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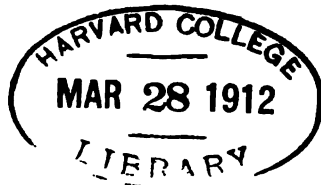
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ABERDEEN, JULY, 1900.

THE GORDONS OF KETHOCK'S MILL, WHO REIGNED AT KING'S COLLEGE FOR 157 YEARS.

THE power of the Gordons, from first to last, has been action. In the quieter sphere of the study they have cut rather a poor figure. They have made excellent soldiers and sailors, but in letters and learning they have done comparatively little. Indeed, with a keen knowledge of their own scope, they have rather eschewed these avenues.

But there is one great exception, in the family of Kethock's Mill, which held professorial posts in King's College, Aberdeen, for three generations, covering the period 1640-1797, that is to

say, 157 years. Several writers have tried their hand at a descent of the Kethock's Mill family. There is a table in Mr. P. J. Anderson's *Officers and Graduates, University and King's College, Aberdeen, 1495-1860* (Aberdeen, 1893). There is also a most interesting excursus on the family in the Rev. H. E. Hayden's *Genealogy of the Glassell Family* (Wilkes-Barres, Pennsylvania, 1891, pp. 615-23). A member of the family has recently been extending these inquiries, and, knowing the interest I take in the subject, has lent me his notes. Sifting all the evidence at my command, I have made the following deduction.

The beginning of the family is still, however, a puzzle. It is certain that two of the first of the family (father and son) were called Alexander Gordon, but from whom the first Alexander was descended is far from clear. Let us start with

I. ALEXANDER GORDON, "ELDER," IN KETHOCK'S MILL.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Gordons were "at Kethock's Mills," which formed part of the Balgownie estate of the Menzies.

In the Register of Sasines, under date 27th June, 1605, we find reference to "Alexander Gordon, elder, in Kethocksmiln, in Kinermeit." Three years before, 20th December, 1602, we find a reference to "Alexander Gordon, younger, of Kethocksmiln, and Isobel Harvie, his spouse, in Monycabock," long held by the Harvie family.

The mysterious Mr. Man, in his fragmentary history prefixed to the Spalding Club edition of Gordon's *Scots Affairs*, says the Kethock's Mill family were descended from Tam of Ruthven. The Rev. Theodore Gordon, in a manuscript pedigree, says they came from William Gordon of Balveny, the son of Tam. In a modern ballad, *The Monks of Grange and Tam o' Ruthven* (1849), we read :—

Daach, Sauchin and Kaittock Mill
Of Tam of Ruthven owned the will.

Professor Thomas Gordon declared that they came from Jock of Scurdargue, Tam's brother.

Thus several descents are suggested, the most feasible of which is the first, as follows :—

Tam Gordon of Ruthven,
by his second wife, daughter of the Laird of Innes.

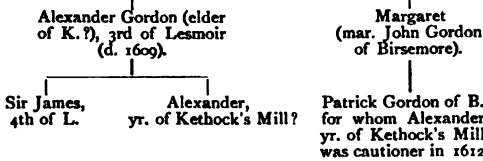
William of Balveny (circ. 1484),
mar. a daughter of the Laird of Grant.

A son (name unknown).

Alexander, elder, of Kethock's Mill.

Going to Jock of Scurdargue, we may work out the deduction thus :—

George Gordon, 2nd of Lesmoir.



It is suggested here that Alexander, 3rd of Lesmoir, held Kethock's Mill till he succeeded to Lesmoir, in 1590, when he handed it over to his son, Alexander. Certain it is that Alexander is described as "youngest at Kethaksmilne" in 1602 (*Register of Sasines*). The "younger" seems to have distinguished him from the "elder," applied to Alexander IV. of Lesmoir, as late as 1605, as has been stated. In support of this Lesmoir theory it is noted that

Alexander Gordon, "younger, of Kethock's Mill," signed a deed about the Don fishings on Nov. 7, 1604. A few days before, Alexander Gordon, "elder of Lesmoir," and his heir James (4th of Lesmoir), signed a different deed.

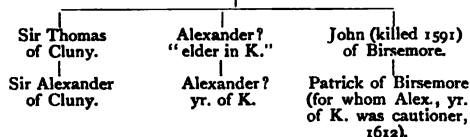
Alexander, "younger, at Kethock's Mill," became cautioner for Patrick Gordon of Birsemore, in 1612. Now, this Patrick was undoubtedly the cousin of Alexander, the son of Alexander Gordon, 3rd of Lesmoir, who is suggested to have been "elder in Kethock's Mill."

Diana (a very rare name among the Gordons) was the name of a daughter of Professor Thomas Gordon (of the Kethock's Mill family), who died in 1797. She was born before 1772.

Diana, a daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, was born 1760, and married Captain Charles Irvine, in 1790.

Mr. A. M. Munro suggests that we may find the solution of the mystery in supposing that John Gordon of Cluny had a son, Alexander, thus:

John Gordon, 3rd of Cluny.



It is very certain, however, that the Kethock's Mill family was associated with the Cluny Gordons, thus :—

In 1612, Alexander Gordon of Cluny was cautioner for a son of the 4th Laird of Lesmoir (then Sir James Gordon).

In 1644, Thomas Gordon, at Kethock's Mill (the son of Alexander, "younger"), was deprived of his burghship of Aberdeen for supporting the Laird of Cluny (whose grandfather was Thomas Gordon).

On 29th July, 1646, Thomas Gordon, in Kethock's Mill, is mentioned in the *Register of Sasines* as being "in Mains of Cluny."

Perhaps some of my readers may solve the mystery.

II. ALEXANDER GORDON.

This personage, described in 1604 and 1612 as "younger, at Kethock's Mill," and dealt with above, married (before December, 1602) Isobel Hervie, daughter either of Andrew Hervie of Denstoun (or of George Hervie of Kinermeit), by his wife, Jean Forbes. In November, 1602, Andrew Hervie of Denstoun sold ten oxgates of the lands of Monycabok, Newmachar (under reversion, and redeemable for £1000), to Gordon. On July 27, 1607, we find a sasine or charter by Thomas Forbes, in favour of Gordon and his heir of one plough of land of the western half of Monycabok, redeemable for 1100 merks and £43 6s. 8d. (*Register of Sasines*). In 1603, an Alexander Gordon, the eldest son of Alexander, was made a burgh of Aberdeen. If he be of Kethock's Mill, that would knock the Lesmoir descent of the family on the head, as that theory makes young Kethock's Mill the fourth son of Alexander who became third laird of Lesmoir. Alexander, younger of Kethock's Mill, at any-rate had a son Thomas.

III. THOMAS GORDON.

He was the elder son of Alexander II., and is mentioned in a charter of 1605. He took part in the Covenanting struggle of his time. When Lord Gordon and the Laird of Cluny came "from England quaytie be sea," they landed (June 9, 1640) "ane boit at the cove [Aberdeen], and broocht aboard Alexander Gordon of Brasmoir and Mr. Thomas Gordon at Kethokis Milne, who told how the countrie wes reullit." Lord Gordon afterwards went on to Nether Buckie. On August 23, this Thomas Gordon was chosen by the people of Old Aberdeen as commissioner to the committee convened by various lairds of the name of Forbes, to be held in Aberdeen, on 29th August, 1640, which

"uplifted" forces for the support of the Earl Marischal and the Master of Forbes's (Covenanting) regiments. Gordon at first declined to sign the Covenant when it was read out at Old Aberdeen (Oct. 29, 1643), though his son Patrick, and his son-in-law, Middleton, "cam doun fra the loft whair they war sitting, to ane tabill set befor the pulpit of purpoiss," and subscribed. "At last, on another day," he signed. In December, Gordon, as an elder of Old Aberdeen, and James Sandilands, common procurator of King's College, were sent to Edinburgh to the Committee, with a commission, and insured that the Rev. William Strachan should not be transferred to Edinburgh. In February, 1644, Gordon was deprived of his burghership for supporting Gordon of Cluny in a squabble the latter had with a burgh of Aberdeen over the debts of one of his (Cluny's) tenants. The *Register of Sasines* mentions him, under date 22nd July, 1646, as "in Mains of Cluny;" and under date 25th May, 1653, as "in teind sheaves of Duncanstone. On October 19, 1661, he was appointed a Town Councillor of Old Aberdeen. He married Catherine Leith (see charter of 1650), and had a son, *Patrick IV.*, and a daughter,

Margaret Gordon, who married, 17th January, 1643, Mr. Alexander *Middleton*, Sub-Principal of King's College, "contrair to the foundation of that colledge, forbidding mareage to ony of the invard memberis serving thairin. Thair wes sindrie giftis, tassiss, and cvngzeit gold givin he sindrie sitteris at this brydell, and sum gave ringis; but cvngzeit gold was not in vse to be givin heir in Aberdene at frie brydellis" (*Spalding*). The bride's brother, Patrick, was cautioner to Middleton, who died on Dec. 5, 1686. He left a son,

George Middleton, born Feb. 14, 1645, and died March 26, 1726. He succeeded his father in the principalship. He married Janet Gordon of Seaton, and left three sons:—

General *Patrick Middleton*.

George Middleton of Seaton and *Fettercairn*: male issue extinct.

Robert Middleton, whose son,

Charles Middleton, was created Lord Barham. (See *The Earls of Middleton*, by A. C. Briscoe: London, 1876).

IV. PROFESSOR PATRICK GORDON.

He is described in Hayden's *Virginian Genealogies* as having been the brother of Thomas III.; but he was really his son, and with him began the long line of Kethock's Mill Gordons who were professors at King's College.

Born in 1613, he was Regent at King's College, 1640-50. "He was turned out by the English, along with Principal Gould, upon which only 16 of his 32 students remained at the College." After the Restoration he was made Civilist, a post he held till 1669, when he became Humanist, and remained so till his death, in 1695. "Having acquired the Hebrew language from a Jew that happened to come to the country, the College gave him a salary [of 300 merks], with the title of Professor of Hebrew, in order to induce him, in 1673, to teach the students that language, which he continued to do, along with the Humanity, till his death." Till this date there had been no professor of Hebrew in the University. He was unanimously appointed by the Senatus to be professor of "the Hebrew and other oriental tongues dureing all the dayes of his life." He married Marie Hervie (June 22, 1650), probably a kinswoman of his grandmother, Isabella Hervie, and died in 1695. Hayden says he was twice married, but is unable to name either spouse. He had five sons and two daughters, as follows:—

1. *Rev. John Gordon*, minister of Willmington Parish, James City, Virginia. He was involved in Bacon's rebellion, 1676-7 (*Henings Statutes*). He was alive in 1700, but dead by Feb. 16, 1705. Hayden knows nothing more about him.
2. *Rev. Patrick Gordon*, of Abberley, Worcester, 1699-1723. He got a birth briefe from the magistrates of Aberdeen, Feb. 16, 1705. I cannot say whether he had any issue.
3. *Professor Alexander Gordon*, born Oct. 27, 1665, took Episcopal ordination, and was assistant to the minister of Logie in Buchan till 1695, when he succeeded his father as Humanist, holding that office till his death, in December, 1738.
4. *Professor George Gordon*, whom I describe as V.
5. *Thomas Gordon*, who became his father's colleague in 1693. He had been a regent at Glasgow; "was an active person in opposition to the Revolution, for which he underwent a trial for his life before the Court of Justiciary; was confined by them a prisoner to his father's house, his confinement afterwards enlarged to the county, afterwards taken off altogether. He was the first collector of the Bishop's rents of Aberdeen. He collected crops," 1695-7 (*Gordon MSS.*).
6. *Mary Gordon*.
7. *Helen Gordon*, married William Barter.

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF BERWICKSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. I., and S., page 172.)

18. BROCKIE, WM.: Journalist, Minor Poet, and Author. This intelligent and somewhat prolific author was a farmer's son, and born 1st March, 1811, at East Mains, Lauder. He was, in youth, bred to the Law at Melrose, but, not liking the work, he returned home and spent some time on the farm, and, after trying one or two other ventures, became teacher of the Free Church School at Peebles. He also acted for a term as editor of the *Border Watch*, but, parting with this property, he proceeded, in 1849, to South Shields, to edit the *South Shields Gazette*. Losing his health, he resigned his editorship in 1852, and started an academy. In 1862 he once more resumed active journalistic work, and undertook the editing of the *Sunderland Times*, a charge he resigned in 1872. He was a great linguist, an enthusiastic antiquary, a good botanist, and interested in other branches of science. Besides much occasional verse, he published "The History of Coldingham Priory," "The Gipsies of Yetholm," "A History of Shields," "The Folk of Shields," "Legends and Superstitions of the County of Durham," "A Day in the Land of Scott," "Leaderside Legends," "The Dark and the Dawn: a Poem," "The Confessional, and other Poems." He died in 1890. See Crockett's *Minstrelsy of the Merse*.

19. BROWN, ALEXANDER (Berwickshire Sandie): Minor Poet. Son of a farmer, and born at Thimbleha, a small farm near Spottiswood, in Westruther, in the year 1775, he was apprenticed to a mason, but afterwards taught a small side school at Cambridge, a hamlet in the district. Thence he removed to Glasgow, where he wrought for one of his brothers, who was a contractor for canals and bridges. After living for a short period in Edinburgh, he died in 1834. His brothers were also men of intellectual power, one of them, William, being a teacher of languages in Falkirk, Dunkeld, and Edinburgh. Alexander Brown published, at Edinburgh, in 1801, a selection of his verses, under the title, "Poems: mostly in the Scottish Dialect, by Berwickshire Sandie." See Crockett's *Minstrelsy of the Merse*.

20. BROWN, DAVID ("Sergeant"): Minor Poet. This worthy, known as "Sergeant David Brown, of Hordean," after his martial days were over, peddled the borderland with a variety of wares. He wrote a large number of rhyming epistles and other poems, which he used to vend with his other wares. See Crockett's *Minstrelsy of the Merse*.

21. BROWN, JOHN, M.D.: Medical Theorist and Author. This interesting and remarkable man, born in Buncle Parish, in 1735, was the son of parents in the humbler ranks of life, his father's occupation being that of a labourer. They were both godly people, belonging to the Secession Church, and made

a strenuous effort to give their boy an education that might fit him for the Secession ministry. His father dying early, Brown had many struggles before he reached the University, and, before doing so, he had left the Secession Church, to escape a Sessional rebuke for having attended the Parish Church, Duns, to hear a sermon there. After studying for some time, both in the Arts and Theological classes at Edinburgh, he gave himself to the study of medicine, supporting himself by teaching the classics and preparing the medical candidates for their probationary examinations, which were at that time conducted in Latin. In 1761, he became a member of the Royal Medical Society. Dr. Cullen long favoured the Berwickshire scholar, and made him tutor to his family. He even made him assistant in his lectures, Brown explaining and illustrating to the pupils in the evening the lecture delivered by Dr. Cullen in the morning. Afterwards, however, Brown became a strong opponent of Cullen's medical theories, which he attacks alike in his lectures and in various publications. The success of Brown as a lecturer in Edinburgh was not marked, though he had many who embraced his theory, and what was called the Brunonian system of medicine was for a time popular in Scotland, while towards the end of last century it had extended its influence over the whole continent of Europe, and in Germany its author was designated the medical Luther. For a sketch of the principles of the new system see Anderson's *Scottish Nation* (*sub voce*). Bankrupt in purse and character at Edinburgh, Brown, in 1786, after a chequered and harassed career in his native land, quitted Scotland for London. Here too his life was far from happy, and, after being imprisoned for debt and subjected to many other calamities, the disappointed Scotch theorist died suddenly in 1788. He had taken, as was his custom, a considerable quantity of laudanum before going to bed, and he died in the course of the night. He published his "Elementa Medicinæ," in which his new views were promulgated, in 1780. This volume passed through several editions, and, in 1795, Dr. Beddoes issued a translation of it, with a biography of the author, for the benefit of his family. In 1804 his eldest son, Dr. William Cullen Brown, published his works, with a memoir of his father, in 3 vols. Dr. Brown's system is said to have been marked by great ingenuity, but, although some of his conclusions have proved helpful to the improvement of medical science, his system as a whole, never generally adopted in practice, has long been abandoned by the profession. Vol. II. of Thomson's "Life of Cullen" (1859) is largely occupied with a discussion of the system, and Herschel published, in German, "A History of the Brunonian System" (1846). It is interesting to know that the well-known painter, Ford Madox Brown, one of the most intellectual, forcible, and unconventional artists of the 19th century, was a grandson of the founder of the Brunonian system. He had much to do with the pre-Raphaelite movement, and was a contributor, both of verse, prose and design, to the magazine identified with the movement, the famous *Germ*. In

his youth Rossetti worked in Brown's studio, while his son, Oliver Madox Brown, author and artist, was one of the most precocious geniuses of the last generation, dying in 1874, at the age of 19, after producing some remarkable work, not only in art, but in verse and imaginative prose.

22. BROWN, SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D., K.C.B. : son of the parish minister of Langton, and born there in 1813. After studying medicine at Edinburgh University, he entered the medical service of the Bengal Army, in 1836, and was Surgeon-General thereof, 1870-5. He was also appointed Hon. Surg. to Her Majesty in 1861. He was created C.B., 1858, and K.C.B., 1875. He served in the Afghan campaign, 1840-2, and received two medals for Jellalabad and Cabul. He was in the Sutlej campaign, 1845-6, and received for it a medal with clasp. He was also in the Punjab campaign, and in the Indian Mutiny campaign, for which he received a medal with 3 clasps. He held a good service pension, 1867-76. I have not observed the date of his death, but he was alive in 1887.

23. BROWN, THOMAS, D.D. : Free Church Divine and Author. - Brother of the above, another son of the manse of Langton. He studied for the Church, was ordained in 1837, and, coming out at the Disruption, became Free Church minister of Kinneff, and latterly of Dean Free Church, Edinburgh. He was author of "Annals of the Disruption." He died a few years ago.

24. BRYDONE, PATRICK, F.R.S. : Author of Travels. Born in Coldingham, where his father was parish minister, in 1741, he was educated at Glasgow. As a travelling tutor he made several excursions to the Continent, and visited Sicily and Malta in 1770. About the time of his first proceeding to the Continent Dr. Franklin's discoveries in electricity had aroused the curiosity of scientific men, and, with the view of ascertaining the precise state and temperature of the air on the summits of the highest mountains in Europe, Mr. Brydone, after providing himself with the necessary instruments, visited Switzerland and Italy, and crossed both the Alps and the Appennines. He accompanied Mr. Breckford of Somerly, in Suffolk, in a scientific tour, and travelled with an Ayrshire gentleman of fortune, named Fullarton, to Italy and some of the islands of the Mediterranean. In 1771 he returned to England, and soon after obtained an appointment from Government as Comptroller of the Stamp Office. He was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of several other learned bodies. He died at Lennel House, near Coldstream, in 1818. He married the eldest daughter of Principal Robertson, the historian, and his own eldest daughter was Countess of Minto, and died in 1853. His principal work, "Tour through Sicily and Malta," 2 vols., 1773, was translated into French and German. His electrical experiments and theorisings are contained in the *Philos. Transact. of Royal Society*. He is the "reverend pilgrim" in the stanzas of "Marmion"

descriptive of the hero's halt at Lennel's Convent. See *Imp. Dict. of Biog.*

25. BURNETT, ALEXANDER, D.D. : Archbishop of St. Andrews. Son of the parish minister of Lauder, and born in 1614 or 1616. He was for a time Episcopal minister in England, and had a rectory in Kent, from which he was expelled in 1650. He then became minister of an English congregation at Dunkirk, and subsequently became chaplain to the Earl of Teviot, and in 1662 became Bishop of Aberdeen. From this see he was translated to Glasgow, in 1663, and thence to St. Andrews, in 1679. He died in 1684. He preached a funeral sermon on the Marquis of Montrose, in 1673, which was published at Glasgow the same year.

26. CAIRNS, DAVID (Rev.) : U.P. Divine and Author. Born at Aikieside, Cockburnspath, in 1825, and educated for the ministry, he was ordained to the charge of Stichell U.P. congregation in 1855, and has spent the whole of his life in that border parish, much respected by men of all denominations. He has just intimated his purpose to retire from the regular work of the ministry. He has written a memoir of his father-in-law, Dr. David Smith of Biggar, which is prefixed to a volume of sermons and letters by that estimable U.P. divine. Mrs. Cairns is a grand-daughter of Dr. John Brown of Broughton Place, and a lineal descendant of old John Brown of Haddington. Three of Mr. Cairns's sons are now in the ministry of the U.P. Church, and all of them bid fair to be men of mark in that denomination.

27. CAIRNS, JOHN, D.D., LL.D. : Principal of U.P. Theological College, and Author. He was born at Ayton Hill, Ayton, on 23rd August, 1818. A distinguished student of Edinburgh, he was ordained at Berwick to the Secession Church there, in 1845. Here he remained till 1876, but, after 1876, he acted as Professor of Theology in the U.P. Church College. He became Principal in 1879. Dr. Cairns was an eminent preacher, and a distinguished philosopher and divine. He wrote the article "Kant," in the *Encyclop. Britt.* (8th edit.), and is one of the contributors to the new edition of Herzog's *Realencyclopädie*. He also wrote a memoir of Dr. John Brown, 1860, and "Unbelief in the 18th Century," 1881, and a posthumous volume of sermons was published in 1892. Many other sermons, lectures, and magazine articles were published by the learned Principal, who was one of the most accomplished and powerful church leaders of his generation, and did much to promote that union of the United Presbyterian and Free Churches which now seems happily on the eve of consummation. Dr. Cairns died 12th March, 1892. An interesting biography has been written by Dr. Alexander MacEwen, which contains a complete bibliography of all Dr. Cairns's writings.

28. CALDER, ROBERT McLEAN : Minor Poet. Born at Duns, 1841, and bred to the drapery trade, in 1866 he proceeded to Canada, but returned to London in 1882, and entered on business with his brother. Mr. Calder early developed the lyrical art,

and, while in Canada, made for himself quite a reputation among his fellow-countrymen as a Scottish bard. In 1887 he published a volume of verse, under the title of "Home Songs." He died in 1896.

29. CAMPBELL, HON. ALEXANDER HUME, M.P. : Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, &c. Twin son of the 2nd Earl of Marchmont, he was born 15th Feb., 1708, at Edinburgh; but his family connection was close with Berwickshire all his life long. At the General Election of 1734 he was chosen M.P. for that county, and constantly re-chosen, till his death, in 1760. He took an active part in Parliamentary business, and was an eminent barrister in London. In 1741 he was appointed Solicitor to the Prince of Wales, and, on 27th January, 1756, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland.

30. CAMPBELL, HUGH HUME, 3rd Earl of Marchmont : Statesman, &c. Born a twin brother to the above No. 29, he became eminent for his learning and brilliant genius. At the General Election of 1734 he was chosen M.P. for Berwick, and in the House of Commons he made himself so formidable to the Government as one of the leaders of the Opposition, that Sir Robert Walpole, then Prime Minister, declared that there were few things he more ardently desired than to see that young man at the head of his family; which would have the effect of taking him from the House of Commons. On the death of his father, in 1740, he became 3rd Earl of Marchmont. He was of literary tastes, and formed an intimate friendship with Lord Cobham, who gave his lust a place in the Temple of Worthies at Stow, and with Pope, who introduced his name into the well-known inscription in his grotto at Twickenham—"There the bright flame was shot through Marchmont's soul." He was one of the executors of Pope, and also of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. In 1750 he was chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland, and re-chosen at every election till 1784. During the 34 years he sat in the House of Lords, he was actively engaged in the conduct of its business, few of their lordships possessing a greater amount of Parliamentary knowledge and experience. In 1747 he became First Lord of Police, and in 1764 Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. He died in 1794. He built Marchmont House. See *Scott. Nation*.

31. CAMPBELL, SIR HUGH HUME, Bart., M.P. : Conservative Politician. The family seat is Marchmont House, Polwarth, but Sir Hugh was born in Edinburgh, on the 15th December, 1812, and educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. He sat as M.P. for Berwickshire (C.) from 1834 to 1847. He died in 1893.

32. CARTER, ANDREW (Rev.), M.A. : U.P. Divine and Author. Mr. Carter was born at Chirnside in 1848, and, after leaving school, passed with distinction through Edinburgh University and the U.P. Divinity Hall. He served for three years during his student course as missionary to Dr. Frew of St. Ninian's, and, after a session at Leipzig, was licensed to preach. Immediately thereafter he was

chosen first minister of Queen Street Church, Broughty-Ferry, and ordained there, November, 1873. In the beginning of 1879 ill-health forced him to resign his charge. He then gave himself to literary pursuits, and was occupied in various fields in London, until, in 1882, he was appointed editor of the Stirling Tract Publications. This post he held till his death, in 1893. Mr. Carter published a volume of descriptive sketches of Scottish scenery, and other little works.

33. CARTER, ROBERT : United States Publisher. A native of Earlston, born in 1807, he emigrated in early life to America, where he was successful in business, and started the well-known publishing house, Carter Brothers, Broadway, New York. He died in 1890.

34. CARTER, PETER : } Two brothers of the
35. CARTER, WALTER : } aforesaid Robert, whom he associated with himself in the great publishing New York business. All three were natives of Earlston. Peter, the last surviving member of the firm, died 19th March, 1900, at Bloomfield, New Jersey. He edited "*Scotia's Bards*" in 1869.

36. CHIRNSIDE, ANDREW : } Two Merse lads,
37. CHIRNSIDE, THOMAS : } who emigrated to Australia in the early part of this century, and succeeded greatly. They both became what is known in Australia as wool kings, owing to the number of their flocks and the extent of their holdings. Andrew was born in 1817, and died in 1890.

38. CHISHOLM, WALTER : Minor Poet. Born 21st December, 1856, at Easter Howlaw, Chirnside, but educated at Old Cambus School, under Mr. William Cairns, brother of the great Principal of the U.P. Church. He was bred a shepherd, but, in the spring of 1876, he went to Glasgow, and obtained employment as a porter. Having been attacked by pleurisy at the end of that year, he died at home, 1877. Fond of writing verse, his poems were published in 1879, in a volume edited by his old teacher. See Crockett's *Minstrelsy of the Merse*.

(To be continued.)

Re SIR WHITELOW AINSLIE, M.D.—The writer might have noticed that Sir Whitelaw's only daughter, Jane Catherine, married James Cunningham Grant Duff of Eden (author of the *History of the Mahrattas*), and became the mother of Sir M. E. Grant Duff. Her second son took her maiden name. He is Mr. Douglas Ainslie of Delgaty. B.

RELICS OF THE BRONZE AGE.—An important archæological find of a hoard of genuine relics of the Bronze Age was recently made at Migdale, on the borders between Ross-shire and Sutherlandshire. Local archæologists consider that the articles are over 2000 years old.

OLD TEACHERS OF SHETLAND,

1771-1852.

(Continued from Vol. I., and S., p. 181.)

81. HENRY, THOMAS. (?) Son of William Henry, whom he succeeded as S.P.C.K. Teacher in Foula Isle, from 1802 to 1821; Salary, £9, raised in 1820 to £9; Scholars, 28 to 31.

82. HENRY, WILLIAM. Was stationed in Foula Isle probably earlier than 1773 as S.P.C.K. Teacher, and continued to 1800; during the whole of that period his salary was only £3; Scholars, 21 to 32. See Thomas Henry.

83. HENRY, WILLIAM. (? The same as the preceding.) Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Papa Isle from 1802 to 1827; Salary at first, £7, increased to £10, and latterly to £12; in 1827 he was superannuated on £12, which he only enjoyed for one or two years; Scholars, 48 to 58.

84. HENRY, or HENDRY, WILLIAM. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Brew, Dunrossness, from 1809 to 1828; Salary, £14 to £15; in 1828 he was superannuated on £10, which he received until 1835; Scholars for many years numbered about 80, but latterly fell to 40. [A little man, known locally as "The King of the Fairies."]

85. HOSEASON, MAGNUS. Was the S.P.C.K. Teacher in Dalsetter, Fetlar Isle, from 1802 to 1813; Salary at first, £10, increased to £15; Scholars in 1802 numbered 111, but, through the opening of other schools, the number fell to about 40.

86. INGRAM, JOHN, M.A. Parish Schoolmaster of Unst in 1835. In 1838 was ordained assistant and successor to his father, the Rev. Dr. James Ingram, M.A., minister of Unst. In 1843 he and his father joined the Free Church, and continued in the same parish. He married Margaret Blair Hutchison; see Scott's *Fasti Ecc. Scot.*, V., p. 443.

87. INKSTER, PETER. Succeeded Robert Baine as S.P.C.K. Teacher in Still from 1847 to 1853, and probably for some years later; Salary, £15, increased to £18.

88. IRVINE, or IRVING, JAMES. For fully forty years S.P.C.K. Teacher, first at Whiteness from 1813 to 1833, and afterwards at Papa Stour from 1834 to 1853, or probably a few years more; Salary, £10, increased to £12, £15, and in 1849 to £18; Scholars varied from 39 to 68.

89. IRVINE, JOHN. For the long period of thirty-four years was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Fair Isle, Dunrossness; from 1780 to 1789 his salary was £7, then raised successively to £8 and £10, and from 1809 to 1813 was £12; Scholars, from 28 to 44.

90. JAMIESON, ROBERT. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Whiteness from 1848 to 1853, or longer, and subsequently removed to Sandness. He was a grand

old man; sent three sons to the University, and they are now occupying important positions.

91. JAMIESON, THOMAS. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Scalloway from 1848 to 1853, or longer; Salary, £18.

92. LAING, ROBERT. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Gulberwick, Lerwick, from 1838 to 1853, or longer; Salary, £15, increased in 1849 to £18; Scholars, about 55.

93. LAURENSEN, JAMES. Teacher at Vatcheley, Dunrossness, on the retirement of George Stewart (No. 113) in 1854. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the school at Grutten, Sandsting, but in a few years gave it up in favour of a small sheep farm, where he continued for some time. He is now Inspector of Poor for the parish of Walls.

94. LAW, ROBERT. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher for a short time about 1809 at Sandsound, Sandsting; Salary, £12; Scholars, 43.

95. MCCLELLAND, HELEN. Was the S.P.C.K. Teacher in Lerwick, on the second patent for teaching spinning, sewing, and other branches of female industry. She appears to have been only one year, 1802; Salary, £5; Scholars, 26. ? Did she become Mrs. Moncrieff (see No. 101).

96. MACPHERSON, ROBERT. Was the first S.P.C.K. Teacher at Bremer, Dunrossness. He was probably stationed here before 1773, but in that year his salary was £3, raised in 1775 to £5; Scholars, about 40.

97. MANSON, MAGNUS. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Vatcheley, Dunrossness, between 1837 and 1849, but with some years absence between 1844-47; Salary at first, £15, increased to £18; Scholars, about 69.

98. MANSON, THOMAS. S.P.C.K. Teacher in Foula Isle from 1850 to 1853; Salary, £18. He became a colporteur, from which appointment he recently (1899) retired, at the age of 80. He was succeeded in Foula Isle as Teacher by James Cheyne (No. 67).

99. MATHEWSON, A. The Parish Teacher in Yell School in 1823. He wrote a letter, dated 6th September, 1823, on the condition of Yell parish to the Inverness Society for the Education of the Poor in the Highlands, and it is printed in the Appendix, p. xxxiv. of that Society's "Moral Statistics, &c.," published in 1826. He writes:—"No School, either Parochial or Society (*i.e.*, S.P.C.K.), was ever established in Yell Parish before 1822, when the Parochial School was first opened, and I am led to believe that in this particular we are one of the last in the Church of Scotland."

100. MONCRIEFF, LAURENCE. For twenty-eight years was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Sandness, Walls, from 1802 to 1830; Salary at first, £10, increased to £12, and in 1821 to £15; Scholars, 50 to 69. His wife kept a sewing school, on a small salary. See No. 101.

101. MONCRIEFF, Mrs. (See No. 95.) Wife of the preceding (No. 100). Was S.P.C.K. Teacher of spinning, sewing, &c., at Sandness, Walls; from 1802 to 1820 her salary was £3, and from 1821 to 1830 was £4. She retired on the death of her husband, and was superannuated by the Society till 1852.

102. MOODIE, CHARLES. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher at Trondra, an island near Scalloway; afterwards he conducted a school at Sand, Sandsting; subsequently he became pastor of the Baptist Church there, and died about 1860.

103. MOODIE, JOHN. Succeeded Peter Dalziel, and was last S.P.C.K. Teacher at Sandsound, Sandsting, from 1838 to 1853, or longer; Salary, £15, and latterly £18; Scholars, about 43.

104. OMAND, JOHN. For a short time about 1847 S.P.C.K. Teacher at Whiteness; Salary, £15.

105. PATON, SIMON. For four or five years S.P.C.K. Teacher in Weisdale, from 1813 to 1818; Salary, £15; Scholars, from 76 to 83.

106. POLE, WILLIAM. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher, first in Lunnasting, from 1830 to 1835; and next in Sandness, Walls, from 1836 to 1853, or longer; Salary, £15, increased in 1849 to £18; Scholars, about 44.

107. REDLAND, ROBERT. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Gulberwick, Lerwick, from 1818 to about 1824; Salary, £5, and he appears to have had a subsidy from the Rev. John Menzies of Lerwick, of £5 while at this station. From 1825 to 1831 he was stationed in Lerwick; Salary, £5; and from 1831 to 1848 was superannuated.

108. RITCHIE, DAVID. For three or four years S.P.C.K. Teacher in Dalsetter, Fetlar, from 1828 to 1831; Salary, £15; Scholars, about 60.

109. ROSS, JAMES. Schoolmaster of Lerwick about 1800; married Catherine, daughter of Rev. Andrew Dishington, minister of Stronsay and Eday; he was famous for teaching writing.

110. SANDISON, CHRISTOPHER. For a long period in the service of the S.P.C.K., first as Teacher in Urray Firth, Northmaving, from 1818 to 1822; Salary, £15; Scholars, about 40; and next at Tangwick from 1823 to 1853, or longer; Salary at first, £15, increased in 1849 to £18; Scholars fluctuated, at one time he had 140, but latterly about 64. "The fees and perquisites amount to £1"—*vide* "New Stat. Acc. of Scot.," xv., p. 81.

111. SINCLAIR, ROBERT. For a short period about 1802 the S.P.C.K. Teacher in Brew, Bressay; Salary, £12; Scholars, 92.

112. SMITH, JAMES. The last S.P.C.K. Teacher in Lunnasting, from 1849 to 1853, or longer; Salary, £18.

113. STEWART, GEORGE. For two or three years in Vatcheley, Dunrossness, between 1850 and 1852.

On his retirement, was succeeded by James Laurenson (No. 93). Mr. Stewart was afterwards a merchant in Leith, and now (1900) resides in Victoria, British Columbia. He is author of "Shetland Fireside Tales; or, the Hermit of Trosswickness." By G. S. L. [George Stewart, Leith]; Edinburgh, 1877.

114. STRONG, JAMES. Was S.P.C.K. Teacher in Ridewick, Dunrossness, from 1785 to 1792; Salary, £10; Scholars, from 43 to 74. In the Appendix, p. 201, of Mill's Diary (Scot. Hist. Soc.) the editor, Mr. Gilbert Goudie, writes in a footnote: "Ridewick, or Ridwick. There is no place of this name in the parish. The Society's schools were changed occasionally to different suitable centres, and this may have been Kerwick, on the west side of the parish."

115. SUTHERLAND, ALEXANDER. For two or three years S.P.C.K. Teacher in Sandness, Walls, from 1831 to 1834; Salary, £15; Scholars, from 44 to 50.

116. SUTHERLAND, JOHN. For a year or two S.P.C.K. Teacher in Lerwick about 1792; Salary, £14; Scholars, 54.

117. THOMASON, MAGNUS. For about twenty-seven years was S.P.C.K. Teacher at Burra Isle. In 1818 his salary was £12, but from 1821 to 1843 was £15. Amount of school-fees, £1 (*vide* "New Stat. Acc. of Scot.," Vol. xv., Bressay, p. 17). Scholars, from 37 to 57.

118. THOMSON, JOHN. Was the last S.P.C.K. Teacher in Coningsburgh, or Cunningsburgh, Sandwick, from 1847 to 1853, or later; Salary at first, £15, increased to £18.

119. THOMSON, MICHAEL. For thirty years S.P.C.K. Teacher in Lunnasting, Nesting; from 1802 to 1829 he was actively employed, and from 1829 to 1832 was superannuated; Salary, £10, increased to £13, and in 1821 to £15; Scholars, from 28 to 38.

120. THOMSON, ROBERT. Was a remarkable man. In 1773, or probably earlier, he was appointed S.P.C.K. Teacher in Fair Isle, where he continued until 1777 or '80; Salary, £4, increased to £5; Scholars, 22 to 26. About 1780 he was removed to Quendale, and remained there till 1784; Salary, £10; Scholars, from 45 to 76. In the "Old Stat. Acc. of Scot.," Dunrossness, Vol. vii., p. 398, the Rev. John Mill writes, about 1793: "Of late, a small sloop that goes upon the fishing, and to different parts of the country, was built by one Robert Thompson, a native of Fair Isle, and who was for several years a schoolmaster there, under the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. He is now a farmer and mariner, an excellent cooper, a wright and mason, by the force of a mechanical genius, without having ever been an apprentice to any of these professions. His sloop was built from the keel, and completely rigged and equipped by himself." The vessel was named "Fair Isle Mary." Also *vide* Mill's Diary (Scot. Hist. Soc.), p. 163.

121. TOWERS, DAVID. For two or three years S.P.C.K. Teacher in Whiteness, from 1837 to about 1839-40; Salary, £15; Scholars, 68 to 77. In 1840 was removed to Lopness, North Isles, Orkney (which see).

122. TULLOCH, ROBERT. For twenty-seven years S.P.C.K. Teacher in Scallaway, from 1821 to 1847; Salary, £15; Scholars, from 81 to 106.

123. YORSTOUN, W. Was removed by the S.P.C.K. from Evie and Rendall parish, Kirkwall Presbytery (which see), on 1st May, 1776, to Weisdale, but he appears to have remained only a year or two; Salary, £6; Scholars, 24.

D. W. KEMP.

Trinity, Edinburgh, 1900.



NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF BERWICK-SHIRE—THOMAS BOSTON (*S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., I., 172).—At this time, when there is a partial revival of interest in Boston, it may be well that references to him should be strictly accurate.

1. Mr. W. B. R. Wilson, in his notes, gives 1627 as the date of the original publication of the *Marrow of Modern Divinity*. Morrison, in his new edition of the *Memoirs*, gives 1646 as the date of the First Part, and adds—"a Second Part, dealing with the Ten Commandments, was published in 1648." My own copy of the *Marrow* (edited, with notes by Boston: 16th edition, 1781) has prefixed to it: "Mr. Caryl's Recommendation and Imprimatur," dated May 1, 1645, in which the words occur: "I have perused this ensuing Dialogue. . . . I allow it to be printed."
2. Mr. Wilson also is hardly correct when he says that Boston was so impressed with the *Marrow* "that he issued a new edition, with a preface commending it. This led to a prosecution, &c." Boston's edition was not published till 1726. It was at one of the sittings of the Assembly of 1717 that he told his neighbour of his discovery of the book. "Hereupon he, having inquired in the shops for the said book, at length got it; and from him Mr. James Webster getting it, was taken therewith; and afterwards Mr. Drummond himself, being hardly allowed time to read it through, it came into the hands of Mr. James Hog, minister of Carnock, and in the end was reprinted in the year 1718, with a preface by the said Mr. Hog, dated at Carnock, 3rd December, 1717" (*Memoirs*). Then the agitation began. The *Marrow* was condemned by the Assembly of 1720. Next year twelve ministers (among them Boston) "represented" against this decision, but the Assembly of 1722 admonished and rebuked the "Representers." And so on: it can therefore hardly be said that Boston's edition "led to a prosecution"—even the word "prosecution" is scarcely admissible.

J. CALDER ROSS.

EAST KILBRIDE—DISCOVERY OF ROMAN LAMP.—An interesting relic of old-world times has been unearthed in the village of East Kilbride. Whilst a contractor was digging a pipe track on the estate of Bossfield he was surprised to find, about two feet under the surface, a beautifully-preserved Roman oil lamp or cruise. The vessel is chastely designed of wrought iron, and, with its appendages, is complete in every detail.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES IN BUCHAN.—An interesting paper on "The physical characteristics of adults and school children in East Aberdeenshire," by John Gray, B.Sc., and James F. Tocher, F.I.C., was read before the Anthropological Institute in London last month. A complete analysis of the head measurements and observations on the hair and eye colours of the population of Buchan, was given in the paper and illustrated by lantern slides. These observations were commenced at Mintlaw in 1895, where 169 persons were measured and about 3000 observed for pigmentation. Since that date a considerable amount of additional statistics has been collected from observations made on members of friendly societies, chemists, etc., by Mr. Tocher, by Rev. Mr. Forest, Lomay, and Mr. Cameron, Ellon, on observations made on the rural population of their respective districts. The analysis of the statistics of the three groups of the rural population showed that there was wonderful uniformity in their physical characteristics. In every case two principal racial elements were found corresponding to average measurements of Danes and the Rowgrave men of the pre-historic age of North Germany. There were also smaller groups corresponding to the Kymric type and to the modern Hanoverians, who are said by Beddoe to have the largest heads in Europe. The small number of fishermen measured differed to a remarkable extent from the rural population—an interesting fact, due no doubt to the well-known isolation of the fisher population. The colour of the hair of the fishermen was on the average considerably darker than that of the rural population, but the eyes, on the contrary, were lighter. The average hair colour of the school children was considerably lighter than in the case of adults, but the average eye colour was very much the same. There can be no doubt that the continuance of these observations over a wider area will lead to important conclusions as to racial composition and the origin of our people.

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., I., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127, 155, 169.)

63. Rev. JAMES HONEYMAN, of Jamaica, L.I., and Newport, R.I. (I. 2nd S., 169), was probably the James Honeyman who, in 1693, paid four pounds for "testificate" at Marischal College, but whose name does not otherwise appear upon the lists (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 270). He was probably son of the Rev. James Honeyman, who succeeded Mr. Granger at Kinneff, in 1663, and who was brother of Bishop Andrew Honeyman of Orkney (Jervise, *Mem. Angus and the Mearns*, ii., 240.)

69. Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART, M.A., rector of St. James's, Orillia, in the province of Ontario, and for some time rural dean of East Simcoe. His father, Dr. John Stewart, practised medicine for many years in Huntly, where his son was born. Alexander graduated in Arts at King's College in 1829 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 285), and was ordained by Bishop John Inglis of Nova Scotia. In 1842 he became rector at Orillia, where he remained until the end, dying in the rectory, April 15th, 1896, at the advanced age of 91½ years (*Scott. Guard.*, xxvi., 316).

70. Rev. WILLIAM LOGAN, a native of Longside, studied for some time at Marischal College, and taught for two years in the Erroll School at Cruden. The pupil who stood out most prominently in his memory of later years was Dean Nicolson, of St. Salvador's, Dundee, whom he delighted to think he had trained by more than moral suasion. He came to Canada in 1845, studied again at Trinity College, Toronto, and was ordained by Bishop Bethune, 1850. He was at Cartwright and Manvers, 1851-7, and Huntsville, 1869. His principal work was done at Fenelon Falls, and from that place he retired, in failing health, to Toronto, in 1891, where he died, April 11, 1896, aged 73. When the Bishop of Toronto organised the Chapter of St. Albans Cathedral, Mr. Logan received a canonry (*Digest of S.P.G.*, 875; *Scott. Guard.*, xxvi., 316). In *Peterhead Sentinel*, April, 1896, there is an appreciative notice.

71. Rev. Mr. KEITH was minister of Hamilton parish, Virginia, in 1745. He was a Scotchman, and said to be a very worthy man. He had left Scotland on account of the political risings (1715?), and returned to England for holy orders. He then settled at Hamilton, Va. He left a family (Meade, *Old Churches, &c.*, in *Virginia*, ii., 207, 216). Commissary Blair reports a vacancy in Virginia, March 24 (1734-5?), by the removal of a Mr. Keith to Maryland (Perry, *Hist. Coll. Virg.*, 358), and "Gul. Keith, Americanus," was at Marischal College, 1763-67 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 335).

72. Rev. ALEXANDER MURRAY, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., founder of the Murray Lectureships at Aberdeen University, has a human interest for us as well as a scholastic. He belonged to the parish of New Deer, and was born in 1727. He graduated at King's College in 1746, and received from the same source the degree of D.D., 1784. He was induced by Dr. Smith to go to Pennsylvania, in 1763, by which time he was already in orders, no doubt English. His character showed great zeal in whatever he took up. He was an arduous missionary at Reading and Morlatten, and was much interested in the popular movement for independence, but when the overt act of independence was taken he withdrew to England, in 1778, as he refused to cease praying for the King and royal family. There he was active in the affairs of the American States, and also in the questions relating to the sending of a bishop to the American Church. Some say that he was anxious to be himself made bishop: he was too strong upon the English side to favour the Seabury Consecration. He returned to Philadelphia in 1790, and was carried off by the plague of yellow fever, September, 14, 1793, a few days after executing his will. The same night he was quietly buried. His widow died May 28, 1811. Dr. William Smith continued his friend to the end. (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 77n, 103, 236; H. W. Smith, *Life of Dr. Wm. Smith*, ii., 501; *Digest of S.P.G.*, 852; *S. N. & Q.*, i., 135, 155.)

73. HUGH MILLER, geologist and editor, was born at Cromarty, October 10, 1802, and died at Portobello, December 24, 1856. He was first a stone mason, 1822-34, then a bank clerk, 1834-40, and finally editor of the *Witness* newspaper, 1840-56. But his name is best known through his scientific studies, mostly geological. Brown University, Rhode Island, presented him with its LL.D. degree in 1854. He wrote: *Poems Written in the Leisure Hours of a Journeyman Mason*, 1829; *Letters on the Herring Fishery*, 1829; *Words of Warning to the People of Scotland*, 1834; *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland*, 1835; *Letter to Lord Brougham*, 1839; *The Whiggism of the Old School*, 1839; *Two Parties in the Church of Scotland exhibited as Missionary and Anti-Missionary*, 1841; *The Old Red Sandstone*, 1841; *First Impressions of England and its People*, 1846; *Footprints of the Creator*, 1847; *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, 1852; *Fossiliferous Deposits of Scotland*, 1854; *Geology versus Astronomy*, 1855; *Voices from the Rocks*, 1857; *Testimony of the Rocks*, 1857; *Cruise of the Betsy*, 1858; *Essays*, 1862; *Tales and Sketches*, 1863; *Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood*, 1864 (see his *Life and Times of Hugh Miller*, by Dr. T. N. Brown, 1858; *Life and Letters*, by P. Bayne, 2 vols., 1871; *Cat. Brown University, R.I.*, 376; Johnson, *Univ. Cycl.*, v., 769; Jackson, *Concise Dict.*, 578; *Gen. Cat. Brown Univ.*, 578; *Encyc. Brit.*, xvi., 318).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
May 17, 1900.

HOW BRITISH SUBJECTS WERE KIDNAPPED DURING LAST CENTURY.

I HAVE come across an interesting case of how British subjects were trepanned into foreign armies during last century. It is fully stated in the Additional Manuscripts at the British Museum (No. 32,774 : ff. 178-190). On July 12, 1731, a certain Captain Carrold met some men at Charing Cross, and engaged them to go down to Dover to make a fish pond for his master, "Lord Faulconwell." They were to do the work under a certain Andrew Clark, a bricklayer, who lived at Bell Yard, Westminster. They were to get ten shillings a week, small beer and lodging, and were taken away from London in a sloop commanded by Clark's brother James. Twenty-two men, including a certain James Gordon, accepted service. When the vessel arrived "against" Dover, the master told the men that there was sand, which hindered their landing, and, a storm of rain coming, they were ordered in the hold, and in about three hours' time they found themselves in France. Gordon, writing to his wife (at the King's Head, St. James's Market, London) on August 7, 1731, said:—"When they got us on this side, they drove us like a parcell of Gaol Birds till we came to this place [Valencennes], where they obliged us to engage [in Captain Stapleton's Company] in the Duke of Berwick's Regiment, where, without help, we must continue for life." The Duke of Berwick, you remember, was the natural son of James II., by the Duke of Marlborough's sister, Arabella Churchill. One of his sons, the Duke of Liria, was a great friend of Field-Marshal Keith, and he was the ancestor of the Empress Eugenie. Liria was also in close communication with Admiral Thomas Gordon of Kronstadt, to whom I have referred on several occasions.

The prisoner Gordon, in the same letter, August 7, 1731, wrote to his spouse, Jane, as follows:—

Now, my dear, as I am heartily grieved to be far from you, so I hope you will not fail to cause this crying injustice to be represented to some Person of Quality, who will inform the King of it, who will cause us all to be released, or otherwise I will never see you more. Now, my dear wife, I hope you will not fail to use your influence with your father and mother and all our other friends to get this story represented to the Duke of Argyll and the other Quality in court, to inform the King of it, and likewise cause the Parish to represent this to all the Gentry; and I am in hopes it will infallibly prove my releasement. I am here in great misery upon fourpence halfpenny a day to live upon, and buy stockings,

shoes, and linnen out of it. If I run away and am caught, I am hanged; so that you may easily judge that we have scarce necessaries.

My dear Jenny Gordon, I hope you are well, but I am afraid you are not by my Dreams. It is in vain to fret for me at present for nothing can fetch me back but the Interest of the Quality. Pray give my duty to my mothers [sic] and my kind love for my sister, and I hope they are all well and my father's. I hope, my dear, you will take care of yourself, and, if it please God I return to you, I will make amends for all. I hope, my dear, you will not fail to do this, and let me have an answer how son you can, for I am so uneasy I cant rest night nor day. I pray write me how my father, mothers and sister ar. Now they have got their will that wished me away; but I hope to live to return and see them dead yet. You need not mind them I owe any money to at present. So leaving you to the Protection of Almighty God I am

Your loving and dutyfull husband till death,

JAMES GORDON.

P.S.—I wish you may have a safe delivery, for I am extreme sorry I cant be with you to assist you.

Gordon's wife petitioned the King about her husband; but when the Crown officials went to the sloop, which was lying at St. Catherine's Gate, near the Tower, they found that Carrold and the two Clarks had absconded, leaving a little boy on board the sloop. Whether Gordon got off I cannot tell; nor can I identify him. He probably was the James Gordon described as a porter, who married a Jane Bell, widow, at St. George's Chapel, Mayfair (see *Harleian Miscellany*), on October 15, 1729, two years before the date in question. I should like to know the circumstances of Gordon's life, so curiously hinted at in this letter, which indicates that he had quarrelled with his people. The Duke of Berwick was killed three years later (June 12, 1734) at the siege of Philippsburg.

J. M. BULLOCH.

RUTHERGLEN OLD JAIL.—Rutherglen old jail and the "auld hoose" were sold on 6th June. The jail is some 200 years old, and has a history of its own. On the balcony, candidates for Parliament used to address the electorate. Several years ago the Rev. Mr. Thomson, of Ladywell, used it as the hustings when he stood for the Kilmarnock Burghs. In the articles of roup a clause was inserted preserving any documents or relics found in the foundation-stone. The old jail started at 20s., and was run up to £27. Mr. John Love was the buyer. The other old houses were sold to Mr. Love for £18. The buildings are to be removed by the purchaser within three weeks.

A POINT OF PEDIGREE.—An old gentleman to whom I recently wrote on the question of his descent replied:—"I am now more concerned how I am to go out of the world than how I came into it." J. M. B.

THE COPPER COINS OF SCOTLAND.—Last month, Dr. Cramond of Cullen contributed to the *Glasgow Herald* a long, interesting, and instructive paper on this subject. It has been reprinted in the *Elgin Courant* of 19th June. It might well be again reprinted in pamphlet form.

THE HILL OF TARA.—Lately little has been heard about the excavations going on here. As a matter of fact, these have been extensive, the object still being to search for the Ark of the Covenant, the result being most disappointing. The mound known as "the King's Chair" was some time ago destroyed beyond recognition. All the earthworks around have now met with the same fate. Old maps of Tara will be valuable, since they will be the only evidence left as to what Tara once was. The great banqueting hall is untouched; and so are all the mounds on the Russell property. Trenches cut in the rocks prove that Tara has remains belonging to two epochs, one posed over the other. No implements of any kind have been unearthed. There are bones of animals in abundance, mostly pigs and deers. A few human remains have also been found. Also, a find, 14 inches down, of fifteen Roman coins, of small value, of the reign of Constantine, has turned up. This points to traders and travellers. J. F. S. G.

THE REV. J. F. S. GORDON.—The venerable antiquary completed the fifty-seventh year of his ministry on May 31, having been ordained before he was twenty-one. *The Western Supplement and Advertiser* of Beith (of June 2), where Dr. Gordon now lives, in recording the event, said:—"He was 48 years rector of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, the oldest Episcopal Church in Scotland, and during that period baptized 50,000—marriages and burials being in proportion: great contrast from St. John's, Pittenweem, where he had none but titled people. There are now no slums in High Street, Trongate, Saltmarket, and Bridgegate; but for nearly half-a-century he daily visited the criminal classes—having escaped the gallows several times! Although in contact with all diseases, he has never had sickness, not even knowing what a headache is. His numerous works, archaeological and theological, are well known. He has travelled a great deal, and is seldom one Sunday in Beith,

being constantly called to assist his brethren at services from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. He is earmarked for the next two months for Sunday duties, parochial, barracks, and prison." Dr. Gordon comes of Glenrinnnes stock.

COLONEL THE HON. COSMO GORDON.—I have already described this officer, who killed Colonel Thomas in a duel fought in Hyde Park in 1783. The following anecdote about him appears in *The Royal Ascot*, which Messrs. Longmans have just published:—

Considering the universal use that is now made of umbrellas, the following notice of an umbrella "lost, stolen or strayed" on the course at Ascot in 1797, appears to us very strange; but it must be remembered that in the 18th century they were still somewhat of a novelty and of most clumsy structure, and the thought occurs, how did all the fair ladies manage to keep their complexions when parasols were only for the very few? The notice referred to tells its own tale. "Out of a gentleman's carriage on the race-course was stolen a gentleman's patent umbrella mounted on a strong bamboo cane, having a tuck within side, with an engraving round the top of the cane in a circle, 'Hon. Col. Cosmo Gordon.' The covering of the umbrella is dark brown Padua silk on springs of copper, and when not opened is confined by a sliding spring. It is requested that if anyone offers it for sale they will stop it and communicate with Mr. Burton, 'King's Head,' Egham. A reward of one guinea if brought to the 'King's Head' within a week." The chronicler saith that a woman dressed in a scarlet cloak was seen alighting from the carriage.

J. M. B.

RUTHERGLEN AULD KIRK.—On the 24th May the workmen engaged in demolishing Rutherglen Auld Kirk came across the foundation stone of the building. It was discovered at the south-east corner of the church, and at the very bottom of the found. Inside the cavity was a sealed leaden box, the contents of which are of an interesting description. On the top was a plate, with an inscription in Latin, translated as follows:—"In the re-building of the church of Rutherglen, which was famous amongst places of public worship for its virtuous and pious pastors and possession of divers graces, but now, in long course of years, become almost ruinous. Behold this splendid new church. It was built in the year 1794, George III. being King of the islands of Great Britain. Robert Park, Provost; Andrew Harvey and Robert Freebairn, Bailies, and other citizens of Rutherglen; also Andrew Jeffrey, architect; Henry Bell and James Pattison, skilled workmen, with the blessing of God superintending; sculptor, John Cameron." On the other side of the plate were the names Robert

Shields, James Johnstone, Robert Letham, builders. There is also in the box a large collection of silver and copper coins, English, Scotch, and foreign tokens, two shell ear-rings, ring, and money issued by private firms. There are a number of military buttons, two of which are gold plated, with Crown and No. 42, evidently having belonged to an officer of the 42nd Regiment. Another interesting portion of the contents is a copy of the "Glasgow Courier," a small single sheet published three times a week by Wm. Reid & Co., Trongate, annual subscription, £2 14s. This copy bears date 5th May, 1794. The box, with contents, has been handed over to the custody of the Rev. Wm. F. Stevenson, parish minister.

THE BARCLAYS OF URY AS BANKERS.—This family is dealt with in Mr. W. H. Bidwell's *Annals of an East Anglian Bank* (the Gurneys'), just published in Norwich. The *Athenæum* reviewer, in the course of an interesting article, says:—"The family [of Gurney] early became connected with the Barclays, who were descended from the Barclays of Ury. A younger branch of the family had been some time settled in London. In 1766, Mr. David Barclay received George III. and Queen Charlotte to see the Lord Mayor's Show from the windows of his house in Cheap-side, an event which was much thought of at the time. The firm of which he was a member became the London agents of the Norwich bank. The connexion was advantageous to both sides. Richard Gurney, who married the only daughter of David Barclay, was, with his wife's family, one of the purchasers of Thrale's brewery in South-wark. Johnson, as one of Thrale's executors, said they were not there to 'sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice,' and almost infinite wealth, indeed, that brewery produced for Mr. David Barclay's grandson, Hudson Gurney."

PLUSCARDINE ABBEY.—"The ruins of the priory of Pluscardine, which with two other Scotch priories alone represents" (says the *Athenæum*) "the order of Val-des-Choux in these islands, have lately passed from the hands of the Duke of Fife into the possession of the Marquess of Bute, who is now putting them into a safe state of repair. Interest in the history of this spot, which Mr. Macphail's book helped to make generally known, has prompted Lord Bute to arrange for the printing of a copy of the monastic rule once followed at Pluscardine, of which a manuscript was found in the Bibliothèque Nationale by M. Henri Omont." The

book, edited by Dr. W. De Gray Birch, has just been published by the Longmans, under the title: *Ordinale Conventus Vallis Caulium: the Rule of the Monastic Order of Val-des-Choux in Burgundy*. "It seems scarcely credible" (the *Athenæum* adds) "that none of the learned men who have interested themselves in this publication should have known the Cistercian Consuetudines when they saw them, or that the editor could have neglected such a primary duty as the tracing out of the relations of his text to other texts of a kindred nature, and have left that part of his work entirely to the reader. In the performance of that duty he must have found its source, and that source found, the publication of the work in this form became unnecessary."

THE DUKEDOM OF FIFE.—The following notification appeared in the *London Gazette* of April 24:—

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignities of Earl and Duke of the said United Kingdom unto Alexander William George, Duke of Fife, K.T., by the names, styles, and titles of Earl of Macduff, in the County of Banff, and Duke of Fife: With remainder to the heirs male of his body by his marriage with Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales.

With remainder in default of such issue to their elder daughter, Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff, commonly called Lady Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff, by the names, styles, and titles of Countess of Macduff, in the county of Banff, and Duchess of Fife: and after her decease with remainder to her heirs male by the names, styles, and titles of Earl of Macduff and Duke of Fife.

With the life remainders in default of such issue of the said Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff, to Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgina Bertha Duff, commonly called Lady Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgina Bertha Duff, younger daughter of the said Alexander William George, Duke of Fife, and of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales, Duchess of Fife, and to her heirs male.

And in default of such issue to each of the after born daughters of the said Alexander William George, Duke of Fife, by his present wife, Her said Royal Highness Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales, Duchess of Fife, and the heirs male of the body and respective bodies of such daughters severally and successively one after another as they shall be in seniority of age and priority of birth.

A correspondent of *St. James's Gazette* points out that the Crown has not granted "remainder to the Duke's titles in the female line." "None

of the peerage dignities he inherits will pass to his daughters under this new creation. What has been done is to create in his favour a Dukedom of Fife and an Earldom of Macduff, descendible to his daughters and their heirs-male. Moreover, as these titles are limited to the heirs-male of his daughters, while the Crown descends to heirs-general, the contingency of its ultimate inheritance by a commoner is still possible."

THE LUMSDEN FAMILY.—In dealing with the death (on Feb. 7) of Mr. W. H. Lumsden of Balmedie, the Aberdeen *Free Press* gave an interesting account of his family. Mr. Lumsden's grandfather, Mr. Hary Lumsden, advocate in Aberdeen, who married his cousin Katherine, daughter of Mr. Hugh McVeagh, Huntly, bought from the York Buildings Company, in 1780, part of the estate of Belhelvie known latterly as Belhelvie Lodge, which formerly belonged to the forfeited estates of the Earl of Panmure. At the same time, he acquired the reversion of the estate of Pitcaple from the Misses Lumsden, daughters of Professor Lumsden, who had married Miss Leslie, the heiress of Pitcaple. He was survived by five sons, three of whom were Mr. Hugh Lumsden of Pitcaple, advocate, Sheriff of Sutherland and Caithness; Mr. Henry Lumsden of Tilwhilly, who afterwards succeeded to the property of Auchindoir and Clova; and Colonel Thomas Lumsden, C.B., of Belhelvie Lodge, who married a daughter of Peter Burnett of Elrick, two of whose sons were the late Lieut-General Sir Harry Burnett-Lumsden, of the Guides, and Lieut-General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, now residing at Buchrumb House, Dufftown, both officers of the highest distinction in the service of the Indian Empire, and of the British Crown. The remaining two were Mr. William James Lumsden of Balmedie—the father of the gentleman just deceased—who died in 1875, and Mr. Clements Lumsden, advocate in Aberdeen, who died in 1853, one of whose sons is Mr. James Forbes Lumsden, advocate, Aberdeen, formerly County-Clerk of Aberdeenshire, an office which he resigned after the passing of the Local Government Act. Mr. William James Lumsden acquired a fortune in the Bombay Civil Service, and purchased the properties of Balmedie (a portion of the Panmure estates), Newtyle, Balthain, in Monquhitter, and Johnston or Cortiston, in the parish of Leslie. He was three times married, first to Margaret, daughter of Viscount Arbutnot, who died in 1845; secondly to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Matthew

Thomson of Manningham Lodge, York; and thirdly to a daughter of Mr. Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, who still survives. By his second marriage there was a family of one son and three daughters, the son being the late Mr. Wm. H. Lumsden, who was born in Aberdeen on 5th May, 1852. He was educated at the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, under the late Rev. Dr. Anderson, and after a course of private study, proceeded to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1872. Mr. Lumsden married, on 14th June, 1877, Elizabeth Lauderdale, daughter of Colonel Renny-Tailyour of Borrowfield, Forfarshire, by whom and by five sons and one daughter he is survived. The eldest son, Mr. Harry Tailyour Lumsden, who succeeds to the estates, and who was born in 1879, is a lieutenant in the Cameron Highlanders. The second son, Mr. Charles Ramsay Lumsden, born in 1880, is a second lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders, and took part in the battle of Magersfontein.

Queries.

73. "READING THE LINE" IN THE SINGING OF THE PSALMS.—Could any of the readers of *S. N. & Q.* give me any information on this ancient custom? The chief points on which I wish information are:—

1. What was its origin?—that it was adopted from the English Puritans I am aware, but how came they to adopt it?
2. How was it received by the Scottish Commissioners at the Westminster Assembly, and was there any discussion on its acceptance in the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland?

Kindly mention authorities that may be helpful. I am acquainted with the references in the following:—Scott's "Annals of the Original Secession," Macrie's "Cunningham Lecture," Edgar's "Old Church Life." D. B.

74. HOLYROOD PALACE.—Certain Scottish peers—including the Earls of Strathmore and Breadalbane—enjoyed the privilege of possessing apartments in Holyrood Palace. Where can I find reference to the origin and withdrawal of this privilege? I have seen chairs of an antique shape in Morenish shooting-lodge, Killin, labelled, "From the Marquis of Breadalbane's apartments, Holyrood Palace."

J. CHRISTIE.

75. REGIMENTS OF "INVALIDS."—Regiments or companies of "Invalids" were raised in the middle of last century for home defence. Are particulars of these published, and, if so, where? Information regarding the 33rd Regiment of Invalids is principally wanted.

J. CHRISTIE.

76. BALLAD: "THE TAILOR DONE OVER."—In more than one work of reference it is stated that the title of Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus* is taken from an old Scottish ballad, called "The Tailor Done Over." But, after a careful search, I have failed to obtain any clue to a printed copy of any such ballad. Recently, however, through the kindness of a bookseller in Edinburgh, I received a MS. copy of the following, taken down from recitation, but without any data as to publisher, date, or author:

"I once was a tailor, I lived with great pleasure,
I cut all my cloth to my customers' measure;
Oh, I once was so lusty they called me Bill the Rover,
But now I'm a skeleton fairly done over.
Oh, ohover! oho hover! ohover, ohover, oho, ho."
Etc. Four verses in all.

Can any reader favour me with information regarding this ballad, or with a reference to any collection in which it appears? Also, is the term, "done over," used in tailoring; and, if so, with what meaning?

Edinburgh.

J. A. S. BARRETT.

Answers.

71. PSEUDONYMS.—"Corson Cone" asks if there are any cases of a male writer adopting a woman's name as a pseudonym. Here are a few instances:—

Pseudonym.	
A. C. Swinburne	Mrs. Horace Manners.
Grant Allen	Olive Pratt Rayner.
Percy Bysshe Shelley . .	Margaret Nicholson.
Theodore Hook	Mrs. Ramsbottom.
Chas. F. Barnard	Mrs. Maria Gilman.
Col. T. B. Thorpe	Ellen Alice.
Ben. Shellahar	Mrs. Partington.
James Ralph	A Woman of Quality.
Thomas Amory	A Lady.
G. A. Stevens	Do.
C. L. Moody	Do.

Edinburgh.

GEORGE STRONACH.

72. BALLAD OF ALLAN MACLEAN; OR THE WEDDING AT WESTFIELD (2nd S., I., 189).—My query as to this ballad has brought me several answers. I had failed to note that a variant of the first three and last four verses is given in the late Dean Christie's *Traditional Ballad Airs*, vol. ii., p. 184. The Editor's omission of the middle portion would seem to have been due to his wish "to give to his countrymen their ballads so purified that they can be sung in any company, without raising a blush on the face of the most modest Christian." A note affixed to the ballad states that

"The air is given, note for note, as it was sung by the Editor's mother. . . . Allan Maclean, or whatever his name was, for the Editor has seen the name different in different copies of the ballad, according to tradition, was expelled, some time during the latter half of the last

century, from the University and King's College, Old Aberdeen. Three young students, natives of Monquhitter, one of whom succeeded his father as schoolmaster of that parish [? James Smith, M.A., 1817], went to King's College about the year 1819. One of them told the Editor's father that he had seen the 'Pretty Sarah' of the ballad, who 'went to the broom,' and who appeared at that time an old woman of eighty or ninety years of age. The expulsion, therefore, must have taken place about 1758 or 1760. The bride married at the 'wedding of Westfield,' which 'quite ruined' Allan Maclean, was the grandmother of a lady whom the Editor knew many years ago. In a copy of the ballad on a broadside which the editor saw in his young days, printed for an old cripple man, a street ballad singer, and a native of Old Aberdeen, the first line was, 'Young Allan Maclean was a free Baron's son.' In another copy the hero was son of a minister of Cullen, and in another a minister's son in Caithness."

The ballad is not reproduced in Professor Child's monumental work. The version given below is supplied by one of my correspondents, whose father graduated at King's College in 1805. My original querist (the M.A. of 1840) considers that this version is "a wordy paraphrase of later date, manufactured doubtless for the chapbook market. . . . My version has the simple dignity and barefaced plain speaking of the old ballad style." The name *Princess Charlotte* suggests a date for the modern version, but Dean Christie's note fixes a much earlier date for the original.

P. J. ANDERSON.

ALAN MACLEAN.

'Twas from the north Heilan's
Oor course we did steer,
Followin' aifter education,
For we lovd' it most dear.

There was Peter an' William
An' Donal' an' me;
We gaed a' to King's College
Free students to be.

But there happened a wedding
At the Westfield near by;
We gaed a' to the weddin'
Pretty gairlies to spy.

There was Peter an' William
An' Donal' an' me;
We gaed a' to the weddin'
Pretty gairlies to see.

But I bein' a stranger,
My acquaintance but sma',
I fixed on Sally,
The flower o' them a'.

She danced so nicely,
While the drink it gaed roon;
Says I—"Pretty Sally,
Come here an' sit doon."

Says I—"Pretty Sally,
Come sit doon by me,
An' tell me the news
Of your low countreee."

Says I—"Pretty Sally,
Is it time to go home?"
"O! yes, my dear Alan,
We'll go very soon."

Says I—"Pretty Sally,
Will ye go to the broom?"
"O! yes, my dear Alan,
'Tho' it were to your room."

There was Peter an' William
An' Donal' an' me;
We gaed a' to the green broom
Oor true lovies wi'.

When Sally gaed hame,
Bein' late in the night,
Her father, he rose,
An' he struck up a light.

Said—"Faur hiv ye been, Sally,
An' sae late in comin' hame?
I fear wi' the students
Among the green broom."

"O! yes, indeed, father,
The truth it is plain,
For I was at the green broom
Wi' young Alan Maclean.

"O! Alan Maclean,
He's a Hielan' man bright,
But he gar't me gae wi' him
To the broom the last night."

Her father, in a passion,
To the College he went;
An' without any favour
Gave in his complaint.

Says—"Have ye a student
Called Alan Maclean?"
"O! yes," said the Sacrist,
"We have one of that name."

Now the rest bein' called
The truth to declare,
"An' be sure ye say nothing
But what ye can swear."

"O! we will say nothing
But what we can swear;
He was at the broom with her,
But we werena there."

Now Alan being called,
The truth for to see,
Said—"The best proof o' that ye'll get
Is the youngest o' three."

The morn' s the graduation,
An' Tuesday's the ball,
An' from our Royal College
Exclude him we shall.

Exclude him! exclude him!
Exclude him! we shall;
An' it's O! but I'm sorry
For poor Alan's downfall.

"Alas!" said poor Alan,
"Take pity on me,
Lat me gang fae your College
Wi' my goon about me.

"My goon it is bonnie,
An' my books they're all new;
They maun be all torn,
An' what shall I do?"

His books they were gather'd
An' thrown over the wall,
An' his bonnie goon o' scarlet
Was torn in the Hall.

"My father he's a minister,
He preaches at Tain.
My mother died in Caithness,
An' I daurna gang hame.

"I intended a minister,
But that winna do;
An' it's now for a doctor
An' I maun pursue.

"Princess Charlotte, the royal,
An' she's lyin' tee;
She tak's goods an' passengers,
She'll maybe tak' me.

"For I'm gaun to Holland,
Strange faces to see;
The next voyage to Jamaica,
A doctor to be.

"But if ever I return again,
As I hope I shall,
We'll have a merry meetin'
In the Aulton College Hall.

"Keep weel your mind, Sally,
Keep it weel to me;
An' lat nae ither young man
Be a sharer wi' me.

"An' if ever I return again,
As I hope I shall,
Then we shall be married
In spite o' them all."

Scots Books of the Month.

- Songs and Selections** from Album of Edinburgh Angling Club, founded 1847. Illus. by Members of the Club. Ed. by J. Smith. 8vo. 12/6 net. Douglas.
- Maxwell, Sir H.** Chevalier of the Splendid Crest. Cr. 8vo. 6/-. Blackwood.
- Richardson.** R. Coutts & Co., Bankers, Edinburgh and London: Memorials of a Family distinguished for its Public Services. Royal 8vo. 7/6. Stock.
- Winterbotham, R.** Sermons preached in Holy Trinity Church, Edinburgh. Portrait. Cr. 8vo. 5/- net. Oliver & Boyd.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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ABERDEEN, AUGUST, 1900.

THE GORDONS OF KETHOCK'S MILL,

WHO REIGNED AT KING'S COLLEGE FOR
157 YEARS.

(Continued from Vol. II., and S., p. 3.)

V. PROFESSOR GEORGE GORDON.

GEORGE GORDON was born on May 23, 1673. It was probably of him that the following story is told by Mrs. Chandler Peyton (his great-grand-daughter) in Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies* (p. 614):—

There resided on the borders of the Hielands of Scotland a certain laird of the House of Gordon. His family consisted of his wife, a son, and daughter.

[Professor Patrick Gordon, the father of George, had, however, five sons and two daughters.] His son [George?] was educated at King's College, Old Aberdeen, and while there displayed a peculiar talent for acquiring different languages. He was master of thirteen languages when he graduated, and he returned home, the joy and pride of his parents, who invited his friends to meet him and form shooting parties. His sister was handsome, and much admired by the youths of the neighbourhood. One morning she entered the room where her brother and his friends were making ready for the chase, and expressed great alarm at seeing them loading their pieces indoors. Her brother laughingly said he intended to punish her for her cruelty to her admirers. She cried out: "Do not shoot, laddie! do not shoot!" but, not heeding her, the gun [*sic*] went off and she fell. The shock was so great for her brother that he instantly left his parents, and all search for him proved vain. In this disconsolate condition they remained for two years. At that time the Duke of Marlborough was on the Continent, in the Netherlands, with the victorious army. Thither young Gordon fled, and joined the army of Marlborough as a common soldier. His conduct was such as to render him a favourite with men and officers. It so happened at a large dinner, given by the general officers, Gordon and some others were selected to stand guard before the tent. While at a table there arose a dispute among the officers respecting the pronunciation of a Greek word. While they were discussing the matter, one of them remarked the attention of Gordon to the dispute, and, observing him smile, enquired the cause, and he replied—"The subject of your discussion." They then asked him if he knew of the Greek, and Gordon replied that he did. "Which of us is right?" inquired the officer. "Neither," answered Gordon. He then displayed so much learning in discussing the point [that] their curiosity was excited to know who and what he was. He related his misfortune, which greatly excited their sympathies. His story reached the ear of the Duke, who sent for him, and recommended him to return to his mourning parents, remarking it was a sufficient misfortune to lose one child, and the evil was doubled by the loss of both. He accordingly returned, and was soon after elected Professor of Ancient Languages in the College of Old Aberdeen. He married and had a family. His eldest son succeeded him in the professorship, and was the father of my grandfather, who in a like manner was elected to fill his father's place.

It would be very difficult to verify this story. A George Gordon was lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Foot which served in Flanders under Marlborough (who was appointed Commander of the English forces in the Netherlands in 1690, when George Gordon would have been 17); but it is difficult to be sure about privates, of whom the aforesaid slayer of his sister seems to have been one. Suffice it to say that George Gordon succeeded his father, at the age of twenty, as Professor of Hebrew in 1693—which would have given him three years at least with Marlborough. In 1699 he was granted by the King a salary of 1200 merks. The peacefulness of Gordon's professional career was interrupted by a long legal struggle, extending over a quarter of a century (1723-48), which he had to carry on with his cousins, Mary, Elizabeth, and Catherine Hervie, the daughters of the Rev. Patrick Hervie, his mother's brother. The women, who seem to have been in bad health and worse fortune, accused the Professor of having swindled them out of their father's estate of Mameulaw, which brought an annual rent of £886. The petitions and counter petitions are preserved in a fine collection of *Broadsides*, chiefly *Scotch*, in the British Museum (1891 c. 3). According to the women, Gordon, who looked after the affairs of their mother, got the estate through their cousin, William Hervie, "an idiot, or not many degrees from it." Gordon's case was that the estate originally belonged to William Hervie's father, Robert, and had been annexed in repayment of debts by the latter's brother, the Rev. Patrick Hervie. In one petition the women say:—

When we came to majority we raised a reduction of William Harvey's disposition, and also of our own disposition, and our lawyers made Mr. Gordon's fraudulent acting so evident to the Lords that, as they found William Harvey had no right to dispose, so it was their lordships' unanimous opinion that we ought to be reponed to our land; but this was stopped by an information given in by Mr. Gordon's lawyers learning that there could be no fraud without a leison, and that the land was sold to Mr. Gordon by a communing of known gentlemen—Sir William Johnstone of Caskieben, Moir of Stoneywood, and Creighton of Auchingoul, our brother-in-law.

The lands, as a matter of fact, were acquired in 1733, by Alexander Thomson, advocate in Aberdeen. In 1741, Catherine Hervie, one of the sisters, obtained a decret against Margaret Fraser, relict of George Gordon, and her two other sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, continued bombarding the courts as late as 1748. Professor Gordon married (Sept. 12, 1705) Margaret, daughter of George Fraser. She died Nov. 20,

1753. He died, 1730, when he was succeeded by his son,

George Gordon, as Professor of Hebrew. He was born Dec. 23, 1711, and married (Sept. 18, 1741) Elizabeth Forbes (of Thainstone?). Mrs. Chandler Peyton tells the following story (in the *Virginia Genealogies*, page 616) about the lady's father:—

[He, Forbes] possessed a handsome estate, and married, very early in life, a lady remarkable for her beauty. He became giddy and extravagant, neglected his affairs, and his wife, finding she could not reclaim him, separated from him, after which they did not see each other for twenty years. They then accidentally met at the house of a mutual friend. He did not recognise his wife, but was charmed with her beauty, and, after she had left her friend's house, Mr. Forbes spoke in raptures of her, and lamented his hard fate that he was not at liberty to offer himself. The lady of the house, smiling, asked him if he had no recollection of seeing that lady before. He replied, "None." She then informed him that the lady was his *wedded wife*. He then implored her to bring about a reconciliation, and she promised to do her best, on condition he would convince her he was a changed man. After the preliminaries were settled, they were re-united, and my grandmother (the aforesaid Lilly Forbes), the first wife of Professor Thomas Gordon, was born after their second union. Their eldest daughter [Elizabeth] was married to Professor Thomas Gordon's elder brother [George, of whom I am writing], and my mother has told me there was five and twenty years between the two sisters.

Thomas Gordon, born 1714. He was Librarian, 1732-4; assistant Regent, 1734-9; Humanist, 1739-65; Regent, 1765-96, and Professor of Greek, 1796-7. He changed places with Gilbert Gerard (whose great-great-grandson, the Rev. John Gerard, is, like the Rev. William Gordon, a Catholic). He died, March 11, 1797, having held College offices for 65 years. He married, Oct. 18, 1742, Lilly Forbes. She was delicate and died, leaving three daughters, Elizabeth (Mrs. Scott), Margaret, and Ann (Mrs. Brown). Thomas Gordon married, 2ndly (May 28, 1772), Elizabeth Innes, the widow of James Walker, minister of Peterhead. He saw a good deal of Dr. Johnson (Aug. 22-23, 1773) when the latter was on his way to the Hebrides. His portrait will be found in Kay's "Sapient Septemviri." (*S. N. & Q.*, iv., 147.) He is buried in St. Machar's Cathedral, where a white marble tablet in the south aisle commemorates him (in Latin). He had the following children:—

Elizabeth Gordon. She was only fifteen when she took charge of her father's house. The evening her mother died "she took from her finger a ruby ring, in the form of a heart set with diamond sparks," and gave it to the girl, "who never suffered that ring to be taken from her finger during her life." She married, at Aberdeen (June 10, 1768), the Rev. John Scott, rector of Dettinger Parish, Prince William County, Virginia. He was a member of a family who were living at Dipple, Morayshire, in 1650, and are dealt with minutely

in Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies* (587-668). Scott died in Virginia in April, 1785. Mrs. Scott survived him many years, living on her husband's plantation in Fauquier County, Virginia, which he called Gordonsdale. She had four sons and three daughters. The eldest son was

Robert Eden Scott, Professor at King's College, 1788-1811. He was born in 1769, married Rachel Forbes Mitchell, and died without issue. His daughters are represented by the families of Peyton and Glassell (fully dealt with in the *Virginia Genealogies*).

Margaret Gordon, died 1797.

Ann Gordon, married (Dec. 13, 1788) Rev. Andrew Brown, chaplain to the 21st Regiment during the American war. On his return to Scotland, he became minister of Falkland (1784-1802), and then of Tranent. Mrs. Brown, who died in 1800, was a great authority on old Scotch ballads, and helped Sir Walter Scott when he was compiling his *Border Minstrelsy* (*q.v.*), while Jamieson mentions her help to him in his ballads.

Diana Gordon.

Alexander Harry Gordon.

Anne Gordon (Mrs. Theodore Gordon), whom I describe as VI.

VI. ANNE GORDON (MRS. THEODORE GORDON).

She was the daughter of George (V.), and married the Rev. Theodore Gordon, the minister of Kennethmont. Mr. P. J. Anderson (following Scott's *Fasti*) says Theodore was the son (instead of the son-in-law) of George (V.). But he really was the son of William Gordon, Drumbulg. The first Gordon, so far as I know, who bore the name of Theodore was the son of Peter the Great's General, Patrick Gordon, of the Auchleuchries family, who was an ensign in 1697. I cannot say whether he was married, but I think the Rev. Theodore must have been connected with him in some way or other. I may note that Thomas Gordon of Seggieden, son of the first laird of Lesmoir, by his second marriage, is designed in the Balbithan MS. as "of Drumbulg." In 1535 Alexander Gordon of Drumbulg, Sheriff, is witness to a Huntly deed (*Records of Aboyme*). In 1696, when the Poll Book was compiled, the Duke of Gordon was the sole heritor of the parish of Gartly, in which Drumbulg is situated, and William Gordon (apparently the Rev. Theodore's father) was the tenant in Over Drumbulg. It would be interesting to discover whether he was a descendant of Old Seggieden. The Rev. Theodore was born in 1701, graduated at King's College in 1722,

and was minister of the Ca'rach, 1737-9. In 1736 he publicly expressed his repentance before the Presbytery for having been present at a rope dancing. He settled at Kennethmont on June 20, 1739, and died there, August 29, 1779. A tablet to his memory, erected in the church there by his grandson, Theodore ("as a small memorial of that warm affection and sincere veneration with which his memory has never ceased to be cherished by all his grandchildren"), declares that

He was no less distinguished for his exemplary conduct as a clergyman, and his learning and taste as a scholar, than he was esteemed for his liberal mind and generous disposition to his parishioners and all his numerous friends.

His wife died, aged 34, in 1742. He re-married. Was Dr. Theodore Gordon, Inspector of Hospitals, his son by the second marriage? By his first marriage he had—

Rev. George William Algernon Gordon, born 1824, graduated at King's College in 1753, and became minister of Keith. He died at Linton, Aberdeenshire, on May 28, 1796 (*Scots Mag.*). He was known by his friends as "Noony" Gordon. His wife, Cecilia Reid (co-heiress with her sister, Mrs. Ogilvie of Overhall), died in April, 1784. They had—

Theodore Gordon. He entered the army as a surgeon's mate in Sept., 1788, and served in Barbadoes. In 1796, he became Surgeon-General of the British forces in Jamaica. He lived for years at Ythan Lodge, Aberdeenshire, with his sister, Jean, and, on her death, went to live in London. He died, unmarried, in 1843. He had, however, a natural son:—

Theodore Gordon, born at Barbadoes. He was apprenticed to a watchmaker in Aberdeen, and afterwards had a business in Great James Street, Bedford Row, London. He was a horizontal and duplex escapement maker, and found an excellent master in B. L. Vulliamy. The strong instinct for teaching that ran through his family for generations came out in him, though he had come into the world without the sanction of the Church, for he edited the *Horological Journal* for some years. He died in 1870, at the age of 81.

Thomas Gordon, coppersmith, settled in Jamaica. He died on his passage home, 15th June, 1807 (*Scots Mag.*).

John Gordon, whom I refer to as VII.

Peter Gordon, a millwright. In 1780 he was attending a store at Vienna, in Mr. Bowie's Parish, Maryland, Great Choptank Par., Dorchester County. He was alive in 1796 (Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*).

Jean Gordon, died unmarried.

Forbes Gordon, died Sept. or Oct., 1801. Buried, at his own request, in Gordon's Aisle, Old Machar.

Margaret Gordon, died before 1788, on the eve of marriage.

Catherine Gordon, married "a worthy and amiable farmer of Auchlyne," and had two sons and a daughter, Forbes, who always lived with her aunt, Forbes, until the latter's death, when she went to live with her aunt, Mrs. Brown (Anne Gordon). She was "a beautiful girl" (*Hayden*).

VII. JOHN GORDON.

He left Scotland when young, and went to the West Indies. He married Marie Victoria Blanc, a Frenchwoman, at Roseau, in the island of Dominica, on August 22, 1809. He came home and settled in Buckinghamshire, and died in 1836. He had six sons and three daughters—

1. *Theodore Gordon*, born June 17, 1810 (No. VIII.).
2. *Father John Joseph Gordon*, of the Oratory, Birmingham, born August 30, 1811. A little memoir of Father Gordon was privately printed in 1888 (8vo, 22 pp.). It was written by F. Caswall, and read on the Feast of St. Michael, in 1856, Father William Gordon supplying many of the earlier facts, while Cardinal Newman himself, who afterwards, 1865, dedicated his famous "Dream of Gerontius" to Gordon as "Fratri Desideratissimo," wrote the end of the pamphlet from pages 17 to 22. John Joseph Gordon was born on August 30, 1811, went to Rugby at 12, and left it at 16, as top of the fifth form. He played in the first eleven, and was known as "Charger John" on the football field. He passed on to a private school for mathematics and modern languages, and obtained a commission in the Indian army, at the age of 17, leaving England in February, 1829. In India, while serving with the 33rd Regiment, he met an evangelical officer, named Sandeman, who "converted" him. He served two years with the 53rd Regiment, and came into contact with Mr. Corrie, the Protestant Archdeacon of Calcutta. In 1831 he returned home, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in Oct., 1833, with the view of taking orders. He took his degree in 1837, and went as curate to Levens, in Westmoreland; and then served for a year as curate at Barkway, and after that assisted (unofficially) one of his Cambridge friends, Mr. Shaw, perpetual curate at Wandsworth, where his mother lived. He spent five years, 1842-6, as curate at Christ Church, St. Pancras, London, leaving it when his High Church views suggested that Rome was his proper haven. He then went to Bath, whither his mother had gone, and was received into the

church at Convent Chapel, at Taunton, in 1847. Several of his parishioners at Christ Church followed suit. He wrote a pamphlet, entitled *Reasons of my Conversion*, of which seven editions had been sold up to 1869. He and his brother William visited Father Newman, in 1848, and both were received into the Congregation on February 17 of that year. He compiled *The Golden Manual*, and established the mission in Alcester Street. He fell into bad health in 1850, went to Italy to see Newman (to whom he was devoted) in the autumn of 1851, and he died of pleurisy, at Bath, on Feb. 13, 1853.

3. *William Gordon*, born 25th March, 1813. Died on June 7, 1813.
4. *Robert Augustus Gordon*, born Sept. 20, 1815. He took orders in the English Church, and became Rector of Barley (?), Herts. He married Elizabeth Lindsay (of the Balcarres family), and died, without leaving issue, on August 4, 1895.
5. *Algernon Hyndman Gordon*, born Oct. 26, 1824. He entered the East India Company's service, and retired as a Colonel. He married Eliza Low, and had one daughter, who died as a baby. He died on Feb. 2, 1876, without leaving issue.
6. *Father William Thomas Gordon*, who was well known in Catholic society as Father Philip, supplied the present writer with a great many facts for these articles, although he modestly declined to allow his name to be published. Now that he has gone, the fact may be freely stated. Father Philip died on June 22nd, 1900, from the effect of having slipped on a stair while visiting one of his parishioners in Walton Street, Chelsea. Death was due to shock from the rupture of the ligaments of the right knee, caused by the fall, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." He was born in Buckinghamshire, on June 15th, 1827, and was educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He was received into the Catholic Church on February 17, 1847, and in 1849 went to London, as a novice, with Father Faber, whom he assisted to found the Oratory at Brompton, which has grown to such proportions. He was ordained a priest in August, 1850, and thus would have celebrated his jubilee this very month. I regret very much that he did not see my proofs, which were sent to him on the day of his death.
7. *Jane Gordon*, born May, 1814. She married, in 1832, John Spooner, and died August 24, 1857.
8. *Coralie Salina Gordon*, born June 27, 1818. She was received into the Church of Rome on May 22, 1847, and became a nun. She died on March 15, 1865.

9. *Mary Victoria Gordon*, born August 12, 1832. She married Robert Wallace, and died on September 12, 1892, leaving four sons and two daughters.

VIII. THEODORE GORDON.

As noted, he was born on June 17, 1810. He married Mary, the sister of Mr. B. Clarke, Judge in the Barbadoes. They had a son, Theodore (IX.).

IX. THEODORE GORDON.

He was born early in 1836, and educated at Harrow. He entered the Gordon Highlanders, and retired as a captain. He married a Miss Waugh. He owns the estate of Overhall, Aberdeen, and has lived in America for many years. He has a large family.

J. M. BULLOCH.

A THEOLOGICAL EPITAPH.—The following notes of a brief visit to Harrowgate, nearly 64 years since, are written by James Mitchel, who was factor on the Pitfour estates from 1790 to 1840, and may interest our readers:— F.

1836.

From York to Harrowgate, Saturday, 2nd July, and returned to York, Monday, 4th July.

Heard missionary sermon in High Harrowgate Church. Text—"And the Lord added to the Church such as should be saved." Never heard a better nor more appropriate sermon. Heard evening sermon in Low Harrowgate Church. Text—"The living waters afforded by the Saviour—a truly evangelical and spiritual sermon.

Some of the many of the strangers at Harrowgate, and who attend these churches, and have a relish for this kind of sermons, will find their spiritual health benefited in equal measure as the waters to their temporal health. I reflected of the Communion at Old Deer same day. At any rate no better spiritual food could be exhibited than there was at Harrowgate.

The subjoined theological epitaph was also copied by Mr. Mitchel, in the churchyard of Ripon, in the neighbourhood of Harrowgate:—

To the memory of Thomas, Ann, John, Hannah, Eliza, and Richard, Servitor of Ripon, who died in their infancy.

Bold Infidelity, turn pale and die!
Near to this stone six infant ashes lie;
Say, are they lost or saved?

If death's by sin, they sinned because they're here;
If heaven's by works, in heaven they can't appear;
Reason, ah, how depraved!

Revere the Bible's sacred page, the knot's untied—
They died, for Adam sinn'd; they live, for Jesus died.

THE HON. ALEXANDER GORDON.

SEVERAL interesting references to the Hon. Alexander Gordon (the brother of Lord Aberdeen, Prime Minister), who was killed at Waterloo, appear in Sir Herbert Maxwell's new *Life of Wellington*.

Gordon accompanied Wellington in his moonlight ride to and from Rodrigo, Nov., 1812. Wellington took occasion of the investment on the Hon. Lowry Cole as a Knight of the Bath to give a fête in Ciudad Rodrigo. Detained by business in Grenada till half-past three, he rode the seventeen miles to Rodrigo in two hours, dined, danced, supped, was in the saddle again at half-past three in the morning, galloped back to Grenada by six o'clock, and was despatching business again by noon. His only companion in this ride was Gordon.

At Waterloo, Wellington, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Sir Alexander Gordon, and two or three orderlies, after inspecting the Prince of Orange's position, rode over to inspect that of Blucher at Ligny, where he met Lieut.-Colonel Hardinge, British Commissioner at the Prussian headquarters.

About ten o'clock on the night of June 16, Wellington sent Gordon, who had been in the saddle since early morning, with an escort of two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, to find his way to the Prussian headquarters. Riding as far as Sombreffe without hindrance, he found General von Zieten's headquarters still in that village, and the ground on which the Prussians had been beaten in the morning was occupied only by a few French videttes, which he drove off.

The morning of the 17th of June was one of intense and sultry heat. Wellington, having spent the night at Genappe, returned very early in the morning to Quatre-Bras, whence he sent Gordon once more with half a squadron along the Namur road to gain intelligence. Returning between seven and eight o'clock, Gordon found his chief striding restlessly up and down the high road.

After the battle, the Duke went to the little inn in Waterloo, where some dinner was prepared for him and the survivors of his staff. Gordon had been carried there mortally wounded. The Duke caused them to lay him on his own camp-bed, while he lay down in an outer room, wrapped in his cloak.

Appropos of Gordon's death, Sir Herbert Maxwell quotes an extract from Lady Salisbury's journal for the year 1836, referring to a conversation at Walmer between herself and the Duke:—

I remember our supper that night very well, and then I went to bed, and was called about three in the morning by Hume (doctor) to go and see poor Gordon, but he was dead before I got there. Then I came back and had a cup of tea and some toast, wrote my despatches, and then rode into Brussels.

J. M. B.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF BERWICKSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. II., and S., page 6.)

39. CHRISTISON, ALEXANDER (Prof.): Scottish Scholar. A native of Cockburnspath, born in July, 1749, he studied at Edinburgh University. Having devoted himself to the teaching profession, he was master successively in John Watson's Hospital, Dalkeith and Edinburgh High School. His success as an instructor of youth led to his appointment, in 1806, as Professor of Humanity in Edinburgh University. His son, Sir Robert Christison, D.C.L., one of the most distinguished and learned medical professors of the 19th century, may also be noticed here, though born in Edinburgh, in 1797.

40. CLEGHORN, JAMES: Actuary and Author. Born at Duns, in 1778, he removed in youth to Edinburgh, where he found literary employment on the *Farmer's Journal*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the *Scots Magazine*. Taking up the business of an accountant, he projected and carried out the founding of the Scottish Provident Assurance Company, and made many valuable reports and inquiries concerning most of the other Scottish companies. He died 27th May, 1838.

41. COCKBURN, ALEXANDER DE (Sir): Public man. Son of the heiress of Langton, in Berwickshire, he became the founder of the Langton branch of the Cockburns. He was born in the 14th century, and was Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, 1389-1396, and was created by Robert II. Ostiarius Parliamenti. See *New Stat. Account for Berwickshire*, p. 237.

42. COCKBURN, SIR ALEX. JAS. E., 10th Bart.: Lord Chief Justice of England. Perhaps the most distinguished member of the Langton family, though not born in Berwickshire, merits record here. He was born 24th December, 1802, studied at Cambridge, and was a Fellow of Trinity Hall, where he graduated LL.B. in 1829. He entered as a student at the Middle Temple, 1825, and was called to the bar, Feb., 1829. Became Queen's Counsel, 1841; Solicitor-General, 1850, when he was knighted. He served also as Attorney-General from March, 1851, to February, 1852; was re-appointed Dec., 1852, and made Recorder of Bristol, 1854. He was also Liberal M.P. for Southampton, from 1847. In 1856 he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Chief Justice in 1859. He was prosecutor in the Palmer case, and, among the many famous trials over which he presided, were the Wainwright case and the Tichborne case. He represented Britain at the Geneva arbitration in the Alabama case. He died in 1880.

43. COCKBURN, ARCHIBALD (Sir), 2nd Bart. of Langton: Public man. Born probably about 1630, succeeded his father, 1657. Belonging to a family that, like the Humes of Polwarth and Redbraes, and the Kerrs of Nisbet, was eminent for piety, he suffered in the cause of civil and religious liberty. In

1679 a meeting was established in one of the houses attached to Langton Castle, where preaching was carried on regularly by Mr. Luke Ogle, Mr. John Veitch of Westruther, and Mr. Daniel Douglas. Sir Archibald was a public man of character and reputation, and sat in the Scottish Parliament. He married the daughter of the Earl of Breadalbane, and died in 1705.

44. COCKBURN, ARCHIBALD, of Borthwick, M.P.: Public man. Said by Foster to be a scion of the Langton family. He sat in the Scottish Parliament for 1684-6. See Foster's *Members of the Scottish Parliament*.

45. COCKBURN, SIR GEORGE, 8th Bart.: Admiral of the Fleet and Major-General of Marines. This member of the Langton family, though not born in Berwickshire, deserves notice in this group on account of his distinguished political and naval services. He was born in London, 22nd April, 1772, and entered the navy in 1787, and served at the battle of St. Vincent, the reduction of Martinique, and in the expedition to the Scheldt. In 1810 he commanded at the siege of Cadiz, and in 1814 and the following year his daring achievements on the coast of the United States mainly contributed to the termination of the war with America. In 1815 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape and at St. Helena, to which island he conveyed the Emperor Napoleon. In 1818 he was made G.C.B., and in 1827 became a Privy Councillor. In November, 1841, he became Admiral of the Red, and in 1847 Rear-Admiral of the Kingdom. He was Senior Lord of the Admiralty from September, 1841, to July, 1846. He represented Portsmouth in the Parliament of 1818, and Weobley in that of 1820, and sat for Ripon from October, 1841, to July, 1847. He died in 1853.

46. COCKBURN, SIR FRANCIS: Lieut.-General. Governor of Honduras, &c. The fifth son of the sixth Baronet of Langton. Born about 1780, he served in the army, where he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was knighted by patent in 1841. He served in Canada, was Governor at Honduras, and in 1837 was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands. He became Colonel of the 95th Foot in 1853, and a Lieutenant-General in 1854.

47. COCKBURN, JAMES (Sir), 6th Baronet of Langton, M.P.: Public man. Born at Ayton, about 1730, he succeeded his cousin, Sir Alexander, in the baronetcy, and was Member of Parliament for Peeblesshire in 1762. He had five sons, four of whom were men of mark. He died in 1804.

48. COCKBURN, SIR JOHN A., M.D.: Australian Statesman. A Berwickshire man, born in 1850, he was educated at Highgate School, and afterwards studied medicine at King's College, graduating M.D., London, gold medallist, 1874. The following year found him in South Australia. To a man of Dr. Cockburn's parts, promotion and success were only matters of time and perseverance. Starting on a political career, he was returned a member of the

House of Representatives, and the next year he became Minister of Education, and four years later he was Premier. Dr. Cockburn was an advanced Liberal, and he introduced measures dealing with Progressive Succession Duties, and a Progressive Tax on Unimproved Land Values. In 1893, Dr. Cockburn filled the office of Minister of Education and Agriculture in the Kingston Administration, and held it till 1898, when he was appointed Agent General for South Australia. Sir John has all along been a strong federationist, and has played his part in bringing about the federation of the Australian Colonies, having represented South Australia in Melbourne in 1890, in Sydney in 1891, in Adelaide and Sydney in 1897, and in Melbourne in 1898. Now he has reached the goal of a laudable ambition, and represents his colony in the city whence he set out, a young medico, less than five and twenty years ago. The record is a remarkable one, and shows what a vigorous race the men of the Borders are.

49. COCKBURN, PATRICK (Professor): Scottish Scholar. Son of Cockburn of Langton, in the Merse, and born in 1479, he was educated at St. Andrews. After taking holy orders, he proceeded to Paris, where he issued two religious works that brought him under the suspicion of heresy. On returning to Scotland, he taught languages for some years at St. Andrews, and was afterwards chosen minister of Haddington, being the first Protestant preacher in that place. Works: *Oratio de Utilitate et excellentia Verbi Dei*, 1551; *De Vulgari Sacrae Scripturae Phrasi*, 1552; *In Symbolum Apostolicum Comment*, 1561.

50. COCKBURN, WILLIAM (Sir), M.P. of Langton: Public man. He sat in the Scottish Parliament from 1595 to 1612. See Foster's *Members of Parliament*.

51. COCKBURN, WILLIAM (Sir), 1st Bart. of Langton: Public man. Son of No. 50. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1627. In 1641 he was Commissioner to the Scots Parliament for Berwickshire, and on the 13th August of that year he presented a petition to the House concerning the office of Great Usher, inherited from his ancestors, against John, Earl of Wigton, who had assumed the office, when a Committee was appointed to consider the case and report. On the 17th of the same month, while the question was still in dependence, his Majesty, Charles I., happening to enter the House, Sir William, with a baton in his hand, "too rashly," as Baillie in his *Letters* says, went before his Majesty as principal usher, and "offered to make civil interruption for maintenance of his right against the Earl of Wigton." The King, offended at his presumption, immediately signed a warrant for his committal to the Castle of Edinburgh as a prisoner. The same day the House interceded with his Majesty on his behalf, and, after much entreaty, the King altered the warrant to confinement in his own chamber till next day. On the 18th, his Majesty declared in Parliament that, when he signed the warrant, he did not know that Sir William was a

member of the House, and he then promised for himself, his heirs and successors, not to commit any member of Parliament during session, without the advice and consent of the House, and ordained that declaration and promise to be recorded in the books of Parliament. The conduct of Sir William in this matter thus led to the recognition of a great constitutional privilege. He subsequently alienated one half of the ushership, and became joint-usher with Colonel Cunningham. He died in 1657.

52. COCKBURN, WILLIAM (Very Rev.?) (Sir), 9th Baronet of Langton: Dean of York and Author. Born in 1774, he was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1795, M.A. in 1798, and obtained a fellowship. He was chosen Christian advocate to the University in 1803, appointed Dean of York, 1822, received D.D. from Cambridge, 1823, and became Rector of Kelston, Somerset, 1832. He died in 1858. He published: *A Letter to Professor Buckland concerning the Origin of the World*, 1838; *Remarks on the Geological Lectures of F. J. Francis, Esq.*, 1839; *The Creation of the World*, 1840; *A Sermon on the Evils of Education without a Religious Basis*, 1845; *The Bible defended against the British Association*, 1845; *A New System of Geology*, 1849. He also published *St. Peter's Denial of Christ*, a Seatonian prize poem, 1802; *Christ Raising the Daughter of Jairus*, a Seatonian prize poem, 1803; *Remarks on Volney's Ruins*, 1804; *Authentic Account of the Death of Lord Camelford*, 1804; *A Dissertation on the best means of Civilizing the British Subjects in India*, 1805; *An Address to the Methodists and others who conscientiously Secede from the Church of England*, 1805; *An Essay on the Epistles of Ignatius*, 1806; *An Address to the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1807; *The Credibility of the Jewish Exodus Defended*, 1809; *A Sermon on the Fast Day*, 1809; *Strictures on Clerical Education at the University of Cambridge*, 1810.

53. COCKBURN, WILLIAM, M.D.: Physician General to army under Marlborough. A scion of the house of Cockburn of Cockburn and Rysland, in the Merse, and born in 1650, he studied for the medical profession, in which he gained considerable distinction. He was second son of Sir William, the third baronet. Besides his work as a public official, he published: *A Continuation of the Account of the Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Cure of the Distempers that are incident to Seafaring People*, 1697; and *Virulentae Gonorrhoeae Symptomata, Natura, Causa, et Curationes*, 1716. He died in 1736.

54. COCKBURN, WILLIAM S. R. (Sir), Bart. of Cockburn: Author. Son of Lieut.-General Sir William Cockburn, Bart. (1760-1835). He was born in 1796, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1819, and M.A., 1823. He published, in 1840, a book on *The Massacre of St. Bartholomew: with a Concise Account of the Corruptions, Usurpations, and Anti-Social Effects of Romanism*. He died in 1858.

55. COLDWELL, PETER: Minor Poet. A native of Lauder, born in 1811, became a grocer in Galashiels, and died in 1892. He wrote many humorous ballads, which became locally popular. One, called "Cuddy Peggy," has been translated into German. But others are quite as good, though not so well known.

56. CRAIG, ARCHIBALD (Rev.), M.A.: Poet, &c. Born at Coldingham in 1787, he was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1810. Having devoted himself to the Christian ministry, he was ordained in 1832 to the charge of Bedrule parish. He died in 1876. After his death a verse translation of *Apollonius Rhodius* by him was published.

57. CRAW, WILLIAM: Minor Poet. Born at Chirnside, in 1771, and bred a mason. He settled in Ayr, where he died in 1816. He served for a time in the navy, whether he had been carried off by a press gang. Craw seems to have been a somewhat ambitious rhymester. He published *Poetical Epistles*, 1809; also *The Naval Journal*, and *The Banks of the Hudson*. His most remarkable work is *The Parisians*, 1815, in six books, describing the French Revolution and the taking of the Bastille. See Crockett's *Minstrelsy of the Merse*.

58. CROCKETT, WILLIAM S. (Rev.), F.S.A.: Born at Earlstoun, about 1868. He studied at Edinburgh for the ministry, and was ordained to the parish of Tweedsmuir in 1894. A man of literary taste and ambition, he has published an excellent *Minstrelsy of the Merse*; also one or two other volumes, and meditates producing a Biography of Notable Mersemen.

(To be continued.)

ABERDEEN-AMERICAN GRADUATES.

(I., 137; V., 1, 125, 144; VII., 14, 54, 76, 141, 175; VIII., 127; IX., 15; X., 93, 170; XL., 173; XII., 66, 94, 127, 142, 159; 2nd S., I., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127, 155, 169; II., 10.)

74. Rev. CHARLES FORBES BUCHAN, D.D., son of Peter Buchan, printer and publisher in Peterhead (*S. N. & Q.*, viii., 124). Studied at Marischal College, 1831-35, and received an honorary degree of A.M. there in 1859 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 478, 573). He was presented to the Parish Church of Fordoun in 1846, and died there, February 15, 1875, aged 57 years. He received, in 1851, the degree of D.D. from Jefferson College, now incorporated in Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania (*Gen. Cat. Wash. and Jeff.*, p. 477). He was a prolific author of minor works for his parishioners (Dr. Cramond, *Annals of Fordoun*, 90, 91).

75. Rev. CHARLES JOHN BROWN, D.D., Free Church divine, and brother of Principal David Brown (*S. N. & Q.*, vol. i., 2nd S., 153). Studied at Marischal College, 1819-22 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 436). See the memoir in *S. N. & Q.*, vol. viii., p. 103).

He received the degree of D.D. at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1863 (*Gen. Cat. Princ. Univ.*, 193).

76. Rev. ALEXANDER SCOTT, rector of Overwharton Parish, Stafford, Co. Virginia, and Rev. JAMES SCOTT, rector of Dettingen Parish, Prince William, Co. Virginia, were sons of the Rev. John Scot, minister of Dipple, Morayshire (see the query in *S. N. & Q.*, vol. i., 2nd S., p. 48). The father and sons had the degree of M.A., but its origin is unknown. The two sons were born at Dipple, now in Speymouth parish, Morayshire: there is no proof of James's being curate at Overwharton. James's family is widely related in Virginia (Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies*, pp. 587-668).

77. Rev. JOHN MONCURE, rector of Overwharton Parish, Stafford, Co. Va., was a Scotchman, probably from the parish of Kinneff, and born c. 1709-10. He came to Virginia, c. 1733-34, was for some time engaged in teaching in Northumberland Co., and returned to England for ordination in 1737. He became assistant and successor to the Rev. Alexander Scott, in Overwharton Parish, where he lived for 26 years, dying in 1764. He and his wife, Frances Brown, lie in the old Aquia Church, where their monument still stands, and his name is painted on a panel in the gallery, with his vestry of 1757 (Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies*, 423 sq., where there are wide family connexions, *ib.*, pp. 423-58; Meade, *Old Churches, &c., in Virginia*, ii., 197 sq.; Perry, *Hist. Coll. Virg.*, 412, 415, 430).

78. WILLIAM OGILVIE, LL.D., Professor of Humanity, King's College, was son of James Ogilvie, owner of Pittensear, near Elgin. He was born in 1736, and graduated at King's College in 1759. After studying at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, 1760-62, he was appointed assistant to the Professor of Philosophy, in 1761, while allowed by special grace to finish his studies at Edinburgh. He became Professor of Philosophy in 1764, and, in the following year, he exchanged for the Humanity chair, which he continued to fill until 1817, when poor health forced him to retire. He died in 1819, and is buried in the old Cathedral (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 49, 63, 241). He published anonymously, in Aberdeen, in 1781, *An Essay on the Right of Property in Land* (republished, with introduction and biographical notes, in 1891, by D. C. Macdonald, and containing a portrait of Professor Ogilvie). His scholarship was most profound and brilliant. His fame procured for him the degree of LL.D. (not S.T.D. as in one account) from Columbia College, New York, in 1793 (*Gen. Cat. Columbia College*, 415; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xlii., 21).

67. Professor JOHN FRASER, Brigadier-General, had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, on May 23, 1877 (Information from the Chancellor of the University of Kansas).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
June 20, 1900.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH
PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)

[PRELIMINARY NOTE.—The MSS. of the late Mr. J. W. Scott came into my hands in June of last year. The notes he had accumulated were of the most fragmentary kind, being chiefly transcripts from the British Museum and other Catalogues. No attempt had been made to arrange, extend, or clothe those rough jottings. In stating this I would not underrate the labour my friend expended on what he left unfinished. Without his foundation, I should have been unable to build, or only to begin after twice the work I have had. In the following articles it is impossible to extricate his part from mine without introducing a system of marks, &c., which would tire the patience of editor, printer, and reader alike, and I have consequently made no attempt to do so.

I cannot here set down authorities. A multitude of volumes—chiefly biographies—have been consulted. Of works dealing with the subject, Norrie's "Edinburgh Newspapers, Past and Present" (46 pp., Earlston, 1891), and "About Newspapers" (Edinburgh, 1888), a section of which is devoted to Scottish Episcopal periodicals, have been helpful. Private communications from correspondents will be duly acknowledged in their proper place.

Before proceeding to issue the new part of the Bibliography (which extends from 1843 to the present time), I propose supplementing what has already appeared. For convenience of reference I append an alphabetical list of the periodicals (244 in all) already dealt with—the words "Edinburgh," "Scottish" (in its various forms), "The" and "A" being held non-significant for purposes of indexing. All the references are to the First Series of *S. N. & Q.*]

Aberdeen Censor, i., 20; vi., 20.
Ed. Advertiser, v., 85.
Advocate, vi., 72.
Analytical Review, or History of Literature, v., 105.
Annals of Medicine, v., 118.
Anti-Nimmo, vi., 72; ix., 171.
Appendix, vi., 72.
Arbroath Argus, v., 181.
Archives of Universal Science, v., 150.
Argus, ix., 27.
Banking, Insurance and Railway Gazette, v., 132.
Bawbee Bagpipe, vi., 71.
Beacon, vi., 10.
Sc. Beacon, v., 133.
Bee, v., 105.
Bibliotheca Universalis, v., 51.
Blackwood's Ed. Magazine, v., 182; vi., 132.
Bolus, ix., 27.
Ed. British Magazine, v., 84.
Ed. Caledonian Chronicle, v., 118.
Caledonian Mercury, v., 72.
Ed. Catholic Magazine, vi., 57.
Chalmers' Journal of Useful Knowledge, vi., 151.
Chambers' Historical Newspaper, vi., 86.
Chambers' Ed. Journal, vi., 99.
Chellead, or University Coteries, vi., 35.
Children's Missionary Newspaper, vii., 69.
Children's Missionary Record, vii., 35.
Sc. Christian Herald, vi., 180.
Ed. Christian Instructor, v., 150.
Sc. Christian Instructor, vii., 69.
Christian Magazine, v., 119.
Christian Miscellany, vii., 69.
Christian Observer, v., 132.
Christian Pioneer, vii., 68.
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Chum, ix., 27.
Church Patronage Reporter, vi., 57.
Citizen, vi., 180.
College Magazine, vi., 17.
College Mirror, ix., 27.
College Observer, vi., 72; viii., 46.
Sc. Congregational Magazine, vi., 70.
Conjuror, v., 73.
Conservative, vii., 18.
Cornucopia, vi., 73.
Ed. Correspondent, v., 151.
Ed. Courant, v., 51.
Sc. Courant, v., 53.
Courier, vii., 18.
Critic or Students' Mirror, ix., 171.
Diurnal of some Passages and Affairs, v., 34.
Sc. Dove, v., 34.
Ed. Dramatical and Musical Magazine, vi., 37.
Ed. Dramatical Tete-à-Tete, vi., 55.
Dramatic Censor, vi., 56.
Ed. Dramatic Censor, vii., 69.
Ed. Dramatic Journal, or Theatrical Observer, vi., 56.
Sc. Dramatic Mirror, vii., 69.
Ed. Dramatic Recorder, vi., 20.
Ed. Dramatic Review, vi., 17.
Dramatic Spectator, vii., 18.
Dramatic Tatler, vi., 56.
Echo, or Ed. Weekly Journal, v., 73.
Ed. Echo, vi., 57.
Ed. Eight Day Magazine, v., 102.
Sc. Episcopal Review and Magazine, v., 184.
Ed. Evening Courant, v., 71.
Ed. Evening Post, vi., 37.
Examiner, v., 53.
Farmers' Magazine, v., 132; vi., 167.
Ed. Flying Post, v., 53.
Free Church Magazine, vii., 69.
Ed. Gazette (1680), v., 35.
Ed. Gazette (1699), v., 51.
Ed. Gazetteer, v., 117.
Ghost, v., 119.
Gleaner, v., 118.
Sc. Guardian, vi., 150.
Halfpenny Magazine, vi., 72.
Harthill's Railway and Steamboat Guide, vii., 69.
Heliconian Gazette, vi., 72.
Herald and Chronicle, v., 119.
Ed. Herald, v., 117.
Sc. Herald, vii., 68.
Historical Register, or Monthly Intelligencer, v., 105.
History of the Works of the Learned, v., 51.
Home and Foreign Missionary Record, vii., 35, 69.
Home and Foreign Missionary Record for the F.C. of Scotland, vii., 69.
Independent Times, vi., 20.
Intelligence from the Borders of Scotland, v., 34.
Sc. Intelligencer, v., 34.
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Johnstone's Monthly Register, vi., 121, 132.
Journal Français d'Edimbourg, vi., 151.
Ed. Journal of Medical Science, vi., 37.
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- Ed. Journal of Science, vi., 18.
 Juridical Register, vi., 56.
 Sc. Jurist, vi., 56.
 Kaleidoscope, vi., 86.
 Kingdom's Intelligencer, v., 35.
 Ed. Ladies' Magazine, vii., 69.
 Lapsus Linguae, vi., 18, 73.
 Law Chronicle, or Journal of Jurisprudence, vi., 71.
 Ed. Law Journal, vi., 57.
 Ed. Law Magazine, vi., 57.
 Lesson System Magazine, vi., 57.
 Letter Box, v., 184.
 Life in Edinburgh, vi., 151.
 Ed. Literary Circular, vii., 19.
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 Ed. Literary Gazette, vi., 71.
 Ed. Literary Gleaner, vi., 72.
 Ed. Literary Journal, vi., 55.
 Literary and Statistical Magazine, v., 184; vii., 19.
 Lounger, v., 104.
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 Ed. Magazine, v., 84, 105, 106.
 Sc. Magazine, v., 84, 105; xi., 146.
 Ed. Magazine and Review, v., 87.
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 Man in the Moon, vi., 72.
 Sc. Masonic Magazine, vi., 151.
 Ed. Medical and Surgical Journal, v., 134.
 Medical and Philosophical Commentaries, v., 87.
 Medical Press Review, vii., 35.
 Mentor, v., 184.
 Merchiston Magazine, vii., 68.
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 Sc. Mercury (1643), v., 34.
 Sc. Mercury (1692), v., 35.
 Mirror, v., 102.
 Missionary Magazine, v., 150.
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 Ed. Monthly Magazine, v., 182.
 Ed. Monthly Review, v., 184.
 Monthly Statement, vii., 69.
 Monthly Visitor, vi., 120.
 Morningside Mirror, vii., 69.
 Ed. Museum and North British Magazine, v., 85.
 Naturalists' Journal and Miscellany, vi., 72.
 Ed. New Correspondent, v., 151, 184.
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 New North Briton, vi., 17, 56.
 Ed. New Philosophical Journal, vi., 36.
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 New Scots Spy, v., 87.
 Ed. News, v., 135.
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 North British Advertiser, vi., 37.
 North British Agriculturist, vii., 69.
 North British Intelligencer, v., 102.
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 Northern Journal of Medicine, vii., 69.
 North Tatler, v., 53.
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 Paper Trumpet, vi., 72.
 Paris Gazette, v., 53.
 Patriot, vi., 180.
 Phoenix, vii., 18.
 Ed. Philosophical Journal, v., 184.
 Phrenological Journal and Magazine of Moral Science, vii., 18.
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 Sc. Pilot, vii., 18.
 Political Review, v., 117.
 Sc. Postman, v., 53.
 Presbyterian Magazine, vi., 151.
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 Presbyterian Review and Religious Journal, vi., 57, 74.
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 Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, vi., 71.
 Ed. Quarterly Journal of Science, vi., 20.
 Ed. Quarterly Magazine, v., 119.
 Sc. Railway Gazette, vii., 69.
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 Sc. Record, vi., 37.
 Reformer's Gazette, vi., 122.
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W. J. COUPER.

F.C. Manse,
 Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

(To be continued.)

MENZIES OF KINMUNDY.—Charles Menzies of Kinmundy seems to have been a very quarrelsome person. He became a Writer to the Signet in 1697. Kinmundy was sold in the beginning of last century to Alexander Gordon (of what family?). Charles Menzies brought an action (1713) against Thomas Menzies, and the latter's sisters, Helen, Barbara (Mrs. Robert Moore), and Jane, whose tutor, Mr. Hamilton, had effected the sale. He failed in the action, and seems to have gone abroad in 1713, returning in 1725 to start an action against a "bastard," John Menzies ("son to the daughter of an ale-house keeper"), whom he had left to look after his affairs. In the same year he attacked Sir Edward Eizat, doctor of Medicine, and Mr. Patrick Strachan, writer in Edinburgh, who, in stating their side of the case, begin their petition (July, 1725) with this curious sentence :—

The complaint, being a paper written at Random, without consideration, in a stile used in farces and stage entertainments, and wanting the decency, respectfulness, and gravity fit to be used in writings presented to the sovereign judges [etc.].

Menzies also had a squabble with James, Earl of Panmure. The petitions and answers in all these cases are preserved in a valuable collection of *Miscellaneous Broadsides, chiefly Scotch* (in five volumes), to be seen in the British Museum (1891, c. 3).

J. M. B.

THE GORDONS.

FINEST REGIMENT IN THE WORLD.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, in his account of the fighting for Johannesburg in the *Morning Post*, says :—

General Smith-Dorien, commanding the Infantry Division, directed the actual attack, the 21st Brigade being on the left, and the 19th on the right. The ground favoured the enemy, and the bare grass slopes terminating in rocky kopjes seemed to threaten heavy loss. But the attack was well conceived, and the advance of General Bruce Hamilton on the left, and that of General French beyond him, materially weakened the Boers opposed to the British right.

The City Imperial Volunteers, who were the leading battalion of the left attack, were sharply engaged; but moving forward with great dash and vigour they pressed the enemy hard, and drove him from all his positions in advance of the main ridge.

On the right the fighting was more severe. The Gordon Highlanders strongly attacked a kopje, and in spite of the terrible fire, which caused heavy losses, carried it at the point of the bayonet with their customary heroism.

The Cornwalls supported them. The Boers fought stoutly, and managed to save their gun, but the whole of their position fell into the hands of the British, and the enemy were driven back towards the main ridge of the range.

Night closed in while the musketry and cannonade continued, and the stubborn combatants fought on for nearly an hour by the glare of the burning veldt, which shells had set on fire.

The Boers suffered heavily in their retreat, and our troops bivouacked on the captured ground.

General Hamilton spoke a few words to the Gordon Highlanders—"the regiment my father commanded, and I was born in;" and told them that all Scotland would ring with the tales of their deeds.

There is no doubt they are the finest regiment in the world. Their unflinching advance across the naked plain on a concealed enemy, in spite of frontal and enflading fire, which spotted the ground on all sides with bullets, their machine-like change of direction as the attack closed, and their fine charge with the bayonet, constitute their latest feat of arms—the equal of Elands-laagte or Dargai.

VALUATIONS.

(Continued from Vol. I., and S., page 121.)

Anno 1674.		Anno 1741.	
PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE.		PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE.	
<i>Parish of Kinernie.</i>		<i>Parish of Kinernie.</i>	
17. Ballogie	£300 0 0	Inverallochy	£260 0 0
Alexr. Lumsden of Cairnday	210 0 0	Cairnday	210 0 0
Lord Fraser	260 0 0	Grantsfield	272 0 2
Cursenday Younger	200 0 0	Cursenday	377 19 10
Relict of Arthour Forbes and Willm. Forbes	150 0 0		
	<u>£1120 0 0</u>		<u>£1120 0 0</u>
<i>Parish of Echt.</i>		<i>Parish of Echt.</i>	
18. Laird of Echt	£1178 0 0	Lord Bracco for Housedale	£1190 3 6
Robert Skene	89 0 0	Do. for Echt	439 11 3
Barbara Edie	21 0 0	Premnay	575 0 0
Heirs of George Edie	42 0 0	Town of Aberdeen for Easter Echt	160 0 0
Laird of Drum	575 0 0		
Alex. Harper	160 0 0		
Thomas Forbes, Knockquhairny	250 15 0		
Relict of John Sandlielands	49 0 0		
	<u>£2364 15 0</u>		<u>£2364 15 0</u>
<i>Parish of Cluny.</i>		<i>Parish of Cluny.</i>	
19. Laird of Cluny	£633 6 8	Inverallochy	£560 0 0
Lord Fraser	560 0 0	Clunie	913 6 8
Lady Cursenday	53 6 8	Sauchan	310 0 0
Lord Forbes	26 13 4	Shiels	53 6 8
James Ross	280 0 0	Tornaad, now Willm. Brebner	26 13 4
Thomas Burnett of Sauchan	310 0 0		
	<u>£1863 6 8</u>		<u>£1863 6 8</u>
SUM OF THE VALUATION OF THE PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE.			
<i>Anno 1674.</i>		<i>Anno 1741.</i>	
1. Parish of Tarland	£1806 3 6	1. Parish of Tarland	£1806 3 6
2. Logiemar	1210 0 0	2. Logiemar	1210 0 0
3. Migvie	1229 6 8	3. Migvie	1229 6 8
4. Coldstone	1573 0 0	4. Coldstone	1573 0 0
5. Coull	1532 11 2	5. Coull	1532 11 2
6. Aboyn	1562 15 6	6. Aboyn	1562 15 6
7. Birse	3139 8 4	7. Birse	3139 8 4
8. Kincairdine	3657 13 4	8. Kincairdine	3675 13 4
9. Lumphanen	2066 6 8	9. Lumphanan	2082 6 8
10. Kindrought	1615 3 4	10. Kindrought	1615 3 4
11. Glengardin	985 6 8	11. Glengardine	985 6 8
12. Crathie	1932 13 4	12. Crathie	1932 13 4
13. Tullich	1277 10 0	13. Tullich	1277 10 0
14. Glenmuick	1122 0 0	14. Glenmuick	1122 0 0
15. Glentaner	442 13 4	15. Glentaner	442 13 4
16. Midmar	1737 0 0	16. Midmar	1737 0 0
17. Kinernie	1120 0 0	17. Kinernie	1120 0 0
18. Echt	2364 15 0	18. Echt	2364 15 0
19. Cluny	1863 6 8	19. Cluny	1863 6 8
	<u>£32,237 13 6</u>		<u>£32,271 13 6</u>

It will be observed that there is an increase of £34 in 1741 over 1674, brought out thus:—

Parish of Kincardine	£18 0 0
Parish of Lumphanan	16 0 0
	<u>£34 0 0</u>

THE SCOTCH IN POLAND.

MR. STANISLAS TOMKOWIZ gives in his lately published Essay "on the Scotch in Krakow and Poland" the following list of names, taken mostly from the Archives of Warsaw and Krakow. This list needs weeding and correcting. Perhaps some of your readers will be successful in re-spelling or annotating the names.

James Alanth	1573
Alex. Alon	1697
Gilbert Amand	1603
Andr. Auchenleck	1669
Alb. Blackal	1651
Alex. Brun	1669
Kilian * Buchan	1603
David Burn	1603
Albert Burnet	1607
Archib. Burnet	1603
Gilbert Burnet	1603
James Casson †	1603
James Chanbarz (? Chambers)	1651
Walter Chrones (?)	1602
Clarq	1623
James Czamer ‡	1651
Robert Czamer	1620
Tomas Coplku (?)	1603
William Cowe	1697
Denister	1603
James Dromont de Borlandt	1600
Dixon, Alb.	1607
" Alex.	1603
" Alex.	1651
" Bonaventura	1609
" Thomas	1651
Alex. Duff	1608
Th. Dumfries	1577
Alex. Duncan	1607
Thom. Dunkeson §	1603
Dav. Dundas	1576
Henry Drioss (?)	1651
Andr. Driowski (!) ||	1577
Emsly Jersy (?)	1621
Kilian Enderson	1606
Will. Enderson	1603
Will. Enderson	1603
Peter Englis	1651
Peter Enisz (?)	1699
Jean Forbes	1603
Will. Forbes	1587
Andr. Fraser ¶	1613
Andr. Fraser	1651
Abrah. Freude (?)	1651
Jean Fryer	
James Geltens **	1614
Alex. Gern	1697
Peter Gern	1676
Andr. Goltz	1688

* Surely not. † Perhaps Carson? ‡ Probably Cramer.
§ Duncanson. || Perhaps Drew?
¶ One of them in Krakow, the other in Warsaw.
** This and the following three names are surely German.

Albert Gordon	
James Gorski (!)	1613
Will. Grem *	1603
James Grick (?)	1651
Walter Grim	1626
Gurk	1651
Thomas Hog	1669
Will. Hoyson (?)	1625
Robt. Horne	1603
Casp. Hunter	1651
Huntley—Gordon, Marquis of	
Alex. Innes	1658
Andr. Innes	1617
Peter Innes	1671
Andr. Janthon (?)	1613
James Jonston	1676
Peter Jonston	1669
Abrah. Jung	1603
James Carmichael	1625
Gilbt. Kin or King	1603
Caspar Kin or King	1603
Albt. Kin or King	1583
Jacob Korblat (?)	1651
Kruksang †	1651
James Larmche ‡	1651
James Legent (?)	1607
James Lindsay de Edzell Leochius (Leek) §	
Makalienski (!)	1613
Gabr. Mancos (?)	1613
Hans Minkhaus (?)	1607
Jean Mora (Muir)	1610
Simon Mosman	1603
James Orem	1613
Peter Orem, in Krakow from	1600-1625
Stefan Orem	1613
Thomas Orem	1613
Oszerth (Usierd) ? in Lubowelki	1651
Andr. Pniszel (?) in Krakow	1614
Robt. P'orteous	1623-1661
John Ramsay, } in Posen	1603
Will. Ramsay, }	1603
Hercules Rents (?) de Erbroth ||	1579
John Reth (?)	1651
Thom. Robertson	1612
Alex. Ross, } in Warsaw	1697
Will. Ross, }	
Andr. Rusek, ¶ Scotsmun factor	1603
John Rynt	1607-1652
Alex. Ryd (Reid)	1697
J. Rydt (Reid)	1669
Lorenz Smert (?)	1609
J. Smidl (Smith?)	1603
Wilhelm Schmidt **	1676
Thom. Steffen	1603
James Jamson	1603
Andrew Jamson	1669
Rich. Jamson, in Posen	1603
Will. Jamson	1669

* Perhaps Graham?
† Evidently Cruikshank. ‡ Carmichael?
§ He turned out a Polish Poet.
|| Arbroath? ¶ Polish for Ross?
** In this form surely German.

W. Thor (Tory)	1626
Adam Vishman (?)	1576
Peter Wood (Wood)	1625
Will. Wan (?)	1618
Gilbert Wanton	1603
James Whyt	1620
Will. Weir	1626
Paul Zutter (?)	1577

I may add that I have just found four letters written by one of these young Scotch emigrants from Danzig and Memel in the years 1671-1679 to his brother, one Patrick Craw, of Broughhead. They were hidden in a volume of MSS. in the Advocates' Library. Such letters there must be in great numbers in private or public libraries. Any copies or information about them will be most thankfully received at my present address, 100 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

TH. A. FISCHER.

AMERICANS OF STUART DESCENT.—A book has just been published in Philadelphia, entitled "Americans of Royal Descent—a collection of genealogies of American families whose lineages are traced to the legitimate issue of kings," by Charles H. Browning. It appears that ex-State Senator Lisenard Stewart, of New York, who until recently was mainly distinguished by his skill in leading the cotillions of the smart set, is descended in a direct though not exclusively male line from King James I. of Scotland, Albert Edward being descended from that monarch's eldest son, and Mr. Stewart from his Scottish Majesty's daughter, the Lady Janet. Mrs. William Astor is shown to be a lineal descendant of James I. of Scotland, while Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is in the same way a lineal descendant of King Edward I. of England, through his daughter, Princess Elizabeth.

Queries.

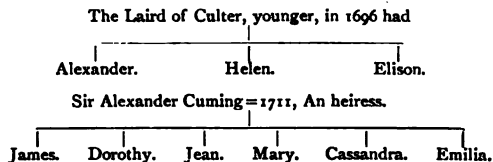
77. COLONEL GORDON, OF THE FRENCH ARMY, MURDERED AT CONDE IN 1815.—"Soon after the battle of Waterloo," says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "Colonel Gordon, who was in the service of the King of France, was sent to the garrison of Condé, then in a state of revolt, to summon it to surrender. General Bonnaire, who was commander of the garrison, not only refused to recognise the orders of his sovereign, but caused Colonel Gordon to be put to

death." On June 8, 1816, Bonnaire was condemned to transportation, and his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Micton, to death. Who was this Colonel Gordon and where can I find an account of the original incident and the trial? J. M. BULLOCH.

78. THE CUMINGS OF CULTER.—I wish some antiquary (Mr. Henderson, the historian of Deeside, for instance) would work out the pedigree of this family. According to Mr. Wimberley (*Gordons of Terpersie*), a daughter of George Gordon II. of Terpersie married "Cuming of Culter" [*sic*]. In the Poll Book (1696) we find "The Laird of Culter, younger, his lady and three children *in familia*, Alexander, Helen and Elison Cummings" [*sic*]. Some interesting details about Sir Alexander Cuming are given in a petition of his creditors and the answers thereto by his widow (whose name is not given) in July, 1725, which are preserved in a fine series of *Miscellaneous Broadsides, chiefly Scotch*, in five vols., in the British Museum (1891, c. 3). From these documents it appears that Sir Alexander Cuming owned the estates of Culter, Culsh, Auchtercoull, and Glenbucket (the last of which he had purchased from his kinsman, John Gordon of Glenbucket, who bought it back). He died in a sack of debt (£15,000). James Gordon of Barnes (the son of Patrick Gordon of Badenscoth) was his life trustee, and a kinsman of some sort—I do not quite know how. In 1711, Sir Alexander was married to an heiress, and seems to have sold her estates and run through her fortune. Lady Cuming, in 1725, stated her case against the creditors of her husband (who was dying in 1725) thus:—

As she brought with her an opulent fortune, so she has now the burden of six infant children [as below], for whose maintenance and her own she has but very narrow and mean provisions; very unsuitable to what she might have expected, merely alimentary, and nothing more, so that it were a most cruel hardship in this summar [*sic*] way to strip her and so many orphans of the small pittance left to them, and thereby expose them in a strange country to hardships so unsuitable to their quality and rank in the world.

For the sake of clearness, I give the Cuming families at two dates in tabular form:—



Were these two lairds one and the same person, and were the children by different marriages? Was the Captain Cuming, who appears as Sir Alexander's heir in 1725, the Alexander given in 1696? Donald Macdonald IV. of Scotus (whose son married John Gordon of Glenbucket's daughter) married Elizabeth Cuming of Culter (Mackenzie's *History of the Macdonalds*), and John Gordon II. of Law, grandson of James IV. of Terpersie, married Ann, daughter of Cuming of Culter (Wimberley's *Terpersie Gordons*).

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

BII. REV. PATRICK COPLAND OR COPELAND, FOUNDER OF DIVINITY CHAIR AT MARISCHAL COLLEGE (1st S., i., 125; iii., 14; v., 1; vii., 76, 107; viii., 135; ix., 9; x., 4).—"Patricius Copland studens in nova academia Aberdonensi," is writer of and witness to a charter of date 25th June, 1600 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 27th Oct., 1600: No. 1083). This note, for which I am indebted to the Rev. S. Ree, Boharm, supplies an addendum to the list of early students of Marischal College, given on p. 185 of my *Fasti. Acad. Marisc.*, vol. ii. Twelve letters from Copland are printed on vol. i., pp. 166-178 of the same work. I append another (addressed apparently to the Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen), found among some papers belonging to the late Dr. Alexander Cruickshank.

"Right worl!

My dutie remembred to you. I marveile that since my last gift of Tuo thousand markes for the better setting of yo^r Divinitie and Hebrew Reader in yo^r Scholes, I can heare nothing at all from you. You know what I promised by that letter; if you desire that I should be mindfull of my promise, let me haue yo^r answer to that, and satisfie me in euery particular therein contained, or else look not to reape that benefite of mee, wchⁱ I intended to you and yo^r scholes. Hath Nathaniel Welsh proved so unthankful that I have not all this while one line from him? Wel, I say no more. I take my leave and rest

Yo^rs to doe you good, if you
be not wanting in yo^rselues
PAT. COPELAND.

From my house in Pagets-Tribe,
in Summer Islands, the first of
March, 1631."

[Endorsed: "Ane ans^r wes send to this the 25 July,
1632."]

P. J. ANDERSON.

73. "READING THE LINE" IN THE SINGING OF THE PSALMS (2nd S., II., 14).—In reply to "D. B.," the practice of "reading the line" was not Scottish, but was imposed by the Westminster Assembly under protest from the Scots Commissioners. The Westminster Directory for Public Worship was adopted by the General Assembly in 1645, and the Directory recommends that—"For the present, where many in the Congregations cannot read, it is convenient that the minister, or some fit person appointed by him and the other ruling officers, do read the psalm line by line, before the singing thereof." If "D. B." has access to a set of the Acts of Assembly, he will find information to his second query.

Peterhead.

W. L. T.

Literature.

A Souvenir of Sympathy. Compiled by H[ELEN] S[IMPSON], Banff, with Illustrations. Aberdeen, printed at the *Aberdeen Journal* Office, 1900. [199 pp.]

THE present war has drawn out much practical sympathy with those who have borne the brunt of it on the field, and for those who have been "left behind." It was a happy thought that induced Mrs. Simpson to gather together the varied materials composing this volume, both for the sake of their intrinsic value, and in order that the profits may be dedicated to the good cause. As became the patriotic motive, a section of the volume is taken up by selections from the flood of patriotic song which the war has evoked, and which has already appeared in more fugitive form. Indeed, the volume is largely an *omnium gatherum*, but on that very account must appeal to the interests of a wide constituency. There are reminiscences of Prince Charlie and the Jacobites, the Gordons, and Lord Byron; old songs, with valuable notes, and biographies. Dr. Cramond draws largely on his *Annals of Banff*, and the compiler, Mrs. Simpson, gives a series of vivid sketches of old Banff in a charming style—very pleasant reading. The book is printed on art paper, and contains a host of illustrations of an interesting kind. The compiler has done her work in excellent taste, and lovingly. We trust the book and its object will commend themselves to the public, and secure a large circulation.

Scots Books of the Month.

Logan, J. McIan's Highlanders at Home: or Gaelic Gatherings. 24 Coloured Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. 6/- Bryce.

B., E. V. Seven Gardens and a Palace. Illustrations by F. L. B. Griggs and Arthur Gordon. 5/- net. Lane.

Sinton, J. Burns: Excise Officer and Poet. 17 Illustrations. 1/- Simpkin.

Grumble, A. Salmon Rivers of Scotland. Vol. II. 4to. 52/6 net. Paul.

Seton, Mgr. An Old Family: Setons of Scotland and America. 15/- net. Gay & B.

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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

SIMON LORD LOVAT AND ROBERT SCHIVEZ OF MUIRTOUN.

THE appended letter was recently discovered by me in a packet of miscellaneous papers, with which apparently it had no connection. It is endorsed "Letter from S— of M—n to his Friend at Edinburgh."

Dr. Fraser Mackintosh, to whom I showed the letter, writes :—"This Jacobite paper is valuable and interesting. The recipient I, of course, cannot identify, but the writer was Robert Schivez of Muirton, Inverness, predecessor of the Duffs. (The name, not strange in Aberdeen, of Chivas is identical). Schivez, once a great ally of Lord Lovat, was looked on with contempt after giving evidence at the trial, and the family sank. The other person referred to was also for some time a great ally of Lovat's—Norman MacLeod of MacLeod, whose notorious character has cast

a stain on that family. I recollect once being shown through Dunvegan Castle by the late Miss MacLeod, aunt of the present Chief, who, on coming to the picture of this MacLeod of the '45, passed on, saying it was a pain to think of him. He was Member for the County, 1741-54, and held a high social position. Sir James Grant of Grant is mentioned in the letter, and another I infer to be Lord Loudon. Base as the writer was, the letter bears marks of sincerity."

"Inverness, May 2nd, 1748.

"Sir,
"Tho I was very unwilling to write you one a Subject so much to the Dislike of some people and which may offend iff made known to them yett for your Satisfaction and iff possible to clear my own Character once unsullied I Laid aside my Scruples and in these feu Lines Endeavour to regain the good Opinion of my Countrymen and Friends and in the old Scots Phrase Lay the Saddle one the right Horss, as I find now to my Sade Experience that my being Witness against the Late L—d L—t has gone pritty ffar to Ruin my Reputation as well as my Interest. I must in justice to my Selve and to my Posterity Lett the world know the Reson which Induced me to become an Evidence, and that the facts may be understood and the Candid Reader with Impartiality Judge, I must begin this short history of my Life as ffar Back as the year 1741. In that year the L—d L—t att the Desire of some of his Political Parliamentary friends resolved to have the L—d of McLd in Parliament, and tho Sir J—s G—t was L—d L—ts Brother in Law and then Sitting member for the County of Inverness, and hade the Interest and Countenance of the m—ry and the Disposal of Several Commissions In the army, such was L—d L—ts power and address that he gott Sir J—s turned out and McL—d Elected in his place. I was then a voter in that County and much inclined to support Sir J—s G—t's Interest, however by the interest L—d L—t hade in me, and the advance of a little money by himselfe and his Doers and the Pompous promise from the L—d of McL—d att this Election this introduced Great intimace and Friendship betwixt me and the new member, and so having been frequently att the L—d L—ts howss I was made one of the party known in some Degree to the Political Transactions of the noble L—d and his gues. I hade Lickwise seen and read a good

Deal of the Correspondence betwixt my L—d and the new member prior to Augt. 1745. I had also Share of my L—d's Confidence and received from him Some marks of frindship which ended with my not complying with his will in the affaires transactid in the country in the 1745. After the battle of Cullodin I had frequent Conferences with the L—d L—n McL—d and another Gentelman of Distinction and then without Reserve I told what I knew of my L—d L—t's accession to the Late Rebellion. I had then no thoughts of being made a witness to Destroy the man to whom I owed many obligations I was so Infatuate to be too open Particularly to the L—d L—n who In conjunction with McL—d Discoverd all my conversation and what they themselves know of my L—d L—ts intrigues to these Employed in the Governements Service. I was then attaked from all comers to give Evidence against my L—d L—t Particularly by the L—d L—n and McL—d they told me it would be the Greatist Service done to the family of L—t to have the old man beheaded which would save the son. This was the constant Language and Even inforced by Some of these whom I looked upon to be friends to that unhappy family. This induced me to make an open breast and not only agreed to be a witness against my L—d, but I became a Solliciter advising Severalls to Join with me to be Evidence for the Crown. I Give notice of Several persons proper to be brought Evidence against the unfortunate L—d. Att the same time I was put upon my guard not to give up in the List two or three persons because if they were brought to the bar they behoov'd Consistant with truth to mention McL—ds name and make him accessory to L—d L—ts treasonable practises in many stronge instances, and iff I had been my Selfe Examened upon that point I could have Discoverd more of that Gentlemans Intrigues than could have hang'd him and twenty Lairds; but as I happrehend he had made up his peace with the m—ry no Questions was asked concerning him when the witnesses were brought to Inverness and Examined by Kil—k, who then became a violent Enemy to L—d L—t as appeared by his conduct in accepting an office which must remain for ever a Blot in his Scutcheon and great is the pity considering his family and the unsullied character of his heir and successur. I say when these witnesses were Examined I was very assistant in making up the proper Questions to be put to them. Some of the witnesses were sent to prison for not complying others were threatened and even their houses burnt and their Cattle Driven away for not attending Kil—ks Court. These things having alarmed some Gentlemen in the governments they sent a fressh agent from Edinburgh to Inverness who they thought had more Law and Less violence in his temper than the managers of the new Court att Inverness and he prevaild one Severalls to sett out from Inverness to London to be Evidence against the L—d L—t. I was then preparing for my Journey but having neither the Language of England nor Countenance Enough to appear befor such a Solemn Court to Give

a long History of tranesactions for some years past I waited of a Revd m—r of the G—c who very generously sett down from my own notes all I had to say in clear and Distinct order and to him I was so much obliged for my regular conduct att the bar. One my arrival att London I communicate to my L—d L—n what I was to say of which he approced and after being Examined by the Sollr for the Crown I and the other witnesses were confined to a Mess^{rs} Howss till the day of the tryall; and what Happened att the tryal it is needless to inform you as you are too well acquainted with itt already. There was one circumstance however that happened in course of my Examination which gives me great pain. I was asked by a noble Lord iff I held any Lands of the L—d L—t by tack or other ways, iff I was owing him any money or rent; to which I answered in the negative particularly with Respect to a tak or Rent. The fact is that I had a sett from L—d L—t of Some Lands near the Kirk of Kilmorak and Give my bill to my L—ds Chamberlain for the Rent of these Lands and which I believe stands in his hands still unpaid. This fact I am obliged to explain to prevent the calumny thrown out against me as iff I had willfully perjurd my Selfe. I never would have answered In the negative had I understood the meaning of the noble Lords question, but as I was neither master of the English Language nor understood the English Lord that asked the Question I unluckely answered in the negative.

After L—d L—ts Sentence and Execution I had frequent meetings with the Instruments of my Disgrace. They made me still believe I was to have a nominnal Post for Life, but behold the cheat. One of these persons I have reason to believe Received a Large Sume of money to be given to me of which he has thought fit not to communicate a penny to me to this Hour. I was forced for want of money to Remain with a Broken Leg in a privat hole att London to avoid the force of Dilligence from a Gentleman who was once my friend and I believe had no other Quarrel at me then my becoming an Evidence agt. his friend. Remaning in this unhappy Situation I Received notice from the L—d of M—d to repair furstwith to Scotland to attend his Election att Inverness, that one my arrival att Edinburgh my chargis would be paid me and Some thing more for Discharging my pressing debts. I sett out from London with my Brother in Law the young L—d of D—ch in a post chais and one our arrival att Edinburgh the L—d of McLd's Dor attended us and from him we Received orders concerning our further Journey to Inverness where I was to receive Every things to my mind; but soon after our arrival there we found major G—t who had opposed McLd give up his pretensiones to the Election because the F—rs who had the Ballance of Power in there hands declared for McLd not from any real affection for him but for another Consideration which I wish may answer there expectation. In this situation I was so far from meeting with the kindly Reception I Expected from the people of that Place that every Body there

Except a few Look^d upon me with an Evil Eye, and my very old intimate friends Deny^d my embraces. I immediately Repaired to D——ch's houss in my way to my own Houss but to my great Surprize the houss was surrounded by some hundreds of women and men in womans Cloaths threatening to pull Down the houss unless I was deliverd up to there fury and nothing could have prevented my falling a sacrifice to there wrath but a Detachment of the army from Inverness who came just time to my relief, and they conductid me Safe to Inverness. No sooner had I arrived there then I was attacked by the Law artillery. Hornings and Captions were my daily companions and nothing prevent my being put in Prison but the Interposition of one or two of my friends. I was promised Great assistance from M^eld; my Debts were to be paid, my family suported but how soon his turn was over all his promicis vanished and I will make no other Remarks on his conduct then to think with others that his conduct of Late years has Rendered him Rather the object of pity then the object of there Resentment he is neglected by his friends Despised and Redecuild by all Partys and in that unlucky Situation I Leave him.

But to return to my own Case I am now in a town where I Dare not appear one the street without the Risque of my life. I Dare not venture to my own country without the imminent Hazzard of my Life. I am now forced to part with my little interest in that country att a price far below the value and tho the Suspension of Dilligence Lately procured for memay provent my person being thrown into goal, yet my Liberty is for ever confined. All these misfortunees are brought upon me by my appearing witness att L——d L——ts Trial. Happy were it for me had I followed the advice of a Gentleman att London who Easily forswa the misery which was to follow my conduct, but unlucky for me I neglected that advice and followed the advice of men of Disimulation and Treachery who I now see but too Late have Laid aside all sence of honour and Good principals and sacrificed these and my Intrest to there own wicked Ends. I am now obligd to avoid greater mischief to retire to the outmost corner of the E—— of S——ds Territorys and there remain if my Enemy shall allow me during the Remaining part of my Life, reflecting with horror and Dettestation of my own Late Conduct, incessantly Praying forgiveness to the two Gentlemen so oft repeated in this Letter who were the cause of my misfortunes as much as there own Eternal Disgrace.

I have att Large Sett Down by way of Memoirs the Transactions of the times from the 1736 to the 1747 and these I will communicat to you in proper time wherein you will see the naked thruth and att the same time Discoverys made of Persons and circumstances that will surprize you. Some of the friends of the family of L——t are become my persecutors. I wish they would Examine into the conduct of some of there own Clan partly known by there actions, and some still behind the curtain who were in the Secrets of there chief and trusted by him and their malice against me ought att Least to Divide and they

Share of itt. These Gentlemen last mentioned I painted in there true colours in my Memoirs. I have this given you a short Detail in way of aldridgment of my Memoirs for your satisfaction and others who may have an inclination or time to Examine into my Conduct and I hop some time after this to furnish you with a Larger Subject more to your tast then this can be and I ever am

"Your ever obliged most
"faithfull and most obedent
"Servt"

"R—— S——z."
P. J. ANDERSON.

A NATIONAL EMBLEM.

THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.

THE thirteenth annual report of the Deputy-Master and Contrroller of the Mint, which (says the *Times*) will be published in the course of a few days, contains the following detailed description of the new Great Seal, prepared from designs by Mr. De Saulles, to take the place of that which has been in use in 1878:—

The Seal represents the Queen seated on a Throne, the arms of which are supported by lions. Her Majesty is crowned, vested in a richly embroidered robe, and habited in the Royal ornaments, with the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter. In her right hand she holds the sceptre; her left reposes on the arm of the Throne. At her feet is an ornamental cushion embroidered with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, placed on a footstool. The Throne is adorned with a wreath of laurel, confined by a ribbon, and on the Queen's right is a figure of St. George fully armed and bearing a lance with pennant. The panels supporting these figures bear respectively the sword and scales of justice surrounded by laurel wreaths. The legend round the Seal runs as follows:—"Victoria, Dei gratia, Britt. Regina, Fid. Def., Ind. Imp." The Counter Seal represents the Queen crowned and mounted on a palfrey, and in the Royal mantle. In her right hand she holds the sceptre, in her left the orb. In the field to the right the Royal Arms on a shield, encircled by the Order of the Garter with its motto. Above, a scroll with the words "Dieu et mon Droit," and on either side the rose, shamrock, and thistle. Below, in the distance, the sea, with an ironclad and sailing vessel, suggesting the naval strength and trade of the United Kingdom, which is further emphasised by the presence of a trident, dolphins, and conventional waves which are continued in the ornaments on either side of the lower part of the Counter Seal. The general treatment is that of the Renaissance.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
BERWICKSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 24.)

59. CROW, FRANCIS (Rev.): Nonconformist Divine and Author. One of the 2000 Puritan clergy ejected from their parishes in 1662. He was of the family of Heughead, within six miles of Berwick, and was educated in France, under the famous Du Moulin. His *Mensalia Sacra*, which was a posthumous publication, has a brief account of his life prefixed. He had been Vicar of Hundon, Suffolk, from which he was ejected in 1662. He afterwards continued preaching to large congregations at Clare, Suffolk, and also at Bury, Jamaica, where he went in 1683, as being unable to live quietly at home. He returned to England in 1687, and died in 1693. He was author of a volume entitled *The Impiety of Judicial Astrology*. See *Notes and Queries*, 1883, page 75.

60. CUNNINGHAM, ANDREW (Rev.): Free Church Divine and Poet. Born in Duns, in the year 1817 or 1819, he was educated there, and at Edinburgh High School and University, for the ministry of the Church of Scotland. Licensed in 1842, he was ordained to the pastorate of the Free Church in Dundonald parish; but after serving there for two years, he was translated to, and inducted over, the congregation of Eccles Free Church, where he spent the rest of his life, honoured and useful. For twenty years he acted as Clerk to the Synod of Merse and Tweeddale. While he lived he was an earnest advocate of union, and of many other good causes. He was also an excellent scholar and a fair poet, and has a place in Edwards' *Modern Scottish Poets*. See volume X.; see also Crockett's *Minstrelsy of the Merse*. He edited the sermons of his friend, the Rev. G. Craig of Spronston, and prefixed a biographical sketch of his life, which he wrote. He died in 1879.

61. CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, D.D. (Principal): Distinguished Scottish Theologian. Of Merse extraction, cousin of No. 60, though born in Hamilton in 1805, he was educated for the ministry of the Church of Scotland at Duns and Edinburgh. His first charge was Greenock, where he was ordained in 1830. Thence he was called to Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, where he soon became one of the foremost leaders, alike on the platform and in the pamphlet, on the "Non-intrusionist" side, in the great controversy that preceded the Disruption of 1843. He was appointed Professor of Theology in the Free Church College, Edinburgh, in 1843, of Church History in 1845, and its Principal on Chalmers's death, 1847. His D.D. degree was given by Princeton in 1842. He was Moderator of the Free Church Assembly in 1859, when he received a testimonial amounting to over £7000. He died at Edinburgh, 14th December, 1861. His literary executors published from his MSS., *Historic Theology*, 2 vols., 1862; *Reformers and Theology of the Reformation*, 1862; and *Discussions on Church Principles*,

1863. See his *Life*, by Rainy & Mackenzie (1871). Other works are *Lectures on the Evidences, Canon, &c.* (1878, New York), and *Sermons, from 1828 to 1860* (1872).

62. CUPPLES, GEORGE: Novelist, &c. Born at Legerwood Manse, in 1822, he was descended from a long line of ministers of the Church of Scotland. His chief works are: *The Green Hand*, said to be one of the best sea stories; *The Two Frigates*, or *Captain Bissel's Legacy*, 1859; and *Hinchbridge Haunted: a Country Story*, 1863. Long an invalid, his wife became a prolific author of stories and other works, and so supported the family. He died in 1891.

63. CUTHBERT, ST.: One of the three great Saints of England in the middle ages, the other two being St. Edmund of Edmundsbury and St. Thomas à Becket of Canterbury. Tradition says he was born on the banks of the Leader, and certainly, when the light of record falls upon him, he was a shepherd boy in that neighbourhood. In 651, while he was watching his flock by night, on the heights of Lauderdale, he believed that he saw the heavens opened, and a company of angels descend upon earth, and again ascend to heaven, carrying with them the soul of St. Aidan, the pious Bishop of Lindisfarne. As a result of this vision, Cuthbert resolved to become a monk, and entered the monastery of Old Melrose. Thence he passed to Ripon, but subsequently returned to Melrose, of which, in 661, he became prior. While in this office, he devoted himself to a most assiduous missionary activity, visiting the whole south of Scotland with the gospel, and endeavouring by his teaching and his example to reclaim the people from the pagan and superstitious practices into which they had fallen. After a few years spent in this way, he left Melrose for Lindisfarne; but, longing for a more austere life even than the monastic, he quitted Lindisfarne in 676 to become an anchorite, or solitary recluse, in a hut which he built with his own hands, on House Island, one of the Farne group. In 684, at the earnest request of the King of Northumbria and others, he reluctantly accepted the bishopric of Hexham, which, however, he immediately exchanged for that of Lindisfarne. Still thirsting, however, after solitude, at the end of two years he resigned even that bishopric, and returned to his hut, where he died in 687. The influence exerted by St. Cuthbert upon his age seems to have been due chiefly to his fervent piety and extraordinary asceticism. For notices, see James Rain's *Saint Cuthbert*, 1828 and A. C. Fryer's *Cuthbert of Lindisfarne*, 1881.

64. DEANS, GEORGE: Poet and Journalist. Born at Sisterpath, Waukmill, Fogo, in 1851, he was however, brought up at the village of Wark, on Tweedside, where his boyhood was passed. Thence he was sent to Kelso, where he spent a few years in a commercial sphere. But, not liking his situation, he made his way to Glasgow, where, after a course of arduous self-education, he secured a position as newspaper reporter. Mr. Deans is now on the staff

of the *Glasgow Citizen*. In 1890 he published a volume of verse, under the title of *Harp Strums*, which has been well received.

65. DICKSON, ALEXANDER GEORGE, Major, M.P.: Public Man. Son of George of Belchester, Eccles, he was born 23rd June, 1834, and educated at Rugby. Entering the army in 1853, he served both in the Crimea and in India during the mutiny. He forsook the army for politics in 1865, when he was elected Conservative M.P. for Dover, which seat he represented in every successive Parliament till the Parliament of 1892. He was deputy-chairman of the Crystal Palace Co., and Director of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

66. DICKSON, THOMAS: Minor Poet. For many years the schoolmaster of Chirnside (born 1785, died 1857), he was a man of wide knowledge, great kindheartedness, and deep piety. His poetry is chiefly religious in tone. In 1834 he published a small volume, entitled *Hymns and Paraphrases*, which revealed a pleasing vein of fluent versification.

67. DICKSON, WM., F.S.A.: Antiquary and Author. A native of Berwick, where he was born in 1799, he was an enthusiastic local antiquary, and published the following learned works: *Northumberland: the Wards, Divisions, Parishes, and Townships of Northumberland, according to the Ancient and Modern Divisions*, 1833; also, *The Pipe Roll for the First, Second, and Third Years of the Reign of Edward I., for the County of Northumberland, A.D., 1273-74-75*. In continuation of the series printed in Hodgson's "History of the County," with a translation and notes, 1854. He died 1875.

68. DOBIE, JOHN, B.D., Professor: Hebrew Scholar. Son of the minister of Ladykirk, and born there in 1859, he distinguished himself at the University, and was early appointed to the Professorship of Hebrew, Edinburgh University. Unfortunately, however, very soon after entering upon his important office, he met his death in a tragic manner, in 1894, while travelling from Edinburgh to London.

69. DODD, JEANIE: Minor Poet. Born 1849, at Hillshouse, in the parish of Channel Kirk, she accompanied her parents early in life to Kirkcaldy. There, in due time, she began business on her own account as dressmaker, and has been highly successful. She is an extensive contributor of verse to local journals, under the *nom de plume* of "Ruth," and her poems are sympathetic and pleasing in tone.

70. DUDGEON, DAVID: Philosopher. This remarkable man, who in some ways anticipated Hume, was born in 1706 and died in 1743. He first obtained public notoriety in 1732, by a work published while he was a farmer in Lennel Hill, Coldstream. This work, entitled *The Moral World*, led to his being summoned before the local Presbytery for teaching false doctrine. He appeared before the Presbytery and defended himself. The case went up from Presbytery to Synod, and from Synod to General

Assembly, which remitted it to the Commission of Assembly in successive years from 1733 to 1736, but apparently the case was never issued. His most important work is *Philosophical Letters Concerning the Being and Attributes of God*. In these letters, Dr. McCosh says Dudgeon reached a refined Spinosism mingled with Berkeleyanism. In 1739 he published *A Catechism founded on Experience and Reason, collected by a Father for the use of his Children*. Dudgeon had evidently abandoned a belief in Christianity; but he stands up resolutely for a rational demonstration of the existence of God as the cause of the ideas which come under our experience; and he has a whole system of natural religion. His works were published in a combined form in 1765, in a volume without printer's name attached. For a time they had a name in the district, but afterwards were wholly forgotten. See McCrie's *Scott. Philos.*, pp. 111-112.

71. DUNBAR, GEORGE (Prof.): Greek Scholar. Born at Coldingham, and employed in youth as a gardener, he took to the study of the classics, and was employed in Edinburgh as a tutor. Having assisted Professor Dalziel in the Greek chair for some time, he was, on that scholar's death, appointed his successor, an appointment which he held with much acceptance for the long period of 45 years (1806-51). He died at Trinity, aged 77. In addition to several pieces designed to promote classical studies, he wrote a valuable Greek and English and English and Greek Lexicon, 1840.

72. DUNS, JOHN, "DUNS SCOTUS": Scholastic Divine. Believed to have been born in Duns and educated among the Franciscans of Newcastle. He proceeded to Oxford, where he studied and disputed concerning theology, civil law, logic, and mathematics. He obtained his degree in Paris, 1304; was selected as Regent of Franciscan Order at Toulouse, 1307, and explained the mystery of the Immaculate Conception in such terms as procured for him the name of the "Subtle Doctor." He wrote several learned and ingenious treatises before his death, in 1308.

73. DUNS, JOHN, D.D. (Prof.): Free Church Divine and Scientific Writer. A native of Duns, where he was born, 11th July, 1820, he was educated at Duns and Edinburgh for the ministry, and was ordained to the pastorate of the Free Church, Torphichen. Having given himself greatly to scientific studies, he was appointed to the chair of Natural History in the New College, Edinburgh, in succession to Dr. Fleming, who died in 1857. That chair Dr. Duns still holds. Among his writings are the following:—*Memoir of Rev. Samuel Martin*, 1854; *The Brotherhood, or Some Social Aspects of Christianity*, 1856; *Biblical Natural Science*, 2 vols., 1865; *Science and Christian Thought*, 1866.

74. EDGAR, ALEXANDER, Rear Admiral: Of the family of Wedderlie, Greenlaw. Born in 1737, he became a Captain in the Royal Navy in 1780; served during the French war, and attained the rank of Rear Admiral. He died in 1817.

75. EDGAR, JOHN GEORGE: Literateur and Journalist. Born, 1834, in Hutton Manse, of which parish his father was minister, young Edgar early gave himself to journalism and authorship. He has been very prolific in his productions, all of which were designed for boys. His first book, *Biography for Boys*, appeared in 1854. It was followed by *History for Boys*, 1855; *Boy Princes, or Scions of Royalty cut off in Youth*, 1857; *The Heroes of England*, 1859; *The Wars of the Roses*, 1859; *The Crusades and the Crusaders*, 1861; *Memorable Events of Modern History*, 1862; *Cavaliers and Roundheads*, 1862; *Danes, Saxons and Romans*, 1863; *How I won my Spurs; or a Boy's Adventures in the Baron's Wars*, 1862; *Noble Dames of Ancient Story*, 1864; *Cressy and Poitiers*, 1865; *The Boy Crusader*, 1865; *Runnymede and Lincoln Fair*, 1866. Mr. Edgar died in 1864. He was the first editor of *Every Boy's Magazine*.

76. EMBLETON, ROBERT CASTLES: Naturalist. A native of Berwick, born in 1806, he was educated at Edinburgh. An enthusiastic student of natural science, he made several discoveries of local species. A prominent member of the Berwickshire Field Club. He died 1877.

77. ERSKINE, EBENEZER (Rev.): Founder of the Secession Church. Born at Dryburgh, the fourth son of Rev. Henry Erskine, 22nd June, 1680, he was educated for the ministry at Edinburgh University. For some time a tutor in the Rothes family, he was ordained minister of Portsmouth, in 1703, but was translated to West Church, Stirling, 1731. Having preached a powerful sermon against patronage and other prevalent ecclesiastical evils of the day before the Synod of Perth and Stirling, October, 1732, he was censured by a majority for using unbecoming and offensive expressions. He thereupon appealed, with the minority, to the General Assembly, which affirmed the decision of the Synod, and ordered the appellants to be admonished at the bar. The result was that, along with three other ministers, he seceded from the Church of Scotland, and constituted a new church, known as the Associate Presbytery. This step was taken with great deliberation and solemnity, at Gairney Bridge, Kinross, 3rd December, 1733. It was not, however, till 1740 that the seceding ministers were formally deposed by the Assembly. In that year the Stirling congregation built a new church for their minister. During the rebellion of 1745 Erskine took an active part in support of the Government. At what was known as "The Breach," in 1747, he took the lead in support of the views adopted by that section of the Seceders who were called the Burghers, as distinguished from the Antiburghers, and was appointed Professor of Divinity that same year. He died in 1754. His works have been republished in 3 vols. They consist chiefly of sermons. He published also the *Sovereignty of Zion's King*, in 1739. See Dr. Macewen's volume on the Erskines.

(To be continued.)

My incidental reference to Wm. Brown (brother of No. 19, page 4) has brought me the following biographic details from Mr. James Love, author of "Schools and Schoolmasters of Falkirk."

W. B. R. W.

WILLIAM BROWN, son of William Brown and Marion Nesbit, born at Hardacres, a small farm near Spottiswoode, in the parish of Weststruther, Berwickshire. After receiving an elementary education, he entered the University of Edinburgh, studying Greek under Professor Andrew Dalziel, who described Brown as "a most excellent Greek scholar." He likewise studied under Dr. John Hill, Professor of Humanity. Of his abilities as a teacher of Latin and Greek, Dr. Adam, Rector of Edinburgh High School, and Professor Christison held the highest opinion. Nor was he less proficient in Italian and French, and, like his brother "Sandie," he had considerable talents for poetry. He taught both in Culross and Musselburgh. In 1799 he was chosen Rector of Falkirk Grammar School, and was also elected Session Clerk. In 1806 he was appointed schoolmaster of Abercorn, Linlithgowshire, and two years later he became Rector of the Royal School, Dunkeld. It was the distinguished positions his pupils took at the High School of Edinburgh that drew Dr. Adam's attention to him. About the year 1822 Brown settled in Edinburgh, and founded a classical academy there, which was largely patronised. When the Edinburgh Academy was established, in 1824, the competitions for the masterships of the "classical school" and the "modern school" were very keen. There is still in existence a volume, consisting of the testimonials of the various applicants for these masterships. This volume was at one time the property of Henry (afterwards Lord) Cockburn, who took an extraordinary interest in the selecting of the masters. His opinion of the applicants is written over the testimonials of each, and some of the remarks of the great advocate are otherwise than complimentary. "I am told a blockhead. He looks ill. Horrid big, and awfully fine," he says of one; and of another:—"A youth overwhelmed with vulgarity and awkwardness." Over William Brown's testimonials (he was a candidate for the classical mastership) Cockburn wrote:—"No; against monotorial system; too old and bulky." He died in 1828, in his fifty-third year. "Mr. Brown's natural talents," says the *Courant*, "were of the first order; he excelled as a classical scholar, and his peculiar faculty of communicating instruction eminently qualified him for the important task of a public teacher."

ABERDEENSHIRE GARDENS.—"E. V. B.," (the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, who is a Gordon of Ellon), describes the gardens at Maryculter, Ellon, and Elrick in *Seven Gardens and a Palace*. (John Lane, 1900.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)

(Continued from Vol. II., and S., page 27.)

[NOTE.—The following are notes on a number of periodicals which do not appear in Mr. Scott's list.]

1707. *Edinburgh Courant Reviewed*: together with fresh and impartial intelligence of all foreign newspapers . . . with domestic occurrences. No. 1. 1707. This entry occurs in the British Museum Catalogue. The secondary title appears to have been conventional (cf. *Edinburgh Flying Post, S. N. & Q.*, V., 53). Was this some kind of manifesto against the *Courant*? Perhaps it should not be included in a Bibliography.

1759. *The Edinburgh Chronicle and Universal Intelligencer*. No. 1. Thursday, March 22. 4 pp. Edinr., Patrick Neill and John Reid. It contained a collection of news, home and foreign, and a variety of useful and entertaining essays, both in prose and poetry. How long did it last?

1773 [?]. *The Gentleman and Lady's Weekly Magazine*. Through the courtesy of Mr. James Falconer, Dundee, I have been enabled to examine the fifth volume of this periodical. Its titlepage reads—“*The Gentleman and Lady's Weekly Magazine*, from Dec. 28 MDCCCLXXIV. to March 29 MDCCCLXXV. Vol. 5. ‘To hold as ’twere the Mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own features, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of time his form and presence.’—Shakespeare. Edinburgh: printed by William Auld, 1775.” The periodical is 8vo., 32 pp., with double columns. Letters to the Editor form a very prominent part of the contents, which include besides, miscellaneous articles, anecdotes, poetry, notes on events, and queries. The publication was not of a very high standard of merit. It is difficult to discover exactly what the title means. The use of the apostrophe seems to have been a puzzle both to printers and editor. The *Magazine* collapsed with Vol. 5, No. 13, which has inscribed on the last page, “End of the Fifth Volume and the conclusion of this Work.”

The Gentleman and Lady's Weekly Magazine appears to be the periodical referred to by Mr. Scott at *S. N. & Q.*, V., 104. It is there described as a “Monthly.” Was it really one of Balloon Tytler's ventures?

1783. *Edinburgh Magazine or Literary Miscellany*. A Monthly, published by James Sibbald, bookseller, Edinburgh. Sibbald, who was of antiquarian tastes, the son of a farmer in Roxburghshire, was born in 1747. He began life as a farmer, but removed to Edinburgh, where he engaged in book-selling. He died at Leith in 1803. He contributed antiquarian articles to the *Magazine*: his best known work being “The Chronicle of the Poetry of Scotland,” published in 1802.

The number of the *Magazine* for October, 1786,

contained the *first* review of Burns's poems. It is extremely eulogistic, and speaks of the author as “a striking example of native genius bursting through the obscurity of poverty and the obstructions of a laborious life.” Burns's gratitude to Sibbald was great. He addressed him a letter, under date January, 1787, in which he says—“The warmth with which you have befriended an obscure man and young author in your three last Magazines—I can only say, Sir, I feel the weight of the obligation, &c.” Was it ultimately incorporated with the *Scots Magazine*, whose rival it was for some time? It enjoyed a separate existence as late as 1818.

1802. *The Religious Monitor, or Scots Presbyterian Magazine*. I have seen Vol. 6 of a 48 pp. 8vo. Magazine with the above title. It is a monthly, issued about the middle of each month. Unfortunately, the volume contains neither titlepage nor imprint. The prominence given to Edinburgh news, &c., leads me to suppose that it is an Edinburgh publication. Perhaps some reader can give details. The contents are missionary, ecclesiastical, historical, devotional, expository, and literary in their nature. A feature of the Magazine is the careful way it gives the *errata* of the preceding number.

Mr. Scott had a query (*S. N. & Q.*, VI., 46) about the *Christian Monitor*, a monthly, to which no answer was given. Is this the periodical?

1814. *The Christian Herald*: a periodical monthly publication, intended as a repository of Evangelical truth and intelligence respecting the progress of the Gospel throughout the world. Motto—“And He said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature: he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved”—Mark xvi. 15, 16. Edinr., printed by A. & J. Aikman, High Street, for Guthrie and Tait, J. Ogle, and A. Johnstone. Edinr. No. 1. Vol. I. Jan. 17, 1814. 8vo., with double columns. 40 pp. The editorial to No. 1 states that the publication had been carried on with considerable difficulty.

“Measures have been taken for the regular publication of the work . . . They [the Editors] will give admission to no essays which, in their opinion, possess the slightest tendency to bring the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel into question.”

The first number also contained an article, “The Office of a Herald,” in which the programme of the *Christian Herald* was set forth from the distinctive duties of the herald's office. The *format* of the Magazine was that which was so common in Edinburgh publications of the same size at the beginning of the century. Its contents included religious articles, religious intelligence, reviews, and a juvenile department. How long did the *Herald* continue? Publication must have ceased before 1823, for the title was assumed by the continuation of the *Missionary Magazine*, begun in 1796. I am indebted to Mr. James Falconer, Dundee, for the loan of Vol. I.

1819? *The Scottish Missionary and Philanthropic Register*. Monthly, 6d. 48 pp. 8vo. The *Register* became the organ of the Scottish Missionary Society. From its origin it reported its proceedings, as well as those of other religious and philanthropic societies at home and abroad, besides containing a little miscellaneous matter. Edinburgh: published by the Edinburgh Religious Tract Society, and sold at their repository, No. 6 East Register Street. W. Aitchison, printer. When did the *Register* cease publication? The following words occur in the Annual Report of the Ed. Religious Tract Society for 1822: The Committee

"have, after mature deliberation, undertaken the publication of the *Scottish Missionary Register*, satisfied that the transaction was attended with little or no risk, and was calculated in a variety of ways to promote the best interests of the Society."

An elaborate system of distributing gratuitous copies of the *Register* was employed to encourage collectors in raising funds for the objects to which the Society was devoted. Communications were to be sent to Rev. Dr. Brown, 18 St. John Street, Edinburgh.

1819? *Quarterly Paper of the Scottish Missionary Society*. "Every person subscribing a penny a-week to the Scottish Missionary Society is entitled to a copy of the *Quarterly Paper*." I have No. 18 before me. It contains no imprint, and is a 4 pp. sheet, printed in double columns. It is entirely taken up with an article on "The Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise." Its circulation was undertaken largely by the *Scottish Missionary and Philanthropic Register*.

1842. *The Scottish Pulpit*: a series of sermons by the most eminent divines of the Scottish Church. Edinburgh: R. Martin, Brown Square. Each number consisted of 12 pp., and contained two sermons. Weekly? I have seen Vol. IV. of this periodical; it was dated 1846. There were several publications of the same name and purpose: see *S. N. & Q.*, VI., 57, for the titles of two others.

1842. *The Watchword*, under countenance of the Central Church Defence Committee. No. 14. Oct.-Dec., 1842. 4to. This is a British Museum entry. Any further particulars?

W. J. COUPER.

F. C. Manse,
Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

SCOTS IN POLAND.—From a minute book of Banffshire Sasines I take the following:—"Sasine. William Cow, merchant in Zamosc, and James Robertson, merchant in Aberdeen, his factor, of all and haill the town and lands of Oldton of Carnousie, sometime pertaining to George Cow, wadsetter thereof." Printed 20th August, 1716.

PRESENTATION TO DR. CRAMOND.—Dr. Cramond, Cullen, has been presented with a copy of "Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections," just issued in two volumes, by the Curators of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, "in recognition of his numerous contributions to the Library."

THE HARVIE FAMILY.—Some interesting particulars about this forgotten Aberdeenshire family occur in a series of petitions and answers preserved in *Miscellaneous Broadsides, chiefly Scotch*, in the British Museum (1891, c. 3). I have already noticed that the Kethock's Mill family were connected with the Harvies. Alexander Gordon II. of K. married, before 1602, Isobel Harvie. Whether the Harvies detailed below are of the same family I cannot say.

James Harvie had three estates—Mameulaw, Renniehill, and Strypes, which he gave to his sons in the following order:—

1. Robert Harvie got Mameulaw. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a son—

William Harvie, who was "an idiot, or a few degrees from it" (*vide* his cousins' evidence).

His father gave him a heritable bond of provision for £1000 (under date 1687).

By his second wife Robert Harvie had two children, to whom he gave Mameulaw—

James Harvie.

Helen Harvie.

2. Rev. Patrick Harvie, minister of Fergie, got Renniehill. He married Margaret Scougal (who was lame). He died in 1704, leaving six children, as follows:—

Lewis Harvie, died before 1725.

— Harvie, married James Creighton of Auchengoul (who was born in 1673).

Elisabeth Harvie, } alive in 1748.
Mary Harvie, }

A daughter.

Catherine Harvie, the youngest, alive in 1741.

3. Alexander Harvie, got Strypes.

4. Marie Harvie, married, on June 22, 1650, Professor Patrick Gordon IV. of Kethock's Mill.

As I have noted elsewhere, the Harvie sister, daughter of the Rev. Patrick, had a long lawsuit with Professor George Gordon, their cousin (or Professor Patrick Gordon), over the possession of the estate of Mameulaw, which was in the possession of Alexander Thomson, advocate, Aberdeen, by 1733.

J. M. B.

RECORDS OF ABERDEEN
UNIVERSITIES: ADDENDA.*

THROUGH the courtesy of the Rev. J. B. Craven, Rector of S. Olaf's, Kirkwall, I have been enabled to examine a copy of the Marischal College *Theses* of 1686, which had not come under my notice when the second volume of my *Fasti Acad. Marisc.* was printed, in 1898. The *Theses* are of interest chiefly as supplying the names of the "Candidati" of 1686, which are not recorded in the University Albums. The volume forms part of the "Publick Bibliothek" of Kirkwall, founded in 1683 by Mr. William Bakie—a very curious collection, so little appreciated by the present day Orcadians that, in 1891, the books were exposed to public roup. Fortunately, through the public spirit of Mr. Craven, they were, with the exception of eight or ten volumes, purchased "with the intention of preserving so interesting a collection for the [Episcopal] Church and community." Mr. Craven "has adopted measures by which he hopes that this ancient and curious Bibliothek will be preserved to future generations." The books have been cleaned, mended, re-bound, furnished with an appropriate book-plate (showing the seal of the Chapter of S. Magnus), and carefully catalogued in a volume of 60 pages, privately printed at Kirkwall in 1897.

The bibliographical description of the *Theses* is as follows:—

BURNET, THOMAS. *Theses philosophicæ*, | Quas (Favente Deo) Abredoniæ, in | inclyta Academia Marischallana, Univer- | sitatis Carolinæ, sub præ- | sidio Thomæ Burnet ibidem | Philosophiæ Professoris, publicè pro- | pugnabant; splendida laureæ co- | rollâ hac vice decorandi, ad | diem 24 Junii horis & | loco solitis | [Motto].

Abredoniæ, Excudebat Ioannes Forbes, | Urbis & Universitatis Typographus 1686. |

4º, A4, B4; 8 leaves. Aⁱ, Title within woodcut border, verso blank; Aⁱⁱ, Dedication to George Duke of Gordon; Aⁱⁱⁱ verso, Candidates' names; A^{iv} to B^v, pp. 7-15, *Theses*; B^v verso blank.

* The Notes to be given under this heading are intended to be supplementary to *Fasti Academiae Marischallanae*, 3 vols., Aberd., 1889-98; and *Officers and Graduates of King's College*, Aberd., 1893; both issued by the New Spalding Club. The present Note is also supplementary to Mr. J. P. Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers* (see *S. N. & Q.*, ii., 6).

The Candidates are 34 in number, viz. :—

D. DAVID LINDSAY [of Edzell: paid £6 for "chamber maills"]

D. JACOBUS CARNEGIE [younger of Balnamoon: paid £6]

ALEXANDER GUTHRIE [son of Hercules G., wright: paid £1 10s., the usual fee: ? Episcopal minister, Bethelny]

ALEXANDER LESLIE

ALEXANDER MAITLAND

ALEXANDER MOIR, *major* [son of John M. of Stoneywood: Regent, 1688-1700]

ALEXANDER MOIR, *minor* [son of John M., burgess]

ALEXANDER PYPYR

ANDREAS BURNET

ANDREAS GRAY [son of Thos. G., wright]

ANDREAS ROSE

GEORGIUS NAIRNE

GEORGIUS REITH

GEORGIUS ROSE

GULIELMUS COUTS

GULIELMUS GAITCOMB, *Anglus*

GULIELMUS LESLIE [son of Wm. L., merchant]

GULIELMUS LINDSAY

JACOBUS FRASER [son of Alex. F., Hattoune: ? Sheriff Clerk of Moray]

JACOBUS MAITLAND

JACOBUS MILNE [minister of Lerwick, father of John M., the Diarist]

JOANNES ABERNETHIE

JOANNES GRAY

JOANNES NAIRNE

JOANNES RAMSAY [graduated privately]

JOANNES SPENSE

JOANNES STEWART

PATRICIUS NAIRNE

PATRICIUS THOMSON [son of Mr. Robert T., advocate; under master, Grammar School (*S. N. & Q.*, xi., 40), deprived 1717]

ROBERTUS GORDON

ROBERTUS STRAQUHAN

THOMAS BACON, *Anglus* [Mansfield; M.D., King's College]

THOMAS SUTHERLAND

WALTERUS DOWGLAS

P. J. ANDERSON.

WORKS BY DR. CRAMOND.—Sheriff Gordon, formerly of Banff, and now resident in Edinburgh, has made a collection of no fewer than 44 pamphlets and volumes written by Dr. Cramond, Cullen. Only three other sets exist, one in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, one in the University Library, Aberdeen, and one in possession of the author. The publications vary in size from a few leaves to the portly volumes of the New Spalding Club, and embrace a wide range of subjects, from Scots Drink and Illegitimacy to Burgh and Ecclesiastical Records.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD BANFFSHIRE PAPERS.

- (1) *Receipt from Sir Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenbog for share of his expenses as member to the Scots Parliament.*

[Dorso] For the much honored Alexander Abernethie of Meyand thes In haist

I, Sir Alexander Abercrombie be thir presents does heirby declaire that I have received from the laird of Rothemay tuo hundreth merks for attending the tuo sessions of Parliament anno 1662 and 1663 and that for his lands of Rothemay conforme to the stent roll sub^t. be the Shereff and Shereff clerk q^{ch}. is ten merk out of everie pund land it being tuentie lib. land and everie pund land ten merks. In testimonie heriof I have sub^t. thir presents w^t. my hand at Birkinboig the 14 of September 1671 yeares.

- (2) *Indenture betwixt Mr. William Cheislie and Mr. John Gordon 1670.*

This indentour maid at Edin^r. the tuentie second of August IM.VIC. sevintie yeares beirs and contens leill and suthfast witnessing, That it is appointed agreed and ended betwixt Mr. William Chislie, writer in Ed^r. on the ane part and Mr. John Gordon eldest lauffull son to Robert Gordon of Cheppelltoun and Alexander Abernethie of Auchincloch as cautioner for the said Mr. John Gordone on the other part in maner following That is to say the said Mr. John Gordone by thes becomes prenteis and servant to the said Mr. William Cheislie to be instructed be him in his office and calling of wreting for the speace of three yeares nixt efter the said Mr. John Gordons entrie therto which shall be God willing and begune from the deat of thir present and hencforth to endure and remaine ane faithfull, true and diligent servant to the said Mr. William Cheislie during the speace forsaid and the said Mr. John Gordon shall nether hear nor conceale his said maisters prejudice but shall reveal the same to him and scop (?) the same to his utmost pouer and the said Mr. Alexander Abernethie binds and obleidges him his airs and executors for the said Mr. John Gordones cautionrie and remaining with the said Mr. William Cheislie during the forsaid speace and that the said Mr. John Gordone shall not leav his forsaid maister during the said speace without the said Mr. William his specialle licens and also that the said Mr. John Gordon shall not defile nor abuse his bodie in fornication or adultrie nor shall be carter, dicer, drinker nor night walker, nor keep companie with anij vitius persons under the paine of ane hundred pounds Scots money peyabel be the said Mr. John Gordone &c.

- (3) *Appointing a Guard for the Shire 1653.*

At Banff the second day of December IM.VIC. and fytie three year convened the heretors and gentrie of Banffshyr: George, Lord Banff; Sir Alexander

Abercromby of Galcorse, Knight; Thomas Stewart of Ryiand; Mr. Alexr. Douglas of Downies, Shereff; Peter Meldrum of Lichnet; Patrik Stewart of Brydachmylne; Walter Ogilvye of Raggell; William Lawtie of Myrehous; George Abercromby appearand of Skeyth; Thomas Joss in Hiltoun of Blairshinnoch; James Basken, Collector of the Shyr; Alexander Urquhart of Dunlugas; Jhone Ogilvie yr. of Kempcarne; Walter Ogilvye of Baldauye; Mr. Walter Innes of Auchluncart; George Mortimer of Auchinbadie; Jhone Gardyne of Tairlar; Alexander Wynchester of Stonicley, burges of Banff; James Stewart of Monblettoun; Gilbert Mair of Awalds; George Stewart, Chamberlane of Boyne, and Frederick Ogilvye, Chamberlane to the Lord Deskford.

The said James Basken, collectour, haveing presented ane letter and order from Coll: Lilburne and another relating therto from Collonell Ashfeild appoynting and ordering ane guard or watch to be appoyntit for the shyr as abefor the preses causit read the saids letters and order direct from the saids commanders in cheeff which being proponed to the said conventione they all in ane voyce accordit and consentit to the establishing of ane new guard or watch for the said shyre but being informed be the said James Basken that Captain Patrik Gordone late captane of the said watch had refused to undergoe the said task which was also asserted be the said John Ogilvye appearand of Kempcarne, who declared that the said Capitane Patrick Gordoun had declaired to him he had refused to undertake the said charge and because the saids heretors could not find ony fitting or able persone nor ony willing to undertak the said charge, Thairfor vntill ane able and fitting persone to the said charge and willing to vndertak the same they could not proceed forder therin nor nominat ony one till they find one able and willing to vndertak and ordaines an order to be sent to the said James Basken to the said Captain Gordon to understand of himself whither he will accept or refuse the said charge. And conforme to this procedur ordainis that ane letter be sent from the preses of the said comittee to Collonell Ashfeild anent the diligence of the shyr and the procedur theranent as said is.

The said day anent the act for revaluatione of parochines within the sheriffdome of Banff Conforme to the Act of the last conventione Compeered Major Walter Ogilvye of Raggell presented the said Act with ane valuatione conforme therto and also Patrik Stewart at the mylne of Brydack presented the lyk act and ane new valuatione conforme thereto desyring the samen to be admitted and accepted. Compeered Alex^r. Urquhart of Dunlugus, Sir Alexander Abercromby of Galcorse, Knight, Joⁿ. Ogilvye, appearand of Kempcarne, Walter Ogilvye of Beldaue and William Lawtie in Myrehous and alledgit the conventione of the heretors had no pouer nor autoritie to give order for revaluatione of paroches and that the order for revaluatione wes either for a generall revaluatione or not, and no order for revaluatione of particular parochines and that the Conventione of the shyrs for the tym having no warrand or auctoritie for that effect the procedur and revaluatione following therupon wes

null, Quherupon the said Alexander Urquhart of Dunlugus, Jo^a. Ogilvye, appearand of Kempcarne, Sir Alex^r. Abercromby, William Lawtie, Walter Ogilvye of Baldavie protestit againes the same re-valuatione of particular parochines and protestit for nullitie theroff and the said Patrik Stewart, Major Walter Ogilvye and Thomas Stewart of Ryland protested that the former act of the last Conventione sould stand and be effectuaill.

A. DOUGLAS, preses.

(4) *George Ogilvie in Cairney cleared of the slaughter of James Henry in Claymyres, committed by Adam Duff (1655).*

We Johnne Henry in the Rawis, brother to the deceast James Henry in Claymyres and Bessie Gordon, his relict, for herself and in name and behalff of the bairnes and nearest of kin of the said James Henrie, knowing certainly that albeit George Ogiluy in Cairney was occasionally in company with Adam Duff the tyme of the slaughter committed by the said Adam upon the deceast James Henrie yet was altogether free of the said slaughter ather by acting, assisting, counselling or any other way as art or part theroff, therefor to the effect the said George be not troubled for or in relationn to the said slaughter wheroff we know him to be innocent wee by these presents declare him free and innocent theroff as actour, act or part, and discharges him of all actionn, questioun or persute moved or that can be moved aganst him therfor by us or any other in relationn to the said James and that friely of our owne accord without any gratitude or good deed only for and becaus our certaine knowledge of his innocency aforesaid, Consenting thir presents be registrat in the books of the Court of Justice, Shireffs or Commissar's books of Banff or Aberdene therein to remaine ad futuram remanentiam and constituts [blank] our procurators. In witness wheroff we have sub^d. thir presents (writtin be Robert Neill, writter in Ed^r.) with our hands at Ed^r. the sext day of July 14. VIC. and fyftie fyve years before thir witnesses Johnne Fordyce in Auchinnervie and John Broun writter in Edin^r.

JO. HENDRIE.

Johnne Fordyce, witness.
William Abernethie, "
Jo: Mackenzie, "

(5) *The Laird of Grant asking his Edinburgh Agent for Papers (1680).*

Bellachastell 10th Jan^ri. 1680.

Sir, Knowing that ye had a meddling in my father's affaires at the south and had the trust of severalls of his wryttes wheroff I miss verie many qch are of great concernment to my interest I have sent the bearer to yow who will communicat with yow on some particular papers qch I miss and I desyre yell doe me the faivour to look out so soone as possible your conveniencie can permitt all the papers ye have concerning any of my father's affaires and if yow pleas to come the lenth of Mulben I shall waite on yow when ye shall advertise

me or els send to your owin house to receive them with acknowledgment for your care in keeping of them. The busienes requyres heast and I hope, Sir, ye will not neglect it and in the mein tym I shall assure yow that I am your affectionat freind to serve yow, Ludovick Grantt of Freuquhye.

For his much respected Alexander Abernethie of Meyen, These.

(6) *The Earl of Findlater to the Sheriff Clerk of Banff (1643).*

Worthie and Loveing Freind, The bearer hes satisfied me of the bygane few duetie for his Tenementis in Fordyce, thairfoir I desyr yow to give him his chartor and in the mein tym I shall be yo^r. affectionat freind, Findlater. Cullen 29 Octo^r. 1643. For his much respected and worthie freind Walter Hackat of Mayen, Shereff Clk. of Banff, Thes. (Earl of Findlater his Letter anent Jo^a. Auldtown and payment of his few dewtie for delyverie to him of his chartor direct to Walter Hackat.)

(7) *The Lord High Constable of Edinburgh acquits Alexander Abernethie of Auchincloich (1672).*

Ed^r. the ij Julij. These doe acquitt and discharge Alexander Abernethie of Auchincloich of any ryot can be objected to or allegit against him to have bine comitted be him upon James Wilsonne, ventinir, burges off Ed^r. And heirby discharge the provest and bayllies off Ed^r. fra all further judging and trying, cognoscing, decyding and determining thereanent, becaus he hes given satisfaction therfor to the Lord High Constable, and is by him absolutely acquitt therof And these ar his absolvitor fra Jo: Law, Const.

[Dorso: Absolvitor for Alexander Abernethy 1672.]

(8) *Col. Ashfield to the Gentlemen of Banffshire (1653).*

These for the gentlemen of Bamfeshire present, Gent^m., There being an necessitie of a watch for securing those parts in your shire which ly neare the highlands from the incursion of those looss people which dayly breake downe upon them doing great spoyle and carying away much goods: And I haueing receaved instructions from Collonel Lilborne to lay the charge upon the whole shire I thought good to acquaint you therewith that you might make choyce of a fitt and able person for that imployment and to agree with him at as chepe a rat as you can. When I understand what his monthly allowance shall be the collector shall receive an order to lay the charge equally upon the whole shire and to collect it with his sess. The governer of Belveny with the gentlemen in those parts whome it most concerines as to securitie hath represented Capt. Petter Gordon as a man fitt and able for that charge and if hee be thought soe by them I suppose the rest of the shire will not oppose, and therefore I desire he may be the man

employed in that business which is all from, Gentlemen,
your assured servant

RI: ASHFELD.

Aberdene this 30th of Appl. '53.

I likewise desire those six parishes near Belveny
may be considered for there extraordinary charge this
winter to that garrison. R. A.

(To be continued.)

C.

THE CHEYNE FAMILY.—Mr. D. Murray
Rose has just issued (privately) a pamphlet, *The
Knightly Chemes* (16 pp., 8vo.).

BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—Under the presidency
of Mr. W. L. Taylor, F.S.A. Scot., the Club
made an excursion on the 15th ult. to the ancient
burgh of Rattray. After lunching at Rattray
farm, the party visited the various points of
interest in the vicinity, including the ruins of
Rattray Chapel, the Loch of Strathbeg, and the
outlines of the Castle Hill. Dr. Milne, late of
King Edward, and now of Aberdeen, having
prepared a paper on the subject, read copious
extracts therefrom, dealing in turn with Rattray
Headland, fatal to many a storm-tossed mariner
in bygone times. Even yet, the bad name of
Rattray Brigs is maintained, despite its modern
warning lighthouse. The history of Rattray
Chapel was then discussed, and confidently
pronounced to be the work of Wm. Comyn,
Earl of Buchan, in the early part of the 13th
century. Dr. Milne gave many interesting
historical details as to the burgh of Rattray.
Four years after the Reformation, and perhaps
in consequence of it, Rattray was made a royal
burgh, although it never at any time had the air
of anything but a small fishing village. The
now land-locked Loch of Strathbeg was then
considered, in the view of its being drained
artificially, and its solum utilized for agricultural
purposes. Dr. Milne was cordially thanked for
his researchful paper, a full report of which
appears in the *Peterhead Sentinel* of 18th ult.
Professor Traill, who was one of the party,
referred to the Botany of the district, and
bespoke the assistance of the Club in his effort
to make a complete collection of its plants and
flowers. Remarks of several other members of
the Club brought the pleasant meeting to a close.

THE GORDONS' HEROIC CHARGE.

(Graphic Description of an Incident in the Boer
War, contributed to his Newspaper by Mr. A. G.
HALES, War Correspondent.)

THABA NCHU, May 7, 1900.

LET the tale be told in Edinburgh Town; let it
ring along the Border; let the lass as she braids
the widow's hair whisper the story with love-
kissed breath; let the lads as they come from
their daily toil throw out their chests for the
sake of their breeding; let the pessimist turn
up the faded page of history, written when the
world was young, and find, if he can, a grander
deed done by the sons of men since the morning
stars sang together.

So to my tale. It was the 1st of May. We
had the Boers hard pressed in Thaba Nchu in
a run of kopjes that reached in almost unbroken
sequence farther than a man's eye might reach.
The flying French was with us, chafing like a
leashed greyhound because he could not sweep
all before him with one impetuous rush.
Rundle, too, was here, with his haughty, hand-
some face, as keen as French, but with a better
grip on his feelings. Six thousand of the foe,
under Louis Botha, cool, crafty, long-headed,
resourceful, have held the kopjes. Again and
again we manoeuvred to trap them, but no wolf
in winter is more wary than Botha, no weasels
more watchful than the men he commanded.
When we advanced, they fell back; when we
fell back, they advanced, until the merest tyro
in the art of war could see that a frontal attack,
unless made in almost hopeless positions, was
impossible. So Hamilton swept round their
right flank, ten miles north of Thaba Nchu, and
gave them a taste of his skill and daring, whilst
Rundle held their main body here at Thaba
Nchu. It was during Hamilton's flanking effort
that the Gordons vindicated their character for
courage. Captain Towse, a brave courteous sol-
dier and gentleman, whom I had had the pleasure
of meeting at Graspan, and whose guest I had
been on several occasions, was the hero of the
hour. He is a fine figure of a man, well set up,
good-looking, strong, active. He was, I think,
about the only soldier I have seen who could
wear an eyeglass and not lose by it. In age he
looked about 40. I remember snapping a
"photo" of him as he was "tidying up" the
grave of gallant young Huddart, an Australian
"middy," who lay buried on the veldt; but the
Boers collected that portrait from me later on,
worse luck. On this fateful day Captain Towse,
with about 50 of the Gordons, got isolated from
the main body of British troops, and the Boers,
with that marvellous dexterity for which they

are fast becoming famous, sized up the position, and determined upon a capture. They little dreamt of the nature of the lion they had snared in their toils. With fully two hundred and fifty men they closed in on the little band of kilted men, and in triumphant tones called upon them to throw down their arms and surrender. It was a picture to warm an artist's heart. On all sides rose the bleak, black kopjes, ridge on ridge, as inhospitable as a watch-dog's growl. On one hand the little band of Highlanders, the picturesque colours of their clan showing in kilt and stocking, perfect in all their appointments, but nowhere so absolutely flawless as in their leadership. Under such leaders as he who held them there so calm and steady their forbears had hurled back the chivalry of France and had tamed the Muscovite pride, and they were soon to prove themselves men worthy of their Captain.

On the other side rose the superior numbers of the Boers. A wild and motley crew they looked compared to the gem of Britain's Army. Boys stood side by side with old men, lads braced themselves shoulder to shoulder with men in their manhood's prime, ragged beards fell on still more ragged shirt fronts. But there were manly hearts behind those ragged garments—hearts that beat high with love of home and country, hearts that seldom quailed in the hour of peril. Their rifles lay in hands steady and strong. The Boer was face to face with the Briton; the numbers lay on the side of the Boer, but

THE BAYONET WAS WITH THE BRITON.

"Throw up your hands and surrender." The language was English, but the accent was Dutch; a moment, an awful second of time, the rifle barrels gleamed coldly towards that little group of men, who stood their ground as pine trees stand on their mountain sides in Bonny Scotland. Then out on the African air there rang a voice, proud, clear, and high as clarion note—"Fix bayonets, Gordons!" Like lightning the strong hand gripped the ready steel; the bayonets went home to the barrel as the lips of lover to lover. Rifles spoke from the Boer lines, and men reeled a pace from the British and fell, and lay where they fell. Again that voice with the Scottish burr on every note—"Charge, Gordons! Charge!" and the dauntless Scotchman rushed on at the head of his fiery few. The Boer's heart is a brave heart, and he who calls them cowards lies; but never before had they faced so grim a charge, never before had they seen a torrent of steel advancing on their lines in front

of a tornado of flesh and blood. On rushed the Scots, on over fallen comrades, on over rocks and clefts, on to the ranks of the foe, and onward through them, sweeping them down as I have seen wild horses sweep through a field of ripening corn. The bayonets hissed as they crashed through breastbone and backbone. Vainly the Boer clubbed his rifle and smote back. As well might the wild goat strike with puny hoofs when the tiger springs. Nothing could stay the fury of that desperate rush. Do you sneer at the Boers? Then sneer at half the armies of Europe, for never yet have Scotland's sons been driven back when once they reached a foe to smite.

HOW DO THEY CHARGE?

How do they charge, these bare-legged sons of Scotia? Go ask the hills of Afghanistan, and if there be tongues within them they will tell you that they sweep like hosts from hell. Ask in sneering Paris, and the red records of Waterloo will give you answer. Ask in St. Petersburg, and from Sebastopol your answer will come. They thought of the dreary morning hours of Magersfontein, and they smote the steel downwards through the neck into the liver. They thought of the rows of comrades in the graves beside the Modder, and they gave the Boers the "haymaker's lift," and tossed the dead body behind them. They thought of gallant Wauchope riddled with lead, and they sent the cold steel with a horrible crash through skull and brain, leaving the face a thing to make fiends shudder. They thought of Scotland, they sent the wild slogan of their clan re-echoing through the gullies of the African hills, until their comrades far away along the line, hearing it, turned to one another, saying—"God help the Boers this hour; our Jocks are into 'em with the bayonet!"

But when they turned to gather up those who had fallen, then they found that he whose lion soul had pointed them the crimson path to duty was to lead them no more. The noble heart that beat so true to honour's highest notes was not stilled, but a bullet, missing the brain, had closed his eyes for ever to God's sunlight, leaving him to go through life in darkness, and they mourned for him as they had mourned for noble, white-souled Wauchope, whose prototype he was. They knew that many a long, long year would roll away before their eyes would rest upon his like again in camp or bloody field. But it gladdened their stern warrior hearts to know that the last sight he ever gazed upon was Scotland sweeping on her foes.

THE BARONY OF BOLFRACKS.

THE Barony of Bolfracks forms, in itself, one of the most compact and desirable estates in the whole stretch of the Valley of the Tay. Oblong in form, it extends from north to south a distance of about four miles, with an average breadth of about a mile and a-half, and, according to the Ordnance Survey, embraces an area of 4039785 acres, containing haughland, infield, outfield, hill-pasture, wood and moorland. The bench mark at the gate of Bolfracks Cottage, close to the river Tay, on the extreme north, is 303 feet above sea-level, while Meall Dun Dhomhnuill, the highest point on the south march, is 2061 feet.

It lies in the district of Atholl, but is locally and erroneously considered to be in Breadalbane, merely from the fact of its having formed a portion of that estate for some considerable time. Prior to the alteration of the parish boundaries in 1891, when it was transferred to Dull, it formed the only detached portion of the parish of Fortingall. It is bounded on the north partly by the river Tay, and partly by the portion of the so-called Island of Farleyer, belonging to Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., of that ilk; on the east by the lands of Aberfeldybeg, and the Barony of Moness; on the south by the lands of Wester Shian, Tirchardy, and Easter Ledchrosk; and on the west by lands of the last-named, and those of Middle Stix, Easter Stix, and Tullichuil. The western boundary of the estate, however, as delineated in the Ordnance Survey—being so marked as a parish division—is scarcely the correct one in the upper portion of the property, for when the converging estates were owned by different proprietors, there were continual controversies regarding the marches at the shealings, with the result that the weakest had to go to the wall, and the Campbells got the lion's share, and when all came to be owned by one proprietor it was an easy matter to adjust the line of march to his own liking, so that, when the Ordnance Survey was carried out, the surveyors unwittingly deprived the parish of Fortingall, and consequently the Barony of Bolfracks, of several acres, albeit of moorland, and on 10th of 12th September, 1859, the second Marquess of Breadalbane caused the parish boundary stones, which may be seen here and elsewhere in the district, to be erected. At the south-east corner of the property, there was, until a few years ago, when it was ruthlessly blasted in the erection of a fence, a well-known rock, called Clach glas nan Bandrich.

Janet, the only child of Robert de Atholia, by his first wife, who was the daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Stirling of Glenesk, married Alexander Menzies of Forthergill, *i.e.*, Fortingall. She was half-sister of Duncan de Atholia, the progenitor of the Robertsons of Strowan, and of many other families of that name in Atholl. This marriage must have taken place considerably prior to 1379, in which year Janet Menzies resigned Tempar, Lassintullich, Tullochcrosk, Kynachan, Garth, Bolfracks, and a third part of Lychnoch, all in the county of Perth; and, under a blench-duty of a silver penny, these lands were conveyed, by charter of Robert II., dated at Methven, 18th October, to his fourth natural son, Sir Alexander Stewart, the "Wolf of Badenoch" (shortly afterwards Earl of Buchan), probably on account of the daughter of Janet Menzies—also named Janet—being or about to be wedded to James Stewart, the fourth of the five natural sons of Sir Alexander, by Mariota, daughter of "Athyn." James Stewart succeeded to Garth, etc., and through his wife, who was heiress of Forthergill, to that estate also, and from their marriage descended the Stewarts of Forthergill, Garth, Bonskeid, Wester Clunie, Killiechassie (see Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 11), Derculich, Edradynate, etc. He died before 30th October, 1455.

How long Bolfracks remained in the possession of the Stewarts of Forthergill and Garth is not evident. *The Chronicle of Fortingill* records the death of Margaret Robertson, wife of William Macgregor, at the Port of Bolfracks, and her burial at Weem on 26th January, 1555. Her husband died also there on 16th June, 1557, and was buried the next day—*Corpus Christi*—in the choir of the church of Inchadney. The notice of this Macgregor's death in the *Chronicle* leads to the supposition that he was a man of standing, holding, possibly, some proprietary rights over Bolfracks, or, perhaps, he may have been a descendant of the Macgregors who were ousted from Balloch by the Campbells. In the Commission granted by the Privy Council at Edinburgh, on 4th February, 1589-90, to the Earls of Huntly, Argyll, Atholl, Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, and others, for pursuit of the clan Gregor, the name of "Gregour M'ean Moyle in Bofrak" is included among the "lawless limmers." The tenants in Bolfracks seem to have had a warm side for the persecuted race, for four of them were fined by the Privy Council at Edinburgh, on 15th September, 1613, for reset of members of the clan. These were "Duncane McLagane in Bofrak, in the soume of ane hundreth merkis, Donald McLagan, thair, in the soume of ane hundreth pundis, Allaster

Stewart, thair, in the soume of ane hundreth merkis, William Henrysoun, thair, in the soume of fyftie merkis."

William Murray, 2nd Earl and Baron of Tullibardine, had Bolfracks at the beginning of the seventeenth century. At Edinburgh, on 16th February, 1619, James VI. ratified a charter dated there on 21st June, 1614, by Tullibardine to Alexander Fleming of Moness, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, of the lands of Ullayar (Ullar), Donachrie (Dunacree), and Port of Bolfracks, with pasturages, grazings, shealings, and salmon fishings, and the multures from these lands to Flemyng's mill at Moness, and from the lands of Donaskeage (Dunskiag), Ferryakee (Farrochie), and Cretquhyour (Crofteur), with the tenants' services in the upkeep of the lade, etc., in the Barony of Forthergill and Garth. Flemyng of Moness had, on 30th June, 1618, granted letters of disposition of these at Moness, followed by a charter dated 26th July of the same year, at the Hill of Auldie, to Alexander Blair of Balgnay, to be held under the King.

Bolfracks afterwards again reverted to the Murrays. Among the Atholl papers is an "Extract of the retour of the value of the lands of . . . Forthirgaile, Bolfrack, and Bonrannoch, belonging to [John, 1st] Earl of Athole [of the house of Murray], within the said lordship [Kinclevin], extending to 22 l. 10s.

. . . . In testimony whereof the seals of those present on the inquest are affixed. Dated at Perth, 27th October, 1627."

On 7th September, 1642, John, 2nd Earl of Atholl, was served heir special in the "Lands of the barony of Garth and Forthergill, with the castle of Garth, *advocatione, beneficiorum, capellaniarum et alteragiarum*, comprehending the lands of Boyrannochis and Bofrakis, with the forest of Schechalzean, or Uschelhillis, and the office of forester of the same, in the lordship and chamberlainship of Apnadull, all united in the barony, Lordship, and Earldom of Athol." (*Inquisitiones Speciales.*)

Bolfracks continued in the possession of the house of Atholl until 1707, in which year the property was feued by the first Duke to Alexander Menzies, in whose family it remained for exactly one hundred and one years. This Alexander Menzies was alive in 1722. He was succeeded by his son, James Menzies, second laird of Bolfracks of that name. He was in possession by 1733, for when General Wade was engaged in constructing the military roads in the Highlands, Major Caulfield, one of his officers, who superintended the erection of Taybridge, Aberfeldy, applied to him for liberty

to quarry stones in Bolfracks Hill for that structure. The laird of Bolfracks readily granted the request. Local tradition asserts that he was shabbily treated, being only recompensed with the quarrying tools left by the miners. But such is not the case, for if he came into possession of these, it was more than he looked for, as Major Caulfield, at the outset, offered him remuneration, but Menzies considered the bridge so great an accommodation to his own estate, as well as to the adjoining country, that he declined to accept any payment. In the quarry from which the stones were taken the parsley fern was until recently to be found, the local story being that the seed had been brought thither by Wade's miners from Wales, in the fern wrappings in which their tools were encased. This may have been so, but it is noteworthy that this fern is to be found elsewhere in the same range of hills, in isolated spots, some miles away.

J. CHRISTIE.

(To be continued.)

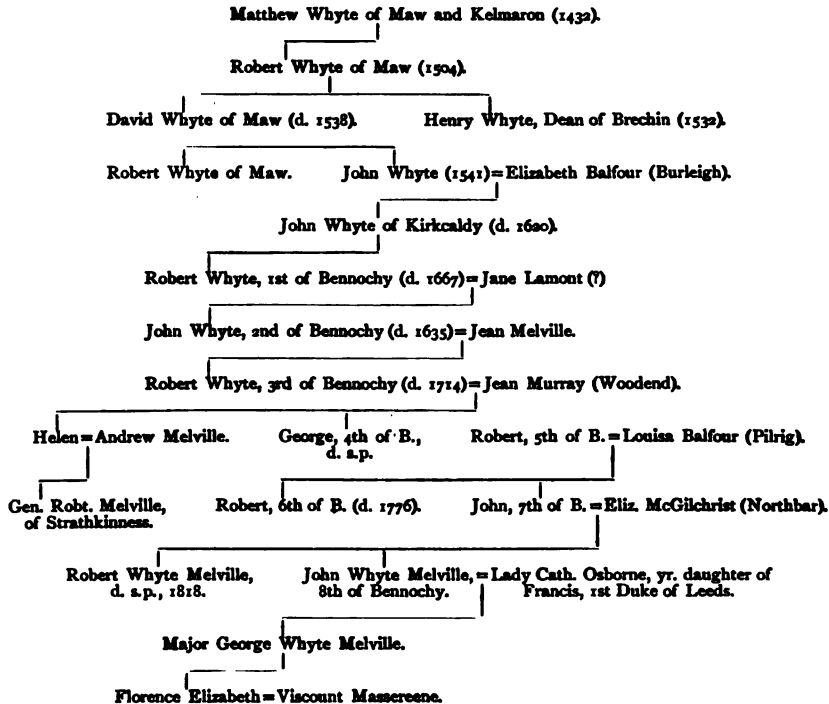
ETHNOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF ABERDEENSHIRE.—In pursuance of former efforts to obtain reliable statistics, advantage was taken of the Lonach gathering last month, which Mr. John Gray, B.Sc., London, and Mr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.S.E., Peterhead, and other friends of the movement, attended. Several hundreds were examined in the usual manner as to height, head measurements, pigmentation, &c., and the results carefully tabulated for future analyses, along with the preceding statistics of physical characteristics.

COLONEL THE HON. COSMO GORDON, THE DUELLIST.—In a minute book of the *Register of Sasines of Banff* I find the following:—"Sasine in favours of Captain Cosmo Gordon of the 3rd Regt. of Gards in liferent upon the lands of Blaimauds and others mentioned of the lands of Knock. Duries lying within the parishes of Fordyce and Boyndie proceeding upon a charter of resignation, under the *Great Seal*, under date 6th August, 1766. At the same time sasine was presented in favour of Lt.-Col. James Murray of the same regiment in liferent on the land of Ardenhoves (Fordyce)."

Queries.

79. KATE OF ABERDEEN.—“178. May Day, or, Kate of Aberdeen. Fine circular stipple. Beautifully printed in colours, containing 7 charming figures, fol., scarce, £2 15s. C. Bretherton—T. W. Tomkins, 1782.” A cutting from a London catalogue. Who was “Kate of Aberdeen?” A. M.

46. WHYTE-MELVILLE (2nd S., I., 156).—The family of Whyte-Melville came to an end, in the male line, on the death of the father of Major Whyte-Melville, the novelist, who predeceased him. The following is the pedigree of the family, which is not in “Burke’s Landed Gentry,” or any of the ordinary books of reference:—



Edinburgh.

J. B. PAUL.

Scots Books of the Month.

Heraldry in Relation to Scottish History and Art: being the Rhind Lectures on Archaeology for 1898. By J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King at Arms. Edin.: David Douglas, 1900.

MacDonald, G. Malcolm. New edition. Cr. 8vo. 1/6 net. Paul.

Lang, A. Charles Edward Stuart, Prince. Illus. Royal 4to. 63/- net. Goupil.

Collier, W. F. Marjorie Dudingstoun: Tale of Old Saint Andrews. New ed. Cr. 8vo. 2/- Oliphant.

Douglas, R. K. China. 2nd edition. New Pref., Chapter on Recent Events. Cr. 8vo. 5/- Unwin.

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ABERDEEN, OCTOBER, 1900.

THE GORDONS OF GIGHT.

SOME FURTHER EMENDATIONS.

SINCE I last referred to this subject, I have picked up several suggestions and new facts about the family.

THE FIRST LAIRD.

“Sir Patrick Maitland, Barron of Gight and Sheeves, leaving only three daughters, Earl George [of Huntly] got the gift of the ward of their marriage, and his third son, William Gordon, not being willing to marry any of the three daughters, Earl George provided them of other husbands, with whom he transacted for the lands of Gight and Scheves, which he gave to his son, the said William” (*Balbithan MS.*). His younger son,

James Gordon of Cairnbannoch, had (according to the *Balbithan MS.*) a natural son,

John Gordon of Milton of Noth, who was the father of

Colonel John Gordon, who helped to assassinate Wallenstein in 1634. A very curious point about Gordon's will is mentioned in Fountainhall's *Historical Notices* (page 827), in which the Hopes of Kerse figure. The connection between the Hopes and “Wallenstein” Gordon is not clear. Sir Thomas Hope, Lord Advocate of Scotland, was the son of Henry Hope, who represented a family of Amsterdam merchants. Sir Thomas married the daughter of John Binning, of Haddington, and his son Thomas, the famous Scots judge (1606-1643), was the father of Alexander Hope, the first baronet of Kerse. These facts are interesting in connection with the note in Fountainhall, who, under date Nov. 16, 1687, writes :—“Sir William Binning, late Provost of Edinburgh, pershues Hope of Carse on the testament of Colonel Gordon—Allegded, This cause was *res hactenus judicata* in Holland, and the Lady Carss assolyzied there. Answered, The proces there was upon its privileged as being testamentum *militare*; and here it is not insisted on *super eo medio* bot as holograph: and it is certain that *res judicata* takes no place, except the two lybells be both *super eodem medio* . . . The Lords fand the Lady Kerss had shunned to exhibite these papers upon oath and to evade it, had retired out of the kingdom of Holland and had assigned and conveyed her joynture and all her effects, and particularly this right to some confidant for her sons' behoiff: so that an sentence against her would be elusory and frustraneous, she being extra regnum; and having nothing to affect: Therefor before answer, they ordained Carss her son, betwixt that and 28 days, ather to state himself as partie, and *legitimus contradictor, et litem in se suspicere*, and to find caution *judicatum solvi*, or else they wold instantly decern against her. And he having stated himself as partie, they directed two commissions, one to Holland for her to depose anent the haveing, and to try if this defence was proponed there, to take of the *res judicata*: and the other was direct to Lubick where the Testament was made, if holograph Testaments by their law

be probative. The event of this process was of great importance, being upwards of 40,000 rix dollars; and Sir William in journeys to Holland and in processes had wared more than 1000 lbs. sterling on it."

SECOND LAIRD.

He seems to have been the "Gordon of Gight who was killed at Pinkie in 1547" (Gordon's *Earls of Sutherland*).

FOURTH LAIRD.

The *Balbithan MS.* gives these particulars on his family:—

George Gordon, his fourth son, married the "Lady of Skillmaroch," and had a daughter.

Margaret Gordon married the "laird of Philorth's brother," after her brother William murdered her first husband, Alexander Chalmers of Strichen.

Jean Gordon married *George Gordon of Crichie* (who had repudiated his first wife, Katherine Mackintosh). She bore him two sons and daughters. The elder son was

Colonel William Gordon.

Isobell Gordon, married (1) the laird of Hay; (2) *Patrick Grant of Rothiemurcus.*

FIFTH LAIRD.

A daughter, married *Alexander Gordon of Tulloch*, son of Alexander Gordon III. of Cracullie, grandson of John I. of Buckie, and had (*Balbithan MS.*)—

William Gordon of Tulloch, who went to France in 1642, and was made a captain. He married the laird of Cluny's daughter, and had

Alexander Gordon of Glengarroch.

Thomas Gordon of Cranoch.

THE MURDER OF PATRICK GORDON.

The latest volume of the Privy Council of Scotland, published since I concluded my articles on the Gight Gordons, records an exceedingly interesting and characteristic incident, which is new to me, concerning Patrick Gordon, a son of the fifth laird of Gight, and the brother of the sixth laird. His career had been a pretty reckless one, as may be recalled by these incidents in it:—

1601. He murdered Robert Catto, the servant of Mowat of Balquholly.

1609. He helped his brother Adam to attack Fraser of Durris and Fraser of Stoneywood.

1615. He helped to "try" his brother Adam's murderer, Francis Hay, and in

1616. Attacked the Hays of Brunthill. He and his brothers also annoyed William Leslie of that ilk in this year.

1617. He was asked to leave the country.

1623. He made a brutal assault on George Thomson, W.S., on the highway near Dundee.

He married Margaret Erskine of Ardestie, Forfarshire, and "has issue" (*Balbithan MS.*, 1633). A son (whose Christian name is not given) was denounced in August, 1634, for joining in the attacks on the laird of Fren-draught.

It now appears that he had a natural son, William, and it was over him that he met his death, in this wise. He was anxious that this son should marry Margaret, the only daughter of John Cushnie, Culsalmond. The girl, however, set her heart on one Richard Gordon. He was the son of John Gordon of Drynies, whose father was Patrick Gordon III. of Craig, the mother being Janet Lesly of Wardes. Richard was servitor of Leslie of Wardes (a brother Oliver was servitor to the laird in 1627), and was put to the horn in 1623 for the "fellow and cruell slaughter of John Johnston in Inverurie," and who, in 1622, had been denounced as having worn hagbuts for three years, and "shoit thairwith at deir, rae, and wyld foull."

Patrick Gordon heard of the intended wedding, in September, 1625, and he immediately sent his son William, "with a number of laules personis," to Cushnie's house, "of purpois to haif ravished" the girl. They offered "grite violence both to hir fathir and mother," hurt "diverse of hir familie," and "perforce caryed away the said Margaret Cushnie, band hir upon a horse behind ane of thame, and at last the said William verie barbarouslie did force hir." By the aid of the Justices of the Peace she was rescued, and shortly afterwards married her Richard. The Gights resolved to be avenged.

They lay await for Richard, "soght him divers tymes, and [at] last, rancountering him betuix Tillyfour and Newton of Colsalmond, he wes violentlie assaultit and persewit of his lyffe by the said Patrik, accompanied with Johnne Gordoun of Ardogie, his brother [the father of the notorious Nathaniel, executed in 1646], Johnne Gordon of Knockespock [who had married the latter's sister], and a nombir of thair complices, who, nochtwithstanding of the said Richart his humble salutatioun unto thame, and of his submissive intreatie for Godis peace and his majesties did hurt and wounde bothe him and his hors."

At last Richard was "constrayned in his just and necessar defence to stand to the saulftie of his lyffe, and haveing a pistoll about him, wheras no prayer nor intercessioun availlit him, he shoit" Patrick "with the pistollet." Patrick

succumbed to his wounds, "acknowledging at the verie houre of his death his fault and just deserving and did freelie acquite and pardoun the said Richart."

Richard appealed to the King for pardon. His majesty referred his petition to the Privy Council (Feb. 12, 1626), and summoned both parties (July 4, 1626). None of the Gight Gordons appeared, however, and the Council found Richard entitled to at least a year's protection, "the reason why they did not go further, having apparently been that, though the slaughter committed had been in self-defence, yet Richard Gordon, in having a pistol about him at all, had incurred the penalties imposed by the Acts against useing or wearing fire-arms." When Cushnie wanted to return home from Edinburgh, he was afraid lest his action against the Gights would "mak thame the more violent and insolentlie disposed aganis him, sua that he cannot live in the cuntrey for feare of thair trouble and persute." So the Council (July 6, 1626) wrote to the Marquis of Huntly:—

We haif thocht goode to recommend the honest man [Cushnie] to your lordshipis protection and saulf-gaird, earnestlie requeisting and desiring your lordship to tak the patrocnie and defence of him, and so to provide for his indemnitie aganis the rage and malice of the said William Gordoun and his partakeris as they may be restreand and awed by your lordshipis countenance and auctoritie from harmeing of him, and that he may repose in peace and follow out his adois without feare or danger of thair persute.

On August 1, 1626, caution was given by Mr. Patrick Dunbar, fiar of Westerton, in 2000 merks, that Adam Gordon, son of John Gordon of Ardlogie, would not molest Richard Gordon, "son to John Gordon of Drummoureis" [in 1627 he is described as of Drynies], Olipher, John and Patrick, his brothers, George Gordon of —, John Cushnie in Newton of Culsalmond, nor their families.

On August 23, 1626, the Council again wrote to the King, relating what they had done in the matter.

On March 13, 1627, Mr. John Paip, younger, advocate, as procurator for the cautioner, registered a bond of caution by James Gordon, fiar of Tillielt, in 3000 merks, "that George Gordon, apparent [and afterwards VII.] of Geyght, will not molest Richard Gordon, John Cushnie in Cowcraigs, Isobell Hervie, his spouse, Margaret Cushnie [Mrs. Richard Gordon, his daughter], Olipher Gordoun, servitor to the Laird of Wardes, John Gordon, servitor to Lord Gordoun, and Patrick Gordon in —, brothers to the said Richard, nor their families, tenants, etc., in terms of lawburrows raised by

them, with clause of relief." The bond written by John Lessell, notary, at the new Kirk of Deer, is dated at the Mill of Kellie, March 8, 1627.
J. M. BULLOCH.

GLASGOW TENEMENTS.—The remains of the Drygate Toll village, in Duke Street, opposite the Cattle Market, is now represented by three two-storey tenements and "The Loudon Arms" Hotel, formerly "The Black Bull." Two of these tenements are now empty, and will soon be removed. The row of weavers' cottages that stretched north, from behind the hotel towards Dunchattan House, have long since been cleared away. In one of them Alexander Rodgers, the poet, was an apprentice weaver. His famous "Robin Tamson's Smiddy" was probably as much a song of this locality as his "Drygate Brig." The smiddy that stood "ayont the burn" may have been that which was situated at Ark Lane corner for generations, and "the burn that wimples through the clachan" the Molendinar at the foot of the brae. The Drygate east end has still a clachan appearance, but less so than a century ago, when it was famous for cottage gardens, and had for inhabitants carters, cow-feeders, and weavers. The part of the long story most favourable to the locality here indicated is where the angry father sought "far and near" for his bonnie daughter. If the old lady who had sent her son to get the mare shod resided in one of the thriving hamlets of Calton or Camlachie, there might have been a difficulty in finding her house. There would have been none in any country village district tributary to a blacksmith's smithy.

J. F. S. G.

THE POPULARITY OF ADAM LINDSAY GORDON.—Mr. John Stuart, one of the special correspondents of the *Morning Post* in South Africa, says:—

It is a national habit among Queenslanders [to quote poetry]. They know Lindsay Gordon by heart; they indulgently admit that Whyte Melville is nearly as good as he; they have planked their reputation on "The Man from Snowy River," and every district has a few dare-devils who in the intervals between hard riding, hard drinking, and hard flirtations compose really respectable jingles of rhyme, which first they show to the girl of the moment. Then they read them after the billy and the damper to a rather more critical circle of men, who are prepared to back their criticisms with their fists. Finally they send them to the local newspapers, and if they be at all good Australia rings with the verses for a week or a month.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF BERWICKSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 38.)

78. ELLIOTT, ANDREW (Rev.): U.P. Divine. A native of Norham, near Coldstream, on the English side of the Border, and born there in 1789, he studied for the ministry, and was ordained to the charge of the Secession Church in Ford in 1818, in which rural parish he remained till his death in 1855. He was for many years editor of the *Secession Magazine*, and a memorial volume of sermons, with memoir, was, I am told, issued posthumously by his son, Andrew Elliott, publisher, Edinburgh.

79. ERSKINE, HENRY (Rev.): Covenanting Divine. Father of 77 and 80. The founder of the Secession Church. Born in 1624 at Dryburgh, Berwickshire, he was educated at Edinburgh for the ministry, and licensed and ordained minister of Cornhill, Northumberland about 1650. Ejected for Nonconformity in 1662, he removed to Dryburgh, where and elsewhere in the Border countries he preached occasionally. He was seized by a party of dragoons, and carried prisoner to Melrose, April 1682: where he was charged with attending conventicles, fined and sent a prisoner to the Bass. Having been released under the act of indemnity, he renewed his ministry at Whitsome and Chirnside, where he died in 1696.

80. ERSKINE, RALPH (Rev.): Leader of Secession Church, Divine and Poet. Though born in Northumberland in 1685, Ralph Erskine claims connection with Berwickshire, owing to his family relations and early training. He was educated for the ministry at Edinburgh along with his brother Ebenezer, and graduated M.A. in 1704. Thereafter he acted as tutor in the family of Erskine of Cardross. Having received license, he was ordained minister of his second charge, Dunfermline, in 1711. He engaged with keenness in what was known as "The Marrow Controversy" and adhered also to all the protests and remonstrances prepared in defence of the four brethren who met at Gairney Bridge, December, 1733. Having definitely joined the Seceders, he was deposed with the others in 1740. On the occasion of the breach in the Secession Synod in 1747, he joined that section of the Seceders known as "The Burghers," continuing to minister to a large and attached congregation till his death in 1752. A monument has been erected to him in front of Queen Ann Street Church, Dunfermline, and another in the Old Churchyard of the town. His works, which were numerous, were republished in 7 volumes in 1865. Among the best known are perhaps his *Gospel Sonnets*, which were frequently reprinted, and the *Harmony of the Divine Attributes*, 1724. The lives of Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine have been admirably sketched in a recent monograph by Dr. MacEwen of Glasgow, in the Famous Scots Series of Biographies at present in course of publication.

81. ERSKINE, WILLIAM (Rev.): Covenanter. Of the family of Shielfield, Gordon, where he was

born about 1631. He was educated for the Church at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1651, and having received license, he was ordained to the charge of the parish of Girthon in 1658. Ejected as a Nonconformist in 1662, he retired to Teviotdale, where he held conventicles for years. At length he was intercommunicated in the year 1675 for his illegal activity as a preacher, and having been apprehended in 1677, he was confined first in Stirling Castle, and afterwards in Blackness. At the Revolution of 1688, he not only regained his liberty but, in due time, was restored to Girthon parish as its minister. He, however, died in Edinburgh in 1693.

82. FAIRBAIRN, PATRICK, D.D., Principal of Free Church College, Glasgow, and distinguished Theologian. Born at Greenlaw, 28th January, 1805. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and, having chosen the ministry as his profession, was ordained to his first charge, North Ronaldshay, in 1830, thence he was transferred to Bridgeton Church, Glasgow, and to Salton, East Lothian, 1840. He came out at the Disruption of 1843, and joined the Free Church. After many years pastoral experience, he was chosen Professor of Theology in the Free Church College, Aberdeen, in 1853, and from 1856, till his death in 1874, he acted as Principal and Professor of Systematic Theology, and New Testament Exegesis, in the Free Church Theological College, Glasgow. His scholarship was respectable, and his books, especially the *Typology of Scripture*, are useful. In person he was a man of commanding figure. His principal works are *Typology of Scripture*, 1847, 6th ed., 1880; *Ezekiel and his Prophecy*, 1851, 4th ed., 1876; *Prophecy Viewed in its Distinctive Nature, &c.*, 1856, 2nd ed., 1866; *Hermeneutical Manual*, 1858; *Revelation of Law in Scripture*, 1868; *The Pastoral Epistles*, 1874; *Pastoral Theology with Biography of the Author*, 1875. He also edited *The Imperial Bible Dictionary*, 1867.

83. FISHER, ALEX. (Rev.): Secession Divine and Author. A native of Chirnside, where he was born, 14th November, 1802, he was educated for the ministry in the Secession Church, and ordained minister in Dunfermline, 1827, and died after a very brief but promising career in 1829. He was author of *Theological Gems*, and *A Memoir of Alexander Clark*. After his death, a volume of his sermons with a prefatory memoir by Dr. John Brown, was published in 1830.

84. FORDYCE, CHARLES FRANCIS (General) C.B. Born at Aytton, 1819; entered Army, 1838; became Captain, 1846; Major, 1852; Lieut.-Colonel, 1854; Colonel, 1860; Major-General, 1868; Lieut.-General, 1877; and General, (retired) 1881; Served in the Crimea. Created C.B., 1857.

85. FORMAN, ANDREW, Archbishop of St. Andrews: Statesman, &c. Son of the Laird of Hutton, and born in that parish, about the middle of the 15th century. The only trace of the possessions of his family that is left in that locality, is a small field,

still known as Forman's Land. In 1499 he was protonotary apostolic in Scotland; Bishop of Moray, 1502; Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1514. He was also the Bishop of Bourges in France. In 1501, he was employed along with the Archbishop of Glasgow and the Earl of Bothwell to negotiate the marriage between James IV. of Scotland, and Margaret Tudor, sister of Henry VIII. He was afterwards employed as mediator between Pope Julius II., and Louis XII. of France, and was successful in composing their differences. It was on his return from Rome on this occasion that the French King bestowed upon him the Bishopric of Bourges. He was also liberally rewarded by Pope Julius, who, in 1514, promoted him to the See of St. Andrews, conferred on him the two rich Abbeys of Dunfermline and Aberbrothick, and made him legate a latere. In 1517, Archbishop Forman was made one of the Lords of Regency, during the minority of James V. He was engaged in many other affairs of state, and had a great reputation for diplomatic ability, and other business qualities. He died in 1521. Dempster records that he wrote a book against Luther, a Treatise concerning the Stoic Philosophy, and a Collection out of the Decretals.

86. FORSYTH, WILLIAM: Minor Poet. Born in Earlston in 1823, but early removed to Galashiels, where he wrought for a time as a spinner, in Galabank Mill. His father, who came of an old covenanting family, and was much respected for his high character, brought up his children with great care, and sought to impart to them his own deep religious convictions. Young Forsyth was eager to improve himself, and devoted his spare hours to earnest study. He read much on Social and Political subjects, took a keen interest in the questions of Temperance and Co-operation, and frequently contributed to the newspapers on these and other topics both in prose and verse. After leaving Galashiels, he spent a few years in Edinburgh, and thence proceeded to Aberdeen, where he established a prosperous temperance hotel. In 1863, he opened the Cobden Hotel in Glasgow, which, under his management, prospered greatly. In 1885, he stood as a candidate for the Liberal interest for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, but was defeated. He died in 1889. William Forsyth was on friendly terms with many men of letters, including Russell of the *Scotsman*, and Norman Tod Stoddart. In 1887 he published "A Lay of Loch Leven"—see *Minstrelsy of the Merse*.

87. FORTUNE, ROBERT: Botanist, Traveller, and Author. Born at Kelloe, in Edrom parish, on 16th September, 1813, he was early in life employed in the Botanical Gardens, Edinburgh. Subsequently he was appointed superintendent of the indoor plant department, in the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Chiswick. In 1842 he was sent to Northern China by that Society, as collector of plants there. He published *Three Years' Wanderings in China*, 1847. In 1851 he introduced 2000 tea plants into North West India. In 1852 appeared his book, *Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China*. He also

published in 1857 another volume, entitled *A Residence among the Chinese: Being a Narrative of Scenes and Adventures, during a Third Visit to China, from 1853 to 1857*; and, in 1863, *Yido and Peking: A Narrative of a Journey to the Capitals of Japan and China*. Mr. Fortune, who was a frequent contributor to the *Athenaeum*, died in 1880.

88. FOSTER, WILLIAM AIR: Minor Poet. Born at Coldstream, 16th June, 1801, he was bred a shoemaker in his native town, but removed to Glasgow, in 1842. He was an enthusiastic Border sportsman, an expert in all games, particularly in archery, where he was without a rival. Many of his songs celebrate the zest with which he took part in such sports. A devoted lover of angling, he was thus brought in contact with the Ettrick Shepherd, with whom he formed a close friendship. In Glasgow, Foster enjoyed the acquaintanceship of many song-writers, and contributed not a few of his own pieces to *Whistle Binkie*, and the *Book of Scottish Song*. He died in 1862, much regretted.

89. GALBRAITH, WILLIAM: Scottish Mathematician. Born at Greenlaw, 23rd April, 1786; died, Edinburgh, 1850. For many years a successful teacher of mathematics and navigation in Edinburgh, he was the author of some useful collections of mathematical tables, of a work on trigonometrical surveying and levelling, and of some original papers on subjects connected with geography, astronomy and physics, published in the *Philosophical Magazine*, and in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, between 1824 and a short time before his death. See *Imperial Dict. of Biog.*

90. GIBSON, JOHN: Minor Poet. Born at Greenlaw, 24th December, 1819, bred a tailor, he was latterly employed as a colporteur, under the Religious Tract Society of Scotland. In early life he cultivated the muses, and frequently contributed verse to the local newspapers, and, in 1875, he published a volume of his productions under the title of *Poems, Grave and Gay*, which had a wide circulation. A man of excellent character, his poems breathe a spirit of fervent piety; while in his lighter moods, he is exceedingly happy, and displays excellent touches of bright, racy, good humour. He died in 1882. See *Minstrelsy of the Merse*.

91. GIBSON, THOMAS: Canadian Politician. Born in Greenlaw, 8th January, 1825, bred a millwright, he emigrated to Canada in 1854. Elected to the Municipal Council of Howick, in 1858, he was Reeve for seven years. He entered the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1871, and has been re-elected at each succeeding election. He is a Liberal in politics.

92. GILMOUR, GEORGE: Minor Poet. A native of Edington, Chirnside, son of a mason, he emigrated to America in 1833. A specimen of his verse is given in the *Minstrelsy of the Merse*.

93. GOOD, THOMAS SWORD: Artist. Born in Berwick, 4th December, 1789, he devoted himself to the practice of art. His works were exhibited at

London between 1820 and 1834. In the National Gallery are preserved his "Coast Scene with Fishermen"; "The Newspaper"; "No News"; and "Study of a Boy." He belongs to the Wilkie school. He died in 1872. See *Men of the Reign*.

94. GORDON, SIR ADAM: Patriot Leader. It is an interesting fact that this great historical Scottish house, whose name is now specially connected with the north-east of Scotland, seems to have originated in the Border Country, and to have taken its name from the lands of Gordon in Berwickshire. The first traces of it are found towards the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th centuries, when Gordons witnessed charters by the Earls of Dunbar and March, and granted lands and pasturages to the Monks of Kelso. There was an Adam de Gordon who accompanied Louis IX. of France in his famous crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre in 1270, and he died during the expedition. His son, known as Sir Adam de Gordon, appears to have had property in England, and, during the disputes between Henry III. and his barons, he joined the latter, and was for sometime governor of Dunster Castle. After the battle of Evesham, so fatal to the rebellious barons, he maintained himself with 8 horsemen in the woods between Aulton and Farnham, plundering the counties of Berks and Surrey, until surprised by Prince Edward. In the single combat which ensued between them, Sir Adam's foot slipping, he fell to the ground, when the prince, not only granted him his life, but admitted him to his service, and he continued ever after a faithful friend to the English monarch's cause. He was a firm adherent of Baliol, as he held most of his lands either off that Prince or off the Earl of March, his fast friend. He died, however, before King John, as he was called, resigned the sovereignty of Scotland to King Edward in 1296.

95. GORDON, SIR ADAM DE: Leading Statesman. Son of 94. One of the most eminent men of his time, and progenitor of most of the great families of the name in Scotland. Few, if any, families have contributed so many men of distinction to the national service. In the early history of Scotland, the Douglasses no doubt were the most influential of all our Scottish aristocracy, and their exploits made them especially dear to the Scottish heart; but I know not whether in the later, and even the contemporary history of the country, it is not rather the Gordons that have gained the warmest place in Scottish affection. One of our early Scottish poets, Sir Richard Holland, apostrophising the Douglas name, once wrote these touching lines—

That word (Douglas) is so wonder warm and ever zit was
It synkis sone in all part of a trewe Scottish hart,
Rejoesand ws inwart, to heir of Douglas,
O Douglass, O Douglass, tender and trewe.

I have sometimes thought, in reading, in recent years, of the heroic deeds of the regiment of our British Army to which the name of the Gordons has been given, as if in our own age, a like idealism had been given by the Scottish imagination to the name Gordon.

In the olden time it used to be said—

"So many, so guid, as of the Douglas have been
Of ane surname were never in Scotland seen."

Probably the modern Scottish muse, if it were tempted to make a similar generalisation to-day, would exclude at least the name of Gordon, and possibly also of Hamilton. Assuredly for a long record of doughty deeds and noble services, wrought on behalf of their country, the various scions of the great Gordon house are second to no name in Scottish history, and perhaps in our own generation they have occupied as distinguished a place as in any generation since the epoch-making period, when, in the throes of the great struggle for Scottish independence, the Sir Adam de Gordon, who is the theme of this brief sketch, came to the front as one of the most prominent and influential men of his time. Shortly after inheriting the family estate, we find Sir Adam de Gordon, in 1300, acting as one of the wardens of the Marches, and, in 1305, he figures as one of the ten Commissioners, elected at the general council of the Scots nation at Perth, and invested with full parliamentary powers for the settlement of Scotland under Edward I. The same year (1305) he was fined by King Edward, in 3 years rent of his estate, for his former opposition to that monarch. In 1306, on the release from imprisonment of William Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, he became one of the sureties for his good behaviour to the English King of that patriotic prelate. In January, 1312, he was appointed by King Edward one of the commissioners to treat for peace with King Robert the Bruce, but at that time without effect. In April, 1312, he and the Earl of March were sent into England by the party of Baliol, to endeavour to get some of their grievances redressed, and, in November of the same year, he was again employed by King Edward to negotiate a peace with the Scottish King. Baliol dying the following year, Sir Adam immediately gave in his adhesion to King Robert, and, in 1320, was appointed one of the ambassadors to Rome, to solicit the removal of the sentence of excommunication under which Bruce had been placed by the Pope, when they were the bearers of the famous letter from the nobles of Scotland to his holiness, asserting the independence of their country. Though Sir Adam was one of the last to join the banners of Bruce, yet his influence in determining the progress of the struggle was so great that the King rewarded his adherence by the grant of the Lordship of Strathbogie—one result of which grant was the transference of the head of the Gordon family to the north-east of Scotland, in which they soon became so active and commanding an influence, that the head of the clan, the Earl of Huntly, came to be known commonly as "The Cock of the North." The reason for this pre-eminence among their aristocratic rivals was no doubt the energy and promptitude in action which seems to have characterised the representatives of this house, all through their history, in a very unusual degree. The martial and resolute spirit exemplified by the Gordons has well been illustrated by J. M. Bulloch in his recent papers in this journal: and I may add, it was

a feature that stamped itself on the imagination of their contemporaries in the ballad-making age of Scottish history, as is indicated by the following verse from one of these old north country rhymes—

“The Gordons cam, and the Gordons ran,
And they were stark and steady,
And aye the word among them a’
Was, Gordons, keep you ready.

That the first founder of the Huntly house was no less distinguished by these characteristics than any of his descendants may be reasonably inferred not only from the record I have already given of his varied activities, but from the fact that he met his death as so many of his descendants since have done, in battle—for he was slain, fighting bravely in the vanguard of the Scottish army, at the battle of Halidonhill, 12th July, 1333.

96. GORDON, ADAM (SIR), LORD OF GORDON: Soldier. He fell at the battle of Homildon, 14th September, 1402. Having descended the hill accompanied by only a hundred men, the whole of them were killed in a desperate attempt to turn the fortune of the day. By his wife, Elizabeth Keith, he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who carried the family estate into the Seton line, where it has continued ever since, though the family name of Gordon has been adopted by the offspring of the marriage.

97. GORDON, ALEX. (SIR): Son of number 95, he behaved gallantly at the battle of Halidonhill, where his father was killed. He also attended his monarch, King David, in the unfortunate expedition which terminated unsuccessfully in the fatal battle of Durham, when, one account says, he was slain, 17th October, 1346.

98. GORDON, SIR JOHN: Border Warrior. This redoubtable soldier obtained from Robert II., in 1376, a new charter of the land of Strathbogie, which had once more and finally been forfeited by David, Earl of Athole, slain in the battle of Kilbane, and thus transferred the martial clan of the Gordons from the Border to the Highlands. Sir John, who was famous all over the Border for his exploits as a clan leader, ultimately fell at the heroic fight of Otterburn, in 1388.

(To be continued.)

UDNY FAMILY.—The villa of Robert Udney at Twickenham is described in the *Home Counties Magazine* (Vol. I., 1899), an illustrated quarterly dealing with London, Middlesex, Herts, Essex, Bucks, Kent, Surrey, and Berks.

THE Rev. JOHN WILLCOCK, M.A., B.D., U.P. Minister of Lerwick, has fairly started on a literary career. Three years ago he produced *A Shetland Minister of 18th Century*. Last year he published the life of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, Knight, and now he is engaged on a biography of the 1st Marquis of Argyle.

TAVERN BILLS A CENTURY AGO.

In connection with repairs to the Church of Longside, in 1798-1799, a committee of the heritors of the parish had several meetings thereanent, and, business over, they sat down within the village inn to discuss the “good things of this life.” I give copies of four such bills, certified by the heritors or their agents as correct, and which may be of interest. It is the old story of the “unconsonable” discrepancy between the bread and the sack. F.

13TH DECR., 1798.

To Denner	-	-	-	£0	6	0
To Porter and Beer	-	-	-	0	2	1
To Drink	-	-	-	0	8	5
To Servt Denner	-	-	-	0	1	6
To Drink for Do.	-	-	-	0	2	0
To 7 Horses Hay	-	-	-	0	1	9
To Corn for Do.	-	-	-	0	2	4

£1 4 1

26TH MARCH, 1799.

To Denner	-	-	-	£0	5	0
To Beer	-	-	-	0	1	9
To R. Whisky	-	-	-	0	1	0
To Punch	-	-	-	0	8	2
To 4 Horses	-	-	-	0	2	4
To Servents	-	-	-	0	1	0

£0 19 3

Servents - - - - - 0 1 9

£1 1 0

7TH MAY, 1799.

Denner to 3	-	-	-	£0	3	0
Drink to do.	-	-	-	0	8	0
Horse	-	-	-	0	0	7

£0 11 7

21ST MAY, 1799—“exclusive of 6 Bottles of Wine which the house does not furnish.”

To Denner	-	-	-	£0	6	0
To Beer	-	-	-	0	2	9
To Whisky	-	-	-	0	0	6
To Horses	-	-	-	0	3	0
To Servent	-	-	-	0	2	0
To Girl	-	-	-	0	1	6

£0 15 9

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH
PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)

(Continued from Vol. II., and S., page 40.)

[NOTE.—In this and the following numbers appear supplementary notes on the periodicals already described. To each name is appended the reference at which the original notice may be found.]

1740. *The Patriot*. No. 1, Friday, June 13, 1740. Edinburgh, printed by P. Matthie at his Printing-house opposite the Luckenbooths: price Two Pence weekly. 8vo. 24 pp. From No. 2 onward a rude wood engraving of Britannia attacked by various animals appeared on the first page of each number. 23 nos. altogether were issued. In his opening statement the editor says that the term "patriot" had come to mean one who opposed the government. He declares for a more enlightened policy—

"The *Patriot* is a friend to all who are friends to the liberties of Great Britain, and, of consequence, is sincerely attached to the present Revolution Establishment. The true patriot loves his country, and can therefore be no enemy to his fellow subjects either in mean or distinguished spheres."

Part of the *Patriot's* scheme was to republish relevant parts of the *Craftsman* and *Common-sense*, which would appear to have been London weeklies.

"As the sense of one part of the nation is perfectly well expressed in the *Craftsman* and *Common-sense*, we shall give them weekly *verbatim*; and if the *Gazetteer* contains anything on the other that deserves notice, it shall likewise have a place in our collection."

As it turned out, the *Gazetteer* had small part in the *Patriot*. Quotations also appeared from the *Champion*.

The contents of the *Patriot* were mainly political, although literary articles did appear. News and an abstract of the proceedings of Parliament had also a place. Each number contained a poetical piece. Dashes instead of names, contracted words, &c., as a cover for allusions which might be considered undesirable of further specification, or even dangerous, were common. A pretty wit was often displayed, and the "authors" (as the editors were then called) were not afraid of hard hitting. Under the guise of proclamations and mock "advertisements" they dealt many a shrewd blow at abuses and at the persons who encouraged them. The 12th number contained this notice:—

"The proprietors of this paper hope that the noblemen and gentlemen who have been so generous to encourage it, will order payment of the first quarter, next week, to Patrick Matthie, Printer. They must be sensible of the extraordinary expenses required to carry it on, and, as hitherto, nothing has been omitted which could make it as useful and entertaining as possible, so the Publick may be assured that the authors will endeavour, by all means in their power, to merit a continuance of that favour with which they have hitherto been indulged. N.B. The next 12 nos. will complete a Volume, which shall have a general Title Page, a copious Index, together with a preface and a very courtly dedication." (Unfortunately, the copy I have consulted wants the last number.)

[The *Patriot* is not included in Mr. Scott's list. This *Patriot* must not be confounded with the *Patriot* of 1834 (*S. N. & Q.*, VI., 180), a periodical of quite a different nature.]

1768. *The Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement* (*S. N. & Q.*, V., 86). Publication was suspended for about a year (1782-3). Details of Robert Fergusson's contributions to the *Weekly Magazine*—titles, dates of appearance, &c.—will be found in Dr. Grosart's *Life of Fergusson (Famous Scots)*, chapter viii.

1773. *The Edinburgh Magazine and Review* (*S. N. & Q.*, V., 87), conducted by a Society of Gentlemen, and printed for W. Creech, successor to Mr. Kincaid, and W. Smellie, printer, Anchor Close. No. 1. Oct., 1773. 8vo. 56 pages. Monthly. The editors declare that their great object is

"Variety. To be generally useful and entertaining, they mean to suit themselves to readers of every denomination. It is not solely their intention to paint the manners and the fashions of the times, to interest the passions and to wander in the regions of fancy. They propose to blend instruction with amusement; to pass from light and gay effusions to severe disquisition; to mingle erudition with wit; and to contract the wisdom and the folly of men. They wish equally to allure and to please the studious and the grave; the dissipated and the idle. To the former they may suggest matter for reflection and remark; into the latter they may infuse the love of knowledge; and to both they may afford a not inelegant relaxation and amusement."

In pursuance of this aim the *Magazine* was divided into two parts. The first contained general articles— anecdotes, state papers, inventions, proceedings of Parliament, poetry, criminal cases, &c. A fore-runner of the miscellaneous-essay periodical of the present day. The second was devoted to reviews of books, which department the editors promised to conduct with "candour and impartiality." The first seven numbers contained a steel engraving, generally a portrait of some well-known man. With the number for December, 1774, the *Magazine* adopted the *format* common to the publications of the last century and beginning of the present—double columns—with an occasional return to the full-paged line. The last number (August, 1776) contained the following notice:—

"The publishers have to inform the numerous and respectable encouragers of this work that the publication of it must be interrupted for some months. It will afterwards appear in an improved form, and proper notice will be given of the changes that are intended to be made."

Did this successor appear, and what was its name?

1776. *The Scots Spy, or Critical Observer* (*S. N. & Q.*, V., 87). Peter Williamson, the owner, editor, and publisher of this journal, occupied quite a unique place in the Edinburgh of last century. He was born at Hirtley, in Aberdeenshire, somewhere about 1731, and while still only eight years of age was "trepanned." Stationed at Philadelphia, he was captured by the Red Indians and spent twelve months among them. Having escaped, he volunteered for service both against the Indians and the French, and was taken prisoner at the capture of Oswego, but was soon exchanged. He was landed at Plymouth, and started with six shillings in his pocket to walk to Aberdeen. At York he published an account of his American experiences, and a

pamphlet entitled, "Some considerations on the present state of affairs, wherein the defenceless condition of Great Britain is pointed out" (1758). Arrived in Aberdeen, he was convicted of slandering the merchants of the town by accusing them of being art and part in the nefarious practice of kidnapping children. He was banished the town, but on appeal to the Court of Session the decision was overturned.

He now settled in Edinburgh as a "vintner" in the Luckenbooths. On his sign appeared an Indian in full war paint, and he humorously described himself as "From the other world." Fergusson jocosely refers to the effect the "Rising of the Session" had upon the profits of his business—

"This vacance is a heavy doom
On Indian Peter's coffee-room,
For a' his china pigs are toom;
Nor do we see
In wine the soukar biscuits soom
As light's a fleec."

Williamson was somewhat of a mechanical turn of mind. During a time of peculiar straits he invented a machine, which, to use his own words, was "constructed in such a manner that, where the corn is tolerably thick, it will cut down near a sheaf at a stroke without shaking the grain or disordering the straw, besides laying down the corn as regularly as the most expert shearer is capable to do." Besides instituting a Penny Post system in Edinburgh, the first of its kind in Scotland (*S. N. and Q.*, III., 141; IV., 39, 76), he ventured further in the printing line. He published a "Directory" (1773) for the city, also the first of its kind; a "Vindication," which I described at length at *S. N. & Q.*, IV., 76; the *Scots Spy*, and the *New Scots Spy*. He died January 11, 1799, and was honoured with a short obituary in the *Scots Magazine*, an unusual honour for one in his position in the city. His name appears in several other literary connections. Robert Fergusson has twelve lines devoted to him and his Penny Post in his "Codicil to his Last Will": in Kay's "Portraits" he is represented as gibing at Bruce the Abyssinian traveller; and James Wilson, better known as "Claudero," dedicated his "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse" to him.

1776? The following is a quotation from the "Life of Rev. John Campbell," by Rev. Robert Philip—

"[In 1796] the late Mr. Archibald Bonar, parish minister of Cramond, stated [to Mr. Campbell] a humbling fact that such a magazine (a religious one) had been tried in Edinburgh about twenty years before, chiefly by the clergy, who agreed to furnish a certain number of papers by rotation. When they did send papers they were only pieces cut out of their sermons, and were very heavy and dull reading. The press was sometimes kept standing still for more matter; likewise there was nothing particularly interesting going on in the religious world; consequently that magazine died at the third number."

What was the name of this periodical? The only entry in Mr. Scott's list (*S. N. & Q.*, V., 85) which seems to correspond with the description is— "1760? The Religious Magazine, or Christian's Storehouse, July-August, 1760."

179-? *Edinburgh Quarterly Magazine* (*S. N. & Q.*, V., 119). This magazine must have been started between July, 1796, and July, 1798.

1791. *The Bee* (*S. N. & Q.*, V., 105). The following is from a bookseller's catalogue:—

The Bee, or Weekly Intelligencer, consisting of original pieces and selections, by Jas. Anderson, LL.D., with portraits, plates of views, &c., and woodcuts by Bewick. A complete set, 18 vols., sm. 8vo. [30/-] Edinburgh, 1791-3.

Dr. Blacklock, in a rhyming epistle, tried to enlist Burns among the *Bee's* contributors, but failed. See Wallace's *Burns*, iii., 201.

1792. *The Edinburgh Gazetteer* (*S. N. & Q.*, V., 117). The following letter was addressed by Robert Burns to Captain Johnston, the proprietor of the *Gazetteer*, upon perusing the prospectus of that "revolutionary print." The paper was obnoxious to the authorities, and in consequence by an *ordonnance* everything connected with it, types, paper, files, &c., &c., was carried *en masse* to the Sheriff's chambers. Burns wrote:—

Dumfries, Nov. 13: 1792.

Sir—I have just read your prospectus of the *Edinburgh Gazetteer*. If you go on in your paper with the same spirit, it will, beyond all comparison, be the first composition of the kind in Europe. I beg leave to insert my name as a subscriber; and if you have already published any papers, please send me them from the beginning. Point out your own way of settling payments in this place, or I shall settle with you through the medium of my friend, Peter Hill, bookseller in Edinburgh.

Go on, Sir! Lay bare with undaunted heart and steady hand that horrid mass of corruption called politics and statecraft. Dare to draw in their native colours these—

"Calm-thinking villains whom no faith can fire,"
whatever be the shibboleth of their pretended party.

The address to me at Dumfries will find me, Sir, your very humble servant,
ROBT. BURNS.

Burns's political tendencies were at the time under suspicion, and he found it necessary to make a disclaimer. Writing to Robert Graham, under date Jan. 5, 1793, he says, *inter alia*:—

"Of Johnston, the publisher of the *Edinburgh Gazetteer*, I know nothing. One evening, in company with four or five friends, we met with his prospectus, which we thought manly and independent; and I wrote to him ordering his paper for us. If you think that I act improperly in allowing his paper to come addressed to me, I shall immediately countermand-it. I never, so judge me God! wrote a line of prose for the *Gazetteer* in my life. An occasional address, spoken by Miss Fontenelle on her benefit-night here, which I called the "Rights of Woman," I sent to the *Gazetteer*, as also some extempore stanzas on the commemoration of Thomson: both these I will subjoin for your perusal. You will see that they have nothing whatever to do with politics."

Both of these poems will be found in ordinary editions of Burns's poems. Dr. Wallace writes thus of Johnston:—

"Johnston was so noted for his advanced views that at an aggregate meeting or convention of representatives from the different societies of reformers, which was held in James's Court, Edinburgh, on the 22nd November [1792], he was unanimously called upon to take the chair, which, however, he declined to do. A few months afterwards he was imprisoned by the authorities; and the same fate befel the succeeding editor of the *Gazetteer*. Even the printer—an honest Jacobite, of the name of

Moir—found that his concern in the paper stopped his credit at banks and made him a marked man; and it was not till he entered a loyal volunteer regiment that his good name was in some degree restored." (*Burns*, Vol. iii., 375.)

The British Museum has three numbers of the *Gazetteer*, four pages each, price 3½d. "Printed by W. Johnston, Esq. (for himself and other Proprietors.)"

W. J. COUPER.

F. C. Manse,
Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

THE COVENANTERS AND THE BOERS.—Mr. John Stuart (a Scot), of the *Morning Post* (which is cleverly edited by an Aberdeen-trained journalist), strikes a curious note in a recent letter from Pretoria on our clemency to the Boers:—

We are not nearly strict enough in our commandeering. I know no pacified Boer who owns a horse. I know no pacified Boer's wife who does not own a horse—and she generally keeps it. As the last resort she goes to some general or other. If she be pretty she smiles and plays off a score of pretty wiles. If she be otherwise than pretty she lifts up her voice and weeps out the lamentations of Jeremiah in the Dutch tongue. Her horse, of course, is never fit to ride. Why does it not occur to somebody that a horse which can be driven but not ridden is the very thing for a mess-cart! Look you, "the kirk scales." Whenever I think of the Dutch Reformed and of the Dutch re-Reformed, and of the Double-Dutch Reformed Churches I understand why Claverhouse chased the Covenanters endlong and thwartwise over the brow Scots kopjes.

THE BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—A combined excursion of the Club and the Aberdeen Natural History and Antiquarian Society, under the presidency of Mr. W. L. Taylor, Peterhead, and Professor Trail, took place on the 15th ult. The party numbered 70, and their objective was the weird sands of the buried parish of Forvie. The tradition which explains the calamity which overtook this district is, that on 10th August, 1413, an easterly gale blew without intermission for nine days, carrying with it the dry sand from the neighbouring dunes, and almost completely obliterating not only the human habitations, but the very church itself (the foundations of which were traced), and the whole of the vegetation. The rather toilsome nature of the outing abridged the time for much further sight-seeing or for speech-making, but for all that the excursion was invested with both interest and speculation.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD BANFFSHIRE PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. II., and S., p. 44.)

(9) *Receipt for Cess from the Factor for Nicholas Dunbar of Castlefield, Sheriff of Banffshire, 1707.*

Banff. 29 September 1707. Received as factor for Castlefield Thretty pounds four shillings ten pennes Scots as the cess due at Witsunday and Lambas last out of the lands of Meyan and Tarnemny and Tilliedoune with this provisione that if I get not off two Ducaldouns ane dollar and ane half dollar which I now received in this cess at the present current value (the samen not being of weight conforme to the Standart) then Meyen heirby is obliged to make up my loss therof to me Pat. Leslye. [Patrick Leslie of Melrose, Gamrie, was then Sheriff Clerk of Banff.]

(10) *Burgess Act of Inverness for Walter Hackat of Mayen, 1643.*

Apud Inuernes decimo secundo die mensis Junij anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo tertio coram Jacobo Ros de Merkinsche preposito dicti burgi Joanne Forbes feoditario de Culloddin et Magistro Waltero Ros ballivis eiusdem.

Eodem die Walterus Hackat servus nobilis et prepotentis domini Georgii domini de Gordoune receptus admissus et creatus est ut liberum burgensem ac fratrem gilde burgi de Inuernes prestitio suo iuramento solito et consueto cum potestate dicto Waltero utendi et exercendi omnibus libertatibus et privilegiis que ad liberos burgenses dignoscuntur pertinere. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Walterus Hackat petiit actum curie. Extractum. H. (?) Cuthbert clericus.

(11) *An M.P. claiming his payment (1661).*

[Dorso] My honored friend the Goodwife of Mayen, These.

Mistris, Ther is due to me out of every hundreth pound of valued rent 3 pound 14 shilling 4 pennes as comissioner to the parliament 1648 and 1661. Your valuation is 300 pounds so it is eleven pound and three shilling that I should have herefore. I desire you to send it to me with the bearer for I am to take journey south timely on Monday, so expecting this you will obey. I shall be willing to remaine your affectionat friend to serve you. J. ABERCROMBY.

Receive your discharge from the bearer. Moncoffar, October 19, 1661.

(12) *A receipt from Lord Banff as payment for the "outrigg of hors" (1685).*

Received from the Mistres of Meyen for the lands of Tillidoun the soum of tventie two shilling Scots mony as her proportionall part of the mantinance for

the new outrigg of hors commensing from Whytsunday '84 to Whytsunday 1685 years as witness my hand at Inchdrewer the third day of December 1685 years.
(Signed) BANFF.

(13) *Wadset of "ane pleuch of Cullonoche," 1626.*

Contract betwixt the Marquis of Huntly and Mr. George Chalmer parson of Kinnoir and Marion Lowson his spouse on the wadset of ane pleuch of Cullonoche with the half of Cayishill 1626 for payment of 1200 merks Scots. The lands are situated within the Lordship of Huntly and Sheriffdom of Aberdeen. The Marquis of Huntly and his son bind themselves to infest George Chalmer and Marion Lowson and their heirs, whom failing the heirs of George Chalmer, to be held of the Marquis and his heirs, under condition of reversion, for payment of £8 Scots yearly, "the non-payement salbe no caus of reduction of this infestment naythir yit shall thair be ony payment therof exactit bot in tyme of ward and giwane suit and presens zeirlie to the thrie heid courtis of the said Lordschip to be hauldin at the standand steinis of Strabogie." The place of redemption to be within "the parochie kirk of Dumbenan." The said Mr. George and his heirs binds and obleidges them to bring all ther cornes whilkis sall happin to grow on the saidis landis to the mill of Arbache (?). It shall be leisum to Mr. George and his foresaids to require the airs of the said Marquis to redeem the said lands by payment of 1200 merks or they pay eight score pound for cost and damnage. (Signed) (1) Huntlye (2) G. Gordoune. Signed as witness by Mr. Robert Jameson, parson of Botarie.

(14) *Contract between Sir William Gordon and Alexander Duff (ancestor of Duke of Fife).*

Contract at Edinburgh 25th September, 1661. Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir is leading of ane apprissing against the lands pertaining to John Gordon of Cairnfield for certain sums of money and Alexander Duff of Soccach as assignee constituit by Mr. William Meldrum of Faulsie is likewise in action against the said John Gordon and his lands for a certain sum. For facilitating their progress and for speedier satisfaction of both said parties the charges on apprissing &c. to be mutually shared.

(15) *Letter (1654).*

Letter addressed "For his very much honored Walter Hackett of Meyane." Note on outside by Mayen: "Letter Alex^r. Gordoun of Arradoull, Walter Hackett, for delyvere of his wretts to the bearer within designed October 1654." Signed: "Your very affectionett to serve you Alex^r. Gordone, Aradoull the 2 of October 1654." Note by Mayen: "Conforme to the desyre of this letter the wholl wretts which I had pertaining to Alex^r. Gordoun of

Aradoull of the lands of Hauches, Maislie and Clodhome were delyvered to the bearer heeroff called John Gordoune in Arradoull called Galloway John Gordoun sometime souldour 5 of October 1654."

(16) *An Elgin Burgess Ticket, 1662.*

"Eodem die Alexander Abernethie de Auchincloch vicecomes deputatus de Bamffe pro suo favore et multis gratitudinibus inhabitatoribus civitatis Elgine a se colatis comuni consensu consulis Georgii Cummin ceterorum magistratum ejusdem vrbs receptus et admissus fuit concivis dicte civitatis et frater gilde. Prestito ab eodem Alexandro Abernethie juramento solito in talibus et consueto super quibus omnibus.
Extract. per me Js. CHALMER Cls.

(17) 1709. *The Laird of Mayen prepares for his marriage (?).*

"A list of what necessaries I am to send South for: *Cullored Cloath suit.* Inp.: As much of the most fashionable and fynest well mill'd English cloath as will be coat, vest and brecthes.

Item as much fyne sairge as will serve for lynyng to coat and west with buttons, silk and haire and threid the most agrieable can be hade with lynyng to the brecthes and buttons conforme.

Stockens. Item two pair of fyne stockens the one pair woven the other pair silk and worsed or hail silke as shall be thought most expedient one of the two pairs must suit the cloaths.

Black suit. Item as much fyne blrck cloath as will be coat, vest and brecthes (The lynyng can be furnished att home) with buttons, hair, silk and threid conforme.

Silk nightgown. Item as mutch of silk stuff as be a nightgown the stuff not exceeding a crown the elne or therby the quilting can furnish at home the choise and fashione of the stuff is left to their caire with silk and threid suitable.

Holland. Item ten elnes of Holland for shirts and half shirts.

Mussellen. Item thrie elnes of fyne mussellen for cravats.

Camrick. Item ane elne of fyne small strip'd camrick for ruffells, ane elne of the most fashionable mussellen for ruffells.

Gloves. Item fyve dozene pair of fyne gloves wherof the one half to woomen, the other for men amongst which ther must be half dosen of pairs for the trybe of Levi, in caice ther be any mark of distinction, wherof must be one fyne pair for him that performs the ceremonie.

Bible. Item ther must be search made for the best Bible off the fynest print that can be hade, the syse to be a large octavo.

Gloves. Item ther must be two pair of Extraordinarie fyne gloves for the Bryd who hes but a little hand and two pair for the Bridegroom who hes a bigg hand the cullor and choyse to be fashionable.

Basline. Item thrie elnes and a half off fyne plain.

Wax. Item a stick of the fynest reid wax.

Staff. Item a good handsome kain for a staff with a fashionable head.

Two fyne Holland night capes.

The abovewritten particulars must be exactlie putt up for cariage on a man's back that nothing be spoiled or lirked in the carieing and well secured and fastned that nothing can be lost nor spoiled or lirked in the ryding or cariage. The bearer goes off this morning (being Munday the 4th of July) about sunn ryseing and being straitned with tyme entreats you'll despatch him with all imaginable haist resolveing to cause James Vrqhart make all att my own house."

W. CRAMOND.

(To be continued.)

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., I., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127, 155, 169; II., 10, 24.)

79. Rev. JAMES CRAIG, A.M. Son of Archibald Craig, Elgin, and Christian Innes, his wife, was born, 1st Nov., 1748, and graduated at Marischal College, 1767 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 335). Like his uncle, George Craig, and his grand-uncles, George and Archibald Cuming, he became a clergyman of the English Church, and went to Virginia, where he was rector in Cumberland parish, Lunenburg Co., from 1759 to 1795, when he died, leaving a daughter, Christina (Meade, *Old Churches in Virginia*, i., 485). He was Mrs. Gammack's grand-uncle, and preceded Dr. John Cameron in Cumberland parish (*S. N. & Q.*, I., 2nd S., p. 153).

80. JAMES FERGUSON, whose father was surgeon in Aberdeen, graduated at Marischal College, 1820, and, from 1836 to 1845, when he resigned, was rector of the Rutgers College Grammar School, New Jersey (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 427; *Gen. Cat. Rutgers Coll.*, p. 14).

81. Rev. JOHN GORDON, D.D. A Scotchman, ordained in 1745, became incumbent of St. Ann's, Annapolis, Md., and then of St. Michael's, Talbot Co., in 1750. In 1776 he demitted his charge, and had a school at his house. He published three sermons, and died in 1790, upwards of 70 years of age. From Washington College, Philadelphia, he received the degree of D.D. in 1785 (Smith, *Life of Dr. Wm. Smith*, ii., 102, 248). Another Rev. John Gordon was rector in Virginia, 1697 and 1700, and, accused before Commissary Blair of irregularities, he showed his letters of orders (Perry, *Hist. Coll. Virg.*, 34, 38, 117). One of the same name, but probably a different person, was rector of Frederick parish, Frederick Co., Virg., 1754-5 (Perry, 412, 415, 429).

82. Rev. PATRICK GORDON, associated with Keith and Talbot in the missionary visit to New England in 1702, and the first English missionary to New York, was sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in March, 1702, and died of fever at Jamaica, L.I., in July following (*Digest S.P.G.*, 855). He was possibly the Patrick Gordon, son of Alexander Gordon, weaver burgess, Aberdeen, who entered Marischal College in the year in which Rev. George Keith graduated, 1658 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 226).

83. Rev. GEORGE KEITH: Quaker and Church of England Missionary. He was born in Aberdeen about 1640, entered Marischal College 1654, and graduated 1658 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 221, 222). He joined the Quakers in 1664, and, after being imprisoned for preaching their tenets in England, he went to America in 1684, and had charge of the Friends' public school in Philadelphia. He forsook Quakerism, and, returning to England, was ordained by the Bishop of London in 1700. Through the influence of Dr. Bray, Commissary of Maryland, he was the first missionary appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and sent to explore the whole field of the North American colonies, 1702-5. Landing with the Rev. Patrick Gordon, his townsman, and the Rev. John Talbot at Boston, Mass., in June, 1702, he traversed the colonies as far as North Carolina, preached sedulously, and often came into collision with the Quakers. On his return to England he published *Journal of Travels from New Hampshire to Caratuck on the Continent of North America* (London, 1706). He had already published *Standard of the Quakers Examined* (London, 1702). From 1706 he was rector of Edburton, Sussex, where he died about 1714 (*S. N. & Q.*, xi., 8; Appleton, *Cycl. Am. Biog.*, iii., 502; Drake, *Dict. Am. Biog.*, 503; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxx., 318-21; Johnson, *Univ. Cycl.* iv., 880; *Cent. Cycl.*, 565; Jackson, *Concis. Dict.*, 470; *Digest S.P.G.*, 7-53, 849; Tiffany, *Hist. Prot. Ep. Church*, 96 sq.).

84. Rev. JOHN BISSET, A.M. Son of James Bisset, in Mill of Inveramsay, was born in 1762, and graduated at Marischal College in 1780 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 350). He emigrated to America, probably to Maryland. In the winter of 1785-6 he went north to Connecticut, with letters of recommendation from the rector of St. Peter's, Talbot Co., Md., to Bishop Seabury, to whom also he presented letters commendatory from Dr. Campbell and Dr. Gerard, Professors of Divinity at Marischal and King's Colleges, Aberdeen. He was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Seabury, in Trinity Church, Newport, R.I., on March 12 and 15, 1786. In 1787 he became rector of South Sassafras, Kent Co., Md., and in 1790 rector of North Sassafras, Cecil Co. He was a man of pleasing manners and address, an accomplished scholar, and a remarkably clear, forcible and eloquent preacher. He was elected to several honourable positions connected with the Church, and in 1792 was called to be assistant minister in Trinity Parish, New York, where, in

1795, he was chosen Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Columbia College, N.Y. He is said to have published two of his sermons. But in 1799 he was "retired" from his professorship, and in 1800 left New York under a cloud. He went to London, where he died in 1810 in obscurity (Allen, *Clergy in Maryland*, 19; *Gen. Cat. Columbia Coll.*, 1894, p. 33; H. W. Smith, *Life of Dr. Wm. Smith*, ii., 424).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
Aug. 10, 1900.

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 3 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 S.W. 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 N.E. tower. There is a separate room in the S.W. tower. In the angle over the entrance door, and corbelled out in the corresponding angle at the N.E. tower, there are two newel stairs leading to the upper floors, which are now a good deal altered. Some fragments of good old wood-work, lying in one of the upper rooms, are well worthy of being preserved. The old iron grated 'yett' still hangs 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-Ternan (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 Tilquhillie 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 relations 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 great 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 referring 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.



THE BARONY OF BOLFRACKS.

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

THERE is nothing to show what part, if any, this laird of Bolfracks took in the '45. His name is not mentioned in Lord Rosebery's List of Rebels (*Scot. Hist. Soc.*); but it is curious to find an order, dated at Dunkeld, 12th October of that year, by William, Duke of Atholl (really Marquess of Tullibardine, he who died in the Tower, 9th July, 1746), the eldest surviving son of the first Duke, to Archibald Menzies of Shian, *i.e.*, Wester Shian, "to raise all the men between sixteen and sixty years of age in the country of Glenlyon and in Bofracts lands to join us with them at Perth or any other place shall be appointed, and to carry off and bring with you the cattle or horses of such of them as shall abscond or keep out of the way. This you are punctually and expeditiously to perform as you shall be answerable, for which this shall be to you a sufficient warrant."

In 1751, James Menzies of Bolfracks was alive, as was also his eldest son, Alexander. The latter succeeded as third and last laird of his name. He had at all events one son and three daughters of whom I know. This son, Doctor — Menzies, died in August, 1799. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was on 11th November, 1787, married to Major Alexander Macdonald, younger of Dalchosnie, born 12th August, 1762. The latter predeceased his father, dying in July, 1808. He was the grandfather of Lieut.-General Alastair Maclean Macdonald, late of Dunalastair. The Macdonalds have been

truly a fighting race. Five generations of them have supplied no fewer, at all events, than fourteen soldiers.

The Menzieses have been noted more for litigiousness than for martial achievements—squabbling in the law-courts, often among themselves, a characteristic handed down to the present day. The erection of Taybridge did not quite put an end to the use of the numerous ferry stations and fords in the river Tay in that quarter, for, as late as 1796, Sir John Menzies, Bart., who owned the land on the opposite side, sought to prevent Alexander Menzies of Bolfracks crossing through his lands from these to the King's highway on the north, half a mile off. It was found that Menzies of Bolfracks "has right to a cart road of 20 feet in breadth from ditch to ditch, through the pursuer, Sir John Menzies's lands lybelled, from the boat and ford of Rinvallie, by west side of the burn of Camuserney, northward to the public highway, in lieu of the roads formerly possessed by him and his predecessors before the pursuer's lands were enclosed," and such a right still exists, although rarely taken advantage of. The boat was at the Port of Bolfracks, immediately below Bolfracks House, and some 200 yards to the west of the ford of Rinvallie and the buildings which stood near, including a public-house, in use as such up to last century, have long ago been razed to the ground, and no trace of the place as a ferry station has been left, save in the iron ring, made fast to a boulder, to which the boat was moored. At the west end of Bolfracks Haugh, bordering on the Tay, is to be seen an embankment, running for a considerable number of yards, and terminating in such a way as to give the spectator the idea that the builders had but ceased operations for the day. This was the cause of another action by the Baronet in 1798, who got his interdict against Bolfracks upheld on the plea that the embankment would tend to throw the waters on to his lands in time of flood. Reference has been made above to the so-called Island of Farleyer, which is situated at the east end of Bolfracks Haugh. At a remote period the Tay had diverged at this point, to meet again, leaving a large island between the two channels. In course of time, either by natural influences or by the hand of man, the southern channel became filled up, and the river flowed, as it now does, by the northern. Consequently Farleyer Island is no longer an island, but its genuineness and antiquity as such are not only borne out by the name, but by the fact that at the time of the formation of parishes, whenever that may have taken place, one half was annexed to Dull and

the other to Fortingall. The Baronet of Menzies has no access to his portion of the "island" from the south, and that afforded on the north is either by boat or ford.

In 1801, when the building of the new castle at Taymouth was commenced by the fourth Earl of Breadalbane, a fine quarry of chlorite slate was opened up on Bolfracks Hill, and from it all the building stone for the structure was taken. This stone is of so soft a nature when quarried that it can be readily sawn, but becomes hard and durable on lengthened exposure to the air. Its adaptability for ornamental use is to be seen in the intricately carved mantelpiece and fireplace jambs in the Banner Hall at Taymouth Castle. Hard up as Menzies must have been at the time, he refused to accept any payment from the Earl of Breadalbane for the material, but, about 1806, he was presented with a silver tea service, scarcely an adequate gift, and one which, long ere this, has likely found its way to the melting-pot. When the village of Aberfeldy, some two miles off, sprang up, the stone was in great repute for sills, lintels, and doorsteps.

In the spring of 1808, Alexander Menzies had to sell Bolfracks, and it was purchased by Lord Breadalbane, who entered in possession at the following Whitsunday. I do not know when Menzies died, but it must have been before 1811. His unmarried daughters were then tenants of Bolfracks House and adjoining land, at a yearly rent of £60. They clung with affection to what had been their old patrimony, and the treatment meted out to them seems to have been harsh. They were summoned to remove from Bolfracks House, at Whitsunday, 1812, to make way for Robert Reid, the Earl's factor, whose son became Town-Clerk of Perth; and for 76 years it remained the residence of the successive factors on the Breadalbane estate. During these years the house underwent from time to time considerable additions and alterations, notably during the factorship of James Ferguson Wyllie, who held that position for the long period of 40 years, and died on 13th April, 1872, so that no idea can be formed of its original appearance; but there are living testimonies of the efforts of the old lairds to beautify the countryside in the huge beech trees at Bolfracks House, the line of sycamores at Bolfracks Cottage, and the ash trees at Croftcur, which have escaped the woodman's axe.

The superiority of the property was held by the Atholl family till 1806, when it was conveyed to Sir John Murray, Bart. (afterwards Sir John Murray Macgregor of Macgregor), by the 4th Duke of Atholl. In 1811 it was acquired by

purchase from Sir John Murray by Robert Menzies, W.S., eldest son of Robert Menzies, factor to Sir John Menzies, Bart., of that ilk. He was admitted W.S. on 23rd November, 1796, and held the office of Depute-Clerk of Session for 36 years, dying unmarried on 22nd January, 1838. The superiority was acquired by Lord Breadalbane, and the property is held direct from the Crown.

J. CHRISTIE.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

80. THE SANGSTER FAMILY.—Thomas Sangster, for many years tacksman of the farm of Mill of Leask, Blairs, and afterwards in Aberdeen, died 16th Sept., 1819, aged 73. He married Margaret, daughter of Charles Gordon of Auchleuchries (who died 1794), and both are buried at Cruden. Are any of their descendants alive?
J. M. BULLOCH.

81. GORDON, SCHOOLMASTER, LONDON.—In the Report on the MS. of Mr. F. W. Leyborne-Popham of Littlecote, Wilts (Hist. MSS. Com., 1899), Dr. George Clarke (born in Pall Mall, 1601) says:—

"I was put to school to one Mr. Gordon, a Scotsman, who lived in what is since called Jermyn Street. He was a good man, and had most of the gentlemen's sons of the neighbourhood, and, though a Roman Catholic, took great care to prevent all disputes between the Protestant and Papist boys, and never endeavoured himself to bring any of the Protestants over to his persuasion. I stayed at the school till I was somewhat above 10 years old." In 1688 Gordon was in custody in Carlisle. "As I remember, he was taken up as coming from Ireland, which was then altogether in Papist hands. I had the pleasure to get him released." B.

82. A MYSTERIOUS JOHN GORDON OF 1662.—Mr. Murray Rose, knowing the great interest I take in the subject, has sent me this transcript of the following rambling epistle preserved in the Additional MSS. at the British Museum (23117 f. 8):—

"The bearer heirof being about to procure ane remission from the Kinges Majestie for ane leatt slaughter whulls he was in the companie and in his awin defence, I have mead bolde to give your lo[rds]hip ane short accompt off the truth of the busines, haveing tried it by both parties, which was thuse. The mester beinge useing ane civill interruption in ane legall vaye which accordinglie he hade dine and didde come away, but the other partie, being incited by his brother and unhappie women, followed the master to his owin landes, and ther obreaded him with woundes, that in the end mester, John Gordone, the defunct, now drewe his swourd, and struck att him, and the mester was necessittatt to defend; and whulls they wer thuse

exercised, two women did come behinde the mester, and puldne him by the haire one his back. In the meantyme, whulls he wes under them, he wes thus mittelatted as your lordship maye perceave, and did get divers uther woundes to the hazard of his lyfe, he being all the tyme under the women. A boye of his perceaving him thuse ussed and thinking he had bein queit killed, he dide come in and thrust Mester John throwe the bodie whereupon he fell, and then they left the mester, and his servantts carried him awaye as dead also, which trulie he escaped verie narrallie. After this, the defuncts friendes were presewinge him but he not abell to travell to macke his appearance and defence, did petition the parlyament for ane precognitione before the Counsell, which was granted. And the Mester, following the precognitione, the parties designed to submit all to friendes, which accord-ingle was dine, but ther beinge to manie friendes and the defuncts pairtie irresolute, it hade not that good success was wished, it was that lenth of bidding and leiving [*sic*]; and ane oversmane, nominat by mutual consent, and mett to decerne but the defuncts partie hairing the oversman willing to determine they would not submit, upon which the tyme off precognitione being neir ane close, the mester protested that it was not his favlt, and so discharged and went one in prosecutione of the precognitione, and was before the Counsall all parties and witnesses: but the counsall finding it hade bein so neir agreement, they prorogate the precognitione to the parliament. In the meantyme its thought necessar that the mester have the Kings Majeesties remission, which I hope when the business is truelle represented to His Majestie ther wilbe noe great difficultie considering he was in his owin defence and noways procured by the mester; and he is not given to quarrels, as is known to all, but hath lived most soberlie and Christianlye all his tyme. I know the manie scruple will be satisfacione to the pairties that shalbe for her is butt littel differ, and I trust to gett ther approbation very schortly, for I have bein one it with them, and I trust we shall sattel.

Forgive me, I have mead bolde to truble your lo[rds]hip, but the importance of the business and my relatione to the pairtie being my cousing-germain, mackes me presume but tho he wer my brother, if he had bein the procurer of the business I would nott plead for him, but it being in his own lawful defence and putt to it I must bege the favour at your lo[rds]hip's] handes as to let him have your favour and concurrence by procurig his remission; by doing wheiroff your lordship will oblige him to be your servant and for me I can give you noe more than what your lo[rds]hip] hath alreadie, which is to die and live

Your most faithful and
much oblidged servant

Elgin, the 14 January, 1662. DUFFUS.

Can any reader tell me whom the "measter" John Gordon was, and what incident this letter refers to?

J. M. BULLOCH.

83. STRATH-TAY PLACE-NAMES.—Mr. Christie, in his interesting note on Bolfracks, in the September issue of *S. N. & Q.*, refers to a rock at one time to be seen on that property, locally known as "Clach glas nan Bandrich." "Clach," of course, signifies a stone. What does the rest of the word mean? What is the meaning of "Bolfracks" itself? Perhaps Mr. Christie can throw light on the origin of the curious name "Stix," also alluded to in his note.

J. M. M.

84. PRIORY AT KINGUSSIE.—There is no doubt that the church of Kingussie was dedicated to St. Columba. Visitors to the burgh who stroll into its ancient churchyard can read, within an ivy-covered recess in its wall, the inscription:—"Here is the sacred site of the old church of Kingussie, dedicated to St. Columba, and, according to tradition, planted by himself." One repeatedly sees the statement made that there was a Priory at Kingussie in pre-Reformation times. On what authority does this statement rest?

J. M. M.

Answer.

18. "CORK," A CANT TERM FOR MASTER (2nd S., I., 93).—The first occasion on which I heard of this application was to the "Cork" hecklers of Dundee. Any recondite meaning of the word did not occur to me, but rather the simple one, that it was one used to describe men who, like cork, had risen from the ranks of their craft to its surface, as small masters or employers of labour. The word "Boss," of American origin, I think, has a somewhat similar meaning. I should like to know its derivation.

LINUM.

INTERESTING FINDS ON BEN LOMOND SIDE.—An observant shepherd in that locality (Mr. Angus Fletcher) has lately made three discoveries. Wandering about on the hill, he one day found a copper coin, and, suspecting there might be more, searched and found a pose of 56 copper pennies of an Irish coinage of George III. His next find was a cave, 21 feet long by 5 feet at its widest part. The fact that the cave is rudely paved points to its having been used probably as a place of refuge, or for smuggling purposes. What may prove the most important find of all is a curious red clay whistle. It has been submitted to the inspection of Dr. Joseph Anderson, who is unaware of any similar article being found in Europe, and thinks it may have a very foreign and very ancient origin.

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ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, 1900.

OUR GENERAL INDEX.

WE are now glad to announce that this long-delayed work is at length in the printer's hands. Its preparation has been a more arduous task than at first supposed, as may readily be believed when we state that there are probably more than 12,000 references. Not only have the titles of the printed articles of all kinds been given, with the contributors' signatures, but a very large number of internal subjects of reference. In short, the work will be found to be a genuine *open sesame* to all who possess the twelve volumes which the Index covers, and even to many who are not so fortunate as to possess the series it is sure to be found an exceedingly handy book of reference to sets in

our Public Libraries. Both in the fact and manner of the issue of a General Index we have gladly followed the excellent example of our great contemporary, *Notes & Queries*. Its proprietors speak of the esteem in which their successive Indexes are held, as proved by the fact that occasional sales of early copies are made at fabulous prices. We are to print but a limited number of our General Index—the price of which, before publication, is 3/- nett, and after publication it will at once be raised to 5/- nett, and we are in hopes that before the year is out the work will be in the hands of our subscribers. Intending subscribers should at once give their orders for supplies.

A SCHOLARLY LIBRARIAN OF GORDON CASTLE.—The *Aberdeen Journal* of Monday, 23rd June, 1777, contains a notice of a scholarly librarian, Mr. Archibald Anderson, who died at Gordon Castle (where he had been librarian for many years) on June 11, in the 85th year of his age. The *Journal* says :—

“The deceased gentleman, after a liberal education in his own country, finished his studies in the Scotch College at Paris, where [he] was well acquainted with the famous Rollin, and attended his public lectures. He was well known to Montesquieu and other great writers of that Age. As the learned Languages were his chief Study, so in these he made the greatest Proficiency. And being blessed with a benevolent and communicative Turn of Mind, he imparted his Knowledge to a great number of Youth of all Ranks and Professions, more from the Pleasure he felt in doing it than from any lucrative Motive.”

In this connection reference may be made to Duke Gordon, M.A., assistant in the University of Edinburgh Library, who died on December, 27, 1801. He was the son of a weaver, who curiously named him after His Grace of Gordon. He is biographed in the *Scots Magazine* (vol. 64, pp. 18-32) and in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

THE SAD FATE OF THE TERPERSIE GORDONS.

IN the autumn of 1898 I made a tentative guess at the origin of "Chinese" Gordon's first known ancestor, David Gordon, by suggesting that he was the son of Charles Gordon of Terpersie, who was beheaded at Carlisle in 1746 for his share in the Jacobite rebellion. Captain Wimberley, the authority on the Lesmoir Gordons, showed that this conjecture was untenable, and since then I have got materials that prove him to have been correct. I further suggested that the Charles Gordon who was tried at Southwark in June, 1746 (see Colonel Allardyce's *Historical Papers Relating to the Jacobite Period, 1699-1750*) was a Terpersie. This is also a mistake.

Since these notes appeared Captain Wimberley has printed (privately, at the *Northern Chronicle* Office, Inverness) *Notes on the Family of Gordon of Terpersie, with a table of their descent* (18 pp. 4to, 1900), in which he shows that William Gordon, the first laird of Terpersie, was the fourth son of James Gordon I. of Lesmoir. Captain Wimberley's deduction, in brief, is as follows:—

William Gordon, I. of Terpersie, had (by Margaret Ogilvy of Dunlugas) a son,

George Gordon, II. of Terpersie, who had a son,

William Gordon, III. of Terpersie, who (by a Gordon of Leicheston) had

James Gordon, IV. of Terpersie, who (by a Gordon of Craig) had

George Gordon, V. of Terpersie, who married Anne Burnett of Craigmyle. He was alive in April, 1700, when the heritors in the Presbytery of Kincardine and Alford signed a bond, pledging them to concert measures for the peace of the country. He had a son,

Charles Gordon, VI., of Terpersie; executed 1746.

This laird and his son Charles both joined the Jacobites. The son was captured at Carlisle, was brought to London, tried at Southwark, and reprieved (Egerton MS., Brit. Museum, 2000, f. 36). Captain Wimberley restates the tradition that the father was captured at his own house, when, after lurking among the hills (after Culloden), he ventured to pass the night there. His captors, not sure of his identity, carried him off to the parish minister, but, as they did not get satisfaction, they brought him to the farm-house where his wife and children resided. On his approach, his children ran out and

greeted him with cries of "Daddy! Daddy!" and so unwittingly sealed his fate. Wherever he was caught, it is certain that he was hanged at Carlisle on November 15, 1746. While lying in prison there he was seen every day by "a gentlewoman in the neighbourhood of Carlisle," who forwarded to the Rev. Patrick Gordon of Rhynie a letter he wrote to his wife, Margaret Gordon (of the Mill of Ardclach family?). The parson in turn forwarded this letter, on January 26, 1747—two and a half months after the execution—to Terpersie's widow. The unfortunate laird's letter, which is printed in the *Lyon in Mourning* (Scottish History Society), runs as follows:—

"Dear Heart—I now tell you that I suffer death to-morrow for my duty to God, my king and country. I bless God I die in charity to all men. I think my butchered body will be taken care of and buried as a Christian by order of Francis Farquharson, who has acted a father to me, and laid out a good deal of money to and for me, whereof you may expect a particular account, which I leave you on my blessing to repay him. I die with the greatest regret that I've been a bad husband to you, and I beg you'll pardon me in your heart, and that you'll express your goodness (as you'll answer to God and me in the everlasting world) by your care of and motherly looking to your children's salvation and right putting them to business in this world. I know not how many are alive; only set the bouys to some right employment while young, and strive to admonish the daughters in the fear of God. I herewith send you a note of what I would have done with the trifles I have a concern in, for you know the lump of my business. My dearest—if I should write till my life ends I would still have something to say. But to stop that I end with my dying blessing to you, and my poor mother, if alive. Your last from your unfortunate husband,

"CHA. GORDON."

"Carlisle, Nov. 14, 1744."

In forwarding this letter, the parson of Rhynie wrote, on the authority of the aforesaid "gentlewoman," that Terpersie "died as became a truly penitent Christian, to the conviction of all the clergy and others that conversed with him":—

"One Wright [probably the writer in Edinburgh, who was a friend of Sir Archibald Primrose, Lord Rosebery's kinsman], by orders of Mr. Farquharson, provided a coffin for the body, and she gave some grave cloaths as are usual, put them on, and saw him buried in St. Cuthbert's Churchyard. So you and your relations are very much obliged to this gentlewoman. She desires me further to acquaint you that he never received any letter from you nor any remittance; and the letter I wrote giving him an account of you and the children did not reach Carlisle till after his death; she has his stock buckle, buttons, and a book, left to his son Charles [whose whereabouts he did not seem to know]."

His grave (according to a letter in Lord Rosebery's possession) was close beside that of Sir Archibald Primrose (the great-grandnephew of the first Lord Rosebery), who was executed the same day, and was buried "on the north side of [St. Cuthbert's] Church, within four yards of the second window from the steeple; the site cannot now be identified."

Captain Wimberley speaks (*S. N. & Q.*, Nov., 1898) of Terpersie's son being "Charles," otherwise "James." Mr. Murray Rose has recently discovered at the Record Office (S.P.D., Geo. II., B. 85, M. 149) a most interesting document about this James, which he has kindly transcribed for me. It is a petition "to the king's most excellent majesty," written by young Gordon, who was lying "a prisoner in the New Gaol, Southwark, attainted of high treason." The petition sheweth:—

"That your Petitioner, in September, 1745, being then at school, and about the age of 15, was seized and forcibly carried into the rebellion by a party of Highlanders, under the command of David Gordon, son of Gordon of Glenbucket, as was fully proved upon your petitioner's Tryal. That your petitioner, being afterwards carried to Edinburgh, he there found his father, Charles Gordon, unfortunately engaged in the service of the rebels. That your petitioner engaged with the rebels rather for the sake of taking care of his father, who was aged and infirm, rather than from principle or inclination. That your petitioner's said father was convicted of High treason at Carlisle, and has in consequence of such conviction suffered death. That your petitioner's age and his unwillingness to engage in the rebellion was so clearly proved upon your petitioner's tryal that the jury were pleased in open court to declare that they would have intreated my Lords the judges to have represented your Petitioner to your Majesty as an object of mercy if they had not imagined it was improper for them to trouble the Court too often with recommendations of that nature.

"That in further testimony of your petitioner's unwillingness to engage in the service of the rebels your petitioner most humbly begs leave to refer to the annexed certificate of Mr. Walter Syme, minister of the Gospel [at Tullynessle], a person of undoubted loyalty to your Majesty, and who has known your petitioner from his infancy.

"That your petitioner's only hope is in your Majesty's unbounded clemency, and altho' your petitioner's age or his father's punishment is not any excuse or atonement for his crime, yet he most humbly implors your Majesty to take the above circumstances under your royal consideration, and to spare his life, the remainder of which he promises faithfully to devote to the service of your Majesty and your illustrious house.

"(Signed) JAMES GORDON."

From the Egerton MSS. (Brit. Museum, Eg. 2000, f. 73), it appears that James Gordon, a lieutenant in the Jacobite Artillery, was captured at Carlisle, tried at Southwark, found guilty, and reprieved.

Captain Wimberley also states that the life of this James was spared on condition of his going to the West Indies. The *Gentleman's Magazine* (January 11, 1749) mentions that a "Charles Gordon got leave to transport himself whither he pleased;" while Lord Adam Gordon (see *Genealogist*, vol. 14) met a "James Gordon, late Terpsey," as a "mahogany cutter" in Jamaica in 1764. According to Captain Wimberley, the exiled James had a brother, Henry, in the Royal Marines. Archer, in his *Jamaica Monuments*, notes several Harry Gordons. One of them married Anne Taafe, the daughter of the Rev. Arthur Taafe of Jamaica, and the grand-daughter of Christopher Taafe of Mansfieldtown, Co. Louth, who was attainted in 1691, and went to Jamaica. His son was Lieut.-Colonel Harry Gordon, who married Rachel Lawrence of Jamaica, and had two sons (died without issue) and four daughters (*Notes & Queries*).

There seems to have been another James Gordon in Jamaica, probably one of the Earlston family, for James Gordon, late of Jamaica, died at Dumfries on June 23, 1794 (*Scots Mag.*), while the same authorities note that, at Earlston, Jamaica, 1802, George Innes [married] Miss Gordon, daughter of the late James Gordon. These various references give an idea of the difficulty of tracing some of the Gordons.

Besides these two sons the beheaded heir of Terpersie had two daughters, Margaret and Helen, who, with their mother (Margaret) were allowed as creditors upon his forfeited estate, which was heavily burdened (see Rev. Walter Macleod's notes to the *List of Rebels* already cited). Terpersie, according to Captain Wimberley, was bought by Gordon of Knockes-pock, whose pedigree is very difficult to trace. It is curious, however, that the Knockes-pocks made their money in Jamaica, which has sheltered young Terpersie, and took his estate from him. I hope one day to establish this connection more thoroughly.

J. M. BULLOCH.

THE FALKIRK CELTIC CROSS.—Inscription: "In memory of the men of Bute, who, under Sir John Stuart, on the 22nd July, 1298, in the Battle of Falkirk, fought bravely and fell gloriously, this Cross is reverently raised by John Stuart, Marquis of Bute."

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF BERWICKSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. II., and S., page 55.)

99. **GOSPATRICK or COSPATRICK, GEORGE, 10th EARL OF DUNBAR:** Statesman, &c. Born probably about 1338. From the vast possessions which he inherited, this nobleman became one of the most powerful of the Scottish aristocracy, and the rival of the Douglases. In 1388, he accompanied the Earl of Douglas in his incursion into England, and, after the battle of Otterburn, took command of the Scots, whom he brought safely home. Discontented with the Scottish Court, because of the treatment his daughter received from the Duke of Rothesay, who had engaged to marry her, but married a daughter of the Douglases instead, he renounced his allegiance and retired to England. In 1401, and again in 1402, he raided the Scottish border, and at the battle of Homildon Hill he fought on the English side. A reconciliation with the Douglases having been effected, the Earl returned to Scotland in 1409. In 1411 he was a commissioner for negotiating a truce with England, and died in 1420, aged 82.

100. **GOSPATRICK, GEORGE, 11th EARL OF DUNBAR:** Public Man. Born about 1370, he succeeded his father in 1420, but, after holding his titles and estates for 14 years, and being employed in various public transactions, particularly in making the truces with England, which were so numerous at that period, he was in 1434 imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh by James I., and deprived of his earldom and possessions, which he was accused of holding after they had been forfeited by his father's treason. To make some amends for the severity of his conduct, the King conferred on Earl George the title of Earl of Buchan, but, disdaining to assume the title, he retired with his eldest son to England, and thus, says Douglas, "ended the long line of the Earls of Dunbar and March, who for many generations enjoyed vast estates and influence."

101. **GOSPATRICK, PATRICK, 5th EARL OF DUNBAR,** a descendant of the Earl of Northumberland, who fled to Scotland on the conquest of England by the Normans. He was born about 1154, and is described as a brave soldier. He married a daughter of William the Lion, and was Justiciary of Lothian and Keeper of Berwick. He died in 1232.

102. **GOSPATRICK, PATRICK, 6th EARL OF DUNBAR:** Crusader. He was born in 1186, and was the most powerful baron in the south of Scotland. He held the first rank in the 24 barons who guaranteed the treaty of peace with England in 1244. He died in 1248 while on crusade with Louis IX. of France.

103. **GOSPATRICK, PATRICK, 7th EARL OF DUNBAR:** Regent of Scotland. Born in 1215, he was one of the leaders of the English party during the minority of Alexander III. Thomas the Rhymer

visited Dunbar in 1285, and foretold the Earl the sudden death of Alexander III., who was killed next day by a fall from his horse. The Earl was afterwards one of the Regents of the Kingdom, and died in 1289. He commanded and fought at Largs.

104. **GOSPATRICK, PATRICK, 8th EARL OF DUNBAR:** Public Man. He was called into action at a critical moment in Scottish history. He became one of the competitors for the Scottish crown as a descendant of William the Lion, but soon withdrew his claim, and attached himself to the English party in Scotland, swearing allegiance to Edward I., and steadily adhering to the English interest. While the Earl of Dunbar thus acted strenuously with the English King, his wife steadily adhered to the Scottish King, retained the castle of Dunbar for his interest, and, calling to her aid some of the bravest knights, stoutly defended her house to the last extremity, but was obliged to surrender in 1296. The Earl died in 1309.

105. **GOSPATRICK, PATRICK, 9th EARL OF DUNBAR:** Public Man. Though, like his father, originally attached to the English party, and though, as such, he received Edward II. when he fled from Bannockburn in 1314, and enabled him to escape to England, yet he presently made his peace with his cousin, Robert the Bruce, and was present at the Parliament of 1315, when the succession to the Crown was settled on Edward Bruce and his heirs male. He assisted at the retaking of Berwick by the Scots in 1318. He concurred in sending to the Pope the famous letter asserting the independence of the country. He was subsequently appointed Governor of the Castle of Berwick, where he was besieged by Edward III. in 1333. The battle of Halidonhill decided their fate, and the town and castle were surrendered once more to the English. He had for a time endeavoured to trim between the English and Scottish parties, but in the end he renounced his allegiance to the English King, and fought bravely to expel the English from Scotland. During his absence in the North of Scotland, he left his wife, the heroic daughter of Randolph, Earl of Moray, in charge of his castle of Dunbar. The English, under the Earl of Salisbury, came before it in 1338. This illustrious woman, who is remembered by the popular name of Black Agnes, during 19 weeks foiled the besiegers. She was relieved by the skill and enterprise of Sir Alexander Ramsay, one of the greatest soldiers of that age. In 1346 the Earl of Dunbar commanded the left wing of the Scottish army at the fatal battle of Durham. He died in 1369.

106. **GRAINGER, JAMES, M.D.:** Poet and Physician. Born at Duns, 1724, and educated there and at Edinburgh. On the completion of his studies, he entered the army as surgeon in Pulteney's Regiment of Foot, and served with it in the campaign of 1745. He afterwards served in Germany, but returned home in 1748, when he quitted the army and took the degree of M.D., and settled in London. To bring himself before the public there, he issued in 1753 an

able treatise on the diseases of the army, entitled, *Historia Febris Anomalæ Bataviæ*, 1746-7-8. In 1755 he contributed to Dodsley's Collection an Ode on Solitude, which secured him the friendship of Shenstone, Glover, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Percy, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Soon after, Dr. Grainger became tutor to a young gentleman of fortune, who settled on him an annuity for life. In 1758 he published a translation of the Elegies of Tibullus and of the Poems of Sulpicia, with notes. The publication of this volume led to an angry controversy between the author and Smollet, who had criticised it unfavourably. Soon after he settled in the West Indies as a doctor, where he married the daughter of the Governor of St. Christophers. In 1763, having revisited England, he published "The Sugar Cane," a poem in blank verse. He died in 1767.

107. GRAY, JAMES (Rev.): Poet, Missionary, and Scholar. Born in Duns, in 1770, he became a noted Greek scholar, and was said to be second only to Dunbar. He acted for a time as Rector of Dumfries Academy, where he was acquainted with Robert Burns. He subsequently became master in the High School, Edinburgh, but, missing the rectorship, resigned, and became Rector of Belfast Academy. While in Ireland he became animated with the missionary spirit, and, having entered then into holy orders, was appointed chaplain in the E.I. Co.'s service, and sailed for India in 1826. On settling there, he was appointed tutor to the Rajah of Cutch, being the first Christian honoured with such an appointment. He early turned his attention to verse, and published, in 1814, *Cona, or the Vale of Clyde*, and other poems. He also published, besides a Greek vocabulary, a poem on India and a translation of the Gospel into the Cutch dialect, also a beautiful piece entitled "A Sabbath among the Mountains," issued in 1823, and re-issued in 1825. He also published an edition of the poems of Robert Fergusson, with a life of the poet, 1821. He married Mary Phillips, sister to Mrs. Hogg, wife of the Ettrick Shepherd, whom, along with Thomas Campbell and Professor Wilson, Mr. Gray reckoned among his friends. Hogg thought highly of his gifts as a poet, and introduced him into the "Queen's Wake" as the fifteenth bard. He died in 1830, deeply deplored by a large circle of friends, both English and Indian.

108. GRAY, JOHN, M.D.: Distinguished in Medical Service of the Navy. Born in Duns, about 1773, he entered the navy as surgeon, and at his death was chief physician to the Haslar Hospital. He died in 1826. Brother of No. 110.

109. GRAY, SIMON, or SYMON: Minor Poet. A native of Duns. This curious character published, toward the end of the 18th century, a large number of pamphlets and poetical fragments, such as "The Rhymester," 1781; "The Rejoiciad," 1786; "The Messiah;" Latin poems and verses, &c. Burns, to whom the poet communicated his verses during the poet's tour on the Border, returned them with a

stinging epigram, in which he expressed his contempt for the empty, bombastical nature of the writing.

110. GRAY, SIMON: Writer on Political Economy and Poet. A native of Duns, brother of No. 108. He was born about 1770. He entered the Civil Service of his country, and became Superintendent of Military Accounts at the War Office. He wrote interestingly on political economy, and also published a comedy and a tragedy. He published, in 1815, *The Happiness of States*, and, in 1820, he published a reply to Malthus, entitled *Remarks on the Production of Wealth, and the Influences which the various Classes of Society have in carrying on that process*: in a letter to the Rev. T. R. Malthus, occasioned by his attempt to maintain the division of classes into productive and unproductive. In 1839, he further published *The Spaniard, or Belvides and Elzora: a Tragedy*, and *The Young Country Widow: a Comedy*. In 1842, the year of his death, appeared *The Messiah; or the Life, Death, Resurrection and Exaltation of Messiah, the Prophet of Nations*.

111. GREENLAW, GILBERT, Bishop: R.C. Ecclesiastic. A native of Berwickshire, born in the 14th century, he became Bishop of Aberdeen in 1390. He acted as the Chancellor of the Kingdom in 1396, and died in 1424.

112. HAPPER, THOS.: Minor Poet. Born at Earlstoun, 1835, he has long been a teacher at Millburn, Duns. Mr. Happer figures in Crockett's *Minstrelsy of the Merse*, q.v.

113. HARDY, JAMES, LL.D.: Naturalist and Antiquary. This learned and scholarly man, who for many years was, as its secretary, the life and soul of the Berwickshire Naturalist Field Club, was born at Dunglass, in the North of Berwickshire, in 1815, and died in 1898. During his long life, which was devoted to the pursuit of natural history and antiquarian studies, he was ready to assist all fellow-workers in the same fields. Many of his writings, which were extremely painstaking and accurate, are contained in the published transactions of the Berwickshire Club, and in the published papers of other learned bodies. In recognition of his learned labours the Edinburgh University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

114. HATELY, THOMAS LEGERWOOD: Musician and Minor Poet. This excellent man, who was long the leader of praise to the Free Church Assembly, was the composer of several very fine tunes in our Church psalmodies, as e.g., Glencairn, Leuchars, Makerstown, Nenthorn, Calwood, Zurich, &c. He occasionally wrote verses also. He was born at Greenlaw in 1815, and died in 1867.

115. HENDERSON, GEORGE, Dr. A notable Merse man, born in the old farmhouse of Little Billy, in Bunkle parish, 5th May, 1800. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and was licensed to practise in 1827. Settling at Chirnside in 1829, he pursued his arduous calling there till his death, in 1864. Of Dr. Henderson, more perhaps than of any other

Merse man, it may be said that he excelled in the love of his native county, and was justly proud of its record in the nation's history. He laboured with great industry to draw from every possible source any item of interest in regard to it. His busy professional career brought him in contact with every phase of life, and, though he never lost sight of his first duty as a physician, he yet gathered together a great mass of facts relating to Berwickshire and its people. These still exist in MS., for though Dr. Henderson no doubt meant to publish much of this collection, unfortunately the opportunity for his doing so never came. Besides many newspaper articles, his only work in book form is the well-known *Popular Rhymes, Proverbs and Sayings of the County of Berwick*, published 1856. As a poet he takes a good rank. His powers are perhaps most conspicuous in description, especially of Merse scenes and ways.

116. HENDERSON, J. SCOTT: Journalist. A native of Berwickshire, Mr. Henderson was for a time a banker in Paisley, but became a journalist, and acted successively as editor of the *Ayr Observer* and the *Bristol Times*. He then, from 1867 to 1872, conducted the *Edinburgh Courant*, whence he passed to London, and conducted the *Bullionist* till his death, in 1883. He wrote much on philosophic and other subjects. He was born in 1821. See *Men of the Reign*.

(To be continued.)

NEW WORK ON ANCIENT SCOTTISH SEALS.—Mr. Eneas Mackay, Stirling, has in preparation a very important work on "Ancient Scottish Seals," by Dr. Walter de Grey Birch, whose name has long been known as that of a palæographer of exceptional ability. This volume will contain an account of regal, baronial, municipal, monastic, and local seals, and will have nearly 300 illustrations from special casts in the British Museum, made under Dr. Birch's supervision for this work.

JOHN BUNYAN.—On Saturday, the 30th Sept., a children's service of dedication was held in St. Saviour's, Southwark, London, conducted by the Bishop of Rochester, Dean Farrar, and Canon Bristow, in honour of the immortal Bunyan. The following is the inscription:—"The children of the church, delighting in the great allegory of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' dedicate this window to the memory of the pious author, John Bunyan, A.D., MDCCC." C. E. Kempe designed the window, which bears in the upper panel a portrait of Bunyan, 1628-1688. Beneath is represented the Christian's load falling at the foot of the cross. In the background are three angels; and in the bottom panel is a figure of Faith. J. F. S. G.

A SCOTS BARON AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.—John Contee Fairfax, 11th Baron Fairfax of Cameron, died on September 28, on his plantation at Northampton, Prince George County, Maryland, U.S.A. The peerage was created in 1627, in favour of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton, and Nun Appleton in York, who was employed by James VI. on many missions, and was one of the first Englishmen to swear fealty to him as James I. The third baron was commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary army. None of them became Scots in any sense of the term. The fifth baron married the Governor of Virginia's daughter, and his son, the 6th baron (1692-1782), sold all his English estates, and settled in America, where his descendants have lived permanently since 1747, though the 7th baron was in our army. It was from the Fairfax family that Thackeray drew the picture of *The Virginians*. The late peer lived the life of a gentleman farmer in the South. The only title by which he was known was that of doctor, which he obtained as a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. When he was a lad his family left Virginia and moved to the heights of Georgetown, where he received his first education. He graduated at Princeton, and later became a doctor of medicine and rejoined his mother at Washington. When the War of the Rebellion began, his family, as Southern sympathisers, found matters so disagreeable for them that they moved to a point near Bellsville, in Maryland. Thenceforth Dr. Fairfax, who had married the daughter of Colonel Kirby, of the United States Army, resided on the lands and modest fortune which descended to him. He inherited the title in 1869 upon the death of his brother Charles, a sturdy democrat, who lived for many years at San Francisco. The Northampton plantation consists of about 700 acres and a house over 150 years old. The title, although the late peer never formally assumed it, was officially recognised by the Court of Great Britain, and frequently letters arrived at Northampton bearing official seals, inviting Baron Fairfax of Cameron to Court functions. Lord Fairfax, who was seventy years old, leaves six children. His sons, Albert Kirby (a clerk in the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co.) and Charles Edmund, and one of his daughters, Mary Cecilia, live in New York; another daughter, Josephine, now Mrs. Tunstall Smith, lives at Baltimore; two others, Caroline Snowden Fairfax and Frances Marvin Fairfax, reside at the old mansion.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH
PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)

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

[SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES CONTINUED.]

1710. *Edinburgh Evening Post*. I am indebted to Rev. Walter Scott, M.A., Stirling, for sending the following cutting from the Maidment Sale Catalogue, 1880, as well as for the note on the *Edinburgh Miscellany*:

"*Edinburgh Evening Post* Newspaper, 1710 to 1712, in one vol."

It was sold for 30s. The *Post* is not mentioned in Mr. Scott's list. Any particulars?

1720. *Edinburgh Miscellany*. "Perhaps," Mr. Scott writes, "this scarcely ranks as periodical literature. It was sold at the Maidment Sale, the entry in the catalogue being

'*Edinburgh Miscellany*, consisting of Original Poems, Transactions, &c. Second edition. Vol. I., all published, Edinburgh, 1720. 8vo.'

A note appended states that 'the collection was issued by a Society called "The Fair Intellectual Club, Edinburgh."'" Can anyone furnish a description of the publication, and say if it was a periodical?

- 1792? *Edinburgh Herald* (S. N. & Q., V., 118). Mr. Scott has the date 1793? In 1792 James Sibbald, editor of the *Edinburgh Magazine and Literary Miscellany*, assumed the editorship.

1796. *The Missionary Magazine* (S. N. & Q., V., 150; VI., 70). At the first of these references Mr. Scott gives the date of first issue as "1809?" and at the second the correct date (July 18, 1796) in his description of the *Scottish Congregational Magazine*. Some additional particulars regarding the first few years of the *Missionary Magazine* may not be amiss, as it was the first serious attempt in the metropolis to furnish missionary news and foster the missionary spirit.

The periodical was one of the first fruits of the formation of the Edinburgh Missionary Society, afterwards known as the Scottish Missionary Society. It was constituted in March, 1796, and the first number of the *Magazine* appeared in July of the same year. The first editor was Rev. Greville Ewing, at that time minister of Lady Glenorchy's parish, Edinburgh. That such a periodical was needed is proved by the fact that arrangements had practically been completed by another printer, Pillans by name, for the issue of a magazine on similar lines. The editor chosen was the Rev. John Campbell, and the name agreed upon was also *The Missionary Magazine*. On learning of this venture, Campbell willingly surrendered his enterprise into the hands of Ewing, and, as the former says, the issue of the prospectus "excited universal attention."

In the preface to the first volume of the *Missionary Magazine* the editor says that—

"The work which is here presented to the public is neither the property nor the production of any Missionary Society. It is devoted to the object which all such societies profess to have in view, and their favours will be thankfully received; but it is itself the private undertaking of individuals, who desire to excite, and to guide the zeal of the brethren, by disseminating all the information which they can procure respecting attempts to propagate the Gospel of Jesus Christ. They are heartily willing to co-operate without pecuniary reward; and they pledge themselves to lay before the public, from time to time, statements of the amount and destination of those sums of money, which, according to their plan, they may be able to raise for the support of missions."

The first thirteen numbers produced a profit of over £216, and this was distributed among various missionary societies. Ewing continued as editor till the close of 1799, and during that time had the help of many of the evangelical clergy of all denominations. The circulation ranged between 5000 and 6000 copies monthly. The daughter-biographer of the first editor claims great influence for the *Magazine* in these early years. With a touch of hyperbole she declares that—

"In many a secluded and distant dwelling, its monthly arrival was as cold water to the thirsty. It took its place beside the family Bible, or among the well-worn volumes of Boston, and Witherspoon, Ralph Erskine, Leighton, and Willison; and while these were none the less prized it was felt (by junior readers in particular) to be of a more lively and attractive form."

which is somewhat hard on the Bible!

The subsequent chequered history of the *Magazine* is sketched at S. N. & Q., VI., 70. I am indebted for the above particulars to "A Memoir of Greville Ewing," by his daughter (London: William Tegg and Co., 1847).

1810. *The Edinburgh Christian Instructor* (S. N. and Q., V., 150). No. 1, Vol. 1, August, 1810. 72 pp., 8vo., double columns. Edinburgh, printed by Balfour, Kirkwood and Co., for Oliphant and Balfour, Hunter's Square. Motto—"Hear counsel and receive instruction that thou mayest be wise in thy latter end." Prov. 19: 20. With Vol. 8 (1814) the publishers became William Blackwood, William Whyte, and Macredie, Skelly and Muckersy, Edinburgh. Later Blackwood became the sole publishers. In 1826, Blackwood handed the *Instructor* over to William Whyte & Co. In January, 1837, "*and Presbyterian Magazine*" was added to the title. Next year Blackie & Son, South College Street, became the publisher. In 1838, it was printed by Alexander Gardner of Paisley, and in the following year the *Magazine* was transferred to Glasgow. It died December, 1840.

The *Instructor* was begun by Dr. Andrew Thomson, the famous minister of St. George's, Edinburgh, shortly after his settlement in the city. Its contents embraced a wide variety of religious subjects, both hortatory and expository. A feature was the care bestowed on reviews of books. Missionary intelligence and ecclesiastical information were also given, and there can be no doubt that the *Magazine*, by its high tone and deep piety, had

a great influence throughout the country. Dr. Hetherington, in his "History of the Church of Scotland," refers in no restrained language to the effect the *Instructor* had while under Dr. Thomson's care. "By its means," he says, "the thoughts and reasonings of his powerful mind were communicated to the public like successive shocks of electricity, stirring the heart of the kingdom from its torpid lethargy and spreading dismay among his discomfited antagonists"—which may be gross exaggeration, but at the same time it indicates the hold which the publication took. Among the earliest contributors were to be numbered Drs. Chalmers, McCrie, Dickson (St. Cuthbert's, Edinb.); Macfarlan (Greenock); Duncan (Ruthwell); Thomson (Perth); Somerville (Drumelzier); and Dr. John Brown of Biggar. It will thus be seen that dissenters as well as churchmen were on the staff.

After the death of the first editor, in 1831, the Rev. Marcus Dods of Belford undertook the direction of the Magazine, and he continued in office for five years. Mr. Dods is known chiefly by his volume on the Incarnation. He was succeeded by the Rev. Archibald Bennie of Lady Yester's, Edinburgh. Only one other editor held the reins (Dr. Horatius Bonar?).

The ecclesiastical position of the *Instructor* in later days may be judged from the following extracts from the "Opening Address" for 1839—

"We observe that the *Church of Scotland Magazine* has retired after five years most efficient labour in defence of the church . . . The *Church Review*, we observe, has also retired from the horizon. It possessed very considerable talent, but its *spirit* and *aim* were just the reverse of the other. The suddenness of its disappearance was, no doubt, the cause why, in the rapidity of its descent, it cast no kindly look on the *Christian Instructor*: and left its humble admirers absolutely without a guide. Should it be revived we trust and pray that it may be with a renovated spirit—not less attached to our venerable establishment, but entertaining more correct views of its real character, and far more alive to its spiritual interests and claims."

1817. *The Sale-room* (*S. N. & Q.*, V., 183). A periodical paper, published weekly at No. 4 Hanover Street, Edinburgh: printed by James Ballantyne and Co. for John Ballantyne, Hanover Street. No. 1, Saturday, January 4, 1817. The *Sale-room* was a large 4to., printed in double columns, in large type. The first number contained 6 pages, though the general size of the Magazine was 8 pp. No special care was taken to exhaust the space available, the editor naively justifying himself thus. He had called upon the publisher and handed him the MS.

"He turned over the leaves, counted the lines and words, and, with a blank look, assured us that the copy we had supplied, after all the skill which could be employed in *spacing, driving out*, employing new lines where the sense required none, &c., could not possibly over-run the sixth page, an extent for which it would be highly indecent to charge sixpence. We reassured him with some difficulty, by reminding him that the first Number was usually distributed gratuitously; and that, as the old citizen in the farce always reserved his light gold to be paid away in the necessary compliment to the partner of his pleasures, we might, in humble imitation of Old Philpot, make that essay the shortest which is to be given away for nothing."

The *Sale-room* was conducted by a number of gentlemen, over whom the editor, who preferred to call himself the "Coryphaeus" of the company—he called it "our conclave"—exercised a mild dictatorship. Professedly they met to discuss the contents of the numbers as they were issued—thus anticipating *Punch's* Round Table. The "Coryphaeus" was a garrulous, genial old gentleman, who is everywhere in evidence with his flowing periods and courteous demeanour. To have been one of his contributors must have been pleasing—he treated all with such deference. He thought some explanation needed for the unusual title, and this is how he justifies his choice:—

"We might indeed be satisfied with referring to the place of publication, as sufficiently warranting our title-page: but we may add, that it will also be vindicated by the miscellaneous nature of the materials which we have collected and arranged, with the hope of meriting a share of public favour and patronage. Our design is to collect in our hebdomadal reservoir such scattered rills of literature as are not already diverted into channels of greater consequence: and were we as sure of escaping the exception as we are desirous to extend our plan to what is unexpected, we would willingly adopt the maxim of Voltaire, *tout genre est permis hors le genre ennuyeux.*"

The contributors were the chief literati of Edinburgh: and they succeeded marvellously in keeping up a similarity of tone and style. *Noms de plume* were invariably employed, and the articles generally took the form of letters to the editor. As a rule the letters were briefly introduced by the "Coryphaeus," who in many respects resembled the genial Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. The influence of Addison's *Spectator* was largely in evidence. The subjects included a great variety of topic—drama, literature, social sketches, history, and original poetry. A whole number was frequently occupied with one contribution. The learned languages were not avoided, but translations invariably appeared for the sake of the weaker brethren. There was something easy-going in the whole publication. No. 22 was made up, but half of the matter was suddenly rejected to make room for long quotations from Moore's "Lalla Rookh"—"which we received by this morning's mail."

The *Sale-room's* most distinguished contributor was Sir Walter Scott. No. 5 (February 5, 1817) is taken up entirely with a long poem by him, entitled, "The Search after Happiness, or the Quest of the Sultaun Solemaun." The poem appeared above the signature "N." As it is not included in Scott's collected works, perhaps a specimen may not be uninteresting. In the course of his wanderings, once more

"All are on board—the Sultaun and his train,
In gilded galley prompt to plough the main:
The old Rais* was the first who questioned 'Whither?'
They paused—'Arabia' thought the pensive Prince,
'Was called The Happy many ages since—
For Mokha, Rais.—And they came safely thither.
But not in Araby with all her balm,
Not where Judaea weeps beneath her palm,
Not in rich Egypt, not in Nubian waste,
Could there the step of Happiness be traced.

* Master of the vessel.

One Copt alone professed to have seen her smile,
When Bruce his goblet filled at infant Nile;
She blessed the dauntless traveller as he quaffed,
But vanished from him with the ended draught."

John Gibson Lockhart, who is also named as a contributor to the *Sale-room*, thus estimates it:—

"A weekly paper, after the fashion of the old essayists, which . . . was issued from John Ballantyne's premises under the appropriate name of the *Sale-room*. The paper had slender success; and though Scott wrote several things for it, none of them except this metrical essay [the "Search after Happiness"] attracted any notice. The *Sale-room* was, in fact, a dull and hopeless concern, and I should scarcely have thought it worth mentioning but for the confirmation it lends to my suspicions that Mr. John Ballantyne was very unwilling, after all his warnings, to retire completely from the field of publishing."

It is a fact worth noting that Lockhart misquotes the title of Scott's "metrical essay": he calls it "The Sultan of Serendib, or the Search after Happiness."

Did R. L. Stevenson ever see the *Sale-room*? On page 75 occur the words—

"I'm Charlie Dinmont of the Waker-Cleuch: I leeve just a wee bit aff the hee-road as ye gang to the Cauldstone Kirk, where Dr. Christoff the original-sin man preaches, ye ken."

—which recalls "Weir of Hermiston."

The last number (28) was published on July 12, 1817. In a long allegorical article the "Coryphaeus or leader of our band" took leave of his readers. Genial to the end, he calls them "valedictory paragraphs," as if deprecating the necessity of a rough parting. He falls asleep, and sees his contributors in his dream. He points them out to the stranger who haunts the last number:

"You have now, said I, beheld some of the literary men to whom we have looked for support in the *Sale-room*. One yet remained, and we then observed a figure toiling slowly up the hill, whom, perhaps, it were better not to describe. He seemed with difficulty to drag himself along. I could perceive his dress was covered with snuff, and his *tout ensemble* was mean and contemptible. His countenance was dull and clouded and repelling. There were no indications of inward animation or intelligence in his aspect. He crawled along until he had obtained a suitable resting-place from which he could view the landscape, and then threw himself on the grass. At this moment he for the first time observed our presence, and, as if with an instinctive terror, fled suddenly to search for some place of retirement and solitude. What our judgment of this individual might have been I know not, for at this moment I awoke. And—now—farewell!"

In all likelihood subscribers as well as contributors mourned over the *Sale-room's* demise, in spite of Lockhart's depreciation of the publication.

1819. *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* (S. N. & Q., 184; VI., 36). Prof. Jameson and Dr. Brewster were succeeded in the editorship by Dr. Anderson and Edward Forbes. The preparation of his first number pressed heavily on Forbes, who at the time was sick unto death. His *Memoirs* says:—

"With a hand that could scarcely hold the pen he wrote (a few days before his death), in barely legible characters, his last note—'Monday evening—Dear Balfour—I am completely shattered for the moment, and don't know how to get on with the *Journal*, being so ill. Could you look in upon me and advise? Come here, *i.e.*, Wardie. I am still on my bed.—Ever, E. Forbes."

1822. *Edinburgh Dramatic Review* (S. N. & Q., VI., 17). The *Review* bore the motto:—

"Good, my lord; will you see the players well bestowed?
My lord, I will use them according to their desert."

—Shakespeare.

Published daily by James L. Huie, 14 Infirmary Street, and printed by C. S. Lizars. The first number was distributed *gratis*. As the title indicates, the *Review* was entirely devoted to things theatrical.

"The *Dramatic Review* will continue to be published each morning, containing a critique on the previous night's performance, a biographical account of the play for the present evening, with a correct copy of the play-bill."

The first volume (Oct. 7, 1822-Dec. 14, 1822) was dedicated to the management of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, in gratitude for free admission to the theatre. The *Review* claimed to circulate extensively "among the highest society of Edinburgh." A supplement of 12 pages (price 2d.) appeared with No. 56. It was an elaborate reply to an attack on the fairness of the magazine by Mr. John William Calcraft, of the Theatre Royal. Its language is somewhat strong.

A curious *contretemps* almost wrecked the enterprise with the first number. An insertion tells how it had prepared a notice of the "Wonder," the play to occupy the boards that evening. At the last moment "The Stranger" was substituted, too late for the *Review* to take notice of it. All that could be done was to print the caste of the new play. With which intimation the editor throws himself on the mercy of the public.

NOTE.

The following paragraph regarding the London *Craftsman* referred to in the notice of the *Patriot* in last month's S. N. & Q. may not be amiss:—

"The newspaper which at this time [beginning of 18th century] made the greatest hit with the public was the *Craftsman*. It was started in 1726, in order to oppose the policy of Sir Robert Walpole. Lord Bolingbroke is said to have been a frequent contributor to its columns, and its circulation was a portent in those days. It frequently rose to 12,000, and it was hardly ever less than 10,000 copies. The *Craftsman* confined itself almost exclusively to political criticism—it was the *Saturday Review* of the period; and its criticism explains its popularity. It was free, frank, and audaciously personal."—Charles Pebody's *English Journalism*, p. 50.

Rev. Walter Scott, M.A., Stirling, has kindly sent me the following answers to queries which appeared in S. N. & Q., II., 2, 39:—

1. *Edinburgh Magazine or Literary Miscellany* was incorporated with the *Scots Magazine*. He possesses the part for March, 1821, the title of which reads "The *Edinburgh Magazine and Literary Miscellany*. Being a new series of *The Scots Magazine*; printed for Archibald Constable & Co., Edinburgh." Mr. Scott adds—"Perhaps it might be a truer description to say 'absorbed' rather than 'incorporated with.'"
2. *The Christian Herald*. At least 5 vols. were published: it is likely to have continued after December, 1818.

F. C. MANSE,
Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

W. J. COUPER.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD BANFFSHIRE PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., p. 60.)

- (18) *Inventar of the writtis belonging to the laird off Brux of the lands of Tollie delyvered be Alexander Abernethie of Auchincleith to the Laird of Meldrume (Adam Urquhart).*
- (1) Instrument of Sasine or rather of possession by virtue of an assignation in favour of Duncan Forbes son to Alexander Forbes of Brux of the 4th part lands of Over and Nether Tollies 2nd August 1457.
- (2) Tack by Patrick Ogilvie of Culass and Isobel Fenton his spouse to Duncan Forbes son to umq^{ll}. Alexander Forbes of Brux of the 4th part of the said lands of Tolleis with the lands of Culquhork 28th August 1457.
- (3) Charter by Janet Fenton heir to Walter Fenton of Baky of her lands of Over and Neather Tollies and Culquhork with the mill in favour of Duncan Forbes of Balkurby 9th Jun 1470.
- (4) Renunciation of said lands of Over and Neather Tollies and Culquhork, with mill, be William Hacket in favour of Duncan Forbes of Balkinby (?) 13 June 1474.
- (5) Instrument of Sasine of said lands in favour of William Forbes son and heir to Duncan Forbes of Tollies 19th February 1480.
- (6) Procuratory of resignation of said lands with milne by Patrick Ogilvy of Inchbraye to have been given back again in favour of said Patrick 4th Ap. 1495.
- (7) Charter by said Patrick Ogilvie of his 4th part lands of Over and Neather Tollies and Culquhork with milne to William Forbes of Tollies 4th April 1495.
- (8) Precept of Sasine of said lands with milne be said Patrick Ogilvie with consent of Patrick Ogilvie his son in favour of William Forbes of Tollie 5th April 1495.
- (9) Charter of Confirmation of the Charter in the 4 last articles be King James made by said Patrick Ogilvy of Inchebroye of said lands of Over and Neather Tollies and Culquhork with mill in favour of William Forbes of Tollies 21st October 1495.
- (10) Instrument of Sasine Christiane Stewart upon a precept furth of the chancellarie of tha 4th part of the half lands of the barony of Dunblait and of the 4th part of the lands of Tollies with the mill and pertinents or 4s. 5d. yearlie Jan. 1511.
- (11) Instrument of Sasine of 4th part of lands of Tollies and Culquhork in favour of Christian Stewart and Jannett Stewart heirs to David Stewart of Rossyth 7 Mar. 1511.
- (12) Charter of third part of the fourth part lands of Over and Neather Tollies and Culquork with the thrie pairt of the fourt pairt of the mill be Christian Stuart daughter and heir of David Stuart of Rossyth, Knight in favour of William Forbes of Tollies 21 April 1512.
- (13) Instrument of Sasine of said lands in favour of William Forbes of Tollies 9 Nov. 1527.
- (14) Instrument of resignation of said lands with the fishings upon Don in the King's hands be Alexander Forbes of Tollies in favour of John Forbes his son 6th Nov. 1542.
- (15) Instrument of Sasine upon a precept out of the chancellarie of said lands of Over and Neather Tollies in favour of Alexander Forbes of Tollies and John Forbes his son 16th November 1542.
- (16) Contract between Alexander Forbes of Tollies and Captain Forbes his uncle of the said lands of Tollies 18 June 1604.
- (17) Retour Alexander Forbes of Tollies to John Forbes his father of the lands thereof 5 May 1607.
- (18) Alex. Forbes has Sasine following thereupon 20 May 1607.
- (19) Precept of Sasine furth of the Chancellarie of said lands of Tollies with milne in favour of Captain Arthur Forbes 7th October 1613.
- (20) Charter of appysing of said lands of Towie &c. in favour of Capt. Arthur Forbes brother to John Forbes of Towie 7th October 1613.
- (21) Charter Captain Arthur Forbes of Towie of said lands of Over and Neather Tollies &c. in favour of John Forbes of Brux 7th July 1618.
- (19) *Letter from Lord Saltoun to Alexander Abernethie of Auchincloich.*
- “Edinburgh, 20th May, 1667. I have been left alone to beare the brunt of all assaults. It concerned you to have been here to have seconded me especially since my lord of Atholl laves his heave hand on me but I shall not shrink. I will defend my interest. If you will not come send what papers you have concerns Balvinie that I may ansuer Atholl.”
- (20) *Inventar of the writtis of Leachoquhie haldin of the bischop of Aberdein.*
- Inprimis ane chartour grantit be William, bishop of Aberdein with consent of the deane and chapter thairof to Robert Innes of Innermarkie of the lands of Leachoquhie, Pitteveache, brewhous and brewhous croft thairoff and mill thairoff &c. 8th September 1543.

Item a precept of Clare constat grantit be the bischop of Aberdein to Johne, Erle of Atholl, as air to vmquhill Johne, Erle of Atholl, his father in the saids lands daitit the 19 November 1579.

Item a precept of Clare constat grantit be Peter, bischop of Aberdein to the saids four dochteris as aires portioneris to vmqll. Johne, erle of Atholl, thair father, in the saidis lands daitit in anno 1610.

Decreet of registration at Adame Duff his instance againes my Lord Saltoun daitit 24 Junij 1625.

Service quhair Johne, Lord Atholl is servit air to vmqll. Johne Lord Atholl his father, daitit 20 Dec. 1543.

(21) *Teinds of Mortlach, &c.*

- (1) Inprimis ane tak of the teynd sheaves of the parochine of Murthlik sett be Mr. Alex^r. Leslie to Walter Innes, apperand of Balveny, with consent of bischop, deane and chapter of Aberdein daitit 10 Apryll 1616.
- (2) Item ane tak of the teynd scheaves of Aberlour sett be Mr. Johne Stewart, persoun thairoff to the said Walter with consent of the bischop, deane and chapter of Murray daitit 25 Julij 1616.
- (3) Item a tak of the teyndis of Botryfny set be Mr. Johne Stewart and Mr. Alex^r. Fraser to the said Walter Innes with consent of the said bischop, deane and chapter of Murray daitit 8 Aug. 1616.
- (4) Item ane tak of the teyndis of Balharm set be Mr. Thomas Anderson to the said Walter Innes with consent of the bischop &c. of Murray daitit the (blank) day of (blank) 1617.
- (5) Item ane wther tak of the viccarag of Balharme sett be the said Mr. Thomas to the said Walter Innes of the dait the — day of — 1617.
- (6) Item ane tak of the teyndis of Parkbeg sett be Mr. Johne Maxwell to the said Walter with consent of the bischop &c. of Aberdein daitit 28 day of — 1618.

(22) *Inventar of houshold plenishing belonging to John Abernethie of Mayen, August, 1706.*

A compt of timber worke within the hous of Mayen taken up upon the 16th of Agust 1706.

Item in the hall a larg Drawing table of wainscot, a wainscot armed chair, a knock, a by table of fire, wirginales, a wainscot capbord, a wainscot form, a dozen of chairs of ash.

Item in the syled chamber a folding table seven chairs whairof two armed, ane muckle and a less all of ashwood cowed with proper, a stand bed with proper hingings with silke freings, a pertertabil (?)

cloth, inner hingings of linen and streped bed and bolster, a box bed with a plaine bed and bolster with two stand . . .

Item in the bleue chamber a stand bed a plaine bed and streped bolster, a box bed and a bolster, a folding seat.

Item in the littile chamber a stand bed with reade coller hingings.

Item a plaine bed and streped bolster, a table, sex chairs, carpet thairof, ane armed chair.

Item in the chamber in the east end of the house a stand bed with stafe hingings of cinemon collowr, lyned with stamped callicoe, a streped bed and bolster, a wainscot cabinet, chest of wainscot, a folding table seven chairs whairof one armed chair cowered, all of ash wood, a press within the wall, a chamber box, a looking glass.

Item in the laigh chamber a stand bed with lead collowr hingings, a plaine bed and streped bolster, six chairs cowered whairof ane armed chair.

Item in the — a chest, two ambers, a heafe stand, seven pair of the brood bairred plaieds, five pair of thrie quarter brood bairred plaieds, five pair of white blankets streped sillevetches (?), five pair old white blankets, ten pair of hudding plaid wherof two old plaieds, two green table cloaths, a larg ane and a less, a purpur cowering, two cloath coller cowerings, a green plaid, a riaed plaid, a plaid old broken, ane old faick, a canwes.

Item seven pair of linnen sheets, three pair of small harn sheets, two pair of curss harn sheets and harn napree.

Item 12 codvers, 12 striped cods.

Item 13 dornok naperie with ane table cloath conform.

Item 15 new linnen napere and old linnen naperie ane table cloath conform, 3 linnen washing cloathes.

Item 6 curse dornok napere, 2 table cloaths, a curse dornok washin cloath.

Item 5 pevter plaits, 13 pevter tronchers, a vine quart stope, a pint, a chapen, a meachen, a half meachen.

Item 5 candlestocks of brass with a pair of snuffers.

Item in the wordrop a stand bed, chests, a pries, two chamber boxes.

Item ane selver tanker, 5 selver spouns for salts, 3 chamber pots, a copper tanker, 4 pots, 4 spits, 5 pair of toungs, a brander, ane iron ladle, a frying pain, ane hash gulle.

Item a browne fatt, a caldrion, 4 four galane bairrikes (? barrels), ane 8 galane barike, 2 two ten pints barikes, 2 stone bottls, ane 3 pint, ane 3 chapins, ane bowne (? bowie) and little bowne, 3 thrie luged tubes, 4 little luged tubes, ane tube and a little tube, a sowing kirm and a sowing a milk kirne.

W. CRAMOND.

(To be continued.)

THE BARONY OF BOLFRACKS.

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., p. 63.)

The foregoing scant information regarding the Menzieses of Bolfracks is authentic, but I may note that Anderson, in his *Scottish Nation*, says that William Steuart, who was the second son of John Steuart, third laird of Dalguise, who died in 1653, "got from his father the lands of Middle Dalguise, and married a daughter of Menzies of Bolfracks. As William Steuart's grand-nephew, John Steuart, fifth of Dalguise, died only in 1706, the year before Bolfracks was feued to Menzies, it does not seem at all likely that the designation of William's wife can be correct, unless her father had held Bolfracks first in wadset, of which there is no evidence.

It may further be noted that, in Boase's *Modern English Biography*, Truro, 1897 (limited to 250 copies), there appears a notice of General Sir Charles Menzies "(son of Charles Menzies, captain, 71st Foot), b. Bal Freike [*sic*] Perthshire, 1783." He died in 1866, and the *Times* of 28th August of that year contains a full account of his brilliant career, without, however, making allusion to his parentage or birthplace. Boase also gives a short notice of a son of his, General William Collier Menzies, born 1818, died 1890. It may be conjectured that "Bal Freike" is meant for Bolfracks, and I should like to know if these Menzieses were connected with the Bolfracks family. There is no record of a grant of arms in the Lyon Office Register to any of the Menzieses of Bolfracks.

Within a stone-throw of Bolfracks House, on the rising slope of the hill to the south, stands the mausoleum of the Menzieses of Bolfracks, an oblong stone and lime building, with slated roof, surrounded by a wall, and almost shut in from the outer world by a mass of overgrown herbage and shrubbery. The door faces the south, and on each side is a window, unglazed but stanchioned. The sepulchre contains memorial stones to the departed, but it is impossible to make out the inscriptions from the windows, owing to the surrounding gloom. When the last laird sold the property he, unlike the Macnabs with Inchbuie at Killin, did not dispose of the dead along with it, and the few square yards, and all within and underneath, do not, as may be popularly supposed, belong to Lord Breadalbane, but to Lieut.-General Macdonald, the grandson of the eldest daughter

of the last laird. Being desirous of transcribing the inscriptions on the stones, General Macdonald was communicated with for permission, but as it was his opinion that the effecting of an entrance to the mausoleum would entail a new lock, if not a door, and as he did not seem inclined to be at this expense—and neither did the writer—the legends on the stones remain untranscribed. One good result, however, emanated from my visit, in the repairing of the roof, which was admitting rain freely, and had been utterly neglected.

The following list shows the tenants of Bolfracks in 1808, when Alexander Menzies sold the property:—

LOWER URLAR.	John Stewart, tenant. Peter or Patrick McLaren, do. Donald Fisher, do. Thomas McTavish, do. Robert McDonald, miller and crofter. Duncan Menzies, crofter. John McDonald, do.
UPPER URLAR.	James McGrigor, tenant. Jean Stewart, widow of the deceased James Menzies, do. Alexander Stewart, do. Robert McDougall, do. Janet Anderson, widow of the deceased John McDougall, do.
LYNCHUIDEN.	Donald Cameron, or McPhail, tenant. John Cameron, or McPhail, do. Alexander Kennedy, do. Donald Kennedy, do.
DUNSKIAG.	Lawrence McLaren, Sen., do. Lawrence McLaren, Jun., do. Peter or Patrick Cameron, do. Duncan McDonald, do. (Weaver) Angus Campbell, cottar. (Tailor) Robert Dewar, do.
LOWER FARROCHIL.	Alexander McDonald, tenant. John Kennedy, do.
UPPER FARROCHIL.	Donald McGrigor, do. John McDonald, do. Peter or Patrick Kennedy, crofter.
DUNACREE.	Duncan McLaren, tenant. Donald McGrigor, Sen., do. Donald McGrigor, Jun., do. Ann McTavish, widow of the deceased Alexander Sinclair, do. John Menzies, cottar. Isobel Sinclair, widow of the deceased Duncan Cameron, do.

CROFTCUR.

James Stewart, tenant.
Robert Cameron, do.
John Rutherford, crofter.
Wm. McNaughton, do.
John McGrigor, do.
Duncan Cameron, do.
George Rutherford, do.
Robert Cameron, cottar.
Duncan McNistin, or McGrigor,
do.
John Sinclair, smith, crofter.

The first thing the Earl of Breadalbane did on acquiring Bolfracks was to raise the rents by one third, and the number of tenants was diminished very considerably the next year, as will be seen by the following note of Kain :—

Note of Kain payable by the Tenants of Bolfracks in 1809.

	Tenants.	Coal.	Peats.	Hens.
Urlar	4	4 Bolls.	16 Carts.	16
Dunskiag	4	"	8	" 8
Upper Farrochil 3	3	"	6	" 6
Lower Do. 3	3	"	6	" 6
Dunacree	2	2	4	" 4
Croftcur	9 Crofters	—	—	9

Here is but another instance of the extraordinary depopulation which has taken place in the Highlands of Perthshire. (See Vol. XI., p. 173, and Vol. I., 2nd S., p. 12.) Lower Urlar, Upper Urlar, Lynchuiden, and Dunskiag are now in the hands of one tenant, so are the two Farrochils, while the numerous crofts in Croftcur are joined to the whole of Dunacree in one holding. The last representative of the crofting population left Croftcur in 1883. The estate miller and the blacksmith no longer exist. The mill, as will be observed, was at Lower Urlar. The smithy stood near where Bolfracks Cottage now is, and the smith's croft lay to the east, where the boundary is marked by one solitary oak tree. The American chilled plough and the Sheffield spade have turned up about the place articles of handiwork of the old smiths long after they were dead and almost forgotten. One day a cruise appeared, and was looked upon almost as treasure trove.

With regard to the derivation of Bolfracks as a place-name, *Bol* or *Bal* signifies a town, from London town down to a farm town, but the etymology of the word which forms the second syllable is doubtful, and may either be from *broc*, a badger, or from *breac*, speckled. There is a glen at the shealings called the Glen of Stravraik.

J. CHRISTIE.

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., I., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127, 155, 169; II., 10, 24, 60.)

85. Rev. RICHARD PRICE, political writer, was born in Tynton, Glamorganshire, 23rd February, 1723. His father was a dissenting minister, and strongly Calvinistic. Richard held several appointments as preacher in and about London, and his writings deal with religion, ethics, politics, and finance. He received the degree of D.D. in 1767, from Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1781 from Yale College, Connecticut (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, II., 85; *Gen. Cat.*, Yale, 245). He died in London, 19th March, 1791. He was author of many papers in *Philosophical Transactions*, and, among other works, including sermons, he published—*A Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals*, 1758; *Observations on Reversionary Payments, Annuities, &c.*, 1769; *An Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the National Debt*, 1771; *The Nature and Divinity of the Human Soul*, 1776; *Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America*, 1776; *Additional Observations, &c.*, 1777; *An Essay on the present state of Population in England and Wales*, 1779; and *Observations on the importance of the American Revolution*, 1784. For his *Observations on Civil Liberty, &c.*, he received the thanks of the Corporation of the city of London, and the freedom of the city; also an invitation from the American Congress to become a citizen. His biography was written by his nephew, Rev. William Morgan, D.D., 1815. (*Appleton, Cycl. Amer. Biog.*, v., 118; *Johnson, Univ. Cycl.*, vi., 773; *Nat. Dict. Biog.*, xlvii., 334; *Watt, Bibl. Britt.*, ii., 775; *Allibone, Dict. of Authors*, ii., 1678.)

86. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CHALMERS SKENE, M.D., was a native of Fyvie, where he was born June 17, 1837 (*S. N. & Q.*, xiii., 69). He studied medicine at King's College, Aberdeen, at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and at the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N.Y., where he graduated in medicine in 1863. He was an assistant surgeon in the Union Army, 1863-64, and returned to Brooklyn in 1864, and to the Long Island Medical College, where he was first appointed adjunct-professor and instructor in medicine, and next, in 1872, Professor of Gynecology; he was also, in 1884, Professor of Gynecology in the Post-Graduate Medical School, New York. He was made Dean of the Medical Faculty in Long Island Medical College in 1886, received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1897, and died July 4, 1900. He was ingenious in the invention of surgical instruments, and wrote *Uro-Cystic and Urethral Diseases in Women*, 1877; *Treatise on Diseases of Women, for the use of Students and Practitioners*, 1888; *Medical Gynecology*, 1896; *Electro-Hemostasis*

and *Electro-Cautery in Surgery*. (Appleton, *Cycl. Amer. Biog.*, v., 543; *Nat. Cycl. Biog.*, v., 436, with portrait; Johnson, *Univ. Cycl.*, vii., 553.)

87. Sir JOHN ROSE, Bart., son of William Rose, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Fyfe, was born at Turriff, Aberdeenshire, 2nd August, 1820, entered King's College in 1833 (*King's Coll. Alumni*, 153), and went to Canada with his parents in 1836. He was admitted to the bar in Montreal in 1842, and soon had a leading practice, becoming Q.C. in 1849. He was M.P. for Montreal, 1857-61, for Centre Montreal, 1861-67, and for Huntingdon, 1867-69; Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, 1857-58, 1858-59; Member of the Executive Council of Canada, 1858-61; Receiver-General for Lower Canada, 1858; and Commissioner of Public Works, 1859-61, when he retired on account of feeble health. In 1864 he was Commissioner for Britain for the settlement of claims under the Oregon treaty; in 1867 became a member of the Privy Council, and held the portfolio of Minister of Finance, 1867-69; and in 1869 was selected by the Canadian Government to confer with the U.S. authorities upon the subjects of reciprocal trade, fisheries, copyright, patent laws, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the extradition of criminals. He removed to London in 1869, but continued to be there the unofficial representative of Canada. While in England he was the member of several Royal Commissions, a trustee of the Royal College of Music, member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, and in 1883 its Receiver-General. In recognition of his public services, he was created K.C.M.G. in 1870, received a baronetcy in 1872, was advanced to G.C.M.G. in 1878, and made Privy Councillor in 1886. He died suddenly at Langwell, Caithness-shire, August 24, 1888, when guest with the Duke of Portland. He was twice married, and his eldest son, William, has succeeded to the baronetcy (above, xii., 22; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xlix., 242; Appleton, *Cycl. Amer. Biog.*, v., 322, with portrait).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
Sept. 27, 1900.

THE LEE PENNY CHARM.—For months the bubonic plague has been engaging the attention of the municipal and sanitary authorities of Glasgow. Some few cases originated in the South Wellington Street district, owing to an Irish wake. About a hundred have been under hospital surveillance. When "the plague" last raged in Scotland, in the latter part of the 17th century, the services of the famous *Lee Penny*, the heirloom of the Lockharts of Lee House, Lanarkshire, were being constantly requisitioned as a *charm* against disease. It was also borrowed by the municipality of Newcastle, when the plague crossed the border; and a deposit of a

large sum of money was left upon it. So convinced were the citizens of Newcastle of its plague-saving efficacy that the magistrates were eager to retain the *Lee Penny*, and forfeit the deposit. The *Lee Penny* is now in the custody of Sir Simon Macdonald Lockhart, Lee House, Lanarkshire, the present head of the family. It is a triangular bit of pebble, set in an ancient silver coin; and here is the tale of how the emblem came into the possession of the family. When Robert the Bruce died, in accordance with his special desire, his heart was enclosed in a silver casket and taken for interment in the Holy Land. One of the retinue was Sir Simon Lockhart of Lee. In Spain the Douglas sided with the Spaniards against the Moors, and was slain in battle. Sir Simon and his comrades made their way to Palestine and buried the heart. There, as a part of the ransom of a captured Saracen chief, Sir Simon obtained a supposed magical stone, which he brought home to Scotland. It has since been long known as "The *Lee Penny*," credited as a specific for numerous maladies. For his services in connexion with the burial of the Bruce's heart, in a locked silver casket, Sir Simon *Lochard* was permitted to change his name to *Lockhart*, and also to adopt Arms illustrative of the expedition to Palestine. J. F. S. G.

Queries.

85. COLONEL D—OF THE BLACK WATCH.—Who is the Colonel D— of whom Mrs. Grant of Laggan writes in her charming *Letters from the Mountains* (under date September, 1802)?—"I never saw such a face but once, and that was on the stage, in the character of Bardolph—so fiery, so carbuncled. They have been Invincibles, indeed, that could have encountered such a portentous meteor. I was glad to find I was not the only person this face astonished. The Marquis [of Huntly] says that the Prince of Wales asked the Colonel what his face cost. The veteran coolly replied he could not tell till it was finished." B.

86. GENERAL COSMO GORDON, M.P.—Who was the General referred to in Scott's *Life of Napoleon*, as follows:—"Brave men have, by a timely exertion of spirit, averted insolencies. When the furious anti-Catholic mob was in possession of the avenues to, and even lobbies of, the House of Commons, in 1780, General Cosmo Gordon, a member of the House, went up to Lord George Gordon, and said—'My Lord, is it your purpose to bring these rascally adherents into the House of Commons? for if so, I apprise you that the instant one of them enters, I pass my sword, not through his body, but your lordship's.' The hint was sufficient, and the mob was directed to another quarter." B.

87. PROVERB.—Can any of your readers suggest the source from which Robert Burns got the proverb "Better be the head of the commonalty than the tail o' the gentry"? He quotes it in a letter to Dr. Moore (*Life and Works*, III., 173. Chambers' ed., 1860).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL. D.

Answers.

18. "CORK," A CANT TERM FOR MASTER (2nd S., I., 93; II., 64). I have been familiar with this word from my earliest years. In the West of Scotland it is invariably used to designate a small employer or master tradesman, and usually by the men when speaking of their employer. Dr. Murray, in the *New English Dictionary*, says it is also used to designate "an overseer or foreman." I have never myself heard it used in this way. In reference to the derivation of the word, Dr. Murray, while placing it last in his group of eight separate senses in which the word *Cork*, meaning originally "the bark of the cork oak," has been used, adds the significant comment, "perhaps not the same word." Personally, my theory of the use of the word is, that it is a figurative application of the word *Cork*, founded on the idea that the cork in a bottle holds all the contents safe and keeps them at work, as is the case with wine, &c., which would soon become vapid and useless if exposed to the air. My recollection of the use of the word is, that it was always preceded by the definite article "the," and the master was never personally to his face called "the cork." He was always so called in his absence.
Dollar. W. B. R. W.

77. COLONEL GORDON OF THE FRENCH ARMY, MURDERED AT CONDE IN 1815.—M. Henri Houssaye, the great Napoleonic scholar, in a private letter, answers the query about Gordon who was murdered by General Bonnaire, the Governor of Condé. Writing from Paris, on September 20, he says:—"The Adjutant-Commandant Gordon (grade between Colonel and General) was, at the beginning of the campaign of 1815, chief of the staff of the General of Division. On the 16th June (date of the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras) he deserted over to the enemy. He wrote on the 20th June a report on the strength (of the forces) and the disposition of the French army, in which he inferred the disbandment of that army if Louis XIII. should re-enter France. On the 7th July he entered the garrison of Condé, neglecting all the formalities usual upon presenting oneself as a "parlementaire." The Governor of Condé, General Bonnaire, regarded him as an emissary of the Dutch army, which was advancing on Condé. He had him searched, and papers were found on him proving that he had deserted the French army on the 16th June, and that he had prepared a report on the position of that army. He was accordingly convicted of desertion to the enemy, and of treason. General Bonnaire, who might have delivered him over to a court

martial, which would have condemned him to death without hesitation, preferred to send him elsewhere to be hanged. But on the way from the house of the governor to the gate of the town, the soldiers who escorted him overwhelmed him with insults and threats. Then, either on their own initiative, or else at the instigation of Lieutenant Miéton (Bonnaire's aide-de-camp), they shot him dead. When the Royalist reaction set in—"The White Terror"—Bonnaire and Miéton were brought before the Council of War, and condemned [on June 8, 1816], the first to transportation, the second to the pain of death. There was, to say the least of it, as much of passion as of justice in this sentence, especially as regards Bonnaire, who was absolutely innocent of Gordon's death. Gordon was a Dutchman. He had entered the service of France at the time of the division of Holland, and remained in it until the day of his desertion (June 16, 1815). In 1815 he had two brothers, officers in the Dutch army—the one in the artillery, the other in the navy. It was on their denunciation, seconded by Prince Frederic of the Netherlands, that Bonnaire and Miéton were pursued and delivered up to the Council of War." I should like to know the origin of the Colonel, and also of another Dutch soldier—Colonel Robert Jacob Gordon, who commanded the Dutch garrison at the Cape in 1793. His army is described by Dr. J. C. Voigt (*Fifty Years of the History of the Republic of South Africa*) as a "motley crew" of from 1200 to 1400. On discovering that the English were to retain Cape Colony, of which they had taken possession in 1795 in the name of the Prince of Orange, he committed suicide. Many Gordons settled in Holland. One of the first was George Gordon, merchant at Campvere. On August 23, 1545, letters were addressed by the English Privy Council (see its *Records*) to the Earl of Hertford, in favour of Gordon, who, having bought some coals at Newcastle, and the same having been taken to Boulogne by commission, made suit to have his money restored, and that the merchant might take the coals to be delivered in lieu of his. On May 13, 1546, a letter was addressed to my Lord Admiral, requesting him to see that redress was made to Gordon concerning a "spoile" committed by the captain of a pinnace called the "Shoulder of Mutton." The captain was to be "punished accordingly." George Gordon, factor in Holland, 1692, contributed to the rebuilding of Marischal College. Charles Gordon became minister of the Presbyterian Church at Campvere, in 1662. Alexander Gordon, merchant in Holland, was the son of Francis Gordon of Craig (who died 1689). He had two sons and two daughters. The sons went abroad, and never returned to Britain. One daughter, Isabel, married Alexander, third son of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir. William Gordon, late factor at Campvere, merchant in Aberdeen, pursued Sir Andrew Kennedy, Conservator of the Scots privileges in the Netherlands (Nov. 13, 1705) for payment of certain sums contained in accepted bills, and after some debate obtained decret against him, which Sir Andrew suspended on this reason—"That he must

have compensation because you having pursued a divorce against your wife, and the Dutch having owned her, you employed me to negotiate that business for you at the Hague and the Loo, wherin I was at great expense and trouble." The case is dealt with in Fountainhall's *Decisions*. Another Gordon in Holland was Charles, son of the Provost of Aberdeen, who went to Holland in 1715. James Gordon, merchant in Rotterdam, 1692, used to forward letters from General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries. One of the Auchannachie Gordons is mentioned (in Shearer's *History of Cairnie*) to have settled at Rotterdam in the 18th century.

J. M. BULLOCH.

83. STRATH-TAY PLACE-NAMES (2nd S., II., 64).—"Clach glas nan Bandrich" means the witch's grey stone. The derivation of Bolfracks is dealt with in the concluding article on the Barony appearing in this issue. "Stix" is from Stuidh, a hillock, hence also stook. For the meaning of Gaelic place-names in Breadalbane, see *Translation of Place-names contained in the deeds of entail of the Breadalbane estate*, and the glossary appended to *The Lairds and Lands of Lochtayside*. Strath Tay as a place-name, by the way, has very limited confines compared to what may be described as the valley of the Tay, and is locally applied to that portion of the valley alone which extends on the north side of the river from nearly opposite Aberfeldy to Logierait. The corresponding portion on the south side is called Grantully. The Post Office authorities—very conservative as a rule in such matters—recognised this when they changed the name of a post office from Tullypowrie to Strath Tay.

J. CHRISTIE.

The following from a very full catalogue in Cameron's *Guide Book to Aberfeldy* may be to the point:—

Bolfracks. Gaelic Both-frac—old spelling—Bufrac; for Both-bhrec (in an oblique case). **Spotted hut.**—In the second part of the word th bh (v) sound is hardened in f by the influence of the sharp th (h) in *Both*. Compare Strath-Rhreachhainn, Strath brann, pronounced Strath-freachhainn.

Stix (Gaelic Na Stuideannan)—The *Sticks* or *Stocks*. Old spelling Stuykis.

EVAN ODD.

Literature.

Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, Knight. By JOHN WILCOCK, M.A., B.D., 1899. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier. [251 pp. Cr. 8vo. Price 6/-.]

ONE of the best things to say about this book is that it was needed. Every one knows that Sir Thomas lived and moved and had his being, but few know

the day and date, the outs and ins, of his picturesque life and death. It must not, however, be inferred that the author has contented himself with expiscating all the facts ever likely to be gleaned about his Pantagruelistic hero. He also gives a full, perhaps too full, analysis and criticism of the literary products of Sir Thomas and of his complex character. This was no easy task. None but a scholar could have done justice to this part of the subject, and that the author is a scholar and widely read is revealed in every page—text and foot-note. It is only by reading such a work as this that one comes to understand that the real reason why Sir Thomas became the translator of Rabelais was the strength of their elective affinities. The book is a careful study, "the long result of time." It is attractively printed and illustrated, and should be popular. Mr. Wilcock deserves to be congratulated and encouraged in his literary pursuits.

Scots Books of the Month.

Porter, J. *Scottish Chiefs.* Illustrated by T. H. Robinson. 8vo., 88 pp. by 58. pp. 576. 5/- net. Dent.

Rait, R. S. *Mary Queen of Scots, 1542-87.* Extracts from English, Spanish and Venetian State Papers, Buchanan, Knox, Lesley, Melville, 'Diurnal of Occurrents,' Nan, &c. 2nd ed. enl. Illus. 12mo. 6¼ by 4. pp. 362. 3/- (*Scottish History from Contemporary Writers*). Nutt.

Saxby, J. M. E. *Lads of Lunda.* 5th ed. Cr. 8vo. 7½ by 4½. pp. 272. 2/6 Nisbet.

Grimble, A. *Salmon Rivers of Scotland.* Vol. IV. 4to. 52/6 net. Paul.

Burnett, R. *Aids and Exercises in French for Civil Service and all Student Candidates.* 12mo. 1/6 net. 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.

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ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1900.

GOETHE AND SCOTLAND.

GOETHE'S relation to Scotland was, of course, not an intimate one. He never visited "the land of the mountain and the flood," but some of Scotland's sons were among his most intimate and valued friends, and it is doubtful if he ever paid a higher compliment to any nation than that he awarded to the people of Scotland. In writing to Carlyle, between whom and the German poet there was much intellectual and spiritual sympathy, Goethe said: "It is just because a Scot can look with affection on a German and can honour him and love him that he acquires a sure eye for that German's finest qualities."

The ballads of Scotland, some of which he translated into German, had a great attraction for Goethe. He was himself a prince among ballad-makers. His only rival in this respect

was his friend Schiller, but Schiller's ballads, though full of power, lack the weird charm and ethereal spirit which the genius of Goethe knew so well how to communicate to some ancient tale or legend. Schiller's hand is heavy, and though Herder's touch is lighter, he was the least successful of that great trio who tried to recall and to revive the ballad literature of their country. Herder was a diligent cultivator of *Volkslieder*, and was not unsuccessful in transferring some of our Scottish ballads to Germany. It was he who led Goethe into the rich garden of English literature, and taught him, Goethe confesses, to see beauty among the byways and hedges of folk-song. But the pupil soon surpassed the teacher, as sometimes happens. The inner eye of the great poet, with his profoundly sympathetic heart, became quick to discern poetry in the most unlikely quarters; he was especially touched by those spontaneous revelations of nature that spring from the heart of the people. The songs of a nation, which Fletcher of Saltoun placed above its laws, had therefore a special charm for Goethe, and it is not surprising that Scottish ballads found their way to Weimar.

One of these, "The Wanderer; a Highland Song," he translated into German, and it appears in his works under the title of "Hochländisch." Another is a free translation of the humorous old Scotch ballad, "Get up and bar the door," which he entitles, "Gutmann und Gutweib." Referring to the latter in a communication to his friend Zelter, he says:—"In return for your kind reception of my Scotch 'Wanderer,' I send a ballad which I must not venture to praise: the original stands very high—the happy animated blending of the epic and dramatic in this extremely laconic form, cannot sufficiently be admired. If I discover anything else of the kind, it shall follow forthwith." Carlyle had received the manuscript of the translation from Goethe before the latter published it in the magazine which he edited—*Alterthum und Kunst*. On noticing its appearance there, Carlyle wrote: "One dainty little article I already notice in the *Kunst und Alterthum*; your translation of our ancient Scottish 'Schwank,' as

Hans Sachs would call it, *Get up and bar the door!* The manuscript I have often read; and not without a smile that I should hear, in a strange tongue, the old rough rhymes of my childhood so faithfully rendered back by the author of *Mignon* and *Iphigenie*. As you are curious in popular poetry, I might mention that Scotland is very rich in such things; old quaint, rugged songs and verses written with a sly humour, a sly meaning, which still, as we think, characterises the national mind. Some of these pieces have even Royal Authors; there is *The Wife of Auchtermuchty*, a far homlier piece than yours, and of a similar character, which one of our Jameses is said to have written; as another of them did undoubtedly compose our *Christ's Kirk on the Green*, a fragment of a still more genial humour. But of all this at some other time."

Goethe was acquainted with the poems of Burns, and read them with appreciation in their Ayrshire dialect. He especially admired the songs, to which his reading was chiefly confined. He does not refer to any of the longer poems, which must have lost much of their meaning, as well as their beauty and power, by reason of the pronounced character of the language in which they are written. He admits this much in more than one letter to Carlyle. Thus: "With your countryman Burns, who if he were still living would be your neighbour, I am sufficiently acquainted to prize him. The mention of him in your letter leads me to take up his poems again, and especially to read once more the story of his life, which truly, like the history of many a fair genius, is extremely sad. . . . In his poems I have recognized a free spirit, capable of grasping the moment with vigour, and winning gladness from it. To my regret I could gather this from a few pieces only, for the Scotch dialect makes most of his poems perplexing to us, and both time and opportunity are wanting for the explanation of them in detail."

In one of his letters to Goethe, a parallel is drawn by Carlyle between Schiller and Burns. "It has often struck me to remark," says Carlyle, "that he (Burns) was born a few months only before Schiller, in the year 1759; and that neither of these two men ever heard the other's name; but that they shone as stars in opposite hemispheres, the little atmosphere of the earth intercepting their mutual light." On this Goethe makes the following comment: "Yet Robert Burns was better known to us than our friend conjectured. The charming Poem, *John Barleycorn*, had come to us anonymously, and being deservedly prized, led to many attempts to appropriate it in our own language. John

Barleycorn (*Hans Gerstenkorn*), a valiant man, has many enemies, who incessantly persecute and harm him, at length even threaten to kill him outright. From all these injuries, however, he finally emerges triumphant for the special blessing, and cheer of eager beer-drinkers. In this lively, happy anthropomorphism Burns is at once seen to be a genuine Poet."

There must have been some affinity of mind between the bard who described the nocturnal vision of "Tam o' Shanter" and the poet who conceived the Walpurgis Night in "Faust." It would have been interesting to know Goethe's opinion of "Tam o' Shanter," or "Death and Dr. Hornbook," or the "Jolly Beggars." It is as a song writer only that Goethe knew and admired Burns, with whom in this respect he compares himself. When he declares that Burns had advantages to which he could not lay claim, one wonders at first what advantages the young self-taught Scottish peasant possessed over this German, who enjoyed almost every possible advantage in study and travel and society, and was at this time the most cultured man in Europe. His meaning briefly is that Burns sowed the seeds of song on a prepared soil, whereas *he* had to prepare the soil. In one of his conversations with Eckermann he explains himself more fully.

"Take up Burns," he says. "How is he great but by the fact that the whole songs of his predecessors lived in the mouths of the people—that they were so to speak sung at his cradle; that as a boy, he grew up amongst them, and the high excellence of these models so pervaded him that he had therein a living basis on which he could advance farther? Again, why is he great but from this, that his own songs at once found susceptible ears amongst his compatriots; that sung, by reapers and sheaf-binders, they at once greeted him in the field; and that his boon companions sang them to welcome him at the ale-house? On the other hand, what a miserable figure is made by us Germans! Of our old songs, no less important than those of Scotland, how many lived among the people in the days of my youth? Herder and his successors first began to collect them and rescue them from oblivion; then, they were at least printed in the libraries. Then, more lately, what songs have not Bürger and Voss composed! Who can say that they are more insignificant or less popular than those of the excellent Burns? But which of them so lives among us that it greets us from the mouth of the people? They are written and printed, and they remain in the libraries, quite in accordance with the general fate of German poets."

About this time (1830), one Philip Kaufmann, "a young man of much talent and successful as a translator," was busy with Burns. "I take an eager interest in his work," says Goethe.

Carlyle took every opportunity of sustaining Goethe's interest in the national bard of Scotland, and in putting Burns's character and position as a poet in a true light. In a letter, in which he thanks Goethe for a copy of the *Schillersche Briefwechsel*, he contrasts the fate of Schiller with that of Burns. "How different," says Carlyle, "was his fate from that of our own poor Burns, blest with an equal talent, as high a spirit; but smitten with a far heavier curse, and to whom no guiding Friend, warmly as his heart could love, and still long for wisdom, was ever given! One such as you might have saved him, and nothing else could; but only the vain, the idle, the dissipated gathered round him; he was alone among his kind, and courage and patience at last failed him, and he lost all that made him man. He was of Schiller's age; in the second year of that fair Weimar union, Burns perished miserably, deserted and disgraced, in that same Dumfries, where they have erected Mausoleums over him, now that it is all unavailing, and would buy a scrap of his handwriting, as if it were Bank paper; such is the sad history which, in generation after generation, is too often repeated to us.

"Having here come upon Burns, I will add my heartiest wishes, not unmixed with considerable fears of a negative result, that your young translator may be successful with him. The changeful, too fugitive expressiveness of his diction is one great charm with Burns; at all times hard to seize by a Translator, and no doubt doubly so, when hidden in the rough guise of our Scottish provincial dialect. Besides his chief, indeed almost his only, true poetical writings are songs, which are of all the most unmanageable. Otherwise Burns is only a *Volksdichter*, more notable for shrewd sense, passionate attachment, and a certain rustic humour, than any other higher qualities. I shall be full of curiosity to see your countryman's version, the first, I believe, into any foreign tongue: if he fail, beyond the due limits of poetical and translatorial license, the highest kindness we can do him here will be to forget him; the whole British nation is passionately attached to Burns; the very Inn-windows where he chanced to scribble in idle hours, with his versifying and often satirical diamond, have all been unglazed, and the scribbled panes sold into distant quarters, there to be hung up in frames! There is an infinite Dilettantism in the world; but also a certain universal love for

spiritual light and 'reverence for what is above us.'

(To be continued.)

COMMUNION TOKENS. — Mr. Harry S. Lumsden, Aberdeen Public Library, who is preparing an illustrated work on "Church Communion Tokens," will be pleased to receive specimens from clergymen and others, so as to make the lists as complete as possible.

THE ISLE OF ST. HONORAT, *i.e.*, LERIUS.— Many local traditions in France are connected with the name of *St. Patrick, e.g.*, the church dedicated to him at Rouen, as also the village of Ste. Patrice, near Tours, boasts of a Holy Thorn similar to that of Glastonbury, which blooms at mid-winter, and is said to have sprung from the staff of St. Patrick, which he stuck into the ground when visiting that place. However, irrespective of old traditions, the fact of the Isle of St. Honorat being chosen for a monastery recalls the partiality of the ancient Irish and Scotch saints for isles. We think of the headquarters at Iona, and at Lindesfarne, and how nearly every island all round our coasts has its remains of old religious fanes. The Church founded at Lerijs by St. Honorat was probably an exact copy of those founded in Ireland, *viz.*, a rough sort of convent, made of wooden stakes driven into the ground, roofed in wattle fashion with rushes or heather. But the *Chasse* or Shrine of St. Honorat, formerly kept at Lerijs, and now preserved in the Cathedral of Grasse, is what lies before us. In shape it resembles the Irish shrines, of which so many examples remain in our museums, and, like them, it is covered with curious sculptures. The costumes of the ecclesiastics and the method of representing the hair seem to be exactly similar to what is at Kells and Monasterboice; the subjects, however, are altogether different. Another curious coincidence is that it is considered unlawful to open the *chasse*. It has never been opened. It is believed to contain the bones of St. Honorat and documents connected with the history of the island. The story of the Irish shrine known as the *Cathac* recurs to the mind. This contains the copy of Psalms written by St. Columba, and was never opened until the beginning of this century, when Sir William Betham, in defiance of the hereditary custodians of the relic, investigated the contents, and found the book reduced to a solid mass, from which a few leaves were with difficulty separated.

J. F. S. G.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
BERWICKSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 70.)

117. HEWIT, ALEXANDER: Minor Poet. A Berwickshire ploughman, born in 1778 at Lintlaw, Bunkle, he was bred to agricultural pursuits, but enlisted in the Hopetoun Fencibles, in which regiment he served six years. At the close of the French war he settled in his native county, and acted as ploughman on various farms, but finally became tenant of the farm of North Fallyknowe, where he died in 1850. He published in 1807 a volume of verse, entitled, *Poems on Various Subjects, chiefly Scottish*, by Alex. Hewit, a Berwickshire Ploughman. These poems are partly religious and partly secular, and those in his native doric are said to be pleasing.

118. HISLOP, ALEXANDER, D.D., Professor of Practical Training and Ethics, United Free Church of Scotland, Glasgow. Dr. Hislop is a native of Earliston, where he was born in 1845. He graduated at Glasgow University, studied for the ministry in the U.P. Church Theological Hall, Edinburgh. After serving as assistant to Mr. MacInnes, Darlington Place U. P. Church, Ayr, Mr. Hislop was ordained on 23rd June, 1873, as colleague to Dr. John Edwards, Greenhead U. P. Church, Glasgow. On receiving a call, however, to succeed Dr. Duff, Helensburgh, Mr. Hislop was translated in February, 1877, to the pastorate of the U.P. Church in that town, where, as well as in Greenhead, he was greatly beloved, and succeeded in building up an attached congregation. On the death of Dr. John Ker, Mr. Hislop was appointed his successor as Professor of Practical Training in the Theological Hall, Edinburgh, in 1892. This office he has just exchanged for a similar chair in Glasgow United Free Church Theological College, as a result of the happy union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, which was accomplished in Edinburgh on 31st October last. Dr. Hislop has recently received the honorary degree of D.D. from his Alma Mater. He is reckoned one of the best preachers in his Church, and has published a number of occasional articles and sermons.

119. HISLOP, ALEXANDER (Rev.): Free Church Divine and Author. A native of Duns, the eldest brother of No. 121, he was born in Duns in the second decade of the 19th century, studied for the ministry, and was ordained minister of the East Free Church, Arbroath, in 1844. He was a devoted and successful minister, and gained a Scottish reputation as a ripe scholar, deeply read in biblical archaeology and prophetic exposition. He published, in 1846, *The Light of Prophecy let in on the dark places of the Papacy*; also, in 1849, *The Red Republic: or, Scarlet Coloured Beast of the Apocalypse*. His best known work, however, which has gone through four editions, is his book against Popery, entitled, *The Two Babylons: their identity and the present Antichrist*, also the last, which was first published in 1853.

He has also published *The Moral Identity of Babylon and Rome*, in 1855, and a controversial treatise on *Infant Baptism, according to the Word of God and Confession of Faith*. He seems to have died before 1864.

120. HISLOP, ROBERT: Teacher and Scientist. Younger brother of No. 118, born in Duns, became known as an enthusiastic entomologist. He was also head of the Training College, Glasgow, and afterwards of Blair Lodge Academy for young gentlemen, where he wielded an influence akin to that of Arnold of Rugby. See Life of his brother Stephen.

121. HISLOP, STEPHEN (Rev.), M.A.: Distinguished Missionary and Scientist. Born 8th September, 1817, in Duns, he was educated for the Church at Edinburgh, and consecrated his life to mission work in the East. One of the greatest of the many distinguished missionaries whom the Free Church has sent to Hindostan. His life has been written by Dr. George Smith. His field of operations was Nagpoor and Central India, and he was looked up to there not only by the British Government, who again and again profited by his advice, but by the natives themselves, as one of the best friends of the natives, and one of the wisest of counsellors. He was distinguished among missionaries for his scientific training and tastes, and was the means of greatly increasing the knowledge of the natural history of the Central Provinces. Many of his collections were sent home to enrich the museums of his native land. Among his writings may be mentioned *Papers relating to the Aboriginal Tribes of the Central Provinces*, 1866. The Hislop College at Nagpoor commemorates his services to the missionary enterprise as the Founder of the Mission in that city. His death, which was caused by drowning, was universally regretted.

122. HOG, SIR ROGER, LORD HARCARSE: Judge. Son of William of Bogend, Fogo, and born there in 1635, he studied for the bar, and passed advocate in 1661. He became a Lord of Session, with title of Lord Harcarse, 1677, and succeeded Sir John Lockhart of Castlehill as Lord of Justiciary, November, 1678, but was removed from the bench by the will of the King for non-compliance in a cause regarding the tutors of the Marquis of Montrose, 1688. He died in 1700, leaving behind him a *Dictionary of Decisions*, published in 1757.

123. HOGG, ROBERT, LL.D., F.R.S.: Botanist. Born at Duns, and educated there and at Edinburgh, he devoted himself to the science of Horticulture, and founded, in conjunction with Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Rivers, the British Pomological Society, 1854, and has since taken an interest in all national horticultural projects. He wrote a *Handbook of Hardy Annuals*, 1837; *Manual of Fruits*, 1848; *British Pomology*, 1851; *The Gardener's Manual*, &c., &c., and as conjoint editor with Mr. G. W. Johnson in conducting the *Journal of Horticulture*. He also published *The Wild Flowers of Great Britain, Botanically and Popularly described*. With coloured plates, 7 vols., 1863-71.

124. HOGARTH, GEORGE, W.S. : Journalist and Author. Son of a Berwickshire farmer, and born in 1783, he was bred to the law, and spent the early part of his life in Edinburgh. There he became the friend of Sir Walter Scott and of James Ballantyne, whose brother-in-law he was. Hogarth removed to London in 1830, and was on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*. He was author of *Memoirs of the Opera*, and *Musical Biography and Criticism*, as well as many articles to journals. He long acted as musical critic to the *Daily News* and *Illustrated London News*. He is best known, however, as author of a *History of Music*, which is highly spoken of by all who understand that science. His daughter married the great novelist, Charles Dickens. He lived till 1870, when he died, aged 87.

125. HOME, SIR ALEXANDER, 1ST LORD HOME : Scottish Statesman. Born in Berwickshire, probably in the second decade of the 15th century, he succeeded his father, Alexander, in 1456. He was appointed baillie of the lands belonging to the convent of Coldingham, an office to which the Homes attached great importance, and for which they fought with great perseverance. Yet higher honours awaited him : in 1465 he sat among the Barons, and in 1473 he was created a Lord of Parliament. When Albany took possession of his earldom of March in 1474, he had a thousand disputes to settle with the Homes and the Hepburns, who tenaciously retained whatever they claimed. Lord Home sat in Parliament for the last time in 1479. Whether he assisted Angus, Orkney and Gray to assassinate the King's favourites at Lauder Bridge in July, 1482, is doubtful : he, however, outlived James III. long enough to behold his grandson, Alexander, act a leading part in the odious tragedy on Stirling field, and to be rewarded for his crimes. He died in 1491.

126. HOME, ALEXANDER, 2ND LORD HOME : Border Chief and Leader. George Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, says, "he raised himself to eminence among the great in a guilty age." At the head of the Borderers, he played a distinguished part among the rebel leaders who defeated and slew James III. in 1488. For his conduct in this battle, the young King rewarded the Border chief. During the most of the reign of James IV. he lived quietly, enjoying his estates, being too well endowed by his sovereign to engage in acts of turbulence, or to act in scenes of adventure. He died in 1506.

127. HOME, ALEXANDER, 3RD LORD HOME : Turbulent Border Leader. The third Lord Home succeeded to his father's office of Great Chamberlain, to his estates, and to his power in the State. The wisdom of Henry VII. and the marriage of Margaret for some time ensured peace with England, though the irascible Borderers sometimes gave and received mutual blows. In 1513 inroads began : and a sharp skirmish took place at Millfield, on the southern margin of the Tweed, where Lord Home, the warden of the eastern marches, was obliged, after a stout resistance, to find his safety in flight, having lost his

banner, and left his brother George a prisoner in hostile hands. James IV., eager to revenge that repulse, marched a large army, including the flower of Berwickshire, to Flodden field, where he was defeated and slain. Lord Home, who with Huntly led the right wing of the Scottish army, is charged with betraying his valorous King on the fatal 9th of September, 1513. But the death of so many Homes who fell on that afflictive field confutes sufficiently the calumny of local ballads and ill-informed history. The valour which was displayed by the King and his nobles on that disastrous day was not more honourable than was the resolute firmness with which "the amazing news" was received by the Scottish people. At the Convention of Stirling on the 19th Sept., 1513, Lord Home was present, when the coronation of the young King was directed ; and he was appointed one of the Queen's council, when her authority was recognised. He was again present in the Convention of Perth in October, 1513, when he was declared one of the Queen's standing counsellors. Dacre, the English warden, caused his marauders to ravage Lord Home's estates ; and the Chamberlain, in his turn, pursued the invaders, with inferior forces, into Teviotdale, whence he obliged the spoilers to retreat. Such was Lord Home's influence at this time, that he was appointed in March, 1513-14, the Chief Justice on the southern side of the Forth. His prosperity, however, did not last long, his venality and greed raising him enemies, by whom his ruin was ultimately brought about. Lord Home having been party to a plot to seize the King's person and entrust him to the care of Angus and the Queen mother, led to such decisive action by the Duke of Albany, the Regent, that Lord Home, after seeing two of his fastnesses taken, was forced to flee to England for refuge. After various vicissitudes and changing about from side to side, Lord Home, who had been treacherously inveigled to Edinburgh by Albany, was convicted in Parliament of many crimes, and executed on 8th October, 1516. Lord Home, when he met his doom, was probably under 40 years of age. Chalmers says of him, "he was a person of very considerable sway ; but of more bustle than energy ; more vain than efficient, and more ambitious than successful." He was so often duped that we might infer his want of penetration. His title, his large estates, and his many offices were all forfeited by his attainer, and his honours and property remained in the Crown till 1522.

128. HOME, ALEXANDER, 5TH LORD HOME : Border Leader. He succeeded his father in 1547, probably when about 40 years of age. He obtained reputation in the campaign of 1548-9, when many blows were received and given, and when the English fought for conquest and the Scots for their independence. Steadiness does not seem to have been a feature in the character of this family, except in regard to the care they showed in looking after their own interests. We are not surprised, therefore, to find Lord Home sitting in the Protestant Parliament of 1560. He appears, however, not to have been friendly to Elizabeth of England, certainly

not to her ambassador. He was present at the Convention in Stirling which ratified the Queen's marriage with Darnley. He also attended all the councils of the busy year 1565, and in particular was present in the Convention of the 1st of August, when measures were to be taken against the Earl of Moray and the other insurgents. After the Queen of Scots had recovered from her dangerous illness at Jedburgh, in 1566, she visited Home Castle and other Merse localities. It is characteristic of the versatility of many of the Scottish nobles during this revolutionary epoch in Scottish history, that though he was one of the nobles who encouraged Bothwell to marry the Queen, yet he joined the insurgent nobles the month following that event. He also concurred in Mary's imprisonment, and in the dethronement which followed and the Regency of Moray, who rewarded his support by giving him the Sheriffdom of Berwick. He and his borderers fought at the battle of Longside, when, though himself wounded, he is said to have decided the fortune of the day. For another year Lord Home supported Moray, but, in 1569, he went over to the Queen's friends. In 1571 he was taken prisoner by Morton, and soon after found refuge in Edinburgh Castle, which, in conjunction with Lethington and Kirkcaldy, he defended till, in 1573, it was compelled to surrender to Sir Wm. Drury. Lord Home was tried immediately in Parliament, and convicted of treason. He was not, however, executed, though all his offices were taken from him. He died in 1575.

129. HOME, ALEXANDER, 1st EARL HOME: Catholic Peer. Son of No. 128, but a minor at his father's death. In 1580, he accompanied James VI. to Denmark, when the Princess Anne was brought to the Scottish Court. During the troubles raised by Francis, Earl of Bothwell, Lord Home gave valuable aid in thwarting the designs of that seditious adventurer; for which service he was rewarded by a grant of the dissolved priory of Coldingham. As he was a papist he came under the suspicion of the Church, and had to appear before the Assembly and express penitence on his knees, after which he was absolved from the sentence of excommunication. He was sent by the King on an embassy to Rome in 1599. In 1603 he accompanied James to England, having previously entertained him at Dunglass on his journey south. He was created Earl of Home and Lord Dunglass in 1605; and, dying in 1619, he was succeeded by his son, James, in his titles and estates, but not in his offices.

(To be continued.)

CASTLE FRASER.—A beautifully illustrated account on Castle Fraser, written by Mary Tomlinson, appeared in *The Lady's Field* of September 22.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 73.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES CONTINUED.]

1824. *The College Tatler*. The following advertisement appears in the number of the *College Observer* for December 21, 1828:—

"A few copies of the *College Tatler* for 1824-5 may still be had, price 4/6 in boards, and two copies of the same work for 1825-6 are to be had, price 1/6."

The full title of this periodical was the *Lapsus Linguae, or the College Observer* (S. N. & Q., VI., 18, 73). It will thus be seen that Mr. Scott's doubts at the latter reference had no basis. The paper existed even a year longer than he supposed.

1826. *Cheilead, or University Coleridge* (S. N. & Q., VI., 35). The second number (and onwards) was printed by Colquhoun, Edinburgh. From the note which the editors append it is evident that Ruthven & Son withdrew at the last moment, as they apologise for the late hour of the day at which the number appeared. Perhaps the printers had enough with one number of the free speech and impertinent allusions of the conductors.

By the month of December, 1826, a report had gone abroad that the *Cheilead* was to be given up. The editors deny the suggestion, and nail their colours to the mast.

"We will continue it, in spite of all reports to the contrary. Whatever may be in our paper, whether scurrilous, as some are pleased to term it, or not, there is nothing but what is true and consistent. For our little failings we ask clemency, for our attempts we deserve praise, for our courage we demand applause."

A controversy arose with the *Observer*, of whom an ex-editor of the *Lapsus* was editor. The reply of the conductors of the *Cheilead* was conclusive.

"The difference between us and the ex-editor of the *Lapsus* is—that he made his pocket-money by a penny publication, and we spend ours on a threepenny."

The near approach of the examination season caused the *Cheilead* to end with No. 16 (February, 1827). The editors take farewell of their subscribers in a rhyming epistle, in which pronouns get somewhat mixed, and of which the concluding lines are:—

"Then ye who read and ye who write, adieu!
Accept my thanks, for they are justly due,
But still remember this, my sole request;
It is my last, so let it be the best
Of thy regard; my weekly numbers bind
Into one little volume."

The possessor of the copy I have consulted obeyed the mandate, for it is sumptuously bound in calf, with the city arms stamped in gilt on the boards.

1828. *Edinburgh Literary Gazette* (S. N. & Q., VI., 71). It is interesting to note how an old literary "hand" regards these early Edinburgh periodical ventures. In his preface to De Quincey's

Works (A. & C. Black, 16 vols.), Professor Masson calls the *Edinburgh Literary Gazette* "an abortive Edinburgh weekly," and in his *Life of De Quincey*, in the *English Men of Letters* series, "a weekly periodical then of some note in Edinburgh, to which De Quincey contributed occasionally through 1828, 1829, 1830."

There seems to have been an earlier *Literary Gazette*. A bookseller's catalogue has the following entry:—

Edinburgh Literary Gazette or Weekly Cyclopædia. Original Prose and Verse; Reviews of Books; Dramatic Criticism, &c. 8th Feb. to 17th May, 1823 (all published). Facsimile of letter by Allan Ramsay and Ancient MS. Royal 8vo., half calf, 8/6

A note adds that it "includes the Trial of Mary Mackinnon for the murder of William Howitt, Writer, Edinburgh." Can anyone identify and describe this *Literary Gazette*?

1828. *The College Observer* (S. N. & Q., VI., 72) for session 1827-28. Motto: "We would not change our free thoughts for a throne." Edinburgh: printed for the editor, by J. Ruthven and Son, and sold by J. Sutherland, Calton Street. No. 1, Tuesday, November 20, 1827, price 1d. 8vo. 4 pp. Publication took place twice a week. Last number, No. 23, Friday, February 15, 1828. A title-page and index were provided for the volume. The *Observer* was probably a continuation of an earlier *Observer*.

The editor, in his introduction, promised to combine

"together gravity and light-hearted cheerfulness. As to the subjects of our papers, they shall be for the most part academical, though, no doubt this is not always to be strictly adhered to. As for our poetry, we shall do our utmost to obtain such as may be read with pleasure, and prove an ornament, not a discredit, to our pages. And though we solicit the aid of correspondents, we cannot promise always to insert their lucubrations, though we would never wish to shew our thoughtlessness and ill-nature by any attempt to ridicule the unsuccessful."

On the whole, the *Observer* was a solemn affair. In No. 15 there appears a notice that sales were falling low, and a warning is given that unless a larger number was disposed of publication must cease, and this in spite of the fact that one number at least had gone out of print. The whole tone of the journal was impertinent. Errors in taste were mistaken for wit, as when a letter was admitted in which the correspondent describes how the head of the professor of Natural Philosophy reminded him of "two almost forgotten lines":—

"His face was like the sunny glow
That smiles on earth and all below."

Points like these led Professor Dunbar as early as the 5th number to advise his class not to read the *Observer*, and the editor found it necessary to apologise. He disclaimed the intention of making butts of the professors. Even *Blackwood* had the same fault to find. In one number it stigmatised the *Observer* as a worthless and contemptible production, "which they would never have con-

descended to notice had it not been that its malicious insinuations might have some effect in alienating the minds of students from their professors." Professor Wilson (Christopher North), who occupied the chair of Moral Philosophy, was at the time the main support of *Blackwood*, and whether he felt the "pin-pricks" of his juvenile adversaries or not, he spoke trenchantly about the matter. Said he—

"In this work we had hoped to find something which we might take as a specimen of the average talents of our academics: but alas! we have been most miserably disappointed. It can lay claim to no wit: it can pretend to no originality, no elegance, no taste, no humour; it is disgraced by mean endeavours at satire which never fail to run into gross and disgusting scurrility: it is pervaded by malice towards the Professors of our University, to whom, as to so many monarchs, students ought to bend with most unreserved submission; and above all, it is, from beginning to end, liberal and democratical in its principles—a circumstance which cannot fail to render it odious in the eyes of all true lovers of their country. Upon the whole, though we give the work our most hearty condemnation, we cannot help feeling a sort of pity and sympathy, mingled with our contempt, for the editor of such a work."

Which was rather heavy artillery to bring to bear on the little mite of the *Observer*. The editor, however, had his *tu quoque*. He reminds Christopher North of the fact that when the previous ministry was changed he had seen the "Whigs melting away like blobs, not of dew, but of grease, or of kitchen-fee—see magazine for February, 1828."

In the long run the editor found the struggle too great, and he had to bring the *Observer* to an end. He acknowledges that he has "experienced the discouragements and vexations of authorship." A "modern dictionary," with definitions, had run through the paper, and the editor closes his labours thus characteristically:—

MODERN DICTIONARY

FINIS—see

The End.

1828. *The Reflector*. Within a fortnight of the demise of the *Observer* another University periodical was begun under this title. The size, type, &c., were the same. Evidently the printer had refused to succumb tamely.

No. 1, Tuesday, February 26. Price 1d. Printed for the editor by Ruthven & Son, Cowgate, and sold by J. Sutherland, Calton Street. 4 pp. 8vo. The whole of the first number was taken up with an editorial address. The lesson of the previous venture had been learned, for it is declared that

"by general, unprovoked and useless snarling at the worthy professors, we do not hope to gain your applause." and the editor asserts that he has never even seen the editor of the publication "just deceased." The *Reflector* was more serious, decorous, and dull. It propounded conundrums and gave descriptive sketches. I have seen seven numbers. How many more?

[The *Reflector* is not included in Mr. Scott's list.]

1831. *Edinburgh University Magazine* (S. N. & Q., VI., 57). No. 1, January, 1831. Price one shilling. Demy 8vo. 40 pp., double columns. Four numbers were issued. Edinburgh: Duncan Stevenson, printer to the University. In stating the reasons for publication the conductors say that they are students, and that,

"while almost every other College, both in England and Scotland, has had its periodical publications, the University of Edinburgh alone has not hitherto possessed any proper channel through which its students might communicate their thoughts on the subjects of their academical studies. And such a channel it is our object to establish."

There is much virtue in that word "proper!"

The Magazine was a very ambitious effort. It contained elaborate reviews of philosophical, poetical, and literary works. The first number printed an original poem on "The Wandering Jew," which ran to six pages (!) and was the work of William E. Aytoun, of "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" fame. In a later number extracts were given from a prize poem by the same author. Professor Wilson (Christopher North) had set two subjects—the "Mediterranean" and "Judith"—for prize poems, and his future son-in-law took first place in the second of these competitions. This time the editor could only print parts of the composition, for it extended to 1200 lines in length. These University poems were not Aytoun's first metrical efforts. While still at school he had won prizes for similar exercises.

With the close of the session, the Magazine came to an end. "There is something melancholy in the end of everything," declared the editor.

"whether it be small or great, ridiculous or sublime; and to a sensitive mind like ours, even the most common occurrences of every-day life are objects of serious and melancholy reflection. Such being our disposition, our readers can perhaps conceive the sad nature of our emotions on this occasion, when we are thus compelled to put an end to our existence, and to commit suicide in cold blood."

The Magazine ended, however, with the hope of resuscitation next autumn.

1831. *The Presbyterian Review and Religious Journal* (S. N. & Q., VI., 57, 74). No. 1, July, 1831. 8vo., 136 pp. Published by Waugh and Innes, of Hunter Square and 31 Hanover Street, and printed by A. Balfour & Co., Edinburgh. Motto—"Earnestly contend for the faith which was once declared unto the saints"—Jude. The Review appeared every second month, and was priced 4/- each issue. The volumes ran for six months, the first being a goodly sized volume of 611 pp. The Review was begun, as the foreword indicates, to afford an outlet for the scholarship and gifts of the ministers and members of the Church of Scotland. To ensure success,

"the projectors of the present journal entered into an engagement, by which they made themselves responsible for the loss attending the possible failure of this publication, while they reserved to themselves no share in the emoluments that might result from its success, but

appropriated them exclusively to the payment of an editor, and the increasing remuneration of the contributors of articles."

The men who thus boldly launched such an ambitious journal were, sooth to say, Edinburgh divinity students! Their names were Turner (afterwards of the Gorbals, Glasgow); Omond (afterwards of Monzie); MacDougal (afterwards a professor in Edinburgh University), and Grant (afterwards of Pettie). At first they acted as an editorial committee, but later the whole management fell into the hands of Omond. Omond latterly transferred it to Murray Dunlop, the advocate of the Scottish bar who became well known for his legal work on behalf of the Free Church.

The format of the Review was that familiarised to us by the *Edinburgh Review*. Each number was divided into two parts—reviews and critical notices. More, perhaps, than now-a-days, the articles dealt with the books whose titles stood at the head of the various articles. Space was given to news-notes. That the editors had not their contributors well in hand at the start is shown by a note appended to No. 2. They there apologise for omitting some promised matter, because of "the unexpected length to which our review of President Edward's Inquiry, with Introductory Essay, extended on our hands."

The Review kept up its general character to the end. It changed publishers several times. In 1839, Oliver & Boyd and John Johnstone, Edinburgh, were the publishers, and the last volume was issued by W. P. Kennedy, 15 St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh, and printed by Andrew Jack, Niddry Street. Early in its course it changed its method of publication from a bi-monthly to a quarterly. In 1839 its price became 2/6 per number, "same size, and containing the same quantity of matter as formerly." After the Disruption the Review became Free Church in its sympathies—as was natural. In all twenty-one volumes were issued.

1832. *Edinburgh Spectator* (S. N. & Q., VI., 57). A Journal of Literature and the Fine Arts. No. 1, Wednesday, February 15, 1832. Edinburgh, printed by Andrew Shortreed, Thistle Lane, and published for the proprietor by W. D. Scott, 5 North St. Andrew Street. 16 pp. quarto, price 3d. The *Spectator* started as a bi-weekly (Wednesday and Saturday). With No. 5 the periodical became a weekly, and the price was increased to 4d. On its appearance the journal was greeted with a chorus of approval. Its general aim was to provide a journal in Scotland "exclusively devoted to miscellaneous literature." Its contents accordingly included sketches, tales, essays, reviews of books, criticism of the drama and the fine arts, and original poetry. Only one or two contributions were signed—Robert Chambers and Thomas Todd Stoddart being included. In an early number the

editor found it necessary to state that William Chambers was not the conductor of the *Spectator*. In the "Introduction," which appears under the motto—"Admiranda tibi levium SPECTACULA rerum—Virg.," the editor thus describes his contributors :—

"If, to gratify the curious, we were to raise the curtain that conceals our contributors from the public, they would be found a motley group of persons of both sexes, of all ages, and of every qualification. Among them are Advocates, Divines, Poets, Physicians, Sculptors, Painters, Metaphysicians, Antiquaries, Biographers, Writers to His Majesty's Signet, Musicians, Historians, Politicians retired, like Cincinnatus, from the cares of state, Zoologists, Novelists, and a host of amateurs of no particular calling who are anxious to obtain honourable distinction in the field of literature."

What position a journal like the *Spectator* should take is thus set forth :—

"Magazines, reviews, journals, and all literary periodicals may be regarded as green, sunny little islands in the great ocean of literature, whence we may see the men-of-war, brigs, skiffs, or pleasure boats that sail past us on their way to the shores of perpetual fame."

The *Spectator* secured a large constituency of readers. In general appearance and contents it took the *Athenæum* as its model. Its literary criticism was of high quality, and it was generally acknowledged to be a journal of superior merit. It was doomed, however, to a short existence. The last number (No. 10) was issued Saturday, April 7, 1832. It contained the following "Notice" :—

"The proprietor of the *Edinburgh Spectator* begs to intimate that, after the present number, this journal will be discontinued. He stated in the Prospectus that the work would be conducted on such a liberal plan that, independent of the mere paper and printing, the expenses otherwise incurred would be so considerable as to render an unusually extensive circulation necessary. His subscribers are sufficiently numerous to support a Journal incurring less expense in publication, but not to warrant the continuance of the present work. The *Edinburgh Spectator* was intended only for that class of readers which takes an interest in the higher departments of literature and the fine arts, as is evinced by the tone it has invariably maintained."

To which notice the editor adds the announcement that "In Scotland the field is again open for the establishment of a Journal exclusively devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts."

1832. *The Halfpenny Magazine* (*S. N. & Q.*, VI., 72), or Cheap Repository of Amusement and Knowledge, "conducted by a gentleman who was many years connected with the London cheap periodicals." Published every Wednesday and Saturday. Edinburgh, printed and published by J. Glass, 44 South Bridge. 8 pp., demy 8vo.

"The appearance of *The Halfpenny Magazine* forms a new era in the history of printing, and proves the universal thirst which pervades all classes for knowledge and literature."

No date appears on the Magazine, which is printed on thin paper, in double columns, and is mainly made up of paragraphs of the *Tit-Bits* order. With No. 30 the type was altered so that the matter supplied was reduced about one-half, the paper becoming even thinner. The articles were

also made much longer. I have been able to consult 44 Nos. How much longer did it continue?

W. J. COUPER.

United Free Church Manse,
Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY PERIODICALS (vi, 72; viii, 46; ix, 26, 171; xi, 87)—

1828. *The Heliconian Gazette*. I lately picked up numbers 1-4 of this magazine for 12th, 14th, 17th, and 19th November, 1828, probably all that were issued. It is not in the British Museum. With the exception of a Prospectus in No. 2, it is wholly in verse, being intended as "a field or Gymnasium, where youthful genius may display itself, and where our fellow students may occasionally relax their minds from severer pursuits by sportive exercise in the art of versification, which has so obvious a tendency to improve the imagination, to sharpen the intellect, and to refine the taste." Printed for the Proprietors by James Clarke & Co., and sold by T. Hill, opposite the College, and other Booksellers.
F. J. ANDERSON.

LADY FORBES'S TOMB AT GHENT.—A friend of mine, who has been holidaying in Belgium, sends me a photograph of a tablet in the Abbey of St. Bavon, Ghent, in memory of Lady Margaret Gordon, who married (as his first wife) John, 8th Lord Forbes. She was the daughter of George, 4th Earl of Huntly, and was the "only Gordon to whom Knox ever referred in flattering terms." Even "G. E. C." does not give the date of her death. Her husband married, secondly, Janet, daughter of James Seton of Touch, whose son, Arthur Forbes, succeeded to the barony. The inscription is as follows :—

M. O. M.
D. MARGARETA GORDON,
FILIA MARCHIONIS HVNTLAEI,
CVIVS REGIAM NOBILITATEM
MARIÆ IACOBI V. SCOTORVM REGIS FILIÆ
POST REGINÆ ET MARTYRIS
TUTELA ILLUSTRAVIT;
COMITIS FORBESI INFÆLIX CONIUX,
THORI AC PRINCIPATVS OB PIETATEM EXVL:
AC FÆLIX DVORVM FILIORVM MATER
QVOS IN NVMERVM CAPVCINORVM
NOMINE ARCHANGELVS SERAPHICVS PATRIARCHA
ADOPTAVIT
PERPETVIS VITAE HVIVS MISERII LIBERATA
KAL: IAN · ANNO · MDCVI
QVAM IN ANIMA AETERNAM FOELICITATEM
CORLO LAETA OBTINUIT
EAMDEM IN CORPORE CVM DVOBVS ARCHANGELIS
VNO XXI. MART. M. DXXII ALTERO II AVGVS.
MDCVI DEFUNCTIS
HIC SECVRA EXPECTAT.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD BANFFSHIRE PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. II., and S., p. 75.)(23) *Inventar of household furniture, 8th December, 1697, belonging to John Abernethie of Meyen.*

Item ane damask table cloath and nyne servits conforme.

Item ane dornick table cloath and ane dozen of naprie conforme.

Item ane linen table cloath.

Item two course table cloaths and eight naprie conform.

Item two round washing cloaths.

Item fyve course Dornick naprie.

Item fyve pair of linen sheets.

Item seven codwares.

Item thrie pair of round sheets wherof two pair new.

Item two single sheets.

Item ane suit of purper hingings with silk freinges and covering and table cloath conform and ane inner suit of lining hinging ther being six peece thereof belonging to the sylled chamber bed and table and six chaires wherof one is ane armed chair covered with the said purper cloath with an meikle arm'd chair with a large cushion of pettie point, ane looking glass all in the said chamber together with ane stripp'd feather bed and bolster and plain under feather bed and two feather codd's.

Item in the chamber on the east end of the house ane new striped feather bed and bolster and two feather codd's, ane suit of sadd cullored courtines six plain chaires and a meikle arm'd chair and folding table with ane cabinet and chist both of wainscot, ane loster, a witting latron and chamber box, a litle looking glass.

Item in the inner chamber a suit of cloath cullored hingings with ane stripped bed and bolster with six chaires wherof ther is ane armed chair all of carved and raised work a plain table and six plain chaires.

Item in the litle chamber abowe the hall a plain feather bed and stripped bolster, six plain chaires and two stands for candle and in the other room abowe the hall ther is only the frame of a stand bed, a box bed, a plain reposing seat and six leather chaires.

Item in the hall a large drawing table of wanscot ane other litle table of firrwood sex carpet chaires wherof one is ane armed chair one wanscot armed chair of raised work a wanscot cupboard, a knock, a large grein table cloath and ane old stripped table cloath for the by table, virginalls.

Item nyne pair of broad barred whyt plaids, a pair of whyt stripped blanketts two pair of plain

whyt blanketts with a selvage, four pair of course whyt blanketts and thrie pair of course whyt blanketts, three pair of grey plaids for servants, a single whyt plaid, a harn canvass.

Item sex plaits of pewter, a dosen of new pewter trenchers and ane old pewter trencher, eleaven timber trenchers two pewter salts, a tinn quart stop, a pynt, a chappin and half mutchkin ane old drinking queich and two new queichs with 4 lugs, thrie round queichs without lugs two litle milk tubbs, thrie washing tubbs, two brew fatts, a gooll fatt, a blink stand, and hottwort stand, a litle bowie, six barrells, two meikle potts and two litle potts two brass panss the one meikle the other litle and ane old pann a pair of raxes, two spits, a frying pann a brander, ane iron ladle, six hooks, thrie pair of tonges, thrie pewter chamber pots wherof ther is two new, a silver tanker, six silver spoons thrie brass candle sticks, ane iron candlestick a new beest stand and ane other old, a butter kitt.

An "Inventaur" of 1703 contains "Six silver spoon and a silver tanker, three pewter chamber pots, a lame [earthenware] plate and a lame cup, three litle queches cups and a big quech cup with three lugs."

Account (1703) by James Gordon to the Laird of Mayen: "For stringing your virginells, 14s."

(24) *Account from James Borthuik, Edinburgh, to James Abernethie, 1665.*

The "summa totalis" of the account is £151 15/- Sc. It was paid 20th July, 1666. The following exemplify the entries:

		lib.	ss.	d.
Apryl 1.	In primis thrie vnces of pectorall syrup	01	00	00
"	It. a blood leting in the arme at	01	10	00
"	It. 2: pund of a coilling teasing [ptisine] at		15	00
"	It. A vnce of a coilling powder at		12	00
"	It. A Cleister at	01	10	00
"	It. A plaster for his shoulder at		04	00
" 24.	It. 4 vnce of A oymnt at	01	12	00
"	It. 3 vnce of A opiat at	01	10	00
May 7.	It. A vnce of tamarinds at		04	00
" 15.	It. 6 vnce of A cordiall julep at	01	16	00
June 8.	It. pouders for rukalsing	06	00	00

(25) *Accompt William Scott, Banff, against Mayen.*

		lib.	ss.	d.
1702.	March 24. Ane firlot salt at	1	00	00
"	Ane lb. cutt tabacca at	0	14	00
"	July 22. 2 Ston 2 vnce yron at	3	4	4
"	Ane lb. whyt suggar at	1	0	0
"	Ane lb. raisins at	0	6	8

July	22.	Half doz. glassed pyps at	lib.	ss.	d.
Aug.	25.	2 lb. soap at	0	10	0
"		2 lb. whyt glead candle at	0	12	0
		Ane chappin brandy	1	0	0
		Item the bottle that held the brandy	0	3	6
		&c., &c.			

(26) *Accompt Laird off Mayen to William Scott.*

			lib.	ss.	d.
1702.	Oct. 20.	Half lb. fine cut tobacco	0	8	0
1703.	June 18.	Ane doz. Scots pyps at	0	2	0
	Sep. 25.	2 vnce anize at	0	2	0
		Ane chapin sack at	1	0	0
		Ane queir litle paper and six pyps at		5	0
		Two ounces black spyce		3	4
1704.	June 6.	Ane mett salt at	2	0	0
	June 29.	Ane lb. whyt suggar at	0	18	0
Total account to June 1704—£57			8	0	0

(27) *The family of Ord (1714).*

On 18th June, 1714, a petition was lodged for James Ord. He lived at Shore of Buckie. His uncle, Mr. John Ord, late minister at Cluny, left an opulent fortune to Robert and Katherine Ords, his only children. Robert died without issue, and all his estate fell to his sister, except legacies to the children of the aforesaid James Ord. He burdened Katherine Ord with 3000 merks to James Ord's children, the said James being the nearest heir to succeed to her, failing issue of her body. After Robert Ord's death Katherine was married to William Ord in Findaughty [Findochty], who, with some of her relations, have tried to deprive James Ord's children of their just right.

1607. Wadset betwixt the Laird of Findlater and Walter Hacket of the lands of Inchdrewer.

1679. Alexander Abernethie of Auchincloiche makes provision for his children: To John, the eldest son, the lands of Meyen, Gleinhouse and Quoir; to William, the second son, Auchincloich; to George, the third son, Ternemnie; to Jeane, the eldest daughter, 6000 merks out of the money in the Laird of Boyne's hands and Ardinbath's; to Christian, the second daughter, 4000 merks; to Janet, the third daughter, 3000 merks, and to Elizabeth, the fourth daughter, 2000 merks.

(28) *Receipt for a Book on Physic (1675).*

Ticket be John Fordyce of ane buik of physick or 20 lib. therfor by and attour delyverie 7th Februar 1675.

"I, John Fordyce, younger, grants me to have received an writt book of physick from Alexander Abernethie of Auchencloach which book I obleidg me to delyver back againe to the forsaid Alexander upon his demand under penaltie of twentie punds Scots be this my ticket written with my owen hand at Meyen the seavent of Febr. ane thousand sex hundreth and seaventie five yeares. John Fordyce."

(29) *Payment to Commissioner to the Scots Parliament (1676).*

"I, David Gregorie, of Kinairdie, grant me to have received from Alexander Abernethie of Auchincloich the somme of aught pounds Scots money and that for the Commissioner's chairges to the last four sessions of Parliament competent for the lands of Tillidowne as ane pund land of the ten pund land of the baronie of Kinairdie conforme to the twa last stentis for the said commissioners ther chairgs which amount I obledge me to varrant the said Alexander and all having interest in the saids lands at all hands be thir presents written and sub^t at Meyen the seventient of May 1^m Vic sewentie sex yeires Be me. D. Gregorie."

(30) *Account Patrick Lawson, Merchant in Banff, to John Abernethie of Mayen (1712).*

Ane vnce of oynion seeds	-	-	-	7s.
" of pasneip seeds	-	-	-	4s.
" of carrott seeds	-	-	-	4s.
" of whyte beits	-	-	-	3s.
Half vnce of beitraves	-	-	-	3s.
4 drop lattice	-	-	-	4s.
2 drop chervill	-	-	-	(?)
2 drop marjoram	-	-	-	3s.
2 unces spinage	-	-	-	6s.
700 cabag plants,	-	-	-	1 1s.
&c., &c.				

Extracts from old Banffshire Papers.

OLD ACCOUNTS.

1670.	3 ell $\frac{1}{2}$ of broad calligo	24s. the ell.
1690.	James Jaffray, merchant in Banff, his account to the Mistress of Meyen:	
	Holland 2 lb.	13s. 4d. per elne.
	a quarter of lb. of ginger	1s. 8d.
	half ane vnce of nutmegs	is 4s.
	ane vnce of clowes	is 12s.
	fyve quarters of greinfeantein tape	2s. 6d.
	a suggar loaf weighing 3 lb.	13 vnce at 10s. per lb. is 1 lb. 17s. 6d.
	a dozen of small neidles	2s.
	a lb. of cutt tobacco	12s.
	a dozen of tobacco pyps	is 3s.
	2 stock of cards	6s. 8d.
	a peaper of prins	4s.
	a drop of reid silk	is 8d.
	a quarter of cullored callicoe	4s.

1683. John Young's account against Lady Mayen for wyne at the funeralls of her husband :—
 3 mutchkins brandie 18s.
 11 pynts brandie 13s. 4d.
 3 chapins claret wyn 1 7s.
 8 pynts seck 12 15s.
1688. Account Misteras off Meyene to Jo. Stevinson, Banff :
 For basilicon 3s. a cordiall bolus for George 6s. a purging syrop George 10s. basilicon pott 5s. diapalma 5s. purging potion for George 16s. for Gustavus Craige wife a powder 1 lib. a cordiall julop glas 18s. saffron 4s. a dyett drink 4 lib. 4s., &c.
1689. balsamus lucatella one ounce 8s. oylle of roses 6s. a dose of pills 12s. 5 blistering plasters 15s. a pott with oyntment for the itch 8s. for a pott with oyntment to the minister of Marnan Kirck wyfe 6s.
1685. half kinkin soap 3 lib. 6s. 8d.
 2 lb. prenes 4s.
1690. 5 ells ferrendale at 20 pence per ell. cotta 24s. per ell.
1697. grosse corks 1 lib. 4s.
 'New fashioned craig cloth' bought at Edinburgh by the laird of Meyen.

Inventar of the domicill and houshold plenishing delyvered be Issobell Hackat relict of the deceast Alexr. Abernethie of Meyen Iyverentrix therof and Alexr. Forbess of Blacktoun her second husband to John Abernethie now of Meyen her eldest lafull son and Jeane Abernethie her eldest daughter for repairing and plenishing the hous of Auchincloch for accommodation of the said John Abernethie, March 1692. [On 1st July 1707 Alexander Forbes of Blackton and his wife Isabel Hacket signed a contract agreeing to live separate.]

Imprimis ane wainscot table and two furms for the hall with ane turning seat at the heade of the table with ane glass cais carved and indented and ane by table and ane doson of chaires covered with carpet work and purple cloath and ane grein table cloath. Item for the sklait chamber ane highe wanscot bed with purple hingeres and pand furnished with silk frenzies with ane fether bed and under bed and bolster and tuo pillos and thre pair of marld plaids and ane covering. Item ane box bed for that roome furnished with ane fether bed and bolster tuo pair of whit plaids and covering and ane chamber table. Item for the upper chamber on the east end of the hall ane high bed and ane laigh draw bed and ane stand of sad cloath collored courtins for the high bed furnished with ane feather bed bolster, tuo pillos thre pair of marld plaids and covering. Item for the sellar ane press amrie for keiping of meat and ane meall kist. Item for the kitchen ane crook tuo pair of tonghs with ane veshel press amrie and ane pot and pan and ashit a pair of raxes. Item ane brewfat and kete. Item half a dosone of poultter veshels ane tin quart stoup half dosone silver spoones ane pair of chandleres and ane dosone of dornik naprie and ane

tablecloath dornik and ane doson of cours lining naprie and tuo pair of fyn lining sheits and tuo pair of courser sheits and tuo cours table cloaths, tuo washeing tabells and a dosone of timber trunchers.

W. CRAMOND.

WROTH SILVER — CURIOUS CUSTOM. — A weird spectacle was witnessed in Warwickshire on the 12th curt. Before sunrise a group of persons from all quarters gathered around the ancient mound of Knightlow Hill, near Dunchurch, and deposited "wroth silver" in the hollow of a cross. The money is payable to the Duke of Buccleuch for the privilege of using certain roads. The sums contributed by liable parishes vary from a penny to 2s. The penalty of non-payment is 20s., a forfeiture of a white bull with a red nose and white ears.

J. F. S. G.

THE DEBTS OF GIGHT.—Marie Gordon of Gight married Alexander Davidson of the Newton family, who carried on the line of Gight. I have already described in these pages how he had to pay the debts of his mother-in-law, who had married General Buchan for her second husband. This led to an extraordinary litigation in 1704 (described in Chambers' *Domestic Annals*). I have just discovered a further light on the same subject in Fountain-hall's *Decisions of the Lords of Council*.—

1708. July 15. — Mr. Alexander Davidson of Newton, having married Anne Gordon, the heretrix of the lands of Gight, it was represented to him that the debt affecting the estate was only £40,000, whereon, by his contract of marriage, his father obliged himself to advance that sum to disburden the lands, and accordingly paid it in; but after the marriage debts emerged double of that sum, and far above 100,000 merks; and being pursued by [Patrick?] Gordon of Cults for a debt owing to him by Gight, and he insisting, *primo loco*, to have him made liable for the annual rents of that sum, he alleged that being unluckily engaged for that family, he finds the debts so insuperable, and so far exceeding the value of the estate that he is willing to renounce and abandon the whole to the creditors, upon liberating him of the debts that had so unexpectedly and surprisingly emerged on that estate, even though he should lose the £40,000 advanced by his father. . . . The Lords thought Mr. Davidson's case very hard, to make him liable in the annual rents of the debts far exceeding the rents of his wife's land; yet *ita lex scripta est*, the same was now turned into a fixed known custom and law. Only, he was thus far relieved, but the Lords did not think him liable in the principal sums, but left them to affect the lands by adjudication and other diligence for securing that.

OLD BALLAD.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following ballad, with the wish that some one may be able to say whether it is known or not. It is closely and beautifully written on a single foolscap folio. It is without date, but everything—the spelling, paper, and penmanship—points to last century as the period to which the ballad belongs. The ballad is prefaced by four lines from Ariosto, and is entitled :—

FALSE LORD CARLEIL AND THE FAIR
LADY ALICE.

1

The lonely Fir in yonder glen
Where never Thrush is heard to sing ;
That plat untrod by foot of men,
Unmark'd by Fairies' blythsome ring ;
Those wither'd leaves from greenwood blown
That rustle in the evening gale,
And cluster round the mossclad stone
Record a sad and dreary tale !
There long ago would blackbirds chaunt
Their clear notes at the close of day ;
And there the crimson woodbine flaunt
With rathe perfume and bright array.
And there the violet blue would spread,
With primrose pale, the meadow's pride—
But birds are mute—and flowers decay'd—
Since all untimely Alice died.

2

She died—yet when by moonlight strays
Near that black Fir the fearful Hind,
A Lady lingers there, he says,
With ringlets waving in the wind.
Mild seem her looks, tho' much distrest,
While soft she 'll sigh, but never speak—
One lily hand o'er shades her breast ;
And still the tear is on her cheek.

3

That Lady's sire, at Flodden plain,
Beholding Danger's frown with scorn,
'Mid all the flower of Scotland slain,
Left his fair Dame and babe forlorn.
His widow, desolate and poor,
Dwelt in yon tower which yews surround ;
'Twas there her wounded heart a cure
For sorrows past in Alice found.
For Alice at her mother's feet
Would sit, and sing the plaintive lay,
With infant voice so soft and sweet,
“ Our Forest flowers are wed away.”

And Alice oft would weep to see
Her parent's breast with anguish swell,
And stint the song—and climb her knee
To catch the tear that trickling fell.

Yea, bathed in tears this Flow'ret sprung,
Perchance more loveliness they gave—
As Beauty, by the poets sung,
Emerg'd from Ocean's briny wave.

4

But now had summers full sixteen
In fresh robes deckt the forests gay,
When Alice, in her mantle green,
Was twice as fair and fresh as they.

Her charms no gorgeous coifings aid,
Wild roses for her hair she 'd plait—
Brief gems—that on the forehead fade,
An emblem of the wearer's fate.

The noblest youths of Annandale
For Alice broke the tilting spear—
Yet still to Love's unwelcome tale
The Lady lent a careless ear.

Till false Sir Michael reach'd his prime—
Tall as the mountain larch he grew ;
And fragrant as the dewy Thyme
That roving Bees at dawn pursue.

Well could he speak with winning grace,
And smooth express the amorous thought,
Gilding with feigned shame his face,
That blush'd the apple all to nought.

Ah me, that e'er the poisonous worm
Should coil below the heath bell sweet—
Ah me, that oft the fairest form
Deceives the hope of virtues meet.

Full deadly is the dimpled cheek—
The beamy eye—the flowing hair—
The rosy lip—and forehead sleek,
A Falsehood's viper lurketh there.

5

In yonder ruin'd Chapel's bound
He plighted everlasting truth—
In yonder lonely dell he found,
How credulous are Love and Youth.

6

But autumn winds began to blow,
That change the green leaves all to brown ;
No longer doth his false heart glow,
He pleads a wrathful father's frown.

As if the scowl of age could chill
Those charming fires by youth cared,
Freeze in the veins the boiling rill,
Or chain the tumults of the breast !

No more he seeks the ivied tower—
And Lady Alice 'gan to weep,
To weep—and roam at midnight hour
By moonlight near the rolling deep.

Reclining still the pensive head,
 While dropt the Chaplet from her brow ;
 For mirth and play, her spirits fled,
 Were grief and pain to Alice now.

Oft would she gaze the stream upon,
 Reflecting clear the turrets grey ;
 And count and envy every stone
 That peaceful at the bottom lay.

But yet her Lute, at close of day
 She'd touch with woe bewilder'd mein—
 And warbling greet pale Phoebe's ray
 With broken chords—and sighs between.

7

Her parent with a mother's grief
 Full soon the secret dire divined—
 But where finds Poverty relief,
 What balm can slighted Passion find ?

"Oh Alice, write once more," she cried,
 "We'll try to melt this heart of stone,
 To rouse his fears—alarm his pride—
 Tho' few thy friends—tho' father none.

"Woo him to meet thee in the dell
 Where waving Firs obstruct the view,
 And there—for grief still pleadeth well,
 Sir Michael yet his deeds may rue."

Averse, her mother's rash command
 In evil moment Alice fair
 Obey'd—and framed with trembling hand
 Some lines of fondness and despair.

8

Morn's breezes with the ivy play
 Torthorwald's lofty towers around,
 When false Sir Michael took his way
 To hunter's joys with hawk and hound.

He stood upon the Moat's green edge,
 His dark hair curling in the gale ;
 But soon appear'd the Lady's page
 And quick the hunter's cheek grew pale.

Grew pale—tho' haughty smiles he wore
 And laugh'd, the seal's fond motto read,
 But scarce the scanty lines glanced o'er
 When e'en the mirth of Scorn was fled.

Stern, fierce and dreadful, changed his look,
 While his fair brow in wrinkles frown'd—
 The Tercell from his hand he shook
 And spurn'd to earth the fawning Hound.

Yet smooth'd his speeches to betray,
 "Boy, bid thy Lady dear believe,
 That I the summons glad obey,
 To meet her late to-morrow eve ;

"Where hanging Woodbines thickly grow,
 Around the moss embroidered stone,
 And blushing daisies spring below—
 But she must meet me there alone."

9

Dim set the sun behind the fell,
 And sighing winds foretold the shower—
 Dark, dark, and dismal show'd the dell
 When Alice left the ivied Tower.

Long on the threshold did she stand,
 And weep of boding tears a stream—
 Still clinging to her mother's hand
 Till Hesper shed a feeble beam.

Then in her silken mantle green
 She cross'd with hasty step the glade,
 While far her lovely locks were seen,
 Long waving through the dreary shade.

10

With many a sigh, and whisper'd prayer,
 Her mother sits in lonely Tower,
 All pensive, by the oak-fire's glare,
 Till midnight's melancholy hour.

Then broke the moon through Tempest's cloud,
 And gilt the painted casement bright—
 When mists, as with a funeral shroud,
 Cloath'd the blue hills in mournful white.

—"I hear her gentle footsteps fall,
 I see her floating ringlets gleam"—
 Alas ! that rustling ivied wall,
 Alas ! that moon-silvered stream.

11

At length unclosed the heavy door
 On creaking hinges, hoarse and slow—
 And Alice glided 'cross the floor
 Pallid and cold as Criffel's* snow.

The Rain had drencht her visage fair,
 Her mantle green and flowing vest—
 One lily hand retain'd her hair
 Collected o'er her lovely breast.

The other wiped her tearful eye,
 Fix'd sadly on her mother's face—
 "Oh, mild is Death to them that sigh,
 Oh, pleasant now my resting place."

Heard'st thou not shrieks at twilight grey,
 Faint rising from the lonely dell ?
 The birds fled trembling all away
 But thy beloved songstress fell.

Pierced by the cruel Lover's steel
 I lie beneath a weight of clay ;
 Yet none can guess what murderers feel
 Tho' mountains on their bosoms lay !

The grass is dyed of crimson hue
 And black drops spot the mossy stone ;
 But morning sun and evening dew
 Shall smile and weep till all be gone.

* Criffel is a very high mountain in Dumfries-shire.

Nor Summer beams that brightest glow,
Nor Dews that fall like April rain,
Can Sunshine on his bosom throw,
Or cleanse his blacken'd soul again.

When in Torthorwald's lofty hall,
He revels 'mid the Barons brave,
His mind shall stray in spite of all
To glens where lonely Fir trees wave.

Whene'er he views a blooming maid
In Youth and Beauty's wonders drest,
To him her cheek shall seem to fade,
And life blood tinge her swelling breast.

Tho' to his Page he shout amain,
"Fill, fill the bowl, till streaming o'er"—
His quivering lip rejects the stain
Of ought resembling human gore.

For Conscience to the murderer speaks
In all around—the wrath divine—
In Ladies' softly blushing cheeks,
In Golden Goblets crown'd with wine.

In Music's tones—whose mighty power
Can almost stay the fleeting breath
And cheer Affliction's saddest hour—
To him the sighs and shrieks of death.

The Rack and Wheel with horrid rows
Of spikes, that pierce each aching bone
Are beds of sweetness and repose
To Michael's stately couch of down.

Then let not vengeance urge thee on
To bring the felon deed to sight;
He shall in fearful anguish groan—
And now a long, a sad goodnight.

Oh, mild is death to them that sigh,
Oh, sweet the slumber of the grave—
She said, and swiftly flitted by
Like Shadows o'er the heaving wave.

—◆◆◆—

SHORTBREAD AT HOLY COMMUNION.—In the parish of Buttles, Kirkcudbright, the "tables" are still used, and the "tokens," some of which are two centuries old. But the characteristic is the Sacramental use of "shortbread," used at tea parties. This is chosen out of respect to the ordinance, being *finer* than oatmeal cakes and ordinary wheat-loaf bread. The latter, in the last century, was generally used in Scotland only on Sabbaths. We recollect when Communion Sabbaths were once in twelve months; forenoon service commencing at 11 a.m. and ending at 5 p.m. While the communicants entered the "tables" at the east door, and retired at the west, the precentor "intoned the line" and sung the 103rd Psalm to London New. Logan of Leith & Carstairs, of Anstruther Wester, printed forms for the Church of Scotland.

J. F. S. G.

DR. JAMES ALEXANDER DOWIE, FAITH HEALER.—Dr. Dowie, who was made the object of such violent attacks by London medical students when lecturing in St. Martin's Town Hall, in October, says in his paper, *The Coming City*:—"Although born at Edinburgh, I am a lineal descendant of the rugged, sturdy men and women whose untiring energy, courage, and strength wrested sustenance from the rocky Highlands of Aberdeenshire in the neighbourhood and upon the slopes of Ben Mac (or Muich) Dhui."

MORAY COACH.—Jamieson's Dictionary gives the following definition: "A cart Banffshire. A cant term used in ridicule of the neighbouring county." That is a very unhappy definition. "Morra' cairt," it was called in Banffshire. Formed of rungs not close together, the flat side on the axle, the round side above, pins up the side, very convenient for peats, &c. A nonagenarian in Cullen still recalls the coming of George Kennedy, a strong man, to the "auld toon o' Cullen." When George met an acquaintance in the "toon" he did not observe the conventionalities so far as to shout "Wo!" to his horse, but simply put his legs, which were dangling down through his Morra' cairt firmly on the ground. The horse knew what was meant, and George could then leisurely with his friend discuss the news of the day. The term Moray Coach or Cairt was never used as Jamieson says, in derision of the neighbouring county.

C.

Queries.

88. THE LIGERTWOODS OR LEDGERWOODS.—Could you or any of the correspondents of *S. N. & Q.* give any information about the Ligertwoods or Ledgerwoods, said to have resided in Berwickshire about a century ago? I am anxious to learn if any of that name are still there. The name is quite common in the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire. I would be pleased to learn if those north the Grampians are descendants of the Berwickshire branch.
Edinburgh. WM. L. LIGERTWOOD.

89. HIGHLAND WARS.—Who was it that said that the wars between the Highland Clans were like the wars "between kites and crows?" What was the exact phrase used, and where can it be found?
Lerwick. J. WILLCOCK.

90. WILLIAM, 1st EARL OF STIRLING.—Was not a life of this nobleman lately written? Can any of your readers give me any information about it?
Lerwick. JOHN WILLCOCK.

91. TOWY'S HAWKS.—In Rob. Forbes' well-known "Journal from London to Portsmouth" occurs the phrase, "*They might eat ither as Towy's hawks did, for onything that I cared.*" It may be assumed that the hawks of Towy equalled in voracity the cats of Kilkenny, but their exploit and its proverbial notoriety seems to have escaped the notice of Dr. Robert Chambers. The phrase probably refers to Towie, Aberdeenshire. Does there linger in the locality any legend connected with it? K. J.

92. HORSE RACING IN ABERDEEN.—Can any reader give early notices of horse racing in Aberdeen? Perth. P. BAXTER.

Answers.

18. "CORK," A CANT TERM FOR MASTER (2nd S., I., 93; II., 64, 79).—In your last number the article—"Cork"—met my eye; an expression that, to a sexagenarian, recalls old times, when the term was frequently used by employees. The meaning associated in my mind was far from that attributed by your contributor, nor do I see how such a meaning could possibly enter the mind of even such a bibulous class as workmen were in those early days. As I apprehend it, the more likely connection is that of a cork floating on the top, always at the top, but, in the minds of those who knew him previously, having nothing essential in his composition to make him differ. We know that the man who rises to the top of his profession or business has something different in him which others, especially his early shopmates, very reluctantly admit. GEO. BROWN.

85. COLONEL D— OF THE BLACK WATCH (2nd S., II., 78).—There can be little doubt that the officer to whom Mrs. Grant refers was Colonel William Dickson, who was Lieut.-Colonel of the 42nd Highlanders from 1795 to 1808, when he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Cork. He died in 1815. W. J.

87. PROVERB (2nd S., II., 79).—I do not suggest that the following English proverb is the origin of Burns's saw, but it is one which expresses the same idea quite as clearly, and perhaps more tersely:—"Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion." I suppose too that Milton had the same or a similar thought in his mind when he makes Satan try to comfort himself in his ruin by the reflection, "Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven." The following two proverbs are in some respects akin to those above quoted, though they convey in each case a lesson slightly different from that which Burns was enforcing. The first is a Gipsy proverb, "Better a donkey that lets you ride than a fine horse that throws you off." The second is a Bufgrundian proverb, even briefer and more pregnant. "Better a good dinner than a fine coat." Though not answering Dr. Gammack's query, I trust the above proverbs may be of interest to him and others of your readers. W. B. R. WILSON.
Dollar.

I do not know "the source from which Robert Burns got the proverb, 'Better be the head of the commonalty than the tail o' the gentry.'" The source of proverbs is not easy to discover, but this proverb is pretty well-known and widely spread. In Henderson's *Scottish Proverbs* it appears as—"Better be the head o' the commons than the tail of the gentry." It is found also in Ray's *Collections*. In Hazlitt's *English Proverbs* it is: "Better be the head of the yeomanry than the tail of the gentry." He quotes the French form from Ray, "Il vaut mieux etre le premier de sa race que le dernier," and adds: "The Italians and other nations have the same idea embodied in adages." The ambitious Satan, according to Milton, declared: "To reign is worth ambition, though in hell; Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven," which is pretty much the same as Robbie's quoted proverb.

Bearden.

W. MACINTOSH.

Literature.

WE have been favoured with a copy of an article on "Scottish Forests and Woodlands in Early Historic Times," by Mr. Hugh Boyd Watt; a reprint from *Annals of the Andersonian Naturalists' Society*, Glasgow, 1900. The object of the paper is to combat the theory of the very extensive wooding of Scotland in early times. No doubt the Caledonian forest was an outstanding fact, the remains of which still stand in Perthshire and Strathspey, but the author adduces many good reasons for believing that even in Roman times there must have existed many treeless tracts of country. The enquiry is interesting, and Mr. Watt promises to resume it later.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Baird, W. General Wauchope. Cr. 8vo. 2/6.
Oliphant.
- Rectorial Addresses delivered before the University of Edinburgh, 1859-1899. Ed., with Intro., by Archibald Stodart-Walker. Royal 8vo. 7/6 net.
Richards.
- Edinburgh Obstetrical Society Transactions. Vol. 25, Session 1899-1900. Royal 8vo. 8/6.
Oliver & Boyd.
- Murray, J. Life in Scotland 100 Years Ago: As Reflected in Statistical Account of Scotland, 1791-9. Cr. 8vo. 5/- net.
A. Gardner.
- Terry, C. S. Rising of 1745. Bibliog. of Jacobite History, 1689-1788. 12mo. 3/- (*Scottish Hist. from Contemporary Writers.*)
Nutt.

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ABERDEEN, JANUARY, 1901.

A BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

GREAT things are expected of Colonel William Johnston of Newton Dee : for the list of graduates which he is to edit will be nothing less than an index to the intellectual output of the University. Colonel Johnston, who took his A.M. degree in 1863, has already shown his quality as an enthusiast in academic history by an

exhaustive Bibliography of his distinguished kinsman, Dr. Arthur Johnston, and a Guide to the Mitchell Hall and Picture Gallery at Marischal College ; and more recently in his excellent *Calendar of the University of Aberdeen for the Sessions 1860-61 to 1863-64* (Aberdeen University Press, 1900: 117 pp., 8vo : 100 copies printed), and his *Last Bajans of Kings and Marischal Colleges* (Adelphi Press, 1899: 96 pp., 4to : 100 copies printed). His *Account of the Descendants of James Young, etc.* (Aberd., 1896), is well known to all students of local genealogy. The scheme which he now has in view would, of course, be much greater in extent : but one feels sure that Colonel Johnston's enthusiasm and knowledge will not stand aghast at the magnitude of the task.

Aberdeen has played a part in the intellectual progress of our country out of all proportion to its size ; and much of its influence finds an origin in men from its Universities. Some of them will be hard to trace ; others are already familiar. But all are of interest in the north. The magnificent work of this kind done by other universities—the cases of Leyden and Harvard may be cited—ought to encourage Colonel Johnston in carrying his work to a successful issue. He would get assistance from the little band of enthusiasts who have sprung up in the University during the last few years, and who find fitting encouragement from even an "incomer" like the young lecturer on History. One can scarcely imagine a more fascinating task than this building of a hall of heroes which Colonel Johnston has in view. Could there be a more suitable way of celebrating the Century that has come than by the appreciation of the Centuries that have gone ?

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF BERWICKSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. II., and S., page 86.)

130. HOME, ALEXANDER, 7th EARL HOME: Public Man. Son of Charles, 6th Earl. He was chosen one of the 16 representative peers at the election of 1710, and the following year was appointed General of the Mint. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, he was committed prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, but was released at the expiry of the Act suspending the Habeas Corpus Bill in June, 1716. He died in 1720. His brother, the Honble. James Home of Ayton, took part in the 1715 rising, and had his estate forfeited. He did not die till 1764.

131. HOME, ALEXANDER, 10th EARL HOME: Public Man. Born at Hirsell, 11th November, 1769. He married one of the Buccleuch family, and was long one of the Scottish representative peers; he died 1841. His only surviving son, Corpatrick Alexander Ramsay Home, 11th Earl, born at Dalkeith House, 1799, became Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs from June, 1828, to November, 1830. He was elected representative peer, 1842, and Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland from February to August, 1852. His Countess succeeded in 1857 to the Douglas estates, worth £55,000 a year. He died in 1881.

132. HOME, ANNIE, Mrs. HUNTER: Poetess. Born at Greenlaw, 1742, the sister of the famous surgeon, Sir Everard Home, M.D., and wife of the more illustrious Dr. John Hunter. Mrs. Hunter was an accomplished lyric poetess, and the authoress of "The Son of Alknornook," and "Queen Mary's Lament," which, with other pieces, were collected and published in 1806. She survived till 1821. See Crockett's *Minstrelsy of the Merse*, 85.

133. HOME, CHARLES, 6th EARL HOME, the third son of Sir James Home, 3rd Earl Home. He was, in 1678, imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle for his accession to the clandestine marriage of the heiress of Ayton to the laird of Kimmerghame. In 1681 he was chosen M.P. for Berwickshire, but his election was not sustained. He succeeded to the peerage in 1687, his two elder brothers having died childless. He did not concur in the Revolution, and took a principal lead in opposition to the Union with England, but died during the pendency of that treaty in 1706. Lockhart of Carnwath in his *Memoirs* gives him a high character as a true patriot.

134. HOME, DAVID (Rev.): Divine, Latin Poet, &c. A native of Berwickshire, who figured as a prominent Protestant divine on the Continent in the 17th century. He seems to have been educated in France, where he settled towards the close of the 16th or the beginning of the 17th centuries. He was engaged by James I. in the impracticable task of first of all reconciling the differences between Tilenus and Dumoulin on the subject of justification, and

thereafter of inducing all Protestants throughout Europe to agree to one form of doctrine. Some of his poems are in *Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*. His chief work is *Apologia Basilica, seu Machiavelli Ingenium Examinatum*. There are also attributed to him *De Unione Insulae Britanniae Tractatus*, London, 1605. *Lusus Poetici*, London, 1605. *Le Contr-Assassin: ou Reponse à l'apologie des Jesuites*, Geneve, 1612. *Lettres et Traictes Chrétiens, pleins d'Instructions et Consolations Morales et Sainctes*, 1612. *Illustrissimi Principis Henrici Justa*, 1613. *Regi Svo. Scotiae Gratulatio*, 1617. *L'assassinat du Roi*, 1617. *Poemata Omnia*, 1639. He seems to have been born about 1570, and died in 1639.

135. HOME, DAVID (Sir), LORD CROSSRIG: Judge. Second son of Sir Jas. of Blackadder, born about 1654, and, having studied civil law on the Continent, he was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1687, and was amongst the first judges in the Court of Session nominated by King William at the Revolution. He took his seat on the bench 1st Nov., 1689, as Lord Crossrig, and was appointed a Lord of Justiciary on 27th January, 1690. Shortly thereafter he was knighted by King William. He died in 1707.

136. HOME, SIR DAVID, OF WEDDERBURN: Border Leader. One of the seven spears of Wedderburn. His father and his elder brother, George, were both slain at Flodden, where Sir David was also engaged. It was he who revenged the execution of his chief, Lord Home, by the assassination of Anthony de la Bastie in September, 1517, when he was assisted by his brothers, John and Patrick. With Cockburn of Langton and others, who had been accessory to the murder, he was cited to Edinburgh to be tried, but disregarded the citation. They were accordingly declared rebels, and their estates confiscated. When the Earl of Arran, at the head of a strong force, entered Berwickshire against him, Sir David shut himself up in the castle of Edrington, about 3 miles from Berwick, and defied all his attempts to take him prisoner. That nobleman at length returned to the capital, after having placed garrisons in the castles of Home, Langton and Wedderburn. Home soon recovered the castles garrisoned by the Regent's forces, his own fortress of Wedderburn being the first that surrendered to him. He and his kinsmen, the Homes of Fastcastle, Ayton, and Manderston, swelled with their retainers the forces of the Earl of Angus in the famous street encounter, "Cleanse the Causeway," against the Hamilton, 1520. On the return of Albany from France, 1521, with Cockburn of Langton and others concerned in the murder of de la Bastie, they put their fortresses into a strong condition, and, though at first they were again declared traitors, finally a compromise was entered into with Albany, in August, 1522, by which the Homes were restored to their estates, and became the Regent's supporters.

137. HOME, DAVID MILNE, OF WEDDERBURN (Colonel), M.P.: Politician and Author. Born 25th September, 1838, the only son of David, LL.D., and

educated at Cheltenham College, at Edinburgh, and at Trinity, Cambridge, he entered the Royal Horse Guards as cornet in 1862; lieutenant, 1865; and captain, 1865; and was elected for Berwick in the Conservative interest in 1874, but was succeeded in the representation of the county by Mr. Marjoribanks, now Lord Tweedmouth, in 1880. He has written on scientific and other subjects. Among his writings are the following:—*Legislation for Elementary Schools in Scotland*, 1867. *Poorhouses in Scotland in reference to a proposal to establish one in Berwickshire*, 1868. *The Estuary of the Forth and adjoining districts viewed geologically*, 1871.

138. HOME, SIR EVERARD: Surgeon and Physiologist. Son of William Home of Greenlaw Castle, at one time a surgeon in Burgoyne's Regiment of Horse. Born in 1756, educated at Westminster School, in 1772 he became the pupil of the celebrated John Hunter, who had married his sister. After remaining six years with his brother-in-law, Home obtained the appointment of assistant surgeon in the naval hospital, Plymouth, at that time filled with the wounded in Keppel's action. He afterwards went abroad, and in 1784 returned from Jamaica, where he had served as staff-surgeon. In 1785 he became assistant to Hunter in his scientific and professional avocations, and in 1787 he was appointed assistant surgeon to St. George's Hospital. During the latter part of Hunter's life, he entrusted to Home the duty of delivering his surgical lectures, and of communicating to the world such facts and discoveries as he thought worthy to be published. At Hunter's death, Home was left joint executor with Dr. Baillie, and trustee of his museum. He practised during the remainder of his life in the metropolis. In 1813, George IV. created him a baronet, and also appointed him sergeant-surgeon. He was surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and for several years president of that body. He was also V.P.R.S. and F.S.A. He died at Chelsea in 1832. He was author of many published papers in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, and also published Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, and several works on surgical subjects. There is one stain on the memory of Home in the fact that he destroyed all Hunter's MSS., alleging as his reason a wish verbally expressed by Hunter to himself. Most persons, however, who have examined the subject, hold that this alleged injunction was so contrary to what was otherwise known concerning Hunter's wishes, that it is impossible to doubt that in the course he took, Home was highly blameworthy.

139. HOME, FRANCIS, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Edinburgh University. The son of Mr. Home of Eccles, he was born in 1720, and, after studying for the medical profession, served from 1742 to 1748 as surgeon to Sir John Cope's Regiment in Flanders, and then studied medicine at Leyden. He then quitted the army, and graduated M.D. in Edinburgh. He soon joined the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and presently produced a series of professional works.

In 1757 he obtained a gold medal for the best treatise on the Principles of Agriculture and Vegetation. He was appointed Clinical Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh University, and in 1780 brought out a volume, entitled, *Clinical Experiments: Histories and Dissections*. He died in 1813, more than 93 years old. Among his other works are *Essay on the Contents and Virtue of Duns Spaw*, 1751. *Experiments on Bleaching*, 1756. *Medical Facts and Experiments*, 1759. *Principia Medicinæ*, 1770.

140. HOME, GEORGE, 4TH LORD HOME: Border Chief. Succeeded to the chieftaincy and the title on the execution of the 3rd Lord in October, 1516. He at first took refuge in England, but by means of his kinsman, Sir David Home of Wedderburn, he was brought back to his own castle of Home, and put in possession of the family estates. He had charters of several lands forfeited by his brother in 1517, and was restored to the title and to such of the estates as were held by the Crown, 12th August, 1522. Conciliated by the clemency manifested to their chief, the Homes deserted Angus and took part with the Regent, and exerted their influence towards ejecting Prior Douglas from the monastery of Coldingham, in which, however, they were never successful. In 1524, when Albany finally left Scotland, Angus usurped the regency, and for his hostility to himself and his kinsman, Prior Douglas, he summoned Lord Home to answer a charge of treason before the Estates, by whom, however, he was acquitted. It would appear that he fought on Angus's side in 1526, when an unsuccessful attempt was made by Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch to rescue the young King from his hands, on his return from the Borders to Edinburgh. In 1528, after James had made his escape from the Douglases, he assisted the Earl of Argyle in expelling Angus from the priory of Coldingham, and driving him across the Borders. In the arrests that subsequently took place, Home was one of the Border chiefs who were imprisoned for not enforcing the laws against thieves and marauders on the Borders. In 1542 he did good service, first, by jointly with the Earl of Huntly, and at the head of 400 spears, repulsing at Haddenrig an incursion of the English under Sir Robert Bower and the exiled Earl of Angus, and next by opposing and harassing, with Huntly and Seton, the more formidable army which, in the subsequent October, invaded Scotland under the Duke of Norfolk. In the following year he joined the party of Cardinal Bethune, and with Bothwell and Scott of Buccleuch mustered his feudal array upon the Borders against the English alliance. In a skirmish with the English at Fanside, the day before the battle of Pinkie, 9th September, 1547, he was thrown from his horse and severely injured. He was carried to Edinburgh, where he died the same year.

141. HOME, GEORGE, EARL OF DUNBAR: Scottish Statesman. The third son of Alexander Home of Manderston, he became one of the favourites of James VI. of Scotland, whom he accompanied to England. Among his public acts may be mentioned the following:—He proceeded to Edinburgh with the

Earl of Mar for the purpose of having the imprisoned ministers at Blackness put upon trial. He promoted the establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland in a Parliament held at Perth, July, 1606. He was present at the Conference held with the King and eight ministers at Hampton Court the same year. He was Commissioner to the General Assembly, 1608, and engaged in the prosecution of Sprutt for concealing the Gowrie Conspiracy eight years before. He had been early introduced at Court, and in 1585 was appointed by the young King one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber. In 1590 he was knighted, and constituted master of the wardrobe. He was one of the cubicular courtiers who, through their jealousy of the Octavians, stirred up the tumult at Edinburgh of 17th December, 1596. On 5th September, 1601, he was appointed High Treasurer of Scotland. In 1603 he attended James to London, and on 7th July, 1604, was sworn a privy councillor of England, and created a peer of that kingdom as Baron Home of Berwick. In 1605 the old title, Earl of Dunbar, was restored and conferred on him, and he subsequently became Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. Calderwood in his History has much to say against this statesman, who, he says, left nothing undone to overthrow the discipline of our church. On the other hand, Archbishop Spottiswoode says concerning him that "he was a man of deep wit, few words, and in His Majesty's service no less faithful than fortunate." He died at Whitehall, 29th June, 1611, not without suspicions of poison.

142. HOME, GEORGE, OF BASSENDEAN: One of the Berwickshire Covenanters. He joined Argyle in his abortive rising against the Stuarts.

143. HOME, GEORGE (Sir), 6th BARONET OF BLACKADDER: Admiral of British Navy. Born in 1740, he early entered the navy, where he rose to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and died at Darnhall in 1803.

144. HOME, GEORGE (Sir), OF WEDDERBURN: Border Leader. He was appointed Warden of the East Marches in 1578, and Comptroller of Scotland in 1597. He died in 1616.

145. HOME, HENRY, LORD KAMES: Judge, Philosopher, and Scholar. Born at Kames, Eccles, in 1696, he was educated by a private tutor, and then commenced the study of law in Edinburgh, 1712. He passed advocate in 1724, and was raised to the bench as Lord Kames in 1752. He was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees for the encouragement of Scottish Fisheries, Arts, and Manufactures, 1755. On the promotion of Sir Gilbert Elliott of Minto, Lord Kames was appointed a Lord of the Justiciary Court, 1763. He published, among other works: *Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1706 to 1728. Essays on Several Subjects in Law, 1732. Essays on the Principles of Morality, 1751. The Statute Law of Scotland, 1757.* He died in 1782. During the rebellion of 1745, he employed himself in writing Essays upon several subjects concerning British Antiquities, and these Essays he

published in 1747. Lord Kames, as the result of his philosophical writings, was attacked by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, who accused him of a tendency to infidelity, and brought the learned judge's book before the Church Courts; but the death of the controversialist soon delivered the judge from further worry on that matter. Among his other philosophical writings are—*An Introduction to the Art of Thinking, 1761,* and *Elements of Criticism, in 3 vols, 1762.* In 1773 appeared in two volumes his *Sketches of the History of Man*: containing some curious metaphysical disquisitions concerning the nature and gradation of the human race. His last volume appeared in 1781. It was entitled, *Loose Hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the Culture of the Heart.* Lord Kames also wrote on Agriculture, and in 1772 published *The Gentleman Farmer*, said to be a very useful work.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT RAISED BY STAATS LONG MORRIS.—Mr. Michie, in his *Deeside Tales*, refers to the "Gordon Highlanders or 89th Regiment," raised in 1759. He evidently refers to the regiment raised in that year by Staats Long Morris, the American soldier (born 1730), who married (1756) Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Aberdeen, and widow of Cosmo, 3rd Duke of Gordon. The *Scots Magazine* of December, 1759, gives the list of officers named by Morris, who had been a captain in the 36th Regiment. They are as follows:—

Colonel—Staats Long Morris.

Majors—George Scot and Hector Munro.

Captains—Duke of Gordon (Morris's stepson), Duncan Macpherson, Alexander Duff, William Macgillivray, William Grant, Normand Lamond, and George Morison.

Lieutenants—Lord William Gordon (Morris's stepson, who ran away with Lady Sarah Bunbury, 1769), Lawrence Leith, Alex. Stewart (Lesmurdie), Alexander Stewart (Tiniver), William Hanson, William Finlayson, John Gordon, George Campbell, Rokus Thomas Richard Maitland, William Baillie, John Macdonald, Alexander Godsman, William Macleod, Donald Macleod, Charles Gordon (Mr. Michie calls him "of Shellagreen, brother of the Laird of Abergeldie"), Ludovick Grant, William Macpherson, Alexander Macpherson.

Adjutant—Alexander Donald.

Ensigns—Lord George Gordon (Morris's stepson: Catholic rioter), Matthias Calvert, Hugh Gordon, James Gordon, Patrick Ogilvie, John Edwards, Harry Gilchrist, and John Macpherson.

Quartermaster—James Bennet.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 89.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES CONTINUED.]

1832. *The Ten Pounder* (S. N. & Q., VI., 57). No. 1, August 4, 1832. Edinburgh: Printed by Peter Brown, Lady Stair's Close, and published every Saturday by Stillies Brothers, 140 High Street, and sold by all Booksellers. Large 8vo., 8 pp., price One Penny. *The Ten Pounder* arose out of the new conditions created by the political reforms of 1832. The title of the periodical was taken from the limit of qualification for the franchise. The whole tone of the venture was advanced liberalism, although the Editor deprecated the spirit of angry party politics that was abroad—"the Editor laments the prevalence of Toryism, Whiggism, Protocolism, Radicalism and other pestilential disorders." As in all true electioneering literature, doggerel verse was largely employed. Personalities were freely indulged in, and a general air of election license pervaded the journal. The following example will suffice:—

EPIGRAM

ON THE CANVASSING OF A LEARNED LORD.

"If Jeffrey don't behave with greater tact,
He'll lose the election on the Treating Act:
From drink or dinners though he seems exempt,
He treats his voters daily with — contempt."

Ex uno disce omnes. The whole of No. I., with the exception of the last page, was taken up with an exposition of the political creed of the Editor. The following note in one of the later numbers is characteristic:—

"The Editor has heard with regret of the sudden demise of *The Man in the Moon*, and of the increasing debility of the *Schoolmaster*, whose case he recommends to the charitable consideration"—

of a Board which the Editor had waggishly instituted.

During the month of October, 1832, publication was suspended until the Editor's own claim to rank as a "Ten Pounder" was settled in the Registration Court. He was triumphant both in substantiating his claim and in resisting an appeal against it. After the tussle the *Ten Pounder* went on with renewed life—

"The number of subscribers is already something under 10,000, and the profits may exceed £5000,"

the Editor jocularly declares. I have seen 14 numbers. How long did it last? Perhaps after all the venture may best be described as a series of political pamphlets, though it is a real periodical.

1832. *The Man in the Moon* (S. N. & Q., VI., 72). From the quotation given above from the *Ten Pounder* it is obvious that this journal ended its existence before the close of the year. What was the nature of the periodical?

1832. *The Scots Weekly Magazine* (S. N. & Q., VI., 151). A Repertory of Literary Entertainment. Original and Selected. November, 1832, to April, 1833. Edinb., Haig & Brunton, Stationers, 277 Royal Exchange, Edinburgh. No. 1, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1832, price 1½d. weekly. 8vo., double columns, 16 pp. Printed by Walker & Greig. Illustrations were begun in No. 8, "in consequence of the extensive patronage" the Magazine had received. They consisted of views of national buildings and portraits. No. 12 contained the announcement that in future publication would be monthly—"Part 4 will be published on Saturday, the 2nd of March, price Sixpence." At the same time the publishers' imprint disappeared. The issue for April, 1833 (the last I have seen: did it continue longer?), was printed by Peter Brown, Lady Stair's Close, Edinburgh.

The *Scots Weekly Magazine* was a kind of literary paper of antiquarian tastes. The opening address was a little offhand—

"We shall neither fatigue ourselves nor disgust our readers with any lengthy and self-laudatory enumeration of the very many ways in which we mean to improve the taste and morals of the reading public. We hold the public to be in a much higher state of intellectual advancement than some of their would-be teachers seem inclined to admit; and we therefore feel no wish to annoy them with pretensions as to what we can do, or professions as to what we shall—LET THE DEED SHAW."

Contributions were invited, but "if not noticed in three weeks from the time they are sent, they do not suit us."

The contents of the Magazine were largely devoted to Scottish matters, folk-lore, historical notices of interesting persons or places, legendary episodes *et hoc genus omne*. Poetry had a small place assigned to it. The monthly parts contained notices of books. The opening article is a sample of what the periodical delighted in: it is entitled, "The Goldsmith's Wooing—a legend of Edinburgh."

1833. *The Edinburgh Magazine*. Published every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. No. 1, Vol. I., Monday, July 1, 1833, Sixpence per month or Halfpenny each. 8 pp., 8vo., double columns. Edinburgh: printed and published by J. Glass, 44 South Bridge. In general appearance the *Edinburgh Magazine* resembled the *Halfpenny Magazine* sent out by the same publisher. It contained long stories, varieties, poetry, and a few lines devoted to domestic matters. Some of the numbers were illustrated by one woodcut, which generally appealed to the horrible. With Vol. I., No. 14, it became a weekly, being published on Saturdays, and had "*Museum of Entertainment*" added to its title. At the same time its price was increased to One Penny, and its size to 12 pp. No. 18 contained 16 pp. I have seen 23 numbers. How much longer did the Magazine continue? There were several journals of the same name: the title is obvious and commonplace. This particular *Edinburgh Magazine* is not included in

Mr. Scott's list. It should not, of course, be confounded with its namesake of 1757 (*S. N. & Q.*, V., 84).

1834. *The Scottish Advocate of Scriptural Principles in Religion, Morals and Politics*, edited by a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod. Motto—"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness"—Paul. 40 pp., 8vo., No. 1, May, 1834, bi-monthly. Published by Thomas Nelson, Edinburgh, and printed by Andrew Jack & Co.

The Reformed Presbyterians had been unfortunate in their efforts to provide a Magazine for their denomination. On January 31, 1810, the first number of the *Christian Selector* had been issued by Stephen Young of Paisley, who acted as its printer, publisher and editor. When twelve monthly numbers had been sent out, publication was suspended. It was resumed on Wednesday, January 27, 1813, but only lasted for another twelve months—inadequate encouragement being given as the cause of the stoppage. The Reformed Presbyterians were discouraged by their experience, and no attempt was made for twenty years again to enter the field of journalism. In May, 1832, an overture was presented to the Synod praying for "the establishment of a periodical under the patronage of, and conducted by one of, the members of the Court." The Synod responded by declaring that "a periodical of the kind" was a "desideratum," but refused to sanction the proposal officially. They, however, appointed a committee, consisting of Revs. P. Macindoe, Thomas Neilson, and James Brown, and Thomas Nelson, the publisher, to make preliminary arrangements. The result was that the *Advocate* was started by the Editor "on his own responsibility."

The Editor was the Rev. Peter Macindoe, D.D., at that time of Chirnside, and afterwards of Kilmarnock. He was the author of several polemical pamphlets, and was the chief, if not almost the only, writer to the periodical. In his opening address he said that the title sufficiently indicated the scope of the journal. He was catholic enough to wish success to the *Christian Instructor*, and rejoiced that the *Presbyterian Review* was showing signs of life. He, however, justified his own appearance thus:—

"There are many persons in different churches who cannot afford, from their scanty incomes, the sums requisite to purchase their publications, and who in consequence of this are compelled either to leave their minds unfurnished with the useful instruction received by others in easier circumstances, or to read those *cheap* periodicals in which the momentous truths of religion are anxiously excluded."

The main contents of the *Advocate* were "miscellaneous articles, reviews of new publications and interesting intelligence." Its career, however, was short: only twelve numbers being published. Its place was taken by the *Scottish Presbyterian*, which began its publication from Glasgow in 1835. Twenty

years later the *Presbyterian* changed its name to the *Reformed Presbyterian Magazine*. The *Advocate* is not included in Mr. Scott's list.

1835. *The Edinburgh Journal of Natural History and of the Physical Sciences* (*S. N. & Q.*, VI., 180). No. 1, Saturday, October 24, 1835. 4 pp., folio, fortnightly. Edinburgh: Published for the proprietors at their office, 16 Hanover Street. Printed by the Edinburgh Printing Company, 12 South St. David Street. At the beginning of 1836 the date of publication was somewhat erratic: the numbers appearing on January 30, February 13, March 13, April 2, and thereafter once a month. In June, 1837, the office of publication was changed to 13 Hill Street. Vol. II. began February, 1839, and the last number was issued May, 1840. No notice of the suspension of publication was given, but the leading article of the concluding number was appropriately on "The Extinction of Human Races."

The *Journal* was conducted by Wm. MacGillivray, M.A., "assisted by several scientific and literary men." It consisted of two parts—the periodical proper, and a supplement made up of the serial appearance of a new translation of Baron Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom." The first was described as having "the lighter character of a popular periodical." It contained extracts from the contemporary press, elementary papers in Natural History, Geology, &c.; notices of the meetings of learned societies, reviews of books; and recorded "the demise of all who have been skilled in the Physical Sciences." The "Address to the public" stated that—

"This part of the work will be written in a style as simple as the subject will admit, avoiding, on all occasions deep and abstruse reasoning: yet at the same time, being intelligible and instructive to all classes of readers."

Each number was accompanied with a coloured plate—which, as an example of engraving and colouring, was highly creditable. Woodcuts also appeared in the text. The satisfaction of the projectors of the *Journal* was evident all through the "address." They declare—

"In regard to economy this work is unrivalled. The quantity of matter in each number is equal to SIXTY-FIVE ordinary *foolscap octavo* pages: so that a quantity of letter press, equal to a volume of the *Waverley Novels*, will be had for ONE SHILLING";

and they add—

"To ensure regularity in the publication of the work, a large portion of the illustrations are already completed. Arrangements have been made at New York, Hamburg, Paris, Brussels, and various parts of the continent, to render them available to foreigners, as well as to our own countrymen"

—which was great enterprise for the time. The whole of the *Journal*—the periodical itself, Cuvier's work, and the illustrations—make a bulky folio volume of nearly 1000 pages.

1836. *Scottish Christian Herald* (*S. N. & Q.*, VI., 181). The *Herald* died December 25, 1841. The Editor was the Rev. James Gardner, M.D.

1836. *The Church Review and Scottish Ecclesiastical Magazine* (*S. N. & Q.*, VI., 181). Edinburgh: published by Fraser & Co., 54 North Bridge, and printed by Andrew Shortrede, Thistle Lane. No. 1, April, 1836. 64 pp., 8vo. "The nature and design of this work" were set forth in an opening article of six pages. It declared hostility to voluntarism, whose adherents had "gone forth against our Zion as if it was the cause of God to overthrow her bulwarks," and placed itself on the side of those who supported patronage in the Church. In one of its subsequent numbers it noted that in one instance "the people, out of a dozen or two of candidates, selected the most popular, and (as we may presume) the most ignorant—a very miracle of ignorance indeed—a person of infinite stolidity; and in theologic and literary attainment, as the lady phrased it, quite 'below zebro.'" The conductors

"will studiously avoid the insertion of useless, feeble or violent papers, seeking to promote truth, and desirous to be guided by it"—

which resolution, from its grammatical construction, might be held to condemn the promoters. The articles were mainly on some of the phases of ecclesiastical polity. Books, sermons, &c., were noticed, and a few pages of ecclesiastical intelligence appeared in each issue. The number for June, 1837, was entirely taken up with an account of the proceedings of the Assembly of that year—probably a unique circumstance in journalism of this type. It extends to 184 close printed pages. The last number I have seen is that for March, 1838: was this the last? The *Review* by that time was certainly showing signs of decay.

1838. *The Home and Foreign Missionary Record* for the Church of Scotland (*S. N. & Q.*, VII., 35). No. 1, Vol. I., May, 1838: Issued by authority of the Committees of the General Assembly on Education, Foreign Missions, Church Extension and Colonial Churches. Royal 8vo., 16 pp., price 2d. Edinburgh: published and printed by John Johnstone, 2 Hunter Square. It will be seen that Mr. Scott's date of commencement of this journal is incorrect.

The *Record* dealt with the transactions and fields of interest of the four Committees mentioned. It recorded subscriptions and collections on their behalf, and gave news connected with them.

"In limiting our notices to the affairs of our own church in its missionary and educational schemes, we consider ourselves simply as giving an account of our stewardship to our own people."

The *Record* was not a success at the beginning of its career. It circulated "at a rate so low as to subject [the Committees] to pecuniary loss." An effort was accordingly made to improve the publication. In July, 1839, a year after the start, a new series was commenced. The size was increased to large 4to., three columns to the page, 14 pp. to the number. The charge was also increased to 3d. The committees were not very hopeful of the success

even of the enlargement—they declared that "they do not expect any direct mercantile profit from this new form of the work." The title ran: *The Home and Foreign Missionary Record*: by authority of the Committees of the General Assembly.

"In commencing this new series of the *Record*, it may be stated in behalf of the General Assembly's Committees that they continue to be deeply sensible of the importance of such an organ of communication between them and the Christian public as this journal furnishes."

To the four Committees was added another—the Jews.

"The two parts of the journal, that which treats of the schemes of the Church of Scotland, and that which embraces the whole field of Missions, will be kept distinct, and it will be borne in mind that the first of these is the main and principal object for which the journal is established."

The early numbers of Vol. I., second series, contained the well-known letters of Robert Murray McCheyne and Dr. Andrew Bonar, while on their missionary tour to Palestine, &c.

The bound volume of the first series was sold at 4/-. The first thirty monthly numbers (420 pp.) made up Vol. I. of the enlarged series. On page 12 (Vol. I., 2nd Ser.), the following very interesting fact is recorded:—

"The King of Prussia has given orders that all periodicals on the subject of evangelical missions among the heathens shall for the future be exempted from postage all over the Kingdom."

The ministers of the Church received copies of the *Record* gratis. In 1859 the proprietors were Paton and Ritchie.

W. J. COUPER.

United Free Church Manse,
Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

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A RELIC OF THE HOLY BLOOD.—The 750th anniversary of the Bruges relic, known as the "Saint-Sang," or Holy Blood, said to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, took place there in May last. In 1149 it was given by Baldwin III., King of Jerusalem, to his brother-in-law, the Count of Alsace, who brought it from the Holy Land and placed it at Bruges in 1150. The Holy Blood is preserved in a crystal reliquary, shaped like a cylinder, both ends of which are ornamented with crowns. The chest in which it is kept is an example of goldsmith's work of the year 1617, and is ornamented with precious stones. It is in this receptacle that the relic is borne through the streets of the city during the first two Sundays of May. J. F. S. G.

GOETHE AND SCOTLAND.

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 83.)

DOUBTLESS it was for Goethe, as well as for himself, that Zelter instructed his son to pay particular attention to Highland scenes and dances when travelling in Scotland. Zelter as a musician and composer, and Goethe as poet and artist, could both appreciate the weird beauty of our folk-poetry and the simple but natural melodies to which this poetry is often wedded. In this matter the educated Scotsman of to-day, who is apt to despise his national literature and national music, might learn something. Such intelligent appreciation would have delighted the late Professor Blackie, although we are not aware that he ever referred to it. A part of Zelter's letter is worth quoting. "Felix is in Scotland," he says, "and has already written down to us here from the Highlands. I have commissioned him to make a more accurate study of the national songs and dances, on the spot, than did those travelling amateurs, and uninstructed copyists, from whom we have hitherto derived our knowledge. The dear rascal has the luck of finding and making friends everywhere. He has seen Sir Walter Scott too."

It was in answer to Goethe's enquiry as to whence comes the universal tendency towards minor tones, especially observable in the songs of Northern nations, that Zelter replied that it depended as much upon climate as upon character, giving as a particular illustration the song and dance music of Scotland, which he characterizes as so beautiful and so truly national. Shepherd-folk and mountaineers, he says, seem to take their scales from their bugle horns, for they know no other instrument, so their songs and dances are either major or minor, as the horn gives it out. Such a dance is the Scotch hornpipe. Whatever we may think of Zelter's explanation, it shews that Scotch music was not unknown in the Goethe circle, and that he "who trained Felix Mendelssohn to an enduring love of Sebastian Bach," could appreciate the beauty of our Highland airs.

While we are referring to Zelter's views of Scotch music, we may quote his amusing description of a new opera based on Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*. Zelter is writing to Goethe from Berlin, and says: "On the other hand the people of Königstadt have arranged for themselves another new opera by Rossini, *La Donna del Lago*, and very nicely; it is pretty sure to last. Douglas, a Scottish knight,

has promised his beautiful daughter to one Roderick; James V., King of Scotland, is also bent on having her, but she, come life or death, is bent on having Malcolm Grame. That might happen anywhere, and the text is the most marvellous composition of everlastingly repeated, worn-out, Italian operatic tags; yet the whole thing is as manageable and practicable as a good-tempered girl. So there you have the Opera!"

He criticises the opera more minutely, and then adds: "The scene is, as I said before, in Scotland, and now and then I really fancied myself transported from the King's Bridge in Berlin to a solemn region, although the composer has not even been at the pains to look up so much as a single national Scotch song."

We have now to point out two further links that bound Goethe more closely to Scotland up till the day of his death. The one is Thomas Carlyle, and the other Sir Walter Scott. We shall mention Carlyle's connection with Goethe first.

The influence which Goethe, as a teacher and poet, has exercised on English thought has been far-reaching and deep. Nor can it be denied that this influence was owing, in the first instance, to the efforts made by his Scotch admirer, Thomas Carlyle. That that influence has been sustained and intensified by Goethe's marvellous genius shews how clear and accurate was Carlyle's insight. It is not too much to say that Carlyle discovered Goethe for the English people. So full was he of his discovery that he seized every opportunity of shewing forth the greatness of his hero and getting others to join him in his hero worship. His friends became rather tired of his "German divinities," and Jeffrey and others shied clear of him for a time, but the spell of Goethe, cultured, refined Goethe, was upon this rough, bitter-speaking, intensely aggressive son of Ecclefechan, and that spell is not easily broken. Carlyle and Goethe stood towards each other in the relation of student and master, and the student sat at the master's feet with marvellous docility. Nor was he slow to confess his obligations to the teacher.

"Four years ago," wrote Carlyle in 1824, "when I read your *Faust* among the mountains of my native Scotland, I could not but fancy I might one day see you, and pour out before you, as before a Father, the woes and wanderings of a heart whose mysteries you seemed so thoroughly to comprehend, and could so beautifully represent. The hope of meeting you is still among my dreams. Many saints have been expunged from my literary Calendar since I first knew you; but your name still stands there

in characters more bright than ever." And again, three years later, he returns to the same theme and renews his acknowledgment of indebtedness to his German master in equally generous language: "If I have been delivered from darkness into any measure of light, if I know ought of myself and my duties and destination, it is to the study of your writings, more than to any other circumstance, that I owe this; it is you, more than any other man, that I should always thank and reverence with the feeling of a disciple to his master, nay, of a son to his spiritual Father. This is no idle compliment, but a heart-felt truth; and humble as it is I feel that the knowledge of such truths must be more pleasing to you than all other glory."

As the years flew by the prospect of seeing his "spiritual Father" became more distant, yet it was always a fondly cherished hope. We find Carlyle thus expressing himself in 1824: "Will Otilie von Goethe (the poet's daughter) accept the friendly and respectful compliments of Jane Welsh Carlyle, who hopes one day to know her better? For it is among our settled wishes, I might almost say projects, sometime to see Germany, and its Art and Artists, and the man who, more than any other, has made it dear and honourable to us. We even paint out to ourselves the too hollow day-dreams of spending next winter, or if this Election prosper, the summer which will follow it, in Weimar! Alas, that space cannot be contracted nor Time lengthened out, and so many must not meet whose meeting could have been desired! Meanwhile, we will continue hoping; and pray that, seen or unseen, all good may ever abide with you!"

These fondly cherished hopes were never realized; Carlyle and Goethe never met face to face. It is doubtful, however, if a personal acquaintance would have increased their admiration for each other. It is more likely that it would have interrupted a friendship that remained unbroken till the death of Goethe. We have the less cause, therefore, to regret Carlyle's inability to visit Germany. We are the richer in possessing the Goethe-Carlyle correspondence, with its pleasant interchange of thought and of graceful compliment, in which, we may be sure, no particle of flattery was allowed to enter. In admiration for the sage of Weimar, Carlyle's wife was hardly less enthusiastic, and prized the gifts that were sent her from time to time, such as the little steel brooch, which she vowed was never to be worn "except when a man of genius was present."

It was a red-letter day in Carlyle's life when he received his first communication from Wei-

mar. It came to cheer and encourage him at a time when his own countrymen could see nothing in his writings to admire, and when the future was very dark. "It was," he says, "almost like a message from Fairy Land; I could scarcely think that *this was* the real hand and signature of that mysterious personage, whose name had floated through my fancy like a sort of spell since boyhood; whose thoughts had come to me in maturer years with almost the impressiveness of revelations."

Carlyle had sent him his translation of *Wilhelm Meister*, and Goethe, in this kind letter, accompanied by a gift of a new volume of his poems, hinted that he might yet hear much of Carlyle. The acquaintance thus formed ripened into friendship into which no jarring element ever intruded.

Carlyle found in Goethe a teacher who understood him and who could help him, one of the few, perhaps the only one, to whom his proud spirit could bow and hail as "Master." When Carlyle began to study the poet's works, the latter was an old man with his spiritual battles over, while Carlyle was still young and bracing himself for the conflict with the victory afar off. Goethe had passed his seventy-second year, while Carlyle was a youth of twenty-six, but they had an intercommunion of eleven years before them. There was a singular mental affinity between the two, far apart as they stood in age, and each was glad to find in the other a response to his own thoughts. "You are kind enough," writes Carlyle, "to enquire about my bygone life. With what readiness could I speak to you of it, how often have I longed to pour out the whole history before you! As it is, your works have been a mirror to me; unasked and un hoped for, your wisdom has counselled me; and so peace of soul has visited me from afar. For I was once an Unbeliever, not in Religion only, but in all the mercy and beauty of which it is the symbol; storm-tossed in my own imaginations; a man divided from men; exasperated, wretched, driven almost to despair; so that Faust's wild *curse* seemed the only fit greeting for human life; and his passionate *Fluch vor allen der Geduld!* was spoken from my very inmost heart. But now, thank Heaven, all this is altered: without change of external circumstances, solely by the new light that rose upon me, I attained to new thoughts, and a composure which I should once have considered as impossible. And now, under happier omens, though the bodily health which I lost in these struggles has never been and may never be restored to me, I look forward with cheerfulness to a life spent in Literature, with such fortune

and such strength as may be granted me ; hoping little and fearing little from the world ; having learned that what I once called Happiness is not only not to be attained on Earth, but not even to be desired. No wonder I should love the wise and worthy men by whose instructions so blessed a result has been brought about. For these men, too, there can be no reward like that consciousness that in distant countries and times the hearts of their fellow men will yearn towards them with gratitude and veneration, and those that are wandering in darkness turn towards them as to loadstars guiding into a secure home. I shall . . . always acknowledge you as my Teacher and Benefactor. May all good be long continued to you, for your own sake and that of Mankind !”

(To be continued.)

A GORDON WHO WAS IMPRISONED FOR THIRTY YEARS IN THE BASTILLE.—In his collection of *Voyages and Travels*, Pinkerton, in reprinting Young's "Travels in France," relates a story in reference to the "profligacy" of the French government in the matter of arbitrary imprisonments in the Bastille. The 2nd Earl of Albemarle—

When ambassador in France, about the year 1753, . . . calling one day on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was introduced for a few minutes into his cabinet, while he finished a short conversation in the apartment in which he usually received those who conferred with him. As his lordship walked backward and forward in a very small room (a French cabinet is never a large one), he could not help seeing a paper lying on the table, written in a large legible hand, and containing a list of the prisoners in the Bastille, in which the first name was Gordon. When the Minister entered Lord Albemarle apologised for his involuntary remarking the paper: the other replied that it was not of the least consequence, for they made no secret of the names. Lord Albemarle then said that he had seen the name of Gordon first in the list, and he begged to know, as in all probability this man was a British subject, on account of what he had been put in the Bastille. The Minister told him that he knew nothing of the matter, but would make proper inquiries. The next time he saw Lord Albemarle he informed him that, on inquiring into the case of Gordon, he could find no person who could give the least information ; on which he had had Gordon interrogated, who solemnly affirmed that he had not the slightest knowledge, or even suspicion, of the cause of his imprisonment, but that he had been confined thirty years. "However," added the Minister, "I ordered him to be immediately released, and he is now at large."

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY IN ROTTENROW, GLASGOW.

SOME time ago a paragraph appeared in the *Citizen* that a lintel stone bearing the inscription "Domus Edilston" was still to be seen in the rear wall of the Cross Keys Inn, at the corner of Rottenrow and Weaver Street, which had been taken from the pre-Reformation manse at Eddleston, a Peebles-shire prebend of Glasgow. The Incorporation of Weavers, who had acquired the manse from Cornelius Crawford, of Jordanhill, were obliged to take it down to open up the south end of Weaver Street, when that thoroughfare was first made, in 1795, and they built its stones and woodwork into their Cross Keys property, then in process of erection. Mr. Robert Reid ("Senex") described the manse in "Glasgow, Past and Present," as "an old-fashioned two-storey house." He had often seen it as a grammar schoolboy, about 1782.

As Mr. Robert Renwick, Depute Town-Clerk, wished to include this information about the lintel stone in the last volume of "Glasgow Protocols," now in the press, he recently inspected that 15th century relic. On the same wall, near the "Domus Edilston" lintel, he noticed what appeared to be an armorial stone, thickly covered with whitewash. Mr. C. J. Maclean, writer, as clerk to the Weavers' Incorporation, had this cleaned, with the following result :—"At the top of the stone there appears to be 'Justicia nostra I. H. S.,' beneath are the three escutcheons of the Hays, and the initials 'A. H.,' and 'Anno, 1573.'" The "three escutcheons gules" appear on the armorial bearings of the Marquess of Tweeddale, the recognised head of the Hay family.

Andrew Hay, who acquired the Glasgow manse of Eddleston from his brother, George Hay, rector of that prebend at the Reformation, had been prebendary of Renfrew before that event, but, having embraced the new doctrines, he became a prominent Presbyterian, and was for many years Principal of Glasgow University, during which time the old manse was his residence. The Cross Keys, Rottenrow, or Edleston manse, re-built, has always been a well-cared-for property of the Weavers, and in more primitive times the head officials of that craft assembled there on rent-days. After a modest lunch of potatoes and herrings, in the large parlour of the inn, they received payments from their Rottenrow and Weaver Street renters, and made arrangements with tradesmen. The antique drinking-glasses used on those occasions are still preserved.

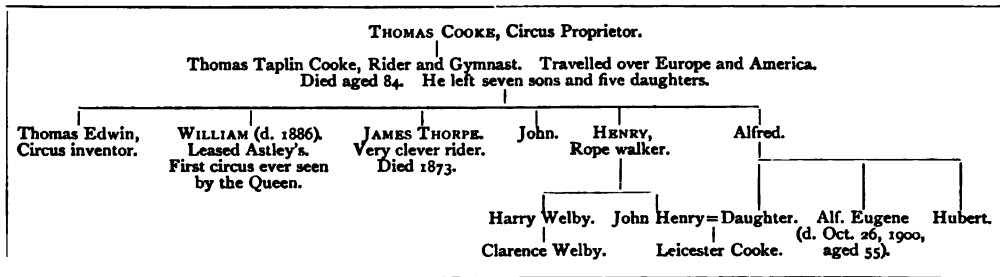
THE CIRCUS IN SCOTLAND.
THE COOKES AND ORD.

IF Thomas Ord had lived a little earlier there is no doubt that his achievements as an equestrian would have been handed down to posterity as the result of witchcraft or demoniac skill. As it is, his career has become a sort of saga. I have heard him spoken of with bated breath by old men who were not particularly credulous on other points, and in childhood he was pictured to me as flying round a ring in blind drift at Tarland, whither all the box-carts from the neighbouring parishes assembled to see the wonder-worker. Even an English showman, whom I met the other day, spoke in terms of the highest praise of "Hord," whose reputation is still cherished by showmen, if only in hearsay.

Ord was the son of the Rev. Selby Ord, M.A., minister of Longformacus, in Berwickshire, where he was born about 1783. Mr. George Roy, London, apparently an alumnus of Aber-

deen University, writing to the *Era* (July 8, 1899), gives some details about Ord, whom he calls John. Ord's daughter, Mrs. Pinder, followed up the article by an angry letter, pointing out several blunders which made one discount of its value. Mr. Roy described Ord as being exceedingly like Sir Henry Irving. "He was erect, clean shaven, and almost 6 feet high." He always went to church with his troupe.

The history of the circus in the north of Scotland has yet to be written. Fourteen years ago I made an attempt to supply the deficiency with an article (in *Bon-Accord*, July 7, 1887) describing the Cooke family, and I drew up a descent for Mr. J. H. Cooke, based on information from his father. The Cookes were travelling with a circus in Scotland in 1784, and I think it probable that Burns visited the circus then. He certainly knew their first violin, Peter McNab, who wrote the airs, "The Braes of Invermay" and "Roslin Castle." The Cooke descent, roughly, is as follows :—



The present generation are too well known to need particularising. Suffice to say that the family was represented at the show, "Savage South Africa," at Earl's Court, in 1899, by Mr. Harry Welby Cooke's son, Clarence, and his sister, who had travelled in Mr. Frank Fillis's circus in South Africa. Fourteen years ago I went through a remarkable collection of show posters, in the possession of the late Mr. A. D. Morrice, advocate, Aberdeen (I wonder what has become of them), and transcribed the more important references bearing on the Cookes and Ord.

The first reference to Cooke's circus in Aberdeen which I have come across is under date Nov. 14, 1808, when Cooke was running the Olympic Circus in Virginia Street. The artistes included Master Taylor (who rode upon his head at full speed, and pulled himself up by the teeth to the height of 12 feet; Master Cooke, "the Equestrian Hero or Star of the North;" Mr. William Cooke, Clown; Mrs. Southby,

slack-wire artiste from Astley's). "The Circus will be kept comfortably warm with two large stoves."

Ord appeared for the first time in Aberdeen, as far as I know, on Oct. 23, 1817, in a circus in which the chief people were the Bathursts, the Powells, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Gunn (rope walker), and Mr. Jinkson as clown. Ord appeared in an act called the "Metamorphose of the Sack, or the Clown Deceived," in which he appeared as a woman on horseback. The boxes cost 2s. and the pit 1s., and the performance began at seven o'clock in the evening.

Among the other circuses in Aberdeen of which I have note are the following :—

1818, January 6.—The Olympic Circus was again opened by the Cookes, when Ord, the Powells, Jinkson, Mrs. Reid, Bathurst, and Sutton appeared. Ord is described as "standing alone as the first in his profession in the three kingdoms." Besides being an equestrian, he performed on the slack rope and did an Indian war dance. "The nobility are

respectfully informed that the boxes are divided and altered down to the front of the pit with two stairs, where constant fires are kept, to render the circus warm and comfortable."

1823, February.—The Royal Amphitheatre was opened in Union Street, a melodrama from the Adelphi being performed, called "The Bandit of the Blind Mine, or the Mysterious Assassination." The artistes included Signora Nina Ferzi, a member of a well-known tight-rope family. Ord appeared in this circus. The clown's name was Ansell. Signora Nina Ferzi performed on the slack rope. Mrs. Brown was one of the riders, and "particularly exerted herself on the Single Horse." In March there was given for the first time "the original far-famed Classic, Comic, Operatic, Didactic, Moralistic, Aristophanic, Localic, Analytic, Terphiscorsic [*sic*], Panoramic, Camera Obscuraic, Extravaganic Burletta of Fun, Freke [*sic*] and Fashion, called "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London," replete with prime chaunts, characters up and down, Flats and Sharps [etc.], founded on Pierce Egan's well-known work." The circus closed March 25.

1825, December 24.—The Grand New Olympic Circus was opened in Frederick Street, by John Clarke, who declared that he had a stud of Arabian, Hanoverian, Andalusian, American, French, English, Irish and Scotch horses. He also had a wonderful piebald Buenos Ayres ass, who could lie down, sit up, and pretend to be dead. The corde volante was manipulated by Signor Decastro. A trained horse called Napoleon danced (like his prototype eight years previously) to the "Campbells are Coming." The Powells appeared in this show. Scott was the clown, and lodged at Mrs. Dow's, 24 North Street. Ord was a member of the company, which included an Indian who rode on a bare-backed horse. There was also a trick dog, Lion, who did wonderful things with cards, and jumped through a fire-balloon. Cooke's Royal Repository was in Wales Street in 1830.

In October, 1830, occurs the first mention of Andrew Ducrow, who opened with the biggest circus ever seen in the town, the arena being 138 feet. Ducrow's father, Peter, came from Bruges, and is sketched in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Andrew Ducrow suffered severely in 1841, when Astley's was burned, and yet, notwithstanding his losses, he left £60,000 at his death, in 1842 (he is buried in Kensal Green Cemetery). He invented the "Poses Plastiques" (he had started life as a pantomimist), and appeared first in London in 1824. On this visit he brought his brother John, the clown. His wife, Miss Griffith, who died in 1836, and his daughter performed on horses, and the company included Miss Woolford, equestrienne, whom he afterwards married, in 1838. The most expensive part of the circus was 4s.

1835, February.—Thomas Cooke re-opened his circus, and his family appeared in great force. G. Cooke is described as the "elfin voltigerer on his petite charger." W. Cooke leaped over 12

horses, and could support a horse from the slack rope and vault through a balloon 20 feet high. James Cooke appeared in a grand "Equestrian Monopolylogue." Mr. H. Cooke rode a horse as the Spanish Don. Mr. A. Cooke was an equestrian. Mrs. Cooke appeared as "Britannia." He had 30 horses, including 2 Burmese ponies 27 inches high. The Woolford family also appeared with Cooke. This circus seems to have been in Union Place, where Cooke opened on Boxing Night, 1835, when some of his grandchildren appeared. The ring was 180 feet in diameter—the biggest yet seen in Aberdeen. Master Alfred Cooke appeared as the "Merry Swiss Boy." Miss M. A. Cooke (aged three, a daughter of Mr. W. Cooke), and Miss E. Cooke, Miss W. Cooke (aged four), appeared in the programme. James Cooke appeared as "Sir John Falstaff." Henry Cooke, the father of Mr. J. H. Cooke, appeared in a tight-rope scene. He did not re-visit Aberdeen for half a century afterwards. In February, 1836, Thomas Cooke hoped that "it might not be deemed impertinent to advert to his management, which has not been conducted upon the hazardous plan of a mere speculation, £1000 having been already actually disbursed, and £200 is constantly paid in salaries, &c., every Saturday morning, in order that no individual may contract a pecuniary obligation to which he can plead incapacity to meet. Further, every journey is defrayed entirely by Mr. Cooke, and all salaries and stipends are paid on Preaching Weeks, and every description of Vacation, in order that the greatest respectability and the highest grade of integrity may guide the conduct of every artiste or every servant connected with the circus establishment." The season closed on Feb. 24, 1836.

1838.—Ducrow closed a season on March 16. He had 50 horses, and used a real fox in his great hunt scene. On March 19 the company sailed for London on "the three fine steamers of the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company.

1842, April.—Cooke again opened in Union Street, when he introduced Signor Germani, an Italian horseman, who appeared as "Mazeppa."

I do not know when Ord hived off to a show of his own, but he travelled to places too small for the operations of the Cookes or Ducrow. After many vicissitudes, he chose Biggar as his headquarters. He built the house at the head of Station Road, now the property of the Moat Park Church, and owned the field adjoining. To this house he returned from time to time from his tours through Scotland. Thither he was carried in a dying condition from Ayr, in Dec., 1859, and here he died on the 27th of that month. He was buried in Biggar Churchyard, and over his grave was erected a brick vault. This was swept away in 1875, when the churchyard was extended at that point. Mrs. Pinder, his daughter, erected the very finest monument

in the cemetery (it cost £100) over her father and her husband's graves. On one side of the massive square marble stone runs the inscription :—

"In loving memory of my dear husband, Edward Pinder, who died at Woodside, Aberdeen, Dec. 2nd, 1892, aged 54 years."

"Gone, but not forgotten."

On the second side is :—

"Also in memory of my dear father, Thomas Ord, Equestrian, who died at Biggar, Dec. 27th, 1859, aged 75 years, and of his dear wife, Clara Jane, who died Oct. 27th, 1843, aged 32 years."

After Ord's death his little estate was sold to a Mr. Neilson.

Ord left two daughters. One married Robert Shand, one of her father's men. She and her husband still live in a tiny cottage of their own, which is built on a corner of the property that was once her father's, and they have a large grown-up family. The other daughter married Edward Pinder, a circus rider. He and she carried on her father's circus. He died at Woodside, Aberdeen, on December 2, 1892 (aged 54), a few months before the appearance of his circus before the Queen. His body was taken in his living carriage, followed by his family and the entire show, consisting of 9 waggons and 30 horses and ponies. They travelled by road to Stirling, and then the body was conveyed to Biggar to be interred. His widow and his four sons have carried on the circus since. Last year the Queen had it, by special request, at Balmoral, and sat looking on for two hours. Some particulars of Ord's career are to be found in *Biggar and the House of Fleming* (pp. 157-159).

I believe I am well within the mark in saying that in whatever part of the world there is a circus there is also a Cooke, or at least an artist trained by them. Mr. Frank Fillis, for instance, is one of their old riders. The Cookes are the aristocrats of the ring, and every showman speaks of them to this day with vast respect.

J. M. BULLOCH.

BISHOP ELPHINSTONE'S TOMB IN KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

IN our March number we mentioned a restoration of Bishop Elphinstone's tomb in King's College Chapel as a memorial to the late Sir William Geddes that would have been peculiarly grateful to himself; and at the public meeting recently held to inaugurate the movement for

such a memorial, the Marquis of Huntly spoke with approval of the suggestion. In this connection it may be of interest to put on record the references to the tomb that exist in contemporary, or nearly contemporary, documents.

The tomb appears to have been erected, or at least begun, by Elphinstone's successor, Gavin Dunbar, who died in 1531. In the *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis*, printed by the Spalding Club in 1845, vol. ii., p. 188, is included an Inventory of the "Vasa ennea per dictum Gavinum et suos executores empta," inter alia "Item per eosdem [executores] ymago dicti domini episcopi ex ere fuso cum epitaphio eiusdem sculptis cum duobus angelis."

In 1542 a visitation of King's College was made by the then Rector of the University, Mr. James Strathachin, of Belhelvie, and his four assessors, Alexander Galloway from Kin-kell, Alexander Spittail from Clat, James Wawin of Owin, and John Elphinstone of Invernochty, canons of Aberdeen. The Inventory of property prepared by this visitation is given in pp. 560-577 of the Spalding Club's *Fasti Aberdonenses*, printed in 1854. It includes the following entry :—

"Sepulchrum domini Fundatoris, in cuius superiore parte imago ipsius in pontificalibus, cum duobus angelis portantibus duo candelabra ad caput, et duobus mercenariis epitaphium in ere insculptum ad pedes portantibus; inferius ex australi parte, tres virtutes theologice [Faith, Hope, Love] et Contemplatio; in boreali, quatuor virtutes cardinales [Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, Temperance] suis signis distincte; in orientali et occidentali partibus, domini Fundatoris insignia ab angelis lata."

In James Gordon of Rothiemay's *Abredoniae Utriusque Descriptio* (circa 1661) still preserved in MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, we read—"In templo Willhelmi Elphinstoni monumentum cyprium e lapide Lydio insignem ostentat, statua atque tredecim signa aenea inaurata circumstantia, olim direpta divendit-ae."

The English rendering, printed by the Spalding Club in 1842, flagrantly misrepresents the meaning of the Latin writer. "Tredecim" for "duodecim" is a slip probably due to the existence of a statue of Contemplation in addition to those of the Virtues, and of the four angel supporters.

OLD ESTATE RENTAL.

HAVING lately come across an old rental of an Aberdeenshire estate, much tattered and torn, and some of the leaves—the book is stitched, not bound—nibbled at the corners as if by mice, I have thought it might interest the readers of *S. N. & Q.* somewhat to see how lairds, commissioners, or factors, upwards of 180 years ago, kept their rental accounts. Subjoined are the charge entries of five farms.

1721.	Robert J. Leith for the oyl plough of —.	Money rent	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	00	0
	Sixteen bolls Meal at 5 lb.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	00	0
	A Wedder and a Lamb	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	00	0
	A stone of Butter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	06	8
	A duzon of Hens and a duzon of Chickens	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	00	0
									140	06	8
1721.	John Mill in —hill.	Money rent	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	06	8
	Twenty-two bolls Meal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	00	0
	Two Wedders and two Lambs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	00	0
	A duzon of Hens and a duzon of Capons	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	06	8
	A stone of Butter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	00	0
	A led of Pets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
									54	13	4
1729.	George Rae in —.				Hens.	Capons.	Swine.				
	For the Bannock	.	.	.	1 dz.	1 dz.	1	.			
	For the Crop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	00	0
					Conversion.				16	00	0
					Poultry				5	00	0
					Mill Swine				6	13	4
1729.	Alexander Gill in Mains of —.	Meal.	L. Peets.	Hens.	Capons.	St. Butter.	St. Cheese.				
	For the Mains—Crop	32	"	"	"	"	"		133	6	8
	For the Nether—Crop	10	"	"	"	"	"		59	3	4
	More for the Parks at Marts.	—	—	—	—	—	—		76	"	"
	More	—	1	18	6	1	1				
					Conversion.				268	10	0
					Butter and Cheese				4	16	8
					Poultry				5	"	"
					Peets				4	"	"
1729.	George Alexander in — Milne.	Money rent	.	.	.	.	.		33	6	8
					Hens.	Capons.	Wedder and Lamb.	Meal.			
					6	6	1 1	8 B.			
					Conversion.						
					Poultry				2	10	
					Sheep				3	6	8

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF JAMES GIBBS.—The Parish Church of the parish of St. Marylebone, London, which has just celebrated the 500th anniversary of its foundation, is the burial-place of the famous (Aberdeen) architect, James Gibbs, who designed the Radcliffe Library and the New Quadrangle of All Souls College, Oxford, the new building at King's College, Cambridge, the Senate-house at Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle's monument in Westminster Abbey, the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and other well-known buildings. He left £100 to the enlarging of the church, and is

commemorated by an unpretending monument, on which the fact is stated. Charles and Samuel Wesley, as well as Hoyle, the author of the "Treatise on Whist," lie buried within its precincts, and Lord Byron and probably "little Dombey" were baptized there. Among the older monuments is one of interest to Sir Edmund Dorice of Broughton, Cupbearer to Queen Anne of Denmark and Henrietta Maria of France, who died in 1644, and another to Dame Frances Howland (1668), wife of Sir Matthew Howland of Streatham, whose property descended to the Dukes of Bedford.

LADY KATHERINE GORDON, THE WIFE OF PERKIN WARBECK. — A comic opera, written round Perkin Warbeck, and entitled *The Gay Pretenders*, was produced at the Globe Theatre, London, on Nov. 10. It was written by Mr. George Grossmith, junior, and composed by Mr. Claud Nugent and Mr. Walter Rubens, and played by:—

Henry VII. (King of England).....	Mr. RICHARD TEMPLE.
Prince Harry (his son)...	Mr. GEO. GROSSMITH, Jun.
Earl of Oxford.....	Mr. FRANK WYATT.
Perkin Warbeck.....	Mr. JOHN COATES.
The Herald.....	Mr. FRITZ RIMMA.
Sir Privy Purse.....	Mr. CECIL RAMSEY.
Lord Truax.....	Mr. W. H. PALMER.
Master of Ayr... { of the	Mr. C. PICKFORD.
{ C't of	Mr. H. GEORGE.
{ W'dsr }	Mr. R. AUBERIES.
First Falconer.....	Mr. GEO. GROSSMITH.
Lambert Simnel.....	Miss JEANNE DOUSTE.
Lady Katherine Gordon	Miss AGNES DELAPORTE.
Duchess of Burgundy....	
La Comtesse de Beaune-	
Fleury.....	Miss ETHEL CLINTON.
Mary, the Lady Joliffe...	Miss ADELAIDE ASTOR.
Hon. Sylvia Hollingworth	Miss DAISY DENVIL.
Mistress Clarissa Wilbra-	
ham.....	Miss BERTIE FARRAR.
Venus.....	Miss MAY JOYCE.
Juno.....	Miss RITCHIE.
PallasAthene { In the	Miss BURRAGE.
{ Tableaux }	Miss DON KERSLEY.
{ Vivants }	Miss MARION PIERREPONT
Columbia.....	Miss WESTERN.
Serving Maids.....	Miss LETTY LIND.
Clotilde.....	

Act I.—The Hall at Henningham, Seat of the Earl of Oxford.

Act II.—A Country Fair. Scene 2.—The Battlefield near Beaulieu.

ADMIRAL THOMAS GORDON, GOVERNOR OF CRONSTADT.—Mr. A. M. Munro sends the record from the Register of Burgesses of Aberdeen, showing that Admiral Gordon was admitted on June 30, 1736:—

“Omnibus et singulis ad quorum notitiam presentes litere perveneient. Salutem Hugo Hyde Park Armiger Consul inclyte civitatis Abredonensis in biseali parte magnus Britannis, Scotia vocata, &c., &c. Nos Reputantes illustrissimum virum Dominum Thomam Gordon equitem prefectum classis serenissime Muscovie Imperatricis in Regno hocce nostro Scocie clavis natalibus notabilem ut pote qui originem Duxit, ab antiqua Gordoniorum gente, cujus hodie Princeps potentissimus ejusdem nominis Dux est a teneris etiam annis civem fuisse dignissimum hujus civitatis Abredonie atque eundem virum fortem quando apud Britannos, res Mari gessit Urbis hujus commercium ac naves, contra predones et hostes cujuscunque nominis, strenue defendisse. Illum etiam propter virtutem, qua pollet, ad summos honores apud Russie

Imperatricem merito provectum, huic urbi ad hinc favore; In gratitudinis et summe observantie tesseram, virum supradictum Illustrissimum Dominum Thomam Gordon in Municipibus dicti burgi; cum omnibus libertatibus et privilegiis fratribus gilde competentibus, approbamus et confirmamus. Datum sub sigillo privato hujus nostre civitatis, et per Walterum Cochran syndicum ejusdem nomine atque speciali mandato nostro signatum. Abredonie ultimo die mensis Janii anno domini millesimo septingentesimo trigesimo sexto.”

I am anxious to discover the father of the admiral. Joseph Robertson, in the preface to the Diary of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, speaks of him as the general's nephew. Dr. Posselt, the German editor of the Diary, says his father's name was William. Now, the General transacted some of his business through a William Gordon, merchant in Aberdeen, but I cannot discover anything about this William. Mr. Munro thinks the Admiral may have belonged to the Gordons of Seaton. J. M. B.

Queries.

93. THE GREENLAW FAMILY OF THAT ILK IN BERWICKSHIRE.—I have read with interest the notices of the “Notable Men and Women of Berwickshire,” now appearing in *S. N. & Q.* In the November No. (111) Gilbert Greenlaw, Bishop of Aberdeen, is said to be a native of Berwickshire. What is the writer's ground for this nativity? There is no doubt that he belonged to the Greenlaw family of that ilk in Berwickshire. It is that relationship that leads me to ask about the bishop's birthplace, as he was a notable member of the family. The surname is a territorial one, and was taken from the lands of Old Greenlaw, a mile south of the present town of Greenlaw. The first mentioned of the family is a William de Grenelawe, who is noticed in a Kelso Abbey charter, about 1180. There were several Williams in the family. The existence and history of the Greenlaw family seems somehow to have been so little known by writers that they have confounded a William de Grenelaw with William, son of Patrick, who got from his father, Earl Cospatrick, lands of Greenlaw, not later than 1166. This William afterwards acquired by marriage the lands of Home, when he assumed the surname of Home. He had no relationship to the Greenlaw family. The Greenlaw family seem to have had a great liking for the Monks of Melrose, as one of the Williams granted to them, in 1248, considerable lands in Hassington, a place three miles to the south of Greenlaw, where he held lands under

Robert de Muscamp, a Northumbrian baron. There were many eminent members of the family.

R. GIBSON.

Greenlaw.

94. ROGER BACON.—Is there any earlier reference to Roger Bacon in Scottish literature than that of Gavin Douglas in his "Palace of Honour?"

J. CALDER ROSS.

95. 1st MARQUESS OF ARGYLL.—In a volume—*The MacCallum More*, Rev. Hely Smith (London, 1871)—I find in a genealogical table the name of Susan, daughter of Sir A. Menzies, as a second wife of the 1st Marquess of Argyll. Had he a second wife? Was there any such person? Only one wife, Lady Margaret Douglas, 2nd daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Morton, is mentioned in the D. N. B.

Leurwick.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Answers.

88. THE LIGERTWOODS OR LEDGERWOODS (2nd S., II., 95).—There was a John Ledgerwood, cabinetmaker, who did a large trade, in Greenlaw in the end of last century and the beginning of this. The last of his sons died at Greenlaw in 1819. Mary Cran, his second spouse, died in 1820. Thomas Ledgerwood Hately, the musician, was a grandson of the above John Ledgerwood. His mother, Agnes Ledgerwood, was married to a Walter Hately, foreman to J. Ledgerwood. I know of no other Ledgerwoods in Berwickshire.

R. GIBSON.

Greenlaw.

90. WILLIAM, 1st EARL OF STIRLING (2nd S., II., 95). In 1870 there was published at Glasgow the "Poetical Works of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling: now first collected and edited, with memoirs and notes, 3 vols." I believe it was by the Rev. Charles Rogers, the well-known Scottish antiquary, that this edition was brought out.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

Literature.

The Gaelic Names of Plants (Scottish, Irish and Manx). By JOHN CAMERON. (New and revised edition, Glasgow, John Mackay, 1900.)

DURING the years 1879-82 the author published the result of several years' study of the names of plants both as found in Gaelic books and dictionaries (Scotch and Irish), and as found in the spoken language in numerous journeys. In 1883, these papers were collected and issued as a book; and we now have the second edition before us. A comparison of the stages through which the work has passed, shows that it has undergone great revision and extension throughout, the Welsh and Manx names having been included, and often throwing valuable lights on the names in

the Gaelic of Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Cameron has thrown his net widely, and has brought together a very large number of names relating to plants, many of which—such as pomegranates, aloes and palms—could scarcely have been known to the Gaelic-speaking races sufficiently to allow of native names being formed. Thus many of the names are merely the names in use in English, slightly altered in sound and spelling. Others again, though Gaelic in form and sound, correspond so completely in meaning with the names in use in England and Lowland Scotland as to at least suggest their source from these countries, as *Seilachan Frangach* for the familiar "French willow" of old-fashioned gardens. But many names bear in themselves clear evidence of native origin, and among these are some singularly appropriate, such as *copan an driùchd*—the "dew cup" for the common lady's mantle. Not a few of the names bear witness to the reputation enjoyed by the plant in domestic medicine and household economy. The book is of so much interest that it would have been well had the proofs passed through the hands of a botanist to obviate the frequent errors in the botanical nomenclature, chiefly mis-spellings, but occasionally more serious, several species having found places much at variance with the classification followed as a whole, while a few names do not permit of certainty as to the plant intended by the author. Some of his identifications must be taken as doubtful, the descriptions to which he refers being applicable to widely different plants, of which the one selected does not always seem the one deserving to be so. But these defects can easily be remedied in most cases; and we hope that another edition will soon be required, and will give the opportunity despite the unwelcome intimation in the preface that "with this the author finishes his study of the Gaelic Names of Plants." He has earned and should receive the grateful thanks of botanists, philologists, and students of folk-lore, for the great store of information brought by him within their reach, and for the lights thus shed on their pursuits.

Scots Books of the Month.

Ross, James. A History of Congregational Interdependency in Scotland. [282 pp.] Royal 8vo. 3/6. MacLehose.

Anderson, Isabel Harriet. An Inverness Lawyer and his Sons, 1796-1878. [248 pp.] Cr. 8vo. Aberdeen University Press.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our space at present is barely equal to the demands on it. Hence several important articles have had to stand aside this month. ED.

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ABERDEEN, FEBRUARY, 1901.

THE GORDONS OF BINHALL.

I HAVE already corrected part of the mistake I once made in these pages with regard to the mysterious Charles Gordon, who was tried at Southwark with other Jacobite rebels in 1746, and reprieved on account of his youth. In my article on the origin of "Chinese" Gordon, I suggested that this Charles was young Terpersie. It is now clear that he was the young laird of Binhall. The evidence at the Southwark trial resolved itself into this :—

Charles Gordon was a youth of 17, and came of a "well affected family." His father protested against the rebels, and was imprisoned in November, 1745, "for a protestation against Glenbucket for meddling with the Duke of Gordon's men, he being his bailiff

of regalities." His elder brother went with Cope. Charles himself went to a fair with his father's cattle, and was surrounded by 40 men, seized by Glenbucket, and was carried on a Hussar's saddle. One witness said that he was brought into Banff "on bare horse and guarded." He had no arms, and "so carried out next day." The father, when he heard this, said, "Perdition catch the old villain" [Glenbucket]. He offered money, but "Glenbucket said he wanted men, not money, and damned him." The prisoner's "sisters cried." The youth was made a lieutenant in the rebel army, helped to defend Carlisle, and was left in garrison there by the rebels when they marched into Scotland (see Colonel Allardyce's *Historical Papers*, 390-2).

According to the *List of Rebels*, published by the Scottish History Society, Charles Gordon, younger of Binhall, was "paymaster of Glenbucket's Regiment," and was made a prisoner at Carlisle.

The confirmation of all this occurs in a petition "of some of your majesty's loyal subjects in the countys of Aberdeen and Banff," which has been found at the Record Office (S.P. D. Geo. II., B. 87, M. 314) by Mr. Murray Rose, who has most courteously transcribed it for me. The petition humbly sheweth :—

Whereas Charles Gordon, late in Binhall, and now prisoner in the New Gaol at Southwark for high treason, has to our certain knowledge always behaved himself as a peaceable and loyal subject, and never discovered the least disaffection to your sacred Majesty's person and Government till, in the month of September last year, he was unhappily seduced to join in the late wicked and unnatural rebellion. And whereas we, from our intimate acquaintance with the said Charles Gordon, firmly persuaded that if he shall become an object of your royal mercy, he will devote his life to your Majesty's service, and for the future always behave as a valuable and useful member of society.

Wherfor we most earnestly recommend the said Charles Gordon to your Majesty's Royal Clemency, and your petitioners shall ever pray that God may bless and long preserve your sacred Majesty and your Royal family, and be lasting blessings to us and our latest posterity.

Ja. Ramsay, min^r of Cairnie.

Ant. Campbell, preacher of Gospel at do.

Ja. Chalmers of Balrellan.
 Hugh McVeagh, merchant in Huntly.
 Joh. Innes of Edingight, J.P.
 Thomas Innes of Murfold, J.P.
 John Gordon of Achanahir.
 Theo. Morison of Bognie.
 Mr. Gilchrist, min^r of Keith.
 Thomas Grant of Achquanir.
 Braco.
 Arthur Gordon of Wardhouse.
 John Grant of Rothmaes.
 Alex. Stewart of Lesmurdie.
 John Gordon, at Huntly Castle.
 Geor. Gordo, Jun., Dean of Old Aberdeen.
 John Leslie, merch., Aberdeen.
 John Gordon, merch., Portsoy.
 Walter Rose, merch., Aberdeen.
 Tho. Glenie, do.
 Will. Taylor, writer, Edinr.
 John Duncan, writer, do.
 Alex. Duff of Tullochhead.
 Walt. Nicol, merch., Aberdeen.
 Wm. Logan, do.
 John Millis, merch., Huntly.

The Regality Books of Huntly show that in August, 1743, the Duke of Gordon's baillie of regalities was Charles Gordon, writer in Huntly (who may have been the father of the young rebel). According to the same authority an inhibition was produced by James Gordon in Binhall, on September 2, 1747. Shearer, in his *History of Cairnie*, says that the estate Binhall, which was situated on the north-eastern margin of the forest of Binn, was owned by "a branch of the Gordons for many years, but of them I find no account."

These corrections do not affect the original proposition that "Chinese" Gordon's ancestor David belonged to the Park or Glenbucket families. On the contrary, they strengthen that suggestion, for while I was able before to discover only one David, namely David of Auchoynany, brother of the first baronet of Park, and grandfather of General Benjamin Gordon of Balbithan, I now know that Glenbucket had a son David. "Chinese" Gordon's ancestor David is said to have died, as an officer in Lascelles' regiment, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1752. But David Gordon was one of Glenbucket's children, on whose estate a claim was sustained in 1771 (see Rev. Walter Macleod's notes to *List of the Rebels*, published by the Scottish History Society). The point, however, is that David was a very rare name among the Gordons, and that it occurs among the Park and Glenbucket families, who were closely connected in a tangle, that has yet to be "redd up."

J. M. BULLOCH.

SIR ALEXANDER GORDON AT THE CAPTURE OF BUENOS AYRES, 1806.—The distinguished soldier (son of the 4th Earl of Aberdeen) who fell at Waterloo, where he was A.D.C. to Wellington, was A.D.C. to his uncle, Sir David Baird, at the recapture of the Cape, in 1805, and to General William Carr (afterwards Viscount Beresford, at the capture of Buenos Ayres in June, 1806). The Buenos Ayres incident was a sad bungle. After the recapture of the Cape, which proved an easy affair, Baird weakly listened to the tempting proposals of Sir Home Popham, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, who, disregarding the fact that England was at peace with Spain, suggested that Baird should lend him a brigade to capture the important town of Buenos Ayres. Baird, unfortunately, lent him the 88th and 74th regiments. The sudden appearance of the English ships and soldiers took the Spanish garrison by surprise, and Beresford, with 1200 men, was soon master of Buenos Ayres. At 11 a.m., on June 27th, 1806, Beresford got across the river Chuelo:

Learning [says Beresford in his despatch, which will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that day] that the [Spanish] troops in general had deserted the city [Buenos Ayres], motives of humanity induced me to send by the Hon. Ensign [Alexander] Gordon [and the 3rd Guards] a summons to the Governor to deliver to me the city and fortress, that the excesses and calamities, which would most probably occur if the troops entered in a hostile manner, might be avoided, informing him that the British character would insure to them the exercise of their religion, and protection to their persons and all private property.

The rest of the story is familiar history. Popham (who died 1820) returned to England and was enthusiastically received by the people, though officially he was censured by court-martial. But poor Beresford, deserted by Popham, soon found out the difficulty of his position. The population of the Colony perceived the weakness of his little army, and, ashamed of being conquered by so few soldiers, banded together under a French immigrant, Chevalier de Liniers, and attacked the English. After three days' fighting, Beresford and his army capitulated as prisoners of war. We had 316 men killed, 674 wounded, and 208 missing. Beresford himself was imprisoned, though he managed to escape, and reached England in 1807. He afterwards went through the Peninsular war, where he must have met his former A.D.C., young Gordon. I do not know whether Gordon was also captured at Buenos Ayres; but his (very distant) kinsman, Captain Patrick Gordon, of the 87th regiment, son of John Gordon, W.S., the first laird of Balmuir, died of wounds.

J. M. BULLOCH.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
BERWICKSHIRE.*(Continued from Vol. II., and S., page 100.)*

146. HOME, SIR JAMES, 3rd EARL HOME: Royalist. This gallant supporter of the Stuarts succeeded to the title and estates on the death of the 2nd Earl as the heir male. He was the sixth in descent from John Home of Whiterigs and Ersilton, second son of Alexander, Master of Home, son of the first Lord. Soon after succeeding to the title he obtained from Charles I. a ratification of all the honours, privileges, and precedencies formerly enjoyed by the two Earls of Home, his predecessors, to him and his heirs male, 22nd May, 1636, by patent dated at Hampton Court. He joined the association in favour of Charles I., at Cumbernauld, in January, 1641, and during the civil wars he maintained a steady loyalty. In 1644, he violently dispossessed Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, of Fastcastle, and the adjacent lands of Wester Lumsdean, for which he was fined in the sum of £20,000 Scots. In 1648, he was Colonel of the Berwickshire regiment of foot in the celebrated engagement, set on foot by the Duke of Hamilton to attempt the rescue of Charles I. His firm adherence to that unfortunate monarch rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to Cromwell, who, in 1650, after the capture of Edinburgh Castle, despatched Colonel Fenwick at the head of two regiments to seize the Castle of Home. In answer to a summons to surrender, sent by Fenwick to the Governor of the Castle, the latter, a Merseman named Cockburn, who seems to have had a pleasant humour, is said to have replied as follows:—"Right Honourable, I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Home Castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your General. As for Home Castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home Castle this day before 7 o'clock. So resteth without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant, T. Cockburn." A second missive was also despatched later. It was expressed in doggerel rhyme, long familiar in the mouths of Scottish children:—

I, Willie Wastle,
Stand firm in my Castle,
And a' the dogs o' your toon
Winna pu' Willie Wastle doon.

Cockburn, however, notwithstanding these two doughty epistles, was obliged to surrender the Castle, which was garrisoned by the soldiers of Cromwell. In 1661, Earl James was reinstated in his estates. He died in 1666.

147. HOME, JAMES, OF CROSSRIG: Advocate and Author. He was the eldest son of Lord Crossrig, No. 135, and Father of Professor Francis Home, No. 139. He is described as having been the author of several works, professional and historical. The only work answering that description that I have seen is entitled: *The Scripture History of the Jews and their Republick; being a collection of what is most*

remarkable in the Sacred Writings relating to the rise, establishment, and declension of the Jewish nation; their laws and courts of justice, their government, civil, and ecclesiastical, their customs, manners, &c.; interspersed with remarks, divine and moral, designed as a proper introduction to the reading and right understanding of the Holy Scriptures. 2 vols., 8vo., 1737. I have not read the work, but I suppose it is by Mr. Home of Eccles.

148. HOME, SIR JOHN, LORD RENTON: Judge. Lord Justice Clerk, son of Sir Alexander of Renton, and born about the beginning of the 17th century, he was bred to the law, and entering public life, he was chosen in 1633 M.P. for Berwickshire. For his adherence to Charles I., his lands and property were pillaged, to the value of £8000 sterling, for which, at the Restoration, he was granted certain feu duties, payable out of his estate. He was knighted, sworn a Privy Councillor, and appointed a Lord of Session, 1663, and took his seat on the Bench as Lord Renton. He was also constituted Lord Justice Clerk for life, and General and Master of the Ceremonies. He died in 1671. According to Wodrow, he was one of the greatest zealots for the prelates in Scotland.

149. HOME, REV. NINIAN, M.A.: Billbroker, &c. This remarkable man was the son of Abraham Home, tenant of Bellshill, a farm probably in Duns parish. He was born 5th December, 1670, and graduated 1693. In his youth he was in very straitened circumstances, and applied to the Laird of Wedderburn for harvest work, and was assisted by him till he was appointed to the parish school of Fogo. In 1696, he was ordained minister of the parish of Bonkle; was translated to Sprouston in 1704. He seems to have been deposed from the ministry, probably about 1718. He is said to have been a man of great parts, but is chiefly remarkable for the fact that he accumulated a fortune by doing business as a banker, as a consequence of which he bought the estates of Billie and Linthill. He died worth £30,000, having had a great talent for acquiring wealth. He died in 1744. He seems to have married, in 1732, Margaret Home, eldest daughter of George Home of Wedderburn, and their son, Patrick, who succeeded to the estate of Wedderburn, became a member of the Imperial Parliament.

150. HOME, SIR PATRICK, BART., M.P.: Public Man. The second son of Lord Renton, No. 148. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1682. He sat in the Union Parliament, and adhered to the protest of the Duke of Argyle against that measure.

151. HOME, ROBERT: Portrait Painter. Brother of Sir Everard Home, M.D., No. 138, and Mrs. Hunter, No. 132, he is said to have been born in London about 1754, and to have died in 1836. He practised his profession in Dublin, and in Oude in India, as well as in other parts of Hindostan. He published in 1796 a *Description of Seringapatam*. He is also author of other works.

152. HOME, RODDAM : British Admiral. Son of the parish minister of Polwarth, and born in the manse. He entered the British Navy, where he gained the rank of an admiral. He was born in 1741, and became a captain in the navy in 1779. I have not seen any account of his services, or the date of his death.

153. HOME, WILLIAM, 8th EARL OF HOME, GENERAL : Governor of Gibraltar. The second son of the 7th Earl, he was born in the first quarter of the 18th century. A captain in the 3rd Regiment of foot (commission dated 1743), he served on the continent, but was in Scotland in 1745 when the rebellion broke out. He joined Sir John Cope at Dunbar in September of that year, and was at the battle of Prestonpans, where he vainly endeavoured to rally the dragoons. Having taken command of the Glasgow regiment of 600 men, with it he joined the royal army at Stirling in December. In 1752 he became Colonel of the 25th foot, and in 1757 was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, where he died in 1761, being then a Lieutenant-General. He was chosen one of the Scots Representative Peers in 1741, 1747, 1754, and 1761.

154. HUME, ABRAHAM, M.A. (Rev.) : London Presbyterian Divine. For sketch of his life see *Dict. of National Biography*, xxvii., 208. He was born in the Merse in 1616, and died in 1707.

155. HUME, ALEXANDER, B.A. (Rev.) : Poet-preacher. The second son of the laird of Polwarth, and born there in the 6th decade of the 16th century, probably about 1560. He was educated first at St. Andrews, where he graduated B.A., then in France, probably at the University of Paris. Returning to Scotland, he practised for three years at the bar, but quitted it in disgust, and finding a courtier's life equally repulsive, he entered the Church, and was ordained at Logie, near Stirling, in 1597. Here he lived and laboured, writing verse and preaching eloquently till his death, 4th December, 1609. In 1599, Hume published his *Hymns and Sacred Songs*. The principal poem in the collection is "The Day Estivall," an exceedingly fine descriptive piece, which has often since been republished. His prose works are said to be : *Ane Treatise of Conscience*, 1594 ; *On the Felicity of the World to Come*, 1594 ; *Four Discourses of Praise to God*, 1594 ; and *Ane afold Admonition to the Ministerie of Scotland be ane deeing Brother*, 1607. The latter work, published by the Bannatyne Club, embraces a strong defence of Presbyterianism and a very telling invective against the newly introduced Bishops. A collection of his hymns was published in 1609. See *Minstrelsy of Merse*, Chambers's *Eminent Scotsmen*, &c.

156. HUME, ALEXANDER, M.A. : Scholar, Grammarian and Divine. Descended, as he himself tells us, of the ancient family of the Humes in Berwickshire, he acquired a knowledge of the Latin tongue under the well-known Andrew Simson of Dunbar. Thence he proceeded to St. Andrews, where he also

studied Philosophy, and graduated in 1574. He finally proceeded to Oxford. After graduating, he taught in England for 16 years, but returned to Scotland on being appointed Rector of the High School, Edinburgh, in 1596. He published a Latin Grammar, on which he had spent many years ; but it was not successful. In the year 1606, Hume left Edinburgh, and became Master of the Grammar School at Prestonpans. As a controversial Divine, he wrote works against the doctrines both of the Romish and English Churches. His book (published 1602) against the Roman Catholics is called *Of the true Catholic Meaning of our Saviour his words : "This is my Bodie."* His Latin Grammar, *Grammatica Nova*, was published in 1612. He seems to have died before 1627.

157. HUME, ALEXANDER, OF KENNETSIDEHEAD : Covenant Martyr. Portioner of Hume. His execution was perhaps the most cruel and unprovoked of the judicial murders which led to the Revolution of 1688. Taken prisoner in 1682 by a brother of the Earl of Home, he was conveyed sorely wounded to Edinburgh Castle, and at first tried only on the charge of having held converse with some of the party who took the castle of Hawick in 1679. The proof, however, being defective, the diet was deserted. On November 15, he was again indicted and accused of levying war against the King in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. The diet was again deserted. On December 20, however, he was once more indicted for having gone to the house of Sir Henry MacDougall of Mackerstoun, besieged it, and demanded horses and arms, of having entered Kelso, &c., in search of horses and armour, of resisting the King's forces under the Master of Ross, &c. The whole of these formidable charges were founded on the simple fact that Mr. Hume, riding with sword and holster pistols, the usual arms worn by all gentlemen at that period, had, on his way home after attending a sermon, called with his servant at Mackerstoun House, and offered to buy a bay horse. This his counsel, Sir Patrick Hume, offered to prove, but the Court repelled the defence. He was found guilty on these unproved charges, and condemned to be hanged at the Market Cross of Edinburgh on the 29th December. Interest, however, had previously been made at Court in his favour, and a commission reached Edinburgh in time, but was kept back by the Chancellor, the Earl of Perth. On the day of his execution his wife, Isobel Hume, went to Lady Perth, and besought her to interpose for her husband's life, pleading his five small children ; but she was inhumanly repulsed. His last speech on the scaffold will be found in Wodrow's *History* (II., 268-70). His estate was forfeited, but restored at the Revolution, and it has been remarked that his family was singularly prosperous. His lineal descendants are said still to retain extensive property in Berwickshire.

158. HUME, ANDREW (Sir), LORD KIMMERGHAME : Judge. Son of Patrick, Earl of Marchmont. Probably born about 1672 at Redbraes, Polwarth, he

passed Advocate in 1696. He was M.P. for Kirkcudbright, 1700-1706. He supported the Union with England, and was chosen one of the representatives to the British Parliament in 1707. He was also Sheriff Depute of Berwickshire, and in 1704 was appointed collector of the tonnage imposed on foreign vessels, "for carrying on an account of the kingdom and geographical description by Slezer and Adair." He was raised to the bench as Lord Kimmmerghame in 1714, and died in 1730.

159. HUME, ANNA: Poetess. Daughter of David Hume of Godscroft, No. 160. She superintended the publication of her father's *History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus*. William Douglas, 11th Earl of Angus, who was dissatisfied with Hume's work, consulted Drummond of Hawthornden on the subject. Drummond admitted various defects and extravagant views in Hume's work, adding, however, that the suppression of the book would ruin "the gentlewoman who hath ventured, she says, her whole fortune," on its publication. For nearly two years the dispute delayed the publication of the work, which had been printed in 1644. In that same year appeared "*The Triumphs of Love, Chastity, Death*," translated out of the French of Petrarch into English Verse by Mrs. Anna Hume." Her translation is considered to be "faithful and spirited." Anna Hume is also said to have translated her father's Latin Poems, and Drummond of Hawthornden, acknowledging certain commendatory verses at her hand, writes to her "as the learned and worthy gentlewoman, Mrs. Anna Hume, declaring himself unworthy of the blazon of so pregnant and rare a wit."

160. HUME, DAVID, OF GODSCROFT: Historian and Poet. He was the second son of Sir David Hume of Wedderburn, and grandson of the Baron of Wedderburn, who was the leader of the party who assassinated the French knight, De La Bastie. Born about 1560, he was educated at Dunbar, St. Andrews, and on the Continent. From 1583 to 1588 he acted as Secretary to Archibald, "the good Earl of Angus." On account of his complicity in the Raid of Ruthven, he fled to London, where he resided for some time. In 1605 he published *Tractatus De Unione Insulae Britanniae*, a volume in favour of the Union with England. In this same year he published a selection of Latin Poems, under the title of *Lasus Poetici*, which were afterwards incorporated in the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*, 1637. In 1611 he wrote a *History of the House of Wedderburn*, which was not published till 1839. In 1612 appeared a poem on the death of Prince Henry, "*Henrici Principis Justa*," and in 1617 a long congratulatory poem on the King's visit to Scotland, "*Regi Suo Gratulatio*." From 1625 to 1629 he was engaged on his chief work, a *History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus*, which was published in 1646, and republished in 1743. Hume died in 1630. A small volume containing most of his poems, *Poemata Omnia*, was printed at Paris in 1639. The Continental divine (Rev. David Hume), No. 134, has been confounded by me and by others with this author, and I have erroneously

attributed to the latter certain works which are really the production of the above David Hume of Godscroft. Per contra, I find in the Catalogue of the Advocates' Library that several of the Protestant clergyman's works are assigned to the Godscroft laird, as well as an additional work, entitled, *Jacobaea*, 1639.

161. HUME, DAVID: One of the greatest of Scottish Philosophers and Men of Letters. The second son of Joseph of Ninewells, Berwickshire, but born in Edinburgh, 1711, he was the first of the family to spell his name Hume. Educated at Edinburgh, after an abortive effort to devote himself to a commercial career, he devoted himself to a purely literary life. His career has been often sketched, and his works are numerous and of permanent interest. I shall not rehearse and describe them here, as they are in every Biographical Dictionary. Suffice it to say that few Scotsmen have exercised so powerful an influence, both on contemporary and subsequent thought. Speaking of Hume's relation to the 18th century, the English essayist, Frederick Harrison, says emphatically—"Of all in this century three men stand out, in three countries, as types of its vast range, of its organising genius, of its hold on the reality behind the veil that we see:—Kant in Germany, Diderot in France, and Hume in England! For us here, Hume is the dominant mind of the age, with his consummate grasp of human life in all its moral, social, and physical conditions, by his sense, good-fellowship, urbanity and manliness." After a busy and fruitful life, Hume died on 26th August, 1776.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

FIND OF ANCIENT COINS.—An interesting find of ancient coins was made lately in Nithsdale, on the farm of Berscar, in the parish of Closeburn. A farm servant, while ploughing one of the higher fields, struck his plough against an earthenware pot-shaped vessel, which on examination was found to contain a number of ancient silver coins, somewhat jagged and worn, but with many of the words of the inscription quite legible. The curious thing is that they seem to be Scottish, English, and Irish coins of date from the 12th to the 14th century. Some have "London City" in Latin, others "Dublin City," and some "Rex Scotorum," with "Robertus" on some and "Alex." on others. They almost all have a full face surmounted by a crown and encircled by a ring or enclosed in a triangle. The oldest are those of Alexander III., who ruled from 1249 to 1286, and who was killed at Kinghorn by a fall from his horse. The Crown is claiming the pennies as treasure-trove, and they may ultimately find their way into one of our museums. The pot was broken to pieces, being of earthenware about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and had contained a bag, which, however, had almost quite decayed.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH
PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)

(Continued from Vol. II., and S., page 103.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES CONTINUED.]

1839. *Children's Missionary Record* (S. N. & Q., VII., 35). No. 1. Vol. I., April, 1839. Price One Penny. Edinburgh: Thomas Paton, 4 N. W. Circus Place. The object of the *Record* was to interest the young in Foreign Missions. It started on its course with the following recommendation from the ex-Moderator of Assembly:—

"It having been stated to me, that something in the form of a prefatory testimonial to this publication is required, and may be useful, I have much satisfaction in stating, that from my knowledge of the Christian principles and zeal of my young friends, who propose to conduct the little *Miscellany*, I am sure that the design, for which it is set a-going, will be diligently and also prayerfully followed out. The design itself, namely, to imbue the minds of the readers of the *Magazine*, at their early period of life, with a deep and affectionate interest in Missionary enterprise and effort, is a high design indeed. Yes, it is a design of infinite importance, for those who are to succeed us in the world, whether their own spiritual and moral improvement, or the future support of the missions which we plan, be considered.

"WILLIAM MUIR, Minister of St. Stephen's."

The number of December, 1884, contained the following notice:—

"This little *Magazine*, which has been in existence for upwards of forty years, is now the property of the Church of Scotland, and will in future be published by Messrs. R. & R. Clark, along with the other Church *Magazines*, at the publication offices of the Church, 42 Hanover Street, Edinburgh."

The title was at the same time changed to *Morning Rays*, with *The Sabbath Scholar Treasury* and *Juvenile Missionary Record* as a sub-title. The Editor is Rev. Alexander Williamson, D.D., West St. Giles, Edinburgh.

1839. *The Edinburgh University Magazine* (S. N. and Q., VII., 19). It is interesting to note that George Gilfillan's earliest contributions to the periodical press appeared in this journal. One was a paper on Chalmers's *Astronomical Discourses*, and another, which has been described as "brief but germinal," dealt with Prof. Wilson.

1840. *The Witness* (S. N. & Q., VII., 35). The following is a preliminary announcement of this newspaper:—

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

To be commenced in Edinburgh, at the meeting of Parliament, a Newspaper under the title of

"THE WITNESS."

"I am in the place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth, and therefore the truth I speak, impugn it who so list."—JOHN KNOX.

This Journal, while embracing the ordinary Newspaper field, is designed especially to maintain the cause of Protestantism, and of Church Establishments, and the spiritual rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland.

The *Witness* will be published on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday, price 4d.—A second edition

will be published on the evenings of Wednesday, containing the markets. Subscribers will please mention the edition wanted.

The Prospectus, which will be ready in a few days, may be had of all Booksellers. SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES will be received by Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE, Bookseller, Hunter Square; and by Newsvenders throughout the country.

Mr. Keith Leask, in *Hugh Miller* (Famous Scots Series), has some interesting particulars of the *Witness*. It began with a circulation of six hundred. "Its position among the Scottish papers was at once assured, and no greater proof of the personality of the editor and the quality of 'the leaders' remains than in the curious fact that, now after half a century, to the great mass of the people his name has not been Miller nor Mr. Miller but Hugh Miller."

The *Witness* was begun January 15, 1840. A letter of Dr. Guthrie, dated September 6, 1839, reads:—

"We have had a meeting about our newspaper. Miller, I may say, is engaged, and will be here, I expect, in the course of two or three weeks. His salary is to begin with £200, and amount with the profits of the paper. I think this too little, but I have no doubt to see it double that sum in a year or two—Johnstone to be the publisher, we advancing £1000, and he will need other two. I am down with Brown, Candlish and Cunningham for £25 each. A few individuals only have as yet been applied to, and already £600 of the £1000 has been subscribed."

As an example of Hugh Miller's editorial methods, perhaps the following from Dr. John Brown's *Horae Subsecivae* may not inappropriately be quoted:—

"One evening in the spring of 1846, as my wife and I were sitting at tea, *Parvula* in bed, and the Spitchard reposing, as was her wont, with her rugged little brown forepaws over the edge of the fender, her eyes shut, toasting, and all but roasting herself at the fire,—a note was brought in, which, from its fat, soft look, by a hopeful and not unskilled *pulpitation*, I diagnosed as that form of lucre which in Scotland may well be called filthy. I gave it across to Madam, who, opening it, discovered four five-pound notes, and a letter addressed to me. She gave it to me. It was from Hugh Miller, editor of the *Witness* newspaper, asking me to give him a notice of the Exhibition of the Scottish Academy then open, in words I now forget, but which were those of a thorough gentleman, and enclosing the aforesaid fee. I can still remember, or indeed feel the kind of shiver, half of fear and pleasure, on encountering this temptation; but I soon said, 'You know I can't take this; I can't write; I never wrote a word for the press.' She, with 'wife-like government,' kept the money and heartened me to write, and write I did, but with awful sufferings and difficulties, and much destruction of sleep. I think the only person who suffered still more must have been the compositor."

1841. *The Philanthropic Magazine*, and Gazette of the Society for Peaceably Repressing Infidelity. No. 1, Vol. I., January, 1841. 28 pp., 8vo. Edinburgh: printed by A. Turnbull & Co., 156 High Street. As the title indicates, this periodical had for its aim the "writing down" of everything opposed to Christianity. It was the organ of a Society which had been formed eighteen months before, and which possessed several branches over the country. Its president was William Wallace Fyfe. The Society claimed to have already "done something towards tearing off from Socialism the

'vizards and disguises' concealing the Atheism which, too surely, lurks behind." All through, the mistake of confounding "socialist" and "atheist" was made. The propaganda of Robert Owen had practically exhausted itself in this country by 1840—his connection with New Lanark ended in 1828—yet Robert Owen was the *bête noir* of the society and its magazine. The prospectus, which was issued early in the preceding year, and went through several editions, as the conductors proudly assert, announced it as in particular "an Anti-Socialist Periodical." It put its chief aim thus:—

"The *Philalethean Magazine* will be occupied in considering and demolishing the various atheistical hypotheses, or rather wild assertions which now are (and already have been) presented to the world. The objections of, or, as we may say, the cavillings of Deists will by no means be lost sight of. In fine, the various publications on the side of Infidelity, as they appear from day to day, shall have attention directed to them, and their subject-matter shall be amply discussed in the pages of the *Philalethean Magazine*. At the same time, while Atheists and Deists are refuted, the belief of Theists and Christians shall be confirmed by the most potent arguments."

However strong its language might be, its conductors, nevertheless, repudiated any thought of "opinion-persecutions." In the spirit of its name, the *Philaletheans* loved truth for itself:—

"The moment one renounces argument and resorts to force on behalf of Truth, he confesses her impotence, her inability to defend her own cause by her own arms,"

said the prospectus sententiously.

There could be no doubt of the serious mood of those who conducted the *Philalethean*. Their sleeves were continually rolled up. They issued challenges through the *New Moral World*, the chief organ of their opponents, and published in Leeds—at whose name they were continuously tilting, in season and out of season. Professing to take Owen on his own ground, they printed an article entitled "The Society of Beasts." To render their meaning clear they added as mottoes the following quotations:—

"Let his heart be changed from *Mao's*, and let a *Beast's* heart be given unto him."—*Odd old Book*, Daniel iv., 16.

"Then up they gat, and shook their lugs,
Rejoiced they were *were* Men, but Dogs."

—Burns's *Two Dogs*.

Owen himself they addressed as "Most Philosophical and Greatest of Beasts," and "Beast of Beasts, called, in the old immoral world, Robert Owen, Esq." The Magazine could not be accused of a want of grim humour—of a kind, though the tone of superiority, infallibility and dogmatism was entirely objectionable. It was a continuous "cock-a-doodle-doo!"

The "contents" of No. 1 will give an indication of the length and scope of the articles:—"Address to the Public," nine pages; "Socialist Atheism in Great Britain," seven pages; "Socialism unpracticable from the Nature of Man," two pages; "Scripture-Mysteries not incomprehensibilities" (continued),

three pages; "The *New Moral World* Professor of Chinese," two pages. Extracts, Reviews, and news from branches of the Society close the number.

How long did the *Philalethean Magazine* last? Through the great courtesy of Rev. Walter Scott, M.A., Stirling, I have been able to examine four numbers, making 124 pp. in all. It is not included in Mr. J. W. Scott's list.

1841. *The Anti-Patronage and Church of Scotland Magazine*. No. 1, January, 1841. Price 2d. 8vo, double columns, 16 pp. Published by Charles Ziegler, 17 South Bridge, Edinburgh, and printed by Balfour and Jack. The title and the opening article sufficiently indicate the purpose of this periodical.

"We shall be led in the successive numbers to advert to the anti-scriptural nature of Patronage—its rise and progress in the Church—its introduction into the Presbyterian Church of Scotland—*some* (for who can conceive the *whole*?) of the calamities it has inflicted upon her—her unwearied struggle for the amelioration or total abolition of this obnoxious law—of the character or designs of those who have uniformly excited themselves to defeat every effort she has made to emancipate her children from this anti-Christian thralldom."

The articles were long and heavy. News notes were few. The spirit of the publication is shown by a footnote on one of the first pages:—

"There are *two distinguished lay patrons* mentioned in the Old Testament. . . . We refer to 'Jeroboam the son of Nebat who made Israel to sin' and *Ahab* who persecuted and slew God's prophets and appointed in their room men after his own heart."

I have seen three numbers. Did it continue longer? Several circumstances seem to indicate that it did not. [This magazine is not included in Mr. Scott's list.]

1842. *The Christian Miscellany and Weekly Family Expositor* (S. N. & Q., VII., 69). The following is part of the original prospectus of this journal, issued by John Johnstone, Hunter Square, Edinburgh:—

"On Saturday, the 1st of January, 1842, a New Religious Periodical, under the above title, will be commenced.

"It will, in several important points, differ essentially from any previous undertaking of the kind; and the following, among others, may be mentioned as features which will distinguish it in this respect. One-half of each number of the work will be devoted to a PRACTICAL COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, carefully selected and arranged from the Writings of the most eminent Expositors, both Foreign and British. Every effort will be made to render it, as far as possible, subservient to the interests of Practical Religion and Vital Godliness. Maps and Plans will, when necessary, be liberally introduced; and no cost or labour will be spared, in order to produce a Work which will not only be regarded with interest during the currency of publication, but which, when completed, may permanently be esteemed as a Household Book.

"The 'CHRISTIAN MISCELLANY' will consist of Miscellaneous Religious Pieces, Biographies, Essays, Sketches of Missions, Notices and Extracts of New Books, Original and Select Poetry, Gleanings, and occasional Short Practical Discourses. The Editors have already arranged for the Contributions of Experienced and Popular Writers in the several departments of

Christian Literature. The Original Matter will relate to subjects of a permanently interesting character; and the Selected Pieces will, for the most part, consist of Extracts from the Older Divines, whose writings are not generally accessible to the mass of common readers; and from such Publications of the day as may similarly be placed beyond ordinary reach. Independently, thus, of other advantages, the 'MISCELLANY' will form a brief record of Current Theological Literature.

"The 'MISCELLANY AND EXPOSITOR' will be Published every Saturday Morning, price Three-Halfpence; and, at the end of the Month, the Numbers will be done up in a Neat Wrapper, and accompanied with a Supplement, containing Miscellaneous Ecclesiastical Intelligence, in a form strictly Historical; and in this shape will be sold at Ninepence."

The commentary was to be printed with separate pagination, so that it could be bound up in a separate volume if desired. How long did the magazine last?

W. J. COUPER.

United Free Church Manse,
Kirkcud, Dolphinton.

A PASSAGE IN MILTON.—Perhaps the following parallel is worth recording—*Satan loquitur*,

"Me miserable! which way shall I fly
Infinite wrath and infinite despair?
Which way I fly is Hell; myself am Hell;
And in the lowest deep a lower deep
Still threatening to devour me opens wide,
To which the Hell I suffer seems a Heav'n."

Milton's *Paradise Lost*, iv., 73-78.

"Secundum hoc [*i.e.*, that time and place have no relation to spirit] facilius intelligitur quomodo dæmones dicuntur a sanctis portare semper infernum, id est poenam inferni, secum."

Roger Bacon's *Opus Tertium*, Ed. Brewer, p. 186.

J. CALDER ROSS.

VALUATIONS.

(Continued from Vol. II., and S., page 29.)

Anno 1674.

PREBYTERY OF GARIOCH.

1. Parish of Leslie.	
Laird of Leslie	£833 0 0
Mr. James Leith	200 0 0
Whitehaugh	533 6 8
	<hr/>
	£1566 6 8

2. Parish of Premnay.	
Laird of Leslie	£666 13 4
George Gordon of Rothney	266 13 4
Heirs of John Moir of Barns	366 13 4
Mr. George Leith	100 0 0
Overhall and Ederlick	478 0 0
	<hr/>
	£1878 0 0

3. Parish of Inch.	
Earl of Marr	£304 0 0
David Tyrie for Dunidire	333 6 8
George Leith of Threefield	116 13 4
Laird of Warehouse	160 0 0
John Loggie in Boddom	200 0 0
William Loggie	36 10 0
Nether Boddom	114 10 0
John Ross of Drumrossie	200 0 0
George Gordon of Rothney	36 0 0
Mr. Alex. Ross	247 0 0
Mr. Alex. Forbes for Meikle Warehouse	354 0 0
Johns Leys	66 13 4
	<hr/>
	£2168 13 4

Anno 1741.

PREBYTERY OF GARIOCH.

1. Parish of Leslie.	
Leith-hall's new Lands	£833 0 0
Leith-hall's old Lands	200 0 0
Whitehaugh	533 6 8
	<hr/>
	£1566 6 8

2. Parish of Premnay.	
James Gordon of Banchory	£400 0 0
Leith-hall	266 13 4
Gordon of Rothney	266 13 4
Premnay for Barns—now Jas. Gordon	366 13 4
Do. for Newtown	100 0 0
Do. for part of Upperhall	216 0 0
George Leith of Overhall	212 0 0
Leith-hall for Ederlick	50 0 0
	<hr/>
	£1878 0 0

3. Parish of Inch.	
Meikle Warehouse	£354 0 0
Knockenbaird	304 0 0
Greenhall	116 13 4
Dunidire	333 6 8
Warehouse	160 0 0
Cobardie for Kirktown	247 0 0
Do. for Over Boddom	200 0 0
Do. for Carnystown	36 10 0
Do. for Nether Boddam	114 10 0
Do. for Johns Leys	66 13 4
Rothny for Drumrossie	236 0 0
	<hr/>
	£2168 13 4

4. *Parish of Culsamond.*

Laird of Newtown	£1800	0	0
Wranham	300	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2100	0	0

5. *Parish of Rayne.*

Threefield	£266	13	4
Mr. Andrew Logie	70	0	0
Heirs of John Leslie	70	0	0
John Garrioch	70	0	0
Mr. Alex. Irvine of Kirktown	200	0	0
George Keith	300	0	0
John Gordon of Rotmais	140	0	0
Mr. William Strachan	175	0	0
George Pittendreigh	105	0	0
James Leslie of Little Wartle	149	6	8
James Leslie for Curteerstown	74	13	4
Elphinstown of Wartle	290	0	0
Mr. Alex. Midletown	140	0	0
William Leith of Old Rain	448	0	0
Blackford	45	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2543	13	4

6. *Parish of Bethelnie.*

Laird of Meldrum	£1800	0	0
Meldrum of Auchinmoir	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1850	0	0

4. *Parish of Culsamond.*

Gight for Newtown	£1500	0	0
Do. for Tilliemorgan	300	0	0
Sheilagreen	300	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2100	0	0

5. *Parish of Rayne.*

Threefield	£406	13	4
Mr. Weems for Loanhead	70	0	0
Sir John Elphinston of Logie	1070	0	0
Blackford	45	0	0
Grant of Rotmais	140	0	0
Leslie of Wartle	364	0	0
Westhall for Old Rain	448	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2543	13	4

6. *Parish of Meldrum.*

Laird of Meldrum	£1408	4	4
Do. for Forresterhill	71	16	2
Do. for Ardfork and Culblem	200	0	0
Earl of Aberdeen	50	0	0
Town of Aberdeen	119	19	6
	<hr/>		
	£1850	0	0

BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—The annual meeting of this Club was held on the 24th ult. at Peterhead. Mr. W. L. Taylor, F.S.A. Scot., the President, occupied the chair. Before the business of the evening was introduced, a resolution was passed expressive of sorrow at the irreparable loss that the country, and indeed the whole world, had sustained in the death of our beloved Queen, and also tendering to the King and royal family a sincere expression of sympathy in their great bereavement. The President then proposed as his successor in the chair the Rev. Andrew Chalmers of Wakefield, followed by a long list of office-bearers. As suggested a year ago, Mr. Taylor, the retiring President, then read a paper on Peterhead Literature during the 19th century. It became an easier matter for Mr. Taylor than for any

man living to invest this subject with much knowledge and interest. After glancing at the scanty literary facts from the earliest times in the district, Mr. Taylor aptly styles as a red letter day for Peterhead literature, 24th May, 1816, when Peter Buchan set up his home-made press, and began issuing a notable series of original works and reprints. Reference was made to several distinguished men of letters who have sprung from Peterhead and neighbourhood, including Dr. Walter Gregor, Sir Hugh Gilzean Read, Sir John Skelton, and others. Nor was the history of local journalism neglected, a subject on which Mr. Taylor was *au fait*, as witnessed by his articles in our own pages some years ago on the Bibliography of Peterhead Periodicals.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(Continued from 2nd S., I., page 151.)

SOME months ago, shortly after the appearance of our last contribution on this subject to these columns, a correspondent challenged the inclusion of the bibliography of Thomas Stephen, the ecclesiologist, and pointed out that some of his most important works had been omitted. We can only say that he was a son of the Rev. John Stephen, Episcopal clergyman at Cruden, and an alumnus of Marischal College, 1803-05. He was probably born at Cruden, but that is immaterial, as the place of education is of equal, if not superior, importance for our purpose. His other works were noted in the New Spalding Club *Handlist of Bibliography of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine*, to which our notes are merely supplementary.

We omitted from our last article the name of a native of Kincardineshire who was also an alumnus of Marischal College, 1852-53, Dr. William Stephen of Dumbarton, whose recently completed *History of the Scottish Church* deservedly takes high rank among the somewhat numerous denominational works of the kind.

The graduation thesis of Dr. John Strachan (Scoto-Aberdonensis) is one of the rarest issues of the Elzivir press. It is the usual small quarto of 24 pp., and is dedicated to John Lord Middleton, the Parliamentary commander. We have been unable to trace the author.

We note many of the works of another John Strachan, first Canadian bishop of the Anglican Church, and founder of the flourishing University of Toronto. His brother James was the author of a few useful school books, which are also noted.

A copy of the probationary thesis of Dr. Alexander Stuart (Leyden, 1711), preserved in Aberdeen University Library, bears the inscription in the autograph "Alma Matri Academiae Marischallanae dono dedit author," but the ill-kept class records of his period contain no entry of his name, and we have been unable to discover his origin. He subsequently attained considerable eminence as a physician and anatomical lecturer in London.

Our list closes with a rather curious and now scarce poetical satire, "The Syphon and the Slipper," the authorship of which was carefully guarded, and is not well enough established to justify our mentioning a name. Perhaps the well-informed author of "The Bards of Bon-Accord" could settle the matter. K. J.

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On Duncan II. " "
(In the *Archæologia*.)
- Stuart, John, LL.D.*
Registrum de Panmure. 2 vols. pp. Edin., 1855.
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Early Eccl. Settlement of Deveron-side. " "
The Burg of Mousa, Shetland (two parts). " 1862.
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Church of St. Congan, Turriff " "
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Roman Antiquities in the North of Scotland. " "
The Coronation Stone. " 1871.
Vitrified Forts. " "
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Miraculous Cure of an Aberdonian at Canterbury. " "
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Early system of Replegiation in Scotland. " "
- Stuart, Peter.*
Brief Vindication of the Clergy of Peterhead. Abd., 1808.
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Caledonia Romana. Edin., 1845.
Reasons against proposed Changes (Sheriff Courts). " 1853.
- A Student of the University of Aberdeen.*
Food for Thought. Abd., 1861.
- Summers, James.*
Lecture on the Chinese Language and Literature. Lond., 1853.
The Gospel of St. John (in Chinese expressed in Roman characters). " "
A Handbook of the Chinese Language. " 1863.
The Rudiments of the Chinese Language. " 1864.
- Edit.* The Chinese and Japanese Repository of Facts. Lond., 1864, &c.
" The Flying Dragon Reporter. " 1866, &c.
" Bellow's Vocabulary for the use of Students of Chinese. " 1868.
" The Phoenix. " 1870, &c.
- Sunday Schools.* Abd., 1812.
- A Supposed Dialogue between a King and a Christian.* 12mo. 4 pp. Inlay, Abd., s.a.
- Survey of the Province of Moray.* Abd., 1798.

- Suther, T. G.*
A Correspondence between the Bishop of Aberdeen, &c., as to St. Mary's Church. Abd., 1864.
- Sutherland, Alexander (nat. Caithness; King's Coll., 1675).*
Practice and Doctrine of the Presbyterian Preachers about the Sacrament of Baptism examined. Edin., 1703.
- Sutherland, George.*
Outlines of Scottish Archæology. Edin., 1879.
- Sutherland, George Alexander.*
Aspiration in Pneumo-thorax. Lond., 1892.
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Scurvy in Children. " 1894.
- Sutherland, James.*
Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis. Edin., 1683.
- Sutherland, James.*
How the Cross of Christ may be made of none effect. Abd., 1865.
- Sutherland, John S.*
Gospel Gleanings. Abd., 1894.
- Sutherland, Peter Cormack.*
Notices on Geology, &c., in Inglefield's "A Summer Search for Sir John Franklin." Lond., 1853.
- Sutherland, William (King's Coll., 1758).*
Account of Wick (Sinc. Stat. Acc., x.).
- Sutherland, W.*
A Visit to Braemar in 1855. Lond., 1856.
- Swanson, John.*
Proposed Rise of Pay of Constables. Report. Abd., 1871.
Annual Return of Crime, &c. " 1872.
- Swift, Jonathan.*
Poems. 2 vols. Abd., 1776.
- Swinton, R. B.*
The Earldom of Mar. Lond., 1889.
- Sykes, John (M.D., Mar. Coll., 1790).*
A Treatise on the Management of Infants. Lond., 1812.
A Dissertation on the Features and Treatment of Insanity. " 1827.
- Sykes, William Henry.*
The Religious, Moral, and Political state of India. Lond., 1841.
Vital Statistics of the East India Company's Armies. " 1845.
Educational Institutions of the East India Company. " 1846.
Government Charitable Dispensaries of India. " 1847.
Speech in the House of Commons, Feb. 18, 1858. " 1858.
Traits of Indian Character. " 1859.
Progress of Trade with China. " 1861.
China. Speech in the House of Commons. " "

- The Taeping Rebellion in China. Lond., 1863.
Comparison of the English and French Armies. " 1864.
Storm Warnings. " 1867.
- Syllabus for Year 1893-1901 (Highland Education Trust).* Abd., 1898.
- Symmers, James.*
The Metric System. Edin., 1873.
- Symmers, William St. Clair.*
A new Chromogenic Micro-organism. Lond., 1891.
- Synod of Moray.*
Farm Servants. Abd. ptd. s.l., 1859.
The Synod of Moray and Abolition of Tests. Forres, 1845.
- A Synopsis of the Principal Events in Scottish and English History for the use of the Grammar School.* Abd., 1865.
- The Syphon and the Slipper.* s.l., 1876.

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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., I., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127, 155, 169; II., 10, 24, 60, 77.)

22. Rev. JONATHAN MAYHEW (*S. N. & Q.*, i., 2nd S., p. 7), received the B.A. degree at Harvard, 1744 (*Harvard Gen. Cat.*, p. 77).

88. Rev. JAMES SCOTT, D.D., native of the Cabrach, and Free Church minister at Aberlour, graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1844 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 297), and received the degree of D.D., both from Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., 1880 (*Wash. and Lee Gen. Cat.*, p. 213), and from Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, 1883 (*Inform. from the Secretary*). He is author of *Principles of New Testament Quotation*, 1875, and other theological works.

89. Rev. JAMES SOMERVILLE, son of the Rev. James Somerville of Tiggerton and Brechin, and Margaret Campbell, his wife, graduated at King's College in 1795, and received the degree of LL.D. in 1827 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 117, 264). He was appointed "Principal Preceptor of the Academy or Public Seminary of Learning in Fredericton," New Brunswick, in 1811, and was made President, the first and only one, of the College of New Brunswick in 1820. He constituted the staff of the College, and on Feb. 21, 1828, graduated two young men, who became, the one a lawyer, and the other a minister. He was Episcopal minister in the pay of the S.P.G., with Fredericton as his central station, 1815-26, and then at Douglas, 1827-38 (*Digest S.P.G.*, p. 867). He continued to be president when the institution received a new name and charter as King's College, New Brunswick, 1829, but he ceased to be Professor of Divinity and

President in 1840, and soon after sailed from America. In 1838 his portrait was painted and presented to be placed in the University Library (*Inform. from the Chancellor of the University*).

90. Rev. ALEXANDER (CARNEGIE) SOMERVILLE, younger brother of the preceding, graduated M.A. at King's College, Aberdeen, 1826; was Episcopal missionary at Bathurst, New Brunswick, 1827-42. He died at Fettercairn, 1872 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 282; Jervise, *Epitaphs*, ii., 337; *Digest S.P.G.*, 867).

91. Rev. HUGH BETHUNE MOFFAT, native of Liverpool, was ordained by Bishop Low at Pittenwee, Fifeshire, in 1846, and appointed to Keith in 1850, which he resigned in 1874. When Dean of Moray and Ross, he received, in 1853, the degree of M.A. at Hobart College, New York (*Gen. Cat., Hobart Coll.*, p. 102; Archibald, *Hist. Ep. Ch. in Keith*, 121-3; and *Hist. Episc.*, 320, 329-30).

92. Professor THOMAS DAVIDSON, Philosopher and Educationalist, was born near Fetterangus in the parish of Old Deer, Oct. 25th, 1840, and died at Montreal, Canada, Sept. 14th, 1900. He developed a most tenacious memory, which he largely employed in the study of languages and in philosophy. He was one of the few who never lose hold of a fact they have once learned. He graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, 1860, Simpson Greek prizeman with first-class honours, and became rector of the Grammar School, Old Aberdeen. His vacation he devoted to travel and study upon the Continent, especially in France and Italy. In 1866 he went to Canada for a place in the London Collegiate Institute. In the following year he became classical master in the St. Louis High School, Missouri, and afterwards principal of one of the branches of the Board High Schools of that city. He removed in 1875 to Cambridge, Mass., and for some time was a lecturer in Harvard University. Finally, he resorted to New York, and to his country residence, Glenmore, in the Adirondack Mountains, N.Y. State. For some years he was in bad health, and last year was operated upon for appendicitis in New York: sickness took him in the end to Montreal. He was unmarried, and his house was the resort of students. He himself was a diligent student, his favourite subjects being philosophy and education. He was a prolific contributor to magazines, usually philosophical and educational. On the title-pages of some of his works he is styled LL.D., but the source of this degree has not yet been traced. His contributions to literature were numerous, such as *Rosmini's Philosophical System*, 1882, with an English translation of *Rosmini's Psychology*, 1884; *The Parthenon Frieze and other Essays*, 1882; *The Place of Art in Education*, 1885; *Giordano Bruno*, 1886; translation of *Scartazzini's Handbook to Dante*, 1887; *Prolegomena to Tennyson's In Memoriam*, 1889. To the Great Educators Series he contributed *Aristotle and Ancient Educational Ideals*, 1892, and *Rousseau and Education according to Nature*, 1898; and to the International Education Series, *The Education of the*

Greek People, 1895, and *A History of Education*, 1900—his last work. In the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* we have a remarkable series of characteristic articles:—Schelling's *Introduction to Idealism* (tr.), i., 159; Schelling's *Introduction to the Philosophy of Nature* (tr.), i., 193; Rosenkranz on *Difference of Baader from Hegel* (tr.), ii., 55; Leibnitz on *The Nature of the Soul* (tr.), ii., 62; Rosenkranz on *Goethe's Social Romances* (tr.), ii., 120, 215; Winckelmann's *Remarks on the Torso of Hercules* (tr.), ii., 187; *Sentences of Porphyry the Philosopher* (tr.), iii., 46; Leibnitz on *Platonic Enthusiasm* (tr.), iii., 88; *Fragments of Parmenides*, iv., 1; Rosenkranz on *Goethe's Wilhelm Meister* (tr.), iv., 145; *Introduction to Hegel's Encyclopaedia* (tr.), by Rosenkranz, v., 234; Trendelenburg on *Hegel's System* (tr.), v., 349; Notice of Morris's translation of *Ueberweg*, vi., 95; Trendelenburg on *Hegel's System* (tr.), vi., 82, 163, 360; *Conditions of Immortality according to Aristotle*, viii., 143; Letter about A. Vera's Review of *Strauss's Ancient and New Faith*, viii., 281; *Grammar of Dionysius Thrax*, (tr.), viii., 326; *Address of Professor Tyndall*, viii., 361; Translation of *Rosenkranz's Summary of Logic*, ix., 98; *The Niobe Group*, ix., 142; *Reply to A. Vera's Strictures on his Critique*, ix., 434; Notice of *Anderson's Norse Mythology*, x., 216; Letter on the *Philosophy of Thomas Aquinas*, xiii., 87; Bonaventura's *The Soul's Progress in God* (tr.), xxi., 228; *Aristotle's Metaphysics* (tr.), xxii., 225; *Dionysius Areopagita Mystic Theology* (tr.), xxii., 395.

(*King's Coll. Grad.*, 311; Col. Johnston's *Aberdeen University Calendar*, 116; Johnson, *Univ. Cycl.*, ii., 675; *The Nation*, New York, Oct. 4, 1900; *The New York Daily Tribune*, Sept. 19, 1900; *The Spectator*, London, Oct. 6, 1900, "A Modern Wandering Scholar;" Appleton, *Cycl. Amer. Biog.*, ii., 89; *Who's Who in America?* 176; Pratt, *People of the Period*, i., 298; W. T. Harris, U.S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D.C., by correspondence.)

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,

Nov. 27, 1900.

Continuing my query in 2nd Series, I., 127, I should be glad of any information regarding the undernoted degrees:—

Robert Memis, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1754; Episc. min. at Stonehaven. Is styled "Dr." in Skinner's "Scottish Episcopacy" and elsewhere.

Robert Mantach, M.A., King's Coll., 1840; Episc. min., Bermuda; B.D. of ?

James Scott, M.A., King's Coll., 1844; F.C. min., Aberlour; LL.D. of ?

Robert Steel, at King's Coll., 1843-47; Ph.D., Göttingen, 1861; D.D. of ?

William Anderson, at King's Coll., 1846-49; Eng. Presb. min.; Tooting; D.D. of ?

Kenneth Macdonald, M.A., King's Coll., 1855 F.C. min., Calcutta; D.D. of ?

William Rait, at King's Coll., 1855-59; Eng. Presb. min., Southwark; Ph.D. of ?
James Gordon Gray, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1859; F.C. min., Marykirk and Italy; D.D. of ?
 P. J. ANDERSON.

SAMUEL JACKSON PRESCOTT, B.A., Harvard, 1795, is entered in our General Catalogue as LL.D., Aberdeen, on the authority of the late John Langdon Sibley's interleaved copy of the Triennial Catalogue of 1842, where he wrote:—"His [Prescott's] MS. note through Rev. John Pierce, D.D., of Brookline, Mass., states that he had LL.D. at Aberdeen." I do not find this degree in Mr. P. J. Anderson's *Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae* or his *Officers and Graduates of King's College*. Can Dr. Gammack explain?

JAMES ATKINS NOYES,
 Editor, Quinquennial Cat.

Harvard University,
 Nov. 25, 1900.

In the matter of local holders of degrees, what can Dr. Gammack say about the D.C.L. of Bishop Douglas; the B.D. of the Rev. J. H. Burn, Deer; the Ph.D. of Mr. Alfred Gilchrist, Aberdeen; and the M.D. and LL.D. of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Murtle?
 ST. THOMAS.

SIR FRANCIS GORDON, HIS MAJESTY'S AGENT IN POLAND.—I have already noticed that Sir Francis was the nephew of Patrick Gordon of Braco, whom he succeeded in his position in Poland. According to the *Commissariat of Edinburgh*, Sir Francis died in January, 1644. His testament was given up by his widow, Anna Weigner (evidently a foreigner), his only executor. It appears that Sir John Gordon of Haddo was due him 3000 merks. The testament was confirmed March 3, 1649. Elias Reitour, servitor to Lady Gordon, being cautioner.
 B.

A CURE FOR EPILEPSY.—A correspondence in the *Scotsman* has confirmed the fact that drinking from a skull is still employed as a specific for epilepsy in the districts of Applecross and Torridon, Ross-shire. The skull is that of a woman who committed suicide—suicide being an essential for efficacy. The manner of the poor woman's burial gives evidence of another superstition. She was buried at a spot among the hills from which the sea-loch could not be seen. Should her grave overlook the water it was believed that the fish would forsake it.

CORSON CONE.

Queries.

96. "THE FAMOUS BARON RUIE."—This phrase is used by Mr. Jervise in his *Epitaphs and Inscriptions* when speaking of Robertson of Glenmuick, 1699-1749. He says "he was a son of the famous Baron Ruie." Mr. Michie of Dinnet has informed me that Baron Ruie is a Perthshire worthy. A former minister of Perth, and an antiquary to whom I applied, has failed to elicit the desired information. Yet Jervise would not have used the word "famous" unless there was ground for it, and as he came to know about the Baron, information must somewhere be accessible. I shall feel very grateful for any light on the subject.

JAMES R. MIDDLETON.

Glenmuick Manse.

97. GILDEROY.—Can any of your readers furnish me with the information as to where I can get the history, so far as it is recorded, of this famous outlaw? Also the story, or stories, apart from the well-known ballad, which are founded on his history.

Lerwick.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

98. INSCRIPTION ON GOLD PIECE.—Will some of your numismatists interpret for me the inscription round the reverse side of a gold piece of King George III.'s reign, 1795? The coin was shown to me as a "gold guinea," but it seems to be of lighter weight than the present sovereign. It is used as a trinket to a watch, and a good deal worn. The inscription on the reverse is—

M. B. F. ET. H. REX. F. D. B. ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET. E.
 The first half is clear—"Magnæ Britanniae Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex Fidei Defensor"; but how is the rest to be read—B. ET. L., etc.? On the reverse is also a beautiful shield, with quarterings—(1) England and Scotland, (2) France, (3) Ireland, (4) Largely defaced and worn. For my own interest, and that of the owner, I should like to have a fuller description and interpretation.
 JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

99. TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND.—What is the origin of this phrase, and what is its exact meaning, and how may it be idiomatically used?

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

100. THE WORD LAKE.—In an old newspaper an advertisement of a mill to be sold mentions, among other things, 4 Lakes. What are they?

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

Answers.

88. THE LIGERTWOODS OR LEDGERWOODS (2nd S., II., 95).—Twenty years ago there were two "families" of this name in the town of Coldstream, Berwickshire—the heads of which (brothers) were, one a tailor to trade, and the other a mason. Members of these families are still there.

Dollar.

R. P.

90. WILLIAM, 1st EARL OF STIRLING (2nd S., II., 95).—See Rogers' (Rev. Charles) *Memorials of the Earls of Stirling and House of Alexander*, 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1877.

Dollar.

R. P.

93. THE GREENLAW FAMILY (2nd S., II., 111).—I obtained my information regarding Bishop Gilbert Greenlaw in the volume by Robert Keith, Bishop of Fife, entitled, "A Large New Catalogue of the Bishops of the Several Sees within the Kingdom of Scotland, &c.," 1755. It is a good many years since I saw the book, and took down the notes regarding the Bishop of Aberdeen, and I cannot remember whether it was a recent edition or the original that I consulted. But, if I remember right, it was there I got my information.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

Literature.

The Church of the Parish of Alves. By WILLIAM CRAMOND, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. Elgin, 1900, *Courant and Courier Office.*

To Mr. Cramond's untiring industry we now owe quite a library of books of local history, derived mainly from the Session books of many north country parishes. With certain specific peculiarities belonging to each, there is still overwhelming proof that the people of one parish were "verily fashioned alike" the people of the other parishes. There is ever the church holding aloft its high standard of morality at least, and the incessant failure of not a few to reach it, followed by most humiliating but doubtfully deterrent penances. Without note or comment the careful extracts composing the present volume are veritable history, and full of interest on many grounds. The volume consists of 128 pages, is sightly, and cheap at one shilling.

An Inverness Lawyer and his Sons, 1796-1878. By ISABEL HARRIET ANDERSON. Aberdeen: The Aberdeen University Press, Limited, 1900. [248 pp., 8vo.]

THIS is a family record of a most creditable kind, exhibiting to its third generation a succession of talented men, men of affairs, men of character, all of whom lived and energized to most useful purpose. Sprung of an Aberdeenshire stock, Mr. Peter Anderson, having adopted the legal profession, settled in Inverness in 1796, where he not only established himself as a successful lawyer, but proved himself a public spirited citizen, supporting every progressive scheme, and, indeed, initiating and controlling many of them. His three sons not only followed him in his profession, but also inherited his best characteristics. The better known of the three were George

and Peter, men of much intellectual culture and literary refinement, who, through their various important publications, may truly be said to have discovered or revealed Inverness-shire to the world. The third generation is fitly represented by a daughter and a son of the last-named, both of whom have seized the family pen. Miss Anderson, who is the author of this and at least one other book, has done her work with fine taste, and has exhibited a beautiful picture of family life. The son is the accomplished and scholarly Mr. Peter J. Anderson, LL.B., too well known in these columns to need any delineation at our hands. In reading this pleasant volume, one feels that for the author it was not a common chance that allotted to her the pious task of giving to the eternity of type the story of her family. Few families can present such an unbroken succession of talented members, men of affairs at once cultured and social, refined, and amiable. The book is put together in a tasteful manner, and is embellished with four interesting portraits.

Scots Books of the Month.

Edinburgh Almanac and National Repository for 1901. 12mo. 6/6 net. Oliver & Boyd.

Walker, W. The Reformation. Ex. cr. 8vo. pp. 484. 6/- (*Eras of the Christian Church.*) T. & T. Clark.

Scott, Sir W. Waverley: or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since. Intro. Essay and Notes by Andrew Lang. 12 Etchings. Border ed. Cr. 8vo. pp. 842. 6/- Macmillan.

Burns, R. Poems. Ed. by J. A. Manson. 2 vols. New ed. Cr. 8vo. 5/ Black.

Addison, W. I. Snell Exhibitions: From University of Glasgow to Balliol College, Oxford, 1697-1900. Imp. 8vo. pp. 234. 7/6 net. Maclehoose.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, MARCH, 1901.

THE ANCESTRY OF ST. GILBERT OF DORNOCH.

[BY D. MURRAY ROSE.]

A GREAT deal of mystery has hitherto surrounded the parentage of St. Gilbert, Bishop of Caithness, and although many erudite scholars, including Cosmo Innes, Dr. John Stuart, and the late Sir William Fraser, tried to solve the problem, they each had to confess it was "idle to offer conjecture" as to the paternity of this worthy man of the olden time. But the curious fact is that, while these great antiquaries spent their days in fruitless research and wrote learned conjectures as to Gilbert's origin, the documents which proved his descent must have stared them in

the face many times! St. Gilbert played so important a part in Northern history that I need not apologise for attempting to solve a mystery which has received so much attention at the hands of scholars.

Between 1153 and 1171 there flourished in the North a great noble, who bore the strange name of Freskin. He was lord of vast estates in Moray and the South, and Scotland's most brilliant scholars have tried in vain to pierce the mist which shrouds his career and origin. The question yet awaits solution as to whether Freskin was a native Sutherland or Moray chief, or a Flemish adventurer. The reason he has received so much attention is that genealogists regard him as the ancestor of the mighty races of Douglas and Moravia. He died before 1171, and between 1160 and 1214 there appear as witnesses to charters "William son of Freskin" and "Hugh son of Freskin" (*Reg. Epis. Moravienses*, pp. 6-12). There is nothing to guide us as to their seniority, save the fact that on the only occasion on which they appear together, Hugh takes precedence. Going upon this indication, which is of great weight, the late Sir William Fraser, in his *Sutherland Book*, makes Hugh the elder, because, in addition to the above, this theory is strengthened by the fact that Hugh is found in possession of the greater estate. On the other hand, it is undisputed that William, the son of Freskin, comes on the scene as possessing his father's estate of Duffus and others long before Hugh appears on record at all. Neither Hugh nor William, so far as I can trace, bore the surname de Moravia, unless indeed William's son is confounded with that "William de Morau [Moreville] the Constable" who witnesses charters between 1188-1199 (*Reg. Arbroath*, pp. 17-24). Hugh appears without any designation, being styled "Hugh, son of Freskin," or "Hugh Freskin." William became ancestor of the Morays of Duffus, Petty, and Bothwell, while between 1203-1214 Hugh suddenly appears as owner of Sutherland. Whether he inherited the Sutherland estate from his father, mother, or grandmother will perhaps never be decided, but some, whose opinions are of weight, maintain that he

received Sutherland as a reward for his services against the rebellious Earl of Caithness. It is of no avail to conjecture, yet if Sutherland was the paternal estate, the interesting fact is established that Freskin was a Sutherland chief. Against this conclusion it may be argued that Freskin appears on the scene as a Moray noble, that his son William succeeded him in the Duffus estate, that the family adopted the surname of Moravia. I state the *pros* and *cons* of the position, because where so many have hazarded guesses I may be permitted to offer a conjecture.

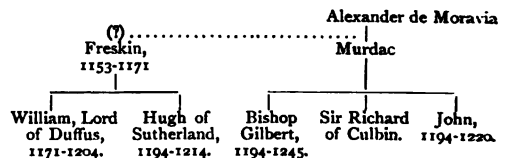
Some time between 1203-14, Hugh Freskin granted the lands of Skelbo and Invershin, etc., to Gilbert, Archdeacon of Moray, and in reference to the identity of Gilbert, the late Cosmo Innes, in his preface to the *Registrum Episcopatus Moravienses*, writes:—"Although it is plain, from the terms of the charter of Hugo Freskin, and from other circumstances, that he (Gilbert) was nearly related to the chief family of De Moravia, we nowhere find the name of his father or of any of his relatives except the two brothers"—Richard and John. He goes on to say that in the absence of better authorities "we are induced to trust to an anonymous scribe, who has noted on the margin of the older chartulary, at a deed of Gilbert, Bishop of Caithness:—"Iste Gilbertus erat filius domini de Duffus." Unfortunately, the anonymous scribe has proved a frail reed to lean upon. At least, if the father of Gilbert was indeed Lord of Duffus, the commonly accepted pedigrees of the great houses of Duffus, Bothwell, Atholl, and others are erroneous. For, as we shall see, there were in that case two Lords of Duffus who do not appear in existing genealogies.

In Hugh Freskin's charter of Skelbo no relationship is stated, nor is any reason assigned for such a lordly gift. The natural inference is that Gilbert must have been a near connection, and Cosmo Innes, on the strength of the marginal note in the chartulary, writes:—"If the annotator be correct, Gilbert, John, and Richard must all apparently have been sons of William, son of Freskin, Lord of Duffus, and nephews of Hugh Freskin." Gilbert, who was Archdeacon of Moray in 1203, became Bishop of Caithness about 1222, and as he attained so high a position before 1203, he must clearly belong to the same generation as Hugh Freskin. About 1222, William, Lord of Sutherland, "the son and heir of the late Hugh Freskin," confirmed his father's grant of Skelbo, and soon after Gilbert was installed as Bishop of Caithness, the ceremony being attended by the

King and his nobles, who were in the district punishing the people of Caithness for the atrocious murder of Bishop Adam (*Fordun à Goodal*). Bishop Gilbert immediately set himself to reclaim the peoples of Sutherland and Caithness from their wild and wicked ways, and, founding a Cathedral at Dornoch, he made due provision throughout the diocese for the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants. He carried out many beneficent schemes, so that his memory has been revered to this day, and for generations his dust was regarded as sacred.

About 1235 Bishop Gilbert conveyed the lands of Skelbo to his brother, Richard (*Sutherland Book*, Vol. III., p. 6) the Crusader, and slayer of the Witch of Dornoch; and it is in following the career of this Richard that light is thrown upon the paternity of Gilbert. Between 1235 and 1240, Richard appears as witness to various charters, and about the latter date, "R." Abbot of Dunfermline, with consent of his chapter, gave and confirmed to "Ric de Moravia fil Murdaci filii Alexandri de Moravia," all his lands of Kildun (Kyndun), near Dingwall, in Ross (*Registrum de Dunfermlyn*, p. 195-6). This charter is undated, but the one immediately preceding it bears to have been granted in 1237 by Abbot Galfrid, who, according to the *Chronicle of Melrose*, died in 1240. Galfrid's successor was Robert de Keldelecht, afterwards Chancellor, and the only other Abbot whose Christian name began with "R." was Robert de Berewik, who was deposed in 1202, so that the granter of Richard's charter must have been Robert, the successor of Galfrid, and its date about 1240.

The fact is thus established that the father of Gilbert bore the good Highland name of Murdac, and the conjecture I indicated is that Murdac was brother of the man who bore the strange name of Freskin. Further, that their mother was a native Sutherland heiress, who outlived her sons and bestowed her lands on her grandson—the younger child of her first-born. The following chart shews the position:—



Of course the fraternal relationship of Freskin and Murdac is purely conjectural, but it contains as much probability as any theory advanced by the distinguished scholars who have dealt with the point. It affords an explanation of Hugh

Freskin's grant of Skelbo, which may have been an act of justice to his uncle's children. Many instances can be adduced where an heiress, who survived her sons, conveyed her estate to the younger son of her first-born in preference to the issue of her second son. Again, where a Highland lady intermarried with a Lowlander she always bestowed some weird Gaelic names on her offspring—names entirely new to her husband's family and puzzling to after generations. The practice survives in our own day, so that there is nothing improbable in my theory, and it explains why Hugh appears without designation. He does not, like his son, style himself "Lord of Sutherland," after the manner of those who had been in possession for a long period. Had he acquired it by special grant from the King, we may rest assured the record would be as carefully preserved as was that of Skelbo.

Sir Richard, the brother of Gilbert, was Lord of Culbin, Kildun, and Newton. He married Marjory de Lasceles, the heir portioner of an ancient race, and it was perhaps Sir Richard's connection with Kildun that brought Ralph de Lasceles to settle near Dingwall (*Chamberlain Rolls*, Vol. I., p. 30). Sir Richard died fighting against the Danes at the battle of Embo, and his sarcophagus is still to be seen in Dornoch Cathedral. By Marjory de Lasceles he had:—Sir Alexander, his heir; Sir Malcolm, and Richard.

Sir Alexander de Moravia, Knight, "son and heir of Sir Richard de Moravia and Marjory de Lasceles, his spouse," for the weal of his soul and that of his wife "C.," his father, mother, brothers, ancestors, and successors, conveyed certain lands to the Priory of St. Andrews; and by another charter in 1268 he confirmed to the Priory the grant his mother had made in her widowhood (*Reg. Prioratus Sancti Andree*, p. 109). Charters by Sir Alexander, dated at Kyndun, Culbin, and Newton, as son and heir of the late Sir Richard, establishes the latter's identity with the grantee of 1240, who was son of Murdac. Besides, these estates—with the exception of Kildun, which was granted in 1340 to John, called Young, the son of John, son of Celestine, burgess of Dingwall—remained in possession of the Morays of Culbin until 1418, when they went to the Kinnairds.

In conclusion, these deeds settle another much-debated point—the ancestry of the Morays of Tullibardine and Atholl. I do not know whether the Duke of Atholl, in his privately printed *Chronicles of the Atholl Family*, adheres to the descent given in *Burke's Peerage*, but I would point out that Sir Malcolm was not son of

John de Moravia, Sheriff of Perth in 1214. Sir Malcolm, the ancestor of the Tullibardine family, was son of Sir Richard, and the man Sir Alexander calls his brother is without doubt the same Malcolm who held the lands of West Beth under him, and whose charter to Dunfermline he confirmed at Culbyn in 1274 (*Reg. de Dunfermline*, pp. 55, 121-2). So that the Houses of Tullibardine and Atholl were really cadets of Culbin.—*Northern Chronicle*, Inverness.

RELICS.—There were some very interesting relics shown at the sale of work of the Pollokshaws Boys' Brigade. Among these was a Ferara sword, found on the battlefield of Langside, and a Roman medal, struck to commemorate the victories in Scotland. The medal was found in the Roman wall at Kirkintilloch, and is in marvellous state of preservation. Both of the relics belong to the collection of Mr. Beaton, blacksmith, Pollokshaws.

"THE BURIAL PLACE OF JAMES GIBB" (p. 110, Vol. II., 2nd S.).—This person's name was Gibb, not Gibbs, and he was not born in "Aberdeen," but at Futtie's Myre, in the village of "Futtie," now vulgarly called "Footdee." The recent and prior extensions by Act of Parliament to the city of Aberdeen embraced "Futtie," which was till Kennedy's time (1818) known as a village about a mile from the city.

G. A.

ROGER BACON'S "STUDY" AT OXFORD.—It used to be held that the so-called "study" of Roger Bacon at Oxford would fall on a man greater than the philosopher-friar. The study, which was demolished in 1779, was built on one of the arches of a bridge, and it was alleged that the calamity would take place when the wiser man passed under it. Dr. Johnson alludes to the tradition in his "Vanity of Human Wishes":—

"When first the college rolls receive his name,
The young enthusiast quits his ease for fame;
Through all his veins the fever of renown
Spreads from the strong contagion of the gown;
O'er Bodley's dome his future labours spread,
And Bacon's mansion trembles o'er his head."

Alongside of this may be set the belief that Samson's Ribs, a basaltic cliff in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, will fall on the wisest man of his time as he passes below it. The wicked affirmed that the late Prof. Blackie never ventured that way—which was a grievous libel.

J. CALDER ROSS.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH
PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 120.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES CONTINUED.]

1843. *The Children's Missionary Newspaper* (S. N. and Q., VII., 69): containing intelligence of all missionary efforts of all Evangelical denominations in language adapted to the capacities of children. The first editor was Rev. C. H. Bateman, who conducted the paper till about 1854. He was succeeded by Mrs. F. W. Inglis (Johnstone), and not by F. W. S., as Mr. Scott states. It was priced latterly at ½d., and contained 8 pp. It was discontinued in 1861.

1843. *The Home and Foreign Missionary Record for the Free Church of Scotland* (S. N. & Q., VII., 69). By authority of the Board of Missions and Education. No. I., Vol. I., June, 1843. Large 4to. 12 pp. Price, unstamped, 3d. Printed and published by John Johnstone, Hunter Square, Edinburgh.

The *Record* was of course suggested by the organ of the same name started in 1838 by the Church of Scotland. Its appearance and *format* were the same, and it indeed claimed to be the continuation of the Church of Scotland organ. It was founded by the leaders of the Free Church—Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, Candlish and Welsh, and was meant to do the same work as the earlier journal. The hurry under which the enterprise was started is shown by the note at the end of the first number:—

"For reasons which it is superfluous to specify, this number has been late in making its appearance. The *Record* will be published henceforth on the first of each month."

During the first half dozen years of its existence, the journal cannot be said to have been prosperous, and in 1850 changes were determined on. Periodicals named the *Monthly Tract* and the *Monthly Statement* had been necessitated by the attitude of the Church. These were amalgamated with the *Record*. In August, 1850, it appeared as a large 8vo., 36 pp., price 2d. "Printed at St. Paul's Work, Edinburgh, by John A. Ballantyne, residing at No. 92 West Brighton Crescent, Portobello, and published at No. 9 N. Bank Street, Edinburgh, by James Nichol, residing at No. 7 Salisbury Place, Newington, Edinburgh." At the same time the word "Missionary" was dropped from the title.

The first number of the new series opened with a long "explanatory statement," signed by the joint editors—men who afterwards became known as Dr. Nixon of Montrose, Principal Lumsden, and Dr. Wilson of Dundee. In their hands the circulation fell 4000. The Rev. Andrew Cameron had been asked to undertake the editorship, but he declined; and in 1852 Dr. J. A. Wylie was appointed. He reigned for ten years, and during

that time the circulation dropped from 30,000 to 17,000, and this in spite of the fact that the price was lowered to 1½d. in 1856. Dr. Wylie had little or no qualifications for the post, although he had been on the staff of the *Witness*. Says Oliphant Smeaton*—"He loaded the pages with unreadable matter, and failed to recognise the first principle of journalism, that an editor has no claim to expect the slightest mercy or consideration from his readers. . . . An hour's wandering through these dreary steppes of literary monotony and mental aridity sends a shudder of disgust through the reader."

This brought matters to a crisis, and the Church had to contemplate the abandonment of the publication. An arrangement, however, was come to with Mr. Thomas Nelson, the publisher, by which he undertook to issue the *Record* on condition that he was allowed to make what changes he pleased, and to appoint his own editor. He chose the Rev. James Mackenzie of Dunfermline, who had been associated with Hugh Miller, and had already proved himself in literary fields. Under his care the circulation increased to 34,000. He died in 1870, and the Publications Committee of the Church signified its appreciation of his work by recording that—

"His work as editor of the *Missionary Record* was a labour of love, performed with unflagging industry and care."

When Mr. Mackenzie took the reins of office, an attempt was made to issue the *Record* weekly. From Oct., 1861, to July 29, 1862, it appeared as the *Free Church of Scotland Weekly Record*, in a resplendent green cover. The plan, however, did not succeed, and it had to be given up, the word *Monthly* being substituted for *Weekly*.

On the death of Mr. Mackenzie, the publisher, with the approbation of the Committee, appointed the Rev. N. L. Walker of Dysart, and Dr. Walker continued until 1900, the name being altered to *The Free Church of Scotland Monthly*. The scope of the *Record* was at the same time considerably enlarged. Brief editorial notice was taken of events outside of missionary operations. It became the means of chronicling changes in the *personnel* of the Church. Interesting articles on historic congregations, travels, leaders of the Church, and memorable incidents appeared. Dr. Walker proved himself an able editor, and under his care the circulation touched 80,000. In January of this year (1901) it was amalgamated with the *United Presbyterian Missionary Record*, and now appears as the *Missionary Record of the United Free Church of Scotland*, under the joint editorship of Dr. Robson of Perth and Dr. Walker. At the same time the journal passed completely into the hands of the Church. It

"shall be the property of the Church, and be conducted by editors appointed and paid by the Church."

The size was reduced to a smaller 4to.

* In an article on the *Free Church Monthly* in the *Puritan*, August, 1899.

1844. *Free Church Magazine* (S. N. & Q., VII., 69). No. I., Vol. I., January, 1844. 32 pp. 4to. Motto—"Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage," Gal. v. 1. Edinburgh: Printed and published by John Johnstone, 2 Hunter Square. The *Magazine* had no official connection with the newly-constituted Free Church, although it was conducted by members of that communion. The editor stated that the title was merely "conventional." The opening address declared that each number would contain

"1. One or more articles on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects connected with the Free Church. 2. Biographies of Eminent Men. 3. Illustrations of Scripture. 4. Records of Missionary Enterprise. 5. Sketches from Ecclesiastical Church History. 6. Extracts from popular Religious Works, and likewise from older works not generally accessible. 7. Ample Reviews of important publications. 8. Critical notices of new works and pamphlets issuing from the Scottish Press. 9. Ecclesiastical Intelligence, embracing not only statistical and general information regarding the progress of the Free Church, but also regarding the other religious bodies in Scotland and in other countries. 10. Missionary intelligence connected with the Evangelical denomination."

At the close of the first yearly volume the editor felicitated himself on the fact that the *Magazine* was "at the head, in point of circulation, of all the Scottish religious magazines." In January, 1852, a change was made in the size and scope of the journal. It was thus announced:—

"Many readers who deem our present page too large and the type too small, have often urged on us the propriety of a change; and we have resolved to yield to their wishes. It has also been represented to us as most desirable that the *Magazine* should be made to minister more directly and steadily to the spiritual wants of its readers, and in that respect also we are about to alter it, as we hope, for the better. The form will be changed to that of demy octavo, and in place of thirty-two pages of the present size there will be forty-eight of the new."

The result of the change was not for the good. Before the year was out the editor wished to retire, but was induced to continue. The *Magazine* was becoming a little turgid, being weighted with heavy critical articles, little fitted for a popular journal. More freedom was given in the last year of the *Magazine's* existence to general subjects in literature, science, &c., but the publication was doomed, and the last number was issued in December, 1853. The demise was thus announced:—

"It may seem strange to discontinue the publication of a periodical which counts its subscribers by thousands. . . . The publishers are about to commence a periodical which is intended to embrace, in a far more complete and useful form, the greater part of those subjects of a catholic nature to which this *Magazine* has devoted attention. At the same time they have in contemplation to issue shortly a smaller and cheaper periodical devoted to Free Church subjects."

The journals which the *Free Church Magazine* thus made way for were the *News of the Churches and Journal of Missions* and the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*.

The first editor of the *Magazine* was Rev. W. M. Hetherington, LL.D., of St. Andrews, known as an ecclesiastical historian. He conducted the periodical till December, 1847. The reason he

assigned for his resignation was distance from Edinburgh and increasing duties connected with the College. He was succeeded by Rev. Andrew Cameron, who had his finger in so many of the journalistic pies of the time. He seems to have edited the *Magazine* for one year only. The only other editor was Rev. Prof. Blaikie, who died so recently. Even he wanted to retire at the close of 1852, but was induced to continue, and was "in at the death," in 1853.

1845. *The Christian Treasury* (S. N. & Q., No. I., Vol. I., Feb. 28, 1845. Weekly. 12 pp. 4to., with double columns. Edinburgh: Printed and published by John Johnston, Hunter Square. The *Treasury's* publishers moved to several different offices during the first few years of its existence. Vol. II. was printed by John Johnstone, 104 High Street; Vol. V. by Johnstone, Ballantyne & Co.; Vol. VI. by Johnstone & Hunter, and so it continued for some time. The *Treasury* is now published by Marshall Bros., London, and was for a time under the editorship of Rev. F. B. Meyer.

The *Treasury* was begun by the Rev. Andrew Cameron, whom Spurgeon called the "Prince of Editors." Cameron had a decided gift for editorial work, and was remarkably active on the religious press of Edinburgh. He died in 1878 in Melbourne, whither he had emigrated, and where he received the degree of D.D. His opening number contained no editorial, but the objects of the periodical were afterwards set down as having been three:—

"*First*.—To provide a weekly and popularly conducted periodical, in which the great salvation might be declared and Bible principles and duties illustrated and enforced.

"*Second*.—'To lift up a standard,' and aid in providing a defence against 'the enemy,' who, whether in the form of Infidelity, which denies the Gospel, or of Popery, which prevents it, is 'coming in like a flood;' and

"*Third*.—To exemplify and help forward that which in our day is so earnestly desired, and for many reasons so urgently needed, viz., the visible unity of Christians and their co-operation in those things on which they are agreed."

The success attending the *Treasury* was very great. It was a high-class periodical, and provided wholesome religious reading for the whole country. There is abundant evidence to show that in the houses of the people its weekly and monthly appearance was eagerly looked for. At the present time, when union is so much in the air, it is interesting to find that, immediately after the Disruption, the necessity of union was made a part of the programme of a religious periodical. The first number contained a not very poetical poem, entitled "Union of Christians," of which the last verse ran:—

"Their bond is not an earthly love,
By Nature's fondness nurs'd;
As they love Him who reigns above,
Because He loved them first.
So they all minor ties disown,
The sweetest—for His sake alone."

The chief articles were, at the first, signed: the

first volume containing such names as : Dr. Hamilton, London ; Dr. Lindsay Alexander, Edinburgh ; Ed. Kuntzé, Berlin ; Dr. Guthrie ; G. D. Krummacher, Elberfeld ; Merle D'Aubigné, Geneva, beside a number of well-known Scottish ministers. In subsequent volumes signatures at contributions grew scarcer. In reviewing the first volume the editor says :—

"The contents of the *Treasury* have been of a very varied kind. It has been enriched with contributions from many of the most gifted men of our time—the deep and extensive mine of Christian authorship has been, as far as possible, explored, and many precious fragments, sometimes rough, but always weighty, have been extracted ; drafts have been made upon contemporary banks, many of them wealthy and of established reputation ; while gems and jewels not a few have been borrowed from the sacred exchequer of the poets. All these the editor has done his best to procure and arrange, adding occasionally a mite of his own."

In other words, and in modern journalese, the contents of the *Treasury* were "original and selected, and in prose and poetry."

Some difference with the publisher caused Cameron to sever his connection with the *Treasury* and start a new periodical of the same kind, under the name of the *Family Treasury*, in 1859. Except in the case of the opening volumes, no editorial appeared, and the only indication of any change is that Vol. XV., No. I. (January, 1859), has an editorial exhortation entitled "The past year and the coming one," and signed "H. B." Who was this? The initials suggest Horatius Bonar. Cameron had as one of his successors in the editorial chair Rev. J. H. Thomson of Hightae, in Dumfries, who was a recognised authority on Scottish martyrology, and who died at the beginning of this year.

W. J. COUPER.

United Free Church Manse,
Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

NOTE.

Children's Missionary Record (S. N. & Q., VII., 35 ; 2nd Series, II., 118. I have the following note from the Rev. Harry Smith, M.A., Tibbermore, Perth :—

"*Morning Rays* is (and has always been under that title) a halfpenny monthly. Dr. Alexander Williamson ceased being editor with July issue, 1890. In August, 1890, Rev. Geo. Milligan, then of St. Matthew's, Edinburgh, and now of Caputh, Perthshire, became editor, and continued till December, 1898. I took up the editorship in January, 1899. The control of the magazine was given to the Sabbath School Committee of the Church as at 1st January, 1900, when a new (and slightly enlarged) series began."

I may say that I cordially welcome all corrections, and addenda. The subject is so wide that it is utterly beyond the power of one to cover all the ground with anything like fulness or complete accuracy.—W. J. C.

THE SCOTTISH RECORD SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on 23rd January, when the report of the Council was submitted. The Society has now completed the fifth year of its existence, and during that time has issued to its subscribers the following Indexes to the Records :—

- 1-3. Edinburgh Commissariat Register of Testaments, Vol. I., 1514-1600. 308 pp. Vol. II., 1601-1700. 448 pp. Vol. III., 1701-1800. 300 pp.
Refers to about 50,000 Testaments.
4. Inverness Commissariat Register of Testaments, 1638-1800. 35 pp.
Refers to about 1500 Testaments.
5. Hamilton and Campsie Commissariat Register of Testaments, 1564-1800. 89 pp.
Refers to about 4000 Testaments.
6. Aberdeen Commissariat Register of Testaments, 1715-1800. 72 pp.
Refers to about 3500 Testaments.
7. Glasgow Commissariat Register of Testaments, 1547-1800. 520 pp.
8. Holyrood Burial Register, 1706-1900.
In preparation for 1901—
9. St. Andrews Commissariat, 1549-1800.
- 10 and 11. Greyfriars Burial Register, 1656-1700.

At the meeting the Council announced that Sir William Fraser's trustees have agreed to print and present subscribers with the Register of Burials of Greyfriars, Edinburgh, from its commencement, about 1658 to the year 1700.

It is proposed to print, during 1901, the Index to the Register of Testaments for the Commissariat of St. Andrews. Considering the defective state of the Register for the Commissariat of Aberdeen, this will be an interesting register for north country genealogists for the jurisdiction of the Archbishops of St. Andrews, at one time extended to the River Dee.

The publications of the Society are invaluable to all investigators of Scottish genealogy, and are not so well known as they deserve. Owing to the limited issue they will probably retain their value, if they do not increase in price. John MacGregor, W.S., 21 Castle Street, Edinburgh, is the hon. treasurer of the Society.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
BERWICKSHIRE.*(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 117.)*

162. HUME, ALEXANDER, 2nd EARL OF MARCHMONT: Statesman. Born in 1675, he was admitted Advocate in 1696. Having married, in 1697, Margaret, the heiress of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, and, having been knighted, he assumed the name of Sir Alex. Campbell. He was chosen M.P. for Berwickshire, and on 16th October, 1704, became a Lord of Session as Lord Cessnock. He was at the same time made a Commissioner of the Court of Exchequer, and sworn a Privy Councillor. He supported the Union in Parliament, and in 1714 he resigned his seat in the Court of Session in favour of his younger brother, Sir Andrew Kimmerghame. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, he raised 400 of the Berwickshire Militia on the side of the Government, and marched with three battalions to join the Duke of Argyle at Stirling. The same year he was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to the Courts of Denmark and Prussia. In 1716, he was appointed Lord Clerk Register. In 1721, he was appointed Ambassador to the first Congress at Cambray, and in March of that year made a public entry into that city that was fitted to impress the spectators with the splendour and power of the British people. He succeeded his father as 2nd Earl of Marchmont in 1724, and in 1725 was invested with the order of the Thistle. In 1726, he became a Privy Councillor, and in 1727 was chosen one of the sixteen representative Scots peers. In 1733, he joined the opposition against Sir Robert Walpole, and was dismissed from his post as Lord Clerk Register. He died in 1740. In the *Scots Magazine* for 1740 there is a high character given to this nobleman.

163. HUME, DAVID: Baron of Exchequer, Judge, &c. Nephew of 161, and second son of John Hume of Ninewells. Born in 1756, he studied for the bar, and passed Advocate in 1779. He became Sheriff of Berwickshire, 1784; Professor of Scots Law in Edinburgh University, 1786, Sir Walter Scott being one of his pupils; Sheriff of Linlithgowshire, 1793; a principal Clerk of Session, 1811; a Baron of Exchequer, 1822. He retired from this post in 1834. He is favourably known as a legal author, having published *Commentaries on the Law of Scotland respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes*, 2 vols., 1797. He died in 1836.

164. HUME, GRIZEL: LADY GRIZEL BAILLIE: Poetess and Heroine. This lady, who was daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, afterwards Earl of Marchmont, and who became the courageous, prudent, and accomplished wife of George Baillie of Jarviswood, was born at Redbraes Castle, 25th December, 1665. When only 12 years old, she acted as a medium of communication between her father, then hiding in Polwarth Church, and Robert Baillie, who was im-

prisoned at Edinburgh. She was also the means of supporting and comforting her father during his period of hiding, and, in going to and from his place of concealment, was sometimes exposed to considerable peril. She accompanied her father to Holland, whether he had to flee for safety, and there became acquainted with her future husband. Returning to Scotland with William of Orange, her father became a prominent Whig leader. Her marriage to George Baillie of Jarviswood, which took place in 1692, was a very happy one. Her daughter declares that not a cloud obscured the sunshine of 48 years wedded bliss, "in all which time I have heard my mother declare that they never had a quarrel or misunderstanding or dryness betwixt them, not for a moment. He never went abroad but what she went to the window to look after him, never taking her eyes from him so long as he was in sight." Lady Grizel died in 1746. She was authoress of several ballads, inserted in the *Tea Table Miscellany*. The two songs, "Werena my Heart Licht," and "The Ewe Buchten's Bonny," are by her, and are still popular.

165. HUME, JAMES, M.D.: Poet, Mathematician, and Author. Son of 160, and perhaps born at Godscroft, as he is sometimes described as "Scotus-Theagrus," he flourished in the 17th century, and resided chiefly in France. On the titlepage of his earliest publication, *Pantaleonis Vaticinia Satyra*, printed at Rouen in 1633, he is styled "Med. Doctor." The *Satyra* is a very crude Latin romance, dedicated to Sir Robert Ker, first Earl of Ancrum, and has an historical appendix on contemporary affairs, mostly German. In 1634, Hume printed in Latin *Proclium ad Lipsiam, Gustavus Magnus, and De Reditu Ducis Amelienis ex Flandria*, as an appendix to his father's *De Unione Insulæ Britanniae*, while between 1636 and 1640 he published at Paris a series of mathematical treatises, nine in number, all in Latin and French. He appears to have edited the 1639 (Paris) edition of his father's poems, and to have added several pieces of his own to that work.

166. HUME, JOHN (Rev.): Church of Scotland Divine and Author. Born at Ayton Manse in 1701, he was educated for the Church, and licensed to preach the gospel in 1724. His first charge was Polwarth, where he was ordained in 1727; thence he was translated to Greenlaw in 1734, of which parish he continued minister till his death in 1777. He published sermons upon religious and practical subjects in 1775.

167. HUME, PATRICK (Sir), OF POLWARTH: Poet. Elder brother of 155, and born about 1556, he was educated for the bar, and resided chiefly at the Court of Edinburgh, where he was in great favour with James VI. Among the names of the 25 gentlemen appointed to attend on the King "at all times of his riding and passing to the field," we find one of them styled "the young laird of Polwarth." He was made Master of the Household in 1591, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bedchamber, and Warden of the Marches. He is best known as the antagonist of Alex. Montgomery in the well-known "Flytings,"

which were carried on in friendly emulation by the two poets. He died in 1609. Besides his "Flying," Hume is author of a more sensible poem, "The Promine," addressed to the King, which has been reprinted from the original edition of 1580 by Dr. Laing in *Select Remains of the Ancient, Popular, and Romance Poetry of Scotland*, 1823.

168. HUME, PATRICK: Commentator on Milton. A scion of the house of Polwarth, he is known as a learned commentator on Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the sixth edition of which he brought out in 1695. Hume was a London schoolmaster, and is said to have been the first to attempt a system of exhaustive annotation on the work of an English poet. On the titlepage of his edition of Milton, he styles himself P. H. Φιλοσοφῆς. Dr. Newton, in his preface to the edition of *Paradise Lost*, published in 1749, says: "Patrick Hume, as he was the first, so he is the most copious annotator. He laid the foundation; but he laid it among infinite heaps of rubbish." Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, refers to Hume's work as "a large and very valuable commentary." Callender, who edited the first book of *Paradise Lost* in 1750, plagiarised Hume's notes. "These notes," says a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1819, "are always curious; his observations on some of the finer passages in the poem show a mind deeply smitten with an admiration for the sublime genius of their author, and there is often a masterly nervousness in their style, which is very remarkable for this age." Hume is also said to have written a number of Latin and English poems; but none of these appear to have survived, or to be now known.

169. HUME, PATRICK (Sir), OF POLWARTH, 1ST EARL MARCHMONT: Scottish Statesman. Born on 13th January, 1641, he succeeded to his father's estates in 1648. He was educated under his mother's eye, and early entered public life. In 1665, he was chosen M.P. for Berwickshire, and opposed the administration of Lauderdale at Edinburgh. In 1675-9, he was imprisoned for opposition to the Government. After liberation, and to escape further persecution, he concealed himself in the family burying vault, where he was tended by his daughter, Grizel. Unable to live at peace in Scotland, he fled to Holland; but returned in 1685 with Argyle's expedition, an account of which he wrote (see *Marchmont Papers*, 1831). Succeeding in again finding his way to the Continent, he returned with William of Orange in 1688, and represented Berwickshire in the Convention Parliament, 1689. He was restored to his estates by the Revolution, and created a peer in 1690. Further honours followed. He was named Sheriff of Berwickshire in 1692, and an extraordinary Lord of Session, 1693. He was also named High Chancellor of Scotland, 1696, and in 1697 was created Earl Marchmont. An active politician all his life, he continued to take a prominent part in public affairs till his death in 1724.

170. HUTTON, JAMES: Geologist. This remarkable man, who may be regarded as the founder of

the modern science of Geology, though not a native of Berwickshire, was a son of a Berwickshire laird, whose lands he inherited, which for many years he continued to cultivate and improve. Born in Edinburgh in 1726, and educated at the High School and University there, after a short time in a lawyer's office, young Hutton gave himself to the study of medicine, and spent some time in prosecuting the usual course of preparation for the medical profession at Paris and Leyden, in which latter University he took the degree of M.D. in 1749. Having become deeply interested in chemistry, he, in conjunction with a friend, James Davie, made important experiments in agricultural chemistry. He also about this time resided in England, pursuing researches into the sciences of geology and mineralogy. About the year 1754 he commenced farming on his paternal estate in Berwickshire, but about 1768 returned to Edinburgh, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. In addition to many lesser works, he published *Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge*, 1794, and in the following year his best known work, *Theory of the Earth*. His views, known as the "Huttonian Theory," were adopted and defended by many learned professors. They have been summarised thus: "The upraised land of the globe must first have been worn away by atmospheric influence and the debris deposited in the bed of the sea, where they were consolidated under great pressure. They were then forced upwards by subterranean heat acting with an expansive power, and thereby split and cracked, the fissures at the same time filling with molten mineral matter, and so the process repeated again and again resulted in the earth's crust as we now find it." Hutton's discovery of granite veins is said to have formed an important era in geology. Hutton also wrote a book on the *Theory of the Rain*, and *Dissertations in Natural Philosophy*, 1792, and *Considerations on the Nature of Coal and Culm*, 1777. He died in 1797.

171. INGLIS, DAVID, D.D., LL.D. Born at United Secession Manse, Greenlaw, 8th June, 1824, he graduated at Edinburgh in 1841, and after studying for the Church emigrated to America in 1846. He was pastor of several churches in the United States, and was called to Montreal in 1852, thence he was translated to Hamilton, 1855. In 1871-2, he was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in Knox College, Toronto. He became pastor of a church in New York, where he died in 1877. Vide Herzog's *Cyclopaedia*.

172. INGLIS, MARY: Poetess. Sister of No. 171. She was the daughter of the Rev. D. M. Inglis, who was long minister of what was known as the U. P. Church, Stockbridge, Cockburnspath, and for many years minister to the Cairns family, one of whom became Principal John Cairns, D.D. On her father's death, in 1758, Miss Inglis removed near Glasgow, where she has led a truly devoted life. Her poetry evinces a gentle sympathetic nature, and is marked by effortless simplicity. She has published a small volume, named *Croonings*, which contains some charming lyrics. Among them, one called "The

Auld Manse," and another, "Von Burnside," have a tender pathos about them that is very attractive.

173. JACKS, WILLIAM, M.P. : Politician, Author and Successful Man of Business. Born in 1841 at Cornhill, on the banks of the Tweed, he was educated at the village school of Swinton, Berwickshire, and served an apprenticeship to shipbuilding at West Hartlepool. He was afterwards engaged in the shipyard of Messrs. W. Pile & Co., Sunderland, and subsequently became manager of the Sunderland and Seaham Works and Foundry. In 1870, he established himself in Glasgow as an iron and steel merchant on his own account. Mr. Jacks is what is called a self-made man, and has distinguished himself by his zeal for nonconformity and his success in business. He was elected M.P. for Leith Burghs in 1885, but voted against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and was defeated by Mr. Munro Ferguson at the election of 1886. Having, however, seen the necessity of Mr. Gladstone's policy for Ireland, he stood as a Liberal candidate for Stirlingshire in 1892, and was successful in winning the seat, which, however, he lost again in 1895. He has devoted much of his time to self-education, and is said to be strong on German poets. Indeed, he has remarked in one of his speeches, that he believes in 3 P's—poetry, pig-iron, and politics. During the short time he was in Parliament, he spoke well on railway rates and dockyard estimates. Mr. Jacks is a Deputy Lieutenant of Stirlingshire; a J.P. for Lanarkshire, and also for the city and county of Glasgow. He has also appeared as an author, and been favourably reviewed.

174. JEFFREY, GEORGE, D.D. : U.P. Divine and Author. Born at Leitholm, 1815, he was educated at Edinburgh University and the Secession Theological Hall. His first and last charge was the congregation recently formed in London Road, Glasgow, to which he was ordained in 1838. This congregation he was instrumental in raising to a large and influential charge. He was also for more than 40 years clerk of the Glasgow Presbytery, and a man of weight in the conduct of the ecclesiastical affairs of the United Presbyterian Church. He was moderator of the Synod in 1879, and died in 1887. Dr. Jeffrey was a man of marked figure and individuality. Reminding one of Luther and of Chalmers, his tall, robust, erect form, and his open, manly face attracted the attention of strangers. No one could meet and converse with him without carrying away the impression of a strong, true, virile nature. Dr. Jeffrey's degree was conferred on him by the University of New York. He published a volume of excellent sermons.

175. JEFFREY, ROBERT, M.D. : U.P. Divine and Author. Born, in 1818, at Leitholm, near Coldstream, he was educated like his brother, No. 174, at Edinburgh University, and, after studying for the ministry in connexion with the Secession Church, was licensed to preach in 1843. Called to Girvan and Denny, he elected the latter charge, where he remained for 12 years, acquiring immense popularity. After declining

calls to Perth, Alexandria and Kilmaurs, Dr. Jeffrey allowed himself to be translated to a new congregation at Caledonia Road, Glasgow, into which he entered in 1856. Here the rest of his ministry was spent with great acceptance and success. He published two works, entitled, *The Salvation of the Gospel*, and *Voices from Calvary*, which are good illustrations of his nervous pulpit style. He obtained a colleague in 1889, and died in 1895.

176. JOHNSTON, GEORGE, M.D. : Naturalist. Born on 20th July, 1797, in Simprin parish, he was educated for the medical profession, and took his M.D. degree in 1819. He settled down to practise in Belford, and afterwards in Berwick. While actively engaged in the harassing duties of a country practitioner, he acquired an astonishing amount of knowledge in the sciences of Botany and Zoology. He was one of the founders of the Berwickshire Naturalists Field Club, as well as of the Ray Society, and contributed many papers to the transactions of these and other learned societies. He published an account of a new water weed found at Duns Castle, 1838, *History of British Zoophytes and Sponges*, 1838-42, *Introduction to Conchology*, 1850. He died in 1855. Among his other works are *Flora of Berwick-on-Tweed*, and *The Botany of the Eastern Borders*. He had a happy geniality of mind, and everywhere gained friends. He was thrice Mayor of Berwick, and twice served the office of Sheriff. See *Imp. Dict. of Biog.*

177. JOHNSTON, GEORGE, D.D. : U.P. Divine and Author. Born at Ayton in 1798, he was educated for the Secession Church. Ordained to the charge of Ecclefechan, he was called to succeed Dr. Jamieson in Nicolson Street charge, Edinburgh, in June, 1831. Here he remained till his death in 1871. He was Moderator of Synod in 1852, and received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers' College, New Jersey, 1854. His published works are *Euphemia Miller*, various sermons and addresses, and a series of letters on *The Nature and Injustice of the Annuity Tax*.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

PRONUNCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.—Buenos Ayres is the usual way of spelling the name of the capital of the Argentine Republic among the natives of Great Britain, but the natives of the place spell it Buenos Airès. Our pronunciation is Bon'-os A'-ris, theirs is Boo'-à-nöz I'-rees. The name is usually thought to mean good air, but it means fine weather. In 1805, and again in 1807, the town was invaded by the British, who were at war with Spain. On both occasions the natives repelled the attack. Amongst British marines the name was at that time variously made Bonnis Airs, Bowsan Arrys, and Bows and Arrows!

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., I., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127, 155, 169; II., 10, 24, 60, 77, 126.)

43. Rev. JAMES MILNE [2nd S., I., p. 59]. Before going to Nova Scotia, Mr. Milne was incumbent of the Episcopal Church at Portsoy, and then at Banff (1798-1815). While at Banff he had a hot dispute with Bishop John Skinner, his diocesan, and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick he was engaged in church controversy. He published a tract of 80 pages, entitled *The difference stated betwixt the Presbyterian Establishment and the Episcopal Church in Scotland*, second edition, Aberdeen, 1811; and *Remarks on Dr. Burns's View of the Principles and Forms of the Church of Scotland by Law Established*, St. John, N.B., 1817, pp. 40 (Cramond, *Annals of Banff*, ii., 161; Walker, *Bp. J. Skinner*, 294 sq.). He was probably "Jacobus Milne, f. Georgii, Abraedonsis," who was at Marischal College in 1775-79, and may have ministered at Marnoch, as well as in Portsoy (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 349; *Direct. Scott. Ep. Ch.*, 1878, p. 328).

93. Rev. ROGER AITKEN received an honorary degree of M.A. at Marischal College on 14th Feb., 1809 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 398). He was incumbent of St. John's, Aberdeen, 1781-1813, when he had a quarrel with his bishop and synod, and resigned his charge (Walker, *Bp. John Skinner*, 294, sq.). He was sent as missionary to Nova Scotia by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and served at Lunenburg, N.S., 1817-19; Liverpool, N.S., 1820; and again at Lunenburg, 1821-24 (*Digest. S. P. G.*, 860).

94. PETER SUTHER, M.D., father of Bp. Suther (95), joined the British Navy in 1805, and was on board the *Victory* at Trafalgar. He was L.R.C.S., London, 1807, and M.D. at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1814. He was stationed at Halifax, N.S., as Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 146, 154).

95. Rt. Rev. THOMAS GEORGE SUTHER, Bishop of Aberdeen, was son of Peter Suther, R.N., and a native of Nova Scotia. He became B.A. of the University of King's College, Windsor, N.S., in 1833; B.C.L. and D.C.L. of the same in 1852 (*Cal. King's Coll.*, 131). He was ordained in 1837, was incumbent of St. George's, Edinburgh, and came to Aberdeen in 1855, being first curate and then incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen. As Bishop of Aberdeen, he succeeded Bishop William Skinner, in 1857, and died in Italy, Jan. 23, 1883 (*Direct. Scott. Ep. Church*, 1878, p. 107).

96. Hon. and Rt. Rev. ARTHUR GASCOIGNE DOUGLAS, Bishop of Aberdeen, fourth son of George Sholto Douglas, 17th Earl of Morton, succeeded Bishop Suther (95) in 1883. He was educated at

University College, Durham, and became M.A. in 1850; D.D., 1883, of the same. From the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, he received the degree of D.C.L. in 1884 (*Year Book Ep. Ch. Scot.*, 1899, p. 129; *Cal. Univ. of the South*, 1899-1900, p. 150, but there entered by mistake as D.D.).

97. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON - GORDON, K. T., G. C. M. G., was Governor-General of Canada, 1893-98, M.A., Oxon., 1877; LL.D., Aberdeen, 1883 (*Univ. Cal.*, 1896, p. 351), Toronto University, 1894 (*Cal.*, 1900-1, p. 214), McGill University, Montreal, 1894 (*Graduates*, 1897, p. 4); and D.C.L., Trinity University, Toronto, 1898 (*Cal.*, 1899-1900, p. 137). In 1897 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen by Queen's College and University, Kingston, Canada (*Cal.*, 1900-1, p. 214).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,

Jan. 19, 1901.

Yet another degree requiring identification is the B.A. of Major J. C. Pengelly Manuell.

ST. THOMAS.

FOLK LORE.—As there seems much interest just now in Folk Lore, I send you the following "bit," which I got 50 years ago from an old Banffshire man. It is good in its way, but I am doubtful about its age. I must first try to show in letters the well-known expression of "yes" without opening the mouth, and as I never saw it in print, I can only try *o, o, hoo*, or *u u, huu*. One day the devil set off over the north on a raid after bad wives. He was very successful, got all his pockets filled, had half a dozen under each arm; his hands were full, as well as his mouth, and as he was daundering home well pleased, he met a poor man on the road-side, and the poor man said to him, "Oh, Mr. Satan, wad ye no tak' my wife too." Mr. Satan, whose mouth was full, said, "Oo, hoo," and ever since that expression has been held unlucky for women. I send you another little story I got from the same man, which, though scarcely folk lore, is good. One day a shop-keeper in a small town in the north was standing at his door, when he saw a pauper's funeral passing. No one was following it, so he put on his coat and went to the churchyard with it. As the grave was being filled up, he began moralising in the usual way, "There lies the poor pauper, just as comfortable as if she was the best lady in the land." The grave-digger looks up, and says, "Ise warrant she's that, the hizzy, it's the best bit o' grund in the yerd."

ARCH. SHOLTO DOUGLAS

"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE," BY
AN ABERDEEN GRADUATE.

SOME recent correspondents of *Notes and Queries* (London) have discussed the authorship of the song, "Paddle your own Canoe." In the number for 19th January (9th S., vii., 53), Mr. Alfred Chas. Jonas asserts that "this song was written and sung by Harry Clifton, music arranged by M. Hobson, and was very popular about thirty-four years ago." So far as the authorship is concerned, this statement is at variance with the substance of a letter received by me three years ago from Dr. Edward P. Philpots, who wrote:—

"I knew Harry Clifton very well. I remember going to meet him one day when he arrived at the railway station in Aberdeen from Glasgow, he having been engaged to sing at one of the concerts which were in those days held in the Music Hall at the top of Union Street. He was putting up at the Freemasons' Tavern in the Netherkirkgate, and thither we repaired. He was very tired, and asked for some tea. While taking it, he said to me, 'I bought a book of jokes at the station to read as I travelled, and in it I found what I think is a very good subject for a song: read it.' I read, 'An Indian in his canoe was asked by a man who was passing by the side of the river, "Sambo, how is it that you always look so happy, when other niggers look so sad in these unhappy days?" and his reply was, "Massa, you see I always paddle my own canoe."' Clifton then said, 'I have an air for it; it is one I thought of putting to another song, but I think this is a prettier idea;' and he hummed it. I said, 'Go on with your tea, and don't talk, and I will write a song with this refrain.' This I did, and what I wrote, with certain alterations by Clifton, which I need not go into, formed the song called 'Paddle your own Canoe.' After this I went to Greenland, and was away nearly two years. When I had landed at Peterhead, as I was walking up to the hotel at night, I heard a small boy, walking in the gutter, singing, 'Love your neighbour, etc., etc.;" and I stopped him and said, 'What song is that you're singing, laddie?' and he replied, 'Of course ye dinna ken, of course not, dinna ken "Paddle yer ain Canoe!"' I knew it had taken on. After this I again met Harry Clifton, and he told me that the song had remained a dead letter for months on the publisher's hands, and that it suddenly rushed into notoriety. He got little or nothing for the song, and I got less."

Mr. Philpots graduated in Medicine at Aberdeen in 1868. In March, 1865, while still a student, he sailed from Peterhead in the whaler "Queen," which spent upwards of nineteen months in the Arctic regions, chiefly in Bethune Bay, in the neighbourhood of Cape Horsburgh, 75° N. Lat., 80° W. Long. He was assiduous in exploring the adjacent shores and in making

botanical collections, and proved that the land previously believed to be a peninsula, was in reality an island, the eastmost point of which is Cape Horsburgh. This land is now marked on maps as "Philpots Island." A full and interesting account of this voyage, contributed by Mr. Philpots to the "Peterhead Sentinel," was afterwards reprinted for private circulation. See also articles in *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol. xiii., p. 372, and *Journal of the Linnean Society*, vol. xi., p. 32. Dr. Philpots has in recent years, under the pseudonym "Oliver Eaton," written several works of fiction: *The Beacon Hydro*, *Results of Waiting*, etc. He contributed a sketch of Professor Alexander Harvey to *Aurora Borealis Academica*.
P. J. ANDERSON.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES DALGARNO.—We regret to record the death of Mr. James Dalgarno, in the last days of January, at the advanced age of 79. Mr. Dalgarno was long engaged in the business of general merchant in Slains and Cruden, with the history, antiquities, and folk-lore of which he made himself very familiar. To the earlier volumes of *S. N. & Q.* he was a frequent and most welcome contributor, for his work was always careful and reliable. He issued several separate publications. One of them—*From the Brig o' Balgownie to the Bulls o' Buchan*—had a large circulation, and is a book of considerable interest, describing, as it does, the coast from Aberdeen to the Bulls, and giving an account of the places of interest and historical association, including the sands of Forvie, along the seaboard between the points mentioned. *The Smugglers of Buchan* was another of Mr. Dalgarno's well-known publications. In addition, he wrote a great many papers on historical and antiquarian subjects, and several of these, including an account of the battle of Harlaw, appeared in the columns of the *Aberdeen Journal*, to which he was a frequent contributor. As an antiquary, he revelled in the historical associations in and around Slains, where relics of the sanguinary incursions of the Danes abundantly exist, in the shape of flint arrowheads, stone axes, and similar warlike weapons, which are occasionally turned up by the plough. Of these interesting articles Mr. Dalgarno had at one time a large and varied collection. On leaving Slains, Mr. Dalgarno entered the employment of the *Aberdeen Journal*, but subsequently became keeper of the Exchange in Market Street. Mr. Dalgarno was an amiable, quietly genial man, and most modest withal.

SOME OLD ABERDEEN MERCHANTS.

THE necessity of searching some old wills in the Register House has put me in possession of some wills, the publication of which may be of use to genealogists.

WILLIAM GORDON, merchant in Aberdeen, died in 1748, and his will was confirmed, Nov. 21, 1748, with George Lobban, "land waiter" at the port of Aberdeen, as cautioner. The roup of his goods, by virtue of a warrant from the Commissary of Aberdeen, by John Abercrombie and John Watson, elder, merchant in Aberdeen, resulted in these sums :—

- £1048 7s. 8d. Scots from merchant goods.
- £123 os. 6d. Scots from more merchant goods.
- £178 13s. 3d. Scots from household furniture.
- £364 9s. Scots from stockings and legboards.
- £8 Scots as the rent of the shop possessed by him from 10th July, 1748, to Whitsunday next, carried by Alexander Osborne, merchant, Aberdeen.

He had the following brothers and sisters :—

- George Gordon.*
- Robert Gordon.*
- Thomas Gordon.*
- Alexander Gordon.*
- Janet Gordon.*
- Marjory Gordon, wife of Theophilus Ogilvie.*

THOMAS GORDON, shipmaster, Aberdeen, died January, 1752. His executor was his cousin-german, John Gordon, writer in Banff, and the will was confirmed on July 9, 1752, Charles Hackett, merchant, Aberdeen, being cautioner. He left—

- £19 16s. 1½d. stg., as the value of his furniture, "body cloaths," and other effects, which were rouped.
- A "watch coat," which was lodged in the hands of George Forbes, junior, merchant in Aberdeen.
- £2 16s. 3d. stg., contained in a bill dated April 11, 1754, drawn by the defunct upon and accepted by John Meldrum, merchant in Aberdeen.

THOMAS GORDON, junior, merchant in Aberdeen, died April 28, 1749. His widow, Jean Barclay, was his executrix. He left—

- £25 2s. 6d. stg. of principal, with the annual rent thereof, from Dec. 10, 1745, to the date of his death, contained in a bill drawn by John Leslie, brother of Alexander Leslie of Findray, upon Mrs. Margaret Gordon, Lady Findray, his mother, dated Sept. 12, 1745, payable to Joseph Faichney, merchant in London, payable three months after date, which bill is indorsed by Faichney, payable to the deceased for value in account, upon

which a process was raised at the defunct's instance, against the drawer and his mother and brother for the payment of the said sum.

He left the following issue :—

- Charles Gordon.*
- Anna Gordon.*
- Jean Gordon.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICAL LITERATURE (1st S., i., 4 ; ix., 2 ; x., 161, 191 ; xi., 75).—Mr. J. M. Bulloch's note on Aberdeen Almanacs is disappointingly brief. Mr. J. P. Edmond, in his *Aberdeen Printers*, describes thirty issues, of dates from 1623 to 1735. In the library of the Rev. William Mackellar there was sold, at Sotheby's, on 7th November, 1898, a volume containing the issues of 1715, '33, '35, '36, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '47, '50, '51, '54, '56, '59, '60, '64, '68, '72, '73, '74, '75. This volume is understood to be now in the possession of Lord Rosebery. I have seen no mention of the fact that about 1837-39 two distinct Almanacs were published in Aberdeen. I have before me the rival issues of 1838 :—

"The Aberdeen Almanac and Northern Register, for 1838, being the Second after Leap Year, and of the Julian Period, 6551. Inscribed, with the greatest Respect, to the Provost, Magistrates, and Council, by their obliged humble Servants, D. Chalmers & Co., Aberdeen : Printed by D. Chalmers & Co., and sold by all the Booksellers. Price 3s. bound in Red." Pp. 328, 5½ × 3½. According to Joseph Robertson, D. Chalmers & Co. first issued an Almanac in 1771. Its lineal descendant is still published at the *Aberdeen Journal Office*.

"The New Aberdeen Almanac and Northern Supplement to Oliver & Boyd's Almanac, for 1838, comprising Lists connected with the City of Aberdeen, and the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine. To the Parliamentary Electors of the City of Aberdeen, this Publication is inscribed, with all respect by the Publishers. Aberdeen : Prepared and published by Lewis Smith, 66, and Peter Gray, 78 Broad Street ; and sold by all Booksellers. . . . Printed at the Constitutional Office by J. Davidson." Pp. 144 with 24 pp. of Advertising List, 5½ × 3½. The amusing account of the "Municipal Department" on p. 15 betrays the hand of Joseph Robertson. This appears to have been the second year of issue, according to a reference, on p. 104, to "our own humble publication, whereof the present is the second year's impression." Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* favour me with a sight of the issue for 1837, or for any year subsequent to 1838?

1824.—*Aberdeen Directory* (1st S., v., 49 ; vii., 190). An amusing review of the first issue will be found in the *Aberdeen Censor*, vol. ii., p. 163.

P. J. ANDERSON.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—I fail to discover, either in the original series of articles by Mr. J. W. Scott (1st S., vols. v., vi., viii.), or in the continuation by the Rev. W. J. Couper (2nd S., vol. ii., p. 25, etc.), any reference to the numerous interesting Edinburgh Almanacs, the precursors of "Oliver and Boyd," which appeared for the first time in its present form in 1837. An article on the subject written in 1837 by Joseph Robertson will be found reprinted in 1st S., vol. x., p. 145; but the details given by him could now be largely supplemented. I give the names of some of the Almanacs published in Edinburgh in the latter part of the 18th and earlier part of the 19th centuries, which it might be worth Mr. Couper's while to investigate bibliographically:—

Edinburgh Almanack.

Edinburgh Almanack and Scots Register.

Edinburgh Almanack and Imperial Register.

Edinburgh Almanack or Universal Scots and Imperial Register.

British Almanack and Universal Scots Register.

General Almanack of Scotland and British Register.

Universal Scots Almanack.

Town and County Almanack.

New Town and County Almanack.

It would be necessary to append to the description of these some account of the various local county *Supplements* which for more than a century have been issued bound up with the Edinburgh Almanacs. Of these I have noted:—

Morison's Perthshire Supplement, from 1798.
(See article by Mr. J. Minto in *The Library* for June, 1900, p. 258.)

Young and Imray's Inverness-shire, or Northern Supplement, from 1802.

Southern Counties Supplement, from ?

Glasgow or Western Supplement, from ?

East Lothian Supplement, from ?

Fife and Kinross Supplement, from ?

Dunfermline Supplement, from ?

Angus and Mearns Supplement, from ?

Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Supplement, from ?

Sutherland and Caithness Supplement, from ?

P. J. ANDERSON.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INVERNESS PERIODICAL LITERATURE (1st S., i., 168, 191; ii., 10, 24, 30, 39, 48, 51; iii., 26; x., 63).—Mr. James Suter's "Memorabilia of Inverness" has no reference to an almanac; Mr. John Noble's "Miscellanea Invernessiana," and the same writer's "Bibliography of Inverness Periodical Literature," contributed to *S. N. & Q.*, are equally silent; and even Dr. Fraser-Mackintosh has to acknowledge that "the history of Inverness for the sixty years 1800 to 1860 is a blank." I have before me copies of six Inverness almanacs falling within the period named, of which it may be well to put on record a brief description:—

1802.—"Young & Imray's Supplement to the British Almanack. Inverness: Printed by and for Young & Imray, 1802." Pp. 24. Lists for Inverness, Moray, Nairn, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness. It would appear that this was the first attempt of the kind. "Although," says a note on the last page, "the foregoing supplement is not so complete as could be wished, Y. & I. flatter themselves that the information contained therein will be found interesting. At anyrate they trust the attempt will be viewed with indulgence, and if it should meet with approbation, they will endeavour hereafter to render their Appendix more satisfactory. Owing to the number of capitals required, and their distance from a Foundry, Y. & I. have been obliged in many instances to make use of lowercase and small capitals, instead of more suitable letters, but they will guard against this in future."

1813.—"Lewis Grant & Co.'s Appendix to the Edinburgh Almanack for 1813. Fraser & Co., printers." Pp. 48. Lists for first six counties as in 1802.

1824.—"Supplements to the Almanacks for 1824; containing Official Lists, and much useful information relative to the Northern Countries. Carefully collated by R. B. Lusk. Inverness: Printed for R. B. Lusk & Co., L. Grant, and D. Morrison & Co., Inverness; I. Forsyth, Elgin; W. Bain & Co., Forres; Kenneth Douglas, Tain; and Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh. Printed by John Johnstone." Pp. 72. Lists for seven counties as in 1802.

1835.—"Supplement to the Almanacks for 1835. . . . Collated by K. Douglas. Inverness: Printed for K. Douglas, and sold by him, and by L. Grant, J. Smith, D. Morrison & Co., and D. Macculloch, Inverness; Forsyth & Young, and A. Brander, Elgin; R. Douglas, Tain; and Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh. Printed by R. Carruthers." Pp. 108. Lists for seven counties as in 1824, and also Banffshire.

1838.—"Douglas's Supplement to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Almanacs for 1838. . . . Inverness: Printed for K. Douglas and sold by him. . . . Printed by R. Carruthers." Pp. 95. Caithness shire lists are not now included, but they appear in "Reid's

Supplement to the Scottish Almanacs for 1838. Printed at the *John O'Groat Journal Office*, Wick."

1857.—"Douglas's Supplement to the Almanacs for 1857 (greatly improved and enlarged). . . . Vol. vii. New series. Inverness: Kenneth Douglas, 2 High Street; Roderick Douglas, Tain; and Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh. . . . Neill & Company, printers, Edinburgh." Pp. 134, with 4 pp. of advertising supplements. Lists for eight counties as in 1835.

It would be interesting to trace all the forms through which these Inverness Supplements passed prior to the year 1861, when they began to be printed in Aberdeen. In 1861 the "Northern Supplement," with lists for the eight counties of 1857, was published by L. & J. Smith; in 1862 and 1863, the "Aberdeen Almanac and Northern Register" was printed by D. Chalmers & Co. for L. & J. Smith, and included also the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine; from 1864 to 1869 the "Northern Register" (eight counties) was printed by D. Chalmers & Co.; in 1870 the title changed to "Northern Supplement;" and from 1877 the publishers have been the proprietors of the *Aberdeen Journal*.
P. J. ANDERSON.

BATTLE OF PIPERDENE.—In Colonel Allardyce's "Story of a Donside Estate," a charter of King James IV. to Lord Elphinstone, concerning the barony of Kildrummie is quoted, which begins with:—"The King, remembering that the late Alexander Elphinstone of that ilk, knight, predecessor of Lord Elphinstone, was slain by the English in the field of battle at Piperdene, 14th September, 1453, in the service of the predecessor of the King and in defence of the realm." Wishing to know more of the battle of Piperdene, I applied to Sir Herbert Maxwell, who kindly replied:—

"Piperdene is in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire. In 1435, Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, violated a five years' truce then current, by invading Scotland with 4000 men. William Douglas, 2nd Earl of Angus, encountered him at Piperdene, and defeated him, taking 1500 prisoners. Sir Alexander Elphinstone fell, leaving his daughter Agnes his sole heiress, who married Gilbert Johnstone. The succession was disputed by her uncle, Henry Elphinstone, and after 35 years' litigation the suit was referred to the King and other arbiters in 1476. The East Lothian lands were adjudged to Agnes, the Stirlingshire lands to Henry. It was Alexander, first Lord Elphinstone, great-grandson of Henry, who received from James IV. the charter of the lands of Kildrummie, &c., on 12th August, 1513. On 9th September Elphinstone died at Flodden."

J. M.

Queries.

101. SIR FRANCIS HAMILTON, BART.—I am anxious to find out the identity of a portrait, inscribed "Sir Francis Hamilton, Bart.," with the arms of Hamilton, bearing three hunting horns and a chevron. The picture is full length, and shews a man in red, about 40 years of age. The date is probably 1730. I shall be glad of any suggestion.

C. A. THOMSON.

102. MS. GENEALOGY OF THE STUARTS OF KINCARDINE.—Is any reader aware where a MS. genealogy of the above family is now to be found? One was in the possession of a lady in Forres some time ago, but from the time of her death the writer has not been able to trace it. HENRY PATON.

120 Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh.

103. HAMILTON SOCIETY.—Is there a society of this name in existence in Lanarkshire or West Country, and if so what is the address? J. H.

104. "HAMILTONS OF CATHKIN."—Can any one kindly inform me where I can obtain detailed pedigree of this family, with its collaterals, and any other particulars, such as the arms it used, &c., beyond the account given in Hamilton's History of Lanarkshire; and also whether it was supposed to be a branch of the Hamiltons of Torrance through Andrew Hamilton of Ardoch? Robert Hamilton, first of Cathkin, married Helen Montgomery, daughter of John Montgomery of Bridgend, in Gorbals or Carmunnock, where the Cathkin lands were situated, somewhere about 1575. ONE INTERESTED.

105. DUSTY MELDER.—In a small volume containing "Ajax's Speech to the Grecian Knabbs," "The Dominie Deposed," &c., by Alexander Forbes, once schoolmaster of Peterculter, there occurs the term "dusty melder," meaning the last of him. Jamieson explains this as the last meldure of a crop, and it is also used to denote the member of a large family, facetiously called "the poke-shakings." But why should the last meldure be called dusty? Any meldure makes dusty meal if the grain is not well winnowed after being shelled, and the meal of the last need not necessarily be worse than that of the first. J. M.

Answers.

607. NORTHERN INSTITUTION, INVERNESS (1st S., V., 124).—When did this body, founded in 1825, cease to exist, and what has become of its minute book? The account of the Institution in the Appendix to Mr. John Anderson's "Essay on the State of Society and Knowledge in the Highlands," published in 1827, deals only with the first two years of its existence. A list of office-bearers appears in the *Inverness* (or *Northern*) *Almanac* down to the issue for 1843; but is absent from the issues for 1846 and

later years. The issues for 1844 and 1845 I have not seen. Mr. George Cameron, in his "History and Description of Inverness," published in 1847, states that "the gentlemen connected with this Institution had collected an excellent library and museum, which they generously handed over some years ago to the Academy."
P. J. ANDERSON.

1204. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CATALOGUES (XII., 95, 143, 176; 2nd S., I., 63).—Since last report I have received the following General Catalogues:—

IOWA.—Iowa College, 1848-98.

NEW YORK.—General Theological Seminary, 1822-1900.

TENNESSEE.—The University of the South, Sewanee, 1873-1900.

MANITOBA.—St. John's College, Winnipeg, 1898.

NOVA SCOTIA.—King's College, Windsor, 1790-1896.

" Dalhousie College, Halifax, 1823-1900.

ONTARIO.—University of Toronto, Toronto, 1845-98.

" Victoria University, Toronto, 1855-98.

" Trinity University, Toronto, 1854-1900.

" Queen's College, Kingston, 1841-1900.

QUEBEC.—McGill University, Montreal, 1843-97.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

93. THE GREENLAW FAMILY (2nd S., II., 128).—Referring to W. B. R. W.'s answer, I have to say that the point of my query did not refer to the original relationship of the *Bishop's family* to Berwickshire, but to the Bishop's *personal relation* to the county. It would have been an interesting discovery to me to have learned that Gilbert had either been born or had resided in Berwickshire. That his family was a Berwickshire family originally there is no doubt. May I be allowed to suggest to the writer that it would be well to indicate the personal or family connection, as the case may be, with the county. The notices are interesting and valuable, and attention to this would add to their value, and secure distinction. In the February No. of *S. N. & Q.*, p. 115, speaking of the Rev. Ninian Home, M.A., the writer says that his father's farm of Bellshill was probably in Duns parish. It was in Hume parish, lying close to Hume Castle. The name of the lands, although not now a separate farm, still exists.
ROBERT GIBSON.

96. "THE FAMOUS BARON RUIE" (2nd S., II., 127).—This was privately answered by an Edinburgh gentleman—Mr. David MacRitchie—who informed me that the "Baron Ruie" was one of "the Barons Reid-Robertson of Straloch," and that a monograph so entitled was published by the *Blairgowrie Advertiser* in 1887. Inquiry being made at the office of that paper, the editor kindly forwarded for perusal a copy of the brochure, which is a print of a MS. by Mr. Robertson of Glenmuick, written in 1728. The writer traces the history of his family to the time of James II.; explains how, through marriage, the name

Reid-Robertson arose; and enumerates, with some particulars of each, eight barons in succession. (He was the third son of the eighth baron, his mother being Magdalene Farquharson, daughter of Robert Farquharson of Invercauld, of whom he says—"She was an excellent woman, endued with a great measure of wisdom, piety, and prudence beyond many.") Of his father, "the Famous Baron," he speaks in terms of the highest praise as a man full of trust in God, and of "a most meek and peaceable temper," yet "of abundance of courage, boldness, and resolution." He records at some length an instance of the latter qualities:—"At the time of the occupation of Blair Castle by Viscount Dundee, in 1689, 'in the interest of the late King James, a determined attempt was made to throw into the castle 50 or 60 highlanders for the relief of the gentlemen who were there besieged by Lord Murray. The attempt would have succeeded but for the heroic action of the Baron Reid, who, though relieved from guard, and therefore (his son says) having no obligation, placed himself and his men before the castle gate, and, despite the danger of thus being between two fires, held the new-comers in check till Lord Murray and his troops had time 'to come from the upper park' and disperse them."

JAS. R. MIDDLETON.

97. GILDEROY (2nd S., II., 127).—Perhaps the prefatory notes to the ballad in the "Ballad Minstrelsy of Scotland" (Alex. Gardner, 1893) will supply Mr. Willcock with the information he wants. Mention is there made of two publications in which the "sensational adventures" of "Gilderoy" are chronicled. Reference may also be made to Ford's "Auld Scots Ballants." Gilderoy, it seems, was executed at Edinburgh on 27th July, 1636. I presume Mr. Willcock is aware that the cave at "The Vat," near Dinnet, ordinarily called "Rob Roy's Cave," should really be termed Gilderoy's Cave, Gilderoy being (so it is said) the freebooter who, from it as a base, harried Cromar. (See Rev. J. G. Michie's "History of Logie-Coldstone and Braes of Cromar," 1896.)
R. A.

Notices of Gilderoy (Patrick Macgregor) will be found in Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland," Vol. II., p. 96, &c., and in Professor Aytoun's "Ballads of Scotland," in which he has an introduction to the ballad of "Gilderoy." Some years ago a book entitled "Gilderoy: A Scottish Tradition" was published by Routledge & Sons, London. Notes of the historical facts relating to the hero are given in the form of an appendix. In the copy which I have the date of publication page is wanting. The date is at least 40 years ago.
ROBERT GIBSON.
Greenlaw.

98. INSCRIPTION ON GOLD PIECE (2nd S., II., 127).—*In re* Dr. Gammack's query, the latter part of the inscription, when expanded, reads "Brunsvicensis et Lunenburgensis Dux: Sancti Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius; et Elector." The translation is

"Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg; Chief Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector [of Hanover]. The coin in question is the spade guinea of 1795. The arms in the fourth quarter are those of Hanover. Aberdeen. JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

99. TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND (2nd S., II., 127).—The following is given in Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable":—"Tom Tidler's Ground.—The ground or tenement of a sluggard. The expression occurs in Dickens's Christmas Story, 1861. Tidler is a contraction of 'the idler' or 't'idler.' The game so called consists in this: Tom Tidler stands on a heap of stones, gravel, &c.; other boys rush on the heap, crying 'Here I am on Tom Tidler's ground,' and Tom bestirs himself to keep the invaders off." My own impression is that modern usage has widened the meaning of the phrase, which is now applied to land or territory the ownership of which is uncertain or debateable; the phrase, in fact, I think, has become equivalent to "No man's land." R. A.

100. THE WORD LAKE (2nd S., II., 127).—I find from Mr. Bradley, who has charge of the letter "L," as editor of the new English Dictionary, that he has nothing, either in the letterpress just about to be issued, nor in his material, which casts any light on the meaning of the word "lake" as quoted by Dr. Milne. Could Dr. Milne mention the district to which the newspaper belongs in which the advertisement he refers to occurred? Possibly if the locality were known it might still be possible to learn the true sense of this dialect use of the word "lake." Evidently from the fact that Mr. Bradley has nothing in his material to illustrate the use exemplified in Dr. Milne's quotation, the new Dialect Dictionary must be without any instance of the word also. If it is a Scottish newspaper from which Dr. Milne quotes, I would hope that among the readers of *S. N. & Q.* there might be some who, if they knew the special district to examine, might ascertain the point on which he desires information. W. B. R. W.
Dollar.

Literature.

Regimental Badges worn in the British Army one Hundred Years Ago: reproduced in facsimile from the pen and ink drawings in the note book of a silversmith of that time: the regiments identified and notes bearing on their history added. By EDWARD ALMACK, F.S.A. London: Blades, East & Blades. 4to. 92 pp.

MR. ALMACK is a painstaking antiquary, who has made the bibliography of *Eikon Basilike* his special province. Some time ago he purchased a manuscript

(dated 1809) which had belonged to H. Goetze, a silversmith, who had made a business of furnishing badges for the regiments of the British army. He has now edited this with great minuteness. The badges particularly interesting to Scotsmen are as follows:—

The Black Watch. It is described, however, by the old silversmith as that of the Gordan [*sic*] Highlanders. There is a separate badge for the 73rd Highlanders (now the 2nd battalion of the Black Watch).

Scottish Rifles (Cameronians, 2nd battalion), originally the 90th Reg., raised in 1794 by Graham of Balgowan, Perthshire.

Highland Light Infantry (2nd battalion), originally the 74th Regt., raised in Glasgow, 1787, under Sir Archibald Campbell.

Royal Scots Fusiliers, formerly the 21st Regt. It was raised in the reign of Charles II., and in the earliest list (1678) it is described as the "Foote Regiment commanded by ye Earle of Marre."

Scots Books of the Month.

Craik, Sir H. *Century of Scottish History: from the Days before the 45 to those within Living Memory.* 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 982. 30/- net. Blackwood & S.

Graham, H. G. *Social Life of Scotland in 18th Century.* 1 vol. Roy. 8vo. pp. 558. 12/- Black.

Henty, G. A. *Queen Victoria: Scenes from her Life and Reign.* Cr. 8vo. pp. 268. 1/6 Blackie.

Nicholson, M. *The Hoosiers.* Cr. 8v. 5/- Macmillan.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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ABERDEEN, APRIL, 1901.

THE TURKISH SPY.

By G. W. NIVEN.

(Honorary Secretary, Greenock Natural History Society.)

Paris: I spy.

Pandarus: You spy! What do you spy?

—Shakespeare.—"Troilus and Cressida."
Act III., scene I.

"SHIKSPUR! Shikspur! Who wrote it," asks Mistress Kitty in Townley's amusing burlesque of "High Life Below Stairs." The question baffles Lady Betty, who has somewhat confused ideas regarding the book she calls "Shikspur," and so much admires. No less perplexed seem to have been many of the learned men who have written on the authorship of *The Turkish Spy*.

The question "Who wrote the 'Eight Volumes of Letters Writ by a Turkish Spy,'" which has even a more Hibernian flavour than the one regarding "Shikspur," has been often answered, and with delightful variancy. The title-page, with every appearance of the most absolute candour, says the Spy "lived five and forty years undiscovered at Paris," and the frontispiece prefixed to some of the editions exhibits a presentment of the gentleman referred to, who is named Mahmut, in the act of pausing for a moment in the midst of his epistolary efforts to gaze pleasantly in silent reply to the expectant looks of the curious reader.

All this seeming honesty, however, is somewhat suggestive of a conjuror's oft-repeated assurances that "There is positively no deception," while, as a matter of fact, he is doing his best to deceive.

Although always issued anonymously, there was no secret as to the name of the author, but anyone versed in the contemporary literature of the period might well begin to have some doubts on the subject, as he encountered various references to the subject in the course of his reading, until he ultimately found that there were nearly as many claimants to the authorship of *The Turkish Spy* as there were volumes of the work.

The question, "Who wrote *The Turkish Spy*?" was asked shortly after its first publication, and continued to be reiterated at intervals until a comparatively recent date. "*The Turkish Spy*," wrote the genial Isaac Disraeli, "is a book which has delighted our childhood, and to which we can still recur with pleasure. But its ingenious author is unknown to three parts of his admirers."

The reader will find the work very seldom mentioned in modern books of reference or works professing to teach English literature. When first published in this country it was immensely popular, and as it, along with "The Post Boy Robbed of his Mail," inaugurated a new species of composition, and forms an important link in the chain of evolution of the novel in the literature of three nations—Italy, France, and Britain—such facts as are ascertain-

able regarding it should not be allowed to pass into oblivion.

Perhaps we should now more formally introduce *The Turkish Spy* to our readers, by quoting the title-page of the copy now before us, published at London in 1734, and forming the tenth edition:—"The Eight Volumes of Letters Writ by a Turkish Spy who liv'd Five and Forty Years undiscover'd at Paris. Giving an Impartial Account to the Divan at Constantinople of the most remarkable Transactions of Europe: And discovering several Intrigues and Secrets of the Christian Courts (especially of that of France) continued from the year 1637 to the year 1682. Written Originally in Arabick, Translated into Italian, from thence into English, And now Published with a Large Historical Preface and Index to Illustrate the Whole. By the Translator of the First Volume, London: Printed for G. Strachan, W. Mears, &c., &c., 1734."

The authors of the early works of fiction usually entwined a great deal of adventitious fiction about the books they wrote. They seemed to have considered it necessary to give on the title-page the full literary description and origin of the book. Cervantes pretended he had his "History of Don Quixote" from the "Cid Hamet," and many other examples might be given. The most elaborate modern example may probably be found in the preliminary announcements regarding the supposed finding of the MS. of "Diedrich Knickerbocker," issued before the publication of the "History of New York from the Creation of the World to the end of the Dutch Dynasty," by Washington Irving.

Probably the most confusing fictitious bibliographical and literary history of a book ever prefixed to a work of fiction is that with which the author of "The Dialogues of Luisa Sigea" elected to surround that work. This rare work, a sort of novel in the form of dialogue, was written by Nicolas Chorier, born at Vienne, Dauphiny, in 1612, and who died in 1692. He received a law doctor's degree in 1639, and practised as a lawyer at the Court of Aids in his native town. He was author of many historical and philosophical works, and published "The Dialogues" at Lyons, about 1660. It was pretended the work had been written in Spanish, in the sixteenth century, by an erudite young lady named Luisa Sigea, whose father, Jacques Sigea, a Frenchman, had quitted his native country to settle in Toledo. The Spanish work (it was pretended) was lost, but there remained in MS. a Latin translation of it which Chorier attributed to the learned Dutchman, Johann Meursius, who had been dead for about twenty years.

The existence of Luisa Sigea was not a fiction. She was born at Toledo about 1530, and died in 1560. She knew Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, and was in consequence styled the Minerva of her time.

"The Dialogues" of Luisa Sigea is an interesting work from the fact that it is a novel written entirely in dialogue. There is some conversation, it will be remembered, at the conclusion of each story in the "Decameron," and similar, but more extended observations at the conclusion of the reading of each letter in "The Post Boy Robbed of his Mail." The latter work, written by Ferrante Pallavicino (1615-1644) was translated into English by Charles Gildon, and published by John Dunton, of the "Athenian Oracle," in 1692. "The Post Boy" was originally written and published in Italian, some time before *The Turkish Spy* was originally written in Italian and published in French, but three volumes of the latter and more popular work were translated and published in England a few years before the former.

The following pseudo narrative of the finding of the MS. of *The Turkish Spy* is given in an address "To the Reader," prefixed to the first volume:—

"The curiosity of seeing Paris made a man of letters leave Italy in the year 1682, where, being arrived, he found such diversions as caused his stay longer than he intended. Scarce had he been two months in Paris when, by changing his lodging, he discovered, by mere chance, in a corner of his chamber a great heap of papers, which seemed more spoiled by dust than time.

"He was at first surprised to see nothing but barbarous characters, and was upon the point of leaving them without further search if a Latin sentence which he perceived on the top of a leaf had not detained him—'Ubi amatur, non laboratur, & si Laboratur, labor amatur.'

"The surprise of the Italian was yet greater when, after having considered these characters with more attention, he found them to be Arabick, which language was not altogether unknown to him. . . . He afterwards questioned the landlord, with great precaution, concerning these papers; and he informed him even of the circumstances. He told him that a stranger, who said he was a native of Moldavia, habited like an ecclesiastic, greatly studious, of a small stature, of a very coarse countenance, but of a surprising goodness of life, had lived long at his house. That he came to lodge there in the year 1664, and had staid eighteen years with him; that being gone abroad one day, he returned no more. He was about seventy years

old, had left some manuscripts that nobody understood, and some monies, which was an argument that his departure was not premeditated."

The letters of *The Turkish Spy* led to many imitations, which may be briefly referred to. "The Persian Letters" of Montesquieu, published in 1721, proved the most popular production of its class.

The "Jewish Spy," by Argens, which followed, contained much sarcasm and invective, but was written in an ungraceful style. "The Chinese Spy (1765), by the same author, pretended to be the production of three Chinese Mandarins. "The Peruvian Letters" of Madam Graffigny, and "The London Spy" (1698-1700) of Ned Ward. Mrs. Manley probably followed the "Post Boy" in two of her fictions—"Bath Intrigue" and "A Stage Coach Journey to Exeter." In these tales the story is brought out in the letters that pass between the principal characters.

There is no doubt regarding the author to whom should be ascribed the merit of the conception of the "Letters Writ by a Turkish Spy," and the execution of the commencement of the project. He was John Paul Marana, born at Genoa, about 1642. Being involved in a political conspiracy, he was imprisoned for a time, and, on his release, retired to Monaco, where he wrote "The History of the Plot," a work that is said to contain many curious and valuable particulars. Marana is described as being not only devoted to literature, but a man of the world. He had long been desirous of residing in Paris, where great encouragement was then being given to those excelling in arms, arts, literature, and statecraft. Arrived in Paris, Marana's talents soon procured him patrons. M. de Saint Olon became his friend, and Pere La Chaise introduced him to Louis XIV. Archbishop de Harlay procured him a small pension, and Charpentier also befriended him. It is from the latter that we get the first positive account of Marana and *The Turkish Spy*.

Charpentier's proof of the authorship is fortunately indisputable, for he preserved the following curious certificate, written in Marana's own handwriting:—

"I, the underwritten John Paul Marana, author of a manuscript Italian volume, entitled 'L'Esploratore Turco tome terzo,' acknowledge that M. Charpentier, appointed by the Lord Chancellor to revise the said manuscript, has not granted me his certificate for printing the said manuscript, but on condition to rescind four passages. The first beginning . . . &c. . . . By this I promise to suppress from

the said manuscript the places above marked, so that there shall remain no vestige: since without agreeing to this the said certificate would not have been granted to me by the said M. Charpentier, and for surety of the above, which I acknowledge to be true, and which I promise punctually to execute, I have signed the present writing. Paris, 28 September, 1686. John Paul Marana."

The rescinded passages are marked in the printed book by asterisks, and, in one of the passages, by the mock explanation:—"The beginning of this letter is wanting in the Italian; the original being torn."

De Long, in "Bibliothèque Historique," gave an account of Marana in 1719; but his full biography was not published till 1754, when it was written by Dreux du Radier.

The first volume of the "Espion du Grand Seigneur," to give it its French title, was issued at Paris from the publishing house of Claude Barbin in 1684. It was a duodecimo volume, consisting of 285 pages. This is according to the "Journal des Sçavans" of 27th March, 1684. It was immediately reprinted at Amsterdam by Wetstein and Des Bordes, Bayle informs us, by permission of the French publisher. This edition had a dedication to Louis XIV., which is omitted in the London edition and that bearing the false imprint of Cologne. There is a copy of the French Amsterdam edition in the British Museum. Isaac Disraeli was evidently not aware of this fact when he wrote—"No one has yet taken pains to observe the date of the first editions of the French and the English Turkish Spies, which would settle the disputed origin." A second volume was published at Paris by Claude Barbin in 1686, a copy of which is also in the British Museum. This volume has a new dedication to Louis XIV., which indicates the existence of a third volume.

Evidence has not yet been produced of any later continuations of the work in French till the completed edition appeared as an anonymous work in 1696. Meantime the work had been translated into English, and had gone back to France of much greater length than it had departed, three volumes having now become eight. The divisions, however, were no doubt different in the respective languages.

The English work has always been published anonymously, and although Marana was early mentioned as the writer the question of authorship has been often revived, provoking some debate.

After considerable research Mr. Bolton Corney discovered the announcement of the publication of the first edition in English of *The Turkish*

Spy, which took place at Michaelmas term, 1687. The volume was said to be printed for H. Rhodes. He also published "The Present State of Europe," a monthly periodical work begun in July, 1690, and in this he advertises each of the volumes of *The Turkish Spy* as they were published. Rhodes was also principal proprietor of "The History of the Works of the Learned," and may be described as one of the fathers of periodical literature. Like many other booksellers, he also vended some quack nostrums. He ministered to the wants of an ailing stomach and of a sore head by prescribing a choice "Elixir Stomachicum" for the one, and "a most excellent Cephalic Water" for the other.

(To be continued.)



A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 141.)

THE question of what should be included in a Bibliography of Periodical Literature is of necessity continuously cropping up when the work is being prosecuted, and claims have to be settled. I know that Mr. J. W. Scott had the matter repeatedly under his consideration, and I find that he once partially defined his position. In *S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., vi., 78, he writes thus:—"Following the lines laid down by the late Mr. Walford, I do not include directories, almanacs, transactions of learned societies, &c., &c., in my series of articles." I agree with him. There are many publications which certainly are *periodical*, but which have no claim to a place in a Bibliography of Periodical Literature. They range from religious tracts to the balance-sheets of limited liability companies. The line must be drawn somewhere, and I have, so far as I could, confined my investigations to what the "man in the street" understands by periodical literature. This may be an error from a bibliographical standpoint, and may exclude many interesting items (*e.g.*, the annuals of the "keepsake" order, but the magnitude of the field warrants some limitation. Accordingly, though Mr. P. J. Anderson's suggestion is worthy of all consideration, I am afraid I must leave almanacs out of my contributions.

W. J. COUPER.

Subjoined is a vidimus of Mr. Walford's

classification of periodicals, as quoted by a correspondent (Vol. I., 1st Ser., p. 147, *et seq.*).

Class I.—Newspapers, including News Letters, News Ballads, News Pamphlets, News Sheets, Newspapers as now understood.

Class II.—Periodicals, including Magazines, Reviews, Essays.

Class III.—Academy Publications, consisting of Transactions of Learned Societies and Book Clubs.

Class IV.—Ephemerides, consisting of several orders, as (i.) Annuals; (ii.) Almanacs, including those of Scientific bodies; (iii.) Year Books of all kinds not comprised in Academy publications; (iv.) Indexes.

Class V.—Biographical and Bibliographical, consisting of Memoirs, Historical Notices of Journals, etc., etc., etc.

Class VI.—Personnel, Editors, Sub-editors, Reporters, Contributors, Publishers, etc., etc.

[Ed.]

NOTE.

1843. *The Home and Foreign Missionary Record for the Free Church of Scotland (S. N. & Q.*, vii., 69; 2nd S., II., 132). In describing this magazine, I stated that it claimed to be the continuation of the Church of Scotland organ begun in 1838. In the current number (March, 1901) there is the following confirmation—also interesting as showing the ultimate origin of the two journals. In a communication to the editors, Dr. Murray Mitchell of Nice, a veteran missionary of the Free Church, says, *inter alia* :—

"My mind goes back to the time when the *Record* was first started. During the session of 1837-38, James Hamilton and I saw much of each other, and were doing our best to increase the interest in missions taken by theological students of the Established Church. The Church then had no missionary magazine; there was only a meagre report of the work in India, which was annually submitted to the General Assembly. Hamilton and I called on Drs. Gordon and Candlish, and pleaded that at least a quarterly statement of the work of the mission should be regularly issued by authority. It was not difficult to persuade those two influential ministers of the desirableness of such a step, and accordingly the work was begun soon after."

I suppose that the James Hamilton referred to is the late Dr. James Hamilton of London.

W. J. COUPER.

A CORRECTION.

Allow me to make the following correction as to the editorship of "Morning Rays," stated by the compiler of this Bibliography as Rev. Alexander Williamson, D.D., West St. Giles, Edinburgh. I find that in 1895 this little magazine was edited by Rev. George Milligan, B.D., Caputh Manse, Dunkeld, who, in December, 1899, vacated the chair, and since then it has been occupied by Rev. Harry Smith, M.A., Tibbermore Manse, Perth. F.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
BERWICKSHIRE.*(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 137.)*

178. KNOX, THOMAS: Poet and Social Reformer. Born in Greenlaw, Berwickshire, in 1818. When quite a youth Thomas Knox began to show the qualities that marked him in after life. In Dundee, where he removed on the completion of his apprenticeship as a warehouseman, he began an agitation for the shortening of shop hours. In Edinburgh, where next his lot was cast, he inaugurated the movement for a Saturday half-holiday, which proved successful. The firm of Knox, Samuel & Dickson, of which he was a member, was the first to support the innovation. Early identified with the temperance reformation, he acted for many years as president of the Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society. He was also long a director of the Scottish Temperance League. Led as a temperance reformer to direct his attention to the condition of the poorer classes, he devoted much time to visiting the police cells and the low lodging houses in Edinburgh, and published the result of his observations in the *Caledonian Mercury*, under the title of "Modern Chronicles of the Canongate." It is said that Dr. Guthrie was much impressed by the revelations, and that it was due to this influence that he threw himself into the movement which issued in the establishment of Ragged Schools. Mr. Knox also directed his attention to Sunday drinking. He had a census taken of the numbers attending public houses on the Lord's Day. This was followed by an official numeration, which proved even more startling, and the result was the passing of the Forbes Mackenzie Act, which has been such a great blessing to Scotland. It was Thomas Knox also who first advocated the insertion of temperance lessons in school books—a reform that is now well established in connexion with most of the school books used in this country. He began to write verses, chiefly for the sake of advancing the interests of temperance, having early found that his gifts as an amateur singer, reciter, and player on the flute were very serviceable in promoting that cause. This habit he continued all his days, and published a collection of these *jeux d'esprit* under the title of "Rhymed Convictions," by Walneerg, the *nom de plume* being that of the author's native place spelt backward. Some of his pieces have found their way into the "National Temperance Song Book." Since Mr. Knox's death, which occurred in 1879, his songs have been collected and published by Messrs. Parlange of Paisley, in "Scottish Temperance Songs to Scottish Airs," a volume which contains much genuine poetry. Mr. Knox, whose death occurred with painful suddenness, was highly esteemed by a wide circle as one of Scotland's noblest sons, and as a true hero of the temperance reformation.

179. LAING, BENJAMIN, D.D. (Prof.): Divine and Author. Born in Duns Secession Manse, about 1796, he was ordained at Arbroath in 1821, in

connexion with the Original Secession Church; thence he was translated to Colmonell in 1830, and was subsequently appointed Professor of Hebrew to the Original Secession Theological Hall. He died in 1862. He published the following works:—"A Catechism of the Church of Scotland from the beginning of the Reformation to the Restoration of Patronage in 1712," Edin., 1842; "Historical Notices of the Ecclesiastical Divisions in Scotland: with Suggestions for Reunion," 1852; "A Letter to the Rev. M. Murray, showing that the Principles of Original Seceders, in relation to National Covenants, grounds of ecclesiastical separation and exclusive denominational Communion are untenable," 1853; "Aphorisms: demonstrating the Spiritual independence of the Church and the proper mission of the State," 1861. Dr. Laing was one of those Original Seceders who united with the Free Church in 1852. He had previously received his D.D. in 1851. He published, besides the works already mentioned, "The Representative Character of Christ and Adam," 1847; "The duty of the State in relation to the Sabbath," 1848; "Letters on Communion," 1856.

180. LAMBERTON, WM. DE (Bishop): Scottish Patriot and Bishop of St. Andrews. A scion of the Lamberton family, which took its name from the estate of Lamberton, in Mordington parish, this distinguished churchman is first known as Chancellor of Glasgow Cathedral, in 1292. He swore fealty to Edward I. in 1292, but joined Wallace, and by that leader's influence was chosen Bishop of St. Andrews, 1297. In August, 1298, he was present at a meeting of Scottish magnates at Peebles, and, after a violent dispute with the Earl of Buchan, was chosen one of the chief guardians of Scotland, and had the fortified castles of Scotland placed under his charge. About this same time he went as envoy to France, to seek help to resist the English invasion of Scotland. Lamberton was prominent as a political leader through all the stormy period between the overthrow of Wallace and the victory of Bruce. He was present at Bruce's coronation, and assisted in that function. For this and other acts of alleged treason, Lamberton was seized by the English and imprisoned in Winchester Castle, where he was confined for fully two years, and, indeed, it was not till the year 1309 that he was allowed to return home, and only after he promised to excommunicate Bruce and his adherents. Notwithstanding this promise, Lamberton was no sooner established in his diocese than he took part in a meeting of the clergy at Dundee, where Bruce's claims on the Scottish throne were asserted. Lamberton played a double part so well that, in spite of this and other acts of patriotic zeal, he never forfeited the confidence of Edward II., who trusted him so much as to send him as an envoy to Philip of France in 1313. He officiated at the consecration of the Cathedral of St. Andrews in 1318, and in 1323 was one of the ambassadors sent to treat for peace with the English king, returning again to England for the same purpose the following year. He died in 1328. Lamberton has been described as "a

typical priest-politician, whose patriotism so far exceeded his piety that he violated the most solemn oaths for the purpose of aiding in the liberation of his country." See *Nat. Dict. Biog.*

181. LANDEL, WILLIAM, Bishop of St. Andrews: Scottish Ecclesiastical Statesman. He was the second son of the Laird of Landel (or Lauderdale), in Berwickshire. He was laird of Laverdale, and succeeded to large estates in Roxburghshire on the death of his elder brother, Sir John. While rector of Kinkell, in Aberdeenshire, he was named Bishop of St. Andrews by Benedict XII., on the recommendation of the Kings of Scotland and France, and was consecrated at Avignon, 1342. He was taken prisoner with King David at the battle of Durham, 1346. After his release he was very active in procuring that of the King. He was one of the commissioners appointed to receive the King at Berwick in 1357. The Bishop was very fond of travelling, and was able, from his great wealth, to command a large retinue. For notice of his manifold journeys, both in and furth of the Scottish realm, see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

182. LANDELS, WM., D.D.: Baptist Divine and prolific author. Born at Eyemouth in 1823. He early became a minister, and was long minister of Regent's Park Baptist Chapel, London. A prolific author, among the better known of his writings are "The Gospel in Various Aspects," which ran through several editions; "The Message of Christianity," 1856; "Woman's Sphere and Work," 1859; "The Faithful Servant: His Life and its Lessons: a tribute to the memory of John Argell James," 1859; "Voices from the Unseen," 1870; "Lessons for Maidens, Wives, and Mothers, from some of the Representative Women of Scripture," 1865; "The Great Cloud of Witnesses: or Faith and its Victories," 1869. Dr. Landels, in his later years, was minister of Dublin Street Chapel, Edinburgh, and died in that city in 1899.

183. LANDRETH, PETER (Rev.): Divine, Journalist, &c. Born in Greenlaw, he studied for the United Presbyterian Church, but soon turned aside to literature and journalism. He was the son-in-law of Dr. Adam Thomson, of Coldstream, whose life he wrote and published, 1809. He also published "Studies and Sketches in Modern Literature," 1861; and wrote a "History of the Theological Hall of the Secession and United Presbyterian Church." He died a year or two ago.

184. LEE, ROBERT, D.D. (Prof.): Church of Scotland Divine and Author. Born at Tweedmouth, 11th Nov., 1804, educated at Berwick-on-Tweed, and worked for some time as a boat-builder, but finally proceeded, in 1824, to St. Andrews University, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1833 he was ordained in Arbroath, proceeded, in 1836, to Campsie, and, in 1843, to Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, where he remained till his death, in 1868. In 1844 he had the degree of D.D. from St. Andrews, and in

1847 was appointed Professor of Biblical Criticism in Edinburgh University, and Dean of the Chapel Royal. To promote a more ornate service and ritual, Dr. Lee strove to introduce a liturgy into the service of Old Greyfriars, and the first organ used in the service of the National Church was introduced by him in 1864. In that year he published "The Reform of the Church in Worship, Government and Doctrine. Part I., Worship." He died while he was being prosecuted for having introduced a liturgy into the public worship of the Church. Among his other works are "The Theses of Erastus touching Excommunication," translated 1844; "A Handbook of Devotion," 1845; "Prayers for Public Worship, with Extracts from the Psalter and other parts of Scripture," 1857; "The Family and its Duty," 1863; "The Clerical Profession: Some of its Difficulties and Hindrances," 1866; "Sermons," 1874.

185. LINDSAY, JOHN (Bishop): Bishop of Glasgow. Son of Walter of Lamberton, Berwickshire, his name first appears in one of the charters dated 1275, preserved in the chartulary of Paisley. There is some doubt as to when he became Bishop. The See was vacant at Christmas, 1321, and probably Lindsay was then appointed bishop. By a bull, dated Avignon, 1323, Pope John XXII. confirmed Lindsay in his bishopric of Glasgow. There are numerous charters in existence to prove that Lindsay was bishop from 1325 to 1329. He at first supported the claims of his relative, Edward Balliol, to the throne, but ultimately returned to his allegiance to the house of Bruce. The year and method of Lindsay's death have been disputed. It is stated that in 1335, returning from Flanders to Scotland with two ships, he was attacked by a superior English fleet. The Scots vessels, overpowered by numbers, were taken after an obstinate fight, and the bishop, being mortally wounded in the head, immediately expired. Another account gives the date of this incident as 1337, and states that the bishop died of grief for the loss of his countrymen. He must, however, have died in 1335, as the See was vacant in that year. See *Nat. Dict. Biog.*

186. LITHGOW, JOHN (Rev.): Covenanting sufferer. Said to be of a Berwickshire family, and connected with Drygrange. He was born about 1620, became parish minister of Ewes, Dumfries-shire, from which he was ejected for nonconformity, and otherwise suffered for his attachment to Presbyterian principles. He died about 1695.

187. LOGAN, J. D.: Cape Politician. A native of Berwickshire, he emigrated to South Africa, where he began life as a railway porter. He entered political life after some fifteen years in the colony, and was successful in defeating an Africaner of the name of De Villiers. Mr. Villiers lost his temper during the election, and twitted Mr. Logan with having not many years before been only a railway porter. Mr. Logan replied that it was true; adding that if his opponent had been in the same position he would have been, at the most, a railway porter still.

188. **LOW, ALEX. (LORD LOW):** Judge of Court of Session. Of the family of Laws, Chirnside. Called to the bar in 1870, Mr. Low was raised to the bench as Lord Low in 1890. He sits in the Outer House.

189. **LOW, DAVID (Prof.):** Agriculturist, Land Agent, &c. Son of Alexander, of Laws, Berwickshire, and born in 1786, he was educated at Perth and Edinburgh University. He assisted his father in the cultivation of farms and the general management of land. In connexion with a sudden fall of prices at the close of the war with France, he issued, in 1817, his first book—"Observations on the present state of Landed Property, and on the Prospects of the Landowner and the Farmer." He removed to Edinburgh about this time, and undertook the management of the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of Agriculture in Edinburgh University, and in 1834 obtained assistance from the Government for the erection of an agricultural museum to illustrate his lectures. He was much engaged in agricultural arbitration cases and the valuation of farms. Professor Low was a member of many learned societies in this country and on the Continent. He died in 1859. He is author of "Breeds of the Domesticated Animals of the British Isles," 2 vols., 1842.

190. **MCCRIE, THOMAS, D.D.:** Seceding Divine and Historian. Born in Nov., 1772, at Duns. Educated there and at Edinburgh; also under Professor Bruce, at Whitburn Antiburgher Hall. He was licensed to preach in 1795, and ordained minister of the Potterrow congregation, Edinburgh, in 1796. He early showed both literary and controversial ability. He belonged to the party among the Antiburghers who opposed the more liberal views that were adopted by that Church in 1804, and he and other protestors formed themselves in 1806 into the Constitutional Associate Presbytery. In 1827 the "constitutional body," joined by protesting members of the "burgher" Synod, took the name of "Original Seceders." Having given himself to historical research, he published first his "Life of John Knox," 1811, and then his "Life of Andrew Melville," 1819, two works which have placed him in the front rank of British writers on ecclesiastical history. He also published, in 1827 and 1829, his "Histories of the Italian and Spanish Movements of Evangelical and Free Opinion at the Reformation." In 1813 he received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University. Dr. McCrie died in 1835. Besides the works already mentioned, he contributed largely to periodical literature. He also wrote other biographies and sermons, and was a somewhat voluminous author. His son, Dr. Thomas McCrie, also an author on church history, &c. (1797-1875), was long Professor of Church History and Systematic Theology in the English Presbyterian Church, and his grandson, Dr. Charles Greig McCrie, of the United Free Church, Ayr, is well known as a learned and interesting writer on the same ecclesiastical subjects.

191. **MACK, AGNES (Mrs. DENHOLM):** Minor Poet. Of an old Lammermoor family, and born at Abbey St. Bathans, 1854. Notice of her is taken in Mr. Crockett's *Minstrelsy of the Merse*, and specimens of her verse are given.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

THE PLACE-NAMES OF NEW DEER, ABERDEENSHIRE.—A lecture on this subject was delivered by Mr. Henry Cowie, schoolmaster, New Deer, on 7th March. It dealt with the derivatives, as well as the meaning of the place-names, such as those from natural situation, from agriculture, from bog and ford, and from hunting proclivities. A full report will be found in the *Daily Free Press* of 9th ult.

THE BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—At the March meeting, Mr. H. B. Mitchell presiding, the Club was entertained with an interesting lecture by Mr. T. W. Hoare on "Ingenuity of Plant Life." It was shown how plants adapted themselves to circumstances in safeguarding themselves against the attacks of their natural enemies, and also as to the co-relation of insect life to plant life.

STONEHENGE.—Few products of human art are able to withstand the destructive forces of Nature, but if any may be supposed to be independent of wind and weather it is surely the ancient stone monuments. Yet even they have to yield in the end. During the storms of the last winter Stonehenge has suffered severely. One of the standing stones has fallen and has carried with it a horizontal stone of which it was the support. This latter has been broken in the fall and has injured some other stones with which it came in contact. It is said that the only way of protecting the monument from ultimate destruction is by making a belt of plantation which would shelter it from the driving rains. A short time ago, it will be remembered, it was rumoured that Stonehenge was about to be sold and transported to America. We scarcely realised then that there were other ways in which this remarkable monument might be lost to the nation. According to an old superstition the falling of one of the columns at Stonehenge was an ill omen, betokening the approaching death of the monarch. The omen in this case has been sadly fulfilled, for since the paragraph above was written the news has come which has plunged the whole nation into mourning. Our beloved Queen has passed away!

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(Continued from 2nd S., II., page 125.)

THERE is something of the rare and not a little of the curious in the following list, including as it does George Thomson's tract on the antiquity of Christianity in Scotland, 1594; the first edition of Father Paul Taverner's narrative of Count Walter Leslie's historical embassy to Constantinople, 1668; two graduation theses of Marischal College, of which no perfect copies are known; and the facetious account of the Buttery College, published by John Forbes in 1702.

Taylor and Skinner's valuable plan of Aberdeen and Vicinity in 1773 was prepared from a skilful and accurate survey, and comprehends a view of the town and its surroundings. The surveyors unhappily found the publication unprofitable, for the Town Council, in addition to an original premium of the same amount, voted them £10 10s. from the Kirk and Bridge Fund, "on account of the loss they had sustained."

The dispute between the two roads, 1805, a humorous production addressed "to Maister James Chalmers, News Prenter, Aberdeen," and signed "John Frost, Bogbain, i' the neuk o' auld Chash," is a rather good example of the broad Buchan dialect.

Dr. Adam Thom, some of whose works may possibly have escaped our research, at the time of his graduation at King's College in 1824, was an assistant teacher at Udney Academy, and afterwards followed the same profession at Woolwich. An early emigrant to Upper Canada, he became successively journalist, politician, lawyer and judge, being appointed in 1839 the first Recorder of Rupert's Land. From this position in the far North-West he retired in 1854 to his native country, but spent his last years in London, where he died in 1890, at the advanced age of 88. He was the father of Adam Bisset Thom (born at Fort Garry, 1843), the author of several popular books, which have run through many editions.

Walter Thom, the historian of Aberdeen, spent his latter years in Dublin, where he died at a comparatively early age. His literary mantle fell upon the shoulders of his more distinguished son, Alexander, who became a very eminent statistician, the compiler and editor of the largest and best Reference Annual published in the English language. He was also an excellent man of business, and founded the most extensive and prosperous printing establishment in Ireland.

We note the works of two early Aberdeen Doctors, named Alexander Thomson, one of

whom practised at Montrose, the other in London. Another man of the same name was the poet of "Whist," an Aberdonian of considerable culture, who spent his brief literary life in Edinburgh. Still another and better known Alexander Thomson became a distinguished and much esteemed dissenting minister in Manchester, where he will be long and well remembered. K. J.

Strathbogie, Presbytery of.

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Thom's Statistics of Great Britain and Ireland. " "
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Outlines of Elementary Physiology. (2nd ed., Edin., 1889.) Edin., 1881.
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(Other eds., 1838, 1840 and 1891.)
Lasting Resentment. " 1839.
Chinese-English Vocabulary. " 1843.
The Chinese Speaker. Ningpo, 1846, &c.
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- Thom, Robert Kilgour.*
Edit. Treatise on the Lord's Prayer, by S. Cyprian, Bishop and Martyr. [Abd.], 1851.
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A Manual of Praise. Lond., s.a.
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Board of Agriculture. Sketch of the second chapter of the General Report regarding the agricultural and political state of Scotland. Drawn up by W. T. 8vo. s.l., 1811.

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Contributor to Brewster's Encyclo-
pædia.
Contributor to Shaw Masson's Agri-
cultural and Statistical Account
of Ireland.
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Thom v. Dalrymple. The Appel-
lant's Case. Lond., 1763.
The Respondent's Case. " "
- Thomson, Alexander.*
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ratione. Utrecht, 1698.
Dissertationes medicæ. 12mo. Leyden, 1705.
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(in "Medical Essays"). Edin., 1733-36.
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Letters on the British Museum. Lond., 1767.
An enquiry into the nature, causes,
and method of cure of nervous
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xii. Caesarum. " 1796.
(Reprinted in Bohn's Classics, 1855.)
Letters of a traveller on the various
countries of Europe, Asia, and
Africa. " 1798.
The family physician, or domestic
medical friend. " 1807.
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Whist: a poem in twelve cantos.
(Some copies dated 1791: 2nd ed.,
Edin., 1792.) " 1790.
Dramatic pieces from the German.
An Essay on Novels. " 1792.
The Paradise of Taste. Lond., 1796.
The German Miscellany. Perth, 1796.
(Second edition, Edin., 1806.)
Pictures of Poetry. Edin., 1799.
The East Indian (trans. from
Kotzebue). Lond., "
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Sonnets, Odes, and Elegies.
(Another edition, Lond., 1802.) " "
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Account of Carnock (Sinc. Stat.
Acc., xi.).
- Thomson, Alexander.*
Life of Alexander Ross, Lochlee.
(In Helenore.) Dundee, 1812.
Account of Garvock (Sinc. Stat.
Acc., iii.).
Account of Lintrathen (Sinc. Stat.
Acc., xxi.).
- Thomson, Alexander (of Banchory).*
The Cultivation of Chicory. Edin., s.a.
On recent plantations on Deeside. " "
Report on juvenile delinquency. Abd., 1848.
(Also for 1855, 1856, etc.)
- Letter to M. D. Hill (two editions). Abd., 1853.
Remarks on Education Bill. " 1854.
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Remarks on Prof. Baden-Powell's
"Recent Origin of Man." " 1856.
Triumphal Pillars and Arches of
Rome. " 1859.
Report on Aberdeen Industrial
Feeding Schools. Lond., 1860.
Report on the repression of prosti-
tution. Abd., "
Letter to the Lord Justice Clerk.
Bournemouth, 1861.
Sculptured Stones at Dinnacair. [Edin., 1862.]
The Social Aspects of Strong
Drink. Manchester, "
Four Circles of Standing Stones,
Banchory-Devenick. Edin., 1864.
The Newton Stone and its inscrip-
tions. s.l. et a.
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Preface to "Pearse on Death."
G. King, Abd., s.a.
On a ministry adapted to the age. Lond., 1849.
Address at the funeral of Ralph
Wardlaw. Gw., 1854.
Christian Authorship: a Lecture. Manchr., 1856.
A question concerning the basis of
faith. Lond., 1857.
Trans. H. A. C. Haevernick's
"An Historico-critical introduc-
tion to the Pentateuch." Edin., 1858.
The scripture argument for national
state churches examined. Manchr., 1861.
John Calvin, the man and the doc-
trine; a tercentenary memorial. Lond., 1864.
Sermon on the late Canon
Stowell. Manchr., 1865.
Culture and Nonconformity. Lond., 1875.
Doctrine; the old and the new. " "
The harmony between Moses and
Christ (two editions). Manchr., 1877.
The scripture doctrine of future
punishment. " 1878.
- Thomson, Allen.*
The development of the human
embryo. Edin., 1839.
- Thomson, Andrew (of Banchory).*
A new and cheap method of puri-
fying gold and silver. Lond., 1805.
(Reprinted from Nicholson's
Journal, xi., 125.)
- Thomson, Arthur.*
Edit. Collection of Psalm Tunes
for the West Church. Abd., 1839.
- Thomson, David.*
Has Marischal College the power
of conferring degrees, &c. " 1850.

- Revised and edited Stuart's "Caledonia Romana." 2nd ed. Edin., 1852.
 Acoustics. (Repr. from *Encyc. Brit.*, 9th ed.) " 1875.
- Thomson, George.*
 De antiquitate Christianae Religionis apud Scotos. Romae, 1594.
- Thomson, George.*
 The Anatomy of the human bones. Lond., 1734.
 A short method of discovering the virtues of plants. " "
 Of the Four Senses. " "
 Syllabus pointing out every part of the human system. " s.a.
 The Art of Dissecting (*trans. from the Latin of Lyserus*). " 1740.
- Thomson, George.*
 Account of Fetteresso (New Stat. Acc., xi.).
- Thomson, George.*
 The antiseptic system in surgery. Lond., 1875.
 Eversion of the bladder in an adult. " "
 Case of trephining. " 1883.
 Injury to head followed by paralysis. " 1885.
 Primary cerebral abscess cured by trephining. " 1888.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY: FRANCIS LATHOM.—
 A correspondent, "Y," of *Notes and Queries* (London), sends to the number for 26th Sept., 1857 (2nd S., iv., 259), the following curious note:—

"A gentleman, who was generally called Mr. Francis, lived for many years with a farmer in the parish of Fyvie in Aberdeenshire. While residing there, he published several works, *Young John Bull*, *The Mysterious Freebooter*, *Puzzled and Pleased*, and others. My informant, one of the family with whom he lived, says that when he published he did so under the name of Letham or Lothian,—most likely a mistake for Lathom. He died in 1832 or 1833, and is buried in the churchyard of Fyvie.

He used to receive £400 per annum, which was remitted to him quarterly from Norwich. He also is remembered to have received £40 as the price of, or profit on, some of his works. At the time of his death he was amusing himself by training a few young rustics for the stage, and had fitted up a theatre, the dresses and scenery of which cost him upwards of £100.

He was believed to be the illegitimate son of an English peer, and from his income, etc., was looked on as a great man in the district. There was certainly something mysterious in his history."

Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* throw further light on this story? It would be interesting to ascertain which of Francis Lathom's works fall properly within the scope of the New Spalding Club's projected Local Bibliography, as defined in *S. N. & Q.*, 1st Ser., xii., 26 (iii., 3, A.).

I append a list of such titles as I find in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and the British Museum *Catalogue of Printed Books*; and shall be glad to have omissions pointed out:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| All in a bustle. | Norwich, 1795 |
| Astonishment !!! 2 v. | Lond., 1802 |
| Castle of Ollada. 2 v. | Lond., 1799 |
| Castle of the Thuilleries. 2 v. | Lond., 1803 |
| Curiosity. | Norwich, 1801 |
| Dash of the day. | Norwich, 1800 |
| Ernestina. 2 v. | Lond., 1803 |
| Fashionable mysteries. 3 v. | Lond., 1829 |
| Fatal vow. 2 v. | Lond., 1807 |
| Holiday time. | Norwich, 1800 |
| Human beings. 3 v. | Lond., 1807 |
| Impenetrable secret. 2 v. | Lond., 1805 |
| Italian mysteries. 3 v. | Lond., 1820 |
| Live and learn. 4 v. | Lond., 1823 |
| London. 4 v. | Lond., 1809 |
| Men and manners. 4 v. | Lond., 1799 |
| Midnight bell. 2nd ed. 3 v. | Lond., 1798 |
| Mysterious freebooter. 4 v. | Lond., 1806 |
| Mystery. 2 v. | Lond., 1800 |
| Mystic events. 4 v. | Lond., 1830 |
| One pound note. 2 v. | Lond., 1820 |
| Orlando and Seraphina. | Norwich, 1799 |
| Polish bandit. 3 v. | Lond., 1824 |
| Puzzled and pleased. 3 v. | Lond., 1822 |
| Romance of the Hebrides. 3 v. | Lond., 1809 |
| Unknown. 3 v. | 1808 |
| Very strange but very true. 4 v. | 1803 |
| Wife of a million. | Norwich, 1802 |
| Young John Bull. 3 v. | Lond., 1828 |

P. J. ANDERSON.

Francis Lathom, or, as he was called in Fyvie, Mr. Francis, was reported to be the son of an English nobleman or a wealthy Englishman, who, for some reason best known to himself, was willing to pay handsomely for the board and lodging of his son at a distance from the English home. One of my informants says that the amount of this payment was £90 a quarter, or very nearly £1 a day—a sum large enough to make him an object of great attention and desire on the part of those who struggled for him, if they did not actually fight for his possession. He appears to have been under the care of an Inverurie Bailie for some time, and to have during this period made the acquaintance of the Fyvie farmer in whose family he afterwards came to reside. While he resided at Inverurie he became much attached to a farm servant man, who made use of his influence over him to entice him away from his Inverurie home and carry him off to Banff. There he detained him till he received a quarter's pay, which seems to have been his chief object, as immediately thereafter he hired a coach and started Francis off to Inverurie in it. The horses got knocked up by the time they reached the steep hill above New Bigging (Fyvie), and could proceed no further. Then Mr. Francis made his way up the

"brae" to Bogdavie, the farm which he had visited from Inverurie, and was taken in by Alexander Rennie and his wife, who thenceforward became his host and hostess. The Inverurie Bailie is reported to have made several attempts to recover possession of his lodger; but Mr. and Mrs. Rennie were always found equal to the task of preventing this, and one of my informants gave me details of a hand-to-hand free fight between the would-be and the actual possessor of Mr. Francis, in which the latter was victorious. Francis continued with the Rennies at Bogdavie, and was popularly known in the parish as "Boggie's Lord," till Mr. Rennie left Fyvie for the farm of Milnfield, in the neighbouring parish of Monquhitter. Here Francis died, and his burial in the churchyard of Fyvie is recorded under the name of Mr. James Francis before the end of the year 1832, in the ground belonging to the Rennies.

Since then Mr. and Mrs. Rennie have been buried in the grave next to him, while at least two of their children lie in the same grave as Mr. Francis. I am told that he was very peculiar in his dress—"he didna wear the clothes of hereabouts"—he had parti-coloured garments as if he had been a play-actor; he wrote a great deal—novels for the Minerva Press, poems, songs, which he himself sang; and that he had an unfortunate partiality for whisky, owing as much at one time as £30 to the Burnside dram shop for forenoon "nips." He was harmless, fond of talking, had an English "tongue," and was a general favourite. One of my informants remembers seeing a sort of cupboard at the foot of his bed, into which he was smuggled for concealment when the Inverurie Bailie came in search of him. Another remembers him at his mother's, where he was sent for a month to be out of the way. He received London newspapers regularly, and enjoyed their gossip; and was one day especially astonished and excited as he told the friend to whom he was accustomed to go with any especially interesting news that "Old Tom Coult's the banker had married Hetty Mellon the actress." He was exceedingly interested in theatrical news.

In making enquiries on this subject, I have been forcibly struck with the quick and almost complete subsidence into oblivion of a matter that between 60 and 70 years ago filled every one's mouth in the parish with subject of talk, anecdote, and conjecture, and how difficult, if not impossible, it is to find proof of any parochial fact that is not committed to writing after the death of a couple of generations.

A. J. MILNE.

The Manse, Fyvie, March 7.

(From the *Banffshire Journal* of 12th March, 1901.

THE March number of the *Genealogical Magazine* is devoted almost entirely to the subject of the "Demise of the Crown." It will give the official account, with numerous explanatory notes and references.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICAL LITERATURE: ALMANACS (1st S., i., 4; ix., 2; x., 161, 191; xi., 75; 2nd S., ii., 140).—Yet a third Aberdeen Almanac has come under my notice:—

"The North of Scotland Almanac for 1840, being Leap Year. Aberdeen: Printed at the Constitutional Office, by Geo. Cornwall." Pp. 61, 4 × 2½.

P. J. ANDERSON.

STONEHENGE.—A metrical historical tale, "Robert III. of Scotland's Answer to Henry IV. of England," in reply to his call to do homage, clearly refers to Stonehenge, and contrives to introduce two different origins for the name, one making "henge" mean hanging, and the other deriving it from Hengist, who, along with Horsa, slew the British nobles near Salisbury. The tale, being mentioned in the "Complaynt of Scotland," must be older than 1549. Robert, contrasting the ever free condition of Scotland with that of often conquered England, says:—

"To Julius Cesar pay it yee,
Of tribute, thus ye was not free,
With Saxons syne ye were orthrawn,

Who slew your gentles of Ingland
At Salysbury, as I understand,
In token is the Hingand Stanes,
That were set up for their names.

J. M.

ROB ROY'S SNUFF-MULL.—Mr. John C. Duncan, Sheffield, has the veritable snuff-mull of the famous freebooter, Rob Roy. It is made of horn, the box itself being very much of the shape and size of the bowl of the old-fashioned toddy ladle, used in former days for mixing the punch in the large punch-bowls of those times. The lid is nearly the same as the box, but not quite so deep. It has no hinge. The top bears the inscription cut into the horn, "R. R. M'G. C., 1720." Under the real lid of the mull, which lifts off, a silver lid has been put on, and affixed to the mull itself by a hinge. It gives the history of the box as follows:—"This box belonged to Rob Roy Macgregor Campbell, 'Rob Roy' of Craig Royston, Glenfalloch Hills, and at his funeral at Balquhidder, about 1733, was given by his widow, Helen Macgregor, to Captain Archie Hunter of Duncleugh, an old friend of Rob Roy's father. It was kept in the Hunter family until after the death of Captain Archie's great-grandson, Malcolm Hunter, J.P. for Renfrew, and was presented by his widow to Mr. Charles Hoare, of London.—Glasgow, 20th August, 1873."

AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES (1st Ser., xii., 95, 159); AND MEDICAL DIPLOMA (vi., 172):—II. WILLIAM PAINE. In my *Fasti Acad. Mariscall.*, ii., 127, I quote, from a MS. Album of graduations kept by Dr. Alexander Donaldson, Professor of Medicine in Marischal College from 1755 to 1793, the record of a degree of M.D. conferred in 1775, by recommendation of Drs. Lowder and Saunders, on John Paine. From some interesting letters which I have received from the Rev. George Sturgis Paine (B.A., Harvard, 1853), it appears that the entry in the College Album is incorrect, and that the degree in question was conferred on my correspondent's grandfather, William Paine. Mr. G. S. Paine was able to produce not merely an extract Minute of the Royal College of Physicians of London, proving that William Paine exhibited his Marischal College diploma of 1775 to the Examining Board of the College on 24th August, 1781; but also a photograph of the actual diploma, which fortunately has been preserved in the Museum of the American Antiquarian Society. The Senatus of Aberdeen University has considered the evidence to be satisfactory, and has authorised the requisite alteration in the Album. The diploma is interesting as shewing the form used in the eighteenth century. I append a transcript:—

UNIVERSIS ET SINGULIS hasce literas visuris lecturis auditoris Nos Alexander Donaldson saluberrimae Medicinæ in alma Supremi Domini Regis Universitate Marischallana Aberdonensi Doctor et Professor actu Regens et Decanus SALUTEM.

QUUM mos antiquus et laudabilis semper fuerit ut qui multo labore studioque assiduo literis operam navaverint insigni aliquo et eximio honoris titulo tanquam peracti laboris monumento et clarissimæ virtutis præmio dignarentur, ut sequentium sæculorum progenies horum exemplo allecta ad persequendas arduas quidem sed pulchras eruditionis ac virtutis vias stimulentur; quumque Nobis satis superque compertum sit Dom. GULIELMUM PAINE non solum studiis medicis maxima cum laude per complures annos incubuisse et in eisdem maximos progressus hæcenus fecisse, sed etiam in omni Medinæ praxi versatum esse ac fuisse: Propterea Nos Alexander Donaldson (Gymnasiarcha ceterisque in prædicta Universitate Professoribus consentientibus) antedictum Dom. GULIELMUM PAINE Medicinæ Doctorem creamus declaramus et constituimus, illique tenore præsentium literarum vim publici instrumenti habentium Medicinam exercendi hic et ubique terrarum potestatem conferimus, omnibusque et singulis istius gradus privilegiis immunitatibus et honoribus aliis quocumque nomine censeantur, juxta formam continentem vim et tenorem statutorum et privilegiorum Academiis et Universitatibus concessorum eum frui ac feliciter gaudere jubemus. In quorum omnium fidem ac testimonium Diploma hocce Doctoratus Instrumentum magni Universitatis sigilli

appensione, nostrisque chirographis communiri volumus.

Datum ABERDONIÆ primo die Novembris, Anno Millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo quinto.

ALEX^R. DONALDSON, Medicinæ Doctor Professor et Decanus.

GEORGIUS CAMPBELL, Gymnasiarcha, SS. T.P.

J. BEATTIE, LL.D., Mor. P.P.

GULIELMUS KENNEDY, L.G.P.

GEO. SKENE, M.D., P.P.

PATRICIUS COPLAND, P.P.

GULIELMUS TRAIL, LL.D., P.P.

Notes on the Life and Character of Dr. William Paine, by George E. Francis (Worcester, U.S.A., 1900), gives some account of the career of a remarkable man, whom one is glad to be able to claim as an Aberdeen graduate.

P. J. ANDERSON.

NEW PUBLICATION.—Readers might like to know that a limited edition of a history of the Lyons of Cosrines and Wester Ogill—junior branches of Glamis—will shortly be published by Messrs. Waterston, Edinburgh. It is written by Mr. Andrew Ross, Marchmont Herald, and as Wester Ogill was a prolific family, will probably touch many persons.

A CONSTANT READER.

ANTIQUARIAN FIND AT NEW DEER.—One day last month, during ploughing operations on the farm of Mr. John Littlejohn, three cinerary urns were discovered, and five on the day following, along with a bronze knife of the usual type. Some of the urns have the well-known markings, others are unornamented. They are all sun-baked pottery, and all have been more or less broken by the plough. Appearances point to the likelihood that these remains are those of some old-world chief's pyre, his ashes being those found in an urn of the better make.

Queries.

106. TAIT, CLERK, CHIVAS.—Wanted the parentage of William Tait (b. 1668, d. 1725), carpenter in Ludquharn, and of his wife, Agnes Clerk (b. 1669, d. 1739); and of Grizel Chivas, who married their son, Thomas Tait (b. 1691, d. 1770), mason in Buthlaw. William and Thomas Tait were respectively great-great-grandfather and great-grandfather of Archibald Campbell Tait (b. 1811, d. 1882), Archbishop of Canterbury, and were buried in the Parish Church of Longside, Aberdeenshire, where lies over their grave a huge stone slab, bearing an elaborate Latin epitaph from the pen of John Skinner, a former pastor of the Parish.

London.

H. A. P.

107. GAELIC MUSIC.—In the late J. F. Campbell's "Popular Tales of the W. Highlands," vol. iv., p. 369, he states that "a work on Gaelic Music is in course of preparation." Was this promise ever fulfilled? If so, would some one kindly give me title and publisher's name?

South Australia.

SOUTHERN CROSS.

108. REGISTER OF INDENTURES OF THE BURGH OF BANFF.—Among recent discoveries of papers relating to Banffshire, or elsewhere, is anything known of a "Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Banff?" Surely such a register was kept, and may one hope that the Court Records would yield it up to a patient searcher. Its interest to *S. N. & Q.* is obvious.

SOUTHERN CROSS.

109. AUTHORSHIP OF "THE TURKISH SPY."—Will some one kindly indicate where more recent information than that of D'Israeli or Boswell may be got as to the authorship of "The Turkish Spy?"

Durris.

A. MACDONALD.

[By a curious coincidence, we to-day publish a first instalment of a discussion on this subject.—ED.]

110. GEORGE MACKENZIE, M.D.—Can any one tell me if Dr. George Mackenzie, the author of "The Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation," 3 vols., Edinb., 1708-22, was ever employed as a Jacobite emissary on the Continent, in connection with the rebellion of 1715? The grandson of George Mackenzie, 2nd Earl of Seaforth, he was born in 1669; studied at Aberdeen (where he graduated in 1682), and at Oxford and Paris; took his M.D. at Aberdeen, and became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. He was expelled from the post of physician to Heriot's Hospital, for Jacobite and Episcopalian leanings, in 1711. The second volume of his book was published in this year, and was dedicated to the Earl of Mar, who is said to have "employed him to give him a little money" (Irving's "Lives of Scottish Writers," I., 98 n). I should like to know if he can possibly be the writer of two letters to the Earl of Mar, written from St. Petersburg in October, 1714. It is certain that the Earl had much treasurable correspondence with the Continent at that period.

Dollar.

R. P.

111. LINTEN LOWREN.—A public lecturer lately quoted the following verse from the "old song of Linten Lowren":—

Oh, Rhynie is a Hiellan' place,
It doesna suit a Lowlan' loon—
And Rhynie is a cauld, clay hole,
It isna like my faither's toon.

Where is this song to be met with?

B.

Answers.

57. BISHOP GAVIN DUNBAR'S REMAINS (I., 57).—Information bearing on this may be found in the selected writings of John Ramsay, at page —.

J. M.

92. CAST OR RUBBING OF WORN INSCRIPTIONS (I., 160).—One good way of obtaining an impression of an inscribed or sculptured stone is applying to it a shallow wooden box filled with newly prepared stucco paste. Another method suited for stones in remote places is applying to them soft paper, such as is used for papering the ceilings of rooms. The paper is moistened and pressed into all hollows by means of a soft brush. If any small tears occur, bits of paper must be pasted over them. Then the outside of the paper is covered with thick flour paste; another layer of paper is applied, and so on till a sufficient thickness is obtained. When moderately dry and firm, the coating is taken off. A very fair copy of a sculptured or inscribed stone may be got by covering it with white ceiling paper, and rubbing it carefully with green grass. If stones are covered with lichens, these should, if possible, be removed by wetting with very salt water some days beforehand.

J. M.

322. MURRAY LECTURES AT KING'S COLLEGE (I., 133, 155; III., 44, 45; V., 9; VI., 157; VIII., 28, 47, 175; 2nd S., I., 144).—Add the following:—

1826-27. *Salvation by a mediator; and The Religious character considered.* By George Gordon McLean. Aberdeen, 1827.

1829-30. *On the Christian character.* By George Tulloch. Aberdeen, 1830.

P. J. ANDERSON.

607. NORTHERN INSTITUTION, INVERNESS (1st S., V., 124; 2nd S., II., 142).—The notice of the Northern Institution in "Douglas's Supplement to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Almanacs for 1839" concludes with: "The museum has been transferred to the Inverness Academy." There is no notice of the Institution in "Douglas's Supplement to the Almanacs for 1844."

S. R.

97. GILDEROY (2nd S., II., 127).—I have been reminded—(what, for the moment, I had forgotten)—that an account of the "Trial of Gilderoy and his 'Complices'" forms Appendix VI. to Vol. I. of Spalding's "Memorials of the Trubles." Appended to this report is a description of "Gilderoy, called 'the Bonnie Boy,'" from "Lives and Exploits of English Highwaymen, Pirates, and Robbers," by Captain Charles Johnson. I may mention that reference to the trial of Gilderoy is made in the article, "Proceedings against the Clan Gregor," in "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," by John Hill Burton (Edin., 1852).

R. A.

Literature.

A Century of Scottish History, from the days of the '45 to those within living memory. By Sir HENRY CRAIK, K.C.B. Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London, 1901. [Two volumes, 486 + 472 pp. 30 shillings.]

THERE has been of late years a remarkable gathering up of the fragments of Scottish history, but no more important contribution than this has been made to the subject since John Hill Burton's, to which Sir Henry Craik's volumes are the natural and worthy sequel. The century indicated in the title was for Scotland a wonderful one. It dawned on a country "incredibly poor," in population insignificant, in social conditions primitive, and in political feeling disaffected. For a time the rebellions aggravated the miserable situation, by bringing a heritage of disabilities and pains and penalties to press on gentle and simple. The close of the century under review was of a totally different character. It was simply a transformation scene. The day of small things, but for Sir Henry Craik's graphic delineation, would have been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. How the little one became a thousand, how Scotland became, per head, the richest nation in the world, what were the factors in her career of progress, is the problem which the author has set himself with so much success to solve. To the task he has brought not only a wealth of varied knowledge and resources of historical data to bear, but also the philosophical acumen to apply them convincingly. It is not possible to do more here than hint at some of the elements which worked together for Scottish development. Getting finally rid of the distracting Jacobitism, the discovery and development of unsuspected mineral resources, perfecting banking and commercial usages, the establishment of better communications throughout the country, the courageous promotion of parliamentary and burgh reform, intelligent advance in educational methods, are a few of them. In the domain of literature even Burns, through his poetry, is held to be an influence for national good, in assisting Scotland to maintain her national rights, "by breathing into the Scottish Muse "a fire and vigour, harbingers of new feelings and "impulses." Of the Church as a factor the author has much to say, and, in saying it, reveals himself a theologian as well as a historian. Perhaps too little is said of Dissent, as modifying the deadly Moderatism of the Establishment, and as promoting the religious life of the nation. Not a word, for example, is said of the great movement of the Haldanes at the close of the 18th century. Chapter xvii. may fitly be termed the Biographical History of Scottish Philosophy. It is written *con amore*, and the characterization of the leaders—David Hume, Thomas Reid, Adam Smith, among others—is done with much discrimination. Throughout the whole work we found the portraiture of the men who made the history of the period not the least instructive and entertaining

portions. Of these, Sir Henry is not afraid to speak "plainly, if not pleasantly." Of "Prince Charles" he writes with respectful sympathy. He scathes George IV. Others, like Lovat, Mar, Kilmarnock, Culloden, Harley, Dundas, Chalmers, are sketched with a graphic pen. There is no "fine writing" in this notable book, which imparts a better and juster understanding of the life, character and condition of the Scottish people than we possessed before. Their marvellous progress in material things, their intellectual pursuits, and their moral fibre, as a people who, to say the least, take life seriously, have had justice done them by Sir Henry Craik. We congratulate the publishers on this important addition to their historical series. ED.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B.** *A Century of Scottish History, from the days of the '45 to those within living memory.* 2 vols. 30/- Blackwood & Sons.
- Scots Essayists**, from Stirling to Stevenson. Ed., with Intro., by Oliphant Smeaton. 12mo. pp. 324. 1/6 W. Scott.
- McIntosh, H.** *Is Christ Infallible and the Bible True?* 8vo. pp. 708. 9/- T. & T. Clarke.
- Graham, J. W.** *Harlaw of Sandle: Passages relating chiefly to the Family of that Name in Strathclyde, collected out of Notebooks of Thomas Denton, of Eselby.* Cr. 8vo. pp. 348. 6/- Blackwood & Sons.
- Maciver, D. R., Wilkin, A.** *Libyan Notes.* Folio. pp. 122. 20/- net. Macmillan.
- Pratt, Rev. J. B. Buchan.** Fourth ed. Revised by R. Anderson. Illustrated. 6/- net. Smith.

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.

Our space at present is barely equal to the demands on it. Hence several important articles have had to stand aside this month. ED.

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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, MAY, 1901.

THE TURKISH SPY.

By G. W. NIVEN.

(Honorary Secretary, Greenock Natural History Society.)

(Continued from 2nd S., II., page 148.)

THE eight volumes of the *Turkish Spy* were published by Rhodes as follow :—volume 1 at Michaelmas term, 1687; volume 2 in January, and volume 3 in August, 1691; volume 4 in February, and volume 5 in August, 1692; volume 6 in March, volume 7 in November, and volume 8 in December, 1693. The seventh edition of the whole work was published by Rhodes in 1718. Other publishers issued the tenth edition in 1734, and the twenty-sixth edition in 1770.

Dr. Nichols took the following memorandum from a transcript of a conveyance in May,

1767 :—"Dr. Robert Midgley, of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, conveys, 27 Dec., 1693, to Jos. Hindmarsh, Rd. Sare and Henry Rhodes all the copyright in *The Turkish Spy* in 8 volumes. He first says: *translated, written and composed by himself*. Afterwards: *written originally in Arabic, translated into Italian, and from thence into English*. Last of all he calls himself the sole *author* of these copies or books. He sold the copyright for £209 11s. 9d."

This explains how Dr. Midgley's name came to be associated with the authorship of *The Turkish Spy*, but it still remains undetermined how he in the first instance became possessed of that copyright.

In 1691 a question regarding the authorship of *The Turkish Spy* was asked of the Athenian Society. It appears in the "Athenian Mercury," volume 2, No. 17, query 4; and the "Athenian Oracle," volume 3, page 5.

"Query. Whether the letters and story of *The Turkish Spy* be a fiction or reality? If true, whether past, and how long since?"

"Answer. Is all a fiction, as we are most inclined to believe, 'tis yet so handsomely managed, that one may rather suspect, than prove it so. Whoever writ it, 'tis plain he was exquisitely acquainted with the Oriental customs and languages: he appears a person of clear sense, wit, and very good humour, and has a valuable collection of history by him. The objection by some brought against it that many passages therein contradict publick accounts of the transactions which the world has seen, has but small force, for the book may in some instances be false: a secret historian seems not, generally speaking, to have that temptation to lying which those have who write a publick chronicle. But supposing it true it would necessarily follow that it must be past, because it is a history of such persons and actions as are sometime since gone off the stage; unless any one would fancy there's a sort of mystery in it, for which we can yet see no reason."

In the following year, that is, in 1692, John Dunton published a very excellent book. It was entitled—"The Young Student's Library.

Containing Extracts and Abridgments of the most valuable books printed in England and in the Foreign Journals, from the year sixty-five to this time. To which is added a new Essay upon all sorts of Learning; wherein its use of the Sciences is distinctly treated on. By the Athenian Society."

There is a delightful piece of fiction in the elaborate frontispiece, which represents a dozen bewigged, gowned, and very learned looking gentlemen engaged in writing at a long table, and who, we are asked to believe, are the members of the Athenian Society who answered the queries addressed to them, in the pages of the "Athenian Mercury." The contents of "The Young Student's Library" consists principally of translations from the "Journal des Sçavans," the "Republique des Lettres," and the "Universelle Bibliotheque."

The bibliography of each branch of learning is prefaced by a short sketch dealing with the respective subjects. These comprise Divinity, History, Philosophy, Law, Physick and Surgery, Arithmetick, Poetry, Painting, Geometry, Astronomy, Navigation, Dialling, Opticks, Geography, &c. A review of *The Turkish Spy* appears at page 414, and as we do not think the notice has appeared in any modern work, we may be allowed to transcribe it from the ancient volume now before us:—

"The Grand Seigneur's Spye and his Secret Relations sent to the Divan of Constantinople, discovered at Paris in the reign of Lewis the Great, in Twelves, at Amsterdam, by Westheim. This work was counterfeited at Amsterdam with the consent of the bookseller of Paris who first printed it: it's composed of many little volumes, which contain the most considerable events of Christendom in general, and of France particularly from the year 1637 to 1682. An Italian, native of Genoa, Marana by name, gives these relations as letters written to Ministers of the Ports by a Turkish Spy, who concealed himself at Paris. He pretends he translated it from Arabick into Italian, and relates at length how he found them. It's probably supposed 'tis the product of an Italian spirit, and an ingenious fiction like that which Virgil made use of to praise Augustus. This poet very often introduces Anchises, sometimes Vulcan, who to praise the Emperor more artificially begins by little and little, and falls by degrees into the panegyrick which was the poet's main design; this is much handsomer than to praise a prince purely with a prospect of interest. It's thought that the Sieur Marana had no other design than to make an elogy upon His Most Christian Majesty; the better to conceal his game, and

to render him something marvellous, he puts into the mouth of a Turk that which himself had studied upon the glorious actions of this puissant monarch; but before he hath done, makes his Spye say many other things; 'tis no matter whether it be a Turk or a Genoese that speaks to us, provided he gives us a good book. The first book is very agreeable, it contains the history of the last month from the year 1637, and of the most part of the year 1638."

This interesting review was written by the learned Peter Bayle, and had been extracted by Dunton from "Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres," March, 1684. The passage is also to be found in "Ovres Diverses de Bayle," volume I., page 20.

In John Dunton's "Life and Errours," there is a very quaint note in which he claims to have made a great discovery, "Mr. Bradshaw is the best accomplished hackney writer I have met with;" wrote Dunton in 1705, "his genius was quite above the common size and his style was incomparably fine. . . . So soon as I saw the first volume of *The Turkish Spy* the very style and manner of writing convinced me that Bradshaw was the author. . . . Bradshaw's wife owned that Dr. Midgley had engaged him in a work which would take him some years to finish, for which the Doctor was to pay him 40s. per sheet . . . so that 'tis very probable (for I cannot swear I saw him write it) that Mr. William Bradshaw was the author of *The Turkish Spy*. Were it not for this discovery, Dr. Midgley had gone off with the honour of that performance."

Dunton's logic is not very sound, and he seems to have forgotten the passage in his own publication, "The Young Student's Library."

We now come to discuss the claims on behalf of another writer for the merit of having written part of *The Turkish Spy*.

When Mrs. Manley, daughter of Sir Roger Manley, some time Governor of the Channel Islands, heard that Curl, the bookseller, intended publishing her "Life," she very cleverly forestalled him by a half fictitious "Life" of herself, issued under the title of "The Adventures of Rivella." In this work (1714) she says that "her father was the genuine author of the first volume of *The Turkish Spy*." "Dr. Midgley, an ingenious physician, related to the family by marriage," she wrote, "had charge of looking over his papers, among which he found that MS. which he easily reserved to his proper use; and both by his own pen and the assistance of some others continued the work until the 8th volume, without ever having the justice to name the author of the first."

Sir Roger Manley died in 1688, when the first volume only of *The Turkish Spy* had been published; but on other grounds Mrs. Manley's statement is considered a pure invention.

We may here make a passing reference to another claimant to the authorship of *The Turkish Spy*, although he must remain an anonymous one.

In a little book, published in 1700, entitled "Humane Prudence," &c., there is a list of books printed for Richard Sare. One is "The Amours of Edward the Fourth, an Historical Novel. By the Author of *The Turkish Spy*."

Mrs. Manley's "Rivella" was first in Dr. Johnson's mind, to the exclusion of a sounder criticism, when he and Boswell had the following conversation in April, 1783:—"Boswell: 'Pray, sir, is *The Turkish Spy* a genuine book?' Johnson: 'No, sir; Mrs. Manley, in her "Life," says that her father wrote the two first volumes; and in another book, "Dunton's Life and Errors," we find that the rest was written by one Sault, at two guineas a sheet, under the direction of Dr. Midgley."

From the extract we have already given from Dunton's "Life," it will be seen that Johnson erroneously substituted the name of Sault for that of Bradshaw. Dr. Sault was one of the first contributors to the "Athenian Mercury." There can be little doubt that, in the popular mind, Dr. Midgley's name was closely associated with the authorship of *The Turkish Spy*. He was one of the licensers of the Press, and it has been proved that he certainly was the first to own the copyright of the work in England. It was probably translated by Bradshaw, under Midgley's direction and editorship. Dr. Midgley also edited "The History of the War of Cyprus," published in 1687.

There are several coincidences associated with the two works. They are avowed translations, but neither the authors nor translators are named. The "History" is said to "discover the intrigues and motions of the principal Courts of Europe;" *The Turkish Spy* is recommended as "discovering several intrigues and secrets of the Christian Courts." Dunton says he recognises Bradshaw's style in the first volume of *The Turkish Spy*. The second and subsequent volumes are stated to be translated from the Italian by the translator of the first volume. There never was an Italian edition, however, in print, although there was the MS. copy in Italian of the first portion referred to by Marana.

A very curious and romantic episode is imported into the discussion of the authorship of *The Turkish Spy* in a MS. entitled "Ephemeris Vitæ Abrahami Prynne," an

account of which is given in Mr. Joseph Hunt's "History of the Deanery of Doncaster." It appears that a person named Smythe wrote to De la Prynne on 29th August, 1699, enquiring about a person who had lately lived at Manchester, "who shipt from Hull to Holland," Prynne replied that the person referred to came to Hull on his way to Holland to get an estate fallen to him by the death of an uncle. He "said his name was John Midgley, and writ it so, and that his brother, Dr. Midgley, and he were the composers of *The Turkish Spy*, and that he was about thirty-five years of age. I became acquainted with him by chance at a bookseller's shop." It transpired that the reason for his being enquired about from Manchester was that a person answering his description, but under another name, had been practising frauds in that city. No further light has ever been thrown on this curious episode.

"Was it ever known who was the author of *The Turkish Spy*?" queried a correspondent of the "Gentleman's Magazine" in 1804. "I cannot think that it was written by a Turk, for I believe it falls to the lot of but few Turks to be so intelligent and so political as the author of the work I enquire about." To this the Sylvanus Urban of the period curtly replied:—"Yes; it was John Paul Marana, an eminent Italian writer."

A warm and learned controversy on the authorship and date of first publication of *The Turkish Spy* took place in 1840 and 1841, through the medium of the "Gentleman's Magazine," occasioned by the vague statements of Henry Hallam in his "History of Literature." In this debate, which was mainly between Mr. Hallam and Mr. Bolton Corney, many hitherto unknown facts were elicited, and of which we have freely availed ourselves.

Hallam disputes the claim for the authorship of the complete work made for Marana, and allows that he wrote only about the half of the first volume; the rest having been added in English and afterwards translated into French. Mr. Bolton Corney, on the other hand, ascribes the entire work to Marana, the general preface and the preface to the second and subsequent volumes alone excepted. He claims that the manifest inferiority of these prefaces is an additional argument in favour of the claim for Marana.

It appears proved that three small volumes were published at Paris, 1684-6. Having encountered obstacles to its further publication in France, the author published a fourth volume at Amsterdam, in 1688; but in Holland the enterprise was not successful. "Was there no

alternative?" asks Mr. Corney. "We had already translated it. Rhodes was in constant communication with Holland, and from Holland I have no doubt he obtained the unedited MS. He was sole publisher of the subsequent editions. Dr. Midgley may have advanced the purchase money, and so obtained the copyright. He may have employed Bradshaw, who was in his debt, to translate. This theory seems to explain why the Italian edition has never been produced, and why the French edition of 1696 was content to follow the English text. It also serves to account for the mystery which was thrown over the transaction on this side of the channel. It is the solution of an enigma; a solution which has escaped the writers of literary history, Italian, French, and English, for a hundred and fifty years."

This ingenious theory unfortunately cannot be substantiated, and although it would explain many things otherwise inexplicable, its weakness must be admitted. The debate, however, had the effect of showing Mr. Hallam that he ought to have discussed the authorship of *The Turkish Spy* with the minuteness and care the importance of the subject demanded. This error he sought to rectify in later editions of his work, although he still held to his original opinion and stated his conviction in decided terms, his last words on the subject being dated 1842. Since that time nothing further has, we believe, been written about the authorship of *The Turkish Spy*.

A good criticism of its contents and literary style is given by Mr. Dunlop in his "History of Fiction." "The work comprehends a variety of subjects," he writes, "but the information communicated is chiefly historical; the author principally discourses on the affairs of France, but the internal politics of Spain and England and the Italian States are also discussed. In some letters he gives an account of battles, sieges and other events of a campaign; descants on the conduct and valour of great captains, and on the fortunes of war; in others he treats of court intrigues and subtleties of statesmen. When he addresses his friends and confidants he amuses them with relations that are comical, affecting, or strange, the new discoveries in art and science, and those antiquarian researches which, according to his expression, are calculated to draw the veil from the infancy of time, and uncover the cradle of the world. . . . The style of this miscellaneous composition is grave, sustained, and solemn, and the pomp of expression is preserved, even in the gay and humorous passages. It has been objected to the author that he treats of all things, but of

nothing profoundly. A deep research, however, does not appear to have been his intention, nor is it very consistent with the plan of such a book as *The Turkish Spy*."

This still interesting work was, for many years after its first publication, one of the most popular works of the time, and retained its hold of the public favour, even after Defoe had written "Robinson Crusoe" (1719); Richardson "Pamela" (1740) and "Clarissa Harlow" (1748); Fielding "Joseph Andrews" (1742) and "Tom Jones" (1749); Smollett "Roderick Random" (1748) and "Peregrine Pickle" (1751), and a host of others. All this time new editions of *The Turkish Spy* were still being published, the twenty-sixth appearing in 1770. The way for the kind of fictional literature above referred to was no doubt greatly prepared by the publication of *The Turkish Spy*.

GLAMIS CASTLE.—An article on Glamis, illustrated with photographs taken by Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon, appeared in the *Ladies' Field* of March 31.

AITKEN OF THORNTON.—This family is being dealt with in the *Genealogical Magazine* by the Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval, who is the chief editor of that remarkably useful publication, the *Legitimist Kalendar*.

A PROTEST AGAINST TOBACCO MILLS.—The following curious objection to tobacco machinery was forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle by John Pain and Ludovick Gordon, writing from the "Blue Boar" in Aldersgate Street, London, April 10, 1749:—

There being a number of poor destitute labourers who delivered a petition to your grace's porter the 27th of last month, begging your grace's assistance in putting a stop to a great number of new invented machines, who work in the tobacco and snuff making business, being forced by horses, wind and water, each of these machines depriving upwards of twenty men of their bread, being attended only by one single man; from these machines a handsome revenue can be raised to the Government yearly throughout Great Britain, and return the business to its antient footing, as they are capable now to undersell all the shopkeepers that work in the antient way. Your grace's answer shall be waited for by some of the community, when we judge your grace has considered of our grievance. We are, with most humble submission,

May it please Your Grace,

Your Grace's most humble and most obedient servants,

JOHN PAIN.
LODK [Ludovick] GORDON.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
BERWICKSHIRE.*(Continued from Vol. II., and S., page 151.)*

192. MACDONALD, RT. HON. SIR JOHN HAY ATHOLE, P.C., K.C.B., LL.D., &c. A scion of the family of Ninewells, born in 1836, he was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and the Universities of Edinburgh (LL.D., 1884) and Basil. Choosing the legal profession, he was called to the Scottish bar in 1859, and became Q.C. in 1880. Having served as Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty and Sutherland from 1874 to 1876, he acted as Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1876 to 1880. He was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire in 1880, and held that office till 1885. He was also Dean of Faculty from 1882 till 1885. An enthusiastic volunteer, he was Colonel Commandant of the Queen's Rifles Volunteer Brigade (Royal Scots), 1882-92. Chosen to sit for the Universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh in 1885, he acted as Lord-Advocate in the Conservative Government in that year, and also from 1886 till 1888, when he was appointed Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland and Lord President, Second Division of Court of Session, assuming the title of Lord Kingsburgh. He has been associated with many forms of public life; has been a commissioner of H.M. Northern Lights, a member of the Board of Supervision, as well as of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland. He was also chairman of the Royal Commission to enquire into the boundaries of Glasgow, president of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, and is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of the city and county of the city of Edinburgh, a member of H.M. Board of Manufactures, Brig.-General commanding Forth Brigade, member of the Council of the National Rifle Association, F.R.S. Lond. and Edin., a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, &c., &c. Few men have played so many parts in their time and attained so much distinction in them all.

193. MCCRACKET, PETER: Minor Poet and Teacher. Born at Lambden, near Greenlaw, in 1827. Though he only received a limited education in boyhood, such was his devotion to intellectual improvement afterwards that, passing directly from the draper's counter, he commenced teaching on his own account at Abbeyhill, where he was so successful that in 1847 he was appointed teacher of the Free Church School in the Canongate, and shortly after became head master of the Free New North Church District School, where he remained for four years. In 1853 he was elected head master of John Street School, Greenock, a position which he filled with great credit and success till his death, in 1882. He wrote many poems and songs. Mr. Crockett, in the *Minstrelsy of the Merse*, says they are marked by sweetness of diction, tenderness and sympathy. See that volume.

194. MAITLAND, CHAS., 3rd EARL OF LAUDERDALE: Public Man. Though it is probable, if not

certain, that this scion of the Lauderdale family, and, indeed, most of those whose names follow, are rather of Haddingtonshire than of Berwickshire birth, yet, as the parish of Lauder holds the earliest family seat of Thirlstane, that old keep or "darksome house" in which, as a well-known ballad tells, the Sir Richard Maitland of that time resisted the English army under Edward I. so successfully that they were compelled to raise the siege and leave him "hail and feir" within his strength of stone, I shall include this notable Scottish family and its leading representatives among my notable men of Berwickshire. The Earl of Lauderdale, who forms the subject of this paragraph, was younger brother of John D. of Lauderdale, and, as he was married in 1652, he may have been born in the third decade of the 17th century. In 1661 he became Master of the Mint and a privy councillor, and in 1669 was chosen M.P. for Edinburghshire, becoming in the same year a Lord of Session as Lord Halton, and in 1672 was created a baronet. During the corrupt administration over which his brother presided, Halton played a conspicuous and very dishonourable part, and was concerned in some of the most disgraceful acts of that persecuting age. He was also, in 1683, as the result of an inquiry, fined £20,000 for malversation in his office as Master of the Mint. In 1682 he had succeeded his brother, the Duke, in the Lauderdale title and estates. After the revolution he was confined in Edinburgh Castle, but was soon released, and died in 1691.

195. MAITLAND, JAS., 8th EARL OF LAUDERDALE: Public Man and Author. Born at Hatton House, Ratho, Midlothian, 26th January, 1759; educated at Edinburgh, Oxford and Glasgow. Studied for the bar in England and Scotland, and passed advocate in 1780, in which year he was chosen M.P. for Newport, Cornwall, and at the election of 1784 became member for Malmesbury. During his period of political action in the lower House of Parliament he was a supporter of Fox, and was one of the managers of Hastings' impeachment in 1787. He succeeded to the peerage in 1789, and was elected a Scottish representative peer in 1790. He was a strong opponent of the war with France, and is said on one occasion to have appeared in the House of Lords "in the rough costume of Jacobinism." As a result of his opposition to the ministerial policy, he was not re-elected a representative peer for Scotland, either in 1796 or 1802. In 1804 he published his "Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth." In 1806, when the Whigs returned to power, Lauderdale was created a peer of the United Kingdom. In his later life Lord Lauderdale became a Tory, and is said to have had as much weight in the deliberations of Lord Liverpool's cabinet as if he were in it. He died at Thirlstane Castle in 1839. For a list of his writings, and a full sketch of his career, see *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, S. V.

196. MAITLAND, ANTHONY, 10th EARL OF LAUDERDALE: Admiral of the Red. This scion of this old historic house was born in 1785, the second

son of the 8th Earl, No. 195. He entered the navy at an early age, and was wounded in Nelson's attack on the Boulogne flotilla in 1801, when he was made a C.B. He also took part in Lord Exmouth's bombardment of Algiers in 1826. He was subsequently appointed G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. On his death, in 1863, the English barony of Lauderdale became extinct, but the Scottish earldom devolved on a cousin Thomas, 11th Earl.

197. MAITLAND, SIR JOHN, LORD MAITLAND OF THIRLSTANE: Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. Second son of No. 200, and younger brother of No. 206, he was born in 1545, and educated in France. Entering public life, he succeeded his father as Lord Privy Seal in 1567, and in 1568 was appointed Lord of Session. He played a large part in the stormy politics of that troubled time, a full account of which is given in *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* and many other accessible authorities. He it was who built the castle of Thirlstane, in the parish associated with the early history of his family. In the sketch of his life in *Nat. Dict. of Biog.* it is said that, though less brilliantly endowed than his brother William, he showed many of his characteristics, including his indifference to the religious disputes of the time. If less daring and adventurous in his schemes than his brother, his statesmanship was much safer, both for himself and his country. Cecil declared him "the wisest man in Scotland," and the sway he exercised over the King, as well as his ability to maintain so long his peculiar ascendancy, notwithstanding the plots and schemes of influential rival factions, indicates both great force of character and a remarkable mastery of the methods of worldly success. Maitland has some claims to literary gifts. A number of his poems are included in the *Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*. He also wrote four poems in the vernacular, which have been printed.

198. MAITLAND, JOHN, 1st DUKE OF LAUDERDALE: Statesman. Born at Lethington, in Haddingtonshire, on 24th May, 1616. He was grandson of No. 197. This unscrupulous but powerful politician was one of the most conspicuous men of his age, and his life is given in all biographical dictionaries. I shall not rehearse it again, and only add that few men were more cordially detested, even in that wicked and unscrupulous age, by all lovers of liberty and purity, and few more richly deserved the detestation heaped upon him. He died in 1682.

199. MAITLAND, JOHN, 5th EARL OF LAUDERDALE: Judge and Public Man. Second son of No. 194, born about 1650, he passed advocate in 1680, and in 1685 was knighted, and became M.P. for Midlothian. He concurred in the Revolution of 1688, and in 1689 became a Lord of Session as Lord Ravelrig. He succeeded to the earldom on the death of his brother Richard, in 1695. He supported the union with England. Macky describes him as "a well-bred man, handsome in his person, and as also meaning well to his country, but coming far short of his predecessors, who for three or four generations

were Chancellors and Secretaries of State for the Kingdom. He died in 1710.

200. MAITLAND, SIR RICHARD, LORD LETHINGTON: Poet, Lawyer and Public Man. One of the first of the Berwickshire family of the name—who seem to have settled in that country in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214)—to attain wide distinction. He was born in 1496, and studied both at St. Andrews and Paris. He was much employed in the service of James V., and took a prominent share in all the public life of his time, although, when his sons, William and John, were playing their great parts in public life, he cultivated a spirit of impartial aloofness from the violent controversies of the hour. Maitland's chief claim to remembrance is not, however, political, but literary, and is founded on his collection of early Scottish poems. A large selection of these poems, including Maitland's own verses, was published in 1786. These were re-published by the Maitland Club in 1830, an appendix being added of selections from the poems of his sons, Sir John of Thirlstane and Thomas. He died in 1586. See *Nat. Dict. Biog.*, and *Minstrelsy of Merse*.

201. MAITLAND, MARY: Poetess. Third daughter of No. 200, born about 1551, in consequence of her father's blindness, she became his amanuensis, and, amongst other works, transcribed a considerable portion of the MSS. now in the Pepysian Library. The volumes contain several compositions of her own. She married Alexander Lawder of Hatton, and had a numerous family. One of her sons, George Lawder, holds a respectable place among the poets of the 17th century. Several pieces which he wrote between 1629 and 1660 have been printed in a volume, entitled "Fugitive Scottish Poetry of the Seventeenth Century," 1825. His "Tears on the Death of Evander"—a monody on the death, by drowning, of Sir John Swinton of Swinton, is probably the best known of these pieces.

202. MAITLAND, THOMAS: Poet, &c. The third son of No. 200, he was a young man of brilliant intellect and wide scholarship, and, but for his early death, would certainly have greatly added to the fame of his illustrious house. His Latin poems appear in the *Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*, vol. ii., 162-171. Besides his poetical works, he wrote a treatise on Undertaking a war against the Turks, and a discourse or oration addressed to Queen Elizabeth, urging the propriety of setting Mary at liberty. He is better known as one of the interlocutors with George Buchanan in the dialogue, "De jure regni apud Scotos." He died, still young, in 1572.

203. MAITLAND, RICHARD, 4th EARL OF LAUDERDALE; Jacobite Poet. Born 20th June, 1653, in 1681 he was made Lord Justice General, but was deprived of it in 1684, on account of suspected communications with his father-in-law, Argyll, in Holland. Maitland declined to acquiesce in the Revolution settlement, and became an exile. Then he lost the favour of James through opposing the extreme Catholic policy which that monarch favoured.

He succeeded to the Earldom of Lauderdale in 1691, but was outlawed in 1694, and died in 1695 at Paris. Lauderdale was the author of a verse translation of *Virgil*, published in 1737. It was deemed a very fair rendering of the immortal epic, and Dryden, who saw the manuscript, is alleged to have borrowed some of its beauties for the embellishment of his own translation. Lauderdale also wrote a Memorial of the Estates of Scotland (about 1690).

204. MAITLAND, SIR THOMAS, Lieut.-Gen., P.C., G.C.B.: Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. Brother of No. 195. Born probably in December, 1759, he entered the army, and saw a good deal of service, distinguishing himself both in Hindostan and in the West Indies. He became Governor of Malta in 1813, and in 1815 became Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. He was known as "King Tom," and ruled with a vigorous hand till his death in 1824. See *Nat. Dict. Biog.*

205. MAITLAND, THOMAS, 11th EARL OF LAUDERDALE: Admiral of the Fleet. Born on 3rd February, 1803, he entered the navy in 1816, and became lieutenant in 1823, and in 1827 became Commander. He served in every quarter of the world, and had an active share in the operations in the Persian Gulf in 1839, and during the first Chinese war in 1840-1. He was knighted in 1843, and became Rear-Admiral in 1857. From 1860 to 1863 he was Commander-in-chief in the Pacific. He succeeded to the title in 1863, and the same year became Vice-Admiral. He was nominated K.C.B. in 1865, and G.C.B. in 1873. He became an Admiral in 1868, and Admiral of the Fleet in 1877. He died in 1878.

206. MAITLAND, WILLIAM, OF LETHINGTON: Statesman. This remarkable man, who was admittedly the ablest public man of his generation, was eldest son of Sir Richd. Maitland, No. 200, and was born about 1528. Educated both at St. Andrews and on the Continent, he was one of the most cultured men of the times, "the flower of the wits of Scotland." He early entered public life in the service of the Queen Regent, and from 1557 to his death played a conspicuous and influential part in the great social and political upheavals of that revolutionary time. For the various and astonishing developments of his marvellous career, any Scottish History or Biographical Dictionary may be consulted with advantage. Suffice it to say, that after having abandoned the Regent's party for that of Queen Mary, and having thrown himself into the castle of Edinburgh, he was forced to surrender in May, 1573, but escaped execution by dying opportunely while confined in Leith prison, 9th June, 1573. See *Nat. Dict. of Biog.*

207. MARJORIBANKS, EDWARD: Banker, &c. This representative of one of the great capitalistic families of Scotland was born at Lees in Berwickshire on 31st May, 1776, and educated at Edinburgh, but

joined Coutts' bank in 1796. Here he continued till he became senior partner, a post he held from 1837 till his death in 1868. He is described as "a man in whom were united determined energy and firm will, together with rigid uprightness in thought and action."

208. MARJORIBANKS, DUDLEY COUTTS, 1st BARON TWEEDMOUTH: Public Man. Born in 1820, called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848; M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, 1853-68 and 1874-81. He was created Baron Tweedmouth of Edington in 1881, and died in 1894.

209. MARJORIBANKS, EDWARD, 2nd BARON TWEEDMOUTH: Liberal Statesman. Born in 1849, in 1873 he was called to the bar, and from 1880 till 1894 was M.P. for Berwickshire, during which time he was for long the popular whip of the Liberal party. In 1886 he became a Privy Councillor, and was for a short time Controller of the Queen's Household. From 1892 till 1894 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and, from 1894 till 1895, Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor to the Duchy of Lancaster. He is one of the most trusted of the present leaders of the Liberal party.

210. MARJORIBANKS, JOHN, "CAPTAIN": Poet. "Information concerning this author is scant," says Mr. Crockett in his sketch of him in *Minstrelsy of the Merse*. He is said to have been born in the Leith-holm district, and to have served for a time in the army, chiefly in the West Indies. He died at Edinburgh about 1797. His published writings are—"Trifles in Verse by a Young Soldier," 1784; "A Poetical Address to Rational and Genuine Liberty," 1792; "Slavery: an Essay in Verse," 1792; "Pieces in Rhyme," 1793; "Posthumous Poems," 1798.

211. MENNON, ROBERT: "The Ayton Bard." Born 29th April, 1797, he proceeded in early life to London, where he lived for 26 years. In 1850 Mennon returned to Scotland and began business in Dunbar, but after 19 years' successful enterprise he retired to his native village, where he died in 1885, in the same house as that in which he was born. A prolific verse-writer, he published in 1869 a massive volume entitled "Poems, Moral and Religious." Mr. Crockett says he was a man of genuine piety, racy and good-humoured, but a medium poet.

212. MILLER, THOS.: Minor Poet. Born at Duns in 1831. He was educated at Glasgow, whither his parents had gone. Bred a printer, he has published many songs and poems, and is author of the well-known lyric, "My heart aye warms to the Tartan." See *Minstrelsy of the Merse*.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH
PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., page 148.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES CONTINUED.]

1797. *The Christian Magazine or Evangelical Repository* (S. N. & Q., V., 119). A periodical monthly publication by a society of ministers, intended as a Treasury of Gospel Doctrine for counteracting the influence of error and disseminating religious knowledge among persons of all denominations. Mottoes: "And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation and kindred and people and tongue"—Rev., xiv. 6; "Knowledge shall be increased"—Daniel, xii. 4. The profits arising from the sale of this publication will be appropriated to charitable purposes, especially to the relief of the widows and children of ministers. Edinburgh: printed for the editors by Murray and Cochran, Craig's Close. 48 pp., 8vo, price 6d., in pale blue cover.

The origin of the *Christian Magazine* is thus set forth by Dr. Duncan, one of those intimately connected with the project, in his Memoir of Cuthbertson of Leith:—

"Among some brethren who were assisting in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper at Craigmilling in 1796, the *Evangelical Magazine*, then the only religious publication (periodical), having become the subject of conversation, a project of setting on foot a work of the same description in Scotland was conceived, discussed and resolved upon, provided proper and steady coadjutors could be found. With Mr. Cuthbertson, the Rev. Messrs. Black of Dunfermline, one of the projectors, Peddie, McCrie and More of Edinburgh, Wytock of Dalkeith, and others were associated as editors."

The magazine started on its course under the patronage both of the Burgher and Antiburgher sections of the Secession. The arrangement for its conduct was according to the questionable plan of giving the superintendence of the publication to each editor in turn for a period. The "address to the public" stated that

"The plan of the *Christian Magazine* will be different from that of any other periodical work with which the editors are acquainted. It will consist of original pieces, extracts, essays on doctrinal and practical divinity, abridgements of evangelical sermons on the most interesting subjects . . . sacred criticism and exposition of Scripture. . . . This work will also be occasionally enriched with essays selected from the most approved of our moralists. . . . Though this magazine is not intended as a vehicle of common or unimportant intelligence, yet the editors —"

will insert news paragraphs. These last increased in quantity as the magazine grew older.

The *Christian Magazine* was from the start very successful. After a year the conductors had the satisfaction of reporting "a very considerable profit on volume I.," and at the end of the fourth year "they are happy to announce that the circulation

continues undiminished." The poetical department appears to have been pleasing, for it is announced—

"In particular, they can assure their readers of the continuance of productions in the poetical department not inferior to those with which they have already furnished them."

In 1806 a crisis came in the history of the periodical. Difference in view caused the formation of the Constitutional Associate Presbytery, and those who adhered to that body withdrew their support from the magazine. Thereafter to the end it was entirely in the hands of the Antiburghers. "The number of the editors is reduced" is the announcement. A new series was begun in 1807, when the magazine was under the charge of Dr. Black, Dunfermline; Cuthbertson, Leith; and Dr. Duncan of Midcalder, the last being editor-in-chief. Dr. Duncan's contribution sometimes amounted to half the original matter of an issue. In 1809 he had associated with him the Rev. James Simpson, Potterrow, Edinburgh, and these two conducted the enterprise to the close. During 1807 and 1808 the magazine was issued only every second month. In 1803 the printers became J. Pillans & Sons, Riddell's Close, Lawn Market.

Some indication of the position of the *Christian Magazine* may be obtained from the following reference which Hugh Miller makes to it in his "Schools and Schoolmasters":—

"It was not one of the brightest of periodicals, but a sound and solid one, with, as my uncle held, a good deal of the old union about it: and there was an especial one of the contributors whose papers they used to pick out as of peculiar excellence and not infrequently read a second time. They bore the somewhat Greek-looking signature of Leumas."

This was the *nom de guerre* of Rev. Samuel Gilfillan, the father of the well-known Gilfillan of Dundee, of literary fame. He wrote under several signatures. Another contributor who achieved celebrity was Dr. Thomas McCrie. Some of his historical studies first saw the light in its pages—notably a sketch of Alexander Henderson.

The *Christian Magazine* was suppressed to make way for the appearance of the *Christian Monitor* in 1821, on the occasion of the formation of the United Secession Church.

1809. *The Scripture Magazine*: No. 1, vol. i., Jan. 2, 1809. 44 pp., monthly, 8vo. Edinburgh: printed by J. Ritchie, and published by Adam Black, 57 South Bridge. The profits of this work are devoted to printing and circulating the Scriptures. Motto: "And we declare unto you the glad tidings how that the promise which was made unto the fathers God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children in that he hath raised up Jesus again. To him gave all the prophets witness that through his name, whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins—Acts."

The Scripture Magazine was what is now called an evangelistic journal. Besides working to

"establish the grand truths of the Gospel," the conductors declare that

"Their great object has been to exhibit the unity and harmony of the doctrine of Jesus, and, as far as their influence extends, to correct the erroneous views of the kingdom of God which so generally prevail, and which have occasioned so many sects and parties among believers."

The magazine included in its contents news of the circulation of the Bible everywhere, expository papers and reviews of books. The editor was the famous J. A. Haldane, at that time minister of a Baptist congregation in Edinburgh. He conducted it for at least five years. Did it last longer? [Not included in Mr. Scott's List.]

1816. *Christian Repository and Religious Register*. Edinburgh: printed by Andrew Balfour for David Brown, South Bridge Street. 64 pp., 8vo. Monthly. No. 1, vol. i., January, 1816.

The *Repository* was the organ of the Associate or Burgher Synod, and was meant to do for that body what the *Christian Magazine* was doing for the Antiburghers. It contained the usual kind of contributions, and was occasionally illustrated by portraits. Unlike the vast majority of the magazines of the time, it started on its career without an address to the public. Among its chief contributors were Dr. Peddie and Prof. Lawson of Selkirk. The signatures were mainly pseudonyms. The editor was Dr. John Brown, the father of Dr. "Rab" Brown. Perhaps what Dr. John Cairns wrote in his "Memoir of John Brown, D.D." will sufficiently indicate the editor's methods and success. The *Repository* was meant

"to defend the principles of dissent, and to furnish a theological organ to the Burgher Secession such as they had never before enjoyed. . . . In this work Mr. Brown had his share of the discomfort and annoyance connected with a religious periodical which in general is ill supported, thanklessly received and doomed to a rapid oblivion. He succeeded, however, in collecting in this magazine some of the best talent of his denomination; and one still reads with pleasure and admiration, amidst considerable masses of less attractive matter, such papers as those of Dr. Lawson on 'The Popery of Protestantism,' and of Dr. Peddie on 'Sacred Zoology,' and such critical essays as those by Mr. Marshall of Kirkintilloch on Chalmers' 'Astronomical Discourses,' and by Mr. Balmer of Berwick on Hall's 'Terms of Communion,' Mr. Brown's own contributions to the review department are all excellent, some of them pre-eminent, and display a fulness of knowledge and a vigour of judgment not surpassed in the higher periodical literature of that age. These, with his miscellaneous contributions, are very various as well as numerous, and, if collected, would form a considerable volume. The selection of religious intelligence is also very skillful, and presided over by a highly catholic spirit. The *Christian Repository* never attained to wide diffusion, being always considered more a minister's than a people's magazine. But it served to give a literary impulse to the denomination, to liberalise its tone, and to increase its credit with the Christian world."

The concluding number of the *Repository* contained an address setting forth its amalgamation with the *Christian Magazine*, and recommending the *Christian Monitor*. Exactly the same notice appeared in the *Christian Magazine*, *mutatis*

mutandis. Each of them woodenly refers to the other as "that respectable periodical work." The last number was issued Dec., 1820. [Not included in Mr. Scott's List.]

1821. *The Christian Monitor and Religious Register*. Edinburgh: printed for David Brown, 6 South St. Andrew Street, and David Pillans, 61 Princes Street. No. 1, vol. i. January, 1821. 64 pp., 8vo.

As already stated, the *Christian Monitor* was the successor of the *Christian Magazine* and the *Christian Repository*, the union of which was necessitated by the union of the churches they represented. It had no official connection with the new church, and disclaimed being its accredited organ. It set forth its aims as follows:—

"It will have for its object the defence and illustration of Christian truth, and of course its pages will be filled with discussions of those subjects on which genuine Christians of all denominations are agreed."

Its contents included general articles, reviews, and religious news.

The *Monitor* does not appear to have run a very happy course from the beginning. In its third number it was found apologising for the insertion of an article in the preceding issue—"we have frankly to acknowledge our unfeigned sorrow for the offence given, we fear justly, to many of our readers and correspondents." The religious magazines of the time were frequently made the victims of plagiarists: No. 7 of the *Monitor* contained an expression of regret that the editor had been cheated by an "impudent impostor." It engaged in several feuds with the *Christian Instructor*, Dr. Andrew Thomson's journal, and the circulation was not all that could be wished. In closing the second volume the editor urged—

"All who consider the permanent continuance of such a publication conducive to the interests of religion, especially within the limits of the Secession Church, to exert themselves, both in the way of furnishing materials to enable us to make it what we wish it to be, and what, with their assistance, we have no fear of its soon becoming, the ablest, most interesting, and most useful religious miscellany which this country has yet produced, and in the way of securing for it a more extensive circulation than it has yet gained."

At length, in 1825, the discontinuance of the periodical was announced. It had appealed neither to the learned nor to the populace, and had fallen between the two stools:—

"It is our determination no longer to persist in conducting the *Christian Monitor* on a plan which has attached to it the painful certainty of rarely giving satisfaction at once to the curious and learned reader and the ordinary Christian."

At first the *Monitor* was conducted by the editors of the journal whose place it took, but it was generally understood that the responsible editor was Dr. John Brown of Broughton Place Church, Edinburgh. There can be no doubt that many of its articles were of signal merit, and that, on the whole, the magazine was deserving of the support

it never got. It was succeeded by the *Edinburgh Theological Magazine*.

W. J. COUPER.

United Free Church Manse,
Kirkurd, Dolphinton.

1831. *Edinburgh University Magazine* (VI., 57). Mr. Couper will find some reference to the connection of Professor Aytoun with this magazine in Stodart Walker's *Edinburgh Rectorial Addresses*, p. 140, and Martin's *Memoir of Aytoun*, p. 50.

P. J. ANDERSON.

"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."

WITH reference to the discussion regarding the authorship of this popular comic, or motto, song of nearly 40 years ago, I should like to point out that it is just possible Mr. Alfred Charles Jonas and Dr. Edward P. Philpots are both right! The printed copies of "Paddle your own Canoe" bear the legend, "written and sung by Harry Clifton, arranged by M. Hobson." Dr. Philpots, on the other hand, says he "turned off" the song. Harry Clifton, The Great Vance, Arthur Lloyd, George Leybourne, and others who flourished in the sixties, seem to have had considerable pride in stating on their music sheets that they, themselves, were the authors, and not infrequently the composers as well. Even now, although the quality of the verses has very considerably deteriorated, there are "comic" singers who are not ashamed to claim the authorship of the songs they sing. The method is simple. These singers—artists they have now dubbed themselves—procure the services of some itinerant "poet," to whom they give instructions as to the "ingredients" to be used in the compositions. When the song is "made," if it should prove satisfactory, it is bought outright at a price, varying from 1s. 6d. to a couple of guineas—pretty much according to the wealth and standing in the "profession" in which the purchaser may happen to be at the moment. The song then becomes the absolute property of the buyer. It is an easy transition, where the real author does not insist upon his name appearing on the title-page, to put the words "written and sung," or, as is frequently the case, "written, composed, and sung by —," thus indicating the singer and purchaser solely. As matter of fact, Harry Clifton could and did really write and compose many of the songs he sang. For example, his comic medley extravaganza, "The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," was entirely his own work, with the

exception of the arranging of the harmonies for the various airs introduced. "Paddle your own Canoe" must have been a favourite of Clifton's, for the chorus of that ditty, with the words altered, of course, as follows:—

"With a look of surprise he opened his eyes

Next morning, and taking a view,

He observed nine or ten little blackamoormen,

And each paddled his own canoe."

appears in "Robinson Crusoe." Many of Harry Clifton's compositions are worthy of being rescued from oblivion. Such motto songs as: "Where there's a will there's a way," "Work, boys, work and be contented," "Pulling hard against the stream," "Paddle your own canoe;" and again, such other songs of the comic or serio-comic order as: "Fifty years ago" (When George the Third was King), "Shabby Genteel," "Polly Perkins," "My Mother-in-Law," "Broken Down," "Don't be after ten," &c., are all admirable specimens of clean, healthy songs. Besides these Harry Clifton produced many clever duets, in which he and his accomplished wife, "Fanny Edwards," were wont to appear. Among these, I notably remember: "Very Suspicious," "Love and Pride," "Polly Hopkins," and "Tea and turn-out."

Apropos of Dr. Philpot's letter to Mr. P. J. Anderson, I wonder where "the Freemasons' Tavern in the Netherkirkgate" was located. I can remember a house in the Netherkirkgate, kept by a Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, above the door of which was a prominent lamp with the compass and square emblazoned on the glass thereon, but have no recollection of its having been known as the "Freemasons' Tavern."

W. M. G.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO AS PIPER.—It would appear that the Sultan of Morocco has become deeply fascinated with Highland music. His love for the bagpipes, for Scots music, and for the tartan is simply unique for one who is not a native of Scotland. Ten years ago a piper became one of the institutions at his Court, and very recently he commissioned a well-known Glasgow pipe-maker to furnish him with a set of bagpipes for his own use. Possibly this set of pipes now furnished is the most ornate and costly that has ever been made in Scotland. They are mounted with 18-carat gold, and cost £300. The credit of introducing both the bagpipes and the Highland dress to the notice of the Sultan is, no doubt, largely due to the influence of Kaid Maclean, one of the chief officers of the Court of his Majesty.

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., I., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127, 155, 169; II., 10, 24, 60, 77, 125, 138.)

98. Rev. ROBERT STEEL, student at King's College, 1843-46, received the degree of Ph.D. at Göttingen University in 1861, and that of D.D. at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1872 (Inform. from Registrar at Lafayette College, and P. J. Anderson's *Roll of King's Coll. Alumni*, p. 165).

99. Rev. JOHN HENRY BURN, Old Deer, studied at Hartford Hall, Durham, and received the degree of B.D. at the General Theological Seminary, New York, 1886 (*Cat.*, 1900-01, p. 45). He has written *God controls all*, a sermon, 1884; *History of the Three Creeds, &c.*, 1885; *Divine Worship*, a sermon, 1889; *Josiah and Deuteronomy*; *A Message for Bible-reading Scotland*, 1895; *S. Monk*, in Preacher's Homiletic Commentary, 1896. He has acted largely in editing (*Year Book of Episc. Ch. in Scotland*, 1899, p. 132).

100. Rev. JOHN STEPHEN, native of Deer, received the degree of M.A. at Marischal College, 1780, and that of LL.D., 1806, while Master of an Academy at Nassau, Isle of Providence, W.I. (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 101, 351). He was clergyman to the Episcopalians at Cruden, Aberdeenshire, in 1802 (*Year Book of Episc. Ch. of Scotland*, 1899, p. 188).

101. Rev. THOMAS ALEXANDER, a native of Aberdeen, graduated at Marischal College in 1824 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 441), was licensed by the Presbytery of Dundee in 1830, and ordained at Cobourg, Ontario, in March, 1835. He remained at Cobourg for thirteen years, for fourteen years was minister of Grey, and for several years, until his retirement from active service, was minister of Mount Pleasant and Burford, all in the province of Ontario. He died Dec. 19, 1895 (*Edinb. Alm.*, 1838, p. 456; Information from Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal).

102. Rev. HENRY ESSON, son of Robert Esson in Balmacraig, Aboyne, was first bursar at Marischal College in 1807, and graduated there in 1811 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 401). He was born in 1793, and must have been a precocious youth. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, May 15, 1817, and at once proceeded to Canada. In autumn of that year he began his work in St. Gabriel Street Church, Montreal, as colleague and successor to Rev. James Somerville. He joined the Free Church party in 1844, and, in November of that year, resigning his pastorate, he became professor of Moral Philosophy in Knox College, Toronto, and remained in that office until his death, May 11th, 1853 (*Edinb. Alm.*, 1838, p. 456; Inform. from Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal).

103. Rev. GEORGE GALLOWAY, a native of Peterhead, graduated at Marischal College in 1833, came

to Canada, and was ordained at Markham, Ontario, Feb. 4th, 1840, and, after a brief pastorate, died there Nov. 11th, 1844 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 470; Information from Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal).

104. Hon. JAMES LESLIE, son of Captain James Leslie of Kair, Kincardineshire, was born there in 1786, and took two sessions at Marischal College, 1801-3 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 389). He came to Montreal in 1808, and became a general merchant. He represented the city in the Legislative Assembly from 1824 to 1840, and afterwards represented Vercheres, until he was appointed to the Legislative Council, of which he became President in 1848. He was Provincial Secretary and Registrar as a member of the Government from 1848 to 1851. He continued in the Council until he was appointed a Senator at Confederation in 1867. He was an elder in St. Gabriel Street Church, and died Dec. 6th, 1873 (Information from Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal).

105. Rev. JOHN MACHAR, D.D., a native of Tannachie, Forfarshire, was born in 1796, and graduated at King's College in 1813 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 274). He was licensed by the Presbytery of Brechin, Oct., 1819, having studied Divinity his last two years at Edinburgh. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, April 27th, 1827, and arrived in Canada Aug. 21st. He entered upon his ministry in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, Ont., Sept. 16th, 1827. He was appointed Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, and Professor of Hebrew in 1846, and continued these offices along with his pastorate up to 1853. He was a second time Professor of Hebrew, 1855 to 1857. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow in 1847. He died Feb. 7th, 1863 (*Edinb. Alm.*, 1838, p. 456; Information from Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal).

106. Rev. GEORGE CHEYNE, son of William Cheyne in the parish of Auchterless, graduated at Marischal College, 1822, and came to Canada in 1831. He was first at Amherstburg, Ont., and then translated to Saltfleet and Binbrook in the same province. He seceded with the Free Church party in 1844, and died April 1, 1878, at the age of 78 years (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 434; *Edinb. Alm.*, 1838, p. 456; Inform. from Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal).

107. SAMUEL JACKSON PRESCOTT [2nd Ser., II., p. 127], who died in 1857, can scarcely be refused or accepted as LL.D. of Aberdeen. The claim to such a degree appears to have been used at both Harvard and Princeton, but there is a suspicious looseness in the phraseology referring to it, and there is no record at either King's or Marischal. We want the knowledge which would explain it (*Gen. Cat.*, *Harvard*, p. 101; *Gen. Cat.*, *Princeton*, p. 182).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
March 4th, 1901.

COMMANDEERING IN SCOTLAND IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

AN article in the *Aberdeen Free Press* gives some curious facts about "commandeering," and the deportation of "disagreeables" in Scotland during the seventeenth century. When the King of Denmark entered the Thirty Years' War, he asked the Scots King for levies; the latter King thought it was a clever way of getting rid of all the blackguards in the country. His Majesty knew that "divers persons of good quality, out of their generous disposition to his Majesty's honour and credit of their country," had already taken the field. He appraised their services by an ironical statute, for he resolved to augment their numbers by the scum of the country, or, as he described it, "the idle and masterless men, wanting trades, service or means to live by." His Scots Majesty accordingly commanded all the local authorities to draw up a list of these gentry. In March, 1627, power was given to Lord Spynie to press "gipsies, sturdy beggars, and deserters from Colonel Mackay's regiment" into his own regiment for service with the King of Denmark. Similar powers were given to the Earl of Nithsdale, and to Sir James Sinclair of Murkill. After the list was prepared, the wastrels were to be committed to "saulfe keeping till sum of the captans and officers employed to have the charge of the forces of the said King of Denmarke come and ressave" the commandeered ones from the local authorities.

The reports of the parishes make curious reading. Kemnay had no "idill" men, as several of them had "alreddy [been] tane out of this parochie for the wars." Tarves wanted to get rid of John Scot, in Schivas (aged 63); Mr. Patrick Gray, in the Auldton of Schivas (30), "unobedient to Kirk and King, and trublesum to his nichtbowris;" John Gordon (son of John Gordon of Tychatt), "ane ryattus man;" Robert Riche, in Darforky; John Beig, in Balgowe, and James Greg there; James Quhyet, in Schethin; John Law, an "abill young martiall man, inclynt to grait vyce;" Gilbert Walker; — Clinto, at the Mill of Tychett, "ane young bowr." Logierait suggested the removal of eight men. Auchindoir thought that George Tower (son of Thomas Tower, in

Contlay), as "ane ewill disposed persone, ane drunkard, blasphemmer in Godis name, and ane continual Tuilzear," was "most fitt to serve the Kingis majesties varres."

The difficulty was not ended there, for on May 16, 1627, the Lords of Secret Council reported that they had received information from many parts of the country that many "insolenceis" had been committed by the soldiers thus pressed for service in Germany and Sweden. Under colour of the order against "masterless" men the commandeered vagabonds had

Medled indifferentlie at thair awin hand without concourse of a magistrat, with all persouns over whom they may be maisters, not spairing honnest men's houssis whilkis thay have persewit and brokin up under silence of night, and hes tane diverse lawfull subjects out of thair bedds, has taine uthers from the pleugh and some in thair travelling athort the countrie, and thair insolence is now come to this hight that no single mann darre travell in the countrie, attend thair labour in the feilds, nor keepe thair houssis in the night; and thir insolenceis for the most part ar committit be base and unworthie fellowes sent out to this effect be thair captans, lieutenants and serjants; which is a slaverie and burthein so greevous and unsupportable to the countrie and whairof the lyke was never formerlie practized, that the authors thairof deserves most exemplar and rigorous punishment. The Council passed an order of death on all offenders.

Aberdeen was the scene of deportations (voluntary or the reverse) as late as 1642. Spalding, for instance, notes:—

About this tyme [1642] Captain Robert Keith, brother to the Earl Marischal, and Captain William Gordon and Tulloch schippit thair souldiers [part of 2000 raised by Sir James Douglas for service in France] at Futtie, and upon the 5th of Marche, took up sail and gois to France, landing saiffie.

CURIOUS SCOTCH FIGURE OF SPEECH.—

Could any of your readers point to any literary usage of the following phrase, which was in colloquial use among farm folk in Aberdeenshire 40 or 50 years ago? It was used to indicate that some one was attempting the impossible. "You nicht as weel try to demm Cooterty at fu' sea!" I quote the phrase phonetically from memory. Is there such a place as *Coolerty* or *Coulerty*? and where? *To demm* is, of course, *to dam out water*.

W. S.

RESTALRIG.

I.—THE HOLY WELL.

THE neighbourhood of Edinburgh is not ill supplied with wells round which the halo of romance has gathered. The "Wells o' Wearie" have been celebrated in ballad lore; St. Katherine's or the Balm Well was long famous for its healing properties; St. Anthony's Well is a well-known wishing well, and the Rood Well carries the mind back to the story of King David, that sore saint for the Scottish Crown. As well known as any of these was the well at Restalrig (or Lestalrig, as it was anciently spelled). Doubt exists as to the saint to which it was originally dedicated. It is usually associated with St. Margaret, the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who died in Edinburgh Castle in 1093; if there can be any priority of claim it is perhaps due to St. Iriduana, whose name and fame are indissolubly connected with Restalrig. Half a century ago the well itself was destroyed, its site being lost beneath a hideous railway embankment, but the masonry was fortunately preserved. The beautifully groined structure now covers the Rood Well in the Queen's Park, whose very name the interlocking stones have obliterated in favour of the other title—"St. Margarets."

The well was famous in pre-Reformation times as a place of pilgrimage. It had acquired a wide-spread reputation for its healing powers. Diseases of the eyes were its speciality. St. Iriduan, whose chastity had caused the loss of her eyes (*vide S. N. & Q.*, vi., 1, and viii., 76), was buried in the neighbouring church, and her story and influence gave the waters their miraculous powers. The well is included in Sir David Lindsay of the Mound's denunciation of

"Those superstitious pilimages
To many divers images."

He says—

"Saint Iredwell, too, there may be seen
Who on a prick has both her e'en."

and jeers at those who would go to her shrine "to mend their ene." The well did not always sustain its part. It is somewhat tragic that the Dean of St. Iriduan's Church at Restalrig during the Reformation did not benefit by its virtues. The outspoken John Knox describes him in his *History* as "blynde of ane eie in the body, but of boithe in his saule."

Within recent times an attempt was made to bring back ancient glories, and, according to a Roman Catholic writer of 1847, there was "a memorable instance of the healing virtues of its waters within these few years."

J. CALDER ROSS.

THE *Antiquary* for March contains articles on: "Pagan Myths and Christian Figures," by W. H. Jewitt; "Dante's Illustrations from Animal Life," by Rev. W. C. Green; "The Early History of an Old Provincial Newspaper;" "Three Book Collectors," by W. Carew Hazlitt; "Prisoners of War in England a Century ago," by G. N. Godwin.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LONDON PERIODICALS, as gleaned from the following newsagent's circular of 1828:—

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Tuesday and Friday.

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Monday.

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Chronicle—8s. 6d.

Wednesday.

The World—8s. 6d.; Athenæum—13s. 6d.

Thursday.

Law Chronicle, Law Gazette—20s.

Friday.

Baldwins, County Herald—8s. 6d.

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Bell's Life in London, Sunday Times, Trades,
Examiner, Weekly Times, Corbetts—8s. 6d.;
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THE REGALTY OF KILDRUMMY.—Mr. Charles S. Romanes, in his reprint of a Record of documents under the Great and Privy Seals of Scotland (*Genealogical Magazine*, Jan., 1901), gives the following (under signatures past Aug. 3, 1677) as being taken out:—"Infetment to Charles, Earl of Marr, of the lands, lordships, barronies, regalities, burghs of barronies pertaining to the Earldom of Marr and patronage of the Kirk of Alloway, and erecting the village at the Kirk of Gargunnoch in one burgh of barronie, and the village called the Inches in ane other burgh of barronie, with ane union and annexatione of the lands of Cromarr and Bremarr, Strathdie and Glengarie in ane free lordship and regality to be called the regalitie of Kildrimmie, holds of majestie blensch, feu and ward, the ward charged to taxed ward for payment of 400 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe and 1000 merks for the marriage under the King's hand, upon the resignation of the said Charles, Earl of Marr, and several others. Composition to 10 merks."

BATTLE OF PIPERDENE (2nd S., II., 142).—I am disposed to question the correctness of the note by Sir Herbert Maxwell, quoted by "J. M.," that "Piperdene is in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire." I can find no mention of it in *Carr's Coldingham*, a very complete and accurate book, and the following from *Ridpath's Border History*, under the date 1436, would seem to indicate that the place was in Northumberland, where that county marches with Roxburghshire. "The Earl of Northumberland, with a body of four thousand men, advanced towards the Scottish marches, but was met *within his own territories at a place called Pepperden on Bramnish*, not far from the mountains of Cheviot, by William Douglas, the Earl of Angus, at the head of nearly the same number of forces. There were three other chiefs of note in the Scotch army, Adam Hepburn of Hales, Alexander Elphinston of Elphinston, and Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie. A fierce battle was fought, in which the Scots were victorious. Elphinston, much celebrated for his valour, fell on the field, and about two hundred more of the Scottish army. On the other side are said to have fallen fifteen hundred gentlemen and commons, and of the former class forty knights, whereof Sir Henry Clidsdale, Sir John Ogle, and Sir Richard Percy, were the most eminent: there were also four hundred taken prisoners."—*Ridpath*, ed. 1848, p. 277. (The italics are mine.)

Dollar.

R. PAUL.

MR. EDWARD ALMACK, who once compiled a minute bibliography of *Eikon Basilike*, has just issued, through Blades, the printers, a little book on *Regimental Badges worn in the British Army one hundred years ago*, being the edited manuscript of a silversmith named Goetze, 1809, the period of the Peninsular war. Mr. Goetze may have been an excellent worker in silver, but he was no great penman. Thus he has inscribed what is undoubtedly the badge of the Black Watch as that of the "Gordan [*sic*] Highlanders." Mr. Almack has reprinted the smith's rough notes, and then has set about, with infinite pains, to unravel the tangled story of our British regiments.

LARGS OLD CHURCH—THE PAINTED CEILING.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in Edinburgh, last month—Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, vice-president, presiding—Mr. Andrew W. Lyons, architect, gave a detailed description of the painted ceiling in the Montgomery aisle of the Old Church at Largs. The roof, which is about 29 feet by 24 feet, is barrel vaulted and lined with wood, painted on the under faces of the boards with a most elaborate and beautifully designed and executed series of subjects, historical, emblematical, or heraldic, arranged in forty-one compartments, divided from each other by imitation mouldings painted in monochrome. The central panel contains a mantled escutcheon, charged with the quartered armorial bearings of Montgomery and Eglinton, impaled with those of Douglas and Mar, surmounted by a knight's helmet, crest, and motto. Beneath the coat of arms is an oblong cartouche, with the names of Sir Robert Montgomery and Dame Margaret Douglas, and suspended from it is a circular tablet with the date 1638. In another compartment are four shields with the arms of Eglinton, Semple, Drumlanrig, and Lochinvar. Others have emblematical representations of the virtues, the signs of the Zodiac, and the seasons, with landscapes of the surrounding district. One of the larger panels has a representation of the Temptation in the Garden of Eden, and the other has what is believed to be a historical event connected with the Montgomery family, the tragic death of the wife of Sir Robert Montgomery from the kick of a horse in 1624. In the same panel is the signature of the artist, Stalker, of whom nothing is known, and the date 1638. The ceiling, which is most elaborate, well-proportioned, and beautiful in design, may fairly claim to be the best example of that early 17th century tempera decorative painting now extant in Scotland.

THE WORD "MESSEN."—Spalding in his "Trubles" says, under the year 1639:—"The haill house dogis, messenis and quholpis within Abirdene (were) fellit and slayne vpon the get, so that nather hound nor messen or vther dog wes left that they could sie." When the Covenanter army first came to Aberdeen the soldiers wore the blue ribbon of the Covenant round their necks. The Aberdeen ladies in derision tied blue ribbons round the necks of their dogs, which gave offence and caused their general slaughter. Messens were lap-dogs from Malta, but they took their name from the nearest port in Italy to which they were imported—Messina. Aberdeen swarmed with dogs till the imposition of the present dog tax. JOHN MILNE.

THE NEWTON STONE.—Increasing attention is now directed to the sculptured stones of Scotland, and especially to the Newton Stone in Culsalmond. Good photographs of it are desirable, and to those who take views of it the recommendation might be given to take photographs of it in three different lights, one when the morning sun is shining on it from the right, another when the sun is right opposite it, and a third when the light is from the left. This would bring out more detail than can be obtained with only one view of it. It is desirable also that views should be taken to a certain scale, say one inch to a foot. If a frame-work of three rods for two sides and a lintel were set up around the stone, with feet marked on them, and if a similar frame of paper, with inches on it, were pasted on the ground glass of the camera, the two could be made to coincide in the photograph. J. M.

Queries.

112. MOUNTHOOLY. — What is the origin and meaning of this word, which names a street in Aberdeen and a lane in Peterhead? J. MILNE.

113. THE TERMS "BED LACES" AND "CREAMERY."—In 1748 an advertisement of drapery goods mentioned 55 gross of bed laces; and another of hardware goods mentioned creamery, probably from *Cremar*—Gaelic, a pedlar. Are these terms still used in Aberdeenshire, and, if so, what are their exact meanings? J. MILNE.

114. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND. — Under the heading "Local Bibliography," p. 152 (*S. N. & Q.*,

2nd S., II.), occurs the name of Lieutenant Alex. Sutherland as the author of two works. May I ask the reason for including him in the list? I have had in type for a considerable time a short memoir of this gallant and talented author, but I have hesitated printing it off from its incompleteness in some details. For example, who were his parents? With that information I think I could connect him to the families which were his paternal ancestors. He was the author of several other works besides those named, and editor of an Edinburgh newspaper. He—like Burns and Byron—died prematurely at the age of 37; a loss to literature, and to a large circle of friends. D. W. KEMP.

Trinity, Edinburgh.

Answers.

132. ABERDEENSHIRE SAINTS (II., 30).—A list of the Saints honoured in Aberdeenshire might be made out from Forbes's "Kalendar of Scottish Saints"; Cooper's "Calendar of Scottish Saints," compiled for the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society; Hew Scott's "Fasti"; and the Spalding Club's "Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff," all in Aberdeen University Library.

JOHN MILNE.

142. VERDIGRIS (II., 45).—Run with verdigris means coated on one side with a green paint made with verdigris. Being prepared from arsenic, it is fatal to animal and vegetable life.

J. M.

371. DRUID CIRCLES (III., 105).—The Ordnance Survey maps, 6 inch scale, show sites of stone circles. The maps for Scotland have recently been presented by Government to Aberdeen University Library. A paper on the Circles of Aberdeenshire was read at last meeting of the British Association in Aberdeen by the Rev. James Peter, Deer, and he exhibited at the same time a map, 1 inch scale, showing the circles.

JOHN MILNE.

100. THE WORD LAKE (2nd S., II., 127, 144).—The 4 lakes mentioned in *S. N. & Q.* for February were in an old number of the *Aberdeen Journal*. In looking through a file of the paper to find it again, 6 lakes were found mentioned in the sale list of the implements of a tan work in Thurso, under date April 27, 1803; and 5 lakes of one in Old Aberdeen, April 25, 1804. Apparently these lakes were vats for holding liquor used in tanning.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

III. LINTEN LOWRIN (2nd S., II., 159).—The following is from Robert Ford's "Vagabond Songs and Ballads of Scotland," 1899:—

I shear'd my first hairs in Bogend,
Doun by the fit o' Benachie;
But sair I wrought and sair I fought,
But I wan out my penny fee.
Linten lowrin, lowrin linten,
Linten lowrin, linten lee;
I'll gang the gait I cam' again,
And a better bairnie I will be.

O! Rhyne's wark is ill to work,
And Rhyne's wages are but sma';
And Rhyne's laws are double straight,
And that does grieve me maist o' a'.
Linten lowrin, &c.

O! Rhyne is a Hieland place,
It doesna suit a Lawland loon;
And Rhyne is a cauld, clay hole,
It isna like my father's toun.
Linten lowrin, &c.

An old Aberdeenshire song this, which had seen little of the printed page until gathered into the "Songs of the North," by Miss A. C. Macleod and Mr. Harold Boulton, only a few years ago.

Thornton.

G. W.

Literature.

Literary Coincidences: a Bookstall Bargain and other Papers. By W. A. CLOUSTON. Glasgow: Morison Brothers, 1901. [167 pp. Price 6d.]

THIS is presumably a rival to the yellow backs which people maunder over and leave behind them in railway trains. It is one of a series, and as such we hail it and give it hearty speeding. The subject matter is literature, it is beautifully printed on fine sightly paper, and although in paper covers (what more could the buyer expect for sixpence?) it deserves a more permanent jacket.

Morison's Chronicle of the Year's News of 1900, a Diary of Epitome. Compiled by GEORGE EYRE-TODD. Third year of issue. Glasgow: Morison Brothers, 52 Renfield Street, 1901. [446 pp. Price 3/6 nett.]

TILL we scanned this volume we had not realized how many events had escaped our vigilance during the year. The volume might be described as a summary of summaries were it not for the fact that many of the occurrences, such, for example, as the public utterances of our public men, are given with considerable detail. An excellent *precis* of parliamentary news is also given. The best notion of the varied contents of this remarkable publication may be derived from the fact that the index to it consists of 66 pages. Mr. Eyre-Todd is to be congratulated on his careful editing of this volume, which must be found by all to be of extreme value, but especially to the professional man, and par excellence to the journalist, as of ready reference.

Edinburgh in the Nineteenth Century, being a diary of the chief events which have occurred in the city from 1800 A.D. to 1900 A.D., together with an account of the building of the South Bridge, and a sketch of the fashions, chiefly in ladies' attire, during the last 100 years. Edited by W. M. GILBERT. Published by J. & R. Allan, 80 to 86 South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, 1901. [303 pp.]

FOR Edinburgh, as for the whole of Scotland, the 19th century has been one of wonderful progress, and the various steps and stages in that progress are carefully chronicled in this compact volume. This has been done in no dry-as-dust manner. Public events are noticed in passing, and records are given of such events as the death of prominent citizens, of the occasion when the freedom of the city was presented to persons of conspicuous claims. The volume is much enhanced in value by the introduction of numerous prints illustrative of the city, with portraits of several eminent citizens. The book will be esteemed as a valuable compendium of the period indicated.

Scots Books of the Month.

Forbes, A. *Odd Fish: Some East Coast Comedies.* Illus. from Special Photographs. Cr. 8vo. 3/6. Skeffington.

Babington, J. A. *The Reformation: a Religious and Historical Sketch.* 8vo. 12/- net. Murray.

Taylor, H. O. *Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages.* Cr. 8vo. 7/6 net. Macmillan.

McCrie, C. G. *Church of Scotland: her Divisions and her Re-unions.* Cr. 8vo. 5/- net. Macniven & W.

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.

Our space at present is barely equal to the demands on it. Hence several important articles have had to stand aside this month. ED.

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ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1901.

THE SCOTCH AND ENGLISH IN EAST PRUSSIA.

THE following details are extracted from a paper by Johannes Sembrzycki, in the *All-preussische Monatschrift*, vol. xxix, parts 3 and 4.

The settlers of English and Scottish origin in East Prussia were almost exclusively merchants and traders, seldom craftsmen. They were most numerous in the chief trading cities, Königsberg, Memel and Tilsit, but were also to be found in smaller towns, where they often attained positions of weight and influence. In

Angerberg the Scots Daniel Wilson (1629), George Wilson (1648), Thomas Hamilton (1647), William Anderson (1648), are mentioned as owners of land employed in malt breweries. The last became a member of the Town Council (Rathsverwandter). His son Thomas (died 1710) was Burgermeister, a position also held by his son Bernhard. In Barten there is the tombstone of Thomas Gordon, of Aberdeen, died 1637. In Marggrabowa, in 1670, lived a Scottish merchant, John Bierell, and 1758 to 1772 the "reformed pastor," George Douglas, in Jerichow, afterwards in Aschersleben, the descendant of a Scotch family at Schippenbeil.

In West Prussia we find in Stuhm a Scot, David Trumb, in 1594; and in 1601 another named Steinson; in 1640 Donalson in Christburg; in 1635 Martin Donneelson, "civis Brodnicensis" (?) in Strasburg. In reference to West Prussia, especially Danzig, it is noted that "in the war of the Polish King, Stephen Batory, against Danzig, 1577, the latter enrolled 700 Scots, and as they were 'reformed,' they were allowed to maintain a preacher (chaplain of their own belief" (M. Christoph Hartknoch, *Preussische Kirchen-Historia*, 1686, p. 721). Probably many of these settled in the country.

Of Scottish Catholics probably some were refugees from persecution, who sought shelter in Ermland, the Catholic part of East Prussia. An indication of this is given in the anecdote that a strange merchant, a Scot, on the way from Guttstadt to Wormditt, near Arnisdorf, heard a ploughman singing a Scotch song. In answer to his question how he came there he was informed that Meier (Mayor or Major?), the ploughman, had fled with many others from the persecutions of Queen Elizabeth (?) to Ermland. There he had been reduced by poverty to his present position. The merchant, recognising from his speech that he was a man of parts, took him with him, and handed him over to the Jesuits in Braunsberg for further education. He rose afterwards to be a wealthy merchant. In grateful piety for this happy turn in his fortunes, he erected, in 1617, a chapel at Arnisdorf, dedicated to Saint Rochus, "massive, with eight windows, and a bell turret on the

roof." On a black marble stone in the east wall is the following inscription:—

I. M. I.

Famatus Ioannes Maier, natione
Scotus, Civis Brunsb., in pueris
Arensдорffii et Lauterwaldii serviens
ex voti causa hoc Sacellum
ad Dei omnipotentis gloriam
fundavit et extruxit. Anno
salutis humanæ 1617.

These Scots and Englishmen were in general not welcome to the natives, and were subjected to numerous restrictions. In Königsberg, in the first half of the eighteenth century, none of them could become "possessionat," and even for purposes of trade were allowed, under stringent limitations, to settle for a short time only. Though many came to trade, the time for their return journey was strictly laid down for each of them. By an ordinance of 1640, the Scots were permitted to trade in the towns openly and without restriction only at the annual fairs. In Rastenburg, no Scot could attain civic rights. We read of a pasquil against the Scots, published at Rastenburg by Johannes Starcovius about the years 1611-12. In West Prussia, then part of Poland, in 1696, an Edict of 1552 was revived, "That nowhere, neither in town nor country, should the vagabond Scots and other packmen be endured or permitted." In the decrees of the Landtag (Provincial Assembly) of Ermland, the Scots were often threatened with penalties. In fact, the transactions of the period read not unlike a chapter of past South African history. Those, therefore, of our countrymen in Königsberg and other parts of the province who desired to settle and trade without let or hindrance had to resolve to acquire the right of citizenship, and abandon their own nationality. These restrictions were due in part to jealousy of their thrift and intelligence, partly to their connection with the "reformed" religion. In fact, the oldest Protestant churches in East Prussia, dating from the seventeenth century, owed their origin and support, in the first place, to the Scots, English and Dutch. Among the members of a Protestant congregation at Memel, which had already existed for some time prior to 1640, we find the names Barclay, O'Gilvie or Ogilvie, and Fenton. A petition to the Elector in 1685 states "Coetus noster evangelicus reformatus consistit ex Hollandis et Scotis." (The congregation at Tilsit was composed of English and Scotch.) At the instance of the Scots merchant, William Ritsch (Rich), in 1679, they chose as their first pastor Alexander Dennis, born at Dantzic of Scotch parents. In 1711, they received a legacy of

42,000 florins from John Irwing (Irving). In Insterburg, the reformed congregation, which got its first minister in 1702, consisted at first of Scots, settled there for trade. In Elbing (West Prussia), a congregation of English Protestant traders was founded in 1580. Among their patrons were Richard Pernham and the famous Johann Duräus (Durris?) (1628-1630), a native of Edinburgh. The jealousy of Danzig procured a decree of the Reichstag, 1661-1663, to abolish the English Company. Among families of distinction in Elbing occur the names Ramsay, Roule and Rupson, members of "the English Baltic Company."

As proof that the Reformed Church in Königsberg consisted at first mainly of foreigners, it is to be noted that among the church elders chosen 28th Oct., 1646, there were three "Englishmen," the merchants Joseph Winde, Johann Gordon, and Johann Davisson, two Dutchmen, and only two Germans. Originally the community was divided into four nations—Scotch, English, Dutch and German. Subsequently, probably after the Union (1707), the two first formed one division, the "Brüderschaft Höchloblicher Gross-Britannischer Nation." (The beauty of this grandiose title is so essentially German, it would spoil it to venture on a translation.) In the seventeenth century, after several refusals, they succeeded in procuring permission to have a minister acquainted with the English language. By an edict dated Cöln-on-the-Spree, 4th Sept., 1685, James Brown was presented for examination. His orthodoxy and blameless life were admitted, but "in the externals of worship and church order he was found wanting." It was alleged that, soon after his first arrival, 1658 or 1659, he had commenced "conventicula," and when forbidden, had left the town, but only to revisit it from time to time, and persist in his "conventicula." "His errors smelt ill of quäkerey, and chiefly inasmuch as he taught that children should not pray, because they did not understand it; that one should refuse the formularies of prayer contained in books, but pray from the spirit; that festivals and holidays were full of superstition and idolatry, and should not be termed holy; that singing in church should not be accompanied by organ and instrumental music." It is interesting, historically, to note in a Presbyterian community at this date that a man was esteemed unfit for the ministry because he held conventicles and refused to use a Prayer Book. James Brown, however, got appointed by command of the Elector, on engaging to conform to the ceremonies enjoined on the Königsberg community, and therewith he disappears entirely from the church records.

It is recorded further that when the Court Chaplain, Schlemüller, was preaching to this congregation in 1653, the Scottish Major William Rowe, interrupted and contradicted him. "The preacher knew not what was happening, and was silent for a while. As soon as he was aware that it was the voice of a man, and Major Rowe's, whose words he did not understand (Rowe had apparently spoken in English), he referred to Zech. iii., 2, and proceeded. Rowe was afterwards punished by the authorities." Of those who were most prominent in all efforts to promote the welfare of the community the Scotch and English were foremost. Three Scots—Thomas Herwie (Hervey), Francis Hay and Carl Ramsay—were especially active in the building of the church. The first was born at Aberdeen, May 1st, 1621, and settled at Königsberg, 1656, where he died, 24th Jan., 1710, president (Vorsteher) of the Reformed Congregation. On his death it was said "Who can tell whether, without his zeal, we should have seen this temple in the condition in which it now is." He also promoted the building of the Widows' Home, to which he gave liberally, and (with true Aberdonian taste for funerals) procured for the community its hearse. He appears also to have been a man of some literary pretensions, as he published, at his own costs, a German translation of Sam. Rhetorfort's (Rutherford's) Letters, Königsberg, 12mo, 1682. The other two mentioned above, in 1697, raised in Scotland a collection of over 4000 thaler (dollars) for the building of the church. In acknowledgement of this generosity, the fourteen front rows of seats were reserved to Scots, marked "S.B." (Scottish benches), and adorned with a shield bearing the Scottish Lion. This disappeared in the French invasion, when the church was turned into a hospital. Six Englishmen—Barker, David Barclay, Bernardiston, Booth, Edward Collins and Nettelton—in 1715, purchased a pew, called the English, adorned with the arms of Great Britain.

We read further of a Doctor George Motherby, a settler from Scotland, who visited Königsberg, and attained to great fame by introducing inoculation. Among the merchants, the most notable name is that of Green, the friend of Kant, a native of Hull. As partner in his old age, he sent for one Robert Motherby, who married a Frenchwoman, Charlotte Toussaint, by whom he had eleven children. One of these, William Motherby, born 9th Dec., 1776, studied medicine at Königsberg, completed his course at Edinburgh, and became a much beloved physician in his native city. He introduced vaccination, having brought the lymph with him from Edinburgh, and wrote several pamphlets

in defence of vaccination. When the Town Council was remodelled he was made a councillor, from 1832 farmed the estate of Arnsberg, near Creuzberg, and died, 16th January, 1847. He published several works in German, translations of English books on agriculture, &c. His brother Robert was a merchant, but afterwards teacher of languages (the frequent fate of men "stickit" in other pursuits). He translated Shakspere's "Merry Wives of Windsor" (1826), and the Italian "History of the Love and Death of Romeo and Julie" (Königsberg, 1828); also a "Pocket-Dictionary of the Scottish Idiom, the Signification of the words in English and German chiefly calculated to promote the understanding of the works of Scott, Rob. Burns, Allan Ramsay, etc., with an appendix containing notes explicative of Scottish customs, manners, traditions, etc. Kgsb., Bornträger Bros., large 12mo, two editions"—a very merry work, to take the title as a sample. The youngest brother, John, born 16th Sept., 1784, was a Councillor of State (Regierungsrath) in Königsberg, and, as officer of reserve (Landwehrofficier), was killed at the attack on Leipzig, 19th Oct., 1813. H. F. M. S.

(To be continued.)

"ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY STUDIES, No. I."—Under this general title the *Roll of Alumni in Arts of the University and King's College, 1596-1860*, has lately been printed at the University Press, under the editorship of Mr. P. J. Anderson. It is a quarto volume of 291 pages, and represents a vast amount of careful work, collated from a variety of sources, and is supplementary to the same editor's *Fasti of Marischal College, 1593-1860*, and his *Officers and Graduates of King's College, 1495-1860*. Considering the safeguards adopted to ensure accuracy, one may with safety aver that this Roll is as near inerrancy as it is possible to reach. Occasional footnotes, as well as biographical sketches, add greatly to the interest and value of the volume. A forthcoming volume of the same series is in preparation by Colonel William Johnston, referred to in our January number (page 97). It will be designated *Roll of Aberdeen Graduates, 1861-1900*. Col. Johnston's aptitude for this kind of work has already been proved, and his new enterprise may be anticipated with pleasure. Besides this, another issue is in contemplation, namely, *Selected Rectorial Addresses, delivered in the Universities of Aberdeen, 1825-1900*, to be also edited by Mr. Anderson, the University Librarian. Several of these have already been published, as separate brochures, but with the rest deserve the permanency attaching to the bound volume.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(Continued from Vol. II., 2nd S., p. 156.)

IT is very curious how the waifs, strays and vagabonds of the literature of the crowd become, regardless of demerit, but after the lapse of a sufficient period, the prizes of the collector. Even the neatly printed series of chap books issued from the Fintray Press, under the careful editorial supervision of Dr. John Longmuir, are now rare; while the ill-selected rubbish, badly printed, upon the coarsest paper, by Peter Buchan of Peterhead, eighty years ago, especially those with impressions of wretched woodblocks cut by his own unskilful hand, are unprocurable. We note several of these precious morsels, now literally almost worth their weight in gold.

We have not discovered the identity of the Marischal College student who published "Time, an Elegy," in 1766.

Dr. Robert Turner of Keith for many years made frequent contributions to local periodical literature, under the *nom de plume* of "Gideon Gray," but, as separate publications, we have only met with a few reprints of his articles in medical journals.

Thomas Andrew Turner, more than half a century ago a leading Canadian journalist of singular merit, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1775, and died at Montreal in 1834.

The Rev. W. K. Tweedie was a native of Ayr, and we have noted from his rather voluminous list of works only those relating to, or written during, his ministry in Aberdeen.

In the matriculation album of King's College, in 1660, occurs the name of "Alexander Tailzour, Buchanensis," who, after graduating in 1664, became minister of Kinnettles. He is notable as the writer of two quaint poetical publications, one of which recounts the memorable actions of John Sobieski, who had then recently reached the summit of his fame.

Another local writer whose works are curious and rare is James Tyrie, the Jesuit, one of the Tyries of Dunnideer (Jervise, *Ephit.*, i., 23), whose literary challenge to the Scottish Protestant leaders, in a letter published at Paris in 1568, and widely circulated in Scotland, was answered by John Knox himself in his last published work, "Imprentit at Sanctandros be Robert Lepruik, Anno Do. 1572." The great reformer, whose pious and vigorous reply had probably been delayed by the infirmities of his advanced age, did not survive long enough to receive his opponent's "Refutation." Tyrie died at Rome in 1589.

One of the most remarkable men educated at Marischal College in the 18th century was

James Tytler, of whose works we have compiled, from various sources, a list which is sadly imperfect. His unhappy history is well known, for did he not write three-fourths of the second edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (8 vols.), at the meagre remuneration of sixteen shillings a week? Poet, translator, essayist, critic, biographer, scientist, writer on surgery and medicine, historian, politician, inventor of a novel printing press, a cheap process of bleaching, and a balloon, he is yet described by Burns in his remarks on Scottish Song as "an obscure, tipping, but extraordinary body, who drudges about Edinburgh as a common printer, with leaky shoes, a sky-lighted hat, and knee buckles." John Kay etched his portrait, his balloon earned him only a nickname, and his advanced politics branded him an outlaw, compelling him to end his days in Salem, Massachusetts, where he founded a newspaper, and conducted it till his death, in 1803.

The authorship of an anonymously published "Biography of James Tytler, Edin., 1805," has been ascribed to one Robert Meek, whose literary fitness for the work may be estimated by the statement that its subject had "a brother, a medical gentleman, of respectable character, on the staff of Great Britain, well known to the literary by his translation of 'Callimachus,' highly commended by the great Quintilian." The brother was Henry William Tytler, M.D., Marischal College, 1789, who practised his profession at Brechin, and afterwards as an army surgeon in India, and died at Edinburgh in 1808. His "Callimachus" is the first published translation of a Greek poet by a Scotsman, and whatever may be our thoughts regarding its commendation by the ancient Roman, it was, so recently as 1856, considered good enough for reprint in Bohn's Classics. K. J.

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- (A portion of this instalment has been held over.)

RECORDS OF THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES. (Vol. v., p. 162.)

To the bibliographical list given at the above reference there fall to be added the following items:—

I. ST. ANDREWS, 1411.

- (11) *St. Andrews University Calendar for 1800 to 1852.* St. And.: 1852. This contains lists of Honorary Graduates for the half century 1800-50, which are not reprinted in the new series of *Calendars* beginning in 1865.

- (12) *Rectorial Addresses delivered at St. Andrews, 1863-93.* Edited by Professor W. Knight. Edin.: 1894.
 (13) *Heraldry of St. Andrews University.* By J. M. Anderson. Edin.: 1895.
 (14) *Report of Commissioners under Universities (Scotland) Act of 1889.* Edin.: 1900.

II. GLASGOW, 1450.

- (14) *Roll of Graduates of Glasgow, 1727-1897.* Compiled by W. Innes Addison. Glas.: 1898.
 (15) *v. St. And., No. (14).*
 (16) *The Snell Exhibitions.* By W. Innes Addison. Glas.: 1901.

III. ABERDEEN, 1495.

- (18) *Heraldic Representations at King's and Marischal Colleges.* By P. J. Anderson. Aberd.: 1889.
 (19) *Ancient Buildings of King's College.* By Professor Norman Macpherson. Aberd.: 1890.
 (20) *Historical Notes on Libraries of Aberdeen Universities.* By P. J. Anderson. Aberd.: 1893.
 (21) *Students' Handbook.* From 1893.
 (22) *Officers and Graduates of King's College, 1495-1860.* Edited by P. J. Anderson. Aberd.: 1893.
 (23) *History of the University of Aberdeen.* By J. M. Bulloch. Lond.: 1895.
 (24) *Universities of Aberdeen: A History.* By R. S. Rait. Aberd.: 1895.
 (25) *Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae.* Vols. II. and III. Edited by P. J. Anderson and J. F. Kellas Johnstone. Aberd.: 1898.
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 (27) *Aurora Borealis Academica.* Edited by P. J. Anderson. Aberd.: 1899.
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- (29) *Records of the Aberdeen Universities Commission of 1716-17.* Edited by P. J. Anderson. Aberd.: 1900.
 (30) *Roll of Alumni of King's College, 1596-1860.* Edited by P. J. Anderson. Aberd.: 1900.
 (31) *v. St. And., No. (14).*

IV. EDINBURGH, 1582.

- (19) *Rectorial Addresses delivered at Edinburgh, 1859-99.* Edited by A. Stodart Walker. Lond.: 1900.
 (20) *v. St. And., No. (14).*

THE INVENTORY OF
KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN, 1542.

COMPARATIVELY few inventories of church goods have come down to us in Scotland from pre-Reformation times owing to the almost unparalleled wanton destruction of ecclesiastical documents of every kind. And this rarity naturally gives additional interest to those we possess. Among the few remaining inventories none are more important than those relating to Aberdeen Cathedral and to King's College: it is much to be hoped that at some time or other they may be carefully reprinted, with the elaborate notes which their importance demands. In the days of the old Spalding Club few people, even in England, knew much about the ornaments and fittings of a mediæval church. People thought (and it is probable that there are those in Scotland who still think) that the inside of a church before the Reformation looked much like the inside of a Roman Catholic church at the present day. So perhaps it is as well that they did not attempt what they could not have carried out. As it was, a certain lack of understanding of the subject, together with the absence of that rigid accuracy now recognised as inseparable from all historical research, caused some few errors and omissions to be made in the transcripts printed by the old Spalding Club. This is not the place, and the writer has not at present the time, to reprint the whole of each of the Aberdeen inventories, with exhaustive notes. As far as the notes at any rate are concerned, delay will not mean loss, for knowledge on these matters is advancing very rapidly. But until something better can be done, a collation of the Spalding Club reprint, with the original MS. of one of the inventories—that of King's College—may be found useful as placing a substantially accurate text in the hands of students.

This inventory was first printed in William Orem's *Description of the Chanonry in Old Aberdeen*, 1782, pp. 142 to 152, but in a very careless and fragmentary manner. It appears in *Fasti Aberdonenses, Selections from the Records of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, 1494-1854*, on pp. 560-577, and was transcribed by the late Mr. Francis Shaw, under the superintendence of the late Mr. Cosmo Innes. There is no description of the MS.; its contents are not all printed, and the transcriber has taken very great liberties with the arrangement of the matter.

Before giving the omitted matter and the collation with the Spalding Club reprint, it

must be said that the Spalding text is only to be trusted for the words themselves, their spelling and sequence, except where corrected in the following. The transcriber has introduced capital letters and italics not in the MS., has often changed *u* into *v*, *v* into *u*, *j* into *i*, and *i* into *j*; has broken up the matter into new paragraphs and new titles, in complete disregard of the original paragraphs and titles, and has introduced entirely fresh punctuation, besides extending *M* into *Magister*, and omitting without note or comment certain words which he seems to have been unable to read.

The MS. is a paper book of 27 leaves, about $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{8}$ in., loosely bound in a rather dirty and discoloured piece of thick vellum, one side of which is very long and folds over. It is in a fairly good state of preservation, and is kept in the muniment room at King's College, where its press mark is Sh. 23d 1. The numbering of the leaves here given is merely the order of the leaves. In the original, Arabic numerals appear opposite the divisions of the matter corresponding to those given in the *Ordo* at the beginning of the book. It has not been thought necessary to add these among the following corrections. The present writer has used ordinary Roman type for the larger additions to the Spalding Club text, but italics in the case of words quoted for literal and verbal corrections.

From the words *Magistri Joannis Watsone* . . . 1541, on fo. 1 of the MS., it would appear that the book at first belonged to him, and was afterwards used for the inventory when a few leaves had been removed at the beginning and end. Little is known about this John Watson; he appears in two lists as having been a Regent a few years later, and in 1547 he was appointed by the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Aberdeen to preach in the Diocese in terms of the statute *Concilium seu conventio verbi Divini, &c.*,* of a Provincial Council held in the same year. The office roughly corresponded to that of the modern English Canon Missioner. See *Officers and Graduates of University and King's College, Aberdeen, Spalding Club, 1893*, p. 51; *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis*, ii., pp. 317-320; Robertson's *Concilia Scotiae*, Edinburgh, 1866, ii., p. 289.

A few notes have been added on the chief points made clear in the text of the inventory as here amended.

* *Concilia Scotiae*, No. 196, vol. ii., p. 100.

Fasti Aberdonenses, p. 560.

Add the following before the beginning of the printed matter :—

Magistri Joannis Watsone et Amicorum [fo. 1
Anno domini 1541
27 octobris

[pen trials]

Iste confessor domini sacratus
festa plebs cuius celebrat per orbem
hodie

[Blank] [fo. 1 v.
[fo. 2

[In a 17th or 18th cent. hand]

1 Bel Fiat hac campana beata trinitate sacra
Trinitate sacra fiat hæc campana beata

2 Bel Protege prece pia quos convoco
sancta maria

[In an earlier hand]
Liber
Magistri Johannis
Watsone

Variam dant otia mentem

[In late hand as above]

3 Michael Ecce annuntio vobis gaudium
quod erit omni populo. per. me
Georgium Waghevans MDXIX

4 Vocor Gabriel cantate domino canticum
novum bene psallite ej in vociferatione
per me Georgium Waghevans anno dnj
MDXIX

5 Raphael [illegible; (?) ecce]. Cantate domino
canticum novum bene psallite ej in vociferatione
per me Georgium Waghevans anno dnj
MDXIX

mottoes of the 5 great
bells

[Blank] [fo. 2 v.

Jesus maria [fo. 3

Henceforth as *Fasti Aberdonenses*, except the following :—

p. 560, l. 3, For *vestium et attrabacensium* read—
vestium attrabatensium.

After l. 9, add :—

Ordinem versa pagina Indicabit [fo. 3 v.

Ordo huius Registri

vasa Argentea	primo loco
vasa ennea	2
cappe et alie vestes precise	3
vestes pro dominicali vsu	4
pro Quotidiano vsu	5
pro Iuuenibus in sollemnibus	6
pro officio mortuorum	7

corporalia et eorum capsule	8
Altaria cum ornamentis	9
Mappe altarium	10
Aulea tapetes et puluinaria	11
Libri chori	12
capsule pro vasis argenteis	13
Cortine templi	14
parue tabule templi	15
Rectoris et facultatis artium ornamenta	16
Campanile	17
Aula cum ornamentis	18
vasa stannea	19
Coquina cum ceteris domibus officiis	20
Cubicula cum contentis	21
Arma	22

[fo. 4
p. 560, ll. 11, 12. For *appellatam* read *appellat* and
for a *populo deportandum*, read a *populo, deportandum*

After l. 22, add :—

*Textuarium argenteum auratum quinque supra
viginti unciarum,* [fo. 4 v

p. 561, l. 4. The word *Georgium* has been altered
in a different hand.

l. 11. For *maioris* read *maiores*

l. 15. The first *n* of *ennea* has been
obliterated, as elsewhere in the MS. [fo. 5

p. 562, ll. 9, 10. For *in boreali, virtutes cardinales*
read *in boreali 4 virtutes cardinales* [fo. 5 v.

l. 30. For *Due Stole, et tres manipuli,*
quindecim paramenta read *Due stole | tres manipuli |*
quindecim paramenta [fo. 6

And for *paramenta* read *paramenta* in every other
case.

p. 563, l. 17. Originally *quindecim*; a line has
been drawn through this word and *quatuordecim*
written in front of it. [fo. 6 v.

p. 564, l. 1. This should read *Quindecim para-*
menta and it belongs to the title *Nigre vestes ex*
villosa bysso (p. 563). *Ex bisso palmata azurea* is a
new title and includes the vestments next mentioned. [fo. 7

l. 3. For *undulata* read *undelata*

l. 5. For *cum stola alba, et quinque para-*
menta, read *cum stola alba et quinque paramentis*.
In the MS. *stola* has here been substituted for
manipulo, crossed out. [fo. 7 v.

p. 564, l. 15. For *rubreis* read *rubris*

l. 16. For *satina* read *sutina*

p. 564, l. 17. For *solennitatibus* read *solemni-*
ta(t)ibus [fo. 8

p. 565, l. 2. For *Duncanum de Elphinstoune* read
Dominam de Elphinstoune [fo. 8 v.

p. 565, l. 24. For *cope* read *coxe* [fo. 9 v.

[fo. 10
p. 566, ll. 4, 5. For *casula . . . cruce flava
ex satina alba, cum amictu absque paramentis*. read
*casula . . . cruce flava ex satina
Alba cum amictu absque paramentis*

[fo. 10 v.
p. 566, l. 15. For *scilicet* read *sunt*

[fo. 11
p. 566, ll. 21, 22. *Unum . . . ornatum* This
entry of a red frontal has been added in a later hand
as is also the case with the identical entry under the
altar of St. Germanus, p. 566, ll. 30, 31.

[fo. 11 v.
p. 567, l. 7. For *et tela* read *ex tela*
l. 8. For *paramentis, et floribus auro et
byssu, redimita alba, cum amictu et zona*. read
*paramentis floribus auro et byssu Redimita Alba cum
amictu et zona*

[fo. 12
p. 567, ll. 16, 17. For *que scripta sunt; ut
duas in solio* read *que scripta sunt visupra Duas in
solio*

[fo. 12 v.
p. 567, l. 29. For *folis* read *filis*
l. 34. For *strauitur floribus; ac* read
sternitur floribus ac

[fo. 13
p. 568, l. 16. For *istua** read *Istud*

[fo. 13 v.
p. 568, l. 26. For *habens, post* calendarium,* De
read habens post calendarium De seniore*
l. 29. After *penultimi* add *Lectum* [?]

p. 569, l. 2. For *capitulis* read *capitalibus*
l. 3. For *historiarum* read *historia*

[fo. 14
p. 569, l. 10. For *Benhum* read *Be[n]h[un]ij* [?]
l. 16. After *quis** add *michi*

[fo. 14 v.
p. 569, l. 27. For *imundi** read *Jnmundj*
l. 28. For *penultimum* read *Et penultimi*
ll. 34, 35. After *initium* add *Bu* [?]

p. 570, ll. 1, 2. For *oro** *propiciatum** read *oracio
propiciare* and for *quin** read *quoniam*
ll. 7, 8. For *penultimi Sancti** *Colmoci.**
read *et penultimj sancti colmoj*

* In Italics in Spalding reprint.

F. C. EELES.

Munross, Stonehaven,
23rd Nov., 1900.

(To be continued.)

COMBINED FORK AND KNIFE (1st S., III.,
26).—The figure represents a combined fork
and knife made for the use of a person who had
lost his right hand. From the place where it
was found it not unlikely belonged to a military
man, as suggested by the querist. Forks were

introduced into England from Venice about
1600. Gentlemen carried their forks on their
persons, often in a case, along with a knife and
a spoon, as forks were not supplied to guests at
inns till near the end of the eighteenth century.
In rural parts of Argentina every native work-
man carries a knife, but no one a fork. At meal
time a large piece of meat is hung up; a man
takes a bite, and with his knife slices off the bit
close by his nose and his teeth, another does
the same, and so on till all are satisfied.

J. M.

THE BALLAD OF "CREELY" DUFF.

I DO not think that the ballad of "Creely" Duff
has been printed before. It refers, of course, to
William Duff of Dipple, the grandson of the
mysterious Adam Duff, in Clunybeg, and the
father of Lord Braco, who was created Earl
Fife in 1735. The following version of Creely's
rise to fortune is taken from the dictation of an
old Aberdeenshire laird:—

Oh! heard ye ever o' Creely Duff,
Wha lived intill Keithmore!
My troth, he was a comely wight,
The Guidman o' Keithmore.

Creely had neither chaise nor coach
For him to ride in state,
But a pair yad was never shod,
Though Braco noo rides great.

His saddle was o' the guid sheep's skin,
Weel covered wi' the wool,
And it wid never change its hue
For weather fair or fool.

His stirrup was the thrawin wands,
His bridle was the hair,
And oh! he was a comely knight,
Wi' a' his riding gear.

He had a creel upon his back,
Made o' guid foreign segs;
It was to carry his market wares,
His chickens and his eggs.

On ilka score he gained a plack,
And laid it up in store;
This is the verra way that he
Got wadset o' Keithmore.

There dwalt a witch wife in the lan',
Wha mony a ane did wrang,
Both lords and knights and gentlemen—
A' folk o' high renown.

She pat a red cow till the fauld,
Wha ever heard her cries
Wadset their lands in Braco's han's,
And this made Braco rise.

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., I., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127, 155, 169; II., 10, 24, 60, 77, 125, 138, 171.)

108. CHARLES SCOTT, born in Cabrach, March 4, 1837, brother of Rev. Dr. James Scott (88), came from Montezuma, Iowa, and received the degree of B.A. at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, in 1865. He served as second lieutenant in the 46th Iowa Infantry in the Civil War, and then followed the study of medicine, but, his health giving way, he returned to Scotland, and died Oct. 8, 1866, before reaching the Cabrach (*Quin. Reg., Iowa College*, 10, 11, 40).

109. Rev. GEORGE WEIR, LL.D., native of Aberlour, received at King's College the degree of M.A. in 1848, and from the University of Aberdeen the degree of LL.D. in 1881 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 300; *Aberd. Univ. Cal.*, 1895-6, p. 350). He became assistant schoolmaster at Turriff, and in 1850 was made rector of Banff Academy. In 1853 he went to Canada and was Classical Professor in Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., until 1864. He was appointed soon after to be Professor of Classics and Hebrew in Morrin College, Quebec, where he died in 1891 (*S. N. & Q.*, vii., 115; *Cramond, Ann. of Banff*, ii., 138, 200, 201, 207; *Mem. of Rev. John Machar, D.D.*, 129; information from the Principal of Queen's College).

110. Rev. JOHN MORRICE ROGER, M.A., son of the Rev. John Roger, minister of Kincardine O'Neil, was born there, Sept. 17, 1807, and educated at the parish school, and Grammar School, Aberdeen. His grandfather was the Rev. W. Morrice, minister of the same parish. He graduated at King's College in 1827, and proceeded to study both divinity and medicine; in the latter he passed as Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, but he never practised medicine. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and at once proceeded to Canada, where, on his arrival, he was sent to Peterborough, Ont. He married, in 1835, his cousin, Miss Eliza Morrice, who died in 1864, and he remained at Peterborough to the close of his life. At the Disruption in Canada, in 1844, Mr. Roger went with the Free Church party, and his followers built for him St. Paul's Church in 1858. He resigned his post in 1876, and died, Jan. 8, 1878 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 283; *Edin. Alm.*, 1838, p. 456; *Mem. Dr. John Machar*, 53; Inf. from Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal. "The Canadian Presbyterian" gives a full appreciation of Mr. Roger from the pen of his old friend, Rev. Dr. William Reid (33), and an extract has been kindly sent by his son, Mr. G. M. Roger).

111. Rev. JOHN TAWSE, M.A., a native of Towie, graduated at Marischal College in 1821 (*Mar. Coll. Rec.*, ii., 431), and went to Canada in 1837, where he was settled in the township of King, near Toronto,

but he had been, in 1826, licensed in Scotland. He was minister at King for forty years, and died April 8, 1877 (Information from Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal, Qu., and Rev. Dr. Carmichael, King, Ont.).

112. Rev. HENRY HOPPER MILES, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., was born in London, Oct. 18, 1815, and son of Richard Miles, R.N. He was educated at the Grammar School, Exeter, in Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. He received at King's College, in 1839, the M.A. degree (*Roll of Alumni of King's Coll.*, 149). He went to Canada in 1845, and first had charge of the Lennoxville Grammar School; then was Vice-Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, also Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In 1862 he represented the Eastern Townships (Prov. Quebec) at the International Exhibition, London, and on the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, in 1866, he became Superintendent of Protestant Education in the Province of Quebec. In 1867 he was elected President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, and for several years was President of the Geographical Society of Quebec. He received the degree of LL.D. from McGill College, 1866, and Aberdeen University, 1867; that of D.C.L. from Bishop's College, 1867. Besides articles for educational and literary magazines, he wrote *Child's History of Canada*, *The School History of Canada*, and *Canada under the French Regime* (Information from Mr. Henry Miles, Montreal; *Grad. McGill Univ.*, 1897, p. 5; *S. N. & Q.*, xi., 173).

113. Rev. HUGH URQUHART, M.A., native of Ross-shire, graduated with Dr. John Machar at King's College in 1814, and followed him to Canada, where he was minister at Cornwall, and assisted in organising the first Presbyterian Synod in Canada, 1831. In the foundation of Queen's College, Kingston, 1846, Mr. Urquhart was deeply interested, and he became for a time one of the Professors of Theology. In 1856 he received from King's College, Aberdeen, the degree of D.D. (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 108, 274; *Edin. Alm.*, 1838, p. 456; *Mem. Dr. John Machar*, 9, 39, 75, 92, 126).

114. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, M.A., LL.D., philosopher and author, was born at Aldourie, near Inverness, Oct. 24, 1765. His father was Captain John Mackintosh of Kellachie, and his mother Marjory, daughter of Alexander Macgillivray. He was educated at Fortrose, and graduated at King's College in 1784 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 258). He studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and got his diploma in 1787. Next year he went to London, was active in debating societies, and usually in trouble. He was early drawn strongly to politics. In 1795 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and joined the home circuit. He accepted, in 1803, the offer of the recordership of Bombay, and was knighted on his accepting the office. He landed at Bombay, Feb. 14, 1804, and received commission as Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty. On losing

his health he came home, 1812, and entered Parliament. He was in 1818 appointed Professor of Law and General Politics at Haileybury, and in 1820 declined the offer of the chair of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh University. From Harvard University, in 1822, he received LL.D. He became Privy Councillor in 1827, and died May 30, 1832. He was twice married. His works are—(1) *Disputatio physiologica inauguralis de actione musculari*, 1787; (2) *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, 1791; (3) *Discourse on the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations*, 1799; (4) *Speech in defence of Pelletier*, 1803; (5) *History of England*, 1830; (6) *Life of Sir Thomas More*, 1830; (7) *Dissertation on the progress of Ethical Philosophy, chiefly during the 17th and 18th centuries*, 1830; (8) *History of the Revolution in England in 1688* (with biographical notice), 1834; (9) *Tracts and Speeches (1787-1831)*, 1840; (10) *Miscellaneous Works*, 3 vols., 1846. A portrait by Lawrence is in the National Portrait Gallery, London, and another by Colvin Smith is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxxv., 173-177; *Gen. Cat.*, Harvard, 1890, p. 324; Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*, ii, 1179-1188, has very full account of his writings, and calls him "one of the most distinguished of modern philosophers").

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
March 28, 1901.

QUAINT SCOTCH BALLAD.

IT is high fifty years since, as a child, the following quaint ballad was learnt—words and music—at the knee of an estimable old lady in a homely farm house in Aberdeenshire. The tune to which the song is sung is a blythe but simple lilt, not fit for any modern drawing-room. It was "learn't ear," however, and never will be forgotten. The vivid picture of old-time country life which the lines present is, your correspondent thinks, worthy of preservation in print. Judging from the allusion to Mungo Park's travels in Africa, the ballad might be assigned to the early years of the century just closed, and, as its transcriber is unaware of its ever having been published, he would be obliged to any of your readers who can tell him whether the words given below—written now only from memory, running back many years—are complete.

W. S.

BONNIE PEGGIE.

I meant to live a single life,
I had nae wish to mairry, O;
But when I saw my Peggie's face
I felt the contrary, O!
She's wild as ony Athole deer,
She's me trepannéed fairly, O;
Her cherry cheeks and een sae clear
They haunt me late and early, O!
Chorus: O Love, laddie, Love,
Love's an unco dizziness;
It winna lat a puir body
Gang about their bizziness!

I spied my love come ower the lea,
I ran wi' speed to meet wi' her;
But I stood still and she pass'd by,
I hadna poo'r to speak wi' her.
She cuist a glance as she gaed by
That did so fairly pepper me,
That ower I fell into a trance,
I thocht it was eternity.

O Love, laddie, &c.

Were't Peggie's will to hire a job,
To save my hert frae breakin', O,
I'd ca' a girdle round the globe,
Or dive the Coryvrechan, O;
Or dig a grave at midnight dark
In yonder vault sae eerie, O;
Or gang and speer for Mungo Park,
Thro' Africa sae dreary, O.

O Love, laddie, &c.

I rose ae mornin' wi' daylight,
'Twas for to theek the stable, O,
I cuist my coat and fell to work
As hard as I was able, O.
I toil'd a' mornin' oot an' oot,
Like ane juist reddin fire-y, O;
When I steed up an' look't aboot,
Gweed fegs it was the bire-y, O.

O Love, laddie, &c.

I wear my stockin's red and blue,
My love's sae fierce and fiery, O;
I plough'd the lan' I should hae drill't,
And spoilt my drills entirely, O.
I tried to sing, I tried to pray,
I tried to droon't wi' drinkin', O
I tried wi' sleep to drive't away,
But couldna sleep for thinkin', O.

O Love, laddie, &c.

When I am deid, write on my tomb:
"Here lies a lad o' twenty, O,
Wha didna want for gowd nor gear,
Nor gifts nor talents plenty, O.
But Love has laid him firm and fast,
He canna lift a leggie, O;
He first gaed dizzy, syne gaed daft,
An' dee't for bonnie Peggie, O."

O Love, laddie, &c.

HOW OUR GRANDFATHERS AMUSED THEMSELVES.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SHOWS THAT USED TO VISIT ABERDEEN.

HAVING dealt with the circuses which visited Aberdeen, I think it may be interesting to touch on the early shows of other kinds that used to travel so far north—a difficult matter in the absence of railways. Nowadays the Music Hall covers nearly all these entertainments, but in the beginning of the century they came separately. I have fallen back on the excellent collection of old posters in possession of the late Mr. A. D. Morice, advocate, which I copied twelve years ago, and I have arranged the shows according to their nature, beginning with

MENAGERIES.

The travelling menagerie became popular in this country in the first half of the eighteenth century. The very first menagerie was that maintained at the Tower, which had its origin in the three leopards presented to Henry III. by the Emperor of Germany, in allusion to the heraldic device of the former. Travelling menageries, however, were not seen earlier than 1708, the first big venture being taken round the country by Pidcock, who was succeeded by an Italian named Polito, about 1780.

Probably Polito's was the first menagerie to visit Aberdeen, for, during a week's visit in October, 1816, it is stated that this was the first time that the whole of Polito's travelling menagerie was "ever seen in this part of the country." He brought 34 animals, including a lion and lioness, a zebra, a couple of hyenas, a panther, a leopard, a jaguar, a porcupine, a sloth, a wolf, "a stupendous and sagacious male elephant," and a black swan, which is described "as one of those rarities from the New World, whose existence has been considered fabulous." It is to be hoped, ran Polito's posters, "that every one will avail himself of the present opportunity of contemplating this matchless display of Nature's sublime works."

The first mention of a menagerie in Aberdeen which I have discovered so far occurs in January, 1808, when a Mr. Bagshaw, hailing from the Royal Menagerie of London, put up his show in two commodious caravans in King Street. He brought the ounce or hunting tiger, a kangaroo, and "a surprising animal from the West of Abyssinia, called the Yoho orang-outang, or 'Wild Man,' the only one in this country." He had 2 racoons, 2 eagles, a silverheaded vulture,

a mandril, a sheep with five legs, and 2 nightingales. Mr. Bagshaw assured his clients that his collection was "well secured, so that the most timorous may approach." I summarise the visits of menageries thus:—

In November, 1818, T. Kean with his performing dogs appeared.

WOMBELL.—In September, 1819, George Wombell, who had begun his show fifteen years before with two boa-constrictors, visited the town. He had 8 lions, a rhinosceros, an elephant, 2 kangaroos, 2 zebras, an antelope, a water buffalo, some civet cats and other animals. In May, 1833, Wombell paid another visit with 50 animals. He had divided his show into three parts, the cost of the three each day being £100. These were travelled round the country by 125 dray horses. He came again in 1841 and 1845. In the latter year he brought a "Lion Queen, an intrepid female, one of Britain's four daughters." She performed with four hyenas, and a group of lions and tigers. Wombell died in 1850.

DRAKE.—In October, 1821, Mr. Drake, who had apparently visited the town before, brought a menagerie, including a "stupendous performing elephant, 10 ft. high, 5 tons in weight, and eating 700 lbs. of food daily." He had a wonderful "aquatic" sea-serpent, 300 ft. in length.

ATKINS.—In September, 1826, Atkins exhibited about 100 animals. He made a speciality of hybrids, crossing a lion and tiger. He exhibited a lamb and a lion in one cage.

WRIGHT.—In August, 1833, Wright brought a show "under the immediate patronage of His Majesty's Government." He had a wonderful spotted Indian boy from the Carribee Islands, 6 years old, a white negress, "whose Adonis-like hair resembled the finest silk and is white as snow. The eyes are also particularly curious, being constantly in motion and resembling the ferret's in colour." There was also a Hottentot from the Cape, a crocodile, an alligator, and a boa-constrictor.

1807.—In January, Beilby's Museum, which exhibited stuffed birds, opened in Union Street with about a hundred curiosities.

1824.—The proprietor of the Doncaster Museum came with 200 specimens of natural curiosities, which he exhibited in the shop of Mr. Clerihew, Upholsterer, Union Street.

MONSTROSITIES.

In April, 1819, the "two little Esquires" appeared. They were described as the English and Welsh dwarfs—Mr. Samuel Jones, the Welshman, the King of Dwarfs, and Mr. Thomas Jones, a native of Bewdley, Worcestershire, "the smallest, handsomest, and finest proportioned dwarf that ever travelled the country."

In May, 1819, the celebrated giant, Mr. Cook, 7 ft. high and 18 years of age, born at Merriott in Somersetshire, appeared in Mr. Samuel Stephens' shop in Broad Street.

In 1840, a well-known showman, named Laskey, brought a giant and giantess, brother and sister, natives of Somerton. They were respectively 7 ft. 6 ins. and 7 ft. 2 ins., and 19 and 20 years of age. He also had a singular spotted girl, whose hair had the same appearance as the skin of an African leopard. Frost, the author of a capital book on showmen, states that the verses which Laskey used on his posters were written by Dickens. They ran—

Miss Hales and her brother are here to be seen,
Oh, come, let us visit this sweet, lovely Queen,
Behold! she is handsome, in manners polite,
Both she and her brother near eight feet in height.
I have seen all the tallest in towns far and near,
But never their equal to me did appear. . . .
Here's a silver-haired lady with skin white as snow,
Whose eyes are like rubies that roll to and fro.
You will find her a species different from all—
The black and the whites, or the low and the tall;
But to sing of her beauties I need not begin,
Nor the fine azure veins that appear through her skin,
For these, mind, no poet or painter can shew,
But when you behold her—Oh! then you must know.

In February, 1846, General Tom Thumb appeared in the County Rooms. He was then 14 years of age, 25 inches high, and weighed 15 lbs. The General's real name was Charles S. Stratton, and he was born in Connecticut.

CONJURORS.

1810.—In December, Signor Belzoni, who declared that he learned his tricks from the Chinese, made his appearance at the Theatre. He announced that he would cut off a cock's head and put it on again, and afterwards explain the manner in which it was done. "As he intends soon to leave this kingdom, he will have pleasure to disclose to the audience the manner in which these deceptions are performed, so that they may be understood by any person of ordinary capacity."

One of the best conjurers was Chalon, of Geneva, who went to London in 1820. It was he who invented the "transformation of a bird into a lady." I do not know the exact date of his appearance in Aberdeen, but it was before 1824, when his nephew described him as having "so successfully had the honour of appearing before an Aberdeen audience some time back."

1824.—In December, Chalon's nephew, M. Benserade Barnet, visited the Theatre, and performed his uncle's tricks.

1831.—In February, the "Real Man Himself," Dr. Ingilby, who described himself as the "Emperor of all Professions of the Cabalistic," gave a show in the hall of the Royal Hotel. He had made his first appearance in 1807. He died at Enniscorthy in the summer of 1832 in poverty. Dr. Ingilby could eat half-a-dozen knives and forks. He claimed to be able to cure stammering, and he undertook to "make the face of anyone pitted with smallpox as smooth as any other person's."

1836.—In November, John Henry Anderson, the famous "Wizard of the North," who at that time described himself as the "Caledonian Necromancer," appeared. He was the son of a mason in Aberdeen,

and learned his arts from Ryder, Ingilby, and the latter's nephew, Lunar. Frost gives the most elaborate account of him, and seems to indicate his first appearance at Brechin in 1837, but Anderson was certainly on the road before that, although he was then only 22.

Anderson had a rival in Joseph Phillippe, a Frenchman born at Alais, near Nismes, his real name being Talon. He opened a shop as a wholesale confectioner at 53 Thomson Court, 61 Broad Street. In 1834 the name of Phillippe, Annand & Co., wholesale confectioners, appeared at 34 Upperkirkgate; and Phillippe himself was running a business in the North-west Court in the Gallowgate. His name disappears from the local trade list in 1836. He appeared at the Theatre Royal on July 7, 1838, as Mons. Phillippe, "from Paris, the Undisputed and Acknowledged Greatest Magician in this Empire and France." He exhibited some figures (Phantasmagoriques), which showed the burning of the Royal Exchange and Queen Victoria Street. His Jupiter and Vulcan fires represented the Sun, Stars, and a Peacock. Frost, who sketches his career, says that the confectionery business did not pay. A theatrical company that visited the town, and finding that they could not get a good house, gave a box of Phillippe's confectionery to everybody in the audience. The Frenchman, finding himself with a modest little fortune, bought some conjuring apparatus. He was the first conjuror to perform his tricks with bare arms, and he appeared in evening dress. He did not use the elaborate apparatus that was the main part of Anderson's stock-in-trade. He made a great hit in Paris in 1841, and appeared in London in 1845.

VENTRILOQUISTS.

1832.—In January, a ventriloquist named Carmichael appeared in the hall of Machray's Hotel.

1833.—In October, Mr. Bennet gave a ventriloquist entertainment in the Royal Hotel.

1825.—W. Seville took a stand in the Exchange-room in Union Street to cut out silhouettes. He did so in a few seconds with a pair of scissors, without either drawing, shadow, machine or "physiogntrace" of any description, but "by the glance of the eye."

1824.—In August the ventriloquist, M. Alexandre, appeared at the Theatre in an entirely new entertainment, in three parts, entitled, "The Rogueries of Nicholas, or the Adventures of a Ventriloquist." "M. Alexandre, being a native of Paris, it is hoped French leave will be granted to any particular variation in his translation of the English language that may be found absent. . . . Having only his own voice in his favour, he hopes to prove himself most indisputably anxious to merit and obtain the voice of the public."

MECHANISMS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

1819.—In August, there was a curious Mechanical Exhibition, which included a superb Musical Lady, representing Belle Roxalana, "who plays with the

greatest precision sixteen airs." There was also a mechanical peacock, and a bird of Paradise, "which starts from a superb musical box and warbles the most melodious notes." A number of views were exhibited, including one of St. Machar Cathedral.

1825.—The "Microcosm" was exhibited in a large commodious caravan and booth in King Street. It consisted of a number of scenes, with upward of one hundred moving figures, accompanied by dialogue and appropriate comic action.

1825.—In September, a Greek, M. Thewenti, brought a collection of mechanisms to Morrison's Hall in Union Street for the first time. He advertised that "the inestimable value of this exhibition may be seen in the 'Memoirs of Princess Charlotte,' p. 425."

1829.—In April, the Signors Roberts, artistes and mechanics from Edinburgh, opened a show at 47 Broad Street with moving figures. The proprietors declared that the performances were "calculated to give satisfaction and amusement to the most scrupulous, being entirely free from immorality."

1831.—On 10th November, a Frenchman named Thiodon, opened with a mechanical theatre in Morrison's Hall. He advertised it as "being particularly calculated to attract notice and the support of those whose religious tenets forbid their participation in amusement" of a more dramatic character. He showed pictures of Naples, Lisbon, Venice, and Napoleon crossing the Alps. He stayed until Feb. 6, 1832.

1836.—Groves, who succeeded Thiodon, brought the "Royal Mechanical Temple of Picturesque Science and Arts." He showed Captain Ross's "Visit to the North Pole, and the horses and chariots of the sun drove [*sic*] by Phaeton."

1847.—In October, the Gelles brought their Mechanical Museum, which included a view of Sir Walter Scott in his dying moments, surrounded by his family. The eyeballs of the principal figure are seen to roll, the head to turn as if to look for the last time upon the object of the dying man's affection, the chest to heave by the last efforts of expiring nature." Quite a cheerful evening's entertainment!

PANORAMAS.

1821.—The first panorama seems to have been Laidlaw's, which opened in Morrison's Hall with views of the Battles of Quatrebras and Ligny.

1822.—In June, Marshall brought a panorama describing the whale fishing.

1823.—In July, a panorama of St. Petersburg was exhibiting in "the large wooden building in King Street, next the St. Andrew's Church.

1836.—In October, Meadows' display of the Interiors of the House of Lords and House of Commons appeared at Morrison's Hall.

1836.—Young's panorama shewed the fires at the Houses of Parliament, the wreck of the steamer "Forfarshire," and Jerusalem.

1839.—In March, Young and his family exhibited their "Dominion of Fancy" at the old castle, Gallowgate. It was a regular variety entertainment,

including a tightrope performance by Miss Young, a farce, some dancing, and other items.

1843.—Marshall brought his "Peristrepthic" panorama of the city of Edinburgh, also the "Rock Harmonium," which was played by three men. He also shewed the Khyber Pass, then a popular subject. He first appeared in 1822. In 1823 it was a panorama of St. Petersburg.

VARIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

1819.—In December, Mr. Lloyd appeared with a "grand transparent orrery, and gave a lecture on astronomy. He declared that an offer so replete with local accommodation can never occur, no other person in the British Empire being in possession of an arrangement so voluminous, liberal and scientific."

1825.—Mr. D. F. Walker exhibited an "Eidouranion," or large transparent Orrery, the invention of his father.

1811.—In November, Cartwright's Musical Glasses appeared at Henderson's Hall, Queen Street, the entertainment concluding with a display of "philosophical firework, produced by inflammable gas."

1823.—The Edwards, who described their performance as "Rational Harmonies by the Birmingham Musicians," gave a performance at Melvin's Hotel, Queen Street, with musical glasses, a form of entertainment that seems to have completely died out. The glasses were arranged in six octaves. They manipulated 120 glasses, the smallest of which was about the size of a thimble, and the largest was capable of holding 3 gallons. One of the Edwards introduced a musical instrument called the "Semi Lunar."

1823.—In June, Springthorpe's Waxworks appeared. They were shewn in the Old Record Office, at the top of Castle Street, in 1834.

1835.—In October, Ewing's Waxworks, which was supposed to be the best travelling in that period (for it travelled in ten caravans), appeared.

1835.—In August, L. Gyngell gave "two superb tableaux of fireworks in Mr. White's spacious timber yard in Frederick Street," which scarcely seemed the proper place for that sort of entertainment.

J. M. BULLOCH.

NEW SPALDING CLUB.—At a recent meeting of the Club Committee it was unanimously agreed to bring out what may in the meantime be tentatively called a Gordon Book. It will be published in instalments, under the general editorship of Mr. John Malcolm Bulloch, with contributions by the Rev. Stephen Ree, Boharm, Captain Wimberley, Inverness, and others. The first item is already at press, and consists of the well-known, but never before printed, genealogical account of the Gordon family, written *circa* 1700, by James Gordon of Balbithan.

THE WINDOW TAX.—At the present time, when new sources of taxation are being looked for, it may not be uninteresting to recall one that is now discredited. The following is a notice served upon an Edinburgh householder:—

No. 1. These are certifying that *Mr. John Smith, 15 Brown Street*, is to be charged with the duty on 14 windows or lights, by the Act of the 4 Geo. IV., cap. 11, and 6 Geo. IV., cap. 7, amounting to

£3 0 9
and with 10 per cent. thereon additional,
by the Act 3 Vict., cap. 17 0 6 0

Which duty, being for the Year from 24th *May, 1845*, to 25th *May, 1846*, is payable at the office of the Collector of Cess, in terms of the 43 Geo. III., cap. 161, sec. 24, and must all be paid on or before the 25th March, 1846.

ALEX. PATERSON, Surveyor,
8 day of Sept., 1845. 4 St. James' Square.

EVAN ODD.

Queries.

115. PROCLAMATION ACCORDING TO MILITARY FORM.—In the minutes of a Secession Kirk Session of last century is the entry that H. S. underwent discipline before it. She confessed that she had been "irregularly married—that she was proclaimed according to the military form." What was this form, and what was its legal validity?

CORSON CONE.

Answers.

276. MASCARAD (1st S., I., 14).—This is probably masquerade. The inquirer says it is a kind of cloth, and one meaning of the word given in the "Century Dictionary" is "changeable or shot silk." J. M.

326. AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (1st S., III., 61).—"Though lost to sight to memory dear." This phrase has been sought for in modern writers, and in ancient Greek and Latin writers, for many years, yet a recent good "Dictionary of Quotations" says the author is unknown. The inference must be that it will never be found. But in the eighteenth century, when "sentiments" were proposed at wine-drinking after-dinner parties, it must have been a household word, coupled with the name of some absent friend. It probably also was inscribed on tombstones. It certainly was written on hand painted valentines, along with "The rose is red, the violet's blue; the sugar's sweet, and so are you," and similar verses. J. M.

1204. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CATALOGUES (XII., 95, 143, 176; 2nd S., I., 63; II., 143).—In a neglected pile, which must have been brought from Canada, I have found the following lists of graduates, along with some later ones:—

Ontario.—Knox College, Toronto, 1844-1893.
McMaster University, Toronto, 1882-1893.
Wycliffe College, Toronto, 1880-1891.
Trinity Medical School, Toronto, 1850-1892.
Quebec.—L'Universite Laval, Quebec, 1853-1892.
Morrin College, Quebec, 1860-1893.
Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, 1892.
Presbyterian College, Montreal, 1890-91.
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, 1854-1892.
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, 1873-1893.
New Brunswick.—University of Mount Allison College, Sackville, 1892-93.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, 1830-1892.
Nova Scotia.—Acadia University, Wolfville, 1848-1892.
Massachusetts.—Amherst College, 1822-1893.
New York.—Cornell University, Ithaca, 1892-93.
Connecticut.—Yale University, New Haven, 1892-93.
Wesleyan University, Middletown, 1895-96.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
May 2nd, 1901.

394. BALLIOL'S SUBMISSION (1st S., III., 141).—There are three accounts of this, all different, yet not irreconcilable. There is in the Imperial Library, Paris, a MS. account, of the 14th century, in old French, of the journey of Edward I. through Scotland in 1296, when he conquered all opposition to himself as Lord Superior, and deposed John Balliol. It is printed in "Stevenson's Documents, illustrative of the History of Scotland," vol. ii., which is in both the Public Library and the University Library, Aberdeen. Copies are also in England, from which the Journal has been printed, with notes, in "Archaeologia," vol. xxi., and "Bannatyne Club Miscellany," vol. i., both in the University Library. By it Edward crossed the Tweed, March 28, 1296, with 5000 cavalry and 30,000 foot. On Saturday, July 8, he was at "Mounros, a castle and a good town, and there he stayed Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; and there came to his mercy King John of Scotland, and delivered up entirely the Kingdom of Scotland as one who had forfeited it. Also there came to his mercy the Earl of Mar, the Earl of Buchan, Sir John Comyn of Badenoch and several others. On Wednesday he went to Kyncardyn in Mearns, a manor" (translation). In Rymer's "Foedera" there is a letter patent of John Balliol, dated Kincardine, July 2, stating all the points in

which he had violated his duty to Edward I. as his Lord Superior, and describing his formal ceremonious resignation of his kingdom. Edward left Kincardine, July 12, and it probably was on that day, and not the 2nd, that Balliol made his final formal submission. But in Paris there is also a document, giving an account of the submission of Balliol and others to Edward's representative, Antony Beck, Bishop of Durham, done in the cemetery at Stroukatherache (Stracathro), July 10th, on condition of personal safety. At this time he delivered up the Seal of Scotland in a purse, signed with his own seal. Edward knew he was to submit, and most probably had directed him and others to meet with Beck at Stracathro, before admitting him to his own presence; that done, Balliol had gone on to Montrose, had seen Edward, and had been directed to appear and formally surrender his kingdom at Kincardine a few days later.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

114. ALEX. SUTHERLAND (2nd S., II., 175).—This author's novel, "Redmond the Rebel," was included in my bibliographical notes, because it was written and published during his residence within the district. He had left Aberdeen before his "Summer Ramble" was published, but it is also included on account of its local interest. His other works are beyond the limits of my plan. My knowledge of the author is very limited, and of his books I have read only his "Knights of Malta," a work which will always maintain his respectable position as a writer of history.

K. J.

Literature.

Rabbi Jesus, Sage and Saviour. By WILLIAM MACINTOSH, M.A., Ph.D., author of "Through Doubt's Dark Vale," "The Voice from the Cross," "The Prince of Peace," &c. William Blackwood and Sons, 1901. Price 3/6.

THE most startling thing about this book is its quaint title. A perusal of its contents, however, soon shows that its author's aim is not to surprise, but to convince, his readers. The work consists of a series of addresses given from time to time to a Young Men's Christian Association by its President, and all designed for the confirmation in the faith of its members, and more especially of such of them as had been perplexed or unsettled by the difficulties in the way of submission to Christ which have been originated by modern scientific and critical inquiries. Dr. Macintosh, who works from the standpoint of an evangelical Christian of somewhat broad sympathies and wide culture, is a man very competent to deal with the questions he has undertaken to handle; and, without doubt, the Christian young men who have such a guide,

philosopher, and friend to direct them through the perilous mazes of modern thought are to be congratulated on their exceeding good fortune. The various addresses are all interesting and stimulating, and several of them, as *e.g.*, that on "The Secret of the Bible's Greatness," and that on "What think ye of Christ?" are exceedingly eloquent and striking, and all show Dr. Macintosh to be not simply a scholar and a thinker of rare ripeness, but also a deeply devout man and a sincerely convinced Christian. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the rising Christian youth of the country in the new century that this helpful little book may fall into the hands of many of them, and receive the thoughtful perusal it deserves.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Gray, Robert.** The True Hamlet of William Shakespeare. 1/-; cloth, 1/6. A. Brown & Co.
- McConnochie, A. I.** Donside. With Illustrations. 1/- Jolly.
- Old Highland Days.** The Reminiscences of Dr. John Kennedy: with a sketch of his later life by his son, Howard Angus Kennedy. 22 Portraits and Illustrations. 6/-
- Cook, A. S.** Pen Sketches and Reminiscences of Sixty Years. Portrait. 7/6 net.
- Rait, R. S.** Scottish Parliament before Union of Crowns. 8vo. 5/- net. Blackie.
- Colquhoun, J.** Moor and the Loch: Minute Instructions in all Highland Sports. New ed. 8vo. 6/- Blackwood & Sons.
- Robson, W.** James Chalmers, Missionary and Explorer. New ed. Cr. 8vo., pp. 176. 1/6. Partridge.

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.

Our space at present is barely equal to the demands on it. Hence several important articles have had to stand aside this month.

ED.

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