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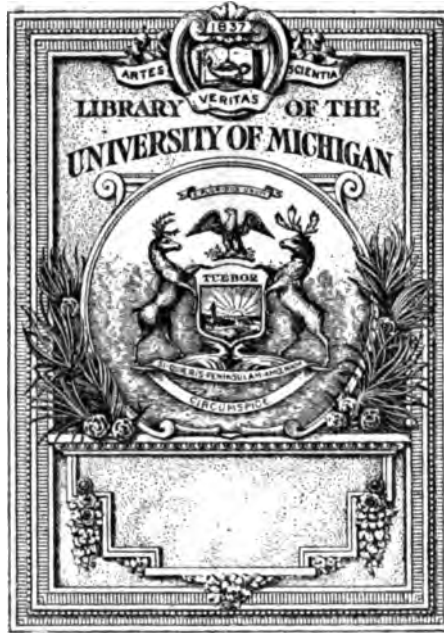
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SECOND SERIES

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EDITOR

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ABERDEEN, JULY, 1902.

THE GREYFRIARS CHURCH, ABERDEEN, IN 1663.

THE appended document from the Marischal College Charter Chest is endorsed "Toune of Aberdeen's encroachments." Any item illustrating the history of the Greyfriars Church is of interest at the present time, when the unfortunate kirk has emerged from its ignoble surroundings only to be forthwith swept away in the interests of so-called City Improvement.

The Church itself, as well as its site, was originally the property of the Colledge. In 1633 the Principal, Patrick Dun, "earnestlie entreatit

their wisdomes of the Counsall that they wald be pleasit to grant him entrie to the backhous of the Colledge to the effect he may caus big up chamberis and beddis thairin for the ease of the schollares in tyme coming." The Town Council took advantage of this petition to bargain, in return for the permission sought, that "the Gray frier Kirk is and salbe allways exceptit furth and fra the dispositioun and mortificatioun maid be the toune to the maisteris and memberis of the said Colledge . . . and that the samen Kirk is and salbe specialle and particularlie reserveit to the toune as ane of thair awin kirkis." The disposition by the town had been in reality not to the Colledge, but to the fifth Earl Marischal, now dead, who by his foundation charter had explicitly forbidden all alienation of Colledge property. Yet the bargain seems to have been agreed to, at all events by the Principal; and in 1661, when the Scots Parliament ratified to the Colledge the Earl's grant of the Greyfriars place, kirk and yard, the commissioner for the burgh, Baillie William Gray, protested against the Act as interfering with "any right tyle or possession or other pretence or interesse—competent to the said burgh—in and to the said Church."

The "encroachment" of 1663 would seem to have been a practical illustration of the baillie's verbal protest.

"AT ABERDEEN the tuintie fourt day of Junij ane thousand sex hundreth and thriescore three yeires and of our Sovereane lords reigne the fyfteinth yeire.

"THE WHILK DAY In presence of me notar publict and witnesses vnderwreittin Compeired personallie Maister James Leslie doctor of medicine and principall of the Colledge Marischall of Abirdeine Mr. George Bannermane and Mr. Thomas Patersone regents therof within the Colledge Grayfriar Church, (which of old did belong to the Franciscan friers of the brugh of Abirdeine as severall acts of parliament emitted in ther favors does instruct and especiallie ane act of this present parliament emitted of the date the [20] day of [March] ane thousand sex hundreth and thriescore [and one] yeires.) Wher they within the said Church propertie belonging to the said Colledge haveing set in certane tables and formes for

acomadatione of such gentlemen and tounsmen as schould be present at the dispute and Lauriatione of ther schollars as also certane carpets and hingers for decoreing of the said place Notwithstanding whereof Johne Scot John Duncane Charles Robertsonsone present baylies of the brugh Robert Ramsay Mr. of the Kirk-work Walter Robertsonsone being accompanied with severall vther citizens together with ther tounes serjands did come to the said Church and did bring with them Thomas Ramsay smith and meassone with ane number of yrons bolts or slotts and caused put the samen one vpon the doores of the said Church and did declair that they would not suffer the maisters of the said Colledge to have ane publict actione within the said Colledge Church Whervpon the saids Doctor James Leslie Mr. George Bannermane and Maister Thomas Patersonsone protestit against the said Johne Scot Johne Duncane Charles Robertsoun Robert Ramsay and Walter Robertsoun &c. for contraventione of Lawborrowes and that ilk ane of them should be lyable in the soume of ane thousand pounds being all landed men These things wer done within the gray frier church day monethe and yeire forsaid Wpon the whilkis all and sundrie the premiss the said doctor James Leslie asked and took instruments in the hands of me nottar publict vnder subscribing Befor Thir witnesses Andrew Burnet Alexander Row Richard Marr Johne Hay Peter Jope all burgesses of the said brugh of Abirdeine witnessis present callit and requyrit.

“Ita est Patricius Whyt notarius publicus ac testis in premissis rogatus et requisitus ad hec manu propria.

“P. WHYT, N.P.”

On the intervention of the Earl Marischal [the eighth Earl], the Town Council withdrew their opposition, and allowed the College authorities to hold their Laureation in peace (*Council Register*, liv., 480).

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE VALUE OF GENEALOGY.—Professor Karl Pearson, F.R.S., lecturing to the Royal Institution in May, says:—“Pedigree in humanity, as in the lower animals, is a vital factor. Thus a family or a nation will certainly progress or degenerate as the issue of heredity. It needs but to repress the numbers of the better and higher and to multiply the numbers of the lower and less fit for two or three generations to make national degeneration terribly real. It is proved that two or three generations will suffice to create a new stock. Statistics of large numbers show that there is more than is often supposed in the saying, ‘It takes three generations to make a gentleman,’ and in the expression, ‘Visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation.’”

THE EARLY HISTORY OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

DONALD MACKENZIE, Esq., Rosemount, Lhanbryde, Elginshire, wrote an interesting letter to the *Glasgow Herald*, of date 30th May, 1902, stating that he possessed an Arabic MS. of the 13th century, a copy of the original, composed by order of Maimoom El Rashid, the Khalif of Bagdad, in the 10th century. It is a story of the known world at that period. It contains a short account of the Pharos of Alexandria, which heads the above work on Lighthouses by Mr. Tait. Here follows a translation:—

“One of the greatest wonders of Alexandria is the tower of Pharos. It is built on a point in the sea. The design of the structure is somewhat peculiar. The lower part is square, the middle is round, and the summit is octangular. The height of the tower is 400 feet, and it is considered the highest building in the world. There was at one time on the top of the tower an enormous mirror, 150 feet in diameter. It was concave in shape, and some supposed it had been constructed for burning the ships of enemies by concentrating the rays of the sun on them when at sea, but El Masoodie contradicts this view. In his opinion the object of the mirror was to reflect on its surface any ships from a far distance on their way to Alexandria. It is said that ships at three days’ distance could be seen on its surface. There are several accounts given as to the material used in its construction, but it is generally agreed that its framework was made of wood, as some of the old material is still found in the interior of the tower. A Jew is charged with being the means of destroying this wonderful mirror. He was hired for this purpose by Constantine, the founder of Constantinople, who desired its destruction. In order that the Governor of Alexandria should not be suspicious, the Jew buried privately some money and a few antiquities at the foundations of the pillars on which the machinery of the mirror stood, and related to the Governor a report of buried treasure inside the tower of Pharos. His cupidity was moved with this story, and he consented to a trial being made. They dug away at the foundations of the pillars, and found some of the Jew’s buried treasure; but they had injured the foundations of the structure on which the mirror rested that it all came down in a crash and broke the mirror in pieces. The Jew who had caused this catastrophe fled in the night. Thus disappeared for ever the mirror, which was one of the wonders of the world.”

J. F. S. G.

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

(Continued from Vol. III., 2nd S., page 184.)

1851. *The Theatre*. Lowe has "Edinburgh, 1851-2. 8vo. Published on the 1st and 15th of each month. Nos. 1-12. I think all published;" and the British Museum Catalogue—"Dec. 1, 1851, to May 15, 1852. 8vo."

1852. *The Christian Family Advocate*. Published by Murray & Stewart, 28 South Hanover Street. Monthly, 8vo., price 6d. As the name indicates, it was a religious journal. It was edited by C. Ponsoby, and continued to at least 1856.

1852. *The Reflector of Divine Truth*: a magazine of Scripture inquiry and investigation. 12mo. It seems to have existed for two years at least.

1852. *The British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, and Quarterly Record of Christian Literature. No. 1, May, 1852, 232 pp., 8vo.—"ordinary review size and type"—price 2/6. Edinburgh: printed and published by Johnstone & Hunter, Princes St.

Though this periodical is best known by the above title, it ran the first year of its course as *The Foreign Evangelical Review*. The original intention of its promoters was to make accessible to British readers articles printed in kindred magazines both in America and on the Continent. The avowed object of this selection was to oppose the spread of rationalism and scepticism by giving a wider circulation to the defences of evangelical belief. Before a year, however, this mere reproduction was bound to be too narrow a basis, even although the publication had already attained to "a large circulation, unprecedented for a work of the kind." The editor accordingly determined on an "introduction into our pages of a proportion of original articles," and at the same time changed the title to its more extended form. 36 additional pages were given, and the price was raised to 3/6.

The magazines drawn upon were such periodicals as the *Princeton Review*, the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and the *Church Review*. The authorship of the articles was not stated, the editor declaring that he did not himself know the writers. In the original prospectus, it was stated that dependence would be placed upon such men as Robinson, the Hodges, the Alexanders, Williams, Wayland, Cheever and Stowe; but this expectation must be largely one of probability.

The *Review* was a high-class publication. Its contents were largely philosophical, theological, biblical and historical, as the case demanded. The prospectus declared that—

"The range of subjects will be wide and comprehensive, embracing all the various departments of literature contained within or bordering upon the territory of scriptural truth."

The *Review* lived till 1888, and during all that time there were few changes in its publishers and printers. In Vol. 6 (1857), the publisher became London: James Nisbet, in whose hands it remained to the end. At the same date, John Grieg & Son, Edinburgh, undertook the printing, and held it till 1879, when the magazine came to be set up by T. & A. Constable, Edinburgh. With Vol. 20 (1871), the contributions became wholly original, and at the same time their authors' name were given. They proved to be almost wholly Free Church divines, as was to be expected from the editorship, with a sprinkling of Established Church and of Irish and American Presbyterian names. The year 1876 was notable for a certain catholicity of authorship. In 1885 anonymity was again introduced.

The *Review* started on its course under the direction of that energetic and versatile journalist, Rev. Andrew Cameron, who began the *Christian Treasury* and other periodicals. In October, 1855, he was succeeded by Dr. William Cunningham, who occupied the editor's chair till October, 1860. The more important articles he contributed to the *Review* were afterwards published in "The Reformers and Theology of the Reformation." Dr. Cunningham was followed successively by Dr. Smeaton, Dr. McCrie the younger, Dr. Oswald Dykes, and Prof. J. S. Candlish. In 1881, the charge of the *Review* passed to an English Presbyterian, Rev. H. Sinclair Paterson, M.D., who in turn gave place to Rev. Joseph Well in 1887.

1852. *The Weekly Review and Dramatic Critic*. No. 1, vol. i., Friday, August 27, 1852, 12 pp., sm. 8vo., price 1½d. Printed by J. & W. Paterson, 90 South Bridge, and published by H. Robinson, 11 Greenside Street. With No. 3 the price was raised to 2d. Various publications were given gratis with the ordinary issues, e.g., a collection of comic songs and a musical drama, entitled, "Jeanette and Jeannot." Thirteen issues were bound up in volume form, with title and index. The opening article, "Our Motives," said—

"We regard the Theatre as one of the most interesting and instructive of all the amusements in which the public can be invited to participate: and at a time when the call is daily becoming louder for some strong effort to rescue the masses from the degrading vices of the dram-shop, we are of opinion that the Theatres of this city ought not to be without their organ—without a journal, however limited, to chronicle their proceedings, and urge their claims to a well-merited and extended patronage."

Though principally devoted to matters theatrical, the *Review* did not confine its attention exclusively to the stage. The first issue contained a note on the rebuilding of Trinity Church, and the editor justified the insertion by saying that

"It may be said that such matters as this belong not to our *Weekly Review*, but we are of a different opinion. Whatever concerns the public taste—in works of art and antiquity—we claim as amongst the most potent means that can be brought into play for the improvement of the masses."

Papers on the history of the stage in Scotland appeared, besides the chronicles of the songs of the

Edinburgh, Glasgow and other theatres. Gossip about actors usually occupied a page in each number, and every chance of girding at the attitude of the Church was taken advantage of—"Pharisees" is a common expression. The periodical was conducted with much ability.

The last number I have seen was that issued on Friday, October 14, 1853 (No. 11, Vol. 4). It was somewhat different in matter from the previous issues, contained only 8 pp., and was printed by E. M. Land & Co., 25 St. James Square, Edinburgh. How much longer did it last?

1852. *The Scottish Gardener*. 8vo., monthly. Edinburgh, printed at 243 High Street by David Guthrie, and published at 26 George Street. For a time the *Gardener* was issued by Blackwood, but it was mainly associated with *The North British Agriculturalist*, from the office of which it was sent out. It was described as "a monthly horticultural journal, valuable alike to the amateur and the professional gardener." It appears to have been published till 1866.

1852. *The Scottish Educational and Literary Journal*, issued under the sanction of the Educational Institute of Scotland. No. 1, October, 1852, 48 pp., 8vo., monthly, price 4d. Edinburgh, published by Sutherland & Knox, 23 George Street, and printed by Murray & Gibb.

The *Journal* was issued on behalf of the teaching profession, and was begun in accordance with a "general wish of the members of the Scottish Educational Institute."

"The endeavours of the managers of the publication will be principally directed to the development of the best modes of instruction in the various branches of learning."

The *Journal*, however, did not confine itself to the purely official concerns of the Institute, nor even to distinctively educational matters. The proceedings of the Institute were fully reported, and long papers on the science and art of teaching were inserted, but room was found for essays on general subjects and reviews of books. Correspondence had its place, and the first volume gave promise—subsequently most thoroughly acted upon—that mathematical problems would receive attention.

Volume 2 started with an "address by the *Journal* Committee of the Educational Institute of Scotland to the teachers of Scotland, October, 1853," signed by William Young, preses, and James Pryde, convener. Besides appealing for support, it announced impending changes, and stated that the consideration of practical difficulties would form a prominent part of the contents, as well as scholastic and personal news. The promise was redeemed in the following number by making it largely a report of Educational Institute business all through. There was ability in the *Journal*, but it was overloaded with heavy articles. An undue place was given to mathematics: and altogether,

although it presented a high ideal, had little in it that would attract the ordinary teacher.

I have been unable to trace its entire history. I have seen it up to September, 1854. Did it afterwards migrate to Glasgow?

W. J. COUPER,

United Free Church Manse,
Kirkcud, Dolphinton.



OLD FONT RECOVERED.—The Rev. D. W. Duthie, rector of Caister-on-Sea, has applied to the Chancellor of Norwich for permission to place in his church an ancient font recently discovered by the rector of Mellis in a cottage garden near Wye, Suffolk. The font is of decorated architecture, and probably fashioned in the 16th century. It had done duty as a flower-pot, and weighed nearly a ton. Where it came from originally has not been discovered. Mr. Duthie proposes to remove the present small font in Caister church to a chapel of ease to make room for the old one. Readers of *S. N. & Q.* will recollect that the baptismal font of old St. Fittick's served for many years as a trough in a poultry yard, until it was rescued and preserved in Marischal College.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

SOME RARE GORDON PRINTS.—The following items from the catalogue of Robson of Coventry Street, London, gives a good idea of the high price now fetched by good prints:—

GORDON (Alexander Sinclair) Captain and Adjutant of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster. W. L. on horseback. *Stipple by A. Cardon, after A. W. Devis.* 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fine impression. £3 3s.

GORDON (Jane, Duchess of). H. L. in a square. *Mezzotint by W. Dickinson, after Reynolds.* 13 by 11 in. Very fine impression. £15.

GORDON (Lady William)—Ingram-Shepherd (Hon. Frances), daughter of the 9th Lord Irvine. Married, 1781, Lord William Gordon, elder brother of Lord George Gordon, the fanatical leader of the mob in 1780. Full H. L. as "Ariadne." *Mezzotint by W. Doughty, after Reynolds.* 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Very fine impression in perfect condition. £15.

GORDON (Miss Frances Isabella), daughter of Lord William Gordon and the Hon. Frances-Ingram Shepherd. She died unmarried in 1831. When a child; five cherubs' heads in different positions. *Stipple by P. Simon, after Reynolds.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Very fine impression. No margin. Framed in black and gold frame. £21.

BAD COIN IN CHURCH COLLECTIONS.

In looking over the old church records of this parish, I have noted the following references to non-current coin found in the church collections, which may be of some interest to the readers of *S. N. & Q.* The first mention of it is in February 5, 1738, when "bad money, which had for some time been in Robert Young's hand, was given up." It amounted to £42 17s. Scots, consisting of bad halfpence and doits, weighing 48 lb. It was sold for tenpence per pound, realising £24 current money. In the same year there was a loss of 16s. on £1 8s. of bad money.

In the years from 1740 down to 1767, both inclusive—omitting the years 1744-5, 1753-4, and 1766, in which there is no reference to bad money—the amounts of non-current coin in the collections, sold in the years respectively are: £15, £3, £59 4s., £2 2s., £24 10s., £13 10s., £18, £12, £30, £10 10s., £23 10s., £20, £6 4s., £13 4s., £23 11s., £15, £16, £20, £14, £15 14s., £18, £8 4s., all Scots money.

In the case of the larger sums, the money sold might not all have been accumulated in the respective years. In the exchange of the bad coin the loss—usually termed "rebate," "incast," and "discount"—was variable. In 1742, the rebate on doits was one-half. In the same year there was a rebate of 18d. of bad halfpennies at one-half.

In the earlier years, down to 1743 inclusive, the loss—with the two exceptions just noted—was one-third. In 1746, and on to 1750, it was one-sixth. In 1750 it was one-twelfth (exceptional). After that year, only the loss is stated, without the exchange value, excepting the year 1757, in which the exchange value was a loss of one-third. In the same year bad halfpennies sold at 6d. per pound, and, in 1763, they sold at 9d. per pound.

The base money was only occasionally sold by weight, being usually exchanged frequently with merchants in the town, sometimes with merchants in other towns. Down to 1765, the non-current coins, with one or two exceptions, were doits. After that year, they entirely disappear from notice in the collections.

When doits disappear, "bad copper" or "bad halfpence" take their place, till we come down to July, 1814, when bad silver coin is found in the collections. From 1767 to 1773 there is no mention of base coin. In the latter year there was a loss of 18s. 6d. In 1778, there was a loss of 16s.; in 1780, 19s. 6d.; in 1784, £1 15s. 4d.; in 1786, £1 12s. 4d.; in 1801, £1 8s. 5d.; all on bad halfpence.

In 1814, there was a loss of 6s. 6d. on bad silver coin, and £1 13s. 7½d. on bad copper coin. The year 1819 is the last year in which bad money is noticed. In that year there was a discount of £2 5s. 8½d. on bad halfpence and silver sold. Going back to April, 1759, there is the entry: "Descompts of selling 5s. 6d. sterling of bad sanded halfpennies, £2 7s., Scots." Can any of the readers of *S. N. & Q.* say what these were? They are mentioned in the Church Collections Records of Morebottle.

The fact of doits and other bad coin being so frequently found in the collections must be ascribed to the wretched state of the copper currency,* into which the length of this notice will not allow of me entering.

R. GIBSON.

Greenlaw, Berwickshire.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF ST. KILDA.

THE origin of the name of the lonely island of St. Kilda has often interested me, as also the history of its "name saint." It has, however, been conclusively proved that no such saint, bearing the name of "Kilda," ever lived in Scotland, if in the world at all. The name "Kilda" seems to be a corruption of the older name "Hirta," which was that by which the island was known. In an exceedingly interesting work on the island of St. Kilda, by Mr. Norman Heathcote, the derivation of the name of the island is very fully discussed, therefore I make no apology for quoting it *in extenso*. "The mainland of St. Kilda was formerly called Hirta. It has been suggested that the name Hirta was derived from a Gaelic word meaning "Earth," the idea being that the St. Kildans, finding themselves lords of all they surveyed, called their island by the most impressive title they could think of, or else that the first comers, arriving at St. Kilda after a long sea voyage, were so pleased at seeing land that they shouted 'Earth! earth!' in the same way as the soldiers under Xenophon cried *θαλαττα, θαλαττα* ('Thalatta, Thalatta') when they came in sight of the sea. The true derivation is from 'h-iar-tir,' meaning 'the West Country.' The origin of the word St. Kilda is more doubtful. Martin [Heathcote does not state who this Martin was] derives it from one 'Kilder,' who lived there, but he does not say who Kilder was, where he lived, or why the island should have been named

* Down to 1772, the accounts were kept in *Scots money* in the Greenock Church Records.

after him. Kenneth Macaulay, great uncle of the historian, after rejecting Martin's hypothesis, and one or two equally improbable solutions, comes to the conclusion that it is the English form of Cheile-Dé-Naomb (the Island of the Holy Culdee). This derivation has been supported by modern authorities, but it does not seem to me [*i.e.*, Heathcote] very satisfactory; and I think that a suggestion made by Dr. MacPhaill, whom we [*i.e.*, Heathcote and his wife] met last summer, is much more probable. The natives of the present day pronounce *r* like *l*, so Hirta becomes Hilta, or almost Kilta, as the *h* has a somewhat guttural sound. Granted that this peculiarity of pronunciation was in vogue two hundred years ago (a by no means improbable assumption, as Martin mentions that they had a curious lisp in their speech), it is obviously easy to transform Kilta into St. Kilda."

Sir Herbert Maxwell, in his "Scottish Land Names," gives a somewhat similar derivation, and is as follows:—"Kilda, St.—G. (eilean) ceili Dé (naomb) (kelly day nave), 'Island of the holy servants of God, the Culdees.'" Maxwell further adds that "St. Kilda must be a corruption of the Gaelic; there never was a saint of that name."

In conclusion, I will quote J. B. Johnstone ("Place Names of Scotland"), whose conclusions agree pretty well with the other authorities:—"Kilda, St. (island). Sic 1716, S. K. is unknown. Fordun, c. 1730, calls the isle Irte." Johnstone, it will be observed, does not attempt to give any derivation at all, only disproving the existence of any saint of the name of Kilda.

Craigiebuckler.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

WHAT THE SCOTS-IRISH HAVE DONE FOR AMERICA.

A NEW BOOK has appeared, entitled: *The Scotch-Irish*. By Charles A. Hanna. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. In 2 vols. With Maps. \$10, net. In reviewing this book, the New York *Outlook* says that the present volumes are designed to serve as an introduction to a series of Historical Collections to be published by Mr. Hanna. He shows that eleven of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence were demonstrably of Scots descent; twelve of fifty-four members of the Constitutional Convention; nine of the twenty-five Presidents.

In every walk of life he seems to have familiarised himself with the ancestry of the men who have borne a distinguished part, and what he writes on this subject will not only gratify all who have any Scots-Irish blood in their veins, but all who are tired of the assumption that the Anglo-Saxons should have the exclusive credit for the making of America. Take, for example, such a passage as this:

It is a noteworthy fact in American history that of the four members of Washington's cabinet, Knox, of Massachusetts, the only New Englander, was a Scotch-Irishman; Alexander Hamilton, of New York, was a Scotch-Frenchman; Thomas Jefferson was of Welsh descent; and the fourth, Edmund Randolph, claimed among his ancestors the Scotch Earls of Murray. New York also furnished the first Chief Justice of the United States, John Jay, who was a descendant of French Huguenots; while the second Chief Justice, John Rutledge, was Scotch-Irish, as were Watson and Iredell, two of the four original associate justices; a third, Blair, being of Scotch origin. John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, was, like Jefferson, of Scotch and Welsh descent.

Mr. Hanna's championing of the Scots-Irish naturally leads him into antagonism to the New England writers of American history, because of the exaggerated claims they have made for the work of their section. In his first chapter he exposes the partial character of the commonly received figures showing the contribution of each State to the Revolutionary armies, and he subsequently makes clear the exceptional strength of the Scots-Irish contingent in the Revolutionary armies. What Mr. Hanna says, also, about the Revolutionary struggle having its origin in part in the hatred to England, inspired by the English Church's persecutions of the Irish Presbyterians, is worthy of consideration, for the fierce participation of the Scots-Irish in the war for independence without doubt had its spring in feelings long cherished. Western or Scots-Irish Pennsylvania, it may be recalled, was a unit on the side of Washington, who bitterly spoke of eastern Pennsylvania as "the enemy's country." The greater part of Mr. Hanna's present volumes, however, does not relate to what he calls America's debt to Scotland, but is rather the history of Scotland and Ireland, leading up to the settlement of the Protestant Scotch and English in Ulster, and their subsequent exodus to America. Appendices reproducing ancient documents of historical and genealogical value constitute the greater part of the second volume. The whole work is rather a collection of historical materials than a history, but the materials collected possess great interest to all persons of Scots-Irish ancestry.

THE STIRLING ANTIQUARY.

FACT OR FABLE?

THERE is no doubt that there are papers in private charter rooms which are capable of confuting some very generally accepted stories in standard history books. But we doubt greatly if we are on the scent of any such paper at the present moment. The inventory of the heritable and moveable estate of the late Mr. Stuart of Laithers, Aberdeenshire, and Inchbreck, Kincardineshire, has been lodged with the Sheriff-Clerk of Aberdeenshire, and we learn that the bequests received by his son, Mr. John Stuart, "include a gold ring containing the hair of Prince Charles Edward and his brother Henry, Duke of York, presented by Prince Charles to one of Mr. Stuart's ancestors; also an Andrea Ferrara claymore, which belonged to the Prince; the original diary kept by Mr. Stuart's great grand-uncle, Captain Stuart, of the campaign ending at Culloden; and the two-handed sword used by David Stuart of Inchbreck with which he slew the Earl of Huntly at the battle of Corrichie on 20th October, 1502."

It is with this last statement that we are at present concerned. The authority for it, doubtless, is a statement made by Mr. Alexander Stuart, of Inchbreck, in the biographical notice of his father prefixed to Professor Stuart's Antiquarian Essays published in 1846, that David Stuart, the first of the Inchbreck family, "is said to have distinguished himself" at the battle of Corrichie, "by having killed with his two-handed sword, still preserved in the family, the noble chief of the opposite party. It will be observed that what Mr. Stuart mentions as a mere tradition appears in the above inventory as a statement of fact. This is an example of how fable gets mixed up with authentic history. It would be very interesting to know if the representatives of the hero have any documentary evidence in favour of this tradition, for the accepted histories are against it. The battle took place in 1562 (on 22nd October, by the way). Knox, who was contemporary, and who, as it will appear, wrote his history not more than seven years after, says:—"The Erle himself was taken alyve; his two . . . sons war tacken with him. The Erle immediatlie after his tacken departed this lyiff without any wound, or yitt appearance of any strock, whairof death might have ensued" (ii., 357). Calderwood, who when treating of this period somewhat later is largely a copyist of Knox, adopts the same version of the Earl's death, with additions:—"The father being old, and of short breath, becaus he was grosse and corpulent, expired in the hands of his takers. There was no wound, nor appearance

of anie deadlie stroke" (ii., 19). Torians do not leave the circumstance of death without adding that beca late in the evening the body wa thorte a pair of crealles, and s Abirdene, and was laid in the that the response whiche his wy gevin might be fulfilled, whay the most part say) that that sai he be in the Tolbuyth of Abird wound upon his body." (Kno Countess had thought the wit the Earl would be safe back, alive, but these ladies now affi knew he would be dead, and th predicted had come true. Wh at which Knox related the story istic observation with which he ject:—"Scho was angrye and s sone, but the Devill, the Mess have als great credit of hir this sevin yearis ago." In one of the History (MS. of the date "12 elsewhere on the margin, is inse

It is, of course, quite a deba whether the story of the saving credit corroborates the assertio died from natural causes. But agree that he was excessively c a state of health which not onl unfit for war, but made him pers scarcely worthy of a warrior's st

Stirling Sentinel, 241

THE TOWER HOUSE, LEICES molition of this old building, oct will shortly be proceeded with fo the High Street; the outer casin has been stripped off the shell, w somewhat roughly worked and scription on the tower records t part of a building occupied by F of Huntingdon, in the reign of Q and that it had been the lodging of Scots in 1586, of King James Charles I. in 1642. The house of Huntingdon was known as Lor stood in the Swines-market, lat Street, near the East Gates (pulled and that the Earl Henry, who die the site and buildings of the Aug of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, brother, Sir Edward Hastings, dants lived in the borough an eventually succeeded to the Earl ingdon.

ROBERT

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF ABERDEEN ESTABLISHED CHURCHES.

*The inscription on the token is shown in black type. Separate lines are indicated by vertical bars.
The sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.*

WEST.

- (1) Obv.—**Three castles** (Aberdeen), one over two, top one flanked with **stars**; **K** in centre and **ABD^N** underneath.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. This is the Old or West Parish Church of St. Nicholas. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**Aberdeen 1829** encircled; with **three castles**, one over two, in centre.
Rev.—**West Parish** and **two stars** encircled; with **three stars**, one over two, in centre. Square, 15. Illustration 14.

EAST.

Obv.—**East | Church | — | Aberdeen | 1831.**
Rev.—**In | remembrance | of me | 7** (seventh table). Round, 18.

NORTH.

Obv.—**North | Church | — | Aberdeen | 1831.**
Rev.—**"This do in | remembrance | of me"** | Luke xxii. 19 | **"But let | a man examine | himself"** | I. Cor. xi. 23. Round, 18.

GREYFRIARS.

- (1) Obv.—**Grey | friars | Parish | — | Aberdeen | 1828.**
Rev.—**"This do in | remembrance | of me"** | Luke xxii. 19 | **"But let | a man examine | himself"** | I. Cor. xi. 23. Round, 17.
- (2) Obv.—**Aberdeen 1854** encircled; with **three castles**, two over one, in centre.
Rev.—**Greyfriars Parish** encircled; with centre blank. Round, 16. Illustration 5.
- (3) Obv.—**Greyfriars Parish Aberdeen** around outside of blank oval in centre.
Rev.—**"This do in | remembrance of me."** | Luke xxii. 19. | **"But let a man | examine himself"** | I. Cor. xi. 23. Oblong cut corners, 8 × 13.

ST. CLEMENTS.

- (1) Obv.—**Aberdeen 1828** in circle; with **K** in centre.
Rev.—**Three castles**, one over two, top one flanked with **stars**. Round, 15. Illustration 8.
- (2) Obv.—**Aberdeen 1838** encircled; with **communion cup** in centre.
Rev.—**St. Clement's Parish** encircled; with **radiating star** in centre. Square with cut corners, 15. Illustration 17.
- (3) Obv.—**St. Clement's Parish Aberdeen** encircled; with **5** (incuse) in centre (for fifth table).
Rev.—**"This do in | remembrance | of me."** Round, 17.

BELMONT STREET CHAPEL OF EASE.

Obv.—**C. of Ease B.M.S.** encircled; with **1791** in centre.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. This is now South Parish Church. Illustration 2.

SOUTH.

Obv.—**Three castles**, two over one; with **S.P. ABD.** underneath.
Rev.—**South | Parish | erected | 1828.** Square, 14. Illustration 3.
There is another of this description, but size 12.

GAELIC CHAPEL.

Obv.—**ABD | Gaelic | Chaple | 1792.**
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. This token would have been used in St. Mary's Chapel, under the East Church, which was opened for the accommodation of the Gaelic-speaking community about this date.

SPRING GARDEN GAELIC PARISH CHURCH.

Obv.—**Spring Garden** in semi-circle around top; with **Gaelic | Parish | Church | Aberdeen | 1839** underneath.
Rev.—(In Gaelic) **"This do in remembrance of me,"** Luke xxii. 19: **"But let a man examine himself,"** I. Cor. xi. 23. Round, 17. Illustration 15.

TRINITY CHAPEL OF EASE.

Obv.—Trinity | Chapel E. | 1794.

Rev.—Blank. Square, 15. In 1843, both Pastor and people joined in the Free Seced “Trinity” United Free Church in Crown Street. This token is struck in plate of iron on back. Illustration 6.

TRINITY.

Obv.—Trinity | Parish | Church | Aberdeen | 1834 | built 1794.

Rev.—“This do in | remembrance | of me” | Luke xxii. 19. | “But let | a man e
self” | I. Cor. xi. 23. Round, 17. In 1834, by an Act of Assembly, Trinity Ease was declared a Quoad Sacra Parish. Illustration 7.

UNION CHAPEL OF EASE.

Obv.—Union | Chapel.

Rev.—Blank. Oval, 12 × 17. This is now “Union” United Free Church.

JOHN KNOX.

(1) Obv.—John | Knox’s | Parish | Aberdeen | 1836.

Rev.—“This do in | remembrance | of me” | Luke xxii. 19. | “But let | a man e
self” | I. Cor. xi. 23. Round, 17.

(2) Obv.—John Knox Parish in circle; with Aberdeen 1830 in centre.

Rev.—“This do | in | remembrance | of me.” | Luke xxii. 19. Round, 16.

OLD MACHAR.

(1) Obv.—OM | 2 with dot in each corner.

Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 9.

(2) Obv.—O | ABD | 1718. in upright beaded oval. (Old Aberdeen.)

Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 14. Illustration 10.

(3) Obv.—O | ABD | 1732. in upright beaded oval.

Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 14.

(4) Obv.—O | ABD | ——— in upright beaded oval.

Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 14. Illustration 11.

(5) Obv.—Old | 1820 | Abd; with short horizontal bar between lines.

Rev.—Two communion cups over plate and bread. Square, 12. Illustration 12. The
of Old Machar is situated in Old Aberdeen, and was the Cathedral Church
of Aberdeen.

GILCOMSTON.

Obv.—Gilcomston Church in curve round top; with erected | 1771 underneath.

Rev.—Do this in | remembrance | of me. Oblong with cut corners, 13 × 16.

UNION TERRACE CHAPEL OR BON-ACCORD CHAPEL OF EASE.

Obv.—Aberdeen 1829 encircled; with centre blank.

Rev.—Union Terrace Chapel encircled; with centre blank. Round, 14. Illustration
now “Bon-Accord” United Free Church.

HOLBURN.

Obv.—Holburn Church Aberdeen in oval; with Opened | 11th Sept^r. | 1836 in centre.

Rev.—I. Cor. xi. | 23-29 | “Lovest thou me.” | John xxi. 17. Oval, 14 × 17.

MARINERS.

Obv.—Mariners | 1841 | Church. with plain border.

Rev.—Blank. Square, 16. Illustration 13. This is now “Commerce Street” United Free Church.

WOODSIDE.

Obv.—C | Ease; with beaded border.

Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 4.

The following churches never used tokens:—Ferryhill, Ruthrieston, Mannofield,
Rosemount, St. Ninian’s, Rubislaw, St. George’s-in-the-West and Trinity Church in Marischal

WHAT IS A "SCHOONER?"

EVEN those of the most limited nautical knowledge know it as a vessel with two masts; but it is not everyone who has made its acquaintance as a *drinking-glass*. Yet it has in that capacity been in use in Scotland for some 30 years, although few of such as quench their thirst by its aid are aware that it is of *Dutch* ancestry. The drinking as well as the sailing vessel came to us from America. The latter is said to have got its name accidentally about two centuries ago. To "scoo" is to skip, or to skim, like a flat stone along the surface of the water. A certain Capt. Andrew Robinson, Gloucester, Massachusetts, built, early in the 18th century, a smart vessel, which, on being launched, took the water in such a way as to excite the admiration of observant mariners. "Oh! how she *scoons*," cried one. "Then a *scooner* let her be," said the delighted Robinson. From that day to this (so tradition says) vessels of the type, two-masted and somewhat shallow, have been known as *schooners*.

If we may judge from the evidence given in a "test case," tried on the 11th, in a Glasgow court, the "schooner" of beer has skipped into public favour, and seems to glide down the human throat in a way that suggests some connexion with the Icelandic root-ward *skunda*, "to hurry." If the decision given is upheld, the capacious vessel from which the beer-drinker has been accustomed to quaff his twopenny worth of beer is likely to disappear from the shelf of the publican; unless the licensed trade see their way to increasing the "schooner" by $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, and getting it standardised by the Board of Trade as one-third of a quart. A "glass of beer" is supposed to represent *half a pint*; but it seldom or never does. A "reputed" pint bottle of beer is a different thing from an *imperial* pint. Thus the publican has it in his power to exact extra profit from the moderate drinker who is content to take his refreshment in small quantities. The evidence showed that the "schooner" is popular, because it strikes the happy medium between the half-pint, which is too small, and the pint, which is too large.

The charge was that the respondent sold a quantity of excisable beer exceeding half a pint otherwise than by the gallon, quart, pint, or half-pint measure, sized according to the imperial standard, and used as a measure termed a "schooner," or tumbler, which was not sized according to the legal standard. The "schooner" was three fluid drachms less than a third of a quart, and two fluid ounces and seven fluid drachms more than half a pint. The Bailie decided that any measure must be of the imperial standard, which the "schooner" was not.

J. F. S. G.

 NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
BERWICKSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. III., 2nd S., page 153.)

364. BLYTH, WILLIAMSON: Noted Violinist. Born at Greenlaw in 1821. He early showed that he inherited his father's genius as a violin player. He was a member of the Edinburgh Highland Reel and Strathspey Society, and was known through the Scottish metropolis as a delightful player. Report has it that he made no fewer than 2000 violins in his day. Much unwritten music has been buried with the old man, but his "Forth Brig" strathspey and reel will preserve his name among those who cherish our national music.

365. FORDYCE, JOHN, COLONEL: Brave and pious officer, who fell in the Kaffir War of 1851. He was eldest son of Thomas J. Fordyce of Ayton. He was carefully and privately educated at home and at a private seminary in England, and at Edinburgh University. He entered the army as Ensign in the 34th Regiment in 1828, became Lieutenant in 1832, Captain in 1836, and Major in 1844. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel and commanding officer in the 74th Highlanders, and while in command of that regiment fell gallantly in the Kaffir War of 1851. A very full and interesting account of his noble and beautiful character is contained in Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen.

366. THOMPSON, WILLIAM MARTIN (Rev.). Born at Ayton on 1st September, 1809, fellow-student and friend of McCheyne and the Bonars, he studied for the Church, and became for a time assistant to Rev. G. Cunningham, Duns, but in 1838 was ordained to the Scotch Church, Woolwich. He joined the Free Church in 1843, but continued in Woolwich till his death. His life has been written by his son and published this year.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

EXCAVATIONS AT SHAFTESBURY ABBEY.—In July, 1861, a partial excavation of the site was made by Mr. Batten, agent of the Marquis of Winchester. When the foundations of the choir and apsidal chapels on either side, as well as those of the crypt, were brought to light, many objects of interest were found, including a gold hoop ring set with emeralds, a chalice, and a number of heraldic floor tiles and portions of sculptured monuments. At that time a small portion of the Abbey was disclosed, and it is now proposed to excavate the whole site, under the supervision of Mr. Doran Webb, F.S.A., and President of the Wilts Archæological Society.
ROBERT MURDOCH.

His death was occasioned by a
in a glass of wine. Upon dissection
it was found to be ulcerated, and of
ordinary size."

Was this entry a deliberate hoax? I
doubt that Ross (who, by the way,
was alive thirteen years later, in
office, being succeeded by Mr. Alcock
and Grad. of King's Coll., p. 74).
P

199. WALTER KYD OF DUNLUCE
Graveyard, in County Antrim, then
in good preservation recording the
marchant of Dunluce and Burgess
this stone, 10th day of March, 16
I N K. W K." Families of descent
Ireland. It would be of interest in
connection with that of Forfar, Fif
Can any reader obtain information
Burgess and his people?
S

Queries.

193. MUNRO OF FOULIS FAMILY.—In the
"Account of the ancient family of the Munro's of
Foulis," appended to Dr. Doddridge's "Life of Col.
Gardiner" (published in 1747), there is mention made
of a pedigree which, he says, "was intended to have
been published in an historical account of some of the
ancient families of Scotland; which work became
abortive through the death of the author." Who
was the author, and what was the work contemplated?
J. R. A.

194. AUTHOR WANTED.—A correspondent asks if
any reader can tell her the author or the context of
the following imperfect stanza:—

Speak to him for he heareth,
Spirit with spirit doth meet,
. . . closer than breathing,
Nearer than hands or feet.

195. CORSE DARDER.—A gentleman puts forward
the suggestion that Corse Darder in Birse is Corse
d'Arthur. This appears better than to derive from
the Pictish King, Dardanas. What do your readers
say?
A. M.

196. THE PHRASE, "PIGS AND WHISTLES."—We
have searched in vain for the root and rise of the
phrase, "Gone to pigs and whistles." Can any one
offer an explanation?
A. M.

197. HAMILTONS OF BROOMHILL AND SOMER-
VILLE OF CAMNITHAN.—Can any of your readers
give me any information as to Elizabeth Hamilton,
daughter of Hamilton of Broomhill, who married a
James Somerville, one of the Camnithan family?
She was married before 1615, and died 1665.
S. A. B.

198. PROFESSOR JOHN ROSS OF KING'S COL-
LEGE.—The obituary of the *Scots Magazine* for 1777
(vol. xxxix., p. 55) contains the following entry:—

"Jan. 21. John Ross, LL.D., Professor of
Languages in the King's College, Old Aberdeen.

Answers.

937. "ROBIN ADAIR" (1st S)
The modern popularity of the song
in England at least, dates from the
that year, Braham sang it for the
Lyceum Theatre on December 17.
quite a furore. So far as I have been
every printed copy of the music of
with or without words, in the Bri-
lection, is dated since that year. I
however, in a MS. score of mu-
Precious Volume of Scottish Gems.
Hadyn died in 1808, he was famil-
Braham made it popular in Englan-
"Robin Adair" were translated
German. These appear in a copy
variations, as sung by Mdlle. Sontag
accompaniment, published in Lor-
Goulding & D'Almaine. That I
Robin Adair of Hollybrooke, ancest-
who died in 1737, is tolerably clear.
is that of the ancient Irish melody,
is also fairly well established.

ROBE

27. RECTORIAL ADDRESSES AT
UNIVERSITY (2nd S., III., 185).—Alis-
his Rectorial address at Aberdeen was
his collected Essays is somewhat si-
Mr. Anderson's failure to discover
May not the explanation be that
enlarged, considerably altered, and
before being published among the
Some of the titles, under which sever-
seem appropriate enough for a R-
Lord Brougham's *Autobiography* is
untrustworthy, owing to its author's
but no such charge, I believe, has

against Alison. His address as Rector of Glasgow University was published in separate form in 1851. Is it included among the *Collected Essays*?

W. S.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (1st S., I., 139, 162; VI., 78; 2nd S., III., 185).—Downie may be slaughtered, but the story is not dead; there is something immortal in it, and, Phoenix-like, it rises again from its ashes. A much valued contributor of yours, the painstaking and accurate Mr. P. J. Anderson, asks "if anyone can recall in history or fiction the incident of a pretended execution causing actual death?" Meantime, and until an affirmative answer is given to this question, let me state some of the grounds in which I give credit to Sandy Bannerman for the invention of the final gruesome catastrophe of an actual death: for this is the peculiarly distinctive feature of the Downie tragedy. A story of Frederick the Great, in his treatment of an offending General, is related by Dr. James Anderson (who at one time was a farmer at Monkshill, Aberdeenshire) in his periodical, *The Bee* for 1793. There the whole procedure: the black cloth draped room, the block, the headsman with his axe, the canonicals, &c., are so much alike to Downie's trial that I cannot but think this was the model used in the later trial; only, the General was pardoned after being nearly frightened to death, and Downie was said to have been so.

The first germ of the story appears in Mudie's quarterly, *The Caledonian*, printed in Dundee, 1820-1821, and of which six numbers appeared. In vol. 1., p. 434, there is an article by him: "The Intellectual Gazetteer of Scotland. *De Moribus Scotorum*. By Laurence Langshank, umquhile I. P. at large, and latterly R. M. and portioner at Laurencekirk"; and in it he says: "I have no faith on tablets of stone, ever since upon visiting the kirkyard of Old Machar, I did find Nicolas Japp, mason, at sight of Bailie Cruickshank (with whom, I protest, I have no kindred), effacing the name of my gutcher [grandsire], Mr. David Langshank, umquhile Sacristan of King's College, and a worthy man, and carving the name of himself, the said Bailie Cruickshank, in the stead thereof." Here then, in 1821, we have the egg laid which, under the incubating care of two joint authors (like Besant and Rice), was to be hatched out in the Downie story. In this article there is certainly displayed a rather remarkable knowledge of Aberdeen and Aberdonians, so much, indeed, that I have begun to suspect that Mudie did know, and had been in Aberdeen some twenty years previously, when he was a private soldier in the Forfarshire and Kincardine Militia when stationed for a time in Aberdeen. But in *The Caledonian*, I., 192, there is a review of "*An Essay on the Stage*. By Alexander Sutor, Surgeon; Aberdeen," in which the minute detail, regarding persons and places in the city, is so very striking—the Fir-hill Well, Bishop Skinner's Chapel, Principal Brown's prelections, Mrs. Ryder of the Theatre, the Dancing Cairn, &c., &c.—things so familiar only to an old residenter like Bannerman, that there can be little doubt it was

a contribution of his. The old Epigram of Martial (41-104 A.D.) suits him—

"In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasant fellow;
Hast so much wit, and worth, and spleen about thee—
There is no living with thee, or without thee."

He had an immense store of bottled life, and when the cork was drawn—like Christopher North's Haggis in the "Noctes"—it flowed out and flooded the whole place, and the stories of him given in *Aberdeen Awa'* are only samples. But for his unfortunate connection with the Aberdeen Bank, which alienated friends, he would have stood out as one of the greatest citizens of Bon-Accord. If as some old men—with dim and hazy recollections of events which took place in their far-off youthful days—assert that versions of the Downie tragedy were current before 1825, it forms good inferential evidence that Sandy Bannerman, the famous *raconteur*, had told the story at some of the many convivial parties of the period. Then fathers of students would relate it at home, and it would be retold by the students to their college chums, and naturally it would be claimed for *their* college, whether King's or Marischal's. Thus arises the different versions, and their name is legion, for, as Pope says—

"All who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made enlargements too;
In every ear it spread, on every tongue it grew."

James Rettie omits a portion of the story, and only in *Aberdeen Awa'* is it faithfully reproduced *verb. et lit.* All the subsequent versions are false copies of the original story—eggs, adled by the heated imaginations of the retailers.

17/5/1902.

GEORGE WALKER.

P.S.—Since writing, there has appeared in London *Notes and Queries*, 14th June, p. 474, the story of a condemned convict handed over to surgeons, who, pretending to bleed him to death, pricked his arm with a pin, and, allowing warm water to trickle from his arm into a vessel, the victim expired from the supposed loss of blood. But as the narrator gives no date, nor the authority, we are left in doubt as to this forming the groundwork of the story of Downie's slaughter; and indeed the groundwork is of the smallest, and the edifice erected on it is of an entirely different character. Proofs of collaboration between Bannerman and Mudie in their story-telling abound in Mudie's books, which contain things that Bannerman and he alone could have known, and prove that they two were "airt and pairt in Downie's slaughter."

G. W.

From what Mr. P. J. Anderson says in last month's issue, I think it must be admitted that Mr. George Walker is wrong in saying that this old legend was invented by a well-known local humorist, and that it was never heard of before 1825. In this connection, an early recollection of mine may be worth mentioning. In my youthful days (say in the early forties of

last century), I was much in the company of my grandfather, a very shrewd and intelligent man, who, for the greater part of his long life, lived in the vicinity of Ashgrove. The large tract of land lying between the old toll at Kittybrewster and Ashgrove is now nursery ground, but, in 1840, it consisted of several fields which were yearly let by roup for grazing purposes. On one occasion I was present at one of those grass roups, having been attracted to the spot by seeing a crowd of people wandering about in the fields, and, in a hollow part of the ground to the east of Ashgrove, I observed a green mound, such as usually marks a grave in any of our rural churchyards. On my afterwards asking my grandfather about this peculiar elevation, he told me that it had been there ever since he knew the field; that an old tradition had it that it marked the place where one Downie was buried, and he proceeded to tell me the now well-known story of the unfortunate sacrist, which I then heard for the first time. Now, my grandfather was born in 1768. At the time I speak of he had passed his 70th year, and, from what he told me, I feel quite certain that the story of Downie was known to him—and that, too, as a *King's College* legend—a good many years before the close of the eighteenth century.

W. ROBBIE.

71. FORRISNESS (2nd S., III., 61, 94).—As pointed out by "W.S.," this name should be Torriness, for so it is given in *Miscellanea Scotica*, Vol. III., in the "Navigation of James V. round Scotland." It is clear from it that Torriness must be Kinnaird Head. Both names mean the same thing, the former coming from *torr*, Gaelic (with an English plural), and *ness*, English and Scotch for a headland; and the latter from Gaelic, *ceann*, a head, and *aird*, a height, applicable to the site of the castle, now a lighthouse. The "Navigation" is a collection of information prepared for James's voyage, not an account of it. It gives the distances between places along the coast, the courses of the tides, the havens, soundings, and dangers to be avoided, and the point of the compass where full moon is to be seen at high water. In Aberdeenshire, Aberdeen, with the unseen Girdill rock, is mentioned, but neither Peterhead nor Fraserburgh, for they were not in existence at the time of the voyage. Buchanness, as it should be, is the east point of Scotland with rocks to avoid, and not the cape on which the lighthouse stands. The transference of the name took place 200 years after the voyage. The "Navigation" states that from Aberdeen to Buchanness is 40 miles, thence to Torriness 20 miles, thence to Banff 20 miles—these being the distances for a safe course at sea, off the coast. On the coast of Buchan, six miles north from Slains, there are, it says, dangerous rocks called Buchan Briggs; likewise on the coast of Croudan (Crimond), middle way betwixt Buchan and Torriness, three-quarters of a mile from the shore lie very dangerous rocks called Rattry Briggs; on the coast of Philorth there are others called Philorth Briggs. By Briggs are meant rocks near the surface of the sea, with passages of deep water between, through which the tide rushes

with a strong current. In 1035, according to Hume Brown, Thorfin, son of Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, and a daughter of Malcolm II., crossed the Moray Firth with a great force from Caithness and Sutherland, and defeated the King of Scotland at Tornes, and pursued the fugitives to Fife. Nothing is known of Tornes, except that it was on the south side of the Moray Firth. The name Torriness suggests that it may have been Kinnaird Head.

JOHN MILNE.

121. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, 1ST EARL OF STIRLING (2nd S., III., 186)—I have no wish to intervene between Mr. Willcock and his challenger, Mr. Wilson, but crave leave to say a word or two on a side issue raised by Mr. Wilson in his interesting communication on Sir William Alexander. With much that Mr. Wilson says I feel myself in sympathy, but am compelled to join issue with him about Argyll's visit to the Continent. The date of the continental journey, when Alexander accompanied the 7th Earl of Argyll as his tutor and travelling companion, must have fallen, Mr. Wilson thinks, between 1599 and 1603, and not in 1589 or 1590, as I had surmised. The word "tutor" ought to have put Mr. Wilson on his guard against a supposition so preposterous. In 1599 Argyll was a young man, at least 23 years old, and not, presumably, requiring the offices of a tutor. But, be that as it may, Mr. Wilson is attempting to fit "the round man into the square hole," or *vice versa*, in sending Argyll and Alexander abroad in 1599, or any year after that date. Anderson ("Scottish Nation"), it is true, leaves the years 1599-1603 blank as regards recorded facts about either. But at the period referred to, neither of the two could well have been out of Scotland. Alexander was then writing poetry, and pushing his way into notice at the King's Court. He published in 1603, followed the king to London the following year, and very soon after was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber to Prince Henry. That office, one would suppose, could hardly be bestowed on a person inexperienced as a courtier. With regard to Argyll during the years 1599-1603, he was busily employed at home, fighting, quarrelling, intriguing, occasionally visiting the court, but assuredly never dreaming of foreign travel. In the *Calendar of State Papers, Scotland*, vol. ii., 1589-1603, frequent references are made to him. During 1599 and 1600 he seems to have spent most of his time quarrelling with Huntly, and affording the king opportunities "to reconcile them," of which his august majesty of pious memory appears to have taken full advantage. Moreover, there were plots and conspiracies among his dependants, which gave him considerable trouble. In 1601 such entries as these occur, "Argyll gone against Angus McOuell," "Argyll pursuing the clan Donnell." Among other statements in the *State Papers*, under 1602, are found the following highly suggestive ones, "The dissension between Argyll and Huntly; how could they do the king service, if he [the king] is forced to fight for his inheritance, when they are ready to cut each other's throats;" "Lennox and Argyll quarrel before the king, and challenge each

other." I appeal to Mr. Wilson whether a nobleman "ready to cut another nobleman's throat," or to challenge in the king's presence one of the chief men of the realm to a duel, was at all likely to submit either his mind or his body to the mild discipline of a tutor, even one as distinguished as the future Earl of Stirling.

W. S.

In reply to Mr. Wilson's desire expressed last month (p. 187) that I would disclose the grounds on which I reject the date usually assigned as that of the birth of the 8th Earl of Argyll, I beg to say that I shall do this in my life of the latter, which I hope to bring out in the late autumn of this year. The volume will be entitled "The Great Marquess: Life and Times of Archibald, 8th Earl and 1st and only Marquess of Argyll."

Lerwick.

J. WILLCOCK.

156. MINISTERS AS CHANGEKEEPERS OR PUBLICANS (2nd S., 124, 143, 187).—Mr. Wilson is quite right in thinking that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland never sanctioned any such practice as that its ministers should be publicans. Through the courtesy of Mr. Cook, editor of the *Stirling Sentinel*, I am permitted to quote the following passages from a letter that appeared in the *Sentinel*, April 8, 1902, from Dr. Hay Fleming, St. Andrews. In a previous issue of the paper, it had been stated, on the authority of Mr. Andrew Lang, that some ministers of the Church, after the Reformation, were forced through poverty to keep public-houses. The question then arose: Was this done with the cognisance or sanction of the General Assembly? It is on this point that Dr. Hay Fleming writes. After quoting the *First Book of Discipline*, 1560, against ministers being "burdeit in commoun all-housses or tavernis," he says: "When ministers were not to be allowed to board in taverns, it may be safely inferred that they would not be allowed to keep them. The difficulty of getting sufficient stipends seems, however, to have led to some transgression in this respect, for, in 1576, the question was raised in the General Assembly, 'Whether if a minister or reidar may tap aile, bear, or wine, and keep an open tavern.' The answer was—

"'Ane minister or reidar that taps aill, or beir, or wyne, and keips ane opin taverne, sould be exhortit be the Commissioners to keip decorum.'

"This does not seem to me," says Dr. Fleming, "to mean that a minister so doing was to tap ale, beer, or wine, or keep a tavern decorously; but that he was to keep the decorum pertaining to his office, that is, to withdraw from all such incongruous occupations." He then quotes Row's *Historie* as to the meaning of the Assembly's deliverance—

"No minister or reader ought to tap aill, beer, or wine, or keep an open tavern, *indecorum est.*"

"The Act of Assembly in 1596 is explicit enough—

"That ministers given to unlawfull and incompetent trades for filthie gaine, as holding of hostleries,

be admonished, and brought to the acknowledging of their faults, and if they continue therein to be deposit.'"

The editor of the *Sentinel* thus tersely sums up the discussion—"Miss Logan is correct in saying that poor ministers sometimes added change-keeping to the preaching of the gospel as a means of livelihood, but the statement that the General Assembly recommended them to conduct their public-houses with decorum, or sanctioned the practice at all, is clearly founded on a misreading of the declaration of the Assembly in 1576."

W. S.

173. (4) BUCHAN SOCIETIES OF FARMERS IN 1735 AND 1811 (2nd S., III., 156, 176, 188).—It may be said that the term "hazely," applied to soil, must be local, and confined to districts where diorite rock—called "heathen" in Buchan—occurs in large areas. In Aberdeenshire, there is one in Buchan between the villages of Maud and New Deer which would have been well-known to the Farmers' Society; another in the district between Haddo House and Arnage House; and a third in the Garioch, north of the Gady. Diorite contains much iron, which, by combining with oxygen and carbon dioxide in rain water, causes it to be readily decomposed to a great depth. The result is a soil of a nut brown colour, destitute of stones, except perhaps a few large boulders. The soil is naturally well drained, deep, easily worked, and physically as good as could be wished; yet from lack of potash in the diorite it is not so fertile as a farmer expects from its appearance. Hence arose the desire of the Buchan Societies for the means of improving this promising but disappointing soil. Now that the composition of soils, crops and manures is known, the poverty of "hazely" soil is corrected by the use of muriate of potash or kainite, which supply potash. Their effect upon crops, generally, and especially clover, is conspicuous.

JOHN MILNE.

(5) The title of the "former smaller pamphlet" by the 1735 Society.—In Vol. 8, No. 10, 1st Series of *S. N. & Q.*, Thomas Hutchison states that, in the "Bibliography of Local Publications," he finds that James Arbuthnot's "Modes of Farming adapted to Buchan" is not mentioned in Mr. Robertson's "Hand List," and that as the book was written in 1736, it is not likely a copy now exists. He found it mentioned in a "Memorial of the Buchan Arbuthnots." In the preparation of his Notes and Sketches Illustrative of Northern Rural Life in the 18th Century, the author of "Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk" referred to a book called "A true Method of Treating Light Hazely Ground; or an exact relation of the practice of farmers in Buchan: containing Rules for Infields, Outfields, Haughs and Laighs. By a small Society of Farmers in Buchan. Published in Edinburgh, 1735."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

175. LAUDERDALE FAMILY (2nd S., III., 156).—For a splendid description of the Maitlands, I refer "L. G. P." to M. F. Conally's "Biographical Dictionary of the Eminent Men of Fife," published by J. C. Orr, Cupar-Fife, in 1866.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

181. THOMAS C. LATTO'S POEMS WANTED (2nd S., III., 171).—Mr. William L. Taylor of Peterhead referred me to Alexander Gardiner, publisher, Paisley, and from whom I received "Memorials of Auld Langsyne," containing "The School Examination," "The Country Sacrament," and other poems published in 1892, but it does not contain "The Kiss ahint the Door." Possibly some of S. N. & Q. readers will assist me.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

182. THE RAISING OF THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS (2nd S., III., 171).—W. Drummond-Norie, in his book, "Loyal Lochaber," published in 1898, states that in 1794 the Marquis of Huntly applied to the Government for permission to raise a Highland regiment from among his father's tenantry in Aberdeenshire and Lochaber, in which latter district the Gordons had considerable possessions. Letters of service were granted on the 10th February, 1794, and Huntly immediately proceeded to enlist recruits, aided by his mother, the beautiful Duchess of Gordon, who, with a Highland bonnet on her head, and wearing a regimental doublet over her dress, rode through the country, offering a "gowden guinea and a kiss o' her bonnie mou'," to any bold fellow who would promise to join. Such a tempting offer could not be resisted by the impulsive Highlanders, and whether it was the kiss, or the guinea, or both, the result proved that the Duchess's original method of recruiting was a complete success, and men flocked in from all quarters. Huntly journeyed to Lochaber to use his personal influence among his tenants, and endeavour to persuade them to enlist in the new regiment. The Gordon Highlanders mustered at Aberdeen in June, 1794. W. Drummond-Norie does not furnish a copy of the circular said to have been issued by William Tod, the factor to the Duke of Gordon.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

187. OLD BALLAD (2nd S., III., 173, 191).—I thank Mr. Smith for his long and suggestive letter on this subject. I cannot, however, agree with him when he ascribes the authorship to the late Rev. R. Harvey Smith of Rhynie. Anderson, in his preface to the *Lays of Strathbogie*, states that a few of the songs and ballads therein contained "have already been favourably received." I have seen a pamphlet containing some twelve pieces of his poetry in the "Lays," which had been published by "R. Chapman, Dublin," prior to that book. The reason why a local book was published in Ireland was because Captain Anderson was stationed with his regiment, at that time, in Dublin. If Mr. Harvey Smith had been the author of the ballad, I do not think he would have

placed the "copy" in the hands of a Dublin printer. At the same time, I do not credit Anderson with the authorship, for, in the descriptive notes preceding the ballad, he states that "the adventures of Bold Peter formed the theme of a number of rude verses, fragments of which have been strung together and completed as far as possible!" I also believe that if Mr. Harvey Smith had been the author, Anderson would have acknowledged the fact. The ballad is incomplete, as will be seen from the break between verses 17 and 18. It is also strange that although Mr. Smith in his *Village Propaganda* tells us of a Latin MS. belonging to him, written by one of the knights of Lesmoir, and "treating of astronomy and the influence of the heavenly bodies," he does not tell us of the sword-handle in his possession. From the information Mr. Smith gave in his last letter, I find that the relics which belonged to Prince Charles Stuart, including a letter by the Prince, were sold in Aberdeen in 1898. "The person to whom the letter was addressed," says the *Aberdeen Free Press*, "was Peter, or Patrick, Smith or Smyth, the third son of Patrick Smith of Braco and Methven. A daughter of his, Margaret Frances Smith, married John Gordon of Beldorney and Wardhouse, and their son was Charles Gordon of Wardhouse." The letter is dated from Kinloch, 14th August, 1745, addressed on the back, "For Mr. Peter Smyth," and stamped with the royal seal in red wax. The following is the text:—"Being come into this country with a firm resolution to assert the King, my father's right, I think it proper to inform you of it, having always heard such an account of your loyalty and principles that I think I have just reason to depend on them. I intend to set up the King's Standard at Glenfinnan on Monday ye 19th instant. Since the time is so short I cannot expect yr presence there, but I hope you will not fail to join me as soon as possible. You need not doubt of my being always ready to acknowledge so important a service and giving you proofs of my sincere friendship." (Signed) "Charles P. R." It was bought by Mr. Robert Stewart of Kinlochmoidart, Inverness, at the price of £72. In a note to me on the subject, Mr. Stewart says:—"The body of the letter is in a quite different form of handwriting from that of the signature. I think it must have been written by Sheridan, the Prince's Secretary." In 1898 the letter was advertised as holograph! I should like to ask Mr. Smith if "Bold Peter" owned Auchline in Clatt, or was only a tenant of the farm?

"STAND SURE!"

189. THE NORHART (2nd S., III., 184).—I would venture to suggest that "Norhart" may be a misreading for Muckhart, or Muckart according to the old spelling. At the time of the Reformation, part of the lands of Muckart may have been included in the parish of Dollar. W. S.

190. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCAL LITERATURE (2nd S., III., 184).—No such firm as "Ravenscroft and Coy., Albany Press," is mentioned in Slater's *Aberdeenshire Directory* for 1852. Neither in Aber-

deen nor in Crathie does the name "Ravenscroft" at that date occur. If ever a printing press had been set up at Balmoral, one would have expected such a work as Smith's *History of Aberdeenshire* to take note of the fact. Probably the publisher's effervescent loyalty succumbed to want of encouragement after the issues described by Mr. Murdoch. W. S.

191. HAL O' THE WYND AND HIS DESCENDANTS (2nd S., III., 185).—The facts on which *The Fair Maid of Perth* is based seem to be these:—(1) A clan battle, with thirty men on each side, was fought on the North Inch of Perth in the reign of Robert III.; (2) on the appointed day, one of the clans was found to be short by one of its full complement; (3) a Perth townsman volunteered for a trifling sum to take the place of the absent Highlander, and by his exertions contributed largely to secure the victory for his side. These, I think, are the only reliable data in the case; all else is conjecture or inference. The name of the Perth hero is not certainly known. Commonly, he is supposed to have been a smith or armourer. Mr. Andrew Lang, one of the latest editors of the *Waverley Novels*, inclines to the belief that he was a Highlander of the clan whose side he espoused, resident at the time in Perth. The whole matter is involved in the utmost obscurity. In the notes appended to *The Fair Maid of Perth*, the Henry or Hendrie family, the Hals or Halls, the Wynds, the Gows, the Smiths are all alike mentioned as claiming the honour of being descended from the famous swordsman. As reliable an account, probably, as any is given in "The Muses Threnodie," a poem written more than 200 years after the battle. I quote from the version furnished in Peacock's *Perth: its Annals and its Archives*:—

"One Henry Wind, for tryal of his strength
The charge would take, a sadler of his craft,
I wot not well, whether the man was daft,
But for an half French crown he took in hand
Stoutly to fight so long as he might stand,
And if to be victorious should betide him,
They should some yearly pension provide him . . .
Then fell they to't as fierce as any thunder,
From shoulders arms, and heads from necks they
sunder,

All raging there in blood, they hew'd and hash'd,
Their skin-coats with the new cut were outslash'd;
And scorning death, so bravely did outfight it,
That the beholders greatlie were affrighted;
But chiefly this by all men was observed,
None fought so fiercely, nor so well deserved
As this their hired souldier, Henrie Winde,
For by his valour, victory inclinde
Unto that side; and ever since those dayes
This proverb current goes when any sayes,
How came you here? this answer doth he finde,
I'm for mine owne hand, as fought Henrie Winde."

Possibly the name of the hero may have been Henry or Wind (Wynd), but it is extremely unlikely that it was either Gow or Smith. He was "a sadler of his craft," according to the poem. W. S.

Mr. McIntosh Shaw, when writing regarding the family known as "Sliochd an Gobh Cruim" (the race of the crooked Smith), a sept of the Clan Chattan said to be descendants of the Gow or Smith who fought on the side of the Clan Chattan at the battle of the North Inch of Perth, says:—"The Gows or Smiths generally appear among the sept of which the Clan Chattan of more modern times was composed, and which acknowledged the chief of MacIntosh as their captain. Many families of the name of Smith have the motto, 'Marte et ingenio,' which is peculiarly appropriate if any of those bearing it are descendants of the renowned Smith of Perth." Mr. Adam, in his *What is my Tartan?* states that his reason for not including the name "Smith" among those of clan origin is obvious; for it is impossible to select from such a cosmopolite name, the descendants of the Gow or Smith of Perth. ROBERT MURDOCH.

192. W. J. LINTON'S ORIGIN (2nd S., III., 185).—Perhaps Linton's *Memories*, published in 1895, or Layard's *Mrs. Lynn Linton*, 1901, may furnish the desired information about Linton's grandfather. W. S.

Scots Books of the Month.

MacGregor, Alex. Life and Adventures of Flora Macdonald New edition. Illustrated. 2/6. Stirling.

Innes, A. T. Law of Creeds in Scotland: Treatise on Relations of Churches in Scotland, Established and not Established, to the Civil Law. New edition. 8vo. 10/- net. Blackwood & S.

County Directory of Scotland, 1902. 8vo. 15/- net. R. Grant.

Scottish Art and Letters, May-July, 1902. Coronation Portfolio containing 8 Plates. Ditto, Coronation Number. Royal 8vo. Each 2/6 net. Stock.

Campbell, L. Plato's Republic. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 192. 2/- Murray.

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

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

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ABERDEEN, AUGUST, 1902.

POLISH ALLIANCES WITH THE GORDONS.

Two notable alliances were made by the ennobled Gordons, who were twice represented on the throne of Poland (Stanislas Leszcynski and Stanislas Poniatowski). Through one of these alliances, the Gordons were the ancestors of Louis XVI. About 1653, Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the second Marquis of Huntly, married Count Andreas Morsztyn; and in the next generation Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of the third Marquis of Huntly, married the Count de Croll. I have already dealt, in these pages and elsewhere, with Count Morsztyn. I am now

able to place before readers a fuller account of the Morsztyn alliance, for I have given the Jew to make a summary of a pamphlet by Ernest Deiches, entitled: *Koni. [The End of Morsztyn] Studium z Czasow Jana Sobieskiego. Krakow Dwutygodnika. Ilustrowanego Sw. 8vo. 129 pp.* Those who can read Polish, which I cannot—may consult the list in the Aberdeen University Library, to which I sent it. My correspondent, in a copy of the book as "rubbish."

J. M. I.

MORSZTYN was a prominent figure in the history of the Polish Republic in the 17th century. He was a poet, and belonged to the literary "reformers" of that period. The innovation he introduced, namely in introducing the classical *Roi Soleil* after the absolute degeneration of the former Renaissance. He was a high official, and held a high office, corresponding to the dignity of our Chancellor of the Exchequer. His political ideas were also formed, and he belonged to the "reformers" who tried to put an end to the anarchy of the state and by creating a strong central government. Morsztyn was also a great diplomatic figure, and his dramatic episode that put an end to the anarchy of this highly gifted man deserved to be recorded by an author whose literary talents and historical commenting are superiorly possessed by Mr. Deiches.

In Poland of that time the idea of a republic appears among the "magnates" (the aristocracy). Better educated, religious, and imbued with the tradition of persecuting the infidels, possessing all the high offices of the state, many representatives of the aristocracy conceived the idea of reforming the machinery. The movement was led by the Queen, the wife of Jan Casimir, that formed and organised the social party—"the party of reform."

The aristocracy, however, did not form a united body. The Republic not a "unified" (*i.e.*, national) body—at that time and nation were not identical terms, and the Republic was deprived of a strong central power,

rather a very loose federation in which the social factors had different provincial importance. It was a feudalism without feudal hierarchy, and along with a spurious aristocratic body existed a small legion of "families," having their own interests and their own policy. The *szlachta*, the *plebs nobilis*, could scarcely know what part of the aristocracy was "reform party" or not, carrying on a national policy or a personal one. And in this *plebs nobilis*, the local (provincial) predilection for their "magnates" was as strong as the provincialism among the magnates themselves. Hence the incapacity of the aristocratic reformers to create among the *szlachta* a strong body of adherents.

It came even to a quite opposite result. It was enough to raise the suspicion of a conspiracy against the *aurea libertas* of the *szlachta* to decide a defeat of the French party. Thus Morsztyn and his colleagues were defeated at two successive elections of kings after the abdication of Jan Casimir. But the second successor of the last-named king was a military genius, and a man who understood the necessity of reform. He was Jan Sobieski. It seemed that the new king would have the support of the reformers, and that he himself would try to make one with them. Affairs, however, turned out otherwise.

The foreign policy of Poland was a most difficult one. There was no doubt that France was the only power that supported reform in Poland. It was in the interest of France to form an alliance with Poland, to have a friend in the East of Europe. This friend had to be a strong friend, always ready to strike and to act. In the 17th century, a strong state was a state with a strong central power, and the France of Mazarin and Richelieu could not have other ideas. To keep back Russia, to be a help against Austria, and to dominate the multifarious German *Landherrschaften*, Poland had to be strong. But Louis XIV. had already an ally in the East. The most Christian monarch was friendly to Turkey, the old enemy of Poland, the infidel against whom the blood of the Polish Republic formed a red sea which he could not cross in his incursions towards Europe.

It is true that Christian Europe of the 17th century had no more of its former proselytising character. The wandering missionary as a precursor of commercialism was not yet born, and the knight errant of the persecutors was already dead. The Polish aristocrats, who were for reform, understood all that, and thought that an alliance between France, Turkey and Poland would give a guarantee of peace against Tartarian incursions, and at the same time help the Re-

public to regain all that she had lost to Russia and to the new parveno—the Prussian, or rather, Brandenburgian elector. But the *szlachta*, under the influence of the clergy of the "begging orders," was living in the sphere of old ideas; for her the fight with the infidel was a duty, an alliance with him a mortal sin.

When Sobieski became king, Austria was shaken with the Hungarian insurrection. The leader of the Magyars, Tököly, was in alliance with Turkey. The Polish government did not protest against recruiting going on for the Hungarians. Sobieski had the same ideas as to reform which the "French party" was professing, and began by planning a French alliance.

A king's wife, Marie Louise, Marie the Mantuan, was the inspirer of the French party. Marie Casimira, another king's wife—the wife of Sobieski—had, though a Frenchwoman, to disorganise the French party. She hated Louis XIV., who refused to make her father a duke, and she did all to prevent Sobieski from entering into an alliance with France, especially when the Austrian Court—Leopold the Emperor—proposed to give to her son, Jacob, his daughter as wife.

There is no doubt that Sobieski was influenced by his wife in the decision he took as to Poland's foreign politics. But Sobieski had his own reasons. Firstly, he was the great military leader who, before his election to the kingdom, carried through the glorious war of Chotim against the Turks. He shared with the *szlachta* the idea of fighting the infidel. Secondly, he hoped to surround the kingship with an aureole of victory, and thus to promote reform without the help of the small knot of aristocrats he distrusted. And Sobieski carried through a part of his plans: he induced the *szlachta* to sanction the alliance with Austria, to carry on the Holy War. But, cheated in the end by Austria, he lost the throne for his son, who never married the Austrian imperial princess. He was left alone to go on in wars with Turkey, and instead of strengthening the monarchy, he weakened the central power. It is true he freed Vienna, and was, in 1683, the hero of Christian Europe, but he lost a part of his provinces to the Brandenburgian elector; he lost Kiëff and Smolensk to Russia. He gave up all that to get help in the war with Turkey, but after 1683, he was left to himself, and lost even all the benefits of 1683.

Mr. Deiches omits to say all this. The end of Morsztyn is for him the "thesis"; but, giving no new facts, he does not succeed in representing this episode in an attractive manner. The facts of the "end" are, shortly, the following:—

Sobieski intercepted the correspondence of the French ambassador, the Marquess de Vitry and of Morsztyn to France. In De Vitry's letters there was a mention that one of the commanders, Hetman Jablonovski, promised to be a French partisan, provided that France would help him to get the Polish throne. . . . When? Sobieski was ill, and everybody was falsely foretelling that he will soon finish his career on account of an approaching apoplexy. De Vitry writes distinctly—"en cas de changements." The king, who submitted the intercepted letters to the diet, suppressed those words, and thus it could be suspected that De Vitry was scheming treasonable enterprises. With De Vitry was Morsztyn, Polish official but also French subject, as he had taken naturalisation letters in France.

Sobieski then was diplomatic enough to exonerate all the magnates who formed the French party, thus collecting all the wrath of the szlachta against Morsztyn. The end was a kind of compromise: Morsztyn resigned his offices, and had to wait for another diet to be tried. He gave his "word of honour" to remain in the country, but just when the glorious relief of Vienna took place, he escaped to France.

Morsztyn, we said, was also a French subject, was even "secretariatus" of Louis XIV.; but he was owner of great estates in France, and it was not against the public morals of that time to get naturalisation letters in other countries. Morsztyn was accused of having made a job out of his office. The office was unpaid, and the making of "jobs" was according to the ideas of that time. He was accused of having received subsidies from foreign powers—a practice to which statesmen were sticking till the end of the 18th century in nearly all European countries. Morsztyn was also accused of intrigues with foreign powers. But at that time there was no national spirit dominating party or clique. And his intrigues had no personal interest; they were an expression of a policy. Morsztyn continued to advise France whenever Polish politics became of interest.

He died in France on 8th of January, 1693, having lived 80 years. He was a miser, and served as a type of a miser in La Bruyere's famous characters.

Mr. Deiches gives neither facts nor documents in respect of Morsztyn's origin. He mentions only the fact that Prince Lubomirski, the leader of the revolt against Jan Casimir, was said to be in possession of documents proving the low origin of Morsztyn.

Morsztyn's estates in France were: Chateau-Villain; D'Arques in Baniquy; Monterouge (a property of the Prince de Vitry, bought in 1680

for a million of livres). All the Morsztyn estates in France were sold in 1703 to the Comte de Toulouse (Louis Alexander de Bourbon). Morsztyn's name and titles in France were: "Monsieur de Martis, Comte de Chateau-Villain, Baron de Montrouge, secrétaire du roi très chrétien et de la couronne de France."

Count Morsztyn had by his wife, Lady Catherine Gordon, who was alive in 1687, a son and three daughters:—

1. *Michael Adalbert*. He was a colonel of infantry in the army of Louis XIV. He changed his name, and was called the Count of Chateau Villain. He was killed during the siege of Namur on 4th August, 1695, together with Maulevzier and Vieuxbourg. The Comte Chateau Villain is mentioned honourably by the famous Saint-Simon (the historian). He married, in 1673, Marie Therese d'Albert, the daughter of the Duke of Luynes and Chevreuse. He left only two daughters—

Catherine and Caroline.

2. The *eldest daughter* of Morsztyn became a nun, and died in Paris.

3. *Ludwika Marya Morsztyn* married (1681) Kasimir Bielinski, the sharosta of Marienburg, and son of Franc Bielinski, the wojewoda of Malborg, thus connecting Morsztyn with one of the most influential Polish families in the Prussian provinces. They had two sons and four daughters. [See *Scottish Notes and Queries*, July, 1898.]

4. *Konstancya (Constance)* married Stanislas Poniatowski, the Castellan of Cracow, and had ten children, one of them being

Stanislas Augustus Poniatowski (1732-98), the last King of Poland. [See *S. N. & Q.*, July, 1898, and the *Aberdeen Free Press*, May 3rd, 1898.]

(To be continued.)

MAUCLINE AND BURNS.—Amongst the many places in and around Mauchline associated with Burns, the Ayrshire poet, the old house in Castle Street stands out prominently to the front. The members of the Glasgow Rosebery Burns Club conceived the idea of marking this house by the erection of a marble slab; and on Saturday, the 28th June, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Ex-Provost Marshall, unveiled it, shewing the inscription:—"Here Burns and Jean Armour began housekeeping in 1788. Erected by Rosebery Burns Club, Glasgow, 1902." Miss Miller, postmistress, Mauchline, proprietrix of the building, permitted the tablet.

J. F. S. G.

ARGYLESIRE IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

It is told of a planter, familiar only with the rich soil and teeming vegetation of the sunny south, that during a visit to the comparatively bleak and barren shores of New England, he inquired wonderingly, and in a somewhat contemptuous fashion, of one of the natives of that locality, "Pray, Sir, what kind of crops do you raise here?" To this rather supercilious question the Yankee addressed rejoined at once with the shrewd readiness so characteristic of his countrymen — "We raise *men* here, Sir!" Whatever point may be in this story is fully more applicable, I believe, to Scotland. And probably there is no portion even of Scotland's bleak and rugged soil, which, *mutatis mutandis*, could be made with greater appropriateness the scene of a similar story than that district whose share in affecting the history and development of the Scottish people forms the theme of the present paper. For my own part, when I first made the acquaintance of the wild and mountainous scenery of the shire of Argyle—as I threaded its dark glens, and paced the rocky shores of its stormy lochs, I remember well how there rose up before my mind as peculiarly descriptive at once of the aspect presented to me by the forms of nature around me, and also of the historic associations connected with them, those vigorous lines from Goldsmith's *Traveller*:

"Scant other store these barren hills afford,
Save man and steel, the soldier and his sword!"

But untoward as nature has undoubtedly been to the people of Argyleshire, I hope in this paper to be able to prove that the physical, the intellectual, and the moral energy of the race thus harshly handled, have been in no way deteriorated thereby. Nay, I even anticipate, before I bring my task to a close, that I will succeed in convincing my readers, that if not as fertile as some other Scottish counties in producing great men, Argyleshire has, at least, won a very creditable position, even in that respect, while in respect to the share which it has had in affecting the great and glorious course of Scottish history and development, I hope to show that its position is in some respects unique and unapproachable.

To start with the very beginning of Scottish history—or, rather, if I may be permitted a suggestive solecism—to start our inquiry even before the beginning of Scottish history, it is, I think, worth remarking that Argyleshire has furnished to Scottish Archaeology one of its most fruitful fields. Indeed, I believe that no

Scottish county, not even Perth or Aberdeen, contains either a larger number or more important examples of those monuments of a by-past age, which, though long unduly neglected, have during the past and present centuries been made the subject of much earnest and patient scrutiny. Nor has this scrutiny been fruitless, for, as the result of it, a flood of light has been cast on the manner of life of our prehistoric forefathers, and even on the conflicts and vicissitudes of the races now forgotten, from whose subsequent fusion have been generated the various Scottish race-types with which we are now familiar.

Much controversy has arisen as to who were the aboriginal inhabitants of Scotland, and as to the stage of civilization which these first of Scots had reached, before they were disturbed by the arrival among them of a race of foreign and more civilized competitors for the possession of the soil which these primitive settlers only partially and inadequately occupied. Now, on this question some of the Argyleshire antiquities cast considerable light. The first authentic information that has come down to us in a written form in regard to the early inhabitants of Scotland represents them as being predominantly, if not exclusively, of a Celtic type. Nevertheless, if there is one thing which modern investigation is agreed upon, it is this, that the Celts were not the true aborigines of the country. Who the tribes were, indeed, whom the Celts conquered, superseded and absorbed, is still matter of controversy—Dr. Skene, *e.g.*, arguing that they were Iberians of the Neolithic age, while other equally competent archaeologists represent them as a Finnish people of the bronze age. But whatever view archaeologists may adopt in regard to this question, all are agreed that the first inhabitants of Scotland were a much ruder and less civilized people than their Celtic conquerors. In regard to the conquering Celts themselves, the most recent writer on this subject, Mr. Owen M. Edwards, in his *History of the Welsh Nation*, affirms that there were two separate strains who arrived in these islands at different periods, and whom he distinguishes as Goidels and Brythons. Of these the former were the first to arrive in Britain, and they conquered these islands far and wide, a race of mighty hunters and warriors armed with bronze and iron, and so able easily to subdue the aboriginal tribes, who were only supplied with primitive weapons of flint and stone. In process of time, however, a later Celtic invasion took place, and these in their turn conquered the Goidelic conquerors, and drove them westward into Wales and the Scottish Highlands. But

though the two Celtic colonies who successively overran the British Isles were thus mutually hostile, and seem to have spoken different dialects, they are believed to have been of similar racial type, a type markedly contrasted with that which was distinctive of the aboriginal Iberian tribes who first settled in Britain. Thus, while the Celts, whether Brythons or Goidels, were fair, tall and round-headed, the Iberians, on the other hand, were small, dark-skinned and curly haired, and furnished with long-headed skulls.

In regard to the stage of civilization reached by these early inhabitants of Britain, something may be inferred from the kind of dwellings which, according to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, they usually occupied. "We have undoubted proof," says that eminent archaeologist, "that the earlier habitations of our aboriginal forefathers were pits or slight excavations in the ground, covered and protected from the inclemency of the weather by boughs of trees and sods of turf." Now, it is a significant commentary on this important statement by Sir Richard Hoare, that Argyleshire contains clear and abundant evidence that at one time that portion of Scotland was occupied by a savage race, whose homes were of the sort we have just described. For of these primitive pit-dwellings, we are told, that numerous traces are still discernible on the banks of Loch Fyne. That the race occupying these weems or underground habitations were the primitive inhabitants of the country is now the general opinion of antiquaries; while, basing their views on the remains found in the cairns and tombs of the period, antiquaries are also agreed that, at least, in the earlier and remoter ages of their history, these aboriginal natives of Britain were wholly ignorant of the use of metals. But rude as was the civilization of those early tribes, they were brave, hardy and patriotic, and there are clear tokens—not only in the numerous cairns commemorative of long-forgotten battles with which the whole surface of Scotland is thickly dotted, but also, perhaps (as the late J. F. Campbell of Isla has suggested), in the stories of war and bloodshed and adventure enshrined in the Ossianic and other traditional fragments of Celtic poetry—I say there are clear tokens to be found in these and other directions, that it was not until after many a struggle that the native Iberian tribes finally succumbed to, and were at length absorbed by, their more powerful foreign conquerors. The date of this first Celtic invasion it is, of course, now utterly impossible to determine. But evidence exists in connection with another and superior class of early Scottish

dwellings that have recently been found in Argyleshire, and that are believed to be of Celtic origin, which seems to establish the fact that that invasion must have taken place at a very remote period indeed. Thus we are told that, on the banks of the river Etive in that county, there have been uncovered rough oval pavings of stone, bearing marks of fire, and frequently covered with charred ashes. These stone pavings are usually about six feet in diameter, and are sometimes surrounded with the remains of pointed hazel-stakes or posts. The ancient structures thus unexpectedly brought to light were evidently of the same order of architecture as the dwellings of the Britons which are described by Julius Caesar, or those of the Gauls, as described by Diodorus Siculus and Strabo, and which were built of wood, and were of a circular form, with lofty tapering roofs of straw. But the remarkable fact connected with the ancient Caledonian edifices to which we are referring, is that they have been discovered beneath an accumulation of from 8 to 10 feet of moss, under which lies a stratum of vegetable mould about a foot deep, resting upon an alluvial bed of gravel or sand. This last, moreover, it is important to observe, constitutes the original soil on which the large sepulchral cairns of the same district have been reared, and as these cairns are generally associated with the memory of some great battle, this fact would seem to point us backward to a time when the aboriginal tribes had not been fully subdued, but were still able, on not altogether unequal terms, to meet and contend with the foreign invaders for the possession of their native glens and valleys. But, in any case, if we may use such vast accumulations as a means of estimating the length of time that has elapsed since these ancient homes were reared, it seems clear that we must assign them to an age greatly more remote than that of the Sicilian historian or the Roman Caesar.

But however remote antecedently to the Christian era we may place this first Celtic invasion of Scotland, it is, I think, an obvious reflection to make, that the people who occupied such homes as we have now described were by no means such ignominious and degraded savages as our Celtic forefathers are sometimes represented. The late Mr. Grant Allen, indeed, in his *Anglo-Saxon Britain*, distinctly affirms to the contrary effect, that the Celts, even before they wandered from their Aryan home, were a people long past the state of aboriginal savagery and possessed of a considerable degree of primitive culture, and that, though mainly pastoral in habit, they were acquainted with tillage, and

grew for themselves at least one kind of grain ; while Professor Rhys further tells us that the art of making cloth of some sort was known even to the earliest Celts who ever landed here.

I have said that Scotland at the time of the Roman invasion was characteristically a Celtic country. In saying this I do not forget that there were then marked distinctions alike in dialect and other matters among the Scottish Celts. But although there were probably three branches of the Celtic race—the Cymri, the Picts and the Scots—existing at that time side by side in Scotland, yet it is now the belief of all the best authorities that each of those branches had a common origin, and belonged originally to one race. The Scots, or the Gaelic-speaking Celts, occupied the west of Scotland from the Clyde to Loch Linnhe. The Picts, or Cruithne, also a Celtic race, though speaking a different dialect from the Scots, occupied the whole of Scotland east and north-east of Argyleshire, as well as that portion of the south-west known as Galloway ; while the remainder of Scotland, south of the Forth, was occupied by the Cymri, or Britons, a Celtic tribe now represented by the Welsh. It is, however, with the first of these tribes alone, and with its exploits as affecting the history of Scotland, that we have to do in this essay. And certainly the story of these exploits, and specially of the *Scottish Conquest of Caledonia* (as it has been called), is one of deep interest, and shows how great were the services to what we now understand as Scottish nationality which were rendered by that small but energetic tribe and its sagacious leaders, whose central seat was the Argyleshire seaboard.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

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GREAT FIND OF OLD SILVER COINS.—The premises of the London and County Banking Company at Colchester are being demolished preliminary to rebuilding. On Monday, while the workmen were excavating only six feet below the surface, they found a leaden casket, containing nearly 20,000 early English silver coins, all in good condition, although many of them are of the reigns of Stephen, John, and Henry II. and III. The casket and contents have been deposited at the temporary quarters of the Bank. They are understood to be in law the property of the Crown.

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, 186 ; III., 154, 170.)

123. Rev. JOHN PYE SMITH, a native of Sheffield, 1774, and tutor in the Theological Academy at Rotherham, 1800-43, also principal there, 1843-50, was for 43 years pastor of the Gravel Pits Chapel, elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and died on February 5, 1851. His studies were devoted to science and theology, for which, in 1807, he received from Yale College the degree of D.D. (*Gen. Cat.*, Yale, p. 169), and from Marischal College, in 1835, the degree of LL.D. (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 105). He is much commended for his endeavours to bring the exegesis of Genesis into accord with geological facts. He wrote *Scripture Testimony to the Messiah*, 1818-21 ; *Sacrifice and Priesthood of Christ*, 1828 ; *Principles of Interpretations*, 1829 ; *Mosaic Account of the Creation and Deluge*, 1837 ; *Scripture and Geology*, 1839 (reproduced in Bohn's Scientific Library, 1852, as "Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science"). His minor works were numerous, including sermons, discourses and letters. His memoirs, by J. Medway, were published in London in 1853 (Jackson, *Concise Dict.*, 864 ; Johnson, *Univ. Cycl.*, vii., 580 ; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, liii., 86 ; Watt, *Bibl. Brit.*, ii., 864 ; Allibone, *Dict. Auth.*, ii., 2147).

124. Rev. JOHN CROMBIE, D.D., a native of Aberdeen and educated at Fyvie Parish School, graduated at Marischal College in 1842. He soon after went to Canada, and was appointed to the Presbyterian charge at Smith's Falls, Ontario. In 1899, he received the degree of D.D. from the Presbyterian College, Montreal, in recognition of his high character, scholarly attainments, and long service in the Canadian Church (*Cal. Presb. Coll., Mont.*, 47).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,

June 19, 1902.

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DEATH NOTICE.—The sequel appeared at Krugersdorp, *Natal Mercury*:—"On the 28th inst., Amy Jane Mary Smit, eldest daughter of John and William Smit, aged 1 day 2½ hours. The bereaved and heart-broken parents beg to tender their hearty thanks to Dr. Jones for his unremitting attention during the illness of the deceased, and for the moderate brevity of his bill ; also to Mr. Robinson for recommending mustard plasters."

J. F. S. G.

THE PIOUS MEMORY OF DRAKE.—The annual "fyshinge feaste," one of Plymouth's ancient municipal institutions, was held in June this year, amid a good deal of quaint ceremony, at the Burrator reservoir, in the Dartmoor hills. The Mayor and Corporation and guests having arrived at the spot, observed the time honoured custom of toasting the memory of Sir Francis Drake, who three centuries ago first brought water into Plymouth. The Mayor first drank to the pious memory of Sir Francis in a goblet of pure water from the reservoir, and then passed the vessel round. Afterwards another goblet, filled with wine, was presented to the Mayor, who drank the toast—"May the descendants of him who brought us water never want wine," a sentiment cordially endorsed by the company present.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

GEORGE GORDON, THE GREтна GREEN "PARSON."—According to Mr. William Andrews' *Bygone Church Life in Scotland*, the "first broker in Gretna Green marriages was one Scott, who lived at a point called the Rigg, a few miles from the village. It is said that he commenced his infamous profession about the year 1750, but beyond the fact that he was a crafty fellow, who could turn the emergencies of the time to his own advantage, little is known of him. The next who undertook the remunerative duties of high priest was George Gordon, an old soldier, who invariably wore as canonicals a full military uniform of a bygone type—a tremendous cocked hat, scarlet coat, and jack-boots, with a ponderous sword dangling from his belt. His church, which had the appearance of a barn, stood a little to the left of the public road; his altar was an ale cask, upon which was placed an open bible."

CULROSS MARKET CROSS.—The restoration was committed to J. W. Small, the well-known authority on Scottish Market Crosses. He received an appointment in South Africa, but placed the drawings for restoration in the hands of A. Neilson, sculptor, and W. Gaulds, architect, both of Dundee. The work has been finished; and, amid exultation, the Cross was, on Saturday, the 28th June last, unveiled by Lady Sievwright. In the course of a speech, Sir James Sievwright of Tulliallan Castle said

that his purpose was to signalise the coronation of King Edward VII. by the restoration of the Market Cross of the ancient burgh of Culross. [The word is pronounced *Coorus*.] There is a tradition that the former Cross in the days of James VI. had been destroyed in a feud between Tulliallan and Culross men. He, Sir James, therefore thought it to be appropriate that a Tulliallan man should be at the expense of restoration. The steps and old base of the Cross of 1588 remained, but a new shaft has been introduced. The burgh arms are carved on the front, and the date, 1588, of the erection of Culross into a burgh is in the tympanum of the pediment. On the next side are Sir James Sievwright's arms and his initials; and on the back panel is the cypher of James VI., taken from Mars Wark, Stirling. Being St. Serf's Day, July 1st is on a panel, the date of restoration.
J. F. S. G.

SAINT KILDA *alias* HIRTA.—Mr. Couper (in *S. N. & Q.*, IV., 2nd S., p. 5) quotes an extract from Mr. N. Heathcote's book on St. Kilda, and refers to Mr. Martin, and asks who he was. Martin Martin, M.D., was a factor in Skye, and died in London, 1719. He wrote "A Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, London, 1703." This is "said to be the book which, having been put into the hands of Dr. Johnson when very young by his father, is supposed to have infused into him the first desire of visiting the Hebrides, of which he has given so interesting and humorous an account" (Lowndes). Mr. Martin also wrote "A Voyage to St. Kilda, the remotest of all the Hebrides or Western Isles of Scotland, London, 1698," 1 vol., 8vo. Mr. Alexander Buchan was sent to St. Kilda by "The Society in Scotland for Propogating Christian Knowledge," and the instructions given to him on his leaving Edinburgh is dated 13th April, 1710. I am afraid they would occupy too much of your space, or I would copy them for you—they were exceedingly primitive and quaint. Mr. Buchan laboured as a missionary and teacher in St. Kilda for some years, and wrote an intensely interesting account of the island and the people, their manners and customs. I quote from his work what he says of the name—"Saint Kilda *alias* Hirta. The first of these names is taken from one *Kilder*, who lived here, and from him the large well, *Tembir Kilder*, has also its name. *Hirta* is taken from the Irish *ler*, which in that language signifies *West*. This Isle lies directly opposite to the Isles of N. Uist and Harris, and is reckoned 18 leagues from the former and 20 from Harris."

Peterhead.

W. L. T.

COMMUNION TOKENS

OF ESTABLISHED CHURCHES IN THE PRESBYTERY OF ABERDEEN.

The inscription on the token is shown in black type. Separate lines are indicated by vertical bars.

The sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.

WOODSIDE (Aberdeen)—Continued.

- (2) Obv.—Woodside | Chapel of Ease | Old Machar | 1830.
Rev.—“This do in | remembrance | of me.” | “But let | a man examine | himself.” | I. Cor.,
xi. 28. Round, 17.
- (3) Obv.—Woodside Church. around edge, with centre blank.
Rev.—“This do | in | remembrance | of me.” Round, 17.
(Number one appears in previous list for July.)

BANCHORY-DEVENICK.

- (1) Obv.—●K● | ●N●B● | 1739; with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 17. Illustration 1. The initials represent Kirk of Nether Banchory.
- (2) Obv.—◆K◆ | ●N-B● | 1764 in square frame.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 16.
- (3) Obv.—K | N B | 1835 in square frame.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12.

BELHELVE.

- (1) Obv.—Bel | 1723 with raised border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 9.
- (2) Obv.—Bel | — | 1828 in double frame.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 13 × 14. Illustration 10.
- (3) Obv.—Belhelvie in curve round top, 6 within a circle in centre (for sixth table), with 1848 underneath.
Rev.—“This do | in remembrance | of me.” | I. Cor. xi. 24.

DRUMOAK.

- (1) Obv.—D M | K (incuse).
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14.
- (2) Obv.—Drum | moak with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 13 × 19. Illustration 18.

DURRIS.

- (1) Obv.—Dur | res with raised border.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 14. Illustration 17.
There is another of the above description and size, but with different type of letters.

DYCE.

Obv.—Dyce 1847 and ornaments between, around outside centre oval; with burning bush in centre.
Rev.—“This do in | remembrance | of me.” | Luke xxii. 19.

FINTRAY.

- (1) Obv.—M | A F. Rev. Alexander Forbes was minister in 1682.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 8 × 10. Illustration 4.
- (2) Obv.—Fin | try | 1761. with raised border serrated inwards.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 5.
- (3) Obv.—Fintray Parish Church 1854 around outside centre oval; with I | table in centre (for 1st table).
Rev.—“This do in remembrance of me,” Luke xxii. 19, around outside centre oval; with “But let
a man examine himself,” I. Cor. xi. 28. in centre.

KINELLAR.

- (1) Obv.—**M** | **I A.** Rev. James Angus was minister from 1697 to 1713.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 8½. Illustration 13.
- (2) Obv.—**Kin** | **ellar.**
Rev.—Blank. Square, 15. Illustration 14.

MACHAR—NEW.

- (1) Obv.—● | **N M** | **76** with horizontal bars between lines. The date is 1676.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 11½.
- (2) Obv.—**N M** with plain border serrated inwards.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 15.
- (3) Obv.—**N M** | **1834** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11½. Illustration 16. This token is moulded in brass.

MARYCULTER.

- (1) Obv.—**Mary** | **cul** | **tur** with serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 20. Illustration 2.
- (2) Obv.—**M** ; **C.** in centre ; with **1850** underneath.
Rev.—**M. C.** Round, 16.
- (3) Obv.—**Parish of Maryculter, G.D.** around outside centre oval ; with “**This do | in | rei
of me.**” | **I. Cor. xi. 24.** in centre.
Rev.—**Nec tamen consumebatur** around outside centre oval ; with **burning bush** in centr

NEWHILLS.

Obv.—**N H** | **J A** with horizontal bar between. Rev. James Allan was minister from 182
Rev.—**1830.** Square, 16. Illustration 8. The date given on the token is the year in whi
church was built.

NIGG.

- (1) Obv.—**K. N** | **1759** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 11.
- (2) Obv.—**K N** | **1810** with beaded border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14.

PETERCULTER.

Obv.—**Peter** | **culter.**
Rev.—Blank. Square, 15. Illustration 3.

PORTLETHEN.

Obv.—**Port** | **lethen** | **1841** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 12.

SKENE.

- (1) Obv.—**M** | **A. M** | **Skene** | **by I-A** | **1767.** Rev. Arthur Mitchell was minister from 1756
Rev.—Blank. Diamond shape, 14. Illustration 6.
- (2) Obv.—**Skene,** with plain border serrated inwards.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 16. Illustration 7.
- (3) Obv.—**Skene** | **1821** with horizontal bar between lines. Plain border serrated inwards.
Rev.—**II.** (incuse) for second table. Oblong, 13 × 17.

The following churches never used tokens : — Craigiebuckler, Cults, St. Fittick's (Torry) and

100 Mile End Avenue.

JAMES AND

(To be continued.)

Queries.

200. CROOKED SIXPENCE.—What is the significance attached to a crooked sixpence? when and why did it become to be valued? and has the year 1816 any bearing on the subject?
Goodlyburn, Perth. J. E. LEIGHTON.

201. "SHON MACNAB."—Will Mr. Anderson kindly say in which number of *Alma Mater* one may find "Shon Macnab"?
A. M.

202. PARODY ON BYRON'S "GREECE."—Does anyone know the author of the parody on Byron's "Greece," beginning—

"Know'st thou the land of the hardy green thistle,
Where oft o'er the mountain the shepherd's shrill
whistle
Is heard in the gloamin' so sweetly to sound,
Where the red blooming heather and hare-bell
abound?"
A. MILNE.

203. PORTRAIT OF ROBERT THE BRUCE.—Does any reader of *S. N. & Q.* know of a portrait of King Robert the Bruce which is said to have been once in Stirling Castle?
R. P.
Dollar.

204. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—A letter in the *New York Herald* of October 1, 1901, traces a Scotch pedigree to the President. Can any one verify it? John Douglas of Tilwhilly married Agnes Horn, daughter of Rev. James Horn, minister at Elgin. Their daughter, Euphemia Douglas, was married to Charles Irvine of Cults, by whom she had a son, John Irvine, who was born at Cults in 1742, and went to Georgia, dying at Savannah in 1808. John Irvine, M.D., married Anna Elizabeth Baillie, and had a daughter, Anne Irvine, who was married to Captain James Bulloch, eldest son of the Governor of the State of Georgia, and had a son, James Stephen Bulloch. This James S. Bulloch married Martha, daughter of General Daniel Stewart, and by her had a daughter, Martha, who was married to Theodore Roosevelt of New York, and is mother of the President.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

205. LUNAN FAMILIES.—It will be interesting if we can bring a little light to bear upon these families whose tradition is so well-known in Aberdeenshire. Among the graduates at King's and Marischal there are several who bear the name, and these may be taken as fixed points.

1. Alexander Lunan graduated at King's College in 1615, was Regent in 1618-25, became minister of Monymusk in 1625, and then of Kintore in 1628. He married Jean, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Monymusk, and by her had a son named William. William Lunan married, in 1663, Barbara, daughter of A. Gordon of Merdrum, and by her had a son, William. This second William Lunan resided in the

parish of Monymusk, and on October 6th, 1691, married Isabella, daughter of Thain of Blackhall in the Garioch, by whom he had a large family. The seventh in the family was Alexander Lunan, who was born in 1703, graduated at Marischal College in 1724, and was ordained by Bishop Gadderar in 1729; he was Episcopal minister at Blairduff until 1744, when he was called to Luthermuir, and remained there until he died at Rosehill, Inglismaldie, in 1769, and was buried in the churchyard at Pert.

2. "Alexander Lunan, Aberdonensis," graduated at King's College in 1664, is otherwise said to have been son of the minister of Daviot, and to have, in 1672, succeeded his father as minister there. For overt acts of Jacobitism he was deposed in 1716, and gathered an Episcopal congregation about himself at Meikle Wartle. His work at Meikle Wartle was continued by his son, Patrick Lunan, who graduated at Marischal College in 1711, and was at Meikle Wartle 1731-33.

3. "Jacobus Lunan, Buchanensis," graduated at King's College in 1742.

4. "Patricius Lunan, Aberdonensis," was tertian at King's College in class 1749-53.

Who was the minister of Daviot whose son succeeded him in 1672? What relationship, if any, was there between the Lunans of Daviot and those of Monymusk and Kintore?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

Answers.

1. LOCAL CLUBS AND LODGES (1st S., I., p. 14).—Without going fully into every detail of the members, the following were in existence in 1790:—

The Narrow Wynd Society, first erected in 1660. John Smith, yost., merchant, president; William Littlejohn, wright, treasurer; John Walker, clerk; John Laing, officer.

The Honourable The Club, instituted at Aberdeen on December 31, 1718, consisted of 69 members. T. Bannerman, secretary. The members were all county gentlemen.

Society of Procurators in Aberdeen, incorporated by Royal Charter. 1759, Alex. Duthie, president; 1783, Charles Gordon, treasurer.

Musical Society. Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, governor; James Boyn, treasurer.

ABERDEEN MASON LODGES.

St. Machar's Lodge—
Right Worshipful William Donald, master.

St. Nicholas Lodge—
* R.W. William Roger, master.

St. Andrew's Lodge—
R.W. George Ferrier, master.

St. James' Lodge—
R.W. James Edwards, master.

Operative Lodge—
R.W. Alexander Nicoll, master.

True Blue Society of Gardeners—
William Anderson, master.

Gardener Society of Aberdeen—
Alexander Nicol, master.

Dyster Society of Aberdeen—
Major Mercer, patron; John Meston, master.

Dyster Society of Newbridge—
William Selvie, master.

St. Andrew's Society, instituted in 1788 for the relief of distress. Alexander Strahan, chairman.

Shipmasters' Society—
John Cushnie, president.

Barber and Wig-maker Society—
James Anderson, president.

Shiprow Society—
William Kennedy, advocate, president.

Committee of Burgesses, associated for the purpose of procuring a reform in the election of magistrates, etc. President, Patrick Barron of Woodside.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (1st S., I., 139, 162; VI., 78; 2nd S., III., 185; IV., 12).—I have very long been familiar with the story of a servant of King's College having died of fright, under a belief, induced by a thoughtless students' joke, that he was being beheaded. The story was popularly current about 1840, and I certainly never heard any doubt then cast on its truth. I wrote to my only surviving brother, Sir Arthur, and add his reply, from which it will be seen that his recollection corresponds with mine. The importance of the story being current and without contradiction is increased by the fact that during the period of its circulation there were so many Professors who, either as students or Professors, must have been familiar with the facts, yet are not known to have contradicted the current story—Principal Macleod, Principal Jack, my father, Professor Paul, Professor Tulloch, and Professor Bentley. The last was not a *student* at King's College. May I add another legend? The students, in consternation at the awful calamity that had occurred, were said to have immediately carried off the body and buried it in a field about a mile, or less, from the College, making a low tomb-like mound, and covering it with turf. I remember in my youth seeing such a mound covered with turf in a freshly ploughed field, and that I was told it was the mark of the burial place of the victim of the students' frolic, and was never ploughed.

Newtonmore.

NORMAN MACPHERSON.

As to "Downie's Slaughter," I have nothing to say except that I have known the story all my life (I am now 73), and have never doubted its substantial truth. I cannot say from whom I first heard it, but I do not believe that Sandy Bannerman had anything more to do with its *invention* than I had. I never heard of King's College students being *chaffed*, etc., as to the matter; nor do I remember any particular name being attached to the college servant who suffered.

London.

ARTHUR G. MACPHERSON.

Local tradition seems to be on the side of those who place "Downie's Slaughter" in the eighteenth century. I distinctly remember the late Dr. Gerrard of Gordon's Hospital, in conversation with my father and his class-mate, Dr. John Paterson, saying that he believed the legend to be one of modern growth. Both the other men attacked his position promptly; positively asserting that the story was current in their Arts student days at Marischal [1814]. The connection was said to be with Marischal, not with King's, and my father added, in corroboration of the remembrance, that when he first came to town in 1812 there was an old man still alive who was said to have been a leading actor in the tragedy. This seems to militate against Mr. Walker's ascription of the tale to Sandy Bannerman in 1825: as it was already a story in 1814, told to the callow bajans both at King's and Marischal as tradition. I was particularly interested in the tale as a little child, and wanted the exact locale; but was told it was in one of the Gallowgate courts near Marischal, and on the same side; though my father conscientiously added that when he went to King's in 1821 to attend Divinity classes, the students there, actuated by a laudable desire to claim so dramatic an incident for their own University, gave the court from which "Mar's Lodging" entered as the place to which the luckless sacrist was lured by a false report. Two other versions leave the dead man lying in the library of King's, and in Downie's Haugh, beside Ashgrove. Mr. Robbie's note in your July issue, *re* "Downie's Grave," is in accordance with the local tradition of Kittybrewster. An old lady who died there last year, aged 90, used to speak of having sat on that mound in her childhood, and having been told the story of Downie by her mother. This, again, would take the date back to 1820—several years before the symposia of Bannerman. If Bannerman is the author of that story, it is curious that neither before nor after did he ever write anything of such weird and dramatic value. An article appeared early this year in some of the current magazines giving some other instances of sudden death through fright, and re-telling the Downie story. Can any of your correspondents give us the magazine and date of appearance?

Aberdeen.

B. C.

It is not often that a time-stained incident like that of the death and burial of the sacrist in the little green mound, near the border wall of Ashgrove, should, in your *Notes and Queries*, be written about in such divergent style as my two old friends, Baillie George Walker and Mr. Wm. Robbie, write. To the one the whole story is another of Sandy Bannerman's clever bits of fun; to the other it is an existent evidence of a most regrettable occurrence. The date which Mr. Robbie gives as the time at which, *on the spot*, his grandfather told him the tale is curiously near to that at which my father told me, *on the spot* too, all about it. Mr. Robbie's grandfather, he tells us, was then about 70 years old. My father was about 40; they both lived in the district, and knew the

legend well, so here you have separate accounts of something that happened long before Sandy Bannerman wrote the song, by the singing of which "the broth of Willie Godsmen was taen awa'." As near as I can call up the well-remembered story, he said, as we stood by the little mound:—The sacrist at King's was not well liked, particularly by some rough Highland students. They managed, by the help of some other students with whom the sacrist was less irate, to get him up one night to the Red Lion Inn, which then stood in the very "howe o' the Spital." There they had arranged to give the sacrist "a scare," and themselves some fun, but woefully were they deceived. The mock trial, the conviction, and the sentence, were too much for the poor sacrist's overstrained nerves, and the fall of the wet towel on his neck killed him. This fact, the grass-covered mound, and the colloquial proof, were with us prior to the advent of A. D. 1800, and should put an end to the fiction that the whole is an after-dinner creation of the future Governor of Newfoundland. I will now give, as near as I can call to memory, my father's statement to me, simply premising, before I do so, the statement that not finding Downie's name in the college books, or anywhere else, suggests the explanation that "Downie" was the students' nickname for the sacrist, and, finding nowhere evidence of a death like that of Downie's, is no proof that such did not take place in the Red Lion Inn in the Spital howe, from which a side door led out to the rough brae road, up the hill, by the Fir Hill Well. And so the students bore their burden; by the well, across the fields, now forming Mr. McRobbie's farm—over a part of the ground on which now stands Powis House—down on the domain now occupied by the Great North of Scotland Railway, to the point where stood the Kittybrewster Toll Bar, and entered the field, called to-day the Central Park; up this they bore their weary load, till they came to the still existent wall that lines on either side the old road to Woodside, on the other side of which lay the lonely resting-place they had toiled to secure. Its more than likely that they entered it at the point where now is the entrance to the well-stocked nursery, and there, under that green knoll, which I have often looked at, the frightened lads "yearthed" the college servitor. The tale, the grass-covered mound, and the proverbial "airt and pairt" were all heard, seen and used in Aberdeen long before it had a newspaper, a canal, or a Sir Alexander Bannerman.

A. W.

There are many instances of death from fright in literature. One will be found in Mayne Reid's *Plant Hunters*, chap. iv., "Is it blood?" where a young doctor, fresh from Europe, met a girl who appeared to be spitting blood in great quantity. She was a betel-chewer. The novice declared that she could not live many minutes, "and her parents in their turn grew alarmed; for the skill of the great sahib doctor was not to be doubted. The priest was

sent for, but before he could arrive the young girl actually died!"

Durriss.

A. M.

Mr. Anderson inquired about any incident "in history or in fiction of a pretended execution causing actual death." The only instance at all parallel to Downie's story that I can recall will be found in D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, p. 451 (Routledge's one volume edition). It is not quite clear whether D'Israeli refers to an actual historical event or a fictitious incident. "There is a print of a knight," he says, "brought on the scaffold to suffer," etc. If I recollect aright, there is an account of a mock trial and condemnation, but not terminating fatally, in one of Dumas' novels, a translation of which appeared in *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper* about fifty years ago. A graphic narrative of the Downie tragedy will be found in chap. xvi. of MacLean's *Life at a Northern University*. In a note at the end of the chapter, the author mentions that the same event is chronicled in a little book called "Fifty Years Ago," as well as in an article, entitled, "Who murdered Downie?" in vol. v. of *Household Words*, written by Alexander Halliday.

W. S.

[Mr. William Reid, Glasgow, writes similarly in support of the early existence of the tradition, and accounts for the non-appearance of Downie's name in the College books to the circumstance that sometimes persons were employed and paid by the sacrist for specific duties, whose names therefore would not appear on any official list.—ED.]

158. SIR WILLIAM GORDON, DIPLOMAT (2nd S., III., 124).—Touching Sir William, who shot out the eye of the Duke of Aremberg, I may note that Colonel the Prince d'Aremberg was captured at the battle of Arroyo del Molinos, October 28, 1811, by a sergeant of the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders. The Prince, aroused by the sound of the pipes, "came out half dressed," when a sergeant of the 92nd seized him. "He resisted, but the sergeant, applying the point of his sword, compelled him to move forward as his prisoner" (Greenhill Gardyne's *Life of a Regiment*, pp. 273-4). The Prince was "a great card, being a member of the Confederation of the Rhine and a Prince of the Imperial family" (*Letter from Wellington to Hill*).

B.

168. KING'S COLLEGE, RESIDENCE IN (2nd S., III., 155, 175).—If, as "W. S." states, it is asserted in *Aberdeen Doctors* "that the practice of boarding in College was totally discontinued towards the close of the 18th century," the assertion is undoubtedly erroneous. I have, however, been unable to find it in Mrs. Rodger's volume. I fail, also, to understand why "W. S." should suppose that the statement in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* of 1797 ("that there are about a hundred belonging to the College who lie in

it") refers probably to a condition of matters "ten or twenty years earlier." It is certain that some students continued to reside within the College down to the year 1825, but it is not possible now to get definite information as to the exact number in residence during any session. The arrangements were entrusted to the Economist, who undertook to board students eating at the first table for 50 merks Scots (£2 15s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per quarter, and students eating at the second table for £2 per quarter. Thus the payments for board did not pass through the College accounts. The Economist had to submit a Bill of Fare for approval by the Faculty. That prepared by Alexander Leslie, "vintner in Edinburgh," who was appointed Economist in 1753, has been preserved, and throws an interesting light on the life of the student of that period:—

" 1ST TABLE.

Sunday's Supper.

1. A Large Sey* of Roast Beef.
2. A Plumb Pudding or Beef Stakepye.
3. A Friggacie of Chickens or Leprone.†

Monday's Dinner.

1. Dish of Brown Soup with Toasted Bread.
2. Boyl'd Mutton of Roots.
3. A Florentine of Veal or Veal Cutlets.

Tuesday's Dinner.

1. Pease Soup or White Broth.
2. A Saddle of Roast Mutton.
3. Apple Pye or Veal Pye.

Wednesday's Dinner.

1. Sallery Soup.
2. Salt Beef and Greens.
3. Apple Tarts or Putatoo Pudyng.

Thursday's Dinner.

1. Green Soup.
2. Roast Ducks or Pullets.
3. Pidgeon Pye.

Friday's Dinner.

1. Torbet with White Sauce.
2. Putatoo Pudding or Peas Do.
3. Tongue of Udder with Greens, or a Green Goose or Roast Mutton.

Saturday's Dinner.

1. Salt Pork with Greens.
2. Boyl'd Fowls with Kidney Beans.
3. Bread Pudding.

Supper Dishes.

Dropped Eggs, Parsneep, Cold Meat, Milk and Ryce, Finnen Haddocks and Butter, Ale Saps—any of the above as called for, and the same for breakfast.

2ND TABLE.

Sunday's Supper.

1. Roast Veal or Roast Mutton.
2. Milk and Ryce or Milk and Bread or Broth.

Monday's Dinner.

1. Cabbage Kail.
2. Boyl'd Mutton with Roots or Salt Beef.

Tuesday's Dinner.

1. Fish and Puttatoes with Cold Meat.

Wednesday's Dinner.

1. Broath.
2. Beef and Greens or Roots.

Thursday's Dinner.

1. Pease Soup.
2. Trypes or Pork and Pease.

Friday's Dinner.

1. Torbet with Fry'd Flounders.
2. Cold Meat or a Friggacie.

Saturday's Dinner.

1. Sheephead Broth.
2. Roasted Mutton.

Supper Dishes.

Pottage and Milk or Ale, Milk, and Bread, or Do. and Drink, and sometimes a Friggacie. Breakfast—Pottage and Ale or Milk or Bread and Drink."

In 1753, the Faculty approved certain "Statutes and Orders" for the government of the College. No. vii. of these is in the following terms:—

"As it hath been found by Experience that the late Practice of Students lodging and eating in private Houses in different parts of the Town is attended with many Inconveniencies; they being by that means less under the Eye and Authority of the Masters, having less Access to their Assistance and that of their fellow Students in the Prosecution of their studies, being exposed to many Temptations from low or bad company, being moreover for the most part badly accomodated both in Lodging and Diet and losing a considerable part of their Time in going and returning to their Lodgings, which are often at a distance from the College; therefore the Masters have decreed that for the future all the Students shall lodge in Rooms within the College and eat at the College Table during the whole Session: And That no Student whatsoever shall be exempted from Obedience to this Statute without a Dispensation from the Principal or Sub-principal, who are empowered to grant such Dispensations for weighty Reasons to be therein expressed."

The action of the Faculty seems to have been largely due to Thomas Reid, who had been elected one of the Regents in 1751. Writing, in 1753, to Archibald Dunbar of Newton, Reid congratulates himself on the success of the scheme:—

"After the experience of two sessions, we are not only satisfied that it is practicable; but have

* Sirlain.

† Leveret, or young rabbit.

already seen such effects of it, both upon the morals and proficiency of our students as we hope will at last justify us to the world, in sticking so obstinately to it in opposition to such an union of the two colleges as behaved to have altogether undone it."*

A Minute of Faculty in 1757 explains the allocation of the rooms :—

"King's College, 27th Decr., 1757. Convened the Principal, the Sub-principal, the three Regents and the Humanist.

The said Day it was agreed that the following Rules be observed concerning the Rooms in the College :—

1st. The Bursars are to be lodged as follows :—

Sixteen in Nos. 7, 19, 20, 28.

Six in Nos. 18, 26, 27.

Four in Nos. 29, 32.

Eight in Nos. 39, 47.

Thirty-four.†

The Rent of the above Rooms must be always paid at the rate of 4 sh. by every Bursar.

2nd. The other Rooms are set apart for the Libertines,‡ and the rent is as follows :—

Sh.		Sh.		Sh.	
No.	Sh.	No.	Sh.	No.	Sh.
9.....	16	14.....	16	23.....	12
10.....	16	15.....	12	30.....	16
11.....	12	16.....	12	37.....	12
12.....	12	17.....	12	38.....	16
13.....	16	21.....	16	40.....	12

(librarian's room.)

The Students, as they come, are to have the Choice of all the Rooms that are not bespoke, and the person that takes or bespeaks the Room is accountable for the whole Rent which is to be paid at Candlemass.

3rd. If in any particular Case a Libertine † is allowed to take a Bursar into the Room with him, it must be by the Consent of the Principal or Sub-principal, and must not affect the Rent of the Rooms as above established.

4th. The tables and beds of every Room must be marked with the number of the Room and inventoried, so that the lodgers in the Rooms may be accountable for them, and deliver them over at the end of the Session in as good condition as they received them.

5th. The broken windows in the Stairs and passages, if they cannot be fixed upon any particular person, shall be repaired at the end of the Session, upon the expense of the whole students. But every student is accountable for the windows broken in his own room.

* *Dunbar's Social Life in Former Days*, p. 7.

† In session 1757-58, only 18 bajans entered King's College, and probably not more than 50 students were in attendance in the four classes. In 1797, the total had risen to upwards of 100.

‡ See *S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., III., 93, 111.

6th. If Boys or idle people are seen in the Closs during the Vacation, the Servants shall be answerable for what windows are then broken, as it is their business to keep such people out of the Closs."

At some period within the next twenty years compulsory residence appears to have been abandoned; and the date of the final disappearance of residence in any form is fixed by a return, dated 9th October, 1826, made by the Senatus to an Order of the Universities Commission, appointed on 23rd July of that year—

"ORDER LVIII.—Were any Buildings in the said University at any time appropriated for the Residence of Students, and any Funds destined or employed in the Repair and Maintenance thereof; and if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place—under what authority—and how are the funds now employed, which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—From the very foundation of the College, part of the buildings were appropriated for the residence of Students; but the Funds destined for the repairs of the rooms so employed, were not separated, either by the Founder from those destined for the support of the fabric in general, or by the College in the course of subsequent management. It is now more than 50 years since it ceased to be imperative on students to reside within the College, though a very few have always chosen to do so, till the time when the present repairs were begun, about 18 months ago. During this period, the buildings set apart for the students, so far as the funds would permit, have always received the attention of the College, as well as the other parts of the fabric. And when, about seven years ago, Dr. Simpson of Worcester gave the College £500 for repairs, the sum was laid out on that part of the fabric employed for public purposes; £100 of it being expended in procuring new windows for rooms formerly devoted to the residence of students. It is therefore evident that the Funds destined for the Repair or Maintenance of the Buildings formerly occupied by Students, have not been diverted to purposes foreign to the intention of the Founder."

The words which I have italicised shew that a few students were in residence in session 1824-25, and none thereafter.

P. J. ANDERSON.

175. LAUDERDALE FAMILY (2nd S., III., 156; IV., 15).—In J. Hardie Brown's (bookseller, Edinburgh) Catalogue 19, No. 186, appears the following, which may help "L. G. P." :—"Maitland Family History—Short Genealogy of the Family of Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, privately printed, 1875; scarce, 12s. Reprint of 1785 edition, and there were only 30 copies issued."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

180. THE FAMILY OF MACWILLIAMS (2nd S., III., 171, 189).—Since writing a description of this clan, the following appears in the *Celtic Monthly* of

last month, and will be found most interesting to all Scotchmen:—Who is the chief of Clan Parlane? The Clan do not know, but if the direct line has not become extinct, he is probably to be found in Canada or America, where so many found a new home. In the event of his not being traced, and assuming that the line has died out, the succession devolves upon the nearest collateral branch. It is generally accepted by clansmen interested in the question that, under present circumstances, Lieut.-Colonel John Warden McFarlane of Ballancleroch is Chief of the Clan, and his position has just been officially recognised by his receiving from the Lyon King of Arms a matriculation of the armorial bearings of MacFarlane of Arrochar. Col. McFarlane traces his descent from George Macfarlane of Merkinch, younger son of Andrew, laird of Macfarlane, in the year of King James V. Lieut.-Col. McFarlane was born on 16th July, 1823, educated at the Edinburgh Academy and the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, and married, 11th June, 1857, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Duncan Gibb of Liverpool. He is a J.P. and Lieut.-Colonel (retired). Ballancleroch, Kirktown, or Keithtown, is in Stirlingshire, and is so called because the present mansion was built on the site of an ancient monastery, the name really meaning "The town of the clerics." There is also given a genealogical account of the Clan. The Arms of the Clan are:—Arg, a saltire cantoned, with four rose gules. Crest, a demi-savage, grasping in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with the sinister to an imperial crown. Motto: I'll defend. ROBERT MURDOCH.

181. THOMAS C. LATTO'S POEMS WANTED (2nd S., III., 171; IV., 15).—The words of Latto's "Kiss ahint the Door" are printed in *Whistle Binkie* (Glasgow, 1878, vol. i., p. 345); in *The Book of Scottish Song* (Blackie & Sons, p. 140); and also in Conolly's *Biographical Dictionary* (vide Latto, p. 264), which work Mr. Murdoch mentions in connection with the Lauderdale family. J. R. A.

In "The Minister's Kail-yard, and other poems edited by Thomas C. Latto," published by John Menzies, Edinburgh, 1845, occurs the poem referred to by Mr. Murdoch.

JOHN MACGREGOR.

THE KISS AHINT THE DOOR.

Tune—"There's nae luck about the house."

There's meikle bliss in ae fond kiss,
Whiles mair than in a score;
But wae betak' the stouin' smack
I took ahint the door.

"O laddie, whisht! for sic a fright
I ne'er was in afore;

Fu' brawly did my mither hear
The kiss ahint the door."

The wa's are thick, ye needna fear,
But gin they jeer and mock,

I'll swear it was a startit cork,
Or wyte the rusty lock.

There's meikle bliss, &c.

We stappit ben, while Maggie's face
Was like a lowin' coal;

An', as for me, I could hae crept
Into a mouse's hole:

The mother look 't, saff's how she look 't!
Thae mither's are a bore,

An' gleg as ony cat to hear
A kiss ahint the door.

There's meikle bliss, &c.

The douce gudeman, tho' he was there,
As weel might been in Rome;

For by the fire he fuff'd his pipe,
An' never fashed his thoom.

But titterin' in a corner stood
The gawky sisters four;

A winter's nicht for me they might
Hae stood ahint the door.

There's meikle bliss, &c.

"How daur ye tak' sic freedoms here?"

The bauld gudewife began;
Wi' that a foursome yell gat up,

I to my heels an' ran;
A besom whiskit by my lug,

An' dishclouts half a score;
Catch me again, tho' fidgin' fain,

At kissing 'hint the door.

There's meikle bliss, &c.

189. THE NORHART (2nd S., III., 184).—I regret that by a printer's error in the query formerly sent by me, this word was printed *Norhart* instead of *Horhart*. I think that I have obtained a clue to its meaning. It is almost certainly a corruption of *Orchard*. The following quotation and reference from "The Encyclopædic Dictionary" seems to point to this as the signification. "HORT-YARD (a corrupt of *Wort-yard* = an enclosed garden for vegetables, &c.), an orchard, a fruit garden.—'Under the name of gardens and hortyards there goe many daintie places of pleasure within the very citie.' P. Holland, *Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. iv." R. P.

Dollar.

193. MUNRO OF FOULIS FAMILY (2nd S., IV., 11).—I incline to believe that the question about the unpublished historical work mentioned by Doddridge cannot now be answered. In speaking of the sources whence he derived his information regarding the Munros, Doddridge states that he first applied to a "person of high rank," nearly related to the Munro family. By that person he was referred to a "gentleman well acquainted with the history of the family," from whom he derived much valuable material. He also obtained from "a gentleman at London," and from "a pious minister of the Church of Scotland" (was this Robert Blair, author of "The Grave"?), additional useful details. And then he goes on to say: "I received from a fourth gentleman an historical account of this family from the most early times; which, by the date it bears, was compiled a great many years ago, and which it seems was intended to have been published in an historical

account of some of the antient families of Scotland; which work became abortive through the death of the author." Neither Doddridge's *Correspondence and Diary*, nor the sketch of his life by Orton in his *Collected Works*, supplies any clue to the authorship of the unpublished history. W.

I have not seen the appendix referred to by "J. R. A.," but I apprehend that the Munro pedigree, which, it is there said, was meant to have been published, but which had not been given to the public through the death of the author, was in all likelihood that which had, along with many others, been prepared by Macfarlane of Arrocher. At all events, in the volumes recently published by the Scottish Historical Society, and which represent Macfarlane's "Genealogical Collections," a pedigree of the Foulis family will be found. W. B. R. W.

Dollar.

194. AUTHOR WANTED (2nd S., IV., 11).—If your lady querist will turn up Tennyson's poem of the "Higher Pantheism" (p. 239 in Macmillan's 6s. edition), she will find the verse and context:—

"Speak to Him thou for He hears,
And spirit with spirit can meet—
Closer is He than breathing,
And nearer than hands and feet."

Durriss.

A. M.

195. CORSE DARDER (2nd S., IV., 11).—Is the name derived from the Pictish King Dardanas or from the British Arthur? What do your readers say? One reader ventures to say that a real person is much more likely to have been the source of the name than a semi-mythical personage. If history can be credited, there was a Pictish King named Dardanas, who ruled for a time in the north of Scotland, and to whom about a page of Abercromby's *Martial Achievements* is devoted. On the other hand, Arthur, if he ever existed at all, was a British prince, connected with Wales or Cornwall. Only fabulous and wholly unreliable records connect him with the Lowlands of Scotland; and his sway is never represented as extending much beyond the Forth. W.

Literature.

Scottish Communion Tokens, other than those of the Established Church. By the Rev. ROBERT DICK, F.S.A. Scot., author of the *Annals of Colonsburgh*, &c. Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot, 1902. [Cr. 4to. 102 pp. Price 5/4, post free.]

THE cult of communion tokens is not yet a generation old, yet the literature of the subject grows apace. The books already published are all more or less partial and confined to a certain area or class of token users. In the volume now before us, Mr. Dick collates 1025 different tokens, belonging practically

to the dissenting bodies of Scotland, including the Episcopal Chapels and the Bereans, illustrated by specimens of the more characteristic types, although the use of church tokens seems to be essentially Presbyterian. Mr. Dick's contribution to the subject is valuable alike in its extent and manner of production. From various points of view the subject, really a branch of numismetology, is very interesting and instructive.

Scottish Record Society.—The work that this society has so quietly and laboriously done deserves recognition. Complete Indexes to the Registers of Testaments have been published for Aberdeen, Argyle, Caithness, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hamilton and Campsie, Peebles, Inverness, St. Andrews and The Isles. Others are in progress, and must prove of great utility to all genealogists and others. As comparatively few are printed, they will naturally more than keep their value.

Scots Books of the Month.

Willson, B. Lord Strathcona, the Story of his Life. Forewords by the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Aberdeen. 8 Illus. 8vo. 7/6. Methuen.

Crosland, T. W. H. The Unspeakable Scot. Cr. 8vo. 5/-. Richards.

Royal National Directory of Scotland. With a large Map of Scotland. Imp. 8vo. 50/-. Kelly's Directories.

Scotch Language Dictionary. By Cleishbotham, the Younger. New ed. by John G. Ingram. Nar. 12mo. 1/6 net; swd., 1/- net; lthr., 2/3 net. D. Bryce.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROBERT MURDOCH.—All the books you specify are already noted in Mr. A. W. Robertson's "Hand-List," prepared in view of the New Spalding Club's "Bibliography of Aberdeen."

ERRATUM.—On page 5, for θαλαττα (twice) read θαλαττα.

Will our Cabrach correspondent kindly furnish us with his name and address?

The demand on our space is still excessive, and a number of items are held over.

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

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

Published by A. BROWN & Co., Booksellers, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editor," 23 Osborne Place, Aberdeen. Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, 99½ Union Street, Aberdeen

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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REGISTERED.

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ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1902.

THE SCOT AS A WANDERER.

The Unspeakable Scot. By T. W. H. Crosland.
London, Grant Richard, 1902. 8vo. 200 pp.

The Scot Abroad. By John Hill Burton. 1864. 8vo.
Republished 1881 and 1900.

Under Many Flags, or Stories of Scottish Adventurers.
By W. H. Davenport Adams. Illustrated by
Lancelot Speed. London, Warne, 1896. 8vo.
236 pp. This is a book suited for boys, like many
of James Grant's novels.

AMERICA—*The Scotch-Irish*, or the S
Britain, North Ireland, and Nor
By Charles A. Hanna [National Bar
New York]. New York, G. P. Pu
1902. 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. i., 623
602 pp.

*An Historical Account of the Settlem
Highlanders in America prior to
1783*, together with notices of t
Regiments, and Biographical Sketc
P[atterson] MacLean. Illustrated
[Ohio], The Helman Taylor Co. : G
Mackay. 1900. 8vo. 459 pp. 7
no index.

FRANCE—*Les Ecosais en France: les
Ecosse.* By Francisque Michel. 1
4to. 2 vols.

*A Critical Inquiry into the Scottish Le
the view of illustrating the rise an
civilisation in Scotland.* By Franc
Edinburgh, Blackwood. 1882. 4
and 457.

*The Scots Men-at-Arms and Life Guar
from their formation until the fina
MCCCCXVIII.—MDCCCXXX.* By [Fa
Forbes Leith. Edinburgh, Pate
2 vols. 4to.

GERMANY—*The Scot in Germany:* bei
tion towards the history of the
By Th. A. Fischer. Edinburgh,
and Co. 1902. 8vo. 324 pp.

HOLLAND—*Papers illustrating the H
Scots Brigade in the service of
Netherlands, 1572-1782.* Extracte
sion, from the Government archives:
By James Ferguson [yr. of Kinmu
burgh, Scottish History Society, 1
vols. 8vo.

SWEDEN—*A Brief Sketch of the Scottis
Sweden and Finland.* By Otto Don
of Sanskrit and Comparative Phil
University of Helsingfors. Hels
Finnish Society's Press, 1884. 8v

By a curious coincidence, three bo
Scot as a venturer have just app
approach him in very different atti
two in praise of him, Mr. Fisch

Germany and Mr. Hanna's *Scotch-Irish in America*, have been passed over, except by the student. Mr. Crosland's squib, *The Unspeakable Scot*, has, on the other hand, created more attention among the non-bookish public than any book I can remember. It is a violent and at times underbred attack on the Scot, chiefly as seen in England—a book that is half a jest and half a serious attempt at criticism. Much of it is genuinely amusing. But it falls between two stools, and has, curiously enough, been most severely denounced by critics in English newspapers. There is a great deal of truth in Mr. Crosland's volume; but most Scots themselves could be far more severe. Where Mr. Crosland fails is in his almost total lack of philosophic insight. He admits in so many words, for instance, that the Scot is a cosmopolitan; but he does not attempt to show a reason for this. And yet the Scot's panegyrists have done little better. Several works on the Scot as a traveller in many lands have appeared since Hill Burton set the ball rolling with his entertaining *Scot Abroad* thirty years ago. We have had two big books on the Scot in America, several inquiries into his work in France, a most elaborate account of his soldiership for Holland, and a pamphlet, all too meagre, on his appearance in Sweden and Finland, to say nothing of many newspaper articles on his recrudescence in other countries; but the philosophic inquiry into the whole subject has yet to come.

The character of the Scot represents some extraordinary paradoxes. He is a rolling stone which *does* gather moss. He is at once a pronounced individualist; and a slave to clannishness. He has at once a "good conceit" of himself; and he is also an eternal apologist. It is this that makes him a far greater cosmopolitan than the Englishman, who remains an inveterate islander (he pronounces Latin, for instance, as nobody in the world does; he has developed universities unlike anything on the continent or in America). The Englishman is imbued with the firm conviction that the world was made for him. He does not think this out for himself. It is absolutely born in him; and it is a matter of deep surprise and regret to him that other people should question this. That is why the Englishman dominates such vast dominions. During the last three years we have had some remarkable instances of this spirit; it is just this quality which has roused so much dislike to this country. The Englishman approaches every man in the spirit of the good cricketer. It is quite inconceivable to him that the other man may not play the game on

the same lines. The Scot, on the other hand, anticipates (sometimes too much so) the possibility of being "done." At anyrate, he sees clearly that the other man may have a different way of playing the game; and he does not think that this other way is necessarily unsportsmanlike. As an example of this, we have only to think of the recent campaign in South Africa. Has there been anything more ludicrous in modern times than the simple, sport-loving, frank, clean Englishman pitted against the Puritanic, subtle, complex and dirty Boer peasant, the modern homologue of the old Covenanter?

There are other paradoxes in the Scot. For instance, when he goes to America he becomes more often than not a naturalised citizen; he falls in with the way of the people; and yet he remains dominantly Scots (in the first generation at anyrate), celebrating St. Andrew's and Burns' days with an enthusiasm unknown at home. The Englishman, on the other hand, does not readily give up his nationality; yet his saint's day (St. George's) is the merest phantom for him. It is extremely difficult to explain these paradoxes. Suffice to say that they exist.

If you want to get a good idea of the cosmopolitan character of the Scot, from a very early period, read Mr. Fischer's book on the *Scot in Germany*. It admittedly touches only the fringe of the subject, but so far as it goes it is extremely interesting, although it lacks the charm of style of Hill Burton's work. It is divided into four great sections, dealing respectively with Commerce and Trade; the Army; the Church; and the Statesman and Scholar, while the appendixes (running into 118 pages, more than a third of the book) show the most laborious research, of the utmost value to the genealogist. You feel that thrill of the pride, which Mr. Crosland loathes, when you read Mr. Fischer's pages, all the more so in that he is not a Scot himself. His book is the best contribution to the Scot as a wanderer which has been made since Hill Burton's famous book; and it whets the appetite for those further researches which Mr. Fischer is understood to be making. If he had the gift of imagination as highly developed as his power of research, he might make a second *Scot Abroad*. As it is, he has done wonders with his subject.

J. M. BULLOCH.

DRUMMOND CASTLE.—Eleven beautiful photographs, reproduced by process, of the gardens at Drummond Castle appeared in *Country Life* on July 29.

ARGYLESHIRE IN SCOTTISH
LIFE AND THOUGHT.*(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. IV., page 22.)*

THE initiation of that aggressive civilization which, having its seat in Western Argyleshire, was destined ultimately to assert its supremacy over the whole of Scotland, and to unite in loyal allegiance to one common sovereign the various and hitherto hostile tribes of that scattered country, is generally ascribed to the successful settlement about the beginning of the sixth century, within the peninsula of Kintyre, of a colony of Scots from the county of Antrim. But, to conclude on that account, as many writers have done, that the Gaelic-speaking tribes known to the later Roman historians as the Scots, never had a place, before that settlement occurred, in the land to which they ultimately gave their name, is a conclusion, I believe, by no means warranted by the facts. The truth seems to be that Argyleshire and the North of Ireland were at that time inhabited by substantially the same people. It is, indeed, alleged by some writers on this subject that the north-east coast of Ireland had been originally colonised from Kintyre. The prosperous Dalriadic kingdom in Antrim, says a recent historian, was founded probably before the Christian era by a band of immigrants from Argyleshire. Certain at least it is that during these primitive ages, owing no doubt to the natural barrier by which they were hemmed in, the inhabitants of Argyleshire maintained much closer and more friendly intercourse with Erin than they did with the adjoining tribes of Caledonia. Moreover, there was this further bond of connection between the North of Ireland and Argyleshire, that the language of both countries was substantially the same. Both spoke the Gaelic and not the Cymric or the Pictish. In this connection it is a most significant circumstance that Argyleshire alone of all the counties of Scotland shows in its local nomenclature no traces whatever of the dialect either of the Cymri or the Picts. Indeed, says Dr. McLachlan in his admirable *History of the Early Scottish Church*, "Excluding the more recent Norse, there is not a remnant of a word in Argyleshire to show that there ever was a language spoken there but pure Gaelic: nor does the topography of the county give any trace of an Irish origin." It seems, therefore, a fair inference from these considerations to conclude that Fergus Mor Mac Earc and his followers, when they settled in Kintyre in the sixth century, came not so much as conquering and invading strangers as in the

character of allies and friends. Certain at least it is that almost immediately after their establishment in Kintyre we find these Dalriadic Scots not only sending off detachments of their number to the various Gaelic-speaking centres, particularly Islay and Lorn, but speedily acquiring ascendancy throughout the whole of Argyleshire, and ere long establishing at Dunstaffnage the seat of what we may style the parent monarchy of Scotland.

The rapidity with which the newcomers thus obtained supremacy in the land of their adoption may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that they were not only settling among friends, but that they brought with them a more advanced civilization than that which then obtained in the Highlands. For one thing, the Dalriadic Scots had ceased to be pagan during their residence in Ireland. For another, Ireland itself was then one of the most prosperous and civilized of European countries, and wanted only a native Alfred or Canmore to give the same unity to its independent tribes which St. Patrick had conferred on its ecclesiastical state. It seems probable, therefore, that when the Dalriadic Scots settled among their Gaelic-speaking kindred, they brought with them, to recommend them to their new neighbours, whatever improvements or discoveries in the conduct or arts of life they or their fathers had learned from the civilization peculiar to the island of Ierne. Amongst other things, for example, they seem, during their residence in Ireland, to have acquired considerable skill in the art of agriculture—a skill which they were not slow in imparting to the rude hunters and herdsmen among whom they had cast their lot—while their success in communicating this instruction is established by the fact that Argyleshire seems to have been much more densely peopled and highly-cultivated at that early period than it is even in our own day. On this subject, Dr. Daniel Wilson, in his *Pre-Historic Scotland*, significantly says:—"In Western Argyleshire, the half-obliterated furrows of the primitive ploughshare and the daisses or hill-terraces of the ancient cultivator are still traceable on heights which have been abandoned for ages to the wild fox or the eagle." And I would add, that such evidences of ancient population, of matured arts and extensive cultivation of the soil, are by no means confined to a few localities. They occur in many parts of the country, and yield unmistakable proofs of the fact that the Highlands of Scotland enjoyed a state of prosperity, and even of civilization, at a period when most people regard them as sunk in the depths of unmitigated barbarism. It is, indeed, one of the proudest boasts alike of

Ireland and of the Highlands of Scotland that the civilization which prevailed there in those early ages was exclusively of native growth, and had been in no way influenced by the higher civilization of Rome. Thus the Argyleshire and Irish Celts not only have the credit of inventing an alphabet of their own, known as the Ogham characters, but even during their pagan period, though of course much more markedly after their conversion to Christianity, these aboriginal Celtic tribes actually succeeded in developing an essentially Celtic era and style of art. In this connection I may be allowed to remark as a creditable peculiarity of even the pre-Christian examples of this Celtic art, that it seems never to have been prostituted to the service or ornamentation of idols. It has, therefore, been argued by some writers on this subject that, even while they were still ignorant of Christ, the Celtic Scots were never idolaters. Says an eloquent writer on this subject:—"Far out of the everyday world, in the Western Hebrides side by side with Staffa, the cathedral of the sea, in the great bay of Lochna keal, there lay then, as there lies now, the island of Iona, whose oldest name was 'the isle of the Druids'; and there, in times of which we have no certain record, were carried on many of the simple religious customs of the old Hebrews, and when Nineveh had carved her vast stone cherubims, and bowed down before her eagle-headed Nis-roch, and while Egypt worshipped her Isis and her Apis, in Iona was reared no temple and no image; but the altar of turf or stone, and the offering from the increase of the fold or field, testified to the one God whom Noah served when he came out of the Ark."

But to pass from these antiquarian and somewhat conjectural topics, I go on to remark that, interesting as Iona is as the scene of the rude but simple worship of our pagan ancestors, nevertheless a vastly superior interest attaches to it as the seat in early times of the great missionary college of the Scottish Church. Dr. Samuel Johnson has fitly and eloquently designated it in this connection as "that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion," and he has declared emphatically that "the man was not to be envied whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona." Nor will such language appear misplaced or exaggerated to any one who carefully considers either what Columba and his followers effected for Scotland, or the still more important work which they performed for Christendom at large, by the

elevating influence which for centuries they communicated to the whole Christian life of the Western Church.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

ADMIRAL THOMAS GORDON, GOVERNOR OF KRONSTADT.—When in command of H.M.S. *Leopard* (50 guns), Captain Thomas Gordon, who afterwards joined the Russian Navy, took the *Salisbury* (52 guns) on March 13, 1708. The *Salisbury* had been taken by the French three years before, and, in the action of 1708, was commanded by Captain de Nangis.

"CHARLIE" GORDON.—A replica of Mr. Onslow Ford's striking statue at Chatham of "Chinese" Gordon has been cast for erection at Khartoum. It was subscribed for by readers of the *Morning Post*, edited by Mr. J. Nicol Dunn, who was once a journalist in Aberdeen. It was unveiled in St. Martin's Place, London, on July 17, by the veteran Duke of Cambridge, who made charming speeches. He said:—

I knew Gordon longer, probably, than anyone else. His father was a general officer with me when I was in charge of the garrison of the Ionian Islands, and had a house next to mine. I remember Gordon as a boy running about when nobody thought there was anything very much to be remarked about him. I knew him afterwards, more or less, all my life. He was a very peculiar man, with splendid qualities, and a great power of dealing with men who had not much knowledge of civilisation, at all events as we understand that term. He was a very unselfish man. I went one morning to bid him good-bye, as I was going out shooting. He was going to the Congo under the Belgian Government. When I came back in the evening I was told he was going instead to Khartoum, and I had only just time to change my coat to go and see him off on his last mission. He went away with the conviction that he would be perfectly successful in the curious undertaking which he said he would accomplish without anybody to assist or help him. I never saw him again. I had a very great disposition to support his ideals, and I was very sorry that it was the last time I ever shook him by the hand. You will see, therefore, that I knew Charlie Gordon, and I can only say that I am very much gratified by your kindness in asking me to undertake this unveiling, and to place the statue in the care of the Mayor of Westminster so long as it remains here. I am the more gratified from the fact that I have done this duty in the presence of the great man, Lord Kitchener, who has come home in time to see this statue raised to perpetuate the memory and the glory of his old friend, for I believe I may so call General Gordon.

BALCARRES.—The beautiful gardens at Balcarres, the Earl of Crawford's Fifeshire seat, are illustrated by fifteen pictures in *Country Life* for August 9.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR'S ABERDEENSHIRE DESCENT.—I do not think that the new Premier's connection with Aberdeenshire has been referred to in any of the recent biographical articles in the local papers. His grandfather, James Balfour, first of Whittinghame, was second son of John Balfour of Balbirmie by his marriage with Ellen, daughter of James Gordon of Ellon. This James Gordon was a Bordeaux merchant. His widow sold Ellon in 1752 to the third Earl of Aberdeen, one of whose younger sons was ancestor of the present proprietor. The first Gordon of Ellon of the line from which Mr. Balfour descends was "son of a farmer in Bourtie, a merchant in Edinburgh, and once a bailie there and a rich man." The particular branch of the Gordon family to which he belonged, if any, is nowhere specified. He acquired Ellon from Forbes of Waterton early in the 18th century. J. F. GEORGE.

CULROSS: IS IT STILL PRONOUNCED "COORUS"?—In an interesting note on "Culross Market Cross," in last month's issue of *S. N. & Q.*, it is incidentally stated that Culross is pronounced *Coorus*. I demur to the accuracy of this statement. The verb should be in the past tense. Beyond all question, the old local pronunciation was *Coorus*, but that, I think, is now practically abandoned, being little, if at all, used, even by the inhabitants of the village. Permit me to offer myself as a witness in evidence. About a dozen years ago I happened to be in Culross, which, I had been informed, was locally named *Coorus*. My experience was not unlike that of Mark Twain, who somewhere complains that when he went to France, and spoke to the people in French, they simply stared at him, being evidently ignorant of their own language. It was not quite so bad with me. The people of Culross recognised *Coorus* as indicating their place of residence; but almost invariably they corrected my pronunciation by repeating the word as *Culross*. As prejudices die hard, I aired *Coorus* in conversation a good deal more than was necessary. But the result was generally the same. Old and young, male and female, alike insisted that *Culross* was the proper word to use. Even a company of school children, a short distance outside the village, when asked "Is that *Coorus*?" stood pondering the problem a little while, and then one of them, a child of tender years, gravely replied, "It's *Culross*." W. S.

BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—The first excursion of this Club for the season took place on the 6th of August to Auchiries, and was under the leadership of Mr. J. C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes of Boyndlie. After shewing the party over the ruin, pointing out the various objects of interest, especially the hiding-place of Lord Pitsligo after the '45, Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes read a very interesting paper on the Barony of Auchiries and the Ogilvie connections. The fidelity of many in that district to the Stuart cause is amply attested by the desolation and ruin which has overtaken so many families and houses, including Pitsligo, Pitullie, Auchiries and the Bairds of Auchmeddan. Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes was cordially thanked for his interesting paper.

BURNS AND SCOTT AUTOGRAPHS.—Mr. W. Brown, Edinburgh, was the final bidder for several Burns autographs at Christie's lately. Three stanzas beginning "The last time I came o'er the moor," with on the back, in the poet's autograph, a "List of books bought in the Monkland Society's Library," made £36; a letter to James Hamilton, grocer, Glasgow, dated Ellisland, May 26, 1789, £14 10s.; another to Mrs. McLehose, £26; and a fourth from that lady to Robert Ainslie, Calton Hill, £5 10s. Mr. Brown also bought for, respectively, £7 5s. and £5 10s., two letters addressed by Scott, 1819-1822, to W. Laidlaw. In the first he speaks of building operations at Abbotsford; in the second, describes George IV.'s visit to Holyrood. ROBERT MURDOCH.

"MCDONELL METAMORPHOSED."—This advertisement, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, London, on July 18, is surely the apotheosis of the "Celtic movement":—

CHANGE OF NAME.—I, JOSAFINA NI MHIC RAONUILL (hitherto known as Josephine Mac Donell, of Keppoch), of No. 60, Sternhold-avenue, Streatham-hill, in the county of Surrey, spinster, Hereby Give Notice that I have this day ASSUMED the NAME of JOSAFINA NI MHIC RAONUILL, in lieu of the name of Josephine Mac Donell, of Keppoch, and that from henceforth I shall upon all occasions whatsoever use and subscribe, and be called, known, and distinguished by the name of Josafina Ni Mhic Raonuill.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1902.

JOSAFINA NI MHIC RAONUILL.

Witness, Archibald Donaldson, 37, Bedford-row, London, Solicitor.

Nothing more removed from the historical splendour of Keppoch could be imagined than the London suburb called Streatham Hill.

COMMUNION TOKENS

OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES IN THE PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE O'NEIL

(SYNOD OF ABERDEEN).

*The inscription on the token is shown in black type. Separate lines are indicated by vertical bars.
The sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.*

ABOYNE.

- (1) Obv.—**A B** joined.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14.
- (2) Obv.—**A Marquis Crown** with **Aboyne** underneath.
Rev.—**Robert Milne** in circle, with **1826** in centre. Round, 15. Illustration 3.
- (3) Obv.—**Parish | of | Aboyne | 1854.**
Rev.—“**This do | in | remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 14 × 18.

BANCHORY-TERNAN.

- (1) Obv.—**M | F D** (incuse). Francis Daoney was minister from 1758 to 1800.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 9 × 10.
- (2) Obv.—**Banchory | Ternan | 1830.**
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me**” | **Luke xxii. 19** | “**But let | a man examine | himself**” | **I. Cor. xi. 23.** Round, 17.

BIRSE.

- (1) Obv.—**K B | 1711.**
Rev.—Blank. Square, 15. Illustration 4.
- (2) Obv.—**K | Birse | 1780**, with **ornaments** in corners, and dotted border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14.
- (3) Obv.—**K | Birse | 1789**, with **ornaments** in corners, and plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 15. Illustration 5.

CLUNY.

- (1) Obv.—**K | Cluny.**
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10 × 12. Illustration 6.
- (2) Obv.—**K | Cluny | 1775.** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Diamond, 14. Illustration 7.

COULL.

- (1) Obv.—**C.** with **dot** in centre of letter.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 11. Illustration 8.
- (2) Obv.—**Large C,** with dotted border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 9.
- (3) Obv.—**Parish Church | of Coull | 1851.** with raised border.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

CRATHIE AND BRAEMAR.

- Obv.—**Crathie | and | Braemar | 1841.**
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me**” | **Luke xxii. 19** | “**But let | a man examine | himself**” | **I. Cor. xi. 23.** Round, 17. Illustration 19.

DINNET.

- Obv.—**Dinnet | Church | 1877.**
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me**” | **Luke xxii. 19.** Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

ECHT.

- (1) Obv.—**Echt | 1706** with **two horizontal bars** between name and date.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 13. Illustration 10.
- (2) Obv.—**Echt | 1817.** with **horizontal bar** between name and date, and all enclosed in oblong frame.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 15. Illustration 11.

COMMUNION TOKENS

OF THE

ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE O'NEI

PLATE III.



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2



3



4



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19

TYNINGHAME, HADDINGTONSHIRE.—The Earl of Haddington's seat is illustrated with nine beautiful pictures in *Country Life* for August 16.

THE BREBNER FAMILY.—On January 9, 1702, James Brebner was served special heir of his father, John Brebner, in Cotton, Chamberlain to Andrew Lord Fraser, in the town and lands of Overcorsy in the parish of Kinnairny, with the tithes redeemable and under reversion by said Andrew Lord Fraser, his heirs, &c., for payment of 3000 merks Scots, which said lands and others are held of the king and his successors for yearly payment of 3s. 4d. Scots yearly, according to Charter of Confirmation, under the great seal of Charles II., to the deceased John Brebner, dated 17th December, 1675. The jurymen were: Mr. Robert Paterson, Commissary of Aberdeen; Mr. James Moir, Regent of Marischal College; Mr. George Liddell, Professor of Mathematics; George Steven, lately Dean of Gild, Aberdeen; Mr. Patrick Walker of Torrie Leith; John Anderson, seaman, Aberdeen; Thomas Burnet, merchant, do.; James Annand, do.; Jas. Davidson of Tilliemorgan; Mr. George Fraser, Sub-Principal in King's College; David George, seaman; Adam Smith, merchant; John Forbes; John Burnet, &c., Burgess of Aberdeen.

GORDONS IN JAMAICA.—Apropos of the treatment of Joseph Gordon in the Jamaica Riots, it is strange that Governor Eyre, who was so much mixed up with the whole affair, had a daughter, Ada Austen, who married a Gordon—namely, Alexander Hamilton Miller Haven Gordon, of Florida Manor and Delamont, County Down, a descendant of a Berwickshire family. Touching G. W. Gordon who was hanged, I may note that "A Jamaicain" wrote a letter to the *Times* of December 9 (1901), in which he said:—

Mr. George William Gordon, of Jamaica, was the friend of my father and grandfather. My grandfather was one of the magistrates in St. Thomas in the East, who was badly hurt by the rioters. My late father was then a lad of 18, and has often told us that Mr. Gordon was an honest man, with the courage of his opinion, who had the foresight to warn the authorities that they were making a mistake in their dealings with the people of Jamaica, which they would regret as soon as the news reached England. This, in the opinion of my grandfather, was his only offence. Mr. Gordon was hanged, but his memory is still honoured by many who regard him as a martyred friend of the British Government.

Joseph Gordon, the father of the "martyr," had a small farm on the Skibo estate. There is a

legend that Skibo Castle is haunted by the memory of a girl with whom he was unfavourably associated. I should like to know whether he was connected with Joseph Gordon (died 1800) of Navidale (who had been in Jamaica), brother of John Gordon of Carroll. J. M. B.

LORD SETTRINGTON AS A POET.—It is not generally known that Lord Settrington (who is the grandson of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon) writes verse. In 1894, however, he printed privately a little book called *A Reminiscence and other Verses*. There is no title-page, and the only indication of the authorship is the letter "S." at the end of each poem, and beneath a coronet on the green cloth cover. There is no printer's name on the volume, which is 8vo., and runs into 34 pages. It is dedicated "To my Brother Sportsmen." The verses open with "A Reminiscence: Glen Fiddich, October, 1892," a deer-stalking parody of "The Psalm of Life." One verse runs:—

Hands and face with peat are smothered
Down a slimy ditch we crawl;
What a stir my new appearance
Would create in far Pall Mall.

This is followed by "The Angler's Lament: Gordon Castle, October, 1892"; "Waiting for Orders: Gordon Castle, 1892"; "Festina Lente: Gordon Castle, October, 1893," and "A Reverie: November, 1893." Most of the verses are written on the easy four-line "Psalm of Life" model. But in "Waiting for Orders," Lord Settrington essays a more difficult style, though he confesses in the end—

Now, I fairly am beat here! These rhymes would be
neater
If I hadn't picked out such a difficult metre;
They'd made Ingoldsby smile, who's been dead for
some while,
Or he'd think me presumptuous to copy his metre.

Queries.

206. ROBERT MATHIESON, POET.—Mr. Mathieson, who was born near Huntly in 1837, and published "The Philosophy of all Probable Revelation," contributed a number of "Cradle Songs" to the *Aberdeen Weekly Free Press*. At the time of his death he was engaged on an edition of "Scottish Proverbs," and Mr. John Wordie of Glasgow and Mrs. Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford placed the extensive collections in their possession at his disposal. Some additional information may be found in Mr. Edwards' "Modern Scottish Poets," vol. 14. I should be obliged to know if the work on "Scottish Proverbs" was ever published, and also the date of Mr. Mathieson's death. "STAND SURE!"

207. THE GORDONS OF BOVAGLIE, BALLATER.—I shall be glad to learn anything about the origin of this well-known family of farmers. From notes by Mr. Donald Gordon, now farmer of Bovaglie, I have got the pedigree so far.

James Gordon, farmer, Clachinturn, had a son *Donald*, who was a farmer in Tornouran. He married Janet Abercrombie, and had *Margaret*, married Donald McGregor. *Ann*, married — Duncan.

James, farmer, Bovaglie, married Janet Smith, and had

1. Janet, married Peter Gordon.
2. Jane, married John Thow.
3. Margaret, married John Gordon.
4. Peter, married Margaret Riach.
6. Hellen, married James Stewart.
7. Nicolas, married Joseph Gordon.
5. *Donald*, farmer, Bovaglie, married Elspet Gordon, and had

1. *John*, born April 3, 1805, married Elizabeth Pyper.
2. Margaret, born May 2, 1807, and married John McColl.
3. Jean, born Aug. 22, 1809, and died 1816.
5. Elspet, born October 10, 1813, and married Patrick Glennie.
6. Peter, born October 1, 1815, and married Euphemia Meston.
7. Mary, born May 11, 1821, and died young.
8. Elizabeth died young.
9. Helen married (1) James Glass and (2) James Hay.
10. James, born May 6, 1826, and married Ann Grassick.
4. *Donald*, farmer, Daugh, Abergeldie, born Sept. 4, 1811, and married Margaret Smith. He had the following issue :—
(1) *John*; (2) *Mary*; (3) *Donald*; (4) *Margaret*, married James Walker; (5) *Lizzie*; (6) *James*; (7) *David*; (8) *Victoria*, married Robert Cook; (9) *Jeannie*; and (10) *Mary*.

J. M. B.

208. ALEXANDER ROSS ON WITCHES.—In a "Catalogue of some books printed for Richard Royston at the Angel in Ivie Lane, London [1655]," occurs the following :—"An Advertisement to the Jurymen of England touching Witches, written by the author of the Observations upon Mr. Hobbs's Leviathan, in 4^o. New." Mr. Hobbs's critic was that prolific Aberdonian, Dr. Alexander Ross, rector of Southampton Grammar School, author of the "Christiados" and other works too numerous to mention, and as the quarto on witches is unknown to me, and it is desirable to ascertain his opinions on the subject, I shall be glad if any reader can aid me in tracing a copy of it. The date of publication was probably 1654. I judge from the descriptions of other books by Ross in the same catalogue that the above may not be an exact copy of the title-page of the work. K. J.

209. BURIAL WITHIN THE KIRK. Registers of the Parish of Inveraray appear the following entries :—

- "18 March, 1638. Johne McCo
Johne buried in the Kirk."
"16 October, 1639. John McWil
the Kirk."

Can any reader inform me whether period interment in the kirk was gran of course to parishioners, or, if not, inference can safely be drawn as to the interment of the above-named persons (father and son) within the kirk. H

210. LAWRANCE THE ARTIST.—In *Diary*, July 11, 1862, he says: "Met a Mr. Lawrance of some repute"; Dick the only man he believed who could with brains in his head." Some part artist will be welcomed.

ROBERT

211. THE FYFFES OF DRON.—I shall obtain any information as to the ancestor Fyffe of Dron, whose daughters, Elizabeth went to Georgia, U.S.A., before 1770; nephews, Drs. John and Charles Fyffe, Cherokee, J. G. B. BULLOCK, N. Carolina.

212. "HARP OF RENFREWSHIRE." of songs and other poetical pieces (many are original), accompanied with notes critical and biographical, was printed by Gardiner, Paisley, 1873. The writer 2nd series. Was the 1st printed at Glasgow? Where can the 1st series be obtained, in hand, or even consulted? ROBERT

213. COLONEL GORDON ARRESTED IN FRANCE, MAY, 1900.—I have alluded in these pages to Alexander Gordon (1800-1860) who was executed at Brest as a spy in 1860. Recently a Colonel Gordon was arrested on a charge of spying. I shall be glad to hear if any reader can tell me who this Colonel Gordon is. It is told by the Paris correspondent of the *Times* in writing on May 16, 1900, says :—"Some of the papers mention the arrest of a Colonel Gordon on a boat while sketching Fort Taureau. One of these papers says :—'This Englishman is the same who presided recently at the opening of a girls' school at Trémeur, near Breton, a staunch friend of the British cause, and the school children to sing "God Save the King." Sensational papers, which I need not mention, have given this incident as the arrest of a spy, for the armament of this fort has been received. But there is no reason to suppose that anything but a ridiculous misunderstanding has caused the zealous tourist with a sketch-book and a Douanier."

214. NAMES OF "HARPS" OF EACH COUNTY WANTED.—The writer is desirous of having a description of them, and appeals to *S. N. & Q.* readers to give a detailed list of them, and to state who they were published by, and the date of same.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

215. ORIGIN OF PLACE-NAME BURNIEBOOZLE, PARISH OF NEWHILLS.—In looking over Macdonald's "Place-Names of West Aberdeenshire," I observe that in many cases no derivation of the name in question has been attempted, the parish in which the name occurs only being stated. The reason of this, I have heard, is that death cut short the researches of Macdonald before the above work was completed. Among other names "not accounted for" is the curious one of Burnieboozle, which is situated on the most southerly part of the parish of Newhills. Burnieboozle is the name given to a small estate which forms part of the larger one of Craigiebuckler. Burnieboozle, however, formed part of the estate of Craigiebuckler before my father's occupancy of the latter. In an estate map by the late Alexander Smith (author of *New History of Aberdeenshire*), the mansion house of Burnieboozle appears under the name of Walker Hill, Burnieboozle being only the name of the large farm which is on the estate. The "oldest inhabitant" told me that the name was given to the place by a former proprietor, and by him was named after a Scotch song, called "Burnieboozel," which begins thus:—

"Bonnie lassie, will ye gang
Tae the Braes o' Burnieboozle,"

but written by whom I know not. Some of my friends have jocularly remarked that the name might be derived from the fact of the stream having a "tortuous" course, being a "boozed burnie." This suggestion may at once be dismissed by the remark that the "burnie" has a very straight course indeed. I should be pleased if any reader of *S. N. & Q.* could tell me where the original Burnieboozle is situated; also if they can give the song and, if possible, the music, in its entirety. The song is not found either in Buchan's "Gleanings of Scarce Old Ballads" nor in Dean Christie's "Traditional Ballad Airs."

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

Craigiebuckler.

216. WILLIAM GORDON, WRITER ON MILITARY DRILL.—Several pages of the "British Museum Catalogue" are devoted to the drill books written by William Gordon, and published by Gale & Polden of Aldershot. Gordon was born on August 12, 1840. He enlisted in the Scots Guards on August 11, 1858, and spent 22 years and 33 days in the ranks and 3 years and a day as a warrant officer. He became lance-corporal on April 4, 1860; was promoted on February 2, 1861; became lance-sergeant on February 4, 1864; sergeant on September 20, 1865; drill instructor and colour-sergeant on May 17, 1871. He became captain and quarter-master in the Gordon Highlanders on July 2, 1884, and died on September 9,

1893. Will any officer tell me where he was born, and whether he left issue?
J. M. B.

217. A LATIN REMARK.—Referring to a Highlander by his patronymic, "McDhoamhail McFheanlay," the writer of a MS. remarks what appears to be as follows:—"paccite barbarici vel in nominando gentile monticcolis inevitabili." It appears to be very corrupt Latin, but is fairly distinctly written, and the general meaning of the remark is obvious. Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* say what it should be?

J. MCG.

Answers.

12. ABERDEEN-AMERICAN GRADUATES (2nd S., I., 48; II., 24).—Rev. JOHN SCOTT. The minister of Dipple seems to be the alumnus of that name at King's College, 1674-78. He is described as the younger brother of James Scott, "junior de Benholme."
P. J. ANDERSON.

THOMAS DAVIDSON (1st S., VIII., 136; 2nd S., II., 126).—Add to his list of writings "Education as World Buildings," in the *Educational Review* for November, 1900.
P. J. ANDERSON.

27. RECTORIAL ADDRESSES: SIR A. ALISON (2nd S., III., 185; IV., 11).—Alison's Aberdeen address, which dealt with "Systems of Education," is not to be found in any shape or form in his *Collected Essays*. "W. S." says that no charge of untrustworthiness has hitherto been made against Alison's *Autobiography*. I am prepared to make such a charge now. On p. 35 of Vol. II., he writes of his election as Rector by the Glasgow students:—"The installation took place in the University Hall on the 15th January, 1852. . . . The speech which I delivered on the occasion, and which is printed in the volumes of these University orations, was very well received." Will it be credited that his installation took place, not on 15th January, 1852, but on 27th February, 1851; and that not merely was his address not printed "in the volumes of these University orations," but that there were no such volumes in which it could have appeared—the latest collection of Glasgow Rectorial Addresses having been issued in 1848, three years before Alison spoke in Glasgow. The "calm conviction of his own merits," which Sir Leslie Stephen attributes to the historian of Europe, is amusingly in evidence on almost every page of his *Autobiography*. If his Aberdeen and Glasgow Rectorial Addresses were not really reprinted, it is abundantly obvious that Sir Archibald thought they deserved to be.
P. J. ANDERSON.

75. THE SURNAME COPLAND (2nd S., III., 61, 80, 107, 125).—Coplend and Coupland are applied indifferently, both in England and Scotland, to the same persons, but they are probably different in origin and meaning. The former seems to come from old English *cop*, a head or point, and to mean the

land at the summit of a hill or elevation. This etymology would suit Coplandhill, a farm near a hill 100 feet high in the parish of Peterhead. The latter, as was shown before, probably comes from a word with the letter *l* in it, and seems to be derived from Gaelic *colpach*, a heifer, and to mean a remote or secluded place to which the young cows of a farm were sent to graze in summer by themselves. In Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii., p. 333, many persons bearing these names are mentioned, the first being William de Copland, in 1160. Stodart says the name is local, and is taken from Copeland in Cumberland or Northumberland. I am not aware that there is a Copeland in Cumberland. In *Notes and Queries*, April 8, 1892, there is an account of a family of the name of Coupland, who had a mansion near Bootle in Cumberland, one of whom lived in the time of Edward I. In Northumberland there is a township and a village called Coupland, in the valley of the river Glen, a tributary of the Till, a few miles south of Flodden. Here stood formerly Coupland Castle. The minister of the parish of Kirk-Newton, in which it is, says—"I am decidedly of opinion that the name Coupland is derived from the Gaelic *colpach*, a heifer. Considering its situation, with meadows adjoining the river Glen, and having shelter, it is just the place where young stock could be sent to grow into cows from the chief farms which, in early days, were always well up in the sequestered valleys at the foot of the Cheviots. Coupland was given to a John de Coupland about 1400." It cannot be objected to a Gaelic etymology for Coupland that it is in England, for the name of the river which flows through it is a Gaelic word meaning a river valley.

JOHN MILNE.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (1st S., I., 139, 162; VI., 78; 2nd S., III., 185; IV., 12, 27): A QUESTIO VEXATA.—"Give me," said the celebrated Wilkes, "but a single grain of truth, and I will mix it with a great mass of falsehood, so that no chemist shall ever be able to separate them." Nevertheless, let us try to find which is which. That there was a grave in Darling's nursery, and that the place was generally known in 1840, is the grain of truth in the extended story of Downie's slaughter—there being no notice of a grave in the original story as printed by Mudie in 1824-5.

We do not now believe that there was a "Professor of Signs" in King's College in the time of King James I., because Aberdeen was alleged to be the place of his residence; but it was long believed, because it was boldly stated and blindly accepted until Dr. Joseph Robertson pricked the windbag. Neither do we now believe that a house in Ferryhill, in which the inmates were said to have been playing cards on a Sunday, was swallowed up quick; because the gravel-pit, called the "Round O" (now disguised as "Round-Hay"), can still be shown. But it was firmly believed in 1830, and the man who then dared to deny it's truth would have been branded as an unbeliever and a heretic, and that in an intolerant age. And evidently Mr. P. J. Anderson is now

(2nd S., IV., 11) incredulous as to the death of Prof. John Ross, LL.D., of King's College, although his death is so recorded in the *Scots Magazine*, 1777; seeing that, as documentary records show, he was alive—but not as an LL.D.—thirteen years after. Unfortunately for himself, and still more so for us, Mr. Anderson chose to be born elsewhere than in Aberdeen, and deprived us of the honour. But we comfort ourselves in the fact that he has now become a true and loyal son of Bon-Accord—cannie, Lang-headed, and not one of those who believe that everything that appears in print is necessarily true, for—and here his Aberdonian training comes into play—he asks, "Was this entry [of the death] a deliberate hoax?" Had he only breathed the hoaxing air of Aberdeen in the first half of last century, he would not have asked this, but would have at once recognised that it was an after-dinner concoction of some members of the Senatus when Ross was in a comatose state from an overdose of wine. And, when twitted with it afterwards, he said he chose to be considered dead with the title, for then he would have died—not in the odour of sanctity—but as an LL.D.—the summit of his ambition. Ah! sad to say, many a man swallows a spider in a glass of wine, but does not by so doing become an LL.D., but that of D. D. (Dead Drunk).

And so, amongst many such old hoaxes, too numerous to mention, may be reckoned that of the sad and solitary grave assigned to the fictitious Downie; for, surely, if no such man ever lived, as some professors have declared with hilarious laughter at the idea, he was certainly not buried there, nor in Rubislaw Den: also affirmed by some to be the burial place, and on equally good grounds, namely, mere hearsay, nothing else and nothing more; no credible proofs. Time was when suicides and murderers were buried in unconsecrated ground, and when students of anatomy were glad to hide the remains of their subjects in any out-of-the-way hole. And if, as your much respected correspondent, "A. W.," says, in his own picturesque manner, just as if he had been "airt and pairt" in the procession and burial, "*the grass green mound was seen long before Aberdeen had a newspaper*," which makes it before 1747, it thus becomes a beautiful flight of fancy (unattained by any other correspondent), which accounts for the grave, and lots of other things! Pity 'tis, he did not extend the period to the times of Clerk Spalding, who deals with so many unbelievable things, when he was about it—he should have done so. Spalding would have swallowed a whole bushel of spiders like this. But in the story we are examining we have not to deal with Druidical remains, Pictish or Roman times—nor even with those of Spalding; but with Newspaper times and horrid Critics; a story written in which Robbie Welsh, the hangman, figures—well known as the clever fabricator of toy ships which were hung in the Old East Church, and also in Gilcomston and Trinity; and of a period so recent as when Mrs. Ronald had made the Lemon Tree tavern so famous that the Circuit Court dinners were held in it. So that, in the story itself, we have the best evidence of

the period in which it was written : when Bannerman was in his prime, between 1820 and 1824. Thus we are brought back to our own modern—but by no means humdrum—days, in which some of us, your correspondents, were boys. As one of these, at school in 1828, and believing as my companions did, I made many kind enquiries at the passing students as to “wha slaughtered Downie?” These enquiries were invariably found to be “the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties,” arising from crass ignorance on their part, when they laughed and said it was not in their lesson book ; but others, making signs of pursuing us, we fled like the wind, and at once concluded they had the *mens sibi conscia mali* in their hardened hearts. During my apprenticeship in a place where the professors of both colleges, along with the literary men of the place, did mostly congregate, the question was frequently mooted, and I was scandalised and shocked at the doubts expressed by many clever men as to the truth of the story ; nay, as to the very existence of any Sacristan Downie in King’s College, or in this world. The general opinion being that only when the University archives were put in order, and examined, could the truth or falsehood of the story be set at rest, and the great majority agreeing, that in these rascally Reform times, with such men as Bannerman in power, nothing was safe from either criticism or exposure to the searchlight of criticism and truth.

The story, without the burial, appeared in 1824, and it attained instant notoriety and wide circulation, because the times were perilous. The people were greatly excited in consequence of the ghoul-like horrors perpetrated by the resurrectionists in rifling graves, which created both mobs and murmurs, and resulted in the trials and imprisonment of medical students of good position in Aberdeen in 1827 and afterwards ; in the Burke and Hare murders in Edinburgh, and culminated in the burning of the “Burking” House in St. Andrew Street in 1831 ; ever memorable to me as one of the spectators. In these circumstances, it is little wonder then that the new and startling Aberdeen story got a wide circulation, or that old men who knew of the existence of the green mound in Ashgrove should be quite willing to concur, when the lively imaginations of the boys of the period fixed on this most appropriately placed solitary grave as the necessary complement to complete the romantic story, and as a fitting finale to the tragic end of the slaughtered sacristan. Nor, indeed, that in consequence of the widespread fame, the place afterwards was named “Downie’s Howe,” and was then inserted in the standard maps. It must be remembered that there was in Aberdeen a Robert Downie who, in 1632, was elected by the Town Council, Librarian of Marischal College ; also Catechist of Futtie, 1652 ; wrote “Eulogium Scoticum” and poems (see *Book of Bon-Accord*, 258) ; was dismissed as Librarian in 1659, but restored and died in 1663. He was a man of much more mark than the fictitious sacristan, and is generally believed to be commemorated in *Downie’s Well* in the Bay of Nigg : *Downie’s Craig* on the Seashore ; and, if so, why not by Downie’s Howe ? For

seventy-five years at least, I have been familiar with the so-called grave of Downie, although neither I nor any of my companions knew it by that name until ten years afterwards. Before giving my faithful transcript of the story in 1894, I made several visits to the well-known place, accompanied by Mr. Darling, the occupier of the ground, and was informed that, *on hearing the story*, the so-called grave was opened, and a skull and some bones being found, these relics were sent to the Infirmary. The bones being certified as human, they, with the exception of a small portion of the skull, which was retained, were decently re-interred, and a circle of young trees was planted around the spot. Moreover, I was told that *he thought* there was a clause binding the occupiers to its careful preservation for all time coming. This was important news to me, and, following up the scent thus acquired, I then called on Mr. Paul, the senior partner of Paul & Williamson, agents for the proprietor, Mr. Hugh Leslie of Powis, and told Mr. Paul the tale as ’twas told to me. He was greatly interested and astonished at this, to him, entirely new information. He made a search, and by letter, 17th August, 1894, writes to me that, in their lease of 1862, “there is no stipulation about the preservation of the site of any old grave, or reference whatever to such a thing. If there had been such in an older lease, the reference, whatever it may have been, would not likely have been dropped from the older lease without some good reason, I think.” So much for the misty but mistaken recollections of old men, and that on matters of personal and special importance to them.

Having much respect for your correspondents, but even still more respect for truth, I feel positive pain in asserting that “their witness agreeth not, the one with the other” ; that the hearsay evidence of old men giving their recollections of what took place, or of what they heard in their youth, has to be received with a considerable grain of salt ; that Downie’s slaughter and Downie’s burial are two entirely different stories, the last, a concoction under fortuitous circumstances to bolster up the first, and its success is entirely owing to the ignorance of the times, and the credulity of the public, who, as of old,

“Are yet not for new *truth*, but rather
Each one jogs after his own father.”

In conclusion, it certainly does seem a remarkable circumstance that if, as some of your correspondents allege, the story was known in 1814, not one of the numerous historians of Aberdeen should have even mentioned it : not even the careful Mr. Robbie, who is the author of an admirable volume, “Aberdeen : its *Traditions and History*.” Why ? O, why was not this celebrated tradition given ? expiscated, and finally satisfactorily settled in this volume. If not history, it may justly claim to be tradition, travelling first-class, too ! He and the others now seem agreed that it was current about 1840, and I am at one with them there, and for good reason, because then it had been in print for sixteen years. But when they go on to say that it was related to them as an old tradition by aged

relatives, who had then attained the allotted span of life, I ask, is this evidence admissible in any court of law—even in a baillie court? where Commonsense gets higher privileges than in the upper courts of law. All of us have heard the sailors' reply to a cock-and-bull story told them—"Tell that to the marines"; and old landsmen try to free their progeny from gullibility by telling them fairy stories, as credible as this story of Downie's slaughter and his burial place. A victim for many a year, by extensive reading and reflection I have got free, and have devoted myself to free others from their shackles.

Just one or two remarks on the contributions. Dr. John Cumming's evidence may be at once discarded, for although he did enter college in 1822, he entered the Divinity Class in 1827, and continued intermittently there until 1832, when the story had been in print for eight years. "B. C.'s" communication seems to me one of the best, but I humbly submit, considering the busy life of Sandy Bannerman, is it quite fair to ask, "Why neither before nor after did he never write anything of such weird and dramatic value?" The stories in *Aberdeen Awa!*, and his prospectus of a *New History of Aberdeen*, p. 359; his *John Home's Lament*, his witty speeches and clever rhymes, his many privately circulated squibs, some of which, in my possession, have never yet appeared in print, testify to his capacities. Besides, in this story he was but a collaborator, with, at least, an equally clever and experienced writer, who, in his imitation of the style of Galt, then popular, so naively put his thoughts into old-fashioned language. As a lady correspondent of Sir Walter Scott's wrote to him after reading his newest novel, saying, "I kent some of my ain groats in ither people's kail"; so old residents in Aberdeen have no difficulty in at once recognising specimens of Bannerman's unique knowledge of the city and its citizens, and even some purple patches supplied by him. It is not claimed that he wrote the "weird and dramatic" story; all claimed is that "in all probability the story owes its creation to him." And that the burial at Ashgrove is not part and parcel of the original story may be accounted for by the fact that he did not know of this old grave at the time. Had he known of it, he would have made the best Hoax of the century still more complete, have fitted the lock to the key, or *vice versa*, by the burial. That was not done until after the story appeared, and the story then and thus cleverly completed with the help of the fortuitous circumstances. GEORGE WALKER.

It will not do to assert that Downie's Howe acquired that name after the appearance of Mudie's book; because the locality is so marked in Milne's map of 1789, 35 years before *Things in General* was published. P. J. ANDERSON.

168. KING'S COLLEGE, RESIDENCE IN (2nd S., III., 155, 175; IV., 28).—Permit me to apologise. I am extremely sorry to have misquoted Mrs. Rodger, and caused Mr. Anderson trouble in seeking to verify a quotation which does not exist in the place indicated.

The words quoted by me (*S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., III., 175) are not from *Aberdeen Doctors*, but from some old guide-book or gazetteer, on which I cannot now put my hand. I had somehow mixed my notes together, attributing to Mrs. Rodger what are really the words of another. Her words are not nearly so definite as those with which she was credited, but point, it seems to me, to the same conclusion as the sentence I wrongly ascribed to her. "Latterly," she says (*Aberdeen Doctors*, p. 77), "the living of students within the college was done away with." These words, as I read them, are governed by the clause with which the paragraph begins, "Towards the close of last century." The point is really one of slight importance, however, since Mr. Anderson has conclusively shown that the true date when students ceased to reside in college was 1824-25. For my use of the words "ten or twenty years earlier," as applied to the sentence in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* of 1797, I can only plead, in all humility and penitence, that it was an abortive attempt of the "historical imagination" to evolve order out of somewhat conflicting testimonies. My evil fate is a salutary warning not to trust the imaginative faculty too far, because ere ever one is aware, "like a bolt from the blue," the true state of the case may descend and pulverise one. It might be said indeed that a work like the *Encyclopædia*, though completed in 1797, took several years to prepare, and may perhaps have relied in its earlier articles on information that went back to a period still earlier. But why pursue the subject further? My answer was quite wrong—and there's the end of it. I observe in Mr. Anderson's very interesting article a reference to "libertines" in Aberdeen University (*S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., III., 93, 111). Allow me to add that Sir John Sinclair, speaking of the students of King's College, also uses the word as one common in his day. "The students at this College, from the time of its foundation, have been distinguished into two classes, viz., bursars and free scholars; which last are known by the name of *libertines*." (*Analysis of the Statistical Account of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1831.) W. S.

173. BUCHAN SOCIETIES OF FARMERS (1st S., VIII., 157; 2nd S., III., 156, 176, 188; IV., 14).—I suspect that the "small volume on the modes of farming adapted to Buchan," mentioned in the Memorial of the Buchan Arbuthnots, cited by Mr. Thomas Hutchison (*S. N. & Q.* for March, 1895), is simply the "True Method of Treating Light Hazely Ground; or an Exact Relation of the Practice of Farmers in Buchan," published in 1735; and not the "former smaller" pamphlet, which must have borne date prior to 1735, and the title of which has yet to be discovered. P. J. ANDERSON.

186. THE ORIGIN OF JAMES GORDON BENNET (2nd S., III., 172, 190).—The Bennet family came from the Enzie district to a property in Back Street, New Mill, Keith. There the infancy of J. Gordon Bennet was spent. After the death of the father, Mrs. Bennet and her family rented a house from my

husband. Their home was a picture of neatness, and they were model tenants in every way. Margaret Reid was the mother's maiden name, and Peggie and Annie the names of her two daughters—sisters to J. Gordon Bennet. I have heard them tell that he was born at twelve o'clock at night, and that instant the cock crew, on which the midwife remarked that the boy would be a remarkable child, and that he would be far-travelled. He was an active boy, and was trained by Donald Cameron, a grand old highlander who ruled with iron rod. I also knew an uncle and aunt of Mr. Bennet of the name of Reid. That was in my youthful days. The uncle, Cosmo Reid, was a very quiet man. With his name is connected a story, the nature of which would be more suitable for Mr. Stead's magazine than for yours. Gordon Bennet was more than once home from America visiting his mother and sisters. The priest, Mr. Lovie (one of the best Christians that ever lived), was there also. I have the bed on which Gordon Bennet slept—tent-shaped, with the same curtains.

Keith.

E. R.

187. OLD BALLAD (2nd S., III., 173, 191; IV., 15).—I have made further enquiries on this subject, and I think—maugre "Stand Sure!"—it is beyond doubt that Rev. R. Harvey Smith wrote the ballad, "Bold Peter Smith o' Auchline," in the form in which it is given in *Lays of Strathbogie*. A lady, who happens at present to be visiting me here, remembers Mr. Harvey Smith telling her that he was engaged upon the ballad, and would send her a copy when printed; and in due course the ballad, "Bold Peter," reached her—in the pamphlet form I previously described (2nd S., III., 191). The printing of the pamphlet in Dublin is naturally explained by the fact that it is (likely) merely a separate reprint of the relative pages from Anderson's *Lays* which was published there under the circumstances indicated by "Stand Sure!" I wrote Mr. Harvey Smith's brother (Rev. G. Compton Smith, Congregational Manse, Rhynie) on the subject, and he says—"My impression has always been that he [R. Harvey Smith, that is] was the author of the ballad." Mr. Compton Smith is to write Captain Anderson, however, and the author of the *Lays* will surely know! Until word come from the Soudan, then, it is hardly worth while discussing the matter further. "Stand Sure!" wonders why Mr. Harvey Smith, in his *Village Propaganda*, "does not tell us of the sword-handle in his possession." He does tell; on p. 160 he speaks of the "broken sword" being "shown by its present possessor," to wit, himself. And in connection with that relic I note that Mr. G. Compton Smith says it "has passed as an heirloom to the fourth Peter Smith reckoning from 'The Bold.'" This is a more cautious and a more probable statement than the usual "sixth in succession of that name." (The italics are mine). But, as I have indicated already, I am suspicious of the whole story, and if the *Free Press* is right in identifying the recipient of Prince Charlie's letter as one of the Smythes of Methven, then one has good reason to be suspicious! "Stand Sure!" asks about

Auchline. It is now a farm in Clatt, and belongs to the Gordons of Knockespoch. Tradition says it once belonged to the Smiths, but if so, it must have been long ago. Mr. H. G. Fellowes-Gordon of Knockespoch informs me—"I cannot find out exact date of Auchline becoming Gordon property. I know it was so in 1637 and since—but to whom it belonged previous to that there seems to be no record in my family. . . . There are two Smiths on Auchline in poll-book of 1696—tenants under Gordon of Auchline." From this it is clear that if "Bold Peter" had anything whatever to do with Auchline, he could have been a mere tenant of the farm. My father adds a few notes on the Smiths.

Tibbermore.

HARRY SMITH.

Tradition says that the Smiths built the present church of Clatt (or at least a portion of it) with their own hands, and their burial ground to this day is at the south-east corner of the church, and consists of 14 graves, being two lengths and seven breadths. On the gorbal stone of the church, immediately above the burying-ground, is a small raised shield with the old-fashioned letters A S quite distinct on it, and this seems to me to be some proof of the tradition. The family that I belong to are the Smiths of Mytas, a farm in a lonely glen in the parish of Rhynie. Tradition again says that the descendants of the Smith who left Auchline were in Mytas about 150 years. Now let me leave traditions and come to certainties. There is an old flat gravestone broken in two in the Smiths' burying-ground in the churchyard of Clatt: "To the memory of Alexander Smith, farmer, Mytas, who died in April, 1754, aged 66 years." Therefore he was born about 1688, and I know he was born on Mytas. He was my great-grandfather, and we have reason to think it was at his marriage that there were *two an' forty couples* of Smiths on "double-horses." A "double-horse" means two on the back of each horse, as was the fashion in these days. He was succeeded in Mytas by my grandfather, John Smith, and the bad harvest of 1782, or rather no harvest at all, ruined him. He left Mytas at Whitsunday, 1783,* and died at Howits, Kennethmont, in 1808, aged 83. He had a family of five sons and one daughter; the two oldest sons died when young men. My father, John Smith, was the third son, and he died at Howits on 13th May, 1834, aged 70 years. I may say that my maternal grandmother was also one of the Smiths, so I am a descendant by both father and mother, and I know quite well about them.

JAMES SMITH.

The Manse, Tibbermore.

* "About 150 years" before 1783 takes us back to 1633. Can anyone say if the Gordons acquired Auchline about that time, or from whom?—H. S.]

[I have before me a copy of the ballad, inscribed by Mr. R. Harvey Smith, "To Mrs. Margaret Nicoll [his sister], lineal descendant of *Annie Gordon, fairest o' fair, from the Author.*" I may add that Mrs. Nicoll informs me that her brother bequeathed the sword hilt to her son, Dr. Patrick Nicoll, of Stratford, near London, in whose possession it now is.—ED.]

196. THE PHRASE, "PIGS AND WHISTLES" (2nd S., IV., 11).—"The Pig and Whistle" was the name of a tavern sign. Hence the plural form may be taken to indicate taverns in general, and the phrase, "gone to pigs and whistles," may be supposed to mean "ruined by intemperance." Professor Max Müller derives "Pig and Whistle" from *Piga waeshael*, a Danish salutation to the Virgin Mary. Dr. Brewer (*Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*), with greater probability, makes it equivalent to "the bowl and wassail, or the wassail-cup and wassail." "A piggin," he says, "is a pail, especially a milk-pail; and a pig is a small bowl, cup, or mug, making 'milk and wassail'; similar to the modern sign of *Jug and Glass*—i.e., beer and wine." CAMBUS.

I suggest that the phrase originated in order to explain the way in which the wood of some soft-grained tree, instead of being devoted to the formation of some permanently useful and valuable article of furniture, was used up by boys and youths in the whittling of pegs and whistles. That is to say, "gone to pigs and whistles" means reduced to some mean and trifling service.

W. B. R. W.

Dollar.

198. PROFESSOR JOHN ROSS OF KING'S COLLEGE (2nd S., IV., 11).—"It is with pleasure we learn that the report of the death of Professor Ross of Aberdeen, which we copied from a newspaper, is false" (*Scots Magazine*, vol. xxxix., p. 223). Further query—What was the newspaper in which the hoax first appeared? Professor Ross died 9th July, 1814, aged 84.

S. R.

There can be no doubt that the *Scots Magazine* for 1777 was victimised in recording Professor Ross's death in that year, as the following well-ascertained facts show:—

- (1) He matriculated arms in the Lyon Office on 13th August, 1779.
- (2) He signed papers of account now in the charter room, Gordon Castle, connected with the winding up of the estate of his elder brother, James Ross, cashier, Gordon Castle, who died in September, 1782.
- (3) He demitted his professorship on 1st January, 1791 (date of recording minute).
- (4) According to his tombstone in Bellie Churchyard, he died on 9th July, 1814.

Seeing that the bogus notice of Professor Ross's death appeared in the January number of the *Scots Magazine* for 1777, it occurred to me that it would be interesting to observe if a contradiction appeared afterwards. No further reference occurs in the February or March numbers, but in the April number, p. 223, appears the following:—"It is with pleasure we learn that the report of the death of Professor Ross of Aberdeen [p. 55], which we copied from a newspaper, is false."

Our next point was to ascertain what editor referred to. The present editor of *Journal*, Mr. Pressly, kindly placed his disposal, and it is satisfactory to his examination thereof, that it was *not* in newspaper that the story originated. Johnson met Professor Ross in Aberdeen, amusing to observe some recent editors informing their readers in footnotes of the death of Professor Ross!

W.

200. CROOKED SIXPENCE (2nd S.). Questions with reference to the sign crooked sixpence have sometimes been never, as far as I am aware, received a solution. I do not pretend to be able to throw light on the matter, but only venture to make rough guesses which may point in the direction of a probable explanation. Most people are of the opinion that the crooked sixpence is supposed to bring good luck to its possessor. How it came to have this reputation, to it can only be conjectured. May I suggest that the figure represented on the reverse of the reigning sovereign—may have had something to do with the notion? In ancient times among the Romans, coins occasionally bore the semblance of some deity stamped upon them, and were probably in some cases regarded as a talisman or charm, whose sacred symbol afforded supernatural protection. Might not the crooked sixpence be transferred to a British coin, emblematic of the figure of the sovereign and other well-known figures? Sixpences appear to have been first coined in the reign of Edward VI. Shortly after, in the reign of Elizabeth, a bent groat was sometimes issued as a pledge of love, possibly to insure the fidelity of the party receiving it. Might not the idea of a talisman against harm, a pledge of good faith, also to be associated with the sixpence crooked sixpence? Perhaps because the crooked sixpence betokened the age of the coin, that it had been in use, and was not one of a recent issue, its newness was eloquent of commonplaceness. In 1816, sixpences were rare, and seldom seen. Before that date, as stated in *History of England*, vol. vi., "shillings and sixpences when issued were eagerly sought by dealers, and signed to the melting-pot, leaving no profit to the melter and a loss to the state." "For many years before 1816, scarcely a sixpence was coined at the Mint." But at that date a new coin was made in the currency: the pound troy was then coined into 66 shillings, and no more of the old coin was had been the case formerly. I venture to suggest that a crooked sixpence denoted an old coin that had happily escaped the fate of its fellow coin which had borne a kind of charmed life, and even have been preserved as a charm for generations; a coin which had been issued in 1816, and whose preservation from the usual and other besetting perils might well be called a "lucky sixpence."

201. "SHON MACNAB" OR "SHON CAMPBELL." (2nd S., IV., 26).—I cannot tell "A. M." in which number of *Alma Mater* one may find "Shon Macnab," because I never heard of "Shon Macnab"; but if "A. M." is thinking of Mr. W. A. Mackenzie's fine stanzas, "Shon Campbell," they were contributed to *Alma Mater* of 7th May, 1894. A review of Mr. Mackenzie's *Rosemary* (in which the stanzas were reprinted) will be found in *Alma Mater* of 27th February, 1895. The reviewer, Mr. (now Professor) Grierson, says that in "Shon Campbell" Mr. Mackenzie "has achieved that rare distinction which Tennyson achieved for the last time in 'Crossing the Bar'—he has stirred a note that must vibrate in every heart . . . the simple and perfect expression of an elementary and common affection." The stanzas were also quoted in the *British Weekly* of 24th January, 1895. In Dr. Robertson Nicoll's opinion they are "the best verses ever written by an Aberdeen student, George Macdonald being always excepted." "Shon Campbell" is set to music in the last edition of the *Students' Song-Book*. P. J. ANDERSON.

202. PARODY ON BYRON'S "GREECE" (2nd S., IV., 26).—The lines inquired about occur in a poem entitled, "An Address to Lord Byron." They are not correctly quoted in the query.

"Know'st thou the land where the hardy green thistle,
The red-blooming heather and harebell abound?
Where oft o'er the mountains the shepherd's shrill
whistle

Is heard in the gloaming so sweetly to sound?"

The parody extends to 50 lines. It may be found in Hamilton's "Parodies of the Works of English and American Authors," vol. iii. The compiler of that work did not know the author's name, and does not mention the source whence he obtained the parody.
W. S.

203. PORTRAIT OF ROBERT THE BRUCE (2nd S., IV., 26).—There is no authentic portrait of Robert the Bruce in existence. Portrait-painting was little known in Scotland until the reign of James V., about 200 years after Bruce's death. All so-called portraits of the hero of Bannockburn are works of comparatively modern date, and due solely to the imagination of the artist who painted them. The portrait referred to in the query can hardly have been at any time in Stirling Castle. From an inventory, made in 1505, it is possible to know what ornaments and decorative designs were then to be seen in the castle. Information is also obtainable about the state of matters in 1594, when the king's son, Prince Henry, was baptised. Needless to state that no portrait of King Robert is anywhere mentioned. Shortly after 1600, Stirling Castle ceased to be used as a royal residence, and after that date no further addition to its art collection is in the least likely to have been made. The only circumstance that lends even the shadow of a shade of probability to the claim advanced in the query is the fact that the carved wooden roof of the palace contained heads and figures, supposed to represent the kings and queens of Scotland. These

beautifully executed carvings, known as the "Stirling Heads," were torn down in 1777. Many of them were lost; but 38 were preserved, and may now be seen engraved in "Lacunar Strivelinense"—a work published in 1817. King Robert the Bruce is not known to be among the "Stirling Heads." It is barely probable that some modern artist may have painted a portrait from one of the missing heads, dubbed it "Robert the Bruce," and thus given rise to the legend that the painting once hung in Stirling Castle. This, however, is in the highest degree improbable. No tradition to that effect can be met with in Stirling. In fact, after 1603, Stirling Castle was about the last place in the world where a portrait of King Robert or any other Scottish king might be expected to be found.
W. S.

204. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (2nd S., IV., 26).—Dr. Gammack asks for verification of President Roosevelt's Scotch pedigree. The authorities at my command only admit of my doing this in a very slight and imperfect way. In "Who's Who" for the present year, it is stated, presumably with the authority of the President himself, that his mother was of a Georgian family of Scotch extraction. With regard to the earlier part of the pedigree, partial verification may be found in Mackintosh's "History of the Valley of the Dee," Shaw's "History of the Province of Moray," Scott's "Fasti Ecclesie Scoticane," and Anderson's "Scottish Nation." Of the Irvines and Bullocks in America, however, the above authorities say nothing.
W. S.

Scots Books of the Month.

Baldwin, J. M. Development and Evolution. 8vo. 10/6 net. Macmillan.

Foster, J. Some Feudal Coats of Arms from Heraldic Rolls, 1298-1418. Illus. with 830 Zinco Etchings from Effigies, Brasses, &c. Sm. ed. roy. 8vo. 12/6 net. Parker.

Seglman, E. R. A. The Economic Interpretation of History. Cr. 8vo. 6/6 net. Macmillan.

Cooper, A. N. Tramps of a Walking Parson. 3 Portraits. Cr. 8vo. 6/-. W. Scott.

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ABERDEEN, OCTOBER, 1902.

POLISH ALLIANCES WITH THE GORDONS.

(Continued from 2nd Series, IV., page 19.)

THE family of Poniatowski has had a most romantic history. The King (Stanislas) was the uncle of the famous Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Marshal of France, who was drowned in the Elster when retreating from Leipsic with Napoleon in 1806. Mr. W. F. Waller, writing to *Notes and Queries* about him (June 15, 1895), says :—

The Polish Bayard won his *blaton* on the field of Leipsig, Oct. 16, 1813. Three days later, whilst in

command of the rear-guard, during the French retreat, he was, being already badly wounded, drowned, or drowned himself, in the Elster. His body was not recovered till the 24th. It was then embalmed and interred in the tomb of Kosciusko. All which is matter of history. But what became of the marshal's body during the five days preceding its recovery is another matter. A military police report, which has lain pigeon-holed all these years, it seems, in the French War Office, and which a Paris paper of May 23 prints for the first time, establishes the fact that the corpse was fished out of the river by a local fisherman, and that he, having a shrewd idea that, by reason of the richness of the uniform, it must be the corpse of a person of consequence, arranged it as an exhibition. The exhibition lasted for the best part of those five days, and was so well attended that the exhibitor took a sum of sixty florins by it. On the fifth day, however, Potocki heard of this show, recognised the body, and ransomed it. He had, besides, to pay a hundred golden fredericks for the six rings the marshal had upon him, the fisherman retaining a gold snuff-box.

The King Stanislas (who had a son Stanislas, born 1754, and a daughter Constance, born 1759, who married the Count de Tyszkiewicz) had two sisters :—

Louise, born in 1728, married, 1775, Comte Jean Zamoisky. She died in 1797.

Isabel, born in 1730, married, 1771, Comte Jean Clement Branizky ("le dernier des bons Branizkis"). She died in 1808.

One of these ladies visited England, for the *Annual Register* of the period states that "the Princess Poniatowski, sister to the King of Poland," was at St. James's Palace on July 19, and visited Oxford, July 30, 1767. A letter, written from Spain in July, 1767, by Lady Sarah Bunbury to George Selwyn (see Jesse's *Selwyn*) bears on this visit. She says: "The Princess Poniatowski will probably be arrived before you get this." She begged Selwyn to pay as much attention as possible to the Princess and her friend, Mdlle. Kelbel:—"I assure you they are very agreeable and pleasing, and you will like them vastly. . . . We miss them sadly here [at Spa]. Mdlle. Kelbel is pretty and lively. She is a great favourite of mine."

An extraordinary legend grew out of this visit of the Princess, connecting her ultimately with our Royal family. The story will be found stripped of its romance under the title of "Ryves and Ryves *versus* the Attorney General" (*Annual Register*, 1866). The story runs thus. Princess Poniatowski came to England about 1765. She fell in love with Dr. James Wilmot, a descendant of the family of Wilmot, Earls of Rochester. He was born in 1726, and took his degree at Oxford in 1748. While there, he made the acquaintance of Prince Stanislas Poniatowski and, through him, of the Princess. They were privately married, and had one daughter,

Olive Wilmot, a very handsome and accomplished girl who was brought up by the Doctor as his niece. The legend tells that she was secretly married at 9 o'clock at night (March 4, 1767), in Lord Archer's House in Grosvenor Square, to H.R.H. Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, 4th son of Frederick Prince of Wales, and that she died on December 5, 1774. Her origin was stated in one of the letters from her father, held to be spurious at the trial of 1866. Dated January, 1791, it ran:—

MY DEAR OLIVE,—As the undoubted heir of Augustus, King of Poland, your rights will find the aid of the Sovereigns that you are allied to by blood, should the family of your father act unjustly, but may the great Desposer of all things direct otherwise. The Princess of Poland, your grandmother, I made my lawful wife, and I do solemnly attest that you are the last of that illustrious blood. May the Almighty guide you to all your distinctions of birth. Mine has been a life of trial, but not of crime.—J. WILMOT.

Not to be acted upon till the King's demise. With other sacred papers to Lord Warwick's care for Olive, my grand-daughter, when I am no more.

Olive Wilmot, it was claimed, bore a child to the Duke of Cumberland,

Olive: "Princess Olive of Cumberland," who was born on April 3, 1772. This lady gave the lawyers a lot of trouble during the course of her troubled life. The *Dictionary of National Biography*, summarising the whole case, says that she was born at Warwick on April 3, 1772, that she was the daughter of Robert Wilmot, house painter, of Warwick, and spent much of her youth at the house of her bachelor uncle, Dr. James Wilmot. At the age of 17 she married her drawing master, John Thomas Serres. They separated in 1804. She afterwards exhibited at the Academy, and was appointed landscape painter to the Prince of Wales, 1806. Her uncle, Dr. Wilmot, died in 1808, and she wrote a memoir of him in 1813. It was in 1817 that

she made her first claim to be the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, claiming that ten days after her birth she was substituted for the still-born child of Robert Wilmot. She drove about London in a carriage decorated with the Royal arms, and carried on her claim to be known as the Princess Olive of Cumberland until her death on November 21, 1834. She was buried on December 3, 1834, in St. James's Church, Piccadilly. She had two daughters. The younger,

Lavinia Janetta Horton Serres (1797-1871) married, in 1822, Thomas Ryves, portrait painter, and she too carried on her mother's claim. Sir Gerard Noel took up her case in 1844; in 1858, she appealed to Queen Victoria. In 1861, he took advantage of the Legitimacy Act to bring her case into court. In 1866, she petitioned the court to say that Cumberland and Olive Wilmot were married. Seventy documents were produced, but before the Solicitor General (Sir Roundell Palmer) finished his address, the jury declared that the signatures were forgeries. Sir Roundell declared that the Polish Princess and her daughter were as fanciful as Ferdinand and Miranda. Mrs. Ryves died on December 7, 1871, leaving two sons and three daughters. It may be noted that the Duke of Cumberland married, October 2, 1771 (after his alleged first marriage), the widow of Christopher Horton of Catton Hall. This alliance was the occasion of the Royal Marriage Act of 1772.

Curiously enough, there is another legend about Stanislas Poniatowski's sister, the Countess Branizky. She is said to have had an illegitimate child by G. A. Hyde (son of the Earl of Clarendon), who was known at the Court of Augustus III. of Poland as "Le Beau Anglais." The child is said to have been baptised by the name of Catherine Hyde. She was brought up by the Duke of Norfolk, and appointed a Maid of Honour to the Princess de Lamballe. She afterwards married the Marquis Broglio Solari, and lived with him in great splendour at Vienna and Treviso until their estates were confiscated by Bonaparte after the fall of the Venetian Republic. She was banished from Venetian territory for daring to express in his presence a predilection for England! To her has been attributed a somewhat scandalous volume of 18th century gossip:—

Secret Memoirs of the Royal Family of France, during the Revolution; with Original and Authentic Anecdotes of Contemporary Sovereigns and other Distinguished Personages of that Eventful Period, now first published from the Journal, Letters, and Conversations of the Princess de Lamballe, by a Lady

of Rank, in the Confidential Service of that Unfortunate Princess. *London, 1826, with graceful portrait of the Queen by Hallmannel, and the Cipher of her Secret Correspondence, which are among the first examples of the Lithographic Art as first applied to Book Illustration in this country, 2 vols., Seco.* It was republished in 1895.

The diary, however, has been dismissed by experts as "a prurient invention." I may note that a curious reference occurs in this book to the Duchess of Gordon and the Princess de Lamballe as follows:—

The Princess de Lamballe was ordered by Marie Antoinette, when the former came secretly to England, to cultivate the acquaintance of the Duchess of Gordon, who was supposed to possess more influence than any other woman in England—in order to learn the sentiments of Mr. Pitt, relative to the revolutionaries. The Duchess, however, was too much of an Englishwoman, and Mr. Pitt was too much interested in the ruin of France, to give her a clue to the truth.

J. M. BULLOCH.

(To be continued.)

RECORD PRICE FOR A BOOK.—In Wellington Street, London, a miscellaneous book sale of extraordinary interest was brought to a close on Wednesday, 16th July, 1902. When, a few weeks ago, the Hibbert copy of "Robinson Crusoe," the two volumes, 1719, in first edition, with the spurious third volume added, brought £206, against a cost to the late owner of 13 guineas, it was thought that high-water mark had for the time been reached. On Wednesday, however, the first two volumes, only the final one being in second edition, bound in old calf, fell to Messrs. Pickering's bid of £245—an astonishingly large sum, which exceeds all previous records. On the flyleaf of Volume I. of the 1770 English edition of Voltaire's works were the following lines from David Garrick to Kitty Clive:—

If that delight Voltaire can give
Which thou hast giv'n to me,
A more luxurious feast, dear Clive,
I cannot give to thee! D. G.

By reason of this inscription the set fetched £22. Protecting two early 16-century pieces was a curious old binding by John Reynes, known as that of Henry VIII., £41; Bacon's "Essays or Counsels," 1625, £24 10s.; and Killigrew's "Poems," editio princeps, £40; and "Termys of ye Law of England," bearing the imprint of J. Rostell; and "Laws and Statutes of the Stannarie of Devon," printed by V. Simmes, 1600, £16 5s.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

COSMO INNES'S COLLECTIONS.—Lady possesses (at Newton, Nairn) a number of documents belonging to her father Innes. The contents of a box marked are as follows:—

Catalogue of books belonging to Mr. Innes Court book of the Royalty of Spynie, 15
Brief description of the quality and effect well of the Woman hill, &c. (print
Chartulary of Inchaffray: transcript and imperfect.

Abridgement of Chartulary of Cambuske
Styles of Crown writs.

Materials for Memorial on behalf of
Forbes of Pitsligo and Sir Charles
Edinglassie, who claims supporter
male of the family of Pitsligo.

Protocol-book of James Drummond, sh
depute of Perth, 1561-70.

Lists of Kings of Scotland and public
the close of the 18th century. In
writing of Robert Mylne.

Registram Brevium from the Ayr M
Transcript Inquiry into the difficulties
occur in the question of the precedents
older Scottish barons, &c. In the
writing of Mr. Innes.

Transcript of part of the Aberdeen Brevi
Two ancient records of the Bishopric of Ork
Annotations on "Justinian's Institutes,"
Angers 29, November, 1673.

Bundle of used "copy" Act. Parl. Regi:
Liber Officialis.

Pedigree of Gordon of Pitlurg.

Old geography of Scotland. Part of an
the Soc. of Antiquaries. In the hand
of Mr. Innes.

Part of a class lecture—in the same hand
Extracts from papers by Father Innes.

Letters to John Gordon, studying at
1677, &c., &c., and practising at I
in 16—, from his father, Ludovic G
cousin, Lord Huntly, &c. [Lady F
me these letters have gone missing.]

Commission to Mr. Innes as Clerk of Ses:
(Seal), and also as a Visitor of
University, 1857 (Seal).

Commission to the ship, "Abercrombie R
to take pirates (1825).

List of some names of persons which
Scottish deeds before 1500, from
Kilravock writs (volume).

Extracts from the Chartulary of Coldstre
scribed by Rev. S. Ayscough, Brit. M

Three notebooks (4to., 8vo. and 12mo
handwriting of Mr. Innes.

Notes of erections of free forests in Scot
Joseph Robertson (copy).

Notes as to the increase of value of
Northumberland.

Two or three papers in the case of the
Hamilton, Marquis of Abercorn.

ARGYLESHIRE IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. IV., page 36.)

THE story of the doings of the family of Iona, as the Columban Missionary College was then called, is one of the most thrilling narratives of Christian enterprise since the apostolic age. No man can read it without feeling how strong was the spiritual life, and how fruitful the religious movement which it represented. It was in truth a wonderful work, and had wonderful issues. For, as it has been truly said, it affected Europe as much as Scotland. It was a great thing that, by its instrumentality, the dayspring of the Gospel arose for the first time over benighted Caledonia, which thus owes to the monks of Iona the triple debt of civilisation, of letters and of religion. But it was a greater still that the holy fire which these devoted missionaries in the first instance imparted to the land of their adoption could by no means be restrained within the narrow limits of Scotland, but soon streamed out far beyond, and brought quickening and health and impulse to the whole of Western Europe. Indeed, there was hardly a tribe or locality between the Apennines and the shores of Iceland that was left unvisited by these Scottish missionaries, and where they did not succeed in gaining converts to the Christian faith. As one generation of these teachers died off, another rose to take its place and carry on its work, and thus the evangelical light was kept burning through these ages which, to quote the late Dr. Wylie, "were not so dark as we sometimes believe them to be, and as they certainly would have been, but for the labours of these pious men." "Scotland, at least," says Dr. McLachlan in the interesting work to which we have already referred, "Scotland, in the sixth and seventh centuries, so far from being in a state of utter barbarism, was not only receiving from Continental Europe the fruits of its literature and commerce, but was, in conjunction with Ireland, able to reciprocate the former by sending some distinguished men to extend over many portions of the Continent the blessings of religion and civilisation." There was a Continental Mission Scheme in Scotland so early as 588. The depth and performance of the spiritual impulse thus communicated to the European mind it is impossible to over-estimate. There is a sense, indeed, in which it may almost be said that these Columban missionaries were the regenerators of Europe and the founders of modern society. On this subject a recent historian has eloquently said—"Christianity

had lost its power in the schools of Alexandria and Jerusalem; but it recovered its first purity and vigour in the silence of Iona, whence, in the darkest hour of the Church's history, came forth a succession of God-sent spiritual teachers, who preached throughout Europe a purified and reinvigorated Gospel. It is the men whom we see in the seventh and following centuries traversing Europe in the simple attire of sandals, with pilgrim staff and long woollen garments, who turned the tide a second time in the great conflict between Christianity and Paganism. Victory had forsaken Christianity in the seats of her first triumphs. The theories of Origen had covered the East with anchorites. Rome was planting the West with colonies of monks, when from the school of Iona came forth missionaries and teachers, who laid anew the foundations of law and order. These were the first builders after the Gothic Deluge of 'the New Heaven and the New Earth,' wherein were to dwell the inductive sciences, the constitutional liberties and the purified Christianity of modern Europe; and wherever in after ages these blessings shall extend, it will be acknowledged that the march of the new civilisation was led by the missionaries of Iona."

But lasting and valuable as were the services thus rendered to European development by the early Celtic missionaries, it is unnecessary in this essay to allude to them further. We are here concerned chiefly with the part played by Columba and his successors in determining the course of Scottish history, and to that let me, therefore, now confine my attention. First of all, then, I observe that it is to the labour of the monks of Iona that we must trace the overthrow of Paganism in Scotland, and the adoption of Christianity as, at least, the nominal religion of the people. Prior to the mission of Columba, Druidism was still the national religion of the greater part of Scotland. But such was the holy zeal and commanding personality of Columba, and so well was he supported by the labours of his equally devoted companions, that long before that saintly man was called away to his reward, the whole of Scotland was nominally Christian, while in all its various provinces important religious establishments of the same type as Iona had been set up, and were shedding a healthful and quickening influence around them. There were two important peculiarities possessed by all these monastic and missionary establishments of the Scottish Celts. The first was the pure and earnest Gospel which they preached, and which they exemplified in their lives. The second, the high value they put upon all learning, and especially sacred learning, and the

success with which they cultivated it. In regard to the first of these particulars, I may remark that ever since Ebrard's epoch-making book on this subject, which has quite revolutionised the views previously entertained concerning the early Christian Church of Western Europe, it has been generally admitted that no such apostolic church existed anywhere in the seventh and eighth centuries as that which was represented by Columba and his followers.

Some one has called Iona the Rome of Ireland and of Scotland. But the comparison does injustice to that humble seat of a far purer faith. For though the Church of the Scottish Celts might be destitute of the pomp and splendour that were already beginning to distinguish the services of the Church of Rome, it possessed one great advantage over that rapidly degenerating body in the value which for centuries it attached to the study and multiplication of the sacred Scriptures. When Rome was beginning to seal up the Bible, Iona was actively engaged in multiplying and diffusing it. The one symbolic book, and the chief theme of study in all Culdee seminaries was the Bible. We may, therefore, reasonably concur with the late Dr. Wylie in his interesting conclusion from these facts, and affirm that in "so far as the movement which Luther headed was an attempt to put the Bible in its rightful place as the ultimate court of appeal in all Christian controversies, it may truthfully be said that the Reformation was in Iona before it was in Wittenberg or Geneva. Yea, we may even say that the Scottish theology itself is not of recent times. It is older than the days of Knox. It flourished on the rock of Iona a thousand years before the Reformer was born." From this point of view there is great force in the doctrine advocated both by Dr. Wylie and Dr. McLachlan to the effect that the roots of much that is best and most distinctive in the Scottish character are indissolubly intertwined with the history of the early Celtic Church.

"We are accustomed," says Dr. Wylie, "to speak of Iona as a school of letters and a nursery of art; but we fail to perceive its true significance, and the mighty influence it communicated to the national life, if we overlook the first great boon it conferred on Scotland—freedom of soul, and that spirit of self-reliant independence in the fear of God which has been the most notable element in our national character"—a spirit, this, which I would add here, on my own behalf, having been once kindled in Scottish hearts, has never utterly perished out of them, and (please God) never will. It is true, of course, that a degenerate king, at a later period, yielding to the Anglifying

influences that were even then beginning to operate in Scotland, might and did support the ancient Celtic Church of that country to rear in its stead a church that would be independent and more submissive to the authority of Rome; but he could not, and did not, eradicate from the minds of his people the memory of that church which had implanted the seeds of independence. It requires but little acquaintance, I think, with the Scottish history to find proof that these seeds never were eradicated from the Scottish mind, that, even during the reign of the Romans in the kingdom, they continued to exist and were being themselves occasionally in such cases as the letter of King Robert the Bruce to the nobles, and the uprising of the Bruce nobles to Pope John, in the uprising of the Lollards of Kyle, and finally culminated in the events of the Scottish Reformation. The influence of Columba, therefore, the great centre of all this far-reaching spiritual movement, is one of the most impressive and noble chapters in the whole history of the British Church. As the late Dr. John Ker has beautifully said of him: "He stands among the stormy waves like one of their lowly lighthouses, upon a mighty arm of rock, to cast a sudden light over the waters and draw it back again in the night. But like theirs, too, the light remains hidden but not quenched, or still may be seen flashed from point to point as Time marches on."

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

RELICS FROM NEWGATE.—The authorities at Newgate prison have presented to the British Museum a collection of curious relics. These include a whipping block, three waist-belts, a leaden cast of the city wall of London in 1781, and a bust of Sir John Sylvester, an account of his severity towards criminals known as "Black Jack." A number of notorious criminals' heads were also presented to the museum, but were declined by the authorities. ROBERT MUR

STONEHENGE.—Repeatedly, in your columns, have notices appeared about the above monument, and the question, *Who owns it?* Edmund Antrobus opines that it is his, and he has a barbed wire fence around it, and fixed a price of one shilling to enter the enclosure. Robert Hunter, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes that, for centuries, Stonehenge has been "right of way." To lessen litigation, Sir J. Antrobus desires to sell the hypothec to the nation. The idea will give work to lawyers. J. F.

THE SCOT AS A WANDERER.

(2nd Series, IV., 33.)

JAMES GRANT'S posthumous work, "Scottish Soldiers of Fortune" (1889), almost falls to be included in the list heading "J. M. B.'s" extremely interesting article under this title in last month's issue. I was struck by his acute remark regarding Mr. T. W. H. Crosland's criticisms in "The Unspeakable Scot," that most Scots themselves could have been more severe. A book by Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham, who has in several detached articles spoken his mind about his countrymen with painful freedom, would have been worth buying; and this, in spite of his great talent, the big Yorkshireman's diatribe is not. Mr. Crosland, however, very accurately expresses the feelings of a section of the English middle-class society—at least, as found in the vicinity of Fleet Street. Seven or eight years ago I used to lunch occasionally at the "Falcon," Gough Square, a house much resorted to by overseers and machine managers from the neighbouring printing offices. The scathing *obiter dicta* of these authorities on the wily Caledonian are very faithfully presented in Mr. Crosland's pages. The resemblance in some instances is so striking as to suggest plagiarism or the "kindred mind."

"J. M. B." is too keen an observer to put forward the "canny Scot" as the true type of the nation. To the Scottish usage of "canny" no one could object, but the meaning attached to it in England is positively offensive. It takes all sorts to make a nation. There are many "canny" Scots, and the number of "nasty bodies" who remain at home is out of all proportion to the population, but I maintain, nevertheless, that excessive rashness, rather than excessive caution, is and has always been the dominant national note. The *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, which old writers noted, still burns keenly. An Australian philosopher, who had rolled about all parts of the world for more than a quarter of a century, gathering no moss, once told me that the most nobly generous and also the meanest men he had met were Scotsmen. No one, I think, will entirely disagree with this verdict. The Scot's tendency at all times is to run to extremes.

Every Scotsman is a sentimentalist, sometimes excessively so; and in the majority of cases he is cursed with a deep congenital melancholy, which leads to the ironical form of his humour and that particular dourness which Mr. Crockett insists on as the natural heritage of the men of Galloway. Much of what is peculiar to him the

Scot owes to his mingled German and Celtic blood. He is, however, much more of a German than a Celt. The educated classes in Aberdeen, for instance, speak English with a strong German accent.

The excessive drinking by Scotsmen I take to be entirely due to their constitutional melancholy. Not infrequently this melancholy, increasing as youth and hope recede, develops particularly in the literary class into insanity, as in the cases of Robert Fergusson and Adam Lindsay Gordon. Apart from their genius, Burns, with his rapid transitions from the depths of despair to transcendent joyousness, and Carlyle, alternately hurling thunderbolts and "girling" in a corner, are truer types of our country than the miserable back-biting "nasty body" of "The House with the Green Shutters," or a scandalous unfrocked parson like the Rev. Alexander McIntyre (M.A. of the University of Aberdeen), of Besant and Rice's "My Little Girl."

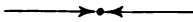
The note of recklessness is to be found in all phases of Scottish life. We may be smug and respectable on the surface, but the volcanic flame burns fiercely underneath. The dare-devil character of our adventurers has been equalled, perhaps, but never exceeded. Captain Kidd, John Paul Jones, Lord Cochrane, and William Walker, the filibuster, are a curiously assorted quartette, but their exploits tend to prove the assertion; and the list could be indefinitely extended. Besides, can there be found in the history of any other country more striking instances of heroic rashness (in spite of the inevitable sordid side) than the invasion which led to the Battle of Flodden, the struggles of the Covenanters, the Expedition to Darien, and the risings of '15 and '45; or, in the commercial world, more appalling examples of mismanagement than the Douglas Heron and City of Glasgow banks?

For some reason or other, Aberdeen seems to be regarded south of the Tweed as the chosen abode of the Scotsman of caricature. The number of Aberdonians introduced in fiction as humorous relief surely exceeds the adult population of the city. They are all afflicted with an impossible accent, all are bellicose, and most of them suffer from dipsomania and religiosity. If a conscientious novel-reviewer, say of twenty years' standing, had collected all the references to Aberdonians he met in the course of his reading during that period, a very bulky and very scandalous volume might have been compiled. By far the largest section of it would have been headed "The Aberdeen (Marine) Engineer Abroad." The suggestion and the

sub-title are generously presented to anyone who has the time and opportunity for this kind of work.

Indeed, the novelists handle us unkindly. Even our cultivated men do not escape, as witness the nasty remark made by Mr. Percy White in a recent book about "what gentlemen from Aberdeen call the Oxford accent." Nevertheless, the Aberdonian does possess traits which mark him off from the inhabitants of other cities. When Miss Janet Achurch, the actress, first visited Aberdeen five years ago, she asked me why it was that everybody she observed walking along Union Street looked so stern and grave and unsmiling. In no other place, she declared, had she seen such a gloomy procession of hard-visaged citizens. I could not answer adequately at the time; but "Claudius Clear" subsequently threw much light on the point in an article in the *British Weekly*.

J. F. GEORGE.



THE SCOT AS A WANDERER (2nd S., IV., 33).—To your list of "The Scot as a Wanderer" might be added *The Scot in America*, by Peter Ross, LL.D. New York: The Raeburn Book Company, 1896. Cr. 8vo., xi. and 446 pp. It is a most interesting contribution to the subject, though not so well known in this country as it might be. W. S. CROCKETT.

The Manse, Tweedmuir,
Peeblesshire.

P.S.—I find the deepest delight in *S. N. & Q.*, and have been particularly interested in "Berwickshire Notables"—my native county. C.

CAXTON'S "BOOK FOR A KING."—A literary treasure that has been more than once before the public eye has lately made a trip across the Atlantic and back. Caxton's "Ryall Book, or Book for a King," one of the four perfect copies known—two of which are in public libraries, and are therefore never likely to be offered for sale—was sold in July last year at Sotheby's for £1550, and it accompanied an American purchaser to the States. Once again this book is in the market, and its sale, among a collection to be disposed of at the end of this month, will fittingly close the season at the Wellington Street House, London, it being the last item in a catalogue of 771 lots, which include the rare second folio Shakespeare with the Smethwick imprint. Of these, there are only three or four copies known, and one of them was sold this year for £650. ROBERT MURDOCH.

A TRAVELLED STONE.—In excavating the outfall of Aberdeen sewer at Girdleness, a boulder, 6 × 3 × 3 feet was found in the edge of the sea, which, on being broken up, was found to be unlike any rock known to exist in Scotland, but undistinguishable from Labradorite imported from Christiania by Mr. Stewart, Fraser Street, Aberdeen. It must have come over from Norway in the glacial period, when ice from the lofty Scandinavian mountains completely displaced the water of the North Sea.

JOHN MILNE.

A FAMOUS TOWER TO BE DEMOLISHED.—Berwick-upon-Tweed railway station, a castellated building on the site of the great hall of Berwick Castle, where Edward First decided in favour of Baliol for the Scottish Crown, is to lose its uniqueness. It has been an open secret for some time that increased express East Coast traffic between Edinburgh and London has threatened portions of the station, notably the stationmaster's residence. The famous tower of the station is now found unsafe, and is to be demolished. Workmen have commenced operations. ROBERT MURDOCH.

MUNGO'S WELL.—The renowned well is situated on the lands of Doonbrae, between "Alloway's auld haunted kirk" and the "banks and braes o' bonnie Doon." Owing to the operations in constructing the Carrick Light Railway, and the excavations for founding the covered way through Cambusdoon policies, this historic well has been drained dry. The Railway Act provides that such objects of interest are not to be meddled with. Burns, in "Tam o' Shanter," narrates:—

Near the thorn aboon the well,
Whare Mungo's mither hang'd hersel'.

J. F. S. G.

THE BASTILLE CLOCK.—After lying in oblivion for a century, the ancient clock of the Bastille has recently been brought up again to public notice under singular circumstances. Built and erected originally in 1764, at a cost of 3767 livres, it finally stopped, riddled by bullets, on the great day of the taking of the Bastille, at 5:15 p.m., and was handed over, with its three handsome bells, to the Romilly-sai-Andelle foundry to be cast into cannon. Fortunately the director had better taste, and, finding that neither clock nor bells were radically injured, had them repaired and re-erected in the works, where they remained until unearthed by an eminent antiquary. ROBERT MURDOCH.

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES IN THE PRESBYTERY OF ALFORD
(SYNOD OF ABERDEEN).

*The inscription on the token is shown in black type. Separate lines are indicated by vertical bars.
The sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.*

ALFORD.

- (1) Obv.—**Alford** | 1763. with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 16. Illustration 5.
- (2) Obv.—**Alford** with **two scrolls** over and under.
Rev.—1832 in centre, with **two scrolls** over and under. Round, 15. Illustration 6.

AUCHINDOIR.

Obv.—**Auchindoir** in semicircle, with 1832 underlined. Plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 2.

CABRACH.

Obv.—**Cabrach**.
Rev.—**William Cowie** in circle, with 1817 in centre. Round, 15. Illustration 12.

CLATT.

- (1) Obv.—**C**. with plain and serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9. Illustration 16.
- (2) Obv.—**Clett** | 1730 with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 17.
- (3) Obv.—**Church** | of | **Clatt** | 1845 in centre oval, with "Let a man examine himself," I. Cor. xi. 23.
around outside.
Rev.—**Communion** | **Token** | **J. W.** | **Min^r**. in centre oval, with "This do in remembrance of me,"
Luke xxii. 19, 20. around outside. Oval, 14 × 19.
(James Walker was minister at this date.)

CORGARFF.

Obv.—**Corgarff** in semicircle, with milled border and edge.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 19. Illustration 4.

GLENBUCKET.

Obv.—**K** | **Glen** | **bucket** | 1792. with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 16. Illustration 3.

KEIG.

Obv.—**K** | **Keig**. with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 13.

KENNETHMONT.

- (1) Obv.—**K** (in script) enclosing **M.G.M.** with 1817 in oblong frame underneath. (George Minty was minister at this date.)
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 14 × 16.
- (2) **W. M. Min^r**. 1854 in oval, with **Parish of Kennethmont** in centre. (William Minty was minister at this date.)
Rev.—"This do in remembrance of me." in oval, with **table, bread and cups** in centre. Oval, 14 × 18. Illustration 15.

KILDRUMMY.

Obv.—K | 1810. with dotted border.
 Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 14.

LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE.

- (1) Obv.—M | P C. (Patrick Copland was minister of Cushnie from 1672 to 1710.)
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 8 × 10. Illustration 8.
- (2) Obv.—Cush | ny, with plain border.
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 12. Illustration 10.
- (3) Obv.—Lochel | 1722 within oblong frame.
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 12. Illustration 9.
- (4) Obv.—Lochel | 1770. with plain border.
 Rev.—Blank. Square, with cut corners, 16. Illustration 11.
- (5) Obv.—Leochel | and | Cushnie | 1844.
 Rev.—“This do in | remembrance | of me.” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

STRATHDON.

Obv.—Strathdon | 1849. with raised border.
 Rev.—“This do in | remembrance | of me.” Oblong with cut corners, 13 × 16. Illustration 7.

TOUGH.

- (1) Obv.—T.
 Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 7 × 8. Illustration 18.
- (2) Obv.—Tough | h M^a | P C. (Patrick Copland was minister from 1706 to 1745.)
 Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 19.
- (3) Obv.—Tough | 1817 | A U. (Alexander Urquhart was minister from 1789 to 1832.)
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 13. Illustration 20.
- (4) Obv.—Tough.
 Rev.—Luke xxii. 19 | “This do in | remembrance | of me.” | I. Cor. xi. 24 to 28. Oblong, with cut corners, 15 × 22. Illustration 21.

TOWIE.

- (1) Obv.—T.
 Rev.—Blank. Square, 12.
- (2) Obv.—Towie | 1708.
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 15 × 18.
- (3) Obv.—Towie | O | 1864.
 Rev.—“This do in | remembrance | of me.” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16.

TULLYNESSLE AND FORBES.

- (1) Obv.—Tullynessle in circle, with 1790 in centre.
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 21. Illustration 1. (This token is an alloy of silver and tin.)
- (2) Obv.—Tullynessle & Forbes 1870 around outside centre oval, with table in centre.
 Rev.—“This do in | remembrance | of me.” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

CHAIRS COVERED WITH HUMAN SKIN.—Two curious coronation chairs have just been brought from Ashanti to this country. They are constructed of massive wood, studded over with metal nails, and covered with human skin. Beneath one of these gruesome relics may be seen the sacred emblems of the Ju Ju, also the wand of office of the king's linguist. Without these thrones the successors of N' Kwanta and O' Finsu could not be crowned. These resemble the chairs in the house of the ex-King Prempeh, who is now living in exile at Mahe in the Seychelles.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

Queries.

218. STRANGE STORY ABOUT A PRIEST.—In that scandalous journal, the *Town and Country Magazine* (Supplement for 1790), the "History of the *Tête-à-Tête* annexed, deals with the Memoirs of the Benedictine Monk and the Eloping Nun of Hampstead." Father Peter, "the hero of our tale, is of British manufacture, being the joint production of a bonnie lass from Aberdeen, and a Roman Catholic taylor in the vicinity of Oxford Street [London]; the lady having become a convert to his religion as a preliminary article to the solemnization of their nuptials." Peter, "who was never at a loss for an intrigue," became confessor to a convent of Ursuline nuns. He escaped with Magdalene, and took her to London. Is there any basis for this story? Who was Peter? B.

219. ANDERSON'S "SCOTTISH NATION."—I often see this work quoted in *Scottish Notes and Queries* with a reverence akin to that which should be shown to Holy Writ; and I write to ask if any of your readers can inform me whether it is a work of any value whatever. It seemed to me to be a mere compilation, and to contain no original research in any department, and to be more like the literature disseminated by book-agents than a serious book of reference. I should be very glad to find it better than I suppose it to be. Like Miss Dartle, "I am not suspicious; I only ask a question; I don't state any opinion; I want to found an opinion on what you tell me." J. WILLCOCK.
Lerwick.

220. ADMIRAL CHARLES GORDON.—Who was this sailor? He died at Huntly on May 19, 1876, at the age of 78. He is apt to be confused with Rear-Admiral Charles Gordon of the Knockespock family who died at Bath on October 3, 1860. B.

221. LADY AUGUSTA GORDON.—Who was the Lady Augusta Gordon, whose jewels came mysteriously into possession of a certain countess in 1842? Was she the wife of Lord John Gordon (who assumed the name of Halyburton), and was she a daughter of King William IV.? B.

222. WILLIAM GORDON, SPY, 1619.—Who was the William Gordon referred to by Sir Robert Naunton, in his letter of December 2, 1619, to the Marquis of Buckingham, as quoted in the *Fortescue Papers*, edited by the late Mr. S. R. Gardiner for the Camden Society?—

I have this evening spoken with George Douglas (your Lordship knows his true name), who presented me the inclosed from Mr. Trumbull. He is not forward to enter into the particularities of his errand tyll he shall receive his Majesties directions whether he will hold it fit and safe for him to attend him selfe in person without danger of detection. He is well known to MacNauton, to James Haig, and divers others who, if they should see him about the court, it would make him uncapable to do the service he pretends he can from Rome and other partes where he is yet accepted as a confident. His Majestie will perceive by the inclosed from Sir Jo. Fenwicke how duetifully he takes his being nominated by his Majesties owne free choice to the sherifwicke of that shire (Northumberland).

On December 6, 1619, Sir Robert Naunton wrote again to Buckingham:—

I beseech your Lordship let me receive directions how his Majestie will have William Gordon proceeded with, of whose arrivall and attendance here I advertised your Lordship by the name of George Douglas.

The only William Gordon I can think of in this connection is William Gordon, VI. of Abergeldie, who had been mixed up with the Spanish Blank's plot of 1591. J. M. B.

223. WILLIAM FORBES, SCOTUS, ROCANIENSIS.—A short time ago I acquired a thin 4to. volume of Latin poems by a member of the Aberdeenshire Clan of Forbes, whom I am unable to identify. The following is a short collation of the work, which appears to be new to bibliography:—

"Poemata Miscellanea, Gulielmi Forbesii, Scoti.
1. Carmen Eucharisticum. 2. Hecatomphe.
3. Scorpiacum. 4. Apophoreta Papae. Londini, imprimebat S. B., pro W. C. 1642."

4to., 24 leaves, no pagination; signatures A. F. regular.

A 1. title; verso blank. A 2. "Ad illustrissimum heroem et dominum Johannem Scotum equitem auratum Regis Britanniarum Cancellariae Directorem, Musarum Tutatum, Carmen Eucharisticum," etc.; ends A 4. verso, and is signed W. F.

B 1. "Hacatomphe Carolo Regi, ubi sub Caledoniae persona, Atheismi incrementum, Christianismi deliquium, Ecclesia Scotica deflet," etc.; ends B 3. recto, and is signed "Forbesius Rocaninsis."

B 3. verso. "Astrææ. Scorpiacum sive Antidotum, contra Intoxicatos Scorpiorum Romanensium Ictus," etc.; ends C 1. verso; signed "Philomusus

Rocaniensis": followed on same page by a poem of twelve lines signed "Mr. Gulielmus Forbes."

C 2. recto. "Aphophoreta Papae, Hispanorum exequiae, Sanctorum Jubilatio, Batavorum triumphus, sive interitus Classis Ibera, anno Domini, 1639," etc.; ends F 3. recto.

F 3. verso. Errata. F 4. recto. Two scripture texts. "Authore, Gulielmo Forbesio, Scoto Britanno." Verso blank.

From the eulogy of the worthy Knight of Scotstarvet to the lengthy exultation over the great naval victories of Van Tromp, the subjects of the poems give the author little opportunity for local allusions affecting himself, and, in a hasty examination, I have discovered none. Rocaniensis puzzles me, and I have failed to find its equivalent in plain English. Can any reader aid me?

K. J.

224. BISHOP GILBERT BURNETT'S DESCENDANTS.

—In the "Memoirs of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, by Henry Field, revised and edited by R. H. Semple, M.D.," London, 1878, p. 186, it is stated of Mr. Gilbert Thomas Burnett, F.L.S., first Professor of Botany in King's College, London, who died in 1835, that he was the son of a medical man practising in London, and "was the last descendant of the celebrated Bishop Burnett." As this descent is untraceable, either in the New Spalding Club's "Family of Leys," or in Mr. Kendall Burnett's carefully prepared "Family Tree," it would be interesting to know if it possesses any claim whatever to authenticity.

K. J.

225. THE BROOCH OF LORN.—Can any of your readers kindly inform me of the existence of a pamphlet on Robert the Bruce, alleged to have been published 200 years ago, to which is appended a history of the Brooch of Lorn. I shall be glad to hear from any of your correspondents who can throw any light on the matter through the columns of your paper or to me direct at address below.

12 W. Catherine Place, IAN MACDOUGALL.
Edinburgh.

226. THE SKELTON FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give me any details of the family of Skelton, as located in Aberdeenshire? They in some manner married into the family of Anderson, as the name of the present chairman of the Orient Company, James George Skelton Anderson, suggests. I understand that they were located somewhere about Peterhead, where James Skelton, father of Sir John, was once sheriff's substitute. I fancy the Skeltons are really Yorkshire people. When did they come into Aberdeenshire? The connection with the Andersons, I vaguely understand, was when a Nicol married a Skelton, and their issue married an Anderson.

M.

Answers.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (1st S., I., VI., 78; 2nd S., III., 185; IV., 12, 27, 4. credulity is needed to accept this Sandie E romance as to the part he had to do with the slaughter of the sacrist of King's Colle required to believe the tale "our fathers t long before there was a Sandie Bannerman. to keep the old tradition, and I wonder double brother in name and taste should s another touch of paint on that old Whi Aberdeen. Mr. Norman Macpherson's t that of Mr. P. J. Anderson's, are quite e satisfy any ordinary enquirer, but "Na framed strange fellows in her time," and room enough on this green earth of our worshippers of the Bannerman fetish and the in the old tradition.

204. THE NAME "DUFF" (1st S., II. For a splendid description of this name in I refer "S. C. C." to Long's "Personal an Names." ROBERT MUI

937. "ROBIN ADAIR" (1st S., VIII., S., IV., 11).—Robert Adair was a you medical student, who lived 150 years ago, getting into some youthful scrape, had Dublin. On his way to London, he found getting short, so tramped a bit, and on the the good fortune to assist a well-known fashion whose carriage had got overturned resumed his journey, but now is seated in the £100 in his pocket (her gift), and an open i to her house at all times. At a dance he Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of the Albarmar. It was a case of mutual love, b lady's family such a mésalliance dare not be of, so Lady Caroline was sent abroad, fell brought home. Bath failed to effect a c "What's this dull town to me?" was writte disconsolate lady, at this time suffering s from the opposition of her obdurate relativ union was consented to at last, and in F 1758, Robert Adair, Esq., is married to t Caroline Keppel. He afterwards became I General of Military Hospitals, later Royal Surgeon and Surgeon of Chelsea, dying i Lady Caroline died in giving birth to her th many years before. I cannot say where I above information. My "domesticity" prev from being careful in my scrap-book entries. time, I thought the story interesting and r and I think I culled it from "Chambers's."

1065. FILES OF THE LOCAL PRESS (D 170, 189; X., 143).—A file of *The Banner and Q.*, I., 72), Nos. 1-283, 2nd May, 1840, June, 1845, will be found in Aberdeen U Library. P. J. ANDE

3. HIGHLAND HARPS (2nd S., I., 15, 32).—The following may interest readers. Giraldus Cambrensis, a Welshman, writing of Scotland in 1187, states, as the opinion of many, that "she is not only equal to Ireland, her teacher in musical skill, but excels her; so that they now look to that country as the fountain-head of this science." The Irish had only two instruments, the harp and the tabour; while Wales had three, the harp, the pipes, and cruit; and Scotland three, the harp, tabour and cruit. The cruit was a sort of harp or violin. For at least two centuries or more subsequent to this time, the harp continued undoubtedly the leading and popular instrument. ROBERT MURDOCH.

12. ABERDEEN-AMERICAN GRADUATES (2nd S., I., 48; II., 24; IV., 42).—John Scot, minister of Dipple (1683-1726), was the son of John Scot, burghess in Forres, as is shown by a deed recorded in Elgin Commissary Records, and was not the King's College student of 1674-78. In 1673, he was "schoolmaster at Ballindalloch," *i.e.*, tutor at Ballindalloch Castle, and, in 1677, the Presbytery of Aberlour recommended him to the Bishop of Moray for license. In 1680, he was "chaplain to the Bishop of Moray." He is probably "Joannes Scot, Moraviensis," of the King's College class, 1667-71, and seems to have taken his M.A. degree, though the official record of the ordinary graduates of that class is lost. S. R.

27. RECTORIAL ADDRESSES: SIR A. ALISON (2nd S., III., 185; IV., 11, 42).—Alison's "Inaugural Address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University" is found as a separate publication in the British Museum. It is dated 1851; thus confirming Mr. Anderson's assertion that Alison (in one instance, at least) has gone wrong with his dates. W. S.

75. THE SURNAME COPLAND (2nd S., III., 61, 80, 107, 125; IV., 42).—Dr. Milne's researches into the origin and derivation of this old English surname are interesting and occasionally amusing. In October last, he announced the discovery that the root of the name was the Gaelic word *colpach*, a heifer, which, by an ingenious process of philological evolution, developed *colpy*, *colpa*, *colp*, *colpedauch*, *colpland* (heifer ground), and *copland* a likely form thereof. But *colpach* is also spelt *calpach*, and means a bullock, steer or colt, as well as a heifer. The author of "Place-Names in West Aberdeenshire," as I pointed out, suggested that *colpy* and *colp* were derived from a personal name, and not from *colpach*, a heifer, bullock, or colt. Nevertheless, enamoured of his Celtic discovery, Dr. Milne in January last summed up a lengthy and somewhat irrelevant dissertation upon this matter by the statement: "we may say that Copland or Coupland is a Scotch name specially connected with Aberdeen, and that Gaelic is able to account for its origin." After ten or eleven months' further research and consideration, Dr. Milne again appears in print after this fashion: "Copland and Coupland are applied indifferently both in England and Scotland to the same persons, but they are pro-

bably different in origin and meaning." To this gelatinous suggestion I might reply, "probably they are not." Dr. Milne, however, continues: "The former seems to come from old English *cop*, a head or point, and to mean the land at the summit of a hill or elevation." How does this square with the October pronouncement that Copland is a likely form of Colpedauch or Colpland derived from Colpach, and the January declaration that Copland or Coupland is a Scotch name specially connected with Aberdeen, and that Gaelic is able to account for its origin? Then keeping in view the special connection with Aberdeen of Copland and its Gaelic origin, with Dr. Milne's new view of the old English word *cop* as a factor in the formation of the name Copland, who would have expected him to suggest that its etymology is suitable for the name Coplandhill, a farm in Buchan, which is not located in England nor at the summit, but only near a hill, the elevation of which extends to 100 feet above sea level! It must be allowed, however, that Dr. Milne still hankers after the Gaelic derivation of Coupland, and refers to Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, wherein he says many persons bearing "these names" are mentioned, but will Dr. Milne be good enough to say whether Stodart gives the slightest countenance to his suggestion that Copland and Coupland are names of different origin, or that either of them is derived from the Gaelic? Does not Stodart distinctly state "The surname is local, taken from Copeland in Cumberland or Northumberland?" And what is Dr. Milne's object in stating that the first Copland mentioned by Stodart is that of William de Copland in 1160? Why does he not mention that Stodart, after giving the local origin of the name, states: "It seems probable that some persons of the name settled on the north side of the border," and instances the Coplands in Dumfries-shire, and Coplands, burghesses of Dumfries in the 16th and 17th centuries, plainly implying that the name is an English name, and was, by migration of Coplands from England, carried into Scotland. Dr. Milne, with reference to Stodart's statement quoted above, makes the unexpected observation: "I am not aware that there is a Copeland in Cumberland." We are discussing the origin and derivation of a surname which has existed for centuries. I therefore refer Dr. Milne to Camden's "Britannia," the work of the Clarenceux King-at-Arms, published for the first time in 1586. The edition of 1695 is now before me. In describing the County of Cumberland (page 819), Camden states: "The south part of this county is called Copeland and Coupland, because it rears up its head with sharp mountains, call'd by the Britains *Kopa*; or (as others will have it) Copeland"; and again, at page 845, when giving an account of the division of the lands in the County of Cumberland by William the Conqueror among his followers, it is recorded that William de Meschins was endowed with "all the Land of Coupland between Duden and Darwent," and Morden's Map of Cumberland, 1695, shows the extensive territorial possessions of the Lords of Copeland, who resided in Egremont Castle. Dr. Milne has evidently

consulted a modern map of Cumberland, and has failed to find Copeland and Copeland Forest. It is not unusual for the names of countries to be changed, but the land remains, and having directed Dr. Milne to an authority proving the existence of the land of "Copeland or Coupland" in the County of Cumberland in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and for centuries before her era, I leave this matter in the hope that when Dr. Milne and his friend, the minister of Kirk Newton, have informed themselves of the facts, and have digested them, they will give up their philological nonsense of the Gaelic origin and derivation of my surname.

ALEX. COPLAND.

82. A MYSTERIOUS JOHN GORDON OF 1662 (2nd S., II., 63).—"November, 1660.—George, Lord Banff, and George, Master of Banff, with their adherents, alleged committers of the slaughter of Mr. John Gordoun of Blairmaud, being summoned personallie [before the Presbytery of Fordyce] and called, compared not. January 30, 1661.—The Master of Banff intimates that he is altogether unable as yet to travel" (Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, ii., 36). The letter of Lord Duffus seems to refer to the slaughter of Mr. John Gordon of Blairmaud.

S. R.

180. THE FAMILY OF MACWILLIAMS (2nd S., III., 171, 189; IV., 30).—I have come across the following account of the McWillies or McQuillans (which names are, of course, variations of MacWilliam), and have thought, in view of "Clansman's" remarks in the June issue that it might be of sufficient interest for publication. It is taken from "A Guide to the Giant's Causeway and the North-East Coast of the County of Antrim," published in Dublin in 1834:—

"Though all accurate knowledge of the date of erection and name of the founder of Dunluce Castle are completely lost, yet the history of its proprietors for the few last centuries is extremely interesting, and affords a very characteristic account of the state of society in the feudal periods of the 15th and 16th centuries. It has been conjectured that De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, originally founded this castle; but the architecture is not of so very ancient a date. In the 15th century it was held by the English; at which period it appears to have fallen into the hands of a noble English family, called by Camden, McWillies, from whose hands it passed into the possession of the McDonalds of the Isles, and to their descendants it belongs at this day. The McWillies, now generally called McQuillans, were the descendants of the De Burgos, a noble English family, who were once lords of that part of the county of Antrim usually denominated the Rout.

"In Hamilton's Letters is a tolerably perfect account of the unfortunate family of the McQuillans, from the first moment of their intercourse with the McDonalds. The following is nearly the same; whatever variations occur in the narrative rest upon the authority of a MS. in the possession of the Countess of Antrim, from which her Ladyship per-

mitted these and many other little extrac volume to be made.

"About the year 1580, Colonel McDonal to James, Lord of Cantyre, came into I settle the dispute between Irish Coll and Mc Antrim MS.] with a band of men to assist I against the great O'Neill, with whom he w war. In passing through the Rout, he was I received and entertained by McQuillan, the master of the Rout and Kilconery. At t there was a war between McQuillan and th Killiteragh, beyond the Bann; the custo people was to rob from every one, and the party carried it, be he right or wrong.

"On the day when Colonel McDonal w his departure to proceed on his journey to Ty McQuillan, who was not equal in war to h neighbours, called together his militia, or g to revenge his affronts over the Bann; and M thinking it uncivil not to offer his services t McQuillan, after having been so kindly tre: one of his gentlemen with an offer of his ass the field. McQuillan was right well pleased offer, and declared it to be a perpetual obli him and his posterity. So McQuillan and t landers went against the enemy; and where a cow taken from McQuillan's people befo were two restored back; after which McQu Colonel McDonal returned back with a gr and without the loss of a man.

"Winter then drawing nigh, McQuill Colonel McDonal an invitation to stay with his castle of Dunluce, advising him to set until the spring, and to quarter his men up a the Rout. This McDonal gladly accepted the meantime seduced McQuillan's daugh privately married her: upon which gro McDonalds afterwards founded their claim McQuillans' territories. The men were c two and two through the Rout; that is to sa the McQuillans' galloglogs and a Highl every tenant's house. It so happened t galloglogh, according to custom, besides his c was entitled to a *meather* (noggin) of mi privilege; this the Highlanders esteemed great affront, and at last one of them asked lord, 'Why don't you give me milk, as you other?' The galloglogh immediately made 'Would you, a Highland beggar as you are, yourself to me, or any of McQuillan's gallogl

"The poor honest tenant (who was heart of both) said: 'Pray, gentlemen, I'll open doors, and you may go and fight it out in fields, and he that has the victory, let him ta and all to himself.' The galloglogh was soo his last breath, after which the Highlander and dined heartily. McQuillan's gallogl seemed to demand satisfaction, and, in a which was held, where the conduct of the S debated, their great and dangerous power, disgrace arising from the seduction of Mc daughter, it was agreed that each galloglogh kill his comrade Highlander by night, and th

and master with them; but Colonel McDonald's wife discovered the plot, and told it to her husband. So the Highlanders fled in the night time, first to Knock-lade, thence to Bally-castle, and in attempting to escape to Scotland, were driven into the Island of Raghery.

"Coll and McQuillan were restored to friendship, and lived happily together; but, upon the death of McQuillan, his nephew, who lived at Ballylough, set up a claim to the property of Dunluce, and the wars which ensued between the McDonalds and McQuillans continued for nearly half a century, till the English power became so superior in Ireland, that both parties appealed to James the First, who had just then ascended the throne. James had a predilection for his Scotch countryman, the McDonald, to whom he made over by patent four great baronies, including, along with other lands, all poor McQuillan's possessions. However, to retain some appearance of justice, he gave to McQuillan a grant of the great barony of Inishowen, the old territory of O'Dogherty, and sent to him an account of the whole decision, by Sir John Chichester. [The Antrim MS. states that McQuillan and Sir John waited upon the King, and endeavoured to prejudice the suit of McDonald with him by representing McQuillan as an Englishman, being descended from the De Burghs, English settlers.]

"McQuillan was extremely mortified at his ill success, and very disconsolate at the difficulties attendant upon transporting his poor people over the River Bann and Lough Foyle, which lay between him and his new territory. Sir John Chichester, who was remarkable for cunning and prudence, took advantage of his situation, and persuaded him to cede his title by an offer of some lands which lay nearer to his old dominions.

"Thus the Chichesters, afterwards Earls of Donegal, became possessed of this great estate, and honest McQuillan settled himself in one far inferior to Inishowen.

"The new estate of the McQuillans was called Clanaghurtie, which, proving unequal to sustain the lavish expenditure to which the proprietors had once been accustomed, soon passed into more frugal hands.

"The history of Dunluce Castle, from the marriage of Colonel McDonald, is inseparable from that of the Antrim family, into whose possession it fell upon the death of the father-in-law of Coll."

H. D. McW.

206. ROBERT MATHIESON, POET (2nd S., IV., 40).—I do not think the work on "Scottish Proverbs," on which, as stated in the query, Mr. Mathieson was engaged when he died, was ever published. During the present year a new edition of an old book—Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations: A Collection of Passages, Phrases and Proverbs traced to their Sources in Ancient and Modern Literature"—was issued by Macmillan, London. It is hardly likely that Mr. Mathieson can have had anything to do with the editing of that work. In 1896, a book was published by Gardner, Paisley, entitled: "Proverbs, Proverbial

Expressions and Popular Rhymes of Scotland. Collected and arranged by A. Cheviot." The name *Cheviot*, I am told, is a *nom-de-plume*, which conceals the identity of a clergyman. It is possible that the appearance of this work may have forestalled Mr. Mathieson's, and led his publishers to abandon the idea of publication of another work of the same kind, through fear of overstocking the market. A short while ago, I read the announcement of Mr. Mathieson's death in the daily newspapers, but am sorry I cannot recall the exact date. Unless I am much mistaken, it took place early in the present year. W.

208. ALEXANDER ROSS ON WITCHES (2nd S., IV., 41).—In Halkett & Laing's *Dictionary of Anonymus and Pseudonymous Literature*, Vol. I., the following entry occurs: "Advertisement (An) to the jurymen of England touching witches. Together with a difference between an English and Hebrew witch." London, 1653. 4to. It is attributed to Sir Robert Filmer in the *Dictionary*, but seems the same work as that about which "K. J." inquires. If that be so, and inspection of the book be desired, a copy may be seen in the Bodleian Library.

W. S.

209. BURIAL WITHIN THE KIRK (2nd S., IV., 41).—The following extracts, from the Kirk Session Records of Inveraven, may help "H. D. McW." to draw an inference regarding the burials of 1638 and 1639:—"May 23, 1641. The said day Patrik Steuart of Kinnmachlon gaif in a complaint on William Gordon in Achinarrow who with his associats buried a corps vnder his dask not belonging to the said William. Whereupon the session consultit, considering it to be a great fault vnder *unanimiter* that the said William Gordon of Achinarrow with his associats Patrik McKullies sones who did this fact must come to this kirk on Tuesday nixt and rays the corps therfra *sub poena 10 lib.* and pay 20 lib. mair atouer for thair inconsiderat dealing herein. It is statute and ordained by vote of Session, considering the insolent abuse of monie within the parochin burieing thair dead in heretors buriall places without consideratione of thair doing herein, that whosoever burieth their corpse in anie heretours buriall place without the heretours consent sall pay 40 lib. *toties quoties*.—July 4, 1641. The said day compeirit William Gordon in Achinarrow and the rest of his complices, and being directed from the presbiterie to obey whosomever thair owin Session should enjoyn, euerie one of them payed 40s., extending in hail to 10 lib., which was given to James Dow Cordiner and others who raised the corps out of Kinnmachlons lair and buried the same vnder the stoole of repentance, and acknowledged thair fault publiclie befor the congregation.—July 11, 1641. Compeirit John Dow McCollae and being accused for being airt and pairt in burieing of the forsaid corps in Kinnmachlons buriall [place] denied the same and notwithstanding that the contrare was prouen vpon him he refused to pay and gaue contumelious speech to the Session: wherupon the elderis presentlie putting him in the

zeuggis he fand Paul Grant cautioner to mak his repentance the nixt Sabbath and pay 5 merks."

S. R.

Interment within the kirk was never, I think, in Scotland granted as "a matter of course" to parishioners. The parish minister and heritors would require to give their consent, and presumably would only grant it to persons worthy of special consideration. The persons mentioned in the query were probably people of some distinction in religious character or social standing. At all events, they perhaps occupied land as heritors in the parish.

CLANSMAN.

210. LAWRENCE THE ARTIST (2nd S., IV., 41).—No "Lawrence the Artist," distinguished or undistinguished, is traceable in Art lists for 1862. I suspect a mistake somewhere. Should the name not be "Lawrence"? Was the person mentioned in the *Diary* an artist at all? Sir Thomas Lawrence, of course, was dead more than thirty years before the date named in the query. But such a person as Lawrence the surgeon, afterwards Sir William Lawrence, might perhaps answer the description of the *Diary*. The words quoted are not necessarily inconsistent with this supposition. They do not state that "Lawrence" was an artist.

W.

212. "HARP OF RENFREWSHIRE" (2nd S., IV., 41).—The original "Harp of Renfrewshire" was published in 1819. The name of William Motherwell is usually associated with the editorship of that collection, though he was only its "third and last editor." In 1872, Gardner of Paisley issued a reprint, styling it, however, "first series," and following it up in 1873 with the "second series," to which Mr. Murdoch refers. I do not think there should be much difficulty in obtaining this 1872 edition through the second-hand booksellers. I picked up the reprint and the second series together in Edinburgh this spring. The original edition will, doubtless, be scarce. In case Mr. Murdoch expects the (so-called) "first series" to deal solely with Renfrewshire poets, I may be allowed to add that it is a very miscellaneous collection indeed, though the Renfrew bards, of course, bulk largely in it.

HARRY SMITH.

Tibbermore.

The 1st volume of the "Harp of Renfrewshire" was issued in 1872, the year preceding the publication of the 2nd. Its title-page resembles that of the 2nd, with certain additions:—"The | Harp of Renfrewshire: | A Collection of | Songs and other Poetical Pieces, | (many of which are original). | Accompanied with | Notes, | Explanatory, Critical and Biographical, | and a short Essay on | the Poets of Renfrewshire. | Originally published in 1819." Paisley: Gardner, 1872. It contains a portrait of Tannahill. The essay was written, and the edition of 1819 edited, by Motherwell. The first volume is not excessively

rare. It turns up as a rule, at least once a year in Edinburgh second-hand booksell logues. In all likelihood, Mr. Murdoch wi to inspect a copy in the Mitchell Library, The title occurs in the Catalogue of the E Public Library (Reference Department); one of the volumes seems to be on the shelv

The "Harp of Renfrewshire," first series published in 1872, and I have no doubt th easily be procured. Probably an applica Paisley or Glasgow bookseller would be s I possess the first as well as the second seri Mr. Murdoch cannot succeed in seeing th referred to, he may have the loan of mine.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W

213. COLONEL GORDON ARRESTED A IN FRANCE, MAY, 1900 (2nd S., IV., conjecture be permitted on a serious subje kind, I would venture to suggest that Colon Henry Gordon, C.B., who served with disti Burmah, 1885-6, and was on the unemploy officers in 1895, may possibly have been th arrested. If so, one is glad to learn that he the ordeal of French suspicion, and was still following year.

CLAN

214. NAMES OF "HARPS" OF EACH WANTED (2nd S., IV., 42).—

1. The Harp of Renfrewshire. 2 vols. Gardner. 1872-3.
2. The Harp of Perthshire. Edited by I Paisley: Gardner, 1893.
3. The Harp of Stirlingshire. By W. Paisley: Parlane, 1897.

The following are "Harps" in all but the na

1. Poets and Poetry of Berwickshire. By Crockett. Paisley: Parlane, 1892.
2. Poets and Poetry of Linlithgowshire. I M. Bisset. Paisley: Parlane, 1896.

I have in my possession the following:—"Renfrewshire," 2 series; "Harp of Perth "Minstrely of the Merse"; and "Poets of mannsashire." I have seen a similar collec Dumbartonshire, and a few years ago a pr was issued of an intended collection of the sa for Fifeshire. I believe Stirlingshire and Linl shire have a collection of their own, and I ha an advertisement of the "Aberdeenshire] which makes me imagine that the Aberdonia has been similarly honoured.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WII

215. ORIGIN OF PLACE-NAME BURNIE PARISH OF NEWHILLS (2nd S., IV., 42).-time ago, in the pages of this magazine, Mr.

laid claim, in the interests of Aberdeenshire, to two south country names of places, imperishably associated with one of Scott's best known novels. He seems now apparently disposed to assert some proprietorship in Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, whose monument on a bare hill-side overlooks the waters of "lone St. Mary's silent lake." At all events, the shepherd has a song, in six stanzas of eight lines each, named "Birniebouzle," contained, I presume, in his collected poetical works, but found also in the "Songs of Scotland," edited, I believe, by Peter Ross, and published by Gardner of Paisley in 1893. Now where is this invasion of southern possessions going to end? Really a Lowlander will soon become afraid to go to sleep at night, lest when he wakes he should find himself transported to the "summit of dark Lochnagar!" Hogg's song begins:—

"Will ye gang wi' me, lassie,
To the braes o' Birniebouzle?
Baith the yird an' sea, lassie,
Will I rob to find ye.
I'll hunt the otter an' the brock,
The hart, the hare, an' heather cock,
An' pu' the limpet aff the rock,
To batten an' to mend ye."

It is hardly conceivable there can be any other song so much like that indicated in the query, and scarcely admits of doubt that "Burnieboozle," in Newhills parish, is the place intended. Hogg, it is true, names it "Birniebouzle"; but whether "Birniebouzle" or "Burnieboozle," or any other "boozle," I question much if anywhere else beneath the solemn stars such another name can be found. It is a name which indicates no known south country locality. Lowlanders are not poets in the sense the men of the north country are. They have no "burnies" among their place-names; only hard, prosaic "burns," like "Burnfoot," "Burnhead," or "Burnmouth." Nowhere, save in Aberdeenshire, has the poetical imagination been "touched to such fine issues" as the production of a "Burnieboozle." There is a tender melody in the very name. The Ettrick shepherd, I suppose, had somewhere heard the word. Its mellifluous sound had charmed his ear, exercising upon him, doubtless, something of the same influence that that "blessed word Mesopotamia" exercised upon George Whitefield's hearers. His dull, rustic ear failed to catch the true pronunciation of the word, and accordingly he has mangled it to some extent, making it much less poetical than the original really is, and in his "bamboozlement," rendering it "Birniebouzle" instead of, "Burnieboozle." According to the poet, there is a kirk at "Birniebouzle"; and his highest aspiration in the song is to lead "the lassie" to the kirk, thereafter, with the assistance of "Donald Gun" (synonym with Hogg for "Highlandman," and evidently meant for the hero's servant), to provide her with "lamb and mutton, beef and veal," not forgetting "the porpy and the seal," during the term of his natural life.

CAMBUS.

PETER ANDERSON, KEIG, AGED 115.—The following is cut from a newspaper of May, 1810:—"Lately, in the parish of Keig, Aberdeenshire, Peter Anderson, aged 115 years, having lived in three centuries. He was first married in the 95th year of his age, and had four children, three of whom, with their mother, are now alive. He retained his mental faculties, and even his bodily strength, till within a short time of his death, and was a very tall, straight, stout, well-made man; his acquaintances observing, that they knew no difference in his appearance for the last 60 years. He gained his livelihood chiefly as a travelling chapman; old books were his staple commodity."

Scots Books of the Month.

Barron, T., and Hume, W. F. Notes on the Geology of the Eastern Desert of Egypt. 8vo. 2s. net. Dulau.

Halsey, F. W. Our Literary Deluge and Some of its Deeper Waters. Cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Richards.

Macgillivray, E. J. Treatise upon the Law of Copyright in United Kingdom and Dominions of the Crown, and in United States of America. Containing full Appendix of all Acts of Parliament, International Conventions, Orders in Council, Treasury Minute and Acts of Congress now in force. Roy. 8vo. 25s. net. Murray.

Mille, A. B. de. Progress of Literature in the Century. Cr. 8vo. 5s. net. (*Nineteenth Century Series.*) Chambers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W.—Mr. John MacGregor is the Honorary Treasurer of the Scottish Record Society, and a letter addressed to him at the Scottish Conservative Club will find him.

The demand on our space is still excessive, and a number of items are held over.

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, NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE BARONS OF ROSLIN.

BY THE LATE EARL OF CAITHNESS, F. S. A. Scot.

ABOUT 1061, the Lord of St. Clair is said to have been one Walderne, Comte de St. Clair, who married Helena, daughter of Richard III., Duke of Normandy, and cousin-german of the Conqueror.* A “Lord of St. Clair” accompanied William of Normandy to the conquest of England, and is expressly mentioned in the Chronicles of Robert Wace, Leland, Brompton and others. A Richard de St. Clair obtained manors in the county of Norfolk † and elsewhere,

* Nisbet's “Heraldry,” Appendix, p. 171. Jacob van Bassen's MS.

† Domesday Book, II., 117.

and was probably the founder of a family distinguished in English history for two or three generations. A daughter of the “Comte de St. Clair” is also said to have been married to Robert de Brus, ancestor of the heroic King Robert I. and his son King Bruce.

Some of the English family of St. Clair to have held the hereditary office of Constable of Colchester. Of Hubert de St. Clair, probably the son of the above-named Richard, it is noted that he was Constable of Colchester, steady adherent of the Empress Matilda in her long contest for the Crown. He held castles in Buckinghamshire strongly garrisoned for that lady, and in 1142, during the siege of Oxford, he joined her brother, the noble Count of Gloucester, with 300 chosen men at a time when Stephen's power was very much on the ascendant. His daughter Eva was one of the attendants who accompanied the Empress on her romantic escape from Oxford.* A daughter of St. Clair of the same name shewed his loyalty to his sovereign in a still more conspicuous manner. King Henry II., in the course of his expeditions to Wales, laid siege to a strong castle of a rebel subject. Upon one occasion he was riding slightly armed in front of the walls when one of the besiegers aimed a missile at him, and he would have perished had not Hubert de St. Clair generously interposed. The wound was mortal, and the gallant St. Clair breathed his last commending his only daughter to the king, a trust which was conscientiously fulfilled.

The next of the English family of St. Clair whom mention is made, is Hugh de St. Clair, one of the favourites and chief advisers of the same monarch. In that capacity he had the distinction of being excommunicated by Pope Thomas à Becket, when he pronounced

* The Empress and her attendants clothed in white carried a mat over their heads, and endeavoured to slip outside the walls by an underground passage being observed by the sentries, in consequence of the ground being covered with snow. The other attendants were Richard de Lacy and Lord Brian Fitzwalter.

† Littellton's “Henry II.,” Vol. II., 296. James' “Richard Cœur de Lion.”

famous Anathema at Vezelai against the defenders of the Constitutions of Clarendon.* After this time, history contains no special mention of the English family of St. Clair, the effects, without doubt, of the wrath of Thomas à Becket. The male line probably ceased on the death of Hugh de St. Clair.

During the reigns of Malcolm Caenmoir and of his immediate successors there was a considerable migration of Norman and Saxon adventurers of high rank to the realm of Scotland. These received every encouragement to settle in that kingdom through the enlightened policy of Malcolm, who, although himself a specimen of the rudest educational culture, exhibited a praiseworthy interest in the improvement and civilization of his native country. It is not saying too much when we aver that three-fourths of the really ancient families of Scotland derive their origin from settlers of the Norman and Saxon races attracted by Malcolm and his successors.

William de St. Clair, second son of Walderne Comte de St. Clair, is said to have been the first of these emigrants to the north. It is stated that he was well received by King Malcolm, who conferred upon him the Barony of Roslin in the County of Midlothian. He was called the "Seemly St. Clair" on account of his personal beauty, and was steward to the admirable Queen Margaret.† Such is the tradition of the first settler of the family in Scotland, but whether he came to the north so early as the reign of Malcolm is a somewhat doubtful question. It is more probable that the first William St. Clair of Roslin settled in the country in the reign of Malcolm's son and successor, David I. His son, Sir William St. Clair, second Baron of Roslin, had a Charter of Confirmation from David I. of the lands and barony of Roslin and others, dated 1125, which shews that there must have been a previous charter.‡ This baron married Agnes, daughter of Cospatrick, 2nd Earl of March, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William, third Baron, who also received a Charter of Confirmation from King William the Lion in 1180. He is mentioned in the "Chartulary of the Monastery of Newbottle" as having conferred a donation of one mark sterling yearly, "pro salute animae suae," dated 1198, confirmed by William the Lion in the following year. In 1200, Sir William

obtained from the monks a Charter of the lands of Balorman for the yearly payment of one merk "bonorum sterlingorum." The last that we hear of him is in 1210, in which year he appears as a witness to a donation of Thomas de Maule to the same monastery. The name of his son, Sir Henry St. Clair, 4th Baron of Roslin, is mentioned in subsequent donations. He was married to a daughter of Duncan, 8th Earl of Marr, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William St. Clair, 5th Baron of Roslin, who was witness to a donation and charter by Alexander II., King of Scotland, in favour of the Monks of Newbottle. He is there styled "Dominus Willielmus de St. Clair de Roslin."* He married Lucia, daughter of Robert, 4th Earl of Stratherne, and by her had issue, one son and one daughter, viz.—(1) Sir William, 6th Baron of Roslin; (2) Lucia, married to Sir Colin-More-Campbell of Lochow, ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll. Sir William, 5th Baron of Roslin, died in 1270. He is said to have received a Charter of what were called the "Baxter Lands of Inverleith" on the resignation of Nicholas, the son of Ailif, the King's Baker. It appears that King William the Lion granted to the above-named Ailif "all the land which Reginald the Gateward of the Castle of Edinburgh held of the King in Inverleith to be held by the service of his own body in the office of Baker." To Ailif succeeded his son Nicholas, who held the lands by the same tenure and with the privilege of grinding his corn at the King's mill without multure. He resigned the lands, as has been said, in the reign of Alexander II., to Sir William St. Clair of Roslin.† In 1264, Sir William became "Vice-comes" or Sheriff of the three counties of Edinburgh, Haddington and Linlithgow, in which offices he was succeeded by his son.‡

For several years previous to the death of Alexander III., Sir William St. Clair, 6th Baron of Roslin, had been high in the favour and confidence of that monarch. Succeeding in 1270, on the death of his father, to the ample possessions of Roslin, he was appointed Sheriff of Edinburgh. This office in feudal times was one of great trust and responsibility, bearing with it the dignity of a Lord of Parliament, and on certain occasions the privilege of opening the meeting either in person or by deputy.§ In numerous documents in the Chartularies of

* A.D. 1166. "Matthew Paris," I., 105.

† Notes to "Lay of Last Minstrel," &c.

‡ Chalmers' "Caledonia," I., 548. Nisbet's "Heraldry," Appendix.

* "Chartulary of Newbottle."

† Cosmo Innes' "Early Scottish History," p. 140.

‡ "Exchequer Rolls of Scotland," Vol. I., 32, 33.

§ Chambers' "Gazeteer," II., p. 274.

Newbottle, Dunfermline and elsewhere, Sir William's name figures as a witness, and as "Vice-comes" of Edinburgh he himself made a donation to the Monastery of Soltray,* which was confirmed by Alexander III. in 1286. In 1280, Sir William received a confirmation of his barony of Roslin, with certain other lands, from Alexander III., "pro servitis dimidii unius militis."† To this charter, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, William Frazer, Chancellor of Scotland, Gilbert, Earl of Angus, and many others are witnesses.

At the close of the year 1283, Alexander lost by death his only daughter, Margaret, Queen of Norway, and before six other weeks had passed his son, the heir of Scotland, was cut off in the flower of his age. Margaret had left an only child, known in Scottish history as the "Maiden of Norway," and, as the King was desirous of obtaining the settlement of the crown on this child, a Parliament was called for the 5th of February, 1284. At this Parliament, which met at Scone, Sir William St. Clair attended, and, as one of the "Magnates Scotiae," pledged himself to receive and defend "for his lawful queen and sovereign, Margaret, daughter of Eric, King of Norway, in case of the King's death without male issue."‡ As the king had, by the advice of his council, resolved upon marriage for the second time, ambassadors extraordinary were despatched in August of the same year to the Courts of France and the Continent "to weed him a wyffe." These ambassadors were Thomas Charteris, Lord Chancellor, Sir William St. Clair, Sir Patrick Graham and Sir John de Soulis.

After visiting several of the continental courts, they returned to Scotland, bringing back with them, as the result of their search, Joleta, daughter of the Count of Dreux, a "beautiful and comely lady." She was married to the king at Jedburgh, with great feasting and solemnity, on the Sunday after her arrival in Scotland. Little more than a year had elapsed since this auspicious event, when one dark night, as Alexander was riding along the coast of Fife, his horse fell and threw him over a precipice, so that he was killed on the spot. This sad occurrence was indeed a fit one to usher in the many years of distress and calamity to which Scotland was afterwards subjected.

(To be continued.)

* "Chartulary of Soltray," Advocates' Library.

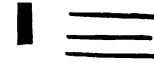

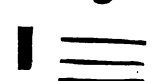


† Douglas's "Peerage."

‡ "Fordun," Book X. Rymer's "Fodera," II., 266.

BELL ROCK LIGHTHOUSE BELLS.—In 1902, the Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouse Board presented the Arbroath Museum with one of the two fog bells recently removed from the Bell Rock Lighthouse. The bell weighed 5 cwts., and had been in use at the Bell Rock for 91 years. ROBERT MURDOCH

MUSICAL NOTATION UPON A TOMBSTONE.—There is probably nothing more appropriate or beautiful or pathetic in monumental inscriptions than the introduction in staff notation of a melody of St. Kilda, set to singularly adapted words, upon the monument to Broomfield, the composer, in Allenvale, Aberdeen. The use of musical notation upon a tombstone must be extremely rare. I have heard more than one Aberdonian say that the Allenvale example is unique, but met with an earlier instance of it in C. J. H. Lawrence-Archer's "Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies," London, p. 274. The monument stands in the New Cemetery, St. Andrews, Jamaica, with the following inscription:—

SACRED to the Memory of the undermentioned men of the band, 36th Regt., who died during an epidemic of yellow fever, in the months of November and December, 1856.

M. O'CONNOR		••	AGED
M. HOGAN		••	AGED
E. JONES		••	AGED
D. TUER		•	AGED
J. WARREN			AGED

Then follows four bars (treble and bass) of the "Gloria Patri," in the key of B flat.

K.

ARGYLESHIRE IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. IV., page 53.)

BUT while the spiritual influences of which we have been speaking, and which emanated originally from Argyleshire, have proved thus vital and permanent, the political changes which, in these and other ways, the Argyleshire Scots succeeded in effecting throughout the territory of the ancient Caledonians have been no less deep and lasting. When the Scottish Dalriads first settled in Kintyre, Caledonia was not only to a large extent a pagan country, but it was divided between three or four rival tribes, who were almost constantly at war with one another. The arrival of the Scots did not by any means terminate these internecine struggles, but gave them a new character. For it by and by became apparent that in the new Christian kingdom of the West there had arisen a formidable competitor for the hegemony of the Celtic tribes of Caledonia. One thing, moreover, which greatly aided the Scottish kingdom of Argyle in its many struggles, especially with the rival kingdom of Pictavia, was the fact that the Scots of Ulster invariably made common cause with their kinsmen of Argyle. But for this aid, indeed, it is difficult to conceive how the Dalriads could have held their ground within the small territory they occupied, notwithstanding all the tact with which they availed themselves of the jealousies and rivalries existing between the northern and southern tribes. Meanwhile, however, the Scots, partly by allying themselves with the Pictish royal family, but, more powerfully still, no doubt, by the healing and civilizing influence exerted by their fellow-countrymen, the Christian missionaries from Iona, were preparing the way for that auspicious unification of the whole of Scotland under one sceptre, which took place when Kenneth Macalpine, originally sovereign of the little kingdom of Dalriada, became sole monarch of the united kingdom of the Scots and Picts. Prior to this Scottish conquest in the 9th century, as it has rather unhappily been called, the Irish Scots had no footing beyond their little territory in Argyleshire, except that which had been obtained by the pioneering evangelists, who had conveyed the tidings of salvation up and down through every nook and corner of the unconverted provinces of Caledonia. But no sooner did Kenneth transfer the seat of his new government from the west to the eastern side of his now extended kingdom, than a change took place in the views of the Irish Scots. For, according to the late Dr. Wylie, the great body of them crossed the Channel and fixed their

permanent residence in the country which has since come exclusively to bear their name. In any case, this transference of power to a Gaelic-speaking dynasty gave complete predominance to the Gaelic dialect in large sections of the country—a change which was the more easily effected that the difference between the Pictish and the Gaelic tongues was merely dialectic, and that now for nearly two centuries the Gaelic had been used even in Pictavia in the services of the Church. For Gaelic was the language of Iona, and as such was sure to have been held sacred all over Pictish territory.

It is an interesting fact connected with Kenneth Macalpine, the founder of the Scottish monarchy, that he combined in his own person the three monarchies of Ulster, Dalriada and Pictland, a privilege which he has transmitted to his lineal successor, the present King of Great Britain. A further interesting association connecting this ancient Scottish chief with one of the most hallowed and venerable possessions of the British Crown may be found in the fact that he was the instrument in removing the celebrated Lia Fail or Stone of Destiny from the sanctuary of Iona to Scone. This most famous of Scottish Tanist stones, which still mingles the primitive elements of our most ancient elective monarchy with the gorgeous coronation services of Westminster Abbey, is believed to have served for many years as the coronation stone of the petty monarchs of Ireland, and, according to Irish bardic tradition, it bore testimony to the divine right of sovereignty by roaring beneath the legitimate monarch when seated on it at the inauguration of his reign. With Fergus Mohr MacEarc, a prince of the blood royal of Ireland, it was removed to Scotland, and, on the erection of the royal castle of Dunstaffnage, it was transferred thither for safe custody. On the accession, however, of Kenneth Macalpine to the throne of the Picts, it was finally transferred to the Abbey of Scone. There it remained till the Conquest of Scotland by Edward I. of England, who, finding it regarded by the Scots as their national palladium, ordered it to be conveyed to Westminster, as an evidence of his absolute subjugation of the kingdom. The stone formerly bore the inscription:—

“Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Inveniunt lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem”—

a Latin couplet which Sir Walter Scott has modernised thus:—

“Unless the Fates are faithless found,
And prophet's voice betray;
Where'er this monument is found
The Scots race shall bear sway.”

There were Scots, adds Sir Walter, who hailed the accomplishment of this prophecy at the accession of James VI. to the Crown of England, and rejoiced that, in removing this palladium, the policy of Edward resembled that which brought the famous wooden horse within the walls of Troy, the fatal step which led up to the destruction of the Trojan monarchy and the practical annihilation of the royal family.

But even though we should spurn such superstitious fancies with contempt, yet it cannot but strike the thoughtful mind as an impressive and suggestive fact that this rude Tanist stone, belonging to a period dimly cognisable in the remotest past, still forms the coronation chair of the British Sovereign in Westminster Abbey, and that it should have only a few days ago been used again in the august coronation ceremonial of King Edward the VII. of England and I. of Scotland, a British Prince who is the direct lineal descendant of the renowned Scoto-Irish chieftain, Fergus Mohr MacEarc, who, more than 1300 years ago, brought it with him from his native Ulster.

Subsequently to the transference of the seat of Scottish monarchy from Dunstaffnage to Scone, Argyleshire, which, as we have seen, served as the cradle of the Scottish monarchy, became no more than an outlying portion of it. From this date, therefore, we find less and less to interest us in the provincial annals of Argyle. Besides, as it was about this period that the West of Scotland began to suffer from the incursions of the Norse pirates, it seems probable that many of the Scots availed themselves of the beneficial change which had taken place in their social position, by the accession of their hereditary sovereign to the Pictish throne, to transfer themselves along with their monarch to the richer and safer regions of Central Scotland. The whole history of the Scots, indeed, as a governing race, has been marked by this spirit of ready adaptability to changing circumstances, as well as by an irresistible tendency to energetic and adventurous expansion. From their very first appearance on the stage of history, the Scottish race has never been slack to take occasion by the hand, nor backward to push an advantage once given to it. A characteristic story, illustrative of this Scottish peculiarity, is told of an Argyleshire laird, from whom the present great family of Breadalbane is lineally descended—a noble family whose territorial possessions now stretch almost from sea to sea in Scotland. The old laird, we are told, had built his residential castle on the extreme verge of his little patrimonial estate. And ever when he was asked, as he often was, to explain such an eccentric

procedure, he was wont to reply, with twinkle in his eye, that the reason enough: it was because he meant "to And "birss yont" to some purpose family have emphatically done. For besides great possessions in other of Breadalbane estate is now one of the not the very largest, in Argyleshire spirit to which that old Argyleshire quaint but graphic expression in the have just related, may be observed a wider scale in the onward course marked the development of Scottish influence, as these may be traced in first eastward, and then southward, of palatial residences which have been sive homes of the Scottish royal far as the Scots extended their power, v first exchanging their palace of I for Scone. Thereafter, as they p conquests further south, and came t selves with the royal family of Engl them exchanging first Scone for I then Dunfermline for Stirling, and Linlithgow and Edinburgh, and, Edinburgh for Windsor and Lond if it be true, as the late Lord Beaco said, that the centre of British pow shifting from London to Calcutta, perhaps even more probable still, th Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Stead should be realised, and the English-speaki over the world should come togeth stitute a great Anglo-Saxon republic, no doubt that at the head of the new, whether in Calcutta or in Washing find some representative Scot selished, and personally I should not if that Scot should prove the lineal of our old line of Scottish kings, s the loins of the Argyleshire Princ created the united Scottish mona has survived so long, and gone accomplished so much.

And now to sum up the result of considerations which in the previous Essay I have laid before my reader: that I have fully proved that Arg played not only an important, but a in the development of Scottish hist cent historian assures us that the n was among the most important in tl Scotland. And there can be no doul momentous movements either were reached their culminating point in t It was then, for instance, that the t two rival kingdoms of the Scots a long ineffectually striven after, was a

effected. It was then, too, that the inroads and conquests of the Northmen began for the first time to disturb the peace of the Northern and Western provinces of Scotland. While from this period, too, dates the rapid and marked development of the Scottish Church, and the growth of ecclesiastical institutions on the mainland. It may, perhaps, therefore be truly said, that no century has been more important in Scottish history, save that of the Reformation, or that of the Union of Scotland with England. And, as we have shown in respect to two, at least, of these great movements, it was the Argyleshire Scots who both paved the way for their arrival, and then were the main instruments in effecting them when they came.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

“TO MAKE A KIRK AND A MILL OF IT.”—A “Morayshire Loon,” Jarrahdall, West Australia, sent the following to a recent issue of the *Weekly Scotsman*:—In the issue of 21st Sept., 1901, in *Weekly Club* column, appears the following query:—“‘To make a kirk and a mill of it.’ Can any reader explain the origin of the above expression?” Having watched for a reply to this, and having seen none, I have pleasure in sending an abstract from “Sketches of the Past and Present State of Moray,” edited by William Rhind, Esq., about 1839, and printed in Edinburgh by Andrew Shortrude, Thistle Lane. “Thunderton House.—This was anciently the town mansion of the family of Sutherland of Duffus. In its pristine state it formed a large, spacious building, with a square tower surmounted by a bartisan, having a curiously cut balustrade, representing the letters of the name Sutherland, with various astronomical figures. At the back entrance were two stone figures, the salvages or supporters of the family arms, now to be seen at Pluscarden. A spacious court extended to the High Street. This place was latterly purchased by John Batchen, an auctioneer, and was called Batchen’s Ha’. There is a story told that John, being asked to resell the muckle house, replied—‘I would sooner make a kirk and a mill o’ it.’ This he did, for he placed a windmill in the bartisan, and let the large hall as a place of worship. Batchen was a quaint wit in his day, but all that remains of his genius is an epitaph on his tombstone, which concludes thus—‘What faults you see in me take care to shun. Look well at home, enough there’s to be done.’”

DEATH OF MR. G. W. NIVEN.

WE regret to record the death of this valued correspondent. It took place on the 16th July, and we copy the following from the *Greenock Telegraph*:—“Mr. Niven was a Greenockian, and for a number of years carried on the business of bookseller in Brynmner Street. His bent was literary and scientific, and he contributed original articles to the *Scots Magazine*, *Scottish Antiquary*, and *Scottish Notes and Queries*, and he was also an occasional writer to the *Greenock Telegraph* on the subjects congenial to his tastes. He was an antiquarian of considerable merit, and a bibliophile well versed in old and rare books. His mind was much given to research in quite out of the way by-paths of literature and history, and altogether Mr. Niven was in many respects a notable man, besides being a citizen who enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends in the community. He was secretary of Greenock Natural History Society, and read a number of papers before that body. He was a member of the Philosophical Society, and in the affairs of the Museum took a very keen interest. Deceased was forty-nine years of age, and leaves a widow and five of a family—two sons and three daughters. The elder son is at present assistant to Dr. Henderson, professor of chemistry in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College.”

“THE HIGHLAND ROGUE.”—Among the recent additions to the British Museum Library in September, 1902, was a copy of a rare work, known as “The Highland Rogue,” with an account of Robert Macgregor, commonly called “Rob Roy,” printed in London, 1743. The first edition of this book, usually attributed to Daniel Defoe, was published in 1723. The copy acquired by the Museum contains several pages of matter not in the original edition, and two curious woodcuts. The Department of Manuscripts has also received the correspondence of Colonel Charles Whitefoord, including an account of his services in Minorca, the West Indies, and the Scottish Rebellion of 1745 (when he was taken prisoner at Prestonpans); and of Caleb Whitefoord, secretary to the Commission which negotiated the Peace of Paris in 1783. He was also a friend of Benjamin Franklin, Goldsmith (who commemorated him in “Retaliation”), Garrick, Woodfall, and other literary celebrities of the period.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

BAD COIN IN CHURCH COLLECTIONS:
SANDIE HALFPENNIES.

THE parish of Greenlaw's losses through bad money (*S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., IV., 5) were not singular, but were only the too frequent experience of kirk sessions in Scotland during the trying political times of the 17th and 18th centuries. As uncurrent money would not be readily accepted in exchange for commodities, it would find its way the more easily into the hands of the poorest of the poor; and as compulsory attendance at kirk was more or less strictly enforced, the poorer people would put those coins in the plate at the offering-house as their mite for what they were worth; hence the accumulations in the treasurer's box. The tradesmen for doing repairs on the fabric of the kirk, school, and other properties under the care of the session, appear sometimes to have been partly paid in doits, which only too surely were returned by degrees to the poor's-box.

I had recently an opportunity of perusing the well-preserved Session Records of the parish of Temple, Mid-Lothian, and in the accounts of "Collections and Debursements," I observed the following references to bad money:—

7 Feb., 1698. The loss of light and not currant money amounts to 06 01 06 (Scots).

27 July, 1733. The bad money in ye box consisting of Irish and Sandie half penys and doits amounting to ye sum of 43 pounds six shill. Scots being sold by weight at twenty one p^d 3 quarters by wt means the Sess has lost 33 10 00 (Scots).

6 May, 1781. To Discount on light gold 0 1 6 (sterling).

Mr. R. Gibson, Greenlaw, asks (*S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., III., 156) what "sanded halfpennies" were? Has Mr. Gibson not miscopied the final letter "d" for "e," which would be written in the orthography of the period something like a short "d"? In the foregoing quotation from the Temple parish accounts, it will be noticed they are called "Sandie" halfpennies. "Sandie" is the familiar Scottish diminutive for Alexander, and one, "Alexander the Coppersmith," received from the great Apostle Paul the unenviable notoriety of having done the Christian Church much evil. May those defaced coins, which were worn into mere copper discs, without image or superscription, not have thus been opprobriously styled "Sandie" money after the evil coppersmith, who, alas, has had in all ages too many successors for the good of the Church.

In a pamphlet on "Lasswade Parish in the Olden Time," by the late Christopher Aitchison,

at p. 28, there is the following:—"The bell of Lasswade having been worn out another had to be provided. It was cast of the materials of the old bell, with the weight of 5½ lbs. of cuines uncurrent found in the box." D. W. F.

Temple.

RAS MAKONNEN'S HIGHLAND DESCENT.—A member of the Clan Mackinnon in Abyssinia many years ago, says "A Highlander in the *Morning Post*. He was such a fellow that a whole tribe of natives formed a clan in his honour and adopted his name. King Maitland's chief adviser is probably one of this clan." A statement in the *Toronto Globe* that "the name of Ras Makonnen is a thin disguise for Mackinnon" is therefore perhaps correct. The history of this clan of "Black Mackinnons" was told a long time ago in the *Highland Magazine* Scotland by a prominent member of the Mackinnon.

THE BURGH OF ALLOA.—On the 13th of 1706 the Earl of Mar and Kellie presented Arms and armorial bearings and a new burgh seal to the Lyon King of Arms had objected against the use of the "griffin" without warrant. The Earl of Mar offered new armorial bearings and a new seal paying the fees at the Lyon Office. The bottom of the seal represents the port of the harbour, existing from early times; where hops and barley signify the chief raw materials of the town. His Lordship's coat-of-arms was emblazoned, connecting therewith the burgh for 600 years. J. F. S.

RELICS OF NEWGATE.—Newgate Prison in London, is fast disappearing, and several of its relics, which were presented to the Corporation by the Jail Committee, have just been placed in the famous Museum of Antiquities beneath Guildhall. They include a somewhat curious looking Whipping-Post, so constructed as to allow both the arms and the legs of the evildoer to be securely padlocked. There are also manacles and waistbands, and a couple of chairs from the prison chapel, around which a remarkable history might be woven. Another interesting association of the old prison is a bust of John Sylvester, a former Recorder of London and a celebrated "hanging judge," known as "Black Jack." This dingy prison dates back as far as 1218. Two centuries after it was built, and destroyed in the great fire of 1780. It was rebuilt in 1780, and was latterly used only for prisoners awaiting trial during sessions and as a place of execution. J. F. S.

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF GARIOCH

(SYNOD OF ABERDEEN).

*The inscription on the token is shown in black type. Separate lines are indicated by vertical bars.
The sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.*

BOURTIE.

- (1) Obv.—**M | A S | 1697.** Alexander Sharp was minister from 1678 to 1709.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 17.
- (2) Obv.—**TS | M | Bourty.** (name of parish in script). Thomas Shepherd was minister from 1744 to 1795.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 18.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH.

- (1) Obv.—**M | G C.** George Clerk was minister prior to 1685.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**M | G G.** Gilbert Gerard was minister from 1719 to 1738.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11.
- (3) Obv.—**J S | 1789.** with plain border. John Shand was minister from 1787 to 1799.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 2.
- (4) Obv.—**H · S | 1818.** with raised border. Henry Simson was minister from 1817 to 1843.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 12.
- (5) Obv.—**Chapel | of Garioch | 1843.**
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16.

GULSALMOND.

- (1) Obv.—**M | W G.** with dot in each corner. William Garioch was minister prior to 1666.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12.
- (2) Obv.—**M | W C.** with dot in each corner. William Clarehue was minister from 1712 to 1733.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12½. Illustration 3.
- (3) Obv.—**M | I A.** with dot in each corner. John Angus was minister from 1734 to 1751.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11½.
- (4) Obv.—**M | I B.** with dot in each corner. John Bisset was minister from 1751 to 1769.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11.
- (5) Obv.—**M | R G.** Robert Gauld was minister from 1770 to 1786.
Rev.—**1781.** Square, 13. Illustration 4.
- (6) Obv.—**M | — | F E.** Ferdinand Ellis was minister from 1801 to 1851.
Rev.—**1823.** Square, 11½.

DAVIOT.

- Obv.—**M · I · C | Dav | iot | 1749.** James Chalmers was minister from 1731 to 1787.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 23. There are two varieties of this token. The other has no dot between minister's initials, and is size 13.

INSCH.

- (1) Obv.—**Insch | 1685.** with horizontal bar between name and date, and serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 5.
- (2) Obv.—**Insch.** with serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 6.
- (3) Obv.—**Insch | 1854.**
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16.
There is another variety which is said to belong to this parish:—Obv.—**M | I S H** (rudely formed letters). Rev.—Blank. Square, 14; but I am of opinion it does not belong to Insch.

INVERURIE.

- (1) Obv.—**IN^R** (incuse).
Rev.—**M | W W** (incuse). William Watt was minister from 1717 to 1755. Square, 17.
- (2) Obv.—**M^R | R · L | 1825.** in centre square, with *sic itur ad astra* around outside of square (“Such is the way to immortality”). Robert Lessel was minister at this date.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 7.
- (3) Obv.—**Inverurie Parish Church** around outside centre oval, with **1863** in centre.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me**” around outside centre oval, with **3 | Table** in centre.
Oval, 14 × 18.

KEITHHALL AND KINKELL.

- (1) Obv.—**Token**.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 13. Illustration 8.
- (2) Obv.—**Kirk of Keithhall & Kinkell 1892**.
Rev.—“**This cup | is the | new covenant | in my blood.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

KEMNAY.

- (1) Obv.—**Small Heart (incuse)**.
Rev.—Same as obverse. Square, 9. Illustration 20.
- (2) Obv.—**M | F D**. Frances Dauncy was minister from 1719 to 1745.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9.
- (3) Obv.—**M | A R (incuse)**. Alexander Reid was minister from 1758 to 1775.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 13. Illustration 9.
- (4) Obv.—**Kemnay** outside top of centre oval, with **1849** under and **ornamental shield** in centre enclosing figure for table.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me**” around outside centre oval, with **I. Cor. xi. 24** in centre. Oval, 14 × 19.

KINTORE.

- Obv.—**Church | of Kintore | 1860**.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oval, 14 × 18.

LESLIE.

- Obv.—**K | Leslie**, with **scroll** underneath. Plain and dotted border.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 13. Illustration 10.

MELDRUM.

- (1) Obv.—**Meldrum K 1700** around the sides, with **M | I M** in centre. John Mulligine was minister from 1698 to 1704.
Rev.—Blank. Square, with cut corners, 14. Illustration 11.
- (2) Obv.—**Large 3 (incuse)** in **curved heptagonal incuse frame** for third table.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 15. Illustration 12.
- (3) Obv.—**Kirk of Meldrum 1745, H L : I L** in circle, with “**Remember | Christ died | for you.**” (in script) in centre.
Rev.—Blank. Square 13. Illustration 13. The initials on obverse represent Henry and John Liklie, father and son, who were ministers in succession from 1706 to 1783.

MONYMUSK.

- (1) Obv.—**M (large and rudely moulded)**.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10.
- (2) Obv.—**M | A S** with beaded border. Alexander Symson was minister from 1729 to 1781.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 14 × 15. Illustration 14.
- (3) Obv.—**M | A D**. Alexander Duff was minister from 1781 to 1814.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 11 × 13.
- (4) Obv.—**M | A D**. The initials represent Alexander Duff, who was minister at this date.
Rev.—**1781**. Oblong, 12 × 13.
- (5) Obv.—**Monymusk 1832** encircled with **M | R F** in centre. Robert Forbes was minister at this date.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14.

OYNE.

- (1) Obv.—**ON** in small square frame.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9. Illustration 15.
- (2) Obv.—**Church | of | Oyne | 1889** in central oblong frame, with “**This do in remembrance of me,**” **I. Cor. xi. 24** around outside.
Rev.—**Shield bearing a cross** with **IHS** in monogram above. Upright oblong, 13 × 17. Illustration 16.

PREMAY.

- (1) Obv.—**P (incuse)**.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong 11 × 13. Illustration 21.
- (2) Obv.—**Prem | nay**.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 22.
- (3) Obv.—**Parish Church | of | Premnay | 1880**.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me**” | **I. Cor. xi. 24** within dotted and ornamental frame. Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 17.

RAYNE.

- Obv.—**Rayne**, with beaded border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 16½. Illustration 19.

NOTE.—Blairdaff has no tokens.

100 Mile End Avenue.

JAMES ANDERSON.

(To be continued.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE FAMILY OF
BURNET OF BARNES.

THE following is a copy of a paper, of date 1704, in the charter chest of Captain Burnett of Monboddo (cf. p. 4, "The Family of Burnett of Leys," edited for the New Spalding Club by Colonel Allardyce):—

Endorsed by a modern hand: "Note of Evidence instructing the antiquity of the family of Burnet of Barnes, 1222-1505." The original indorsation: ". . . instructing the antiquity of the family of Barnes, 1704."

"A Note of the old Evidences which instruct the Antiquite of the familie of Burnet of Barnes of old stiled Burnetland.

In a charter of mortification of sevrall lands granted by David, Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdoun, to the Abbacie of Kelso, there are these witnesses thus insert predict. Johanne Episcopo, Mathilda Comitissa, Henrica filia comitis, Gulielmo capellano, Alberto capellano, Allano capellano, Willielmo nepote comitis, Roberto de Bruis, Roberto de Umphravilla, Gualtero de Bolbock, Robert de Panitona, Gospatricio fratre Dalfi., Hugone de Morvilla, Pagane de Briosa, Roberto Carbet, Reginaldo de Muscampse, Waltero de Lindsay, Robert de Burnetvilla [the "t" is inserted later], which charter is confirmed by Alex^r., rex Scotorum, his testibus Willielmo de Tosch, cancellario, Waltero Oliwardo justiciario Loudonie, Johanne de Maxwel, Bernardo de Hauden, Willielmo filio Johannis apud Roxburgum vicesimo die Aprilis anno regni nostri citato.

The same again is confirmed by another charter of the said king in the 10 year of his rayne at Selkirk, witnesses: Rudero Capellano, Thoma de Striveling, clerico, Roberto de Ross, Willielmo de Bruis, Johanne de Vallibus, Willielmo de Lindsay.

Ther's a mortification made be John Burnet of Burnet Land of an anualrent out of lands lying in the village of Peebles belonging to him to the chaplanary of the Holy Rud alter situat and founded with in the kirk of St. Gorgan [?St. Gordian] of Menner and Diocess of Glasgou as principal patron and founder thereof of the date the 29 of December, 1400.

Item a charter granted be William Touris and Sebilla Vaitch his spouse to the foirsaid John Burnet of Burnetland, dated the 15 March, 1405, and assenting thairto, the 8th of May, 1405.

Item a take set be Elspeth Caverhill of that ilk to her weel beloved cousin John Burnet of Burnetland of the lands of Caverhill and Glack called the thrid of the lands of Caverhill for 19 years take daited 15 Nov^r., 1498, witnesses thairto, Marten Balcasky, Bailly of Peibles, Mr. Patrick Swdy, Dean of Peibles, Adam Peibles of Cruxtoun, Mr. John and James Richardsons.

Item a take set be Thomas Lowis of Castlehill to John Burnet of that ilk of the half of the lands of

Haswelsinckes for fortie shillings Scots yearly for 5 years which wer to rune in wardship, dated 18 Appryll, 1500, befor these witnesses, Ninian Paterson of Caverhill, John Lowis of Glak, Patrick Lowis of Slipperfield, John Paterson of Hall in Manner and Jock and Lewis of the Hepburne.

Item a charter of mortification of an acker of land and house in Peebles be Johne Burnet of that ilk and of Barnes to Thomas Johnston, chaplin at Holyrud, alter in St. Gorgan of Manner, dated 5 August, 1500.

Item a take set be John Ingles of Murdistoun to John Burnet of that ilk, his goodson, of all and hail the third part of the waird lands of Caverhill and Glake fallen and pertaining to him be deceise of Elspeth Caverhill, dated at Woodhouse the 5 August, 1500, befor these witnesses, John Murray at Philiphaugh, Ninian Paterson of Caverhill, John Ingles of Mannerhead, and Willie and Robine.

Item an instrument taken upon a service of Marrian Ingles be vertue of a breife out of the chancellary to the sheeref of Peebles and his deputs for serving of the said Marrean to her reasonable terce of the 5 mark lands of Barnes and an tierce of the lands of Burnetland, dated at Piebles, 1502, in pretorio burgi de Peibles, presentibus ibidem probis viris Willielmo Frazer de Frind (?), Alex^r. Vaitch de Dawich, Gilberto Baird, Johanne Govan de Cardawich, Jacobo Sandilands de Bold, Willielmo Hay de Bold, Davido Taite de Peaid (?), Thoma Dickson de Ormiston, Johanne L—, Patricio Gillas, Davido Elphinston et Johanne Bennet.

Item letters of consents sub^t. be Wm. Ingles of Murdistoun whereby he consents that our Sovereigne Lord make him and Sir John Murray conjunctly and severally conjunct tutors dative to his oy and William Burnet, son and aire to umqll. Johne Burnet of Burnetland, and that in respect he is aged and cannot travell. Dated at Woodhouse, 23 Sept^r., 1505.

W. CRAMOND.

THE LEE PENNY.—In *S. N. & Q.* for Nov., 1900, I wrote on "The Lee Penny Charm." The famous *Lee Penny* was the "talisman" from which Sir Walter Scott gave the title to his romance of the Crusades. It is now in the custody of Sir Simon Macdonald Lockhart, Lee House, Lanarkshire; but a new combination has just come into being. On the 4th of last September, at St. Laurence's Church, Catford, Rochester, a Mr. Lee was married to a Miss Penny, and they were hyphened in their matrimonial announcement as "Lee—Penny." The coincidence is a very curious one, and if there be any talismanic virtue in names, the union can scarcely fail to be as happy a one as that of Edith and Sir Kenneth, the Scottish knight.

J. F. S. G.

"BEIT" AND "SWAP" IN HORSE "COWPING."
 —The word "swap" is used by a certain class of horse-dealers in the North of Scotland—"swap," *Scot.*, "niffer," *Eng.*, "exchange". One or other of the learned Professors of your famous University would give you a succinct philological disquisition on the word "beit"; but I have only heard the word used by "cowpers" at the Aulton Market (St. Luke's Fair) and meetings of that sort. I had wandered thither as one of a deputation of (truant) school-boys in quest of gratuities in the shape of equestrian exercise, and, as said exercise almost always took the form which the Messrs. Cooke term "bare-back riding," our experience was sometimes identical with that which an ancient Aulton tradition ascribes to one Aiken Drum, the Laird of Tillydrone (hard by St. Luke's meeting-place), who is said to have ridden on one of his shaving utensils. Nevertheless our youthful deputation managed to limp homeward, in nowise mystified by the transactions of the fair, or the cant of the "cowpers." "Beit" in the North of Scotland, and especially in the seaboard parishes, is a Scoticism for "bait," as used in fishing. It is the tempting bit: the real inducement to the bargain. Inland and southward the word is spelt "boot," which suggests the English phrase "to boot" ("besides"). A fair exchange is a simple enough matter to contemplate. The difficulty in the horse-cowping transaction, known as "the swap," is how to adjust an equal exchange. Let the reader imagine that he is stepping down with our deputation over the stubbly market stance to yonder hollow where "screws" are paraded—and please step reverently, for your foot is on a venerable kirk glebe! Here, now, is a "swap" in process. The animal owned by the "cowper" is, as you may observe, a pretty correct outline of a "shalt," standing on four comparatively sound legs, and "warranted," as the "cowper" asserts (but do not heed him), to eat straw when better food is wanting. The animal belonging to the second party—(the "cowper" exaggerates when he says "She hasna a fit to stan' on, nor a tooth to chew with")—is certainly of Gothic build, and pleads guilty to a bone spavin on a hind leg, and damaged skin on each fore-knee. Both parties are, however, keen for a "swap," and the knotty bit of the bargain is: how much "beit" should the latter give the former; or, as the former puts it, "with what feck o' siller" will the latter "bait" his bargain. The former has already "socht" more money by way of

"beit" than he had paid for his sil the day. And now they are at it, say, they are "hagglings;" and, ailt begun on the green, it must end in not follow them thither. The "soi farmer (in Scott's "Black Dwarf" willing to take over Christy Wilson' at St. Boswell's Fair, but the two mutchkins" before they could agr "luckpenny" which Christy shoul

Queries.

227. THE PLACE-NAME "PHOBES. reader be good enough to say what th "The Phobes," may mean?

228. MAY, MASON AND MATCH MAI —Kingsland House in George Street, f built for Baillie Forbes by a man named told he either founded or was the fater of Bryant & May. What is known of l

229. WAS JANE MAXWELL'S HU MAD?—Lady Sarah Bunbury (see h Letters," I., 152), writing to her frien O'Brien, from Barton, Dec. 16, 1764, s is a report that the Duke of Gordon ha summer, and his family have some of th so that its strongly reported of him? tion is there for this report?

230. POLL BOOKS OF 1696.—It is posed that the "List of Pollable Pers Shire of Aberdeen, 1696," 2 vols., printe in 1844, contains the only surviving Cou piled under the Act of 1695. This, h the case. The List for Renfrewshire portions of it are printed in "Arch Historical Collections relating to th Renfrew," Vol. II. (1890), pp. 181-19; barchan, a Parish History" (1902), both published by Mr. Gardner, Paisley. do not state in whose possession the Writing to me recently, the curator of Department, H.M. General Register H "There ought to be such MSS. in Clerk's keeping, and I would fain ho more at least may be lurking unrecogn records of Sheriff Court proceedings. Clerks know nothing about their old rec case has come to my knowledge in w Clerk, himself a thoroughly competent : left a large part of his records unexar because of the emphatic refusal of the l to encourage him to put them in orde formation as to the fate of other Poll : welcome. P. J. 4

Answers.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (2nd S., IV., 59).—My friend, Mr. Keith Leask, has called my attention to a passage in Montaigne's *Essays* (1580), which curiously anticipates the Downie legend:—"Il y en a, qui de frayeur anticipent la main du bourreau, et celuy qu'on débandoit pour lui lire sa grace se trouua roide mort sur l'échaffaut du seul coup de son imagination."

P. J. ANDERSON.

159. REV. HUGH KNOX, D.D., SANTA CRUZ (2nd S., III., 124).—This divine is frequently mentioned in the romantic biography of the great American statesman, Alexander Hamilton, published lately by Mrs. Gertrude Franklin Atherton, under the title of "The Conqueror." He was undoubtedly, as stated in the query, a D.D. of Marischal College, having received the degree in 1773, but he was neither a "Scotsman, a graduate of Glasgow University, nor a Moravian." According to Mrs. Atherton, he went from the north of Ireland to the United States about 1753. After leading a "gay" life with planter friends for a time, he was converted under somewhat singular circumstances, and, having studied theology with the Rev. Aaron Burr (son-in-law of Jonathan Edwards, and father of Colonel Aaron Burr), he settled as a Presbyterian clergyman at Santa Cruz—or St. Croix—in the West Indies. He seems to have been a man of very fine character and considerable learning. It was due to his kindness that Hamilton, while employed as a clerk by Nicolas Cruger, a wealthy Danish merchant, received a classical education. Dr. Knox (according to his great-grandson) married a daughter of the Danish Governor of St. Croix, and was connected with the Aberdeenshire families of Tower and Boyd. In a note to "The Conqueror" Mrs. Atherton says he had two children—John, a clergyman on St. Thomas, and Ann, who married James Towers. This is not quite correct. There were at least three of a family:—(1) Hugh, a graduate of Yale, father of another Hugh, who was father of the present Charles Sigourney Knox, of Troy, U.S.A.; (2) Peter John, a student at Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1777-80, probably identical with the "clergyman on St. Thomas"; (3) Ann, married James Tower. I have no doubt this James Tower is James Tower, M.D. of St. Thomas, who died in 1848, aged 58, at Logie of Cruden, a property belonging to his brother, Lt.-Col. Alexander Tower. Either by Ann Knox or a second wife he was father of John Tower, Professor of Midwifery in Glasgow University, and Janet, wife of Rev. John Duncan ("Rabbi" Duncan), then of Milton Church, Glasgow. Mrs. Duncan's name is incorrectly given as Janet Douglas in the "Dictionary of National Biography"—in the life of Prof. Duncan by the late Principal Brown. Dr. Tower, whose father was Convener of the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen, had several brothers, of whom may be noted—(1) John Tower of Santa Cruz, who married Elizabeth Cruger, daughter of Nicolas Cruger, above mentioned, and had with other issue a daughter, Catherine, wife of Henry Lumsden of Auchindoir and Clova, and grandmother of the present proprietor; (2) George

Tower, of Santa Cruz, married, with two daughters—Jessie, wife of Adam Fergusson of Woodhill, and Flora, wife of George Moir, LL.D., Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and mother of Anne Tower Moir, Countess of Drogheda; (3) Alexander Tower of Logie, Lt.-Col. of one of the Volunteer Corps formed in Aberdeen in 1803; and (4) William Tower of Kinaldie. I should be glad to obtain information as to the birthplace and parentage of Dr. Hugh Knox, as well as more definite particulars as to his daughter, Mrs. Tower.
J. F. GEORGE.

180. THE FAMILY OF MACWILLIAMS (2nd S., III., 171, 189; IV., 30, 61).—I am obliged to Mr. Robert Murdoch for suggested MacFarlane origin. Without some confirmatory evidence in support of the theory, however, I am afraid that—at least, as regards the Banffshire MacWilliams—it must be regarded as doubtful. Seeing that the name was well established in the Parish of Mortlach in the year 1550 (being second numerically only to the surname of Gordon), the families bearing it, if of MacFarlane origin, must be regarded as having settled there at a much earlier date, whilst it appears that it was not until 1624 that those of the Clan MacFarlane, referred to by Mr. Murdoch, removed to Aberdeenshire and Strathaven in Banffshire. Further, the name of MacWilliam is not mentioned as being one of those assumed by such settlers. Buchanan of Auchmar, in his account of the MacFarlanes, written before 1723, gives the following particulars of a number of septs belonging to the MacFarlane Clan, which must be of special interest to persons bearing the names of such septs:—"The surname of MacFarlane is very numerous, both in the west and north Highlands, particularly in the shires of Dumbartoun, Perth, Stirling and Argyll, as also in the shires of Inverness, and Murray, and the Western Isles; besides, there is a great many of them in the north of Ireland. There is also a vast number of descendants from, and dependants on, this surname and family, of other denominations, of which those of most account are a sept termed Allans, or MacAllans, who are so called from Allan MacFarlane, their predecessor, a younger son of one of the lairds of MacFarlane, who went to the north, and settled there several centuries ago. This sept is not only very numerous, but also divers of them of very good account, such as the families of Auchorrhachan, Balnengown, Drumminn, &c. They reside mostly in Mar, Strathdon and other northern countries. There are also the MacNairs, MacEoins, MacErrachers, MacWilliams, MacAindras, MacNifers, MacInstalkers, MacJocks, Parlans, Farlans, Gruamachs, Kinniesons, &c. All which septs own themselves to be MacFarlanes, together with certain particular septs of MacNuyers, MacKinlays, MacRobbs, MacGrensichs, Smiths, Millers, Monachs, &c." Presumably these septs, other than the Allans or MacAllans, were located in the MacFarlane country, but it would be most interesting to learn whether there are in Banffshire or Aberdeenshire any families of the above names claiming to belong to the Clan MacFarlane. It is to be feared, however, that in case members of any of the above septs did settle in the north, they

would soon have become merged in the clan of the district, and their origin, in course of time, have been forgotten. Can any reader identify the place-names "Auchorrachan," "Balnengown," and "Drummin," or say what tartan would have been worn by members of the above sept who might have settled on Grant or Gordon territory? Their connection with their own clan, it is presumed, would then have ceased.

H. D. McW.

209. BURIAL WITHIN THE KIRK (2nd S., IV., 41, 62).—My thanks are due to "S. R." for information supplied by the extracts from Inveraven Kirk Session Records, no notice of burials, it seems, appearing in the Parish Registers after 1640. It would have been interesting to learn the name of the person whose remains were not permitted to rest in the burial place of the Kenarts of Kilmaichly, then heritors of the parish. Can "S. R." supply this? Probably the deceased was a Gordon, or at least a relative of William Gordon in (or of) Achinarrow, who may himself have been a heritor of the parish. The reference to a "dask not belonging to the said William" would not seem to exclude the possibility of the latter then being possessed of a "dask" of his own, under which he had the right of interment, and that by mistake, or for some reason not recorded, an encroachment was made into the Kilmaichly lair. In our day it is difficult to understand a desire to inter one's relatives in the grave of strangers, however attractive. Achinarrow, too, is so remote from the Kirk of Inveraven, that it is not easy to understand why the interment in question should not have taken place in one of the burial places in the parish in proximity to Achinarrow, rather than that the long and toilsome journey to the Kirk of Inveraven should have been undertaken, especially if the deceased had not the right of interment therein, and the necessary consent to such interment had not first been obtained. It is noteworthy also that a burial place existed at Kilmaichly. Nor is it easy to understand why the Kirk Session or the minister (who presumably had the control of the edifice) should have permitted—as must be assumed—the frequent burial of persons within the kirk other than heritors, or persons approved of by them or one of them, if the right to such burial was confined to the heritors and their nominees, as from the extracts appears to have been the case. Presumably one heritor could have given his consent to an interment *in his own burial place* in the kirk without consulting the other heritors. The apparent attempt of the Kirk Session to heap indignity on the dead body seems reprehensible, even if the interment was effected at the special request of the deceased. Probably William Gordon and his companions were Roman Catholics, and therefore regarded by the Kirk Session with some prejudice. William Gordon seems to have well survived the burial episode, as the following entry appears in the Parish Registers:—"3 January, 1647. James McKullie in the Correis his lawfull sonne gotten with Elspet Allanach his wyff bap. Patrick. Pat. Stewart (? Kilmaichly) William Gordon in Achinarrow,

witnesses." The Achinarrow Gordons seem to have been descended from Thomas Gordon o (S. N. & Q., 2nd S., III., 139). The Parish Registers afford no information as to Patrick McKullie's sons are stated in the extracts to have assisted Gordon. This Patrick, in 1641, was n advanced in years, and was probably the son as "Patrick McWillie in Newey" (Nevie mentioned in the Banff Sasine Register as v the sasine, on 27th May, 1627, of Robert S Boigsyde, "upon the toun and lands of Nev in the lordship of Stratheawin." The r Patrick's sons, four or five of whom appear to have been implicated with William Gordon, are to be found in the following list of names, ta the Parish Registers:—

Allane McCollae in Achdregnie . . . . .	.	.
Allaster McKullie in Delmor . . . . .	.	.
Allaster McWilliam in the Verach . . . . .	.	.
Finla McWilliam buy in Morrest (?) . . . . .	.	.
" in Dalraachy beg of Glenlivet . . . . .	.	.
" in over Minimor . . . . .	.	.
James McKullie in the Corries . . . . .	.	.
James McWilliam buy in Dalraachie beg . . . . .	.	.
James McWilliam in the Verach . . . . .	.	.
Johne McCollae in Newie . . . . .	.	.
John McCollae in Tombae . . . . .	.	.
Johne Dow McCollae . . . . .	.	.
John Roy McCollae . . . . .	.	.
Johne McAllaster McWilliam . . . . .	.	.
John McVilliam . . . . .	.	.
Robert McWilliam in Morenge . . . . .	.	.
Thomas McVilliam . . . . .	.	.
William McCollae in Newie . . . . .	.	.
William McKullie in the Correis . . . . .	.	.
William McKullie in the Lagan . . . . .	.	.

One wonders what has become of the descent of these persons. From the Registers they appear in nearly every case to have married and had children, and, although the places mentioned are, I think, one exception, situate in Glenlivet, yet it seems not for very many years has there been a family in that district bearing any of the above names. The names of the persons buried in the kirk in 1639 probably also occur in the above list. John McVilliam (13th in the list) was presumably, as his name occurs in the Registers as a witness, at times between January, 1631, and April, 1639, he was, I think, very likely the John McVilliam buried in the kirk on 16th October, 1639. It is clear, however, that he was the father of John (son of Johne McCollae) buried in the kirk on 17th March, 1638. "Patrik McKullie's sonnes" rided William Gordon as neighbours, but it is possibly also related to him by marriage. The Registers are the following entries:—"17 July 1633. Allaster MacVillie (Delmor) married Christian Gordon, both in this paroch.—6 July 1633. William McKullie (Correis) married with Gordon, parochiners.—7 March, 1644. Adair (Wester Kinnachlon) married with Kirs William." John Dow McCollae, who

audacity to brave the Kirk Session, seems from the following also to have married a Gordon:—"9 July, 1648. Johne Dow McCollae his lawful daughter with Kath. Gordon his spous bap. Mariorie. Paul Grant, Allaster McWilliam, witnesses." Perhaps in the "House of Gordon," shortly to be published, some light may, through the researches made by Mr. J. M. Bulloch, be thrown on the genealogy of the Gordon families in Glenlivet. I have not had the privilege of examining any Kirk Session Records, but trust the day is not far distant when these will all be in print, as indeed some already are. In the meantime, I should be very glad to know whether wad-settlers had the right to be buried in the kirk, and also whether elders had this distinction usually accorded to them.

H. D. McW.

214. NAMES OF "HARPS" OF EACH COUNTY WANTED (2nd S., IV., 42, 63).—Permit me to send you a small contribution to the notes on the "Harps" and "Linties" of Scottish counties now appearing in your columns. I possess a copy of the "Lintie o' Moray, being a Collection of Poems chiefly composed for and sung at the Anniversary of the Edinburgh Morayshire Society, from 1829 to 1841." The collection consists of twenty-four lyrics, with a preface and an appendix of notes. It is printed at the *Gazette* office, Forres, in the year 1851. Morayshire can thus boast of a "Lintie" of its own.

Warneford, Oxford. JAMES NEIL, M.D.

Add "Some Present Day Songs and Singers of Caithness." Wick: W. Rae, pp. 122.

EVAN ODD.

219. ANDERSON'S "SCOTTISH NATION" (2nd S., IV., 58).—I observe that the Rev. J. Willcock of Lerwick, in the last issue of *S. N. & Q.*, draws attention to the fact that Anderson's "Scottish Nation" is often quoted in your columns. I confess that I myself am among the number of your correspondents who frequently refer to the above when treating of personal names. To tell the truth, I have regarded Anderson's work as the most interesting one for this purpose of any I have read. Of course, either Burke or Debrett, in their "Peerages," would give more detailed information about the great families of our land, but who would wade through a dozen works of this nature? "Who's Who?" contains very interesting information, but still is very dry. As to the question of Anderson's reliability I cannot speak, except to say that I have not been misled by any information I have ever gleaned from his pages. Mr. Willcock's query raises the larger question of reliability in general. I would make the practical suggestion of asking our expert writers in their respective branches to give a short list of *authorities*. It would be a great advantage to researchers.

Craigiebuckler,
Aberdeen.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

This work is not unreliable in the ordinary sense of the word; it is simply out of date. It is, as the Rev.

Mr. Willcock assumes, a compilation—or mainly so. The errors are not Anderson's own, however, but those of the authorities from whom he quoted. The pedigrees are mainly based on Douglas, but every genealogical work published prior to 1860 has been laid under contribution. Anderson transcribed with remarkable accuracy. He also received assistance from the representatives of many Scottish families, and was allowed to examine many private documents. Undoubtedly he did the best he could with the materials at his disposal, but since 1860 the study of genealogy has been revolutionised, the picturesque fables of the earlier writers have been rejected, and a vast number of new works of authority have been published which conflict on every other page with the statements in the "Scottish Nation." Consequently, it is not safe to quote or rely on Anderson when dealing with the early history of a family or the origin of a family name. Many of the pedigrees are quite reliable, but only a person widely read in genealogy can distinguish between those which are inaccurate and those which have not been disproved. A new edition of the "Scottish Nation," corrected, rearranged, and with additions, would be valuable. There is, so far as I know, no work of an exactly similar character published in this country. The first edition was issued between 1859 and 1863; there was another edition in 1872, which is to be found in many private houses and most libraries. That, I think, was the last. Anderson's literary style was bald and unattractive; hence, perhaps, the great popularity of his work. He is credited with having had a minute acquaintance with Scottish history and genealogy, but he certainly was not critical, as the notorious "Coulthart of Coulthart and Collyn" pedigree is included in the appendix to the "Scottish Nation." Mr. T. F. Henderson, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," says he was better as a poet than a prose writer.

J. F. GEORGE.

I beg most respectfully to protest against my friend, Mr. Willcock's, iconoclastic propensities. If some of us in Scotland "reverence" Anderson, is that any greater an offence against high heaven than our friends in England are popularly supposed to commit when they exalt the works of *Burke* or *Debrett* to the dignity of a "prayer-book"? All that we ask for Anderson is no more than is cheerfully conceded south of the border to any ordinary book on the peerage. The "Scottish Nation" seems to Mr. Willcock to be "a mere compilation." And what though it be? Does he really believe that a compiler has no useful function to serve in the economy of the universe? Or does he mean us to infer that in the scheme of creation, where a place is provided for the fever-disseminating mosquito of the Pontine marshes, there is no adequate justification for a compiler's existence? To the atrocious crime of being a compiler, charged against Anderson, a plea of "guilty" must undoubtedly be tendered. What else in the circumstances could the man have been? Surely Mr. Willcock does not suppose that the facts given in

Burke's Peerage are spun out of the compiler's own internal economy, or that the genealogies of *Debrett* are manufactured out of the editor's own brain? Both these invaluable publications are credited with showing "considerable original research." In the same degree, and to the same extent, no more, no less, do those of us who "reverence" Anderson claim *originality* for his very useful book. In favour of "Scottish Nation" let me venture to quote from two authorities, whose names, were I to mention them, would, I am sure, carry conviction to Mr. Willcock's mind. One high authority, never lavish of praise, pronounces the book to be "of some value." The other expresses himself thus: "Though diffuse and ill-arranged, it displays great industry and a minute acquaintance with Scottish family history." Personally, I have often found Anderson exceedingly useful. To work such as his one would hardly apply the term "profound," but it is popular and eminently readable. He tells many good stories, collects together a number of interesting legendary traditions, and even quotes poetry to relieve the dullness of arid genealogical detail. So far as I remember, he never quotes from novels—that being a "depth lower than ever archangel fell." Not more mistakes can be discovered in his pages than may be found, I should suppose, in contemporary editions of *Burke* or *Debrett*. I observe Mr. Willcock divides the human race into two sections—those who "reverence" Anderson, and those who preserve regarding him an open mind. As probably falling into the former of these classes, through having occasionally referred to the "Scottish Nation" in sundry communications to this magazine, which the courtesy of the editor permitted to appear, I am perhaps disqualified from expressing an opinion. If, however, it be allowed me to speak on the matter, I would venture to say that Mr. Willcock will be wise to leave Anderson to the reverent adoration of his worshippers. It is a dangerous thing to meddle with idols, sometimes a wholly fruitless thing. Does not Holy Writ testify to that effect? *Vide* Hosea iv., 17. Like another personage in the novel, to which Mr. Willcock refers, we who "reverence" Anderson "know we're so very 'umble. And having such a knowledge of our own 'umbleness, we must really take care that we're not pushed to the wall by them as isn't 'umble." After all, it is not so much towards Anderson that our homage turns as towards the illustrious names that adorn his pages, and the splendid achievements of past generations of Scotsmen, of whom no more complete chronicler than Anderson has as yet appeared. In this connection I may remind Mr. Willcock of the sentiment of a modern statesman and poet:

"Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning, die,
But leave us still our old nobility."

W. S.

William Anderson's "Scottish Nation" is a book that has its uses. No historical student that knows what he is about cites the "Nation" as an authority

in itself, but it often conveniently recalls books may be so cited. Many of the sketches in bibliographical lists, which are valuable so long as one does not assume them to be exhaustive. "Scottish Antiquary" for July, 1896, p. 25 Willcock will find an amusing account of a bar appropriation of Anderson's work—"The twelve years' occupation of James Macveigh."

P. J. ANDERSON

Though I confess to being one of those who quoted the above work as an authority, I do not think myself precluded on that account from as Mr. Willcock that I believe it to be, on the whole, as reliable as most works of reference that I have consulted. No one who carefully examines the contents of that remarkable work can doubt that its compiler was a man of laborious and extensive research, though blunders may be found in it in large number, yet in most instances these are susceptible of correction, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the references given, in many instances the better authorities are not Mr. Anderson's own, but those of authorities he has relied on. One thing that has impressed Mr. Willcock in his examination of the eight volumes in which Mr. Anderson enshrined the result of his long continued and diligent researches is the wide area of biographical, genealogical, historical and other literature which he has laid under contribution to enrich his pages. In one instance, in the article dealing with Alexander King of Scotland, the following works are cited in references to them duly and exactly given:—"Forster's Scoti Chronicon"; Rymer's "Fodera"; Wylie's "Chronikil"; Anderson's "Diplomata Scotica"; "The Charters of Moray"; "Matthew's History"; Hailes's "Annals"; Balfour's "Annals of the Chronicle of Melrose"; Tytler's "History of Scotland"; Skene's "Highlanders of Scotland"; "Norse Account of Haco's Expedition, with Johnston's Notes"; Gregory's "Highlands and Isles of Scotland"; Hemingford's "Chronica"; Knight's "Chronica"; Wilson's "Pre-historic Annals of Scotland"; Wilson's "Memorials of Edinburgh"; Billings' "Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland," as well as Scott's "Lay of the Minstrel" and Lady Wardlaw's "Hardiknute." It seems to me that an author who gives references in one brief article to so many works of former scholars is a writer not to be treated in the slight and contemptuous fashion that Mr. Willcock seems disposed to treat him. I have not had occasion to test the volumes cited in the article on Alexander III., but not having the volumes in my own library, I cannot tell whether Mr. Anderson's is merely second-hand information drawn from Tytler, Hailes, Gregory, Wilson, &c. But I would cherish the hope that the writer, who gives volume and chapter and page citations he gives, could scarcely be so grossly deceived as never to have personally examined the volumes he quotes.

Dollar.

W. B. R. V

220. ADMIRAL CHARLES GORDON (2nd S., IV., 58).—Admiral Charles Gordon is a vivid recollection to Huntly people of 30 to 40 years ago. He was a son (natural, of course) of George Fifth, and last Duke of Gordon. The "Admiral" was a courtesy title given long after his retiring from the Royal Navy, where he was a Captain, and spent much service (I have been told) off the Canadian coast. He was a picturesque old gentleman, bent, well dressed, addicted to "sea phrases," fond of animals, exacting in matters of courtesy, and kind-hearted. A. M.

Admiral Charles Gordon was the brother, I believe, of the Right Hon. Sir James Alexander Gordon, also an admiral. He was one of the Warehouse Gordons. Born in 1780, his chief achievement consisted in ridding the Persian Gulf of pirates in 1809.

W. S.

221. LADY AUGUSTA GORDON (2nd S., IV., 58).—The wife of Lord John Gordon-Halyburton was Lady Augusta Kennedy Erskine, daughter of William IV., and widow of the Hon. J. K. Erskine.

W. S.

224. BISHOP GILBERT BURNETT'S DESCENDANTS (2nd S., IV., 59).—No mention is made of Professor G. T. Burnett's descent from Bishop Burnett in Knight's "English Cyclopædia" (section, "Biography"), published in 1866. In the "Dictionary of National Biography," however, his father, Gilbert Burnett, a London surgeon, is said to have been "a descendant of Bishop Burnet." The writer of the article in the "Dictionary" (G. T. Bettany) names the "Annual Biography and Obituary for 1836" as authority for his statements.

W. S.

225. THE BROOCH OF LORN (2nd S., IV., 59).—I am unable to say anything about the pamphlet alleged to have been published 200 years ago. Scott, in his notes to the "Lord of the Isles," says that the brooch was lost at a fire which consumed the temporary residence of the MacDougalls. Tytler, on the other hand, observes ("Scottish Worthies," i., 342) that it was worn at Holyrood on the occasion of the visit of George IV. in 1822. Marshall ("Historic Scenes in Perthshire"), after enumerating various traditions concerning the brooch, states that Colonel MacDougall of Donolly wore it on the occasion of the late Queen Victoria's visit to Taymouth in 1842. The Queen herself, in "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," mentions having seen it on that occasion, and seems to have entertained no doubt about its genuineness.

W. S.

I would suggest to Mr. MacDougall to consult a volume, published in 1710, entitled "Miscellanea Scottica." I have not seen it, but as it consists of tracts bearing on Scottish history, and seems to have appeared about the time he mentions, it is possible there may be a reference there to the brooch of Lorn.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

226. THE SKELTON FAMILY (2nd S., IV., 59).—In reply to "M.," there were Skeltons, shipmasters and shipowners, in Peterhead in the end of the 18th and up to the first half of the 19th century. Skelton and Mudie were connected by marriage, and were shipowners till 1848. The firm of Anderson, London, was founded by the late James Anderson of Hilton, a native of Peterhead, first as Anderson, Thomson and Co., then as Messrs. Anderson & Co., and now as the agents of the Orient line of steamers. The mother of James Anderson was a Skelton, hence the combination in the name of the present chairman of the Orient Company. James Skelton, W.S., Edinburgh, sheriff-substitute, Peterhead, was in no way related to the Peterhead Skeltons. He was appointed resident sheriff-substitute at Peterhead on 15th July, 1840, took the oath on 28th October, 1840, and discharged the duties of sheriff-substitute till May, 1870, when he left to reside at Corstorphine, where he died. His only son, John Skelton (Shirley), the well-known graceful essayist, died at The Braid, Edinburgh, on 18th July, 1897, aged 66 years.

Peterhead.

W. L. T.

A second volume of Mr. Th. A. Fischer's "Scots in Germany" is in preparation, and will be published under the title of "The Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia." The subscription lists are now open at Messrs. Schultze & Co.'s, 20 South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

Scots Books of the Month.

Davidson, M. Scotland for the Scots: Scotland Revisited. Cr. 8vo. 2/- net.

Brotherhood Pub. Co.

Green, E. E. Hero of the Highlands; or, Romance of a Rebellion as related by one who looked on. Cr. 8vo. 5/-.

Nelson.

Lang, A. James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery. Gowrie's Coat of Arms in Colour, 2 Photogravure Portraits, other Illus. Roy. 8vo. 12/6 net.

Longmans.

Willcock (Rev. John), B.D., Lerwick. Life and Times of the Marquess of Argyll. Illustrated. Demy 8vo., 10/- net. Royal 8vo., hand-made, 21/- net.

Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.

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ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1902.

THE BARONS OF ROSLIN.

BY THE LATE EARL OF CAITHNESS, F.S.A.Scot.

THE Maiden of Norway, to whom the Magnates of Scotland had sworn allegiance in the Parliament of 1284, was now Queen of Scotland. The English King, who conceived that a favourable opportunity had arisen for recovering his pretended right to the supremacy over Scotland, at first made overtures for an alliance between his son, the Prince of Wales, and the young Queen, and to a union of the crowns in this way the Barons of Scotland could entertain no objection. They held a meeting at Brigham,

near Coldstream, and addressed a letter to Edward I., approving of the match and expressing their joy at the news "that the Apostle the Pope) had granted a dispensation for marriage of Margaret, their dear Ladye their Queen, and Prince Edward," and beseeching him to inform them if the report be true. This letter is interesting as containing signatures of all who then composed the Barons of Scotland, and amongst them we find William St. Clair, whose name is there as "Guillam de Seincler." The views of the English King were confirmed by a treaty, which was concluded at Brigham on 18th July, 1292, and solemnly sworn to by him.

Counting on the power and influence which he had now acquired over Scotland, Edward was not long in unmasking his ambitious designs. His first step was the appointment of Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, a man most obnoxious to the Scotch, to the office of Governor of the country, and this was tamely submitted to. Edward next contrived to gain over two of the Regents to his interest, and intimated through them to the estates "that certain rumours of danger and perils to the kingdom of Scotland having reached his ears, he judged it right that all castles and places of strength in that kingdom should be delivered up to him."† This insolent demand aroused the indignation of the Scots. William St. Clair, Sir Patrick Graham and John Soules were the first to send a peremptory refusal to the English King. "These thralldom knights," says Tytler, "had been the most trusted counsellors of the late king, and they now intimated to Edward, in the name of the community of Scotland, that they would deliver the fortresses in their possession to no one but their Queen and her intended husband, whose sake they were ready to bind themselves by oath to keep and defend them."‡ Edward seeing that he had gone too far, and aware that he had over-rated his influence, dropped his demand for the meantime, and waited

* Rymer's "Foedera," Vol. II., p. 471.

† Rymer's "Foedera," Vol. II., 488.

‡ Tytler's "Scotland," I., pp. 65, 66.

arrival of the young Queen. A few weeks, however, brought about an event which secured to him all that he wanted, for the Maiden, having set sail from Norway, fell sick on the passage, and died at Orkney in September, 1290.

In the contest for the crown, Sir William St. Clair was one of the nobles chosen by Robert Bruce to represent his case, and in the same year (1292) he, along with several other barons, became surety for the delivery of several castles to the English.* He further testified his submission by swearing fealty to King Edward I. in company with his son, Sir Henry St. Clair.† On 26th November, 1292, he was present at the similar degrading ceremony on the part of John Baliol at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and again on 20th December following. It is impossible to find any excuse for the conduct of the Scottish nobles at this time, unless it be pleaded in extenuation that all were more or less to blame—all except one man, whose heroic exertions kept alive the spirit of liberty and independence when it had all but deserted the rest of his countrymen. The Ragman's Roll, that record of the disgrace of the Scottish nobility, contains the names of all who swore fealty to Edward I. in the years 1292, 1296 and 1297. Wallace had not yet arisen as his country's deliverer, but his name is almost the only one of importance not found in the Ragman's Roll. Edward was not long in exercising the authority thus acquired over his liege subjects in Scotland. He addressed personally a letter to Sir William St. Clair, as Sheriff of Edinburgh, desiring him to pay certain sums to Eric, King of Norway.‡ But although an exacting Lord Paramount himself, Edward proved a very indifferent vassal to his own Lord Superior, the King of France. For refusing to do homage Philip had confiscated the whole of Edward's French domains, and a war between the two countries was inevitable. Edward, who required the attendance of John Baliol and his Scottish friends, addressed a second letter from Portsmouth to Sir William St. Clair, requiring him on his allegiance, and entreating him, if he possibly could, to come in person to London with his men, horses and arms, and to be ready on the 1st of September to sail with him to France, and assist him in recovering his Province of Gascoigne.§

But the Scottish barons were now tired and

disgusted with the overbearing conduct of the English monarch. The barons, to whom he had sent this requisition, instead of obeying him, assembled a parliament at Scone, appointed a council to advise Baliol in his future conduct, and prepared at once to throw off their allegiance. With this end in view they applied to Pope Celestin V., who absolved them of their oaths of homage by a special bull, which was confirmed by another from his successor, Boniface VIII. They further concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, with Philip, King of France, and finally declared war against England.

Sir William St. Clair, as one of the foremost in this opposition, was soon at the head of his vassals, and on a foray into English ground in company with a powerful force of knights and foot soldiers, headed by the Earls of Ross, Menteith and Athol, Richard Seward, John Comyn and William Moncrieff, he invaded Northumberland, laid waste the country, and burnt the towns of Cumberbridge and Heschem. The barons, however, were obliged to retire on the approach of an army of 30,000 foot and 4000 horse, commanded by Edward in person, who soon after crossed the Tweed and laid siege to Berwick (1296).* This wealthy and flourishing town was strongly garrisoned by the Scotch, who held out gallantly for a time, but at last yielded to the furious assault of the English soldiers. The town was sacked and the unfortunate inhabitants were massacred without distinction of age or sex, the numbers who perished in this butchery being variously stated at from five thousand to seventeen thousand.

Notwithstanding this terrible example, the Scottish leaders prepared to the utmost to defend their country against the invader. John Baliol boldly renounced his homage, and the barons entered into a secret negotiation with the Countess of Dunbar for the delivery of the Castle of Dunbar into their hands. This heroic lady was a staunch patriot, but her husband served in the army of the English king, and held the fortress for him. On St. Martin's day, Sir William St. Clair and the other barons, with 31 knights and a large force of foot soldiers, threw themselves into the castle, and easily overpowered the few adherents of the Lord of Dunbar who remained faithful to England. In order to recover this important stronghold, Edward despatched the Earl of Surrey with 11,000 men, who then laid siege to the place, and the garrison, being hard pressed, agreed to surrender unless relieved within three days.

* Rymer's "Foedera," Vol. II., p. 547.

† "Fordun," Book X., 13th June, 1292.

‡ Rymer's "Foedera," II., 602.

§ "Abercrombie," II., 182.

* Langtoft, Fordun.

The Scottish regular army of 40,000 men now advanced to the relief of the besieged, and took up a strong position on the heights above Dunbar. Had they maintained this position, the fate of the day might have been different from what it was, and many a year of distress and calamity avoided, but, instead of doing so, they foolishly came down to attack Surrey in the valley, were received by the English with firmness, and met with a severe and disgraceful defeat.* Ten thousand men were slain on this fatal field, and upwards of seventy knights and persons of distinction were made prisoners in the Castle of Dunbar, which surrendered immediately afterwards.† Sir William St. Clair was one of these prisoners, and, along with others of rank, was compelled to swear fealty once more to Edward.‡ His son, Sir Henry, was taken prisoner at the same time, and was forced to make the same acknowledgment of submission. Both knights were placed in close confinement, and were afterwards required to accompany the English king in his French wars.

There can be no doubt that the gallant old Knight of Roslin sincerely sympathised with the patriotic exertions of Wallace and his associates, but his extreme age now precluded any active participation in them. His son, Sir Henry, on the other hand, was at this time strongly attached to the English interest. It is probable that, after his liberation from confinement in England, Sir William retired and lived quietly at his Castle of Roslin. He is said to have died at an advanced age in the year 1300, although Father Augustin Hay asserts§ that he lived to take part in the battle of Roslin two years later. Throughout his whole career he had proved himself a steadfast friend to his country, nor can it be argued to the contrary in that he submitted twice to the power of the English king. He was amongst the last to take the oath of fealty on the first submission of the kingdom in 1292, and most strenuous at all times in his opposition to the English monarch so far as lay in his power.

Sir William St. Clair, according to Douglas, married Lady Agnes Dunbar, daughter of Cospatrick, 7th Earl of March, and left issue—three sons and two daughters, viz.—(1) Sir Henry, 7th Baron of Roslin; (2) William, Bishop

of Dunkeld; (3) Sir Gregory, who acquired lands of Longformacus in Berwickshire, was the ancestor of the Sinclairs of Longformacus and Stevenson; (4) Margaret, said to have been married to Sir William Ramsay Dalhousie; (5) Annabella, married to Sir David Wemyss of that Ilk, ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss.

Before the close of the year 1313, all towns and fortresses of Scotland had yielded to the victorious Bruce with the exception of the Castle of Stirling, and the Governor of the stronghold had entered into an agreement with the Scots to surrender it into their hands if relieved before the Feast of St. John the Baptist in the following year. Edward II. and his barons, who were now thoroughly aroused by the extreme urgency of the case, reconciled their differences, and, collecting the whole force of the realm of England, set forth to the relief of the garrison. Robert Bruce on his side was not idle. He ordered a general rendezvous of all the forces of Scotland at the Torwood Forest between Stirling and Falkirk, and not till the 24th of June did he arrive on that now classic ground where Sir William St. Clair, and his son, Sir William, with the men-at-arms and troops of Roslin, fought the celebrated battle which ensued, both the knights greatly distinguished themselves, and for his good services at Bannockburn, and on other occasions, King Robert made Sir Henry a grant of the muir of Pentland and several other lands all erected into a "free forest" for payment of the 10th part of one sold yearly.*

The heroism of a scion of the kindred house of Herdmanston at this battle must not be forgotten without notice here. Sir William St. Clair Herdmanston so greatly signalled himself by his valour that Bruce is said to have presented him with the sword used by himself on this glorious occasion in testimony of his admiration. On the broad side of the sword the following words were afterwards engraved:—

"Le Roy me donne
St. Clair me porte."

This noble relic of patriotism was stolen from the house of Herdmanston some time in the course of the eighteenth century.

Sir Henry's brother, William, Bishop of Dunkeld, had been appointed to that See in 1311, in opposition to the English faction in Scotland who wished for the nomination of John de Lec

* 28th April, 1296. It is an extraordinary coincidence that the Covenanters, under General Leslie, were defeated by an English army, under Cromwell, at Dunbar, under precisely similar circumstances, about 350 years later.

† Langtoft's "Chronicles," II., 274.

‡ Ragman's Roll.

§ "The St. Clairs of Roslin."

* Douglas' "Peerage," p. 530. Robertson's "Index Charters," p. 7.

† "Abercrombie," II., 375. Nisbet's "Heraldry," II., 22.

afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. Edward II. had warmly supported Leck's claim at the Papal Court, but he soon, according to Lord Hailes, solicited the Pope in favour of William St. Clair, whose brother, the Baron of Roslin, he hoped to attach to his interest. Bishop St. Clair, Blind Harry tells us, had been one of Wallace's most steadfast companions. He joined him at Glamis in 1297, and was with him in many of his exploits, notably at the taking of Dunottar Castle, where he interceded in vain with Wallace for the lives of the English garrison. He particularly distinguished himself by the defeat of a large English force at Donibristle in Fifeshire. These he charged at the head of sixty of his followers, and drove them with great slaughter to their ships—a feat which earned for him the special favour of the King with the title of "King's Bishop" (1317). After Bruce's death, the Bishop had again to take the field in defence of the claims of his son against those of Edward Baliol. He was one of the prisoners at the Battle of Dupplin, 12th August, 1332, and was compelled, along with the other captives, to take the oath of fealty to Baliol, at whose coronation he is also said to have officiated. Lord Hailes asserts that he was nominated a guarantee of the treaty between Edward Baliol and his liege lord, Edward III., concluded at Edinburgh on 18th February, 1334. The Bishop died on 27th June, 1337, having filled the See of Dunkeld for upwards of 25 years. He was buried in the choir of the cathedral which he had himself built. There once existed a handsome monument with an alabaster statue to his memory, but the latter is all that remains, and in a mutilated state.

(To be continued.)

MUSICAL NOTATION UPON A TOMBSTONE (2nd S., IV., 67).—I have been reading—with pleasure you may well believe—the interesting "Broomfield" paragraph by "K. J." in the current number of *Scottish Notes and Queries*. Having something of responsibility in connection with the monument and the inscription thereon of "St. Kilda," words and music, from my *Northern Psalter* (tune 63), I feel interested in the reading on the Jamaica monument, also given in your magazine, but after much pulling of hair, and knowing little about military symbols, the legend fairly baffles me. In the three parallel lines opposite the names of soldiers O'Connor and Jones, I could fancy an indication of the arm stripes of a sergeant, but, farther, I am blind. If you possess a key to the secret, kindly open mine eyes. W. CARNIE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ALEXANDER WESTON GORDON, 1ST DUBLIN FUSILIERS.—In the *Gordon Book* (p. 79), I noticed that Lieut.-Col. Alexander Weston Gordon, of the 1st Dublin Fusiliers, who was severely wounded at Colenso, was married in 1892 to Katherine Fanny Clay, whose mother, Beatrice, was the sister of General Sir Benjamin Lumsden Gordon of the Croughly family. I have since discovered that Lieut.-Col. Gordon is a younger son of the late General John Gordon, whose father was John Gordon of Cairnbulg. J. M. B.

SAXON RELIC.—In a plantation near Langton Rectory, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, almost opposite the church, the Rector, Dr. W. Rupert Cochrane, has found a large portion of a crucifix of stone, with the figure of the Saviour perfect down to the waist. The present church is in the worst style of the 18th century; but there was a church here before the Norman Conquest. Dr. Cochrane has probably unearthed the oldest specimen of carved stone within many a league of Langtonby-Partney, Spilsby—population, 150; living, £290. This Saxon relic bears some resemblance to an ancient carving of the Crucifixion still to be seen in the natural rock of a cave in the side of a hill, named Carcliff Tor, near Rordsley, in Derbyshire, figured in the *Archæological Journal*, No. 14, June, 1847, p. 156. Here was a retreat for secret worship by early Christian converts. There is no dubiety that this discovered carving, rude with trefoil finials, is more than a 1000 years old. J. F. S. G.

THE BARONS OF ROSLIN.—Under this heading, on page 66 of your current issue, I read:—

"His son, Sir William St. Clair, second Baron of Roslin, had a Charter of Confirmation from David I. of the lands and barony of Roslin and others, dated 1125, which shews that there must have been a previous charter. †

† Chalmers' "Caledonia," I., 548. Nisbet's "Heraldry," Appendix."

Being interested in very early charters, I turned to Chalmers and Nisbet, only to find in them no authority for this statement. Chalmers, on the contrary, says something very much the reverse. In neither is there any mention of a St. Clair charter dated 1125; the earliest date mentioned being 1180. Where then, may I ask, is to be found the authority for this 1125 grant, which, if it can be supported by evidence, is one of the earliest in Scotland? It is unnecessary to point out how unfortunate, in the interests of correct genealogy, a misleading reference can be when it finds its way into print. M.

ARGYLESHIRE IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. IV., page 70.)

It has been already mentioned that about the same period as the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms coalesced, the Norse pirates began to harass Scotland with their incursions. But these incursions, though a sore visitation at the time, proved a blessing in disguise. For by weakening first the Pictish and then the Strathclyde kingdoms, they led up to the absorption of both of these kingdoms in that of the Scots, and to the final consolidation of the Scottish state and nation. It is, however, a singular and suggestive circumstance, that in the course of this process of consolidation the greater part of that territory which had been the cradle of the Scottish kingdom passed for a time out of the hands of its original rulers and became a portion of the Norse kingdom of Man and the Isles—a condition of things that lasted for more than two centuries. During this period numerous battles and heroic achievements took place within the bounds of Argyleshire, no record of which has been preserved, although by some the Ossianic poems are supposed to be the traditional memorial of these ancient struggles. This view is, no doubt, untenable. But one thing is clear, if we may at all trust to the fragments of traditional song and story still current among the common people: and it is this, that the northern portion of Argyleshire may justly claim to have been the theatre of some great events peculiarly its own—events in which Fingal and his heroes were the chief actors. It is thus that the valley of Glencoe and its neighbourhood have been for ever rendered classic by the unknown Argyleshire bard who, under the name of Ossian, has celebrated the Fingalian heroes alike in their wars and sports; while he has shown us at the same time how their hearts were cheered by the affection that attended them in their homes, in the palace of Selma, in Ardchattan and the Hall of Shells in Morvern, and has told us also how their souls were moved to sadness by the melancholy voice of Cona. At what date these Celtic poems were composed, it is probably impossible for us now to know. But that Argyleshire should have originated them, is certainly one of the proudest glories of that county. And it is, it seems to me, very suggestive alike of the degree of civilisation which the Gaelic-speaking Scots had acquired at the date of the Ossianic poems, and also of the important character of the events which they record, that these Ossianic fragments are the

only traditional ballads known to the Scottish Celts. This is all the more remarkable, so far as Argyleshire is concerned, that that county played a considerable part in connection with the struggle for Scottish independence. Thus not only did some of the most striking episodes in the lives of both Wallace and Bruce occur in Argyleshire (Bruce, *e.g.*, having found shelter at one of the most critical moments in his history in the Castle of Dunaverty in Kintyre); but, in addition to this, the natives of that county were largely instrumental in winning the Scottish crown for that unsubduable hero and patriot. In Bruce's successful attack upon Carrick, *e.g.*, Angus, Lord of Kintyre, the patriot's life-long friend, was foremost in the combat at the head of his following of Argyleshire Scots; while, at the decisive field of Bannockburn, Angus and his followers again distinguished themselves, the successful issue of that glorious day being largely attributable to the gallantry of these Highland warriors. A significant token of the decisive part played by the Argyleshire forces on that day may be found in the fact that, as a reward for the services then rendered, the King bestowed upon the Argyleshire chief and his descendants the privilege of heading the right flank of the Scottish army in all time coming. In view of these facts it is certainly a suggestive fact that the Scottish Celts should have no traditional ballads, hardly even a tradition at all, relating to the War of Independence. The great men of that day have passed away from the popular mind as though they had never been, while the pre-historic traditions of Ossian remain. How are we to explain this? Possibly the true explanation is to be found in the fact, that when the Scottish kingdom ceased to be Celtic, which it did about the eleventh century, there was a distinct and rapid declension in the civilization that had prevailed in the West Highlands, and this process of declension became accelerated when the Scandinavian influence, which was on the whole a civilizing and unifying power, was withdrawn. Dr. McCulloch, in his "History of the Highlands," remarks on this subject:—"There can be no doubt that the condition of the Western Islands, and probably that of the Highlands in general, was superior in point of civilization and order previous to 1300 to what it was afterwards, when the separate clans had not only renounced the control of the Scottish Government, but had set up as petty princes, and were engaged in a constant succession of mutual hostilities." Well, it was just, at the time when the Highlanders were beginning this process of degradation, and under the influence of clan feuds were about to revert, as

the late Duke of Argyll tells us they did revert, to an older and savager type—it was just at this moment that the heroic age of Scotland's history occurred, and thus, though the Highlands had their own share in that noble struggle, being denied a sacred poet to celebrate their deeds, the common people among the Scottish Gaels have retained no memory of the patriotic exploits of their fathers.

During the three or four centuries following the War of Independence, the only remarkable episodes of Scottish history in which Argyleshire had a share were, *first*, the gallant but fruitless endeavour of Donald, Lord of the Isles, to overthrow the Scottish Saxon power—an enterprise which, though for the moment it looked like succeeding, came to a fatal issue on the bloody field of Harlaw; and, *secondly*, the growth of the power of the Campbells, not only in the county of Argyll, but in the country at large, and the decisive part which that family was enabled to play in Scottish history, alike at the era of the Reformation, and during the protracted struggle for civil and religious liberty which signalised the seventeenth century, and terminated with the Revolution of 1688.

It is necessary, however, here to remark that notwithstanding the dominant influence in this county of the Whig families of Argyll and Breadalbane, Argyleshire played no undistinguished part in the efforts put forth by the Jacobite clans, during the first half of the 18th century, to restore the Stuart family to the throne of their fathers. As a proof of this statement, I have only to mention the names of MacDonald of Clanronald, and the Stuarts of Appin, and it will be seen at once by every one familiar with the history of that period, how worthy a place the Argyleshire Jacobites had among the followers of Prince Charlie. But if Argyleshire has pleasant memories of unsullied loyalty and chivalrous devotion, it has bitter memories as well of foul treachery and hellish crime; for perhaps the blackest deed that has ever disgraced British annals, the Massacre of Glencoe, was not only perpetrated within the limits of this shire, but seems to have been devised, and certainly was executed, by men of Argyleshire birth, and who belonged chiefly to the dominant Whig family of Campbell. And thus the baseness of the men who were capable of instigating and executing so foul a deed has left a dark and ineffaceable stain on the history of the county that gave them birth, while the crime itself, the very thought of which fills every humane heart with indignation and horror, lends to this hour a deeper gloom than Nature's own to the rugged and desolate scenes that witnessed its perpetration.

Coming down to more modern times, I may remark that during the century and more which has elapsed since the close of the last Jacobite rebellion, the chief thing which has signalised the history of the county has been the gradual eviction of the Highland population from the homes of their forefathers, so as to make room for sheep and deer. This eviction we are frequently and authoritatively told was at the time a necessary economic revolution. On that question I do not venture here to pronounce an opinion. But, certainly, recent events seem to be showing that as a policy it has been unsuccessful. And one does not need any prophetic insight to venture to say that as a policy it is destined in the near future to be completely reversed. Nor, I think, whatever may be our economic or political opinions, can it be with other than regret that any patriotic Scotsman can contemplate the evidence of havoc and depopulation which many a Highland glen still exhibits in the roofless and tenantless cottages, and empty and desolate shielings that still silently tell of the time when they were the homes of a humble but happy peasantry. And we can all sympathize with the modern Celtic bard who, after gazing on such a scene, gave vent to his sorrowful emotions in the plaintive lines:—

Alas! the song is hushed along the meadow,
Mute now the shepherd's pipe upon the hill.
And Time moves o'er our deserts like a shadow,
Bidding the magic of the harp be still.
And Silence, like the robes of Death or Slumber,
Falls round the green sides of each fairy glen,
And, save the ruined cot or cairn's gray lumber,
Nought tells that Scotland's glens had once their men.
Yes—men of hardihood, the boast of story,
Once moved in pride through these unpeopled vales:
Here Beauty built her summer bower, and Glory
Leaned on his sword and listened to her tales,
And Music had her songs that will not wither—
The Bard his harpstrings and prophetic thought,
And on these dreamy slopes of rock and heather,
The Voice of Cona sung and Fingal fought.
Ay—and a thousand plaided clans were ready
To face unscared the battle's loudest roar,
And fling its billows back—as firm and steady
As rocks dash out the sea-surge from the shore.
But oh! the days are changed: a desert meets us
Instead of peopled glens and laughing eyes.
And the wild hawk or wandering eagle greets us
With dreary yell, in place of love's replies.
The gray hill knows them not; the hunter's shieling
Stands low and desolate upon the brae;
The Sons of Song—the breasts of worth and feeling—
The stately of the glens have passed away.
In vain the Summer shines; the tempest gathers—
No one is there to meet them in the strath;

Gone to the glorious spirits of their fathers
 The plaided sons of Scotia sleep in death.
 The rising beams of hope may come and gather
 O'er other lands: they will not visit us;—
 The dark stone looking through the silent heather,
 That fort, exclaims: "It was not always thus."

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

THE ABERDEEN GRANITE INDUSTRY.—An article on this subject by Mr. Victor Mitchell, illustrated by six excellent photographs, appears in *Britain at Work*, a pictorial magazine of our Industries, by Cassell.

WHERE THE DUCHESS OF GORDON DIED.—The Pultenay Hotel in Piccadilly, where Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon, died in 1812, is now occupied by the Isthmian Club (105 Piccadilly). It was in this hotel that the Emperor of Russia stayed during his visit in 1814; and his sister, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, introduced Leopold I. of the Belgians to the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. The Marquis of Hertford built the present building on its site, but he never occupied it.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS IN THE CHILD'S ALPHABET.—A little boy dressed as a Gordon Highlander (not quite correctly) appears in a new child's book called "Babes of the Empire," an alphabet for young England, by Mr. Thomas Stevens, with illustrations by A. H. Collins, published by Heinemann. The verse runs:—

S comes from Scotland, the land of the cake,
 He's a braw Highland laddie a soldier to make;
 And the sound of his bagpipes will draw us all forth
 When he comes marching south to the "Cock o' the North."

A LOCAL DESCENT FROM OLIVER CROMWELL.—It is not, I think, generally known that Mr. William Kendall Burnett, M.A., advocate, now or until lately one of the representatives of St. Nicholas Ward in the Aberdeen Town Council, is a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. The descent which follows after is not completed in Waylen's "House of Cromwell" (Elliot Stock, 1891). The name of his mother appears there among the children of Mr. William Kendall of Bourton, but the fact of her marriage to Mr. Alexander George Burnett of Kemnay is not noted. Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, fourth son of Oliver Cromwell, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Russell,

Bart, of Chippenham, and had, with other a son, Major Henry Cromwell, of F regiment of foot, who married Hannah, sister of the two Hewlings executed in their share in Monmouth's rebellion, at Lisbon in 1711. Thomas, seventh son, Major, born in 1699, was in partnership with his brother Henry as a wholesale merchant and sugar refiner on St. Paul's Church Lane, London. Waylen says rather quaintly "adorned that occupation by the habitation of Christian virtues"—a statement which might be construed by the evil-minded reflection on the morals of other contented traders. Thomas married first Frances, daughter of a London merchant. Their daughter, Anne, married John Field, of an old Irish family, an apothecary in extensive business in Newgate Street, who subsequently removed to Stoke Newington, and founded the Annuity Society. Barron Field, the father of Charles Lamb, was a grandson of this man, and accounts of other eminent members of the Field family will be found in the "Dictionary of National Biography." Letitia, second daughter of John Field and Anne Cromwell, second wife of the Rev. William Widdows, dissenting minister of Bourton on the Avon (Gloucester), and had four children, three of whom, Letitia, married William Keble of Bourton, solicitor. Amelia Letitia, eldest daughter of the latter, married in her first wife, A. G. Burnett of Kemnay, who died in 1855, having had issue: John Alcock, born 1852; William Kendall, born 1854; Amelia Wilkins, and Amelia. Another interest about the Burnett family in this connection is their descent from the royal house of Stuart. The mother of the present worthy and valiant laird of Kemnay was Mary, daughter of Stuart of Dunearn, a family founded by Hon. Archibald Stuart, fourth son of the Earl of Moray, and great-great-grandfather of the Regent Moray, who was grand-uncle of Charles II. The Regent was almost as directly the victim of the tragic death of his half-sister, Queen Anne, at Fotheringhay, by the deed of their mother, Queen Elizabeth, long years after Moray had fallen to the carbine of Hamilton of Clonwellhaugh, as Oliver Cromwell was the executioner of Mary's no less luckless grand-daughter at Whitehall. It is certainly curious to find the lines of the Regent and the Protector meeting in the person of an Aberdeen Councillor, who has also a Tudor connection through Margaret, Queen of James I's aunt of Queen Elizabeth.

J. F. GE

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ELLON
(SYNOD OF ABERDEEN).

*The inscription on the token is shown in black type. Separate lines are indicated by vertical bars.
The sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.*

BARTHOL CHAPEL.

Obv.—**Barthol | Chapel**, with plain and fancy border.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | I. Cor. xi. 24. Oval, 14 × 19. Illustration 8.

CRUDEN.

- (1) Obv.—**Cru | dan | 1737.**
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**Cruden | 1800.** in square frame.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 15. Illustration 2.
- (3) Obv.—**Parish | of | Cruden | 1842.** The name of parish and date is curved. Plain border.
Rev.—I. Cor. xi. 28 in semi-circle at top, with “**Let | a man | examine | himself,**” | &c., &c. underneath. Round, 17. Illustration 3.

ELLON.

- (1) Obv.—**Ello | n | 1714.**
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 5.
- (2) Obv.—**Ellon | — | 1829.** with scroll over and under and all in circular frame.
Rev.—**Circle**, with dot in centre. Round, 14. Illustration 6.
- (3) Obv.—**The Church | of | Ellon | 1856.** with dotted border.
Rev.—“**Lowest | thou me.**” in centre oval, with “**Let a man examine himself**” around outside Oval, 14 × 19. Illustration 7.

FOVERAN.

- (1) Obv.—**Fove | ran.** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 11.
- (2) Obv.—**Fovⁿ. | r | 1841.**
Rev.—“**This do | in | remembrance | of me.**” | I. Cor. xi. 24. Round, 17½. Illustration 12.

LOGIE-BUCHAN.

- (1) Obv.—**L B** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 16. Illustration 9.
- (2) Obv.—**L B | 11 | 1841.**
Rev.—“**This do | in | remembrance | of me.**” | I. Cor. xi. 24. Round, 17. Illustration 10.

METHLICK.

- (1) Obv.—**M** with broad raised border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9.
- (2) Obv.—**M | A H.** (Alexander Howe was minister from 1730 to 1738.)
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 9 × 10. Illustration 13.
- (3) Obv.—† | **M | 1776.** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 14.
- (4) Obv.—† | **M | 1848.** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 13 × 14. Illustration 15.

SLAINS AND FORVIE.

Obv.—**Slains | — | 1830.** with scroll over and under, and all within a circle.
Rev.—**Circle** with dot in centre. Round, 14. Illustration 4.

TARVES.

- (1) Obv.—**Tarves 1692** around outside centre circle, with **M | G A** in centre. (George Anderson was minister at this date.)
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 16.
- (2) Obv.—**Kirk | of | Tarves | 1772.**
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 16 × 19. Illustration 17.
- (3) Obv.—**Tarves Church 1852** around outside centre oval, with **4** within a circle in centre oval.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 13 × 17.

UDNY.

- (1) Obv.—Udny | 70 with star at top and horizontal bar above and below Udny. (The date is 1670.)
Rev.—Blank. Round, 12. Illustration 18.
- (2) Obv.—I M F | Udny | 1760 with horizontal bar above and below Udny. (John Forbes was minister at this date.)
Rev.—Blank. Round, 16. Illustration 19.
- (3) Obv.—I L | Udny | 1825. (John Leslie was minister at this date.)
Rev.—Blank. Round, 16. Illustration 20.
- 100 Mile End Avenue.

JAMES ANDERSON.

(To be continued.)

SCOTT FAMILIES IN FORFAR AND KINCARDINE.

THESE are descended from James Scott, who was a son of Sir James Scott, baron of Balwearie; married Katharine Orrock, daughter of Orrock of Orrock, Fifeshire, and left a family of six sons and four daughters. He bought the estate of Logie about 1656, and died in 1659. To each of his sons he gave an estate. To James, Logie; to Robert, Benholm; to Hercules, Brotherton; to Patrick, Craig; to John, Commieston; and to David, Hedderwick. His four daughters were married to the lairds of Borrowfield, Harvieston, and New Grange, and to the provost of Montrose. His sons and descendants are well represented on the pages of "Roll of Alumni in Arts of the University and King's College, 1596-1860," and in the Class Lists at Marischal College:—

- 1643-47. Hercules Scot.—Son of James Scot, and first laird of Brotherton.
- 1643-47. Robertus Scot.—Son of James Scot, and first laird of Benholm.
- 1651-55. Johannes Scott.—Son of James Scott, and first laird of Commieston.
- 1660-64. David Scott, Montrosensis.—Son of James Scott, and first laird of Hedderwick.
- 1663-67. Patricius Scot, Montisrosanus, A.M.
- 1674-78. Hercules Scote, a Brothertoune.—Son of Hercules, and second of Brotherton.
- 1674-78. Jacobus Scote, junior de Benholme. } Sons
1674-78. Joannes Scote, frater Jacobi. } of Robert Scott of Benholm.
- 1677-81. Patricius Scott, junior dominus de Rossie et Craig.—Son of Patrick of Craig, who was fourth son of James Scott of Logie. He married Margaret Hope of Rankeillor, and died in 1731.
- 1682-86. Jacobus Scot.—James Scott of Usan, married Anne Scott of Benholm.
- 1682-86. Robertus Scot.—Son of Patrick Scott of Craig, and laird of Dunninald. He married Catherine Fullarton of Kinnaber.
- 1723-27. Alexander Scott, Merniensis, A.M.

- 1764-68. Joannes Scott, fil. Mri. Jacobi de Westwood in provincia Virginiaz, A.M.—Son of Rev. James Scott, rector of Dettingen, Va. He became rector of Eversham, Md. (2nd S., I., 48). He was grandson of Rev. John Scot, minister of Dipple, and great-grandson of Robert Scott of Benholm.
- 1777-81. Jacobus Scott, Angusianus, A.M.
- 1781-85. Robertus [Eden] Scott, Aberdonensis, A.M.—He was a son of Rev. John Scott, rector of Eversham, Md., and great-grandson of Robert Scott of Benholm (1st S., XII., 36; 2nd S., I., 48; II., 24).

A few are found in the Marischal College Lists:

- 1790-94. } Hercules Scot, f. Dav. de Nether Benholm,
1791-95. } Kincardine.—Eldest son of David Scott of Nether Benholm, who was son of the second Hercules Scott of Brotherton.
- 1791-95. Jac. Scott, f. Davidis de Nether Benholm, Kincardine. He succeeded to Brotherton, and died in 1844.
- 1795-99. David Scott, f. Davidis de Nether Benholm, Kincardine. He was born in 1782, and died in 1859. He succeeded to Brotherton in 1844.

It is curious to notice how few, if any, of these Scotts proceed to graduation. Robert Scott of Benholm was probably dead when James Scott, "younger of Benholme," and his brother, John, were sent to College. In the Class Lists of both King's and Marischal there are several other names that belong to families related to the Scotts by kindred and marriage.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

THE SMITHS IN SCOTLAND.—The pedigrees of several Scots families of the name of Smith appear in the Rev. Compton Reade's book, *The Smith Family*, which Mr. Elliot Stock has just issued. These include the Smythes of Methven Castle; the Smyths of Athernie; the Smiths of Craigend, Restalrig and Paisley.

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

(Continued from Vol. IV., 2nd S., page 4.)

1853. *The Lamp of Love*. Edited by Rev. C. H. Bateman. Series 1-12., 1853-64, 12mo.—a British Museum Catalogue entry. Was this periodical connected with *Winning Words: a Lamp of Love* for the young folks at home? This latter was begun in 1865, when the *Lamp of Love* ended its twelfth volume, and continued till 1872 at least, size 8vo.

1853. *Church of Scotland Magazine and Review*. No. 1, May, 1853, 88 pp., 8vo. Printed by W. H. Lizars, 3 St. James Square, and published by Alexander C. Moodie, 17 South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

This magazine was started "under the auspices of not a few clerical and lay members of the Church of Scotland," and was intended to advocate the claims of that church. The promoters declared that the ecclesiastical disturbance produced by the Disruption of 1843 had prevented the ministers of the Established Church from devoting attention to the press, "pastoral superintendence" demanding all their energies. The only periodical from their side, they say, was *The Home and Foreign Missionary Record*—which was distinctly hard upon the valiant *Macphail's Ecclesiastical Journal*, which had been defending the citadel heroically since 1846, not to speak of Norman Macleod's monthly, *The Christian Magazine*, begun in 1849. The *Magazine and Review* stated its policy to be to work against

"our ancient and restless foe, Voluntaryism, the New Secession body whose arrogant claim to superiority over every community of Christians is only equalled by their rancorous animosity towards the Church of their fathers."

It also specially set out to repel attacks on the parish schools, and to avert the dangers threatened to the universities.

The *Magazine and Review* contained steel engravings: its frontispiece being an elaborate allegorical device of faith, hope, and charity, with the words *νυλὶ δὲ μένει πίστις, ἐλπίς, ἀγάπη, τὰ τρία ταῦτα* as motto. The literary contents were of the usual variety—social, educational, religious, with reviews and ecclesiastical intelligence. Vol. II. claimed to have a wide circulation, but the periodical soon collapsed. The British Museum Catalogue has the number for June, 1855, as the last, but at least one other number was issued. In June, 1854, the publisher became Moodie and Lothian, 82 Princes Street.

1853. *The Edinburgh Guardian*. No. 1, April 16, 1853, 16 pp., folio, price 4d. Edinburgh: Printed at Anchor Close, High Street, by James Watson Finlay, residing at 52 Brougham Street, and published by him at the office, 279 High Street.

Edinburgh, as befits its literary history, has given birth to several journalistic ventures which have had a world-wide reputation, and has even given new directions to journalistic enterprise. Up to 1853, however, it did not possess a periodical which united the features of literary journalism with a news-providing agency. This deficiency was sought to be supplied by the establishment of the *Edinburgh Guardian*. As one of the prospectuses said:

"The *Edinburgh Guardian* is a first-class weekly newspaper, like the London *Examiner*, *Spectator* and *Leader*, mainly distinguished by original articles on politics and literature, but combining with these the fullest digest of social, commercial and general news."

For a time the *Guardian* proved a serious rival even to the *Scotsman*, as is apparent from a comparison of the number of their advertisements. During a period of nine weeks the *Scotsman* printed 1386 advertisements, and for the same period the *Guardian* published 1353. The *Witness* of Hugh Miller followed with 975, the *News* with 876 and the *Courant* with 539.

The following account is given of the immediate origin of the *Guardian**:—

"At the time when it was first started, the group of great men who had given to Edinburgh its high reputation in the literary world was in course of being broken up, but there was a number of much younger men of considerable ability, trained to literature under their influence, who still dreamt of maintaining the literary tradition of the northern metropolis. Among these Spencer Baynes, then assistant to Sir William Hamilton, Skelton, Dallas, and one or two others, were at this time intimately associated in their literary work. Baynes, with his academic prestige, his unflinching activity and fertility in suggestion, his ready wit and ready pen, may be said to have been the central figure and life of the group. At the outset their interests appear to have been largely of the academic literary kind. Then, however, there arose above their literary horizon a journalistic projector, one may almost say a journalistic adventurer, of the name of James Watson Finlay, who, after a connection of a year or two with a Falkirk newspaper, had come to Edinburgh in the hope of taking the journalistic tide at the flood with two or three contemporary ventures."

As a result of negotiations, Finlay undertook the publication of the *Guardian*. For a time the issue was doubtful. There was a lack of organisation within the office. No one seemed to have the responsibility in particular, and each number was pretty much the inspiration of the moment.

"Finlay, wholly occupied with business concerns, was unable to superintend the paper adequately in other regards, and could not find a suitable editor in the men immediately about him."

The happy idea came to some one to publish an illustrated supplement. It was an innovation which the promoters half thought would ruin the venture, but the idea was so successful that a second issue of the supplement was called for the following week. The number for July 30, 1853 (No. 16), contained the announcement that

"Few papers have at first been favoured with such a large amount of encouragement as the *Edinburgh*

* From an article in the now defunct *Scottish Standard*, July 16, 1892.

Guardian has received. Since the change in the shape of the paper, and the publication of the Illustrated Supplement, our circulation has increased more than one half, and we are daily receiving great additions to our list of subscribers."

In October, 1853, Spencer Baynes was appointed art and literary editor, with Finlay as political editor. On the staff were men who afterwards became known as Sir John Skelton, George Cupples, author of the "Green Hand," Sheriff Nicolson, Dallas of the *Times*, and Prof. John Veitch. They were a jocular group. An issue of the *Scotsman* was reviewed under the heading "Art," "on the strength of the bold and graceful thistle at the head of the paper." An article on the Forbes Mackenzie Act was entitled "Spirits in Prison." They made an effort to have respectable advertisements.

"There has never been a quack advertisement in our columns, and we trust there never will be."

In spite, however, of the ability of the staff, the journal was not long in getting into deep water. Baynes became ill, and had to go south, where efficient control was well-nigh impossible. Then Finlay became bankrupt, and the paper was sold to a Mr. C. D. Young, an Edinburgh engineer. The new proprietor wished to change the character of the paper entirely from literary to commercial, and Baynes resigned. His colleagues were not prepared to buy out Mr. Young, and they too retired. In June, 1855, the *Guardian* was merged in the *Daily Express* on the abolition of the newspaper stamp.

1854. *The Advocate of the Law of Kindness*: a universal gift-book. 8vo. I am unable to say whether this was an annual or not, but it seems to have sprung out of a monthly periodical. The British Museum Catalogue has the entry—

"Originally published in monthly numbers under the title of the *Lovers' Magazine*, or the *Advocate of the Law of Kindness*."

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

A GORDON STORY.—A writer in the *John Bull Magazine*, November, 1824, says:—"Capt. Gordon, of —th regiment, on his homeward bound voyage from India, had rather a stormy passage; and, observing that an old gander in the coop always made a great noise before a gale, at last hit upon an expedient to have the remainder of the voyage calm and smooth. 'That gander,' said Duncan (for he was a Celt), 'always cackles and brings on a gloom; now if she would just kill her there would be no storm at all.'"

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, 186; III., 154, 170; IV., 22.)

125. ROBERT ALVES, author, was born at Elgin 11th December, 1745, graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1766 (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 334), and was schoolmaster at Banff, 1773-79 (Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, ii., 97, 101, 188-9, 206). He went to Edinburgh, taught classes, and worked for the booksellers. While he was at College he wrote "Elegy on Time," and thereby gained the friendship of Dr. Beattie: in 1780 he wrote "Ode to Britannia," celebrating victories in the Carolinas. In 1782 he published "Poems": in 1789, "Edinburgh, a poem in two parts," and "Weeping Bard." He died 1st June, 1794, when carrying through the press "Sketches of the History of Literature," &c. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, i., 349).

126. ROBERT ASPLAND, son of Robert Aspland and his second wife Hannah Brook, was born at Wicken, Cambridgeshire, 13th January, 1782, and in early youth became a noted popular preacher. He went to study at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1799, and was one session (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 386). He was secretary and editor to Unitarian societies and publications: he died 30th December, 1845, having published many sermons and tracts. A *Memoir of the Life, Works and Correspondence of the Rev. Robert Aspland of Hackney* was published by R. Brook Aspland, M.A. (*Amer. Cycl.*, ii., 21; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, ii., 195).

127. ADAM CLARKE, LL.D., Wesleyan preacher and commentator, was born at Moybeg, co. Londonderry, Ireland, about 1762, and educated through the influence of the Rev. John Wesley. In 1778 he became a Wesleyan, and was soon a prominent preacher. His best work is his *Commentary*, published in London, 1810-26, in 8 volumes—reprinted, 1851, in 6 vols. He died of cholera in London, 26th August, 1832, and his *Life* was published in the following year (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, x., 413; *Amer. Cycl.*, iv., 638; Jackson, *Concis. Dict.*, 172). At King's College, Aberdeen, he received honorary A.M., 1807, and LL.D., 1808 (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 113, 270; *Roll of Alumni*, 197).

128. ALEXANDER GARDEN, GAIRDEN or GAIRDYNE. Many bearing this name have been at King's College, Aberdeen, and some of them can be identified.

1. Rev. Alexander Gairdinus, A.M., 1631; Regent, 1635-45. Minister of Forgeue, and father of Rev. George Garden, D.D., and Prof. James Garden, D.D. (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 55, 185; *Roll of Alumni*, 10; *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 187; 188).

2. Rev. Alexander Gardenus, A.M., 1652; minister at Gartly and Deer (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 192; *Roll of Alumni*, 17).
 3. Rev. Alexander Garden, A.M., 1706; minister of Kinairney and Birse, and father of Dr. Alexander Garden, F.R.S., botanist in South Carolina (see below) (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 220; *Roll of Alumni*, 51; *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 188).
 4. Rev. Alexander Garden, A.M., 1711, and D.D., 1726, is probably the Scotch clergyman who arrived in South Carolina about 1720, and was for 34 years rector of St. Philips, Charlestown, where he died in 1756, at the age of 71. Some time after his arrival he was made Commissary of the two Carolinas, Georgia and the Bahama Islands. He was very zealous in the cause of education, especially among the negroes. He received the D.D. degree, as he "designs some benefactions for this society," but the fame of it does not appear to have reached the Carolinas (*King's Coll. Grad.*, 99, 220; *Roll of Alumni*, 52; Ramsay, *Hist. of South Carolina*, 466-69; *Digest S. P. Cr.*, 18).
 5. Alexander Garden, F.R.S., and botanist, son of Rev. Al. Garden of Birse. His life was spent in South Carolina, and he died in London, 1791. In 1753 he received the degree of M.D. from Marischal College (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 117; Ramsay, *Hist. of South Carolina*, ii., 469-72; *S. N. & Q.*, ix., 188).
 6. Rev. Alexander Garden, nephew of Commissary Garden, and rector of St. Thomas' parish in South Carolina, 1744-65, was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Gloucester in 1743. He is probably the first bursar and graduate of Class 1735-39 at King's College (*Digest S. P. Cr.*, 849; *King's Coll. Grad.*, 233; *Roll of Alumni*, 68).
129. Rev. ROBERT ROSE, rector of St. Anne's parish, Essex co., Virginia, from February, 1725. He came from Scotland early in the century; was probably the Robert Rose whose name appears on the class list of 1718-22 at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and was noted all over Virginia as an excellent man of business. When rector of Albemarle parish he died 30th June, 1751, aged 46. He was twice married, and left a large family; he had left a very interesting diary made up from 1746 to 1751. Of his four brothers, one was Rev. CHARLES ROSE, minister of Cople parish, Westmoreland co., Va. (Meade, *Old Churches of Virginia*, i., 396-402; Hayden, *Virgin. Geneal.*, 257; *Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 298). About the same time, Rev. JOHN MUNRO, countryman and brother-in-law of Commissary James Blair [VII., 14, 54, 76, 106] was one of the ministers in Virginia (Perry, *Hist. Col., Va.*, 117, et al.), "as good a man as any we have in the country," and yet one of those who, in 1697, had the church doors shut against him. Rev. GEORGE ROBERTSON was another Scotchman who supported Commissary Blair; he had been chap-

lain to the English in 1692, was member of Diocesan Convention in 1719, came to Bristol parish prior to 1724, and was reported deceased in 1740 (Perry, *Hist. Col., Va.*, 142, et al.) Rev. JAMES WALLACE, a Scotchman and supporter of Commissary Blair, "a man of good repute and conversation," showed his letters of deacon's and priest's orders to the Commissary in 1700, had to experience the treatment which the rectors received at the hand of their vestries, yet by his great prudence "won the affections of all strangers as well as his own people" (Perry, *Hist. Col., Va.*, 34, et al.)

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE is 3½ miles N.N.E. of Oban, Argyllshire. Like Linlithgow Palace and the Royal Vault at Holyrood, it is disregarded by Parliament. Albeit the Duke of Argyll has made an appeal, in a letter to *The Times*, for £4000 to prevent this historic fortress from "wreck and ruin." The coronation stone was recently used in the sederunt of a descendant of Scottish kings. For centuries this "Stone of Destiny" was preserved within the castle of Dunstaffnage, the residence of pristine Scottish sovereigns. One tower has fallen. The roof of the keep is gone. Up till 1810 it was inhabited. Each year the walls suffer from storms, frost and snow. His Grace calls notice to the gate-money taken at Carisbrooke, which suffices to keep the royal castle there from decay. But ordinary tourists at Oban do not take sufficient interest to do the same at Dunstaffnage. A museum, with tasteful grounds, and exhibition of ancient documents and curiosities, with a restaurant, would auxilariate the Duke's zeal for this prominent seat of former Scotch royalty in the beautiful Loch Etive. It may be added that A. I. H. Campbell, "the Captain of Dunstaffnage," holds as his badge of office a gold key of early design and workmanship. According to the old agreement, forfeiture of the estate was the penalty of stirring afield without this symbol. It was suspended over the left shoulder by a six-foot silver chain, a method which allowed free play to the sword arm. The present "captain" ranks as the 19th Hereditary Depute-Keeper. Dunstaffnage was one of the prisons of Flora Macdonald. The chamber which she inhabited, along with that in which the coronation stone reposed, are the two places most sought after by visitors. The Duke of Argyll is not only Hereditary-Keeper of Dunstaffnage Castle, but also of Carrick and Dunoon Castles. As in the case of the former, the Hereditary Depute-Keeper is a clansman of His Grace.

J. F. S. G.

GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., AND THE DUKES OF GORDON.—In your last issue, notice was taken anent some of the "natural" offspring of these. It would be of interest were reliable and complete data given of the maternities, and subsequent alliances of gallantries, we hope, of bygone times.
M. S. P.

Queries.

231. BROOCH OF LORN.—Can any of your readers kindly inform me the name of a newspaper, or newspapers, circulating in Argyleshire in 1825? I wish to find a report of the gathering held at Inveraray (October, 1825) at which the brooch was presented to MacDougall of MacDougall. I can find no trace of it in the *Scotsman* or *Edinburgh Courant* of October, 1825.
12 W. Catherine Place, IAN MACDOUGALL.
Edinburgh.

232. LIEUTENANT JOHN GORDON AND THE FAMILY OF LINTON.—In the Propinquity Books, preserved in the Aberdeen Town House, occurs, under date 27th June, 1734 (as kindly transcribed by Mr. A. M. Munro), the following entry:—

Compared John Anderson some time Sherriff Clerk Depute of Aberdeen married man aged seventy years or thereby and Patrick Gray wright burges of Aberdeen and late Convener of the Trades thereof married man aged fifty five years and made oath that they knew John Gordon now deceased who was Livtennant aboard of Captain Gordon's vessell who had a daughter called Margaret Gordon now spouse to George Linton in Mounthilie farmer procreat betuixt him the sd. John Gordon and the deceast Jean Webster his spouse and that the said Margaret Gordon is the only child on life and nearest and lawfull heir to the said John Gordon.

Who was this Lieutenant John Gordon, and who was Captain Gordon? Was this Linton the ancestor of W. J. Linton, the engraver, whose father was an Aberdeen ship carpenter?
J. M. B.

233. LORD WILLIAM GORDON AS A YORKSHIRE SQUIRE.—The acquirement of Brandlehow Park estate (108 acres), dedicated to the public on 18th October by the Duchess of Argyll, confers upon boating parties on Derwentwater a foothold on the western margin of the lake. At one time the whole of the land on that side was under one ownership. Lord William Gordon, says the *Yorkshire Post*, towards the end of the eighteenth century, bought the estate at Waterend, which had belonged to John Fletcher, an old yeoman, and he added to it year after year till it comprised the whole stretch of land on that side of Derwentwater, with some of the smaller islets and Swinside Mountain. It is said there was only one forest tree on that side of the lake at that time, and

Lord William planted the land with oak, spruce, silver fir, Weymouth pine, beeches, and other varieties of timber. He would not have a tree felled, so the woods in Brandlehow, Scale Thorns, Rose 1 Silver Hill, and Fawe Park, added much to the beauty of the property. The estate passed into the hands of General Sir John Woodford, a Peninsular veteran. Brandlehow cost the National Trust £25,000. Was this Lord William Gordon the one who married with Lady Sarah Bunbury, and who married a Yorkshire heiress, the Hon. Frances Irvine?
J. M.

234. CAPTAIN HARRY GORDON, TENANT OF ITTINGSTONE.—What is known about Captain Harry Gordon, tenant of Ittingstone, near Huntly, who died "about 30 years ago"? Did he leave any issue?
J. M.

235. ROBERTSON, MINISTER OF GARTLY.—Did Mr. Robertson, the Free Church minister of Gartly marry, and what issue did he leave?

236. JOHN MABERLY.—What issue did Mr. Maberly leave? I know of a daughter, Jane, who married George Smith, brother of the 1st Earl of Carrington.

237. MAY GORDON, WIFE OF JOHN ANDERSON.—Who was the father of May Gordon, wife of John Anderson? She had Ian Anderson, who is secretary of the Stock Exchange, Fremantle, West Australia, and D'Arcy Anderson.

238. THE SURNAME SHAND.—I shall be obliged for any information regarding the antiquity of the surname Shand, which, I believe, was common in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire about the beginning of the 17th century; also, if it is a separate clan.
"TAP O' NOT"

239. HAND-SHAKING AFTER A MEAL.—In the past it was the custom some time ago for the guests to solemnly to shake hands with their host at the conclusion of a meal together. It was intended to indicate the sense of comradeship that existed, do not know whether the custom prevailed or not elsewhere.
EVAN O.

240. DEAN *alias* DAVIDSON.—A band of meadows was given in 1703 to the Mackintosh of that date about twenty persons, "who and their ancestors named Deans, otherwise called Davidsons, have followers, dependants, and kinsmen under and lairds of Macintosh, and are still in duty bound. Most of them are described as living about Inverness and in the adjoining part of the Mackintosh country (Strathnairn, Petty, &c.), but others belong to as far east as Boath and Elgin; and several are millers. Do any readers of *S. N. & Q.* know whether the name Dean is to be found in this part of the country now, and whether those bearing it can trace any record or tradition of a connection with Chattan?
Nairn.

A. M.

241. GORDONS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Can any reader identify the following Gordons, taken from Mr. C. M. Neale's "Honours Register of the University of Cambridge from the Year 1246"?—

- Gordon, George W. (Jesus), 3 Law, 1854-5.
 " Hastings (Trinity), Jun. Opt., 2 Cl., 1839.
 " Henry H. (Clare), 3 Mech. Sc., Pt. 1, 1895.
 " Sir Henry Percy, Bt., of Knoakespock (Peterhouse), Sen. Wrang., 1827; 2nd Smith's Prize, 1827.
 " James E. H. (Caius), Jun. Opt., 1875.
 " John (Emmanuel), Sen. Opt., 1748-9; Archdeacon of Lincoln.
 " John (Peterhouse), Sen. Opt., 1842.
 " Robert A. (Christ's), Sen. Opt., 1854; Rec. of Hammerwich, Staffs., 1858-90.
 " Robt. A., Rev. (Pembroke), Sen. Opt., 1837.
 " Samuel (Trinity), Sen. Opt., 1762; Fellow of Peterhouse.
 " Samuel (Queen's), 2 (1) Cl. Pt. 1, 1893.
 " Walter M. (Christ's), 1 (3) Cl. Pt. 1, 1899.
 " William (Corpus), 1740; B.D., 1752.
 " William (Queen's), Jun. Opt., 1756; 2nd Members' Prize (Sen.), 1758.
 " William (Christ's), Jun. Opt., 1777.
 " William F. (Trinity), 1 Nat. Sc., Pt. 1, 1884; 1 Nat. Sc., Pt. 11, 1885.
 " William Hamilton, Rev. (Trinity), Jun. Opt., 1888.
 " William Henry (Trinity), 3 Mor. Sc., 1867.
 " William Henry (Trinity), Jun. Opt., 1887.

Answers.

15. GOLD AND SILVER SMITH TRADE, OLD ABERDEEN (1st S., I., 44).—There does not appear to have ever been a sufficient number of goldsmiths in Aberdeen to form a separate incorporation to enable them to take advantage of the Act of 1457. The appointment of a "tryar of gold and silver" seems, however, to have been found requisite in Aberdeen, for we find that in 1649 the Town Council passed an ordinance, selecting a goldsmith who was evidently a man of some standing, as he had been elected deacon of the Hammermen craft no fewer than five times between 1636 and 1655.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

44. DATE OF THACKERAY'S BIRTH (1st S., I., 76).—The *Dictionary of National Biography* states that he was born at Calcutta on 18th July, 1811.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

213. COLONEL GORDON ARRESTED AS A SPY IN FRANCE, MAY, 1900 (2nd S., IV., 41, 63).—In reply to "Clansman's" suggestion in the October number of your paper, that it was Colonel J. H. Gordon, C.B., who was arrested as a spy in France, May, 1900, I beg to say that he is wrong in his conjecture. I am well acquainted with Colonel Gordon, and should certainly have heard if such had been the case.

KENNETH F. GORDON.

220. ADMIRAL CHARLES GORDON (2nd S., IV., 58, 80).—The Admiral, according to O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," entered the Navy on 19th January, 1810, as a first-class volunteer on board H.M.S. *Hussar* (38 guns), which took part in the reduction of Java in September, 1811. He continued to serve in the East Indies, latterly as midshipman of the *Modeste* frigate, until his return to England in the spring of 1813, when he joined for a brief period the *Thisbe* (28 guns), bearing the flag of Sir Charles Hamilton in the river Thames. The after part of the French and American wars was passed by Gordon on the Newfoundland, Home and Chesapeake stations in the *Bellerophon* (74 guns), flagship of Sir Richard Goodwin Keats; the *Royal Sovereign*, yacht, and the *Erebus*, rocketship. He was actively employed in the brilliant expedition conducted by Sir James Alex. Gordon against Alexandria in August, 1814, during the operations connected with which the *Erebus* sustained a loss of three men killed and 14 wounded; and he also shared in the attack upon Baltimore. Until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 14th July, 1818, Gordon next served in the East Indies and Mediterranean on board the *Larne* (20 guns), Captain Sir John Gordon Sinclair [grandson of Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon]; the *Challenger* and *Zebra* sloops, both commanded by Captain Henry Forbes; and the *Ganymede* (26 guns). He was then successively appointed on the Mediterranean and Cape of Good Hope stations in August, 1818, to the *Tagus* (42 guns); on 12th January, 1819, to the *Active* (Captain Sir James Alexander Gordon); and on 29th March, 1826, to the *Ariadne* (26 guns). Assuming the rank of Commander on 6th January, 1826, he next, on 17th April, 1827, joined the *Cadmus* (10 guns), stationed in South America. He returned home on the receipt of his post commission, bearing date 17th April, 1828. He died in his house at Huntly on 19th May, 1876, aged 78. The *Huntly Express* of 20th May, 1876, in a biographical notice, makes no mention of his parentage. It speaks of him as a "prominent landmark," and goes on to say:—

Many of our readers at home and abroad will, we are certain, heave a deep sigh on learning that the ever cheerful and cheering "Admiral," whose happy countenance and graceful form have, up till a few months ago, from early dawn till past midday, been one of the most observable figures on our principal streets for nearly half a century, will no more be seen on earth. On 28th December last the Admiral, while reading the papers in the Gordon Arms Hotel, was seized with a shock of paralysis, was carried home, and has never since been out of his room. The Admiral was a universal favourite among all classes of the community in Huntly, and far beyond the boundaries of the capital of Strathbogie. He was a gentleman of sensitive and kindly feelings, and had much sympathy with those in poverty or distress, many of whom he, to the best of his ability, relieved, although his charities were but seldom heard of, these being conducted quietly on the principle that

the left hand should not know what the right hand doeth. The Admiral was a free holder in Aberdeenshire, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county. He frequently took his place on the bench in Huntly, but does not appear to have ever, after his retirement from the Navy, been ambitious to occupy prominent positions among men, or to make a noise in the world, and we suspect he must have felt very much out of his element when induced to take the chair at a meeting in Huntly during the troublous times in Strathbogie. For about a quarter of a century he was known as Captain Charles, but on 30th January, 1854, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and has ever since been known as such. To the service in the Navy he was warmly attached, and he, on more than one occasion in our hearing, has characterised it as an excellent training for young men. We happen also to know from his own lips that he should not have retired when he did but for the political upheavings of the period, which, to all appearances at the time, barred his way to promotion. The Admiral was a keen observer of all passing events, great and small, and in the many shops and places of business in Huntly, to which he was a daily and most welcome visitor, he received with avidity any items of "news" his friends could communicate. He was a perfect dictionary of wit and anecdote, and at the close of a conversation he invariably sent out a spicy shot, intended for a "clinger," and immediately took his departure, scarcely tarrying to observe its effect upon those at whom it was fired. But the Admiral is gone, and many will miss him and regret his death, though at the advanced age of 78 years. By his departure one of the most prominent links connecting past generations with the present has been severed, and we, as a community, are once more reminded that the place that knows us now will, in course of time, know us no more.

J. M. B.

227. THE PLACE-NAME "PHOBES" (2nd S., IV., 75).—As I am always interested in, and willing to give (if I can) information on, place-names, I would ask "A. M." to give the geographical and topographical position of "The Phobes." It is not treated of in "Place-Names of Scotland," nor in Macdonald's "Place-Names of West Aberdeenshire." I gather that it is the name of a farm, but it might be situated in the Transvaal, or anywhere else, so far as any information given in the query is concerned. Craigiebuckler. SYDNEY C. COUPER.

Three alternatives occur to me in connection with this query:—(1) That the word "Phobes" may be a misprint for another better known word; (2) That it may be a name in use among children, and not lending itself to explanation by ordinary rules of philology; (3) That it may be a popular corruption of a common Greek word represented in English characters.

CAMBUS.

228. MAY, MASON AND MATCH MANUFACTURER (2nd S., IV., 75).—If the "Dictionary of Native Biography" fails to mention the match manufacturer "J. M. B." might refer to "Modern English Biography," in 2 vols., edited by F. Boase, and published by Netherton, Truro. It contains about 16,000 notices of minor celebrities who have died since 1840. Possibly May's name may be included among them. Failing the above, reference might be made to Bev. "British Manufacturing Industries," in 12 vols., published by Stanford. From one or other of these might at least be ascertained whether the mason is identical with the match manufacturer.

CLANSMAN

229. WAS JANE MAXWELL'S HUSBAND EDWARD MAD? (2nd S., IV., 75)—Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon, succeeded to the dukedom in 1752. His marriage with Lady Jane Maxwell took place in 1752. Had there been any truth in the report mentioned in Lady Sarah Bunbury's letter, the marriage, one would have thought, would hardly have been proceeded with. So far as I have seen, no account of the Duke's illness occurs in any contemporary record except the one above cited. The report was probably nothing more than "clavers" for which, however, the "wild blood" of the Gordons may have been somewhat to blame. Perhaps *The Scots Magazine* for 1764 may have something to say on the matter.

CLANSMAN

Literature.

Rectorial Addresses delivered in the Universities of Aberdeen, 1835-1900. Edited by PETER JOHN ANDERSON, M.A., LL.B., University Librarian and formerly Rector's Assessor to the University Court. Aberdeen: Printed for the University, 1902. [Demy 8vo. 396 pp. Price 7/6.]

ABERDEEN, by this volume, has been the last of Scottish universities to publish its Rectorial Addresses, although its wider area furnished a natural temptation to do so sooner. These addresses number fifteen in number, and are delivered by men of the highest standing called to the important position of Academic world of Lord Rector. The volume includes such names as Alison, Huxley, Forbes Rosebery, Bain and Goschen. The subjects treated are mainly aspects of educational interest, or more specifically of university concern. The volume appals to the general reader, but must be very welcome to quondam students who had an important hand in exciting periods of rectorial elections, one of the results of which was these utterances of intrinsic permanent value. The volume has a preface of some 40 pages by Mr. J. Malcolm Bulkhead giving a historical sketch of "The Rectorship, its origin, its meaning and its practical value." Besides conveying some curious information, the essay contains a strong plea for student rights, which are sufficiently safeguarded by an absentee Lord Re

who merely delivers an oration at his investiture. He would have the absentee and the ornamental abolished, even if it involved that the present volume should have no successor. The volume closes with a careful and annotated resumé of all the Rectors in both universities by the editor, Mr. P. J. Anderson, in whose hands it is needless to say that it has been got up with consummate taste and judgment.

Evil Eye in the Western Highlands. By R. C. MACLAGAN, M.D. London: David Nutt, 1902. [Demy 8vo. 232 pp. Price 7/6 net.]

THE author rightly speaks of this work as an attempt "to give an honest account, without literary varnish, of the present day influence of the belief in an Evil Eye in the Gaelic-speaking districts of Scotland." The mass of evidence, which must have taken Dr. MacLagan many years to gather, must dissipate from the minds of every reader the notion that Evil Eye belongs exclusively to ancient history. It is obviously a sturdy survival of the jettatura of bygone ages, and one likely to hold its absurd ground, despite the spread of education and intelligence. The book is full of interest, and its numerous and curious facts methodically arranged and easy of access, thanks to a good index. The pleasant perusal of the volume will be largely increased if the reader can bring to it a smattering, even, of Gaelic.

THE 4TH DUKE OF GORDON'S "AFFAIR."—Scott, in his *Familiar Letters*, says, "I daresay [the Duchess of Gordon] cares very little about the issue of her *caro sposo's* affair." This affair is described in *The Times* of December 8, 1809. His Grace was indicted by the Crown in the King's Bench on December 7 at the instance of Thomas Waite and his wife Sarah, "for an assault with attempt to commit a rape on the said Sarah. There was also another account for a common assault." The Duke took a furnished house belonging to Lady Margaret Stanley in the spring of 1808. He was then 60. Sarah Waite was a domestic servant in Lady Margaret Stanley's employment, and had been five years in her service. "Lady Margaret reposed in her so much confidence that when she left town in the spring of 1808 she trusted her with the care of the house, plate and furniture." Sarah Waite remained in the house as her servant after the Duke of Gordon took it. She was married on 1st May, 1808. On 2nd May the alleged assault was committed. It might be objected that this alleged assault took place on 2nd May, 1808, whereas the bill of indictment was only presented at Hick's Hall in April, 1809. In order to account for this delay, it was argued that the prosecutors were ignorant of the law, and perhaps were not acquainted with the justice and

impartiality with which the laws were administered to all ranks of people, and that as the Duke of Gordon went soon after to Bath, and then to Scotland, they thought they must wait at least till he came back to England. Sarah Waite was called as a witness, but did not answer, and could not be found by the Attorney, who went out of Court to look for her. The Attorney General said she dared not appear. She was a woman of notoriously bad character. Lord Ellenborough said that he would have waited patiently for any reasonable time if there was a chance of the witness appearing. It would be a justice due both to the prosecutor and the defendant, who would naturally wish to exculpate himself from the charge. As the Attorney had, however, stated that she was not to be found, it would be to no purpose to delay longer. The jury, of course, immediately acquitted the defendant. About an hour afterwards the Court was informed that Sarah Waite was then ready, and the Attorney General said that he was very ready to waive his verdict of acquittal and go on with the cause. Lord Ellenborough said that could not be permitted. The acquittal had been recorded, and ought not now to be altered. Everybody knew the time that the Court sat, and this cause was set down for the first. There could therefore be no excuse for a material witness not attending. He had waited patiently for her for a considerable time.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Henderson, H. D.** Episcopal Church in Scotland. Cr. 8vo., sewed. 1/- net. Stock.
- Mathieson, W. L.** Politics and Religion: Study in Scottish History from Reformation to Revolution. 2 vols. 8vo. 21/- net. Maclehose.
- MacColl, D. S.** Nineteenth Century Art: Chapter on Early Art Objects by Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael. Folio. 42/- net. Maclehose.
- Caulfield, S. F. A.** House Mottoes and Inscriptions: Old and New. Cr. 8vo. 5/-. Stock.

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ABERDEEN, JANUARY, 1903.

THE BARONS OF ROSLIN.

BY THE LATE EARL OF CAITHNESS, F. S. A. SCOT.

POPE JOHN XXII. had been so far worked upon by English agency as to pronounce sentence of excommunication against Robert Bruce and his adherents—a course of procedure which was highly resented by the Scottish nation. The barons addressed to him a spirited letter from Aberbrothwick, in which they asserted the independence of their country, and their determination to defend it with their lives and fortunes. To the facsimile of this interesting document are appended the signatures and seals of 8 earls and 31 barons, and amongst these appears the name of Sir Henry St. Clair, who is there styled "Penitarius," *i.e.*, Pennander of

Scotlander.* He was also one of the persons who made oath together with the King for the observance of the Truce of Berwick, which was to continue for thirteen years.† In 1329, immediately after King Robert's death, he had a pension of 40 merks, with pensions of 20 and 10 merks to his sons, William and John.‡ The grants were confirmed to Sir Henry next year, and again in 1331. From this it would appear that he was alive at least as late as this date, and that he must have survived these sons, who both fell at Theba, in Spain, in 1330. / Oliver St. Clair, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Halidon Hill, was probably a third son.

Sir William St. Clair, younger of Roslin, was a valiant knight, and the friend and companion in arms of the "good Lord James Douglas whom he accompanied on his romantic expedition to the Holy Land with the heart of the Bruce.§ Douglas, as is well known, landed in Spain, and joined the army of Alonzo XI., King of Castille and Leon, who was investing the strong fortress of Gibraltar, then in the possession of the enemies of the Cross. In the battle of Theba (1330), the Scots were the vanguard of the army, and engaged so fiercely in pursuit of the Moors that they were surrounded, and their retreat all but cut off. Douglas might still have made his way through the host of his enemies had he not turned back to rescue Sir William St. Clair, who was encompassed by the Moors and in desperate peril. "Yon worthy knight will be slain," he said, "unless he have instant help," and, putting spurs to his horse, he dashed once more into the midst of the enemy. In this generous act cost him his life. Seeing that all attempt to escape was in vain, he threw before him the heart of the Bruce, encased in a silver casket, and exclaimed: "Now pass thou onward as thou were wont, and Douglas "

* Anderson's "Diplomata Scotiæ."

† 7th June, 1323. Rymer's "Foedera," III., 102. I Hailes' "Annals," II., 122.

‡ Exchequer Rolls, I., 209.

§ See W. E. Aytoun's ballad in "The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers."

follow thee or die!" The body of the hero of seventy fights was found next day, and near it were those of Sir William St. Clair and of his brother, John St. Clair.

The flat stone on the floor of Roslin Chapel is supposed to be commemorative of this knight. It represents him in armour, with his hands folded in devotion, and at his feet is an animal intended for a hound or for the white fauch deer, of which there is an idle legend representing Sir William as staking his life for the fleetness of his dogs against the lands of Pentland Muir. Although the present Chapel of Roslin was not founded for above a hundred years after this event, there appears to have existed a previous chapel on the same spot, as one of the monuments is of much earlier date. The Barons of Roslin used to be buried below the chapel in their armour so late as the end of the seventeenth century. This strange custom, as well as the tradition, which makes the chapel appear to be on fire previous to the death of any of the descendants of the original founder, has been made known to the world by Sir Walter Scott in his beautiful ballad of "Rosabelle":—

Seem'd all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie,
Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheath'd in his iron panoply.

Seem'd all on fire within, around
Deep sacristy and altar's pale;
Shone every pillar foliage-bound,
And glimmer'd all the dead men's mail.

Blazed battlement and pinnet high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair:
So still they blaze when fate is nigh,
The lordly line of high St. Clair.

The vault at Roslin was opened some years ago, and the bones and armour of several of the old barons were discovered. Amongst them was the gigantic skeleton of Sir William St. Clair, who, according to the opinion of those skilled in such matters, must have been at least seven feet in height. Douglas says that Sir William married Margaret, daughter of Donald, 10th Earl of Mar, and sister to the first Queen of Robert Bruce. By her he had a son, Sir William of Roslin, who succeeded his grandfather, Sir Henry, in 1331 or 1332.

This baron is first mentioned as having had confirmed to him the pensions of 40 merks and 20 merks, enjoyed by his father and by his uncle, John St. Clair. He was probably too young at the date of his succession to the estate of Roslin to mingle personally in the disastrous events which signalised the minority of David Bruce, but we hear of him after the battle of

Neville's Cross in 1346 as one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary to England to negotiate the King's ransom. He obtained a safe conduct from Edward III. for himself and 60 horsemen in his train. After the conclusion of the treaty, and the return of the King to Scotland, Sir William appears to have received grants of the lands of Merchingstoun and Mortoun, in the county of Edinburgh, in consideration of his services on this and on other occasions.* In 1358 he and several other barons, prompted by the spirit of military adventure, resolved—now that their own country was at peace—to seek distinction in foreign wars. These other barons were Sir William Keith, the Marischal of Scotland, Sir Alexander Lindsay, Sir Robert Gifford and Sir Alexander Montgomery, each of whom was accompanied by sixty horsemen and by a strong body of foot soldiers. They passed through England, and joined a great expedition which the Teutonic knights were then preparing against the infidel Prussians.† We have no record of their exploits, but in those days all who denied the Faith of the Cross were "enemies" in the eyes of Christian knights, and a crusade against the barbarous tribes, who required the convincing argument of "apostolic blows and knocks," was deemed highly meritorious.

Sir William must have been married some time previous to 1353, because in that year we learn that a dispensation was obtained from the Pope for the marriage of his daughter, Margaret, to the young Earl of Angus. We would therefore place the date of his own marriage about the year 1335. His wife Isabel was one of the co-heiresses of Malise Spar, Earl of Stratherne, Orkney and Caithness. Through his mother, the Earl of Stratherne inherited the rich Earldoms of Orkney and Caithness, the former of which was at that time united, and subject to the crown of Denmark. After the death of Magnus V., the last Earl of Scandinavian origin, the Earl of Stratherne was probably allowed by the King of Denmark to govern the Orkney Islands, and it is certain that at a subsequent period the same privilege was extended to his daughter.

The subject of the partition of the immense inheritance of Stratherne and Orkney has been frequently discussed, but is still somewhat obscure. Perhaps the most trustworthy document relating to this matter is the "Diploma."

* Rymer's "Foedera," Vol. VI., 82. Robertson's "Index of Scarce Charters," 31, 36.

† Tytler's "Scotland," II., 104. "Rotuli Scotiæ," I., 32. Barnes' "Edward," III., 669.

Pinkerton calls this document "one of the most curious historical pieces of that dark period" (Pinkerton, I., 197). The title of it is: "Diploma or Deduction concerning the Genealogies of the Antient Counts of Orkney from their first creation to the Fifteenth Century; Drawn up from the most authentic Records by Thomas, Bishop of Orkney, with the assistance of his clergy and others, in consequence of an Order from Eric, King of Denmark, to investigate the right of William Sinclair to the Earldom." This document is printed in "The Orkneyinga Saga" and in Wallace's "Orkney," and also in the Appendix to Barry's "Orkney." The latter also contains a translation of the Diploma into English by Dean Thomas Gule, Monk of Newbattle, made at the request of "ane honorable man, Wilzem Sanclair, barroun of Roslin, Pechland and Harbarshire, An. Dom., 1554." The original copy was bound in Dr. Bennet's Book of Battles, a MS. belonging to the family of Roslin, prepared by Bishop Thomas Tulloch for the investigation of the right of William Sinclair, great-grandson of Sir William St. Clair of Roslin, to the Earldom in 1446. This investigation was made by the command of King Eric of Denmark, and the report of the Bishop was founded upon the information then extant relating to the descent of the St. Clair family from the ancient Earls. It would appear from the document that Malise, Earl of Stratherne, could lay claim to the Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Shetland as the lawful heir of his mother, that his first wife was a daughter of the Earl of Menteith, and that he had by her one daughter, Matilda, who was married to Weiland de Ard, and became the mother by him of Alexander de Ard. This Alexander de Ard succeeded to the principal "Mersuage" of Caithness, including under that head the title and also some lands in Orkney. He afterwards disposed of Caithness to King Robert II., and left no issue. Earl Malise took for his second wife a daughter of Hugh, Earl of Ross, by whom he had four daughters, the eldest of whom, Isabel by name, was married to Sir William St. Clair of Roslin. On the death of the Earl of Stratherne in 1343, his daughter, Lady Isabel, became, as has been said, one of the representatives of the three ancient Earldoms of Orkney, Stratherne and Caithness. She seems to have been appointed to govern the Orkneys, but, on the death of her husband (circa 1369), she resigned the government in favour of her son, afterwards first Earl of Orkney.

By his wife, Lady Isabel of Stratherne and Orkney, Sir William St. Clair left issue—two sons and a daughter—(1) Henry, first Earl of

Orkney, who took an oath of allegiance and paid homage to Haco VII., King of Norway and Sweden, and had the title of Orkney confirmed to him upon certain conditions, which are contained in a Deed of Obligation drawn up and signed at Marstrand in Norway on the 2nd August, 1379. (2) Sir David St. Clair, who had a charter from his brother of the lands of Newburgh and Auchdale in Aberdeenshire to himself and the heirs male of his body, in full of all claim or title he had to any part of Orkney in right of his mother, Isabel. This charter is dated 13th April, 1391. There were no descendants of Sir David St. Clair of Newburgh, in consequence of which that estate returned to the main branch of the family. (3) Lady Margaret St. Clair, who was married first to Thomas Stuart, Earl of Angus. A dispensation for the marriage was granted by Pope Innocent VI., stating that the parties had been allowed to marry, although within the fourth degree of consanguinity, and, further, that the Pope had been humbly supplicated for that purpose by John, King of France, who declared the Earl of Angus to be his faithful friend. The issue of this marriage were a son, who enjoyed the Earldom of Angus for a very short time, and two daughters, the eldest of whom carried the title and estates into the powerful family of Douglas. The second husband of Lady Margaret St. Clair was Sir John St. Clair of Herdmanston, grandson of Sir William, the hero of Bannockburn. Two sons were the issue of this marriage, Sir John and Sir Walter St. Clair, who both distinguished themselves greatly at the battle of Otterburn, fought between Hotspur and Douglas in August, 1388.

—♦—

LIEUTENANT H. A. FELLOWES-GORDON.—In looking over the list of officers, bearing the distinguished name of Gordon, who have fought in the late South African War, given in "The Gordon Book," I regret to see that the name of Lieut. H. A. Fellowes-Gordon is omitted. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Fellowes-Gordon of Knockespock, Aberdeenshire, and has only lately returned with his regiment, the 3rd Leicestershire, from South Africa, on which occasion he was presented by the tenantry on his father's estate with a number of gifts. It is interesting to note that the colonel of the regiment gave a good report of Lieut. Gordon's work, and regards him as a young officer of great promise. (See *Aberdeen Free Press* of 17th October, 1902.)

"STAND SURE!"

ARGYLESHIRE IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. IV., page 87.)

IN further prosecution of the object I have in view in the present essay, it will now be my duty to lay before my readers a brief analysis of those statistics illustrating Scotland's fertility in men of light and leading which I have been compiling for many years, and which exhibit the exact relation which, up to the present, each of our Scottish counties bears to the rest in respect to their comparative productiveness of notable men. In this way I shall try to indicate what seems to be Argyleshire's rightful place among its neighbour and rival shires as a producer of talent. There are then, as I have formerly stated, seven Scottish counties that easily outstrip all the rest as respects the number of men of mark that they have produced. The names of these premier counties are as follows: 1, Edinburgh; 2, Aberdeen; 3, Lanark; 4, Ayr; 5, Fife; 6, Perth; 7, Forfar; each of these counties having produced upwards of 600 notables, and the whole seven being credited with 5821, or 56·29 of the entire number of our country's distinguished men, totalling as these now do no fewer than 10,342, according to the statistical tables which I have compiled. That is to say, rather more than a half of the talent Scotland has produced has originated in the seven specified counties, though it will be found on examination that these same seven counties contain rather less than a third of the population as it stood at the last census, possessing as they do only 1,620,909 inhabitants out of the 4,471,957 which are credited to Scotland as a whole. Now, when one remembers the extraordinary concentration of population that has taken place in at least five of these counties during the last century or so, and more particularly in Lanark, Ayr, Forfar, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, owing to the great growth of manufacturing industry in each of these counties during that period, does it not seem at least a credible conclusion that, from some cause or another, the racial stock originally inhabiting these counties must have come to possess moral and intellectual qualities that put them in the van of their countrymen as a race of inherent energy and talent? For how otherwise can we explain the fact that while, in what I have called the premier group of Scottish counties, the ratio of their aggregate population to the whole population of Scotland may be stated decimally as '362; on the other hand, the ratio of their combined talent to the aggregate talent of the whole country must be put as '562.

Following the seven premier counties just mentioned there comes another group of seven, which, though scarcely abreast of the first seven in reference to the productivity of talent manifested by them, yet approaches them so very nearly in that respect that they may justly enough be regarded as practically on an equality with them as respects the mental energy of the race by which they are inhabited. It may interest some readers to know that the names and order of this second group of seven read thus:—1, Renfrew; 2, Berwick; 3, Dumfries; 4, Roxburgh; 5, Stirling; 6, Banff; 7, Argyle. In order to illustrate by figures the claim I have just made for the second group of Scottish counties, I may be allowed here to mention that the total number of notable men exhibited by my lists as born within the limits of this second group reaches the respectable figure of 2259. In other words, the second group of counties produces more than a fifth of the total talent of Scotland, or, to state it decimally, produces '218 of that talent. On the other hand, as their united population is 697,059, it appears that rather less than a sixth of the population of the country is resident within their borders, or, to state it decimally, '155. These figures bring out the fact that the first seven counties have undoubtedly a slight advantage over the second seven; but, as that advantage is less than a twentieth, it may fairly be disregarded. And this being done, it follows of course that the county whose contributions to Scottish talent we are now considering, viz., the county of Argyle, need not fear to be compared even with counties so fertile in great names as those of Aberdeen and Ayr.

Let me here also call the attention of my readers to yet another suggestive fact. Out of the list of 14 counties that stand above all the rest as producers of talent, only one can be regarded as purely and exclusively a Highland county. The other 13 must be described as predominantly, if not entirely, Lowland in their character and population. For though Perthshire is certainly in the matter of scenery almost wholly Highland, and though Aberdeen, Forfar, and some of the others possess extensive mountainous tracts, yet, as for long the English language has superseded the Gaelic over the larger part of all these regions, it seems to be perfectly accurate to speak of Argyle, or the county which is the subject of the present essay, as the only truly Highland county out of the 14.

Another point, which falls to be noted here, is very creditable to Argyleshire. I refer to the fact that, though owing to the reduction in the number of its inhabitants from which Argyle-

shire, like all the other Highland counties, has been suffering, that county, which stood in 1801 the eighth highest on the population list, is now reckoned only the thirteenth on that list, it nevertheless is still fourteenth on my order of merit as a producer of talent. In other words, as a producer of talent, Argyle has only fallen back one place, though, as a producer of men, it has fallen back no fewer than five places. This is a fact highly creditable to Argyleshire; while, when we bear in mind that there are other two Highland counties—Inverness and Ross, to wit—which possess to-day a larger population than Argyle, but whose roll of talent is considerably inferior, it seems a legitimate inference that so far as fertility of talent is concerned, Argyleshire holds the premier place among purely Highland shires.

But what it is natural to ask is the kind of talent by which Argyleshire is specially distinguished? The answer to that question I shall endeavour to give by presenting my readers with a *vidimus* or summary of the results of my inquiries into the characteristics and achievements of Argyleshire genius. I find then that, contrary to the generally received idea, that the Celt is a dreamer, an artist, a saint, rather than a man of action, or of affairs, my statistics seem to reveal him as having a greater tendency to secular activities than to tastes and pursuits that are generally regarded as more ideal or spiritual. Thus the largest group of this county's notables, totalling no fewer than 71 names, is that which contains what we may describe as the public men, politicians, statesmen and diplomatists connected with the shire. And that some of these have played no undistinguished part in the history of their country, will be at once acknowledged when it is mentioned that included in that number are not only such half-mythical names as that of Fingal, Prince of Morvern, but also the names of Somerled, the Norse chieftain, who was Prince of the Western Isles, as well as those of his turbulent successors, the Lords of the Isles, the MacDonalds and MacDougalls; the names, too, at a later date, of the leaders of the Campbells, a family that has probably played as conspicuous a part as any other in the history of Scotland. "I know of no family in Europe of this eminency," remarks Wodrow, the historian, "whom the Lord hath honoured so much. Among those men whose reputation is the property of their country, the martyred Marquis, and his martyred son, cannot be forgotten; for to all persons of consideration and reflection, they both shine brightly as martyrs for religion and their country." It is, however, a very sad and

suggestive illustration of the fact that neither genius nor piety is hereditary, to note that about the time when this glowing eulogy was penned the son of one of these noblemen, the Campbell known as the first Duke of Argyle, a man of notoriously immoral life, was dying miserably of wounds received in a midnight brawl. While of the second Duke of Argyle, the son of this degenerate Campbell, and a man who himself played a conspicuous part in the politics of the day, Glover, the author of *Leonidas*, who knew him well, says, "He was in his own person almost shameless prostitute to power, and extremely avaricious. He would sell nothing but himself, which he continually did with every circumstance of levity, weakness, and even treachery." But, although the Argyleshire Campbells have in more than one generation shown traces of that original sin of covetousness and plausible selfishness which has given some colour of justification to the popular proverb concerning the family, "Fair and faus as a Campbell," yet, as respects talent and extent of public service, there are few noble families that can compare with them; and certainly for piety, and even saintliness of character, there are few names in Scottish history that better deserve to be remembered than those of such scions of this family as Lady Jane Campbell, Viscountess Kenmure, one of Samuel Rutherford's most esteemed correspondents, and Sir John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun the covenanting Chancellor in the time of Charles I.; while, with all his faults, and the were neither few nor small, the late head of the family was certainly one of its most illustrious members, and his record of public service probably little inferior to that of any of his forefathers.

To give a detailed account of all the public men who figure on my list of Argyleshire celebrities, would, in an essay like this, be manifestly out of place. I cannot but notice however, that the number of Argyleshire men who have acted as Governors of British Colonies, or who have attained a prominent place in colonial public life as Senators or Members of Parliament, is very considerable. No fewer than 14 Argyleshire names of more or less distinction, I find, have gained honour during the last century and a half in the department of public life; and perhaps not the least distinguished of the number was the present Duke of Argyle, whose administration of the affairs of the Dominion of Canada admitted to have been very successful.

There is one department of the public service however, in which, strange to say, Argyleshire

men do not seem to have distinguished themselves. I refer to the navy. For one would have thought that, sprung, as many of the noble and gentle families of Argyleshire are, from the old Norse Vikings, some of the sea-loving spirit of their ancestors might have naturally been looked for in their descendants. This does not, however, seem to have been the case, as I have only two names of notable seamen on my lists, and neither of these names is very conspicuous or illustrious.

Among lawyers, however, and home politicians, I have not a few very respectable names, such as those of the late Duncan Macneil, Lord Colonsay, one of our most distinguished judges, and Sir John Stuart of Loch Carron, who died vice-chancellor of England. I must not omit to mention in this connection the names of the Macaulay family, many of whose members distinguished themselves in various departments of public life, though the reputation of Zachary Macaulay, for some time Governor of Sierra Leone, is probably that which is alone familiar to the public of the present day. This worthy man was for many years in the front rank of the party who fought so successfully in the early years of the century for the abolition of slavery, and few of the leaders of that great movement rendered such yeoman service to the common cause as did this noble-minded son of a humble Argyleshire manse. It is possible, indeed, notwithstanding all his philanthropic labours, that the name of Zachary Macaulay may, in these days, have largely disappeared from public memory. But if he is now forgotten, as far as his own services are concerned, he is likely long to be remembered as the father of Thomas Babington Macaulay, Lord Macaulay, the great historian and essayist, and as the grandfather of Sir George Otto Trevelyan, who, with much of his uncle's literary grace, combines the energy and practical wisdom of a high-minded and enterprising statesman.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

JOHN GORDON.—I copied the following inscription from a local paper, about a year ago. I regret that I can give no information about the person, but I believe that it may be had from Mr. J. Cruickshank, of Salt Lake City, who sent home a copy of the inscriptions; "John Gordon, born Banff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, October 3rd, 1807; died, Lovele City, Utah, January 5th, 1876."

"STAND SURE!"

FIND OF A PICTISH URN AT INVERURIE.

A NUMBER of boys were playing recently on the top of a mound—known as Cuning Hill—near the Established Church Manse, Inverurie, and one of them observed broken pieces of pottery projecting out of the soil. The school teacher had been giving his scholars information regarding the general history of the Bass, Bruce's Cave, Cuning Hill, etc., round about the town, and amongst other matters mentioned that a Pictish King was supposed to have been buried on Cuning Hill. The boy considerably brought the fragments to his father, who recognised that it was a "find." The urn had evidently been buried near the surface, say about a foot or eighteen inches down, but with children almost daily making the mound a play-ground, the earth had been worn down considerably, which is proved by the appearance of the fir trees growing on it, the roots of which are uncovered to the extent stated. All around the spot where the urn had been deposited were pieces of charred wood, probably the remains of the fire on which the Pictish King or other person had been consumed, the ashes thereafter possibly being put into the urn. One or two small stones with smooth surfaces were also found near the same place, and Dr. Cramond thinks these might have been used for sharpening purposes. Dr. Cramond says the find is interesting, especially the remains of the firewood.

Had the Rev. Dr. Davidson been alive, the discovery would have been very interesting to him. We find in his "Earldom of the Garioch" the following particulars of the mound :—

"The Cuning Hill, the highest spot in the fertile Burgh Roods of Inverurie, is said to have received the remains of King Oadh. The Saxon Term, meaning "King's Hill," may date from the later Centuries when the Southern friends of Malcolm Canmore and his dynasty were extensively settled in the Garioch.

"The original authorities for the story of King Oadh are the Pictish Chronicle, which records his death in the Town of Nrurin, and the Ulster Annals which say that he was, in 878, OCCESUS A SOCUS IN CIVITATE NRURIN. The other particulars of the tradition were added by late writers. Mr. Skene (Celtic Scotland), holding their authority as of no value, yet seeks to transfer the scene of the King's death to a pass in Breadalbane where there is a place called Blairinroar, simply on account of their having made Cyric an actor in the event, and also connected him with Dunnideer or the Garioch, erroneously as Mr. Skene holds. He omits to note the important fact that these late Historians must have inherited from the early readers of the Chronicle and

annals, their belief that the CIVITAS NRURIN was Inverurie in the Garioch. By that current belief, for which they were not responsible, they might be led to locate Cyric and Dunnideer in the Garioch, if they erred in so doing."

Whether the urn now found contained the ashes of King Oadh is impossible to say, but the fact remains that the urn was buried on Cuning Hill, and that the remains constituted the funeral pile of some important leader or King of the Picts is probable.

The pieces of the urn, and also a few of the pieces of the charred wood, are in my possession, and anyone interested can see them by arrangement.

Inverurie.

JAS. S. ROBERTSON.



THE ORIGIN OF "CHINESE" GORDON.

I RETURN to this subject, because I have just come across some new facts, and because the difficulty is one that ought to be solved. The first known ancestor of "Chinese" Gordon is David Gordon, who was an officer in what was afterwards the 47th Regiment, and is now the 1st Battalion of the Royal North Lancashire Regiment. The 2nd Battalion is made up of the old 81st Regiment, which, curiously enough, was at one time the Aberdeenshire Highlanders. The 47th was raised in Scotland, and the first colonel was John Mordaunt (1697-1780), nephew of Charles, 3rd Earl of Peterborough. This fact throws a certain light on David Gordon's entry into the regiment. I have already suggested that this David was either a relative of the Glenbucket Gordons (one of the few Gordon families in which the name of David appears) or the son of Patrick Gordon of Binhall, near Huntly, both of which families acted in some sort of factor way to the Duchess of Gordon. Now the 2nd Duke of Gordon married Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Peterborough, and was therefore first cousin of the Mordaunt who was first colonel of the 47th. It was therefore natural that the Duchess, who died in 1760 (outliving her spouse by 32 years), should get a commission for any of the tenants' sons. Mordaunt became a brigadier-general in 1745, being succeeded in his colonelcy of the 47th by Peregrine Lascelles. Mordaunt commanded a brigade at Culloden, and was presented after the battle by the Duke of Cumberland with the Pretender's coach, on condition that he drove up to London in it. "That I will, sir," he is said by Walpole to have replied, "and drive on

till it stops at the Cocoa Tree," a famous Tory coffee house. In the (MS.) Army List for 1745, kept in the Record Office, this entry occurs:—

Colonel Mordaunt's Regt. of Foot.
Ensign David Gordon, Jan. 15, 1740-1.
Lieut. David Gordon, Jan. 21, 1740-41.

In the MS. Graduation List (Record Office) there are the entries:—

Ensign David Gordon, Jan. 21, 1740-1.
Capt. Lt. Ens^a. David Gordon, Nov. 29, 1745.

In the (MS.) Army List for 1752 (Record Office) are the entries:—

47th Regiment, Colonel Lascelles'.
Lieut. David Gordon, Nov. 29, 1745.
Cornet or Ensign Jan. 21, 1740-1.
Dead Lt. Dav^d. Gordon, June 19, 1752.

In the Commission Book, Nov., 1750—Nov., 1755 (Record Office):—

David Gordon, Esq., to be Capt. in our Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colo. Peregrine Lascelles (*vice* Collier, Deceased). June 19, 1752.

George R.
Hollis, Newcastle.
Lascelles 10/-

An Alexander Gordon, gent., was made an ensign in the 47th on April 25, 1751. The date of David Gordon's death, as given in these official papers (Jan. 19, 1752), differs from that given to me by representatives of the family (—, 1752). The 47th fought in Canada, where Gordon died. It was known at Quebec by way of nickname as "Wolfe's Own," and it still wears a black worm in the gold lace of its officers in memory of the Hero of Quebec. It is sometimes called the "Cauliflowers," in allusion to its white facings, an unusual colour when the corp was raised.

Lascelles, I may say, is buried in Whitby Parish Church, where there is a monument to his memory:—

To the Memory of Peregrine Lascelles, General of all and Singular his Majesty's Forces, who served his Country from the Year 1706; in the reign of Queen Anne he served in Spain and in the Battles of Almanara, Saragossa and Villaricira performed the Duty of a Brave and Gallant Officer. In the Rebellion of the year 1735 he served in Scotland and in that of 1745. After a fruitless exertion of his Spirit and ability at the disgracefull rout of Prestonpans He remained forsaken on the field. In all his dealings just and disinterested. Bountifull to his Soldiers. A father to his Officers. A man of trith and principle, in short, AN HONEST MAN. He dyed March ye 26th, 1772, in the 88th year of his age.

J. M. BULLOCH.

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF DEER
(SYNOD OF ABERDEEN).

*The inscription on the token is shown in black type. Separate lines are indicated by vertical bars.
The sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.*

ABERDOUR.

- (1) Obv.—**K A** in sunk oblong.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 9×11 . Illustration 5.
- (2) Obv.—**Aberdour** in semi-circle at top; **G G** (in script) in centre, with **1811** underneath. George Gardiner was minister at this date.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 17. Illustration 4.
- (3) Obv.—**Aberdour** | **1859**.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” around outside centre oval, with **4** within a circle in centre, representing 4th table. Oval, $13 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$.

ARDALLIE.

- Obv.—**Ardallie** | **3** | **Church**.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” | **I. Cor. xi. 24.** Oblong, with cut corners, 12×17 .

BODDAM.

- Obv.—**Church of Scotland 1866** around inside dotted oval, with **Boddam** in centre and **ornaments** in corners.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” Oblong, with cut corners, $11 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$.

CRIMOND.

- (1) Obv.—**Crimond** | **1763**.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 16×18 . Illustration 19.
- (2) Obv.—**Crimond** (in curve) **Parish Church** | **1844**.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” | “**But let a man examine himself.**” Oblong, with cut corners, $13 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$.

NEW DEER.

- Obv.—**New** | **Deer** within double oblong frame.
Rev.—**1840** within double oblong frame.

DEER.

- (1) Obv.—**O D** | **1736**.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12.
- (2) Obv.—**O D** | **1738**.
Rev.—Blank. Square, $10\frac{1}{2}$.
- (3) Obv.—**O D** | **1786** within square frame. Serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 18. Illustration 16.
- (4) Obv.—**Deer** | **11** (incuse) for 2nd table.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 17.
- (5) There is also another variety, of which I have no specimen. Obverse—**Parish Church of Deer Token** around outside, and **triangle** in centre enclosing **ornament**. Reverse unknown to me. Oval, 14×18 .

FRASERBURGH.

- (1) Obv.—**Fraser** | **burg** | **1722** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10×17 . Illustration 7.
- (2) Obv.—**Fraser** | **burgh** (in script).
Rev.—**J C** | **Min.** | **1815** (in script). John Cumming was minister at this date. Square, 15. Illus. 8.
- (3) Obv.—**Fraserburgh** in circle, with **1826** in centre.
Rev.—**Table** in semi-circle, with **6** in centre for 6th table. Round, 16.
- (4) Obv.—**Parish** | **Church** | **Fraserburgh** | **1872**.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” | **Luke xxii. 19.** Round, 17.

INVERALLOCHY.

Obv.—**Inverallochy** in curve.

Rev.—“**Do this in | remembrance | of me.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 15.

KININMONTH.

Obv.—**Kininmonth** in curve, with **Church | 1846** underneath.

Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16½.

LONGSIDE.

(1) Obv.—**L·S** with raised border.

Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 9 × 11. Illustration 12.

(2) Obv.—**Longside Parish Church** round outside centre oval, with **1852** within **ornamental shield** in centre.

Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me,**” I. Cor. xi. 24 round outside centre oval, with “**But | let man | examine | himself**” in centre. Oval, 14 × 20.

LONMAY.

(1) Obv.—**Long | may** with raised border.

Rev.—**M | T G | 1741.** Thomas Gordon was minister at this date. Square, 11. Illustration 11.

(2) Obv.—**Lonmay** (in curve), with **Parish Church | 1844** underneath.

Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16½.

PETERHEAD.

(1) Obv.—**P H D | 1744.**

Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 15.

(2) Obv.—**Peterhead Church 1840** round outside centre oval, with **Communion | Token** in centre.

Rev.—“**Let a man examine himself**” and “**Lovest thou me**” round outside centre oval, with I. Cor. xi. | 23-29 in centre. Oval, 14 × 18.

PETERHEAD (EAST CHURCH).

Obv.—**East | Church | Peterhead | Constituted | 1835.**

Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | Luke xxii. 19. | “**But let | a man examine | himself.**” | I. Cor. xi. 23. Round, 17½.

PITSLIGO.

(1) Obv.—**Pit | sligo** in oblong frame.

Rev.—**M | J 1792 G.** James Greig was minister at this date. Oblong, 14 × 19. Illustration 9.

(2) Obv.—**Pitsligo** (in curve) **Kirk | 1835.**

Rev.—“**Do this in remembrance of me.**” round outside centre oval, with 3 in sunk circle in centre. Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 15.

NEW PITSLIGO.

Obv.—**New | Pitsligo | Church.**

Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 14 × 18.

RATHEN.

(1) Obv.—**Rat | hen.**

Rev.—**M | G L.** George Largue was minister from 1742 to 1771. Square, 12. Illustration 13.

(2) Obv.—**Rat | hen.**

Rev.—**M | W C.** William Cumine was minister from 1772 to 1800.

(3) Obv.—**Rat | hen.**

Rev.—**M | W C | 1784.** William Cumine was minister at this date. Square, 11½.

(4) Obv.—**Rathen | 1841** within square frame.

Rev.—6 (incuse) for 6th table. Square, 14. Illustration 14.

(5) Obv.—**Rathen Parish Church** round outside centre oval, with **1864** in centre.

Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” round outside centre oval, with 3 | table in centre. Oval, 15 × 18.

ST. FERGUS.

Obv.—**St. Fergus 1830** in circle, with centre blank.

Rev.—2 (incuse) for 2nd table. Square, 14. Illustration 18.

SAVOCH.

Obv.—**Savoch 1852** round outside centre oval, with 1 (incuse) in centre for 1st table.

Rev.—“**Do this in | remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 14 × 18.

STRICHEN.

- (1) Obv. **M W S** within a circle. William Scott was minister prior to 1662.
Rev. Blank. Upright oblong, 9 × 11. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv. **M I W** in sunk centre. James Whyte was minister from 1669 to 1690.
Rev. Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 2.
- (3) Obv. **Strichen** within square frame.
Rev. **M I S 1768** within square frame. John Smith was minister at this date. Square, 11. Illus. 3.
- (4) Obv. **Strichen**.
Rev. **M A S 1807**. Alexander Simpson was minister at this date. Oblong, 13 × 14.
- (5) Obv. **Strichen** (in curve), with **6** (incuse) for 6th table.
Rev. **A S 1807**. Alexander Simpson was ordained minister at this date. Oblong, 12½ × 15.
- (6) Obv. **Strichen** (in old English letters), with **3** within a circle underneath.
Rev.—"This do in remembrance of me." Oval, 15 × 19.

TYRIE.

- Obv. **Tyrie 1812**, with **2** (incuse) at corner for 2nd table.
Rev. **G : A : S | Min.** (the latter in script). George Alexander Simpson was minister at this date.
Oblong, 12 × 16. Illustration 6.

NOTE.—The churches of Blackhill and Maud have no tokens.

100 Mile End Avenue.

JAMES ANDERSON.

(To be continued.)

SKULLS OF SCOTCHMEN.—Some workmen engaged near Morpeth in connection with the construction of the new waterworks for Tyne-mouth, have come upon a remarkable collection of human remains. In a trench some eight yards long, by three feet wide, they unearthed 13 skulls, some of them in perfect condition, with the upper teeth complete. Another find similar in character, though not so great, was made about 20 yards further along. It is surmised that they are the remains of some of the Scots, who fell in battle while attempting to ford the Wansbeck.

J. F. S. G.

DISCOVERIES.—Some interesting archaeological discoveries, dating back to the 10th century, have been made during the excavations recently made on the site of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury. The leaden coffin and coffin-plate of Abbot Ulric I. (985–1006, A.D.), have been found; and further westward another Abbot, the body being wrapt in silk vestments, much decayed, with pieces of copper gilt clasps. Two staircases lead from the choir to the crypt on the north and south sides of the eastern piers of the great central tower. The plan of the chapter-house has been revealed, and on the east and north sides are the remains of the stalls of the abbots, prior, sub-prior, and other monks. A considerable part of the flooring is still existing, with coloured and patterned tiles. There have been unearthed enormous quantities of worked ashlar, carved marble fragments, brightly planed stones, together with gilded pinnacles and figure heads.

J. F. S. G.

FEATURES OF 1902 BOOK SALES.—One of the most remarkable features of the 1902 book sales, has been the astonishingly high prices paid for 4to editions of the 17th century dramas, headed by "The Merry Devill of Edmonton," 1608, which made £300 against £14 for a similar copy in 1889. Hence, doubtless, more than 350 entries in the just issued "Book Lovers Leaflet," carefully compiled by Messrs. Pickering and Chatto, relate to old plays. One of the greatest rarities, taking condition into account, is "Romeo and Juliet," 1637, the lower edges being entirely uncut, fetched £74 three years ago, against £43 paid in 1898 for that belonging to Mr. Lamb of Dundee, £6 15/- for the Halliwell example in 1859, and £21 for that in the Crawford Library 1891. The fine library of Mr. John Mansfield Mackenzie of Edinburgh, dispensed in 1889, included not a few rare pieces in this kind, among them "Two Noble Kinsmen," 1634, which brought £10. This editio princeps is now valued 50 guineas. We find again "The Historie of Henry IV.," 1632, the Halliwell example which brought £4 18/- in 1857; "The Returne from Parnassus," 1606, the earlier of the two issues; a good copy of the 3rd edition of "King Lear," 1655; and a volume containing five out of the seven of Thomas Nabbe's plays, editiones principes, which fetched an aggregate of £3 at the Roxburghe Sale in 1812. The notes to the various entries gave excerpts from Mr. Sidney Lee, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, and many other writers.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

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

(Continued from Vol. IV., 2nd S., page 91.)

1854. *The Building Chronicle*: a journal of Architecture and the Arts. In the prospectus it was called "a journal for the Architect, Artist, Engineer and Building operative." Motto:—"Let use be preferred before ornament, except where both may be had: leave the goodly fabricks for beauty onely to the enchanted palaces of the poets, who build them at small coste."—Lord Bacon. No 1, May 10, 1855, every four weeks (not monthly), 16 pp., large 4to., with 4 pp. of advertisements, etc., price 6d. Printed by Robert Park, New Inn Entry, Dundee, and published for the proprietors by John Grieg & Son, 2 Melbourne Place, Edinburgh.

Mr. Lamb (*S. N. & Q.*, IV., 12) says "The founder and editor was Mr. James Maclaren, Dundee. The printing was executed at the office of the *Dundee Warder*. It was thought that it would be better for a *Chronicle* of this nature to be published in Edinburgh, as thereby it might have a wider circulation and more general character." In the opening notice, "the *reason why* and the *purpose for which* we appear" were thus given:—

"To represent the current Architecture of Scotland—to record the progress of Building in this portion of the Empire—and to express the opinions, and espouse the interests of the numerous classes engaged in those arts or interested in their advancement."

This object was to be fulfilled by inserting

1. Illustrations of important Buildings.
2. Original papers on the speculative and practical relations of the science.
3. News anent engineering and the fine arts generally.
4. Proceedings of learned societies.
5. Correspondence.
6. Reviews of new publications, etc., etc.

Full page lithographs of public buildings were given, and occasionally "select examples of ancient art."

The *Building Chronicle* was well received by the press. No. 2 said that it had already

"been admitted into favour after a very short probation indeed, and may now be considered *established*."

No. 21 (December, 1855) spoke of "a large and increasing circle of readers," its circulation at the time being about 800. It claimed to be the first journal of its kind in Scotland.

In *S. N. & Q.*, IV., 12, its last number is set down as having been issued December 1, 1855. This is a mistake. So far from the *Chronicle* expiring then, as is noted above, its position was bettering. The *Chronicle* did, however, soon get into difficulties. The number for August 1, 1856, announced "considerable changes in the general arrangements and editorial department," and speaks of "the editors." In December following, the journal was transferred altogether to Edinburgh, the imprint being: Edinburgh, printed and published by John Grieg & Son at their printing office,

433 Lawn Market. The last number was 1 August, 1857.

1854. *The News of the Churches and Jou Missions*. No. 1, February, 1854, printed monthly. Edinburgh: Printed and published by Johnstone & Hunter, 104 High Street.

This periodical was an evangelical one which aimed at avoiding any sectarian or denominational bias. As a religious and astical newspaper, it gave news of the c both at home and abroad, and professed to enemies but Romanism, infidelity and heat. The position it sought to occupy was similar to the ordinary newspaper held in affairs. As one of the prospectuses said:—

"The object of this periodical is to supply an account of what is doing throughout the whole and against the cause of Christ, and thus e prayers and the exertions of each denominatic Church for the progress and advancement of the cause of all."

The paper had special correspondents in the continental countries and in America. It contained notices of recent publications and a s of literary intelligence. Its first editor was Andrew Cameron of the *Christian Treasu* either following him or associated with h Dr. W. G. Blaikie, who afterwards bec professor in New College, Edinburgh. The was carried on "with great vigour," sa Norman Walker. It came to an end in 1862, continued as *Christian Work*, 1863-66; new 1862-1872—an octavo published from Lond

1854. *The Southern Florist and Horti Record*. No. 1, January, 1854, price 4d., with 4 paged cover. Printed by Al Cameron, 46 N. Hanover Street, and pu by Sutherland & Knox. Though connect Edinburgh, the *Record* was really an publication. A notice to correspondents r

All communications, advertisements, books fo and orders for the stamped edition of the *Florist* to be addressed to the Editor, High Battle.

Only two numbers were published.

1854. *The War Telegraph*. Edinburgh: Pu by James Watson Finlay, 63 New Buildi; printed by Wilton Wilton, Niddry Street.

The years 1853 and 1855 were importa for the newspaper press. In the former y advertisement duty was abolished, and in th the penny tax on each number issued. Nu efforts were made to anticipate the repeal "red brand," as the penny tax was jocularly named from the colour of the. In Glasgow, one enterprising publisher so dodge obligation to pay by changing his tit every issue. His paper appeared one day *Glasgow Daily News*, then as the *Scottish News*, again as the *Caledonian Daily Ne*; changes being rung on the first word—*N Clydesdale*, etc. Finlay tried another exp

Mr. Norrie thus describes the origin of the *War Telegraph* :—

"Late on the evening of Saturday, September 8, 1854, while the Russian War was in its earlier stages, the false intelligence was wired to Edinburgh, along with all the other large towns throughout the country, that Sebastopol had fallen. On the Monday following, the *Caledonian Mercury*, which was published on that day, contained the meagre but excited message; and the demand for this paper was something extraordinary—the supply, however, being limited only by the defective nature of the slow, lumbering machinery. The fact, however, strongly impressed the late Mr. James Watson Finlay, who reasoned that if old 'Granny Mercury,' as the paper was familiarly termed, could, in an hour or two, get through four or five thousand copies at the orthodox price of fourpence-halfpenny each, the demand for a penny sheet must be proportionately greater."

The *War Telegraph* was the first penny daily newspaper, and was received with a chorus of approval from those who were eager for news, and wished it cheap. Finlay paid no tax, as he argued that his sheet was not a "newspaper" within the meaning of the statute. It supplied only war news, and accordingly should be classed with such publications as the *Athenæum* and the *Lancet*, which escaped, because devoted to one subject. The newspapers already established, however, were not inclined tamely to see their circulation disappearing, and rigorous protest was made. The *Scottish Press* alone seems to have escaped damage. A year or two after it jubilantly referred to

"The fact that during the quarter when the *War Telegraph* was supposed to be injuring the sale of the Edinburgh newspapers, the circulation of this journal, as shown by the Parliamentary returns, rose faster and to a higher aggregate than during any previous year or part of a year."

The wrath of the other newspapers, however, could not be ignored, and officialdom interfered. The circulation by this time was 12,000, and the profits for the first week were £100, it is said. Finlay could not afford to fight the case in the law courts, and had to succumb to the threats of the Treasury to sue for penalties. In three months he changed his title to

1854. The *Northern Telegraph*, and, affixing the Government stamp, charged twopence for each number. The editor of the *War Telegraph*, Mr. James Wilkie informs me, was a Mr. Murray, who afterwards went to America and founded the *Scottish American*. Mr. J. H. Maxwell, who died recently as editor and proprietor of the *Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser*, was on his staff.

The *Northern Telegraph* was independent in politics, and represented

"those common and universal interests regarding which all sensible men are of one mind."

It was edited with energy and skill. Mr. Norrie says that it had among

"its contributors the very cream of the young *litterati* of the Scottish metropolis, several of whom subsequently became professors, sheriffs, *Times*' reviewers and Government officials,"

under which designations he doubtless refers to those who surrounded Finlay on the *Scottish*

Guardian. In 1855, the *Telegraph* suspended publication, and it appears never to have been resumed.

1854. The *Scottish Tribune*, published every Saturday, price 3d., by James Watson Finlay, 63 New Buildings, Edinburgh, another venture of the energetic Finlay. The greater part of the contents was reprinted from the *Northern Telegraph*. It was started with the view of competing with the cheap London weeklies, "whose baneful influence," says the *Scottish Newspaper Directory*, 1855, "is spreading to an unprecedented extent among the working classes of Scotland. The *Tribune* far surpasses these newspapers in respectability and tone, and is superior to them even in literary talent"—another reference, apparently, to Bayne, Skelton, etc. Complaint was made regarding the *Tribune* that the thinness of the paper rendered its perusal trying to the eyes of some readers, and it was noted that it contained "scarcely any advertisements," and was "popular with operatives." It seems to have disappeared along with the *Northern Telegraph*.

1854. The *Northern Standard*, published every Wednesday by Alexander C. Moodie, 82 Princes St., price 4½d. The *Scottish Newspaper Directory*, 1855, says that the *Standard* was started

"with the purpose of extending and vindicating the principles of the Established Church of Scotland. Decidedly a religious paper, it advocates the re-union of the Established and Free Churches, and endeavours to counteract the pernicious influence of infidel and Romanising prints, and to raise the tone of morality among its readers. In politics it professes to be 'Conservative yet Progressive,' and seeks to uphold or improve our existing national institution, and to prevent Scotland being snubbed by the Legislature or defrauded of its rights as a nation. Its leading articles are energetic and talented. It contains a fair statement of the week's events, religious, political, local and general. A series of sketches of various clergymen form a feature of the paper. Advertisements are nearly one-fourth."

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

Queries.

242. A. GORDON, SHIPBUILDER, DEPTFORD.—Who was he? He attended Harrow School in 1811.
B.

243. STRANGEFORD LOCH LIGHTHOUSE.—Can any of your readers tell me why this lighthouse, which was erected about 60 years ago, has never displayed a light?
"SUFFOLK."

244. HISTORY OF BAXTERS.—Can any of your readers say if ever there was a history printed relating to the trade name and family of "Baxter" or "Baker"?
P. B. P.

245. THE GAME KRALAK.—“Glengairn, 30th April, 1721. This day Finla Davidson in Larie, Finla Ritchie, yr., David Keir, yr., Alexr. Coutts and William McGillure, yr., were all delated to the session for playing upon the Lord's day at a game called kralak in a place below Dalfad, and the officer is ordained to cite them all before the session” (Session Minutes). What game was this? I have searched Jamieson, the “English Dialect Dictionary,” Gaelic dictionaries, etc., but they don't even give a hint of it. C.

246. REFERENCE WANTED—NEWMAN.—To whom is the reference in Newman's poem, speaking of the Jews?—

“I liken thee to him in pagan song,
In thy gaunt majesty,
The vagrant king, of haughty-purposed mind,
Whom prayer nor plague could bend;
Wronged at the cost of him who did the wrong,
Accursed himself, but in his cursing strong,
And honoured in his end.”

Durris.

A. MACDONALD.

247. ALEX. THOMAS GORDON, CONTRACTOR.—In the prosecution of the directors of Overend, Gurney & Co., before the Lord Mayor of London in 1869, Mr. J. E. C. Koch, a metal merchant, gave evidence bearing on Alexander Thomas Gordon, contractor. Koch denied that on 31st July, 1865, he was indebted to the old firm in £243,000, though he had had larger sums from them, but not on his own account. He had made a deed of assignment, but the firm had not proved under it. He had been the medium of communication between Alexander Thomas Gordon, a contractor who failed in 1863. Gordon was to make two railways, and the Gurneys lent him money on securities, which the witness took to them, receiving one per cent. commission upon the transaction. Koch had had a conversation with Mr. H. E. Gurney, and told him he would have to make the best he could out of Gordon's securities in reduction of the debt, which was £350,000. He had no idea why the account of £243,000 was debited to him, unless the account had been kept in his name, as he was Gordon's agent. He never owed them the money, never drew upon them, and never knew that he was on their books for £243,000. Gordon's securities were partly realised. One was sold to the London and North Western Railway Company for £100,000 or £150,000. He was not aware that £90,000, in addition to the £24,300, was charged against him at the time of the failure. He did not receive £1059 on 25th November, 1865, nor £50,000 on 26th February, 1866, from the limited company. Sergeant Parry, for Mr. Barclay, said that Koch was treated as a represented man. Against entries to him are the initials P. D. & O., which means Portadown and Ormogh Railway, on whose behalf these advances were made. In cross examination, Koch stated that after Gordon stopped, Overend, Gurney and Co. continued to make advances on his railway securities, and that he (Koch) had realised them from

time to time, but those were not times for selling shares. Mr. Harding, one of the official liquidators of the limited firm, stated, when in the witness box, that a debt of £27,028, due by A. G. Gordon & Co., was written off in March, 1865, as a bad debt. The firm had failed at this time, and the debt was considered and treated as worthless by the old firm, but it was handed over as an asset to the new company. (*Bankers' Magazine*, 1869, vol. 29, pp. 130 and 135.) Was Alexander Thomas Gordon any relation of Harry George Gordon of the Oriental Bank (the father of Panmure Gordon), who was mixed up in the Gurney case? Mr. W. M. Koch is one of Panmure Gordon's executors.

J. M. BULLOCH.

248. OLD SONG.—What is known of the origin, etc., of the following fragment of a song sung to me the other day by an old man now in the 97th year of his age? The song was common among farm servants in Banffshire when my friend was a young man some eighty or ninety years ago:—

“I'll sing you a song, as true as ye'll hear,
Concerning a farmer in fair Harborshire,
A pretty Yorkshire boy he had for his man,
And for to do his business: his name we call John.
Early one morning he called out his man,
And quickly to him the boy did come.
He said: 'Ye must take away this coo to the fair,
For she's in good order, and her I can spare.'
The boy took away the coo in a band
And went to the fair as I do understand.
He was not long there till he met two men,
And he sold them the coo for six pound ten.
They went to the public house to get some drink,
The men they paid him doon the ready clink.
He says, 'What shall I do with my money, landslady,
Lest robbed by the highwaymen bold I should be.'
'I'll sew it in your coat lining . . .
Lest robbed on the road by a highwayman bold ye
should be.'

A highwayman being there, drinking at wine,
Thinks he to himself, 'This money shall be mine.'
Jecky he up, and homewards did go,
The highwayman followed after him also,
He soon overtook him upon the highway”

W. CRAMOND.

249. THE CATTANACH FAMILY—INFORMATION WANTED.—I shall be glad if any of the readers of *S. N. & Q.* could supplement the following notes, or point to any sources of information which may have escaped me. The Cattanach sept, which, as the name implies, belongs to the Clan Chattan Confederation, was fairly numerous in Braemar and Upper Deeside, overflowing into Strathdon. The ancestors of the family probably came to the Deeside Highlands under the protection of their kinsmen, the Farquharsons. What was the date of settlement? John Cattanach, who appears in the Poll Book of 1696 as tenant of Bellastraid in Logiemar (which then

belonged to the Laird of Drum), is polled with his wife and two children, George and Margaret. He is believed to have had an elder son (1) John, of whom afterwards (2) George, who may have been the father of George Cattanach (1733-1821), sometime in Bridgend of Mossat, Kildrummy, who married Helen (1740-1814), daughter of Charles Gordon of Terpersie, executed at Carlisle in 1746, with issue. John Cattanach, the younger, succeeded his father in Bellastraid. He appears to have held some wadsets there and at Ballochbuie in Braemar, and may be identical with the John Cattanach who is polled with his wife in Auchintoule in Tulloch in 1696. Cattanach, who is usually described in tradition as "of Ballochbuie," was a brave, high-spirited man. His life was wild and eventful. Many interesting particulars of his career will be found in the Rev. J. G. Michie's "Deeside Tales," Taylor's "Braemar Highlands," and Alexander Allardyce's historical romance, "Balmoral." He joined the first rising in 1715, under the Earl of Mar, and is said to have distinguished himself at Perth. He had to leave the country, but after his return, took part in the second rising of 1745. It has been suggested that he was the John Cattanach who was barbarously murdered at Meikle Kenny in Forfarshire in 1746, but this is very doubtful. John Cattanach married first a daughter of Lumsden, Laird of Corrachree in Logiemar—probably of John Lumsden of Corrachree and his wife, Agnes, daughter of John Gordon of Auchlyne. Of this marriage there was an only daughter, Margaret, born in 1725, who married, 5th June, 1759, Andrew Mitchell, and had issue. John Cattanach married a second time, and had at least one other daughter, said to have married Malcolm Durward "of Mulloch" (where is Mulloch?), who was out in the '45. Of other Cattanachs, more or less nearly related, I have found the following:—Donald Cattanach of Invernettie in Strathdon, which estate he acquired from his son-in-law, Alexander Forbes of Invernettie. Donald's son, John (who may be identical with the first mentioned John Cattanach in Bellastraid), had a wadset of the lands of Corriebreck and Blairnamuck in Strathdon from his brother-in-law, Forbes, 25th December, 1685. A John Cattanach, schoolmaster at Inverlochty, Strathdon, is mentioned as having been the writer of a bond relating to the estate of Candacraig in 1713. The wife of Alexander Ross of Lochee, the once celebrated author of "Helenore," was a Cattanach. Many of the Cattanachs were Catholics. A family of the name, long settled in Gairnsie, claim to be descended from Cattanach of Ballochbuie. A. J. MITCHELL GILL.

Auchinroath, Rothes.

250. BANKING IN ABERDEEN.—Can any reader lend or tell me where I can have access to a pamphlet giving recollections of banking in Aberdeen, as the title has it, "Twenty Years Ago." It was written sometime in the seventies by an official of the City of Glasgow Bank.

246 Rosemount Place,
Aberdeen.

JAMES LAING.

251. GORDONS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Can any reader identify the following additional Gordons, taken from Mr. C. M. Neale's "Honours Register of the University of Cambridge from the Year 1246"?—

- Gordon, Adam C. (Joh.), Sen. Opt., 1856; Rec. of Dodleston, Cheshire, 1867.
 " Alec K. (King's), 2 Nat. S., Pt. 1, 1892.
 " Alexander (Trin. Hall), Sen. Opt., 1872.
 " Arthur (Trinity), 2 Theol., 1863; Rec. of Middle Claydon, 1897.
 " Charles (Pet.), 2 Law, 1845-6.
 " Charles J. (Pembroke), 3 Mor. Sc., 1874; Rec. of Rushden, Northants, 1891.
 " Francis (Trin. Hall), 3 Law, 1847-8.
 " Francis (Corpus), 3 Theol., Pt. 1, 1891.
 " George (S. John's), 14th Wrang., 1784; 2nd Chancr.'s Medal, 1784; 2nd Members' Pri. (Jun.), 1785; 1st Members' Pri. (Sen.), 1786; Dean of Lincoln.
 " George Cyrus (Trinity), Jun. Opt., 1815.
 " George F. C. (Trinity), 2 Nat. Sc., Pt. 1, 1898; 3 Mech. Sc., Pt. 1, 1899.
 " George Maxwell (Trinity), 3 Theol., 1862.

Answers.

419. THE NAME CATTO (1st S., III., 190).—Most local surnames terminating in *o* are traceable to place-names of Gaelic origin, the *o* being a modulated *och*, which in its turn is a softened *ach*, a familiar colloquial contraction of the word *achadh* or *acha*, signifying a cultivated field. Thus Catto, Cattoch, Cattie, Cautey, Cathock and Cattanach may be varieties of the same name. Catto is unquestionably a modulated Cattoch, and is found so spelled in the Poll Book of 1696. In Aberdeen we have the football grounds of Cattofield.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

476. KNOCK CASTLE (1st S., IV., 119).—The castle, which probably dates from about 1600, replaced a tower which had stood for centuries near the same site, and which dated back to the times of the ancient Earls of Mar. At one time it was held by the Durwards, and was garrisoned to maintain the Royal authority on Upper Deeside. Knock (along with Birkhall) ultimately came into possession of the Gordons of Abergeldie, with whom it was a favourite seat, but they allowed it to become ruinous about 100 years ago.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (2nd S., IV., 76).—King's College, Old Aberdeen, and Marischal College, Aberdeen, were united in 1860. Prior to the union, Marischal College students had long red sleeves to their gowns; King's College students had not. I have heard, since ever I can remember, that King's College students were deprived of their long sleeves because they were "airt an' pairt in Downie's slaughter." Is there any truth in this?

WILLIAM GARDEN, M.A.

Uttershill, Penicuik,
Midlothian.

124. IS THE SPEY THE SWIFTEST RIVER IN SCOTLAND (2nd S., III., 45).—I refer S. C. Couper to M'Connochie's "Strathspey," where he will see comments thereon on pages 9-12. The Dee is the most rapid (see "Deeside," by the same author, page 15).
ROBERT MURDOCH.

174. SANDED HALFPENNIES (2nd S., III., 156; IV., 5, 71).—I have to thank Mr. Kemp for seeking to answer my query as to the kind of coin mentioned in Greenlaw Kirk Session Records as "Sanded Halfpennies." He considers it possible that I may have "miscopied the final letter *e* for *d*, which would be written in the orthography of the period something like a short *d*." I can assure him that there is no mistake about the final letter being a *d*, being the same letter as the preceding *d*, having the top semi-circular turn to the left, which is the almost invariable form of the small *d* in the entries from 1719 onwards to the date 1759, when the sanded halfpennies are mentioned; so "Sandie"—as the Scottified "Alexander the Coppersmith"—will have to stand aside as a figurative personage representing bad copper coin. In the church collections of Morebattle parish, under the year 1732, there was found to be £41 of "uncurrent money in the box, consisting of doits, Irish halfpennies and sanded bodles" ("Two Centuries of Border Church Life," by James Tait). In the exchange transaction for current money, "sanded halfpennies" are mentioned instead of "sanded bodles," as if used convertibly. I am inclined to think that the adjective "sanded" is a sort of slang term for non-currency, and probably a local term.

Greenlaw.

R. GIBSON.

ERRATA.—In my notice of "Bad Coin in Church Collections" (2nd S., IV., 5), "Greenock" is given in a footnote mistakenly for "Greenlaw."—R. G.

210. LAWRENCE THE ARTIST (2nd S., IV., 63).—A correspondent points out that this reference must be to Samuel Lawrence (1812-1884), and kindly sends the following abridgement from the *National Dictionary of Biography*:—"Lawrence, portrait painter, born at Guilford, Surrey, in 1812, early manifested a great love for art. The first portraits he exhibited were at the Society of British Artists in 1834, but in 1836 he sent three portraits, including that of Mrs. Somerville, to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. These were followed at the Academy by portraits of the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, 1838; Thomas Carlyle, 1841; Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., 1842 and 1847; Charles Babbage, 1845; Dr. Whewell, 1847; James Spedding, 1860; Rev. W. H. Thompson, Master of Trinity, and Robert Browning, 1869; Sir Thos. Watson, Bart., M.D., 1870; and Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, 1871. He exhibited also crayon drawings of Charles Dickens, 1838; John Hullah, 1842; Professor Sedgwick, 1845; Frederick Denison Maurice, 1846; George Grote, 1849; Lord Ashburton and Bernard Barton, 1850; Sir Henry Taylor, 1852; Sir Wm. Bowman,

Bart, 1853; Sir Frederick Pollock and Lady Pollock, 1863; James Anthony Froude, Rev. Hugh Stowell, and W. Makepeace Thackeray, 1864; Anthony Trollope, 1865; Sir Henry Cole and Dean Howson, 1866; William Spottiswoode, 1869; Lord Justice Sir E. Fry, 1871; and Sir Theodore Martin, 1875. His works continued to appear at the Royal Academy till 1882, when he sent a drawing of Mrs. Cross (George Eliot), made in 1860. Early in life he was in close relations with many of the eminent literary men of his time, but his most intimate friend was James Spedding, editor of *Bacon*. Many of his portraits of them have been engraved, the best known being those of Thackeray reading a letter, Carlyle writing at his desk, Maurice, Mrs. Gaskell, Archbishop Trench and William Edward Forster. His portraits of Tennyson and Carlyle have also been engraved. In 1854 he visited the United States, and, while staying with Longfellow, he drew a portrait of James Russell Lowell. He died in London on 28th February, 1884."

227. THE PLACE-NAME "PHOBES" (2nd S., IV., 75, 95).—This farm was not in the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. It lay close to the North Deeside Road, almost exactly opposite the 12th milestone, and only a few yards away, and in the parish of Drumoak. The railway passes over the site of the houses. None of "Cambus's" kind suggestions appear to me to fit. Surely there must be some Gaelic root here?
A. M.

I am led to believe that the above place is (or was) situated about 12 miles from Aberdeen, in the parish of Drumoak, and on the North Deeside Road; further, that it was originally named "Quhobs." As a matter of fact, the place-name "Quhobs" is mentioned in Macdonald's work, but, as it is one of the numerous places of which no derivation whatever is attempted, any information is worse than useless. All we are told is that "Quhobs" is situated in Drumoak, and occurs in the Poll Book. If, however, we trace a resemblance in pronunciation between "Quhobs" and another place-name given by Macdonald, namely, that of "Quève," in the parish of Cairnie, then we have a little more light on the subject. "Quève," Macdonald suggests, is derived from *Cuibhe*, "a deep trench," which is further derived from *Cuith*, which means "a trench, a snow wreath, a damp place, a cattle fold." The name is given to two deep water-worn hollows in Cairnie parish, which are called respectively "Mickle and Little Quève," but collectively "The Quèves." In conclusion, if we can trace any resemblance between the names "Quèves" and "Quhobs," we at once arrive at a solution of the difficulty. "Phobes" seems to be a very much corrupted form of "Quhobs."

Craigiebuckler.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

234. CAPTAIN HARRY GORDON, TENANT OF ITTINGSTONE (2nd S., IV., 93).—He died a bachelor.

A. MACDONALD.

235. ROBERTSON, MINISTER OF GARTLY (2nd S., IV., 93).—The name of Mr. Robertson's wife, if she survived her husband, and the names of his children, if under 18 years of age at his death, could easily be procured from the Annual Report of the Free Church Widows' and Orphans' Fund for the year of his own death. The report is sent out bound up with the Assembly proceedings, and, in all probability, could be consulted at any former Free Church manse.

EVAN ODD.

Mr. Robertson married a natural daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, husband of the beautiful Jean Maxwell, and father of Duke George—the last Duke. Who Mrs. Robertson's mother was, I do not know; but I have seen and spoken to Mrs. Robertson herself. Of four of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson's children, I know nothing; probably they died young. The remaining eight were:—Mrs. Ingram, widow of the Rev. William Ingram, Free Church Minister of Rothiemay; Mrs. Mackay, wife of Rev. Malcolm Mackay, F. C. Minister of Fordyce; Catherine, unmarried; Jessie Ann, unmarried; George; William; Lennox, who was a doctor in Cheltenham; Tyndal. The only survivors of the above eight children are Mrs. Ingram and Jessie Ann, who are now living in Huntly. Of George and William's history, I know nothing; but Tyndal, I believe, died in poverty.

INFORMANT.

238. THE SURNAME SHAND (2nd S., IV., 93).—“Tap o' Noth” will find much information in “Some Notices of the Surname of Shand,” by the Rev. George Shand, rector of Heydon, Norfolk, printed for private circulation at Norwich in 1877. There is a copy of the book in the Reference Department of the Aberdeen Public Library. Dr. Temple's “Thanage of Fermartyn” may also be consulted, as well as various publications of the old and new Spalding Clubs dealing more particularly with the city of Aberdeen. The name is found in Aberdeenshire as early as 1509, and in 1539 Robert Schand was portioner of the lands of Udoch, Turriff. The principal family was Shand of Craig (Dyce), descended from wealthy Aberdeen burghers. William Shand, merchant burgess of Aberdeen, died in 1660; his son was William of Craig. Arms were registered, 1672-8, by Thomas Shand, late Treasurer of Aberdeen, as follows:—“Azure, a boar's head couped argent, on a chief of the second three mullets gules.” Other well-known landed families were the Shands of Craigellie and of The Burn and Arnball, the last represented by the well-known litterateur, Mr. Alexander Innes Shand. Lord Shand, the distinguished lawyer, is a native of Aberdeen. His father was a merchant-tailor, his grandfather parish minister of Kintore, and his more remote ancestors lived about Rayne. References to the descents of other eminent Shands will be found in the authorities mentioned above. The origin of the name is a mystery. The Rev. G. Shand makes various suggestions, but discreetly pins his faith to none. It has been alleged

that in ancient times Shand was latinised to De Campo, which would argue a close connection with Deschamps or Champs. Shand has always been called Shan locally, which is, of course, identical with the Britannic pronunciation of Champs—whence our Shand. This idea is not tenable. From the boar's head in their arms it has been argued that the Shands may have first settled in the north as dependents of the Gordons; but the use of such a very common cognisance as the boar's head is by itself insufficient to support the theory. It is quite probable that the Shands do not all descend from a common ancestor. Although it involves an ascent to the fairy realms of fantasy known as Celtic philology, I venture the suggestion that the surname is a form of Cean—old; which is also possibly the root of such place names as Shanwell, Shannoch, Shand's Cross (Turriff), and many others. The similarity of Shand to the Ulster Shaun and Shane (John) will have been noted. McShane is a common surname in the North of Ireland. One family of Protestant McShane's settled in Aberdeen write their name McShand. In the course of a generation or so it is likely that the Mac will be dropped, and another and altogether independent line of Shands constituted. Genealogists of the future may have trouble in trying to “place” this branch.

J. F. GEORGE.

Scots Books of the Month.

Anderson, P. J. Rectorial Addresses delivered in the Universities of Aberdeen, 1835-1900. Roy. 8vo. 10/6. Aberdeen.

Lang, A. History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation. Vol. 2. Front. Roy. 8vo. 15/- net. Blackwood & Sons.

Clans (The Scottish) and their Tartans. Notes. Lib. ed. 8vo. 5/-. W. & A. K. Johnston.

Scots—Specimens of Middle. Intro. by C. Gregory Smith. Cr. 8vo. 7/6 net. Blackwood & Sons.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The demand on our space is still excessive, and a number of items are held over.

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, FEBRUARY, 1903.

POLISH ALLIANCES WITH THE GORDONS.

(Continued from 2nd Series, IV., page 51.)

LADY CATHERINE GORDON went to Poland in November, 1645, as one of the ladies in the train of the Princess Marie of Gonzaga, whom Ladislas IV. married by proxy in Paris. M. Waliszewski's picture of Marie of Gonzaga, in his book, *Marysienka*, is very striking :—

A terrible storm-tossed set these De Gonzagucs, with their mixed blood drawn from every race in Europe—here German, there Italian and Spanish too, and Greek. Charles, father of our Princess [Marie de Gonzague, the Queen of Ladislas IV.], had Henrietta of Cleves for his mother; his grandmother

was a Palaeologus, and his uncle, the Boar of the Ardennes. He might have ascended the Byzantine throne (so the Duc d'Aumale tells us), but that he dallied with France, warring against Richelieu. An adventurous, passionate race—pugnacious like the German, romantic and subtle like the Italian, plotting like the Greek, meddlesome like 17th century Frenchmen before the days of Louis XIV. The family remained Italian, within the limits of its Marquisate of Mantua, till towards the second half of the 16th century. Then it sent out a swarm. Luigi di Gonzaga crossed the Alps to marry Henriette de Nevers, and straightway the hardy race set itself to enlarge its borders in the new country. It soon held three Duchies—Cleves, Nevers, and Rethel—and, when the Fronde came, France seemed for a moment to lie in the hollow of De Gonzague's hand. Up to the time we write of [November, 1645], the new Queen has not belied her origin. "Never," says Tallemant, "did any one have such ups and downs." Two years ago [1643], the Duchesse d'Anguien (the "great Conde" of a later day) appears upon the scene, and is compromised even in Tallemant's eyes. But this time she snaps her fingers at them all. From a down-trodden orphan she has grown, by her own efforts, a power to be reckoned with. At her father's death in 1637, she has appropriated the lion's share of the inheritance—the Duchy of Nevers—and has given her sisters leave to choose between the cloister and black poverty. Meanwhile, Princess Marie is established in the splendid Hotel de Nevers. Clever men meet in her rooms, and the "importants" hold their sittings there. Then of a sudden comes a stroke of fortune. [The King of Poland, a widower, marries her.]

M. Waliszewski then describes the ladies of her retinue, among whom was Lady Catherine Gordon, who had been brought up in France, owing to the troubles in Scotland; and he hints that they were for the most part penniless beauties on the look out for wealthy consorts :—

Quite a little court of Frenchwomen waited on her, headed by the Maréchale de Guébriant, wife of the conqueror of Alsace, and the Bishop of Orange as Ambassador, and Ambassadors in ordinary; after them a whole swarm of young women, ladies in waiting, and maids of honour. There were Des Essarts, a De Langeron, a D'Aubigny, a De Maily-Lascaris, Geneviève, daughter of the Duchesse de Croy, and the Comte de Maily, her mari de conscience, jokingly called the little Duchesse de Croy.

She was perhaps 15, pretty enough and penniless. The Duchess of Schomberg, *née* d'Hautefort (the Mother of the Poor, she was called), had given her clothes and outfit for the journey. She would, it was hoped, find a husband in Poland. There was a comforting hint as to this point in the Marquis de Brégy's letters. "Pretty faces and no anxiety as to dowry," and if it came to that, the new Queen would see to such things, for once she reached Poland, she would have gold in plenty. The late Queen [Cecilia of Austria] had sent 4,000,000 of money back to her own country in the space of a few years. No royal position, except that of France, was so well endowed. Wherefore the procession swelled, Mesdames Des Essarts, De Langeron and others bringing their daughters with them, and the Queen appearing very willing. De Brégy had further affirmed that it was her interest to appear surrounded by as many "pretty faces" as possible to checkmate the Austrian.

The bride took a long time to accomplish her journey to Poland:—

There was no unseemly haste about the royal journey. The Queen dawdled through the Flemish and German towns first. Two whole days were spent at Cambrai; then four days at Brussels. Three months had gone by before she reached Dantzic, cabal still existing at Warsaw. So the *berlines*, with their burden of youth and dimples, and rustling silks and merry laughter, stretched along the high road to the distant capital. It looked as if the Queen was travelling at the head of a young lady's school.

Warsaw was at last reached on March 14, 1646, the bride meeting her gouty husband in the Cathedral of St. Jean.

This is the preliminary canter before M. Waliszewski introduces Marysienka, who was yet to become the wife of John Sobieski, the King of Poland, from 1674 to 1696, and the grandmother of Princess Clementina Sobieska, the wife of James Stuart, the Pretender. Marysienka, who was the daughter of Henri de Grange d'Arquien, captain in Monsieur's Guard, was only four years old at the date of the wedding, the bride taking her with her as a sort of pet. It is Marysienka's time of power that Morsztyn and his wife figure.

M. Waliszewski's book disentangles the complicated coil which ensued on the death of Ladislas IV. (May 20, 1648). First came John Casimer as king (till 1669), and Marysienka's marriage to Prince Zamoyski (in 1657), and the latter's death (April, 1665)—she married John Sobieski in July, 1665—and the trouble with Prince George Lubomirski. Lubomirski died in January, 1667, and Marie of Gonzaga in May of the same year. Michael Wisniowiecki was elected king in July, 1689, and died in 1673. Then Marysienka's ambitions were fulfilled, for her husband (Sobieski) was elected king, and

reigned till his death in June, 1696. Morsztyn appears first in M. Waliszewski's book in 1667, when the Court conferred at Versailles with Conde. Describing Morsztyn, who had previously been a confidant of Lubomirski, M. Waliszewski says:—

There was nothing of the wild Sarmatian about [Morsztyn]. He wore the garb of France, talked the language as if it had been his own, and was thoroughly at home in the French Court, where, indeed, he counted many friends. He had been brought up in France. His dream was to end his days there, and he had come to choose his place then, as it were, beforehand.

The Countess Morsztyn also figures as a co-conspirator with her husband, for she is represented as watching Marysienka, when the latter's husband, Sobieski, was hankering after the kingship at the time when Wisniowiecki was raised to the throne. The Countess kept De Bonzy, the Archbishop of Toulouse, who had been French Ambassador to Poland, posted up in Sobieski's ambitions. The letters written by the Countess are now among the diplomatic papers at the Quai d'Orsay, and "to them we owe some valuable items of information"—

[The Countess] gave herself out as being determined to live in future far from the world, and spend her time in "playing cards and saying her prayers when cards wearied her." She was admirably well informed, nevertheless, concerning everything that happened at Court, and more especially concerning Marie Sobieska's actions.

In a series of letters, written about 1669, she declares that Marysienka "makes soft eyes at the King." She has given him a bracelet with the "most extravagant speeches." Notwithstanding all this, Morsztyn was Grand Treasurer for the kingdom under Sobieski. On March 31, 1683, Sobieski signed a treaty with Austria, but the alliance had to be ratified by the Diet, and M. de Vitry, the French Ambassador, flattered himself that a Polish Diet could always be bought. But he could not get a single one to object to the Treaty.

But the French envoy's memory and gratitude were both at fault. One man (only one was needed according to the laws of the Polish Parliament—a most instructive pattern for those of other nations), one solitary accomplice had been found. Students of Polish history will guess that his name was Morsztyn.

For years [Morsztyn] had been sailing between the wind and water, and skirting dangerous reefs. He had been denounced as a traitor at Versailles and at Chantilly. He was closely watched by Marysienka, yet, thanks to his extraordinary skill, he had contrived to keep his feet, was still Grand Treasurer of the kingdom, but bent still on procuring himself a

final retreat in France. Through M. de Caillères, whom he had known when acting as De Longuevilles' agent, he kept up a close correspondence with the Cabinet at St. Germain, while still maintaining friendly relations with the Brandenburg envoy, who lent him his courier. This caused his ruin. Marysienka showed no hesitation about sacrificing her former envoy. She stopped three couriers, and got possession of his letters. He burnt the cipher, but this only made his correspondence look more suspicious. He sank at once. The hour of his exile had struck. He did not take it very deeply to heart, and departed for Versailles. Thus M. de Vitry was deprived of the only person on whom he could have depended at the favourable time and fitting place to draw the dagger of the Liberum Veto in the cause of France.

J. M. BULLOCH.

INSCRIPTIONS SUGGESTED FOR A MONUMENT AT BANNOCKBURN.

INSCRIPTIONS are not usually forthcoming until a monument has at least made some progress. In this case the writer has taken time by the forelock, and produced inscriptions in language well calculated to stimulate the patriotism of some ardent Scotsman to erect the monument contemplated. The inscriptions were found printed on paper bearing the water-mark date "1815."

W. CRAMOND.

If a Monument shall be erected at Bannock-Burn to mark the place of King Robert Bruce's splendid and decisive Victory over the English Army, commanded by King Edward the Second in Person, and to record the enthusiastic Veneration with which the People of Scotland have always most justly regarded the Memory of their Heroic and Patriot King, the following Inscription, for the Face of the Monument most in view is humbly suggested.

(1) Annuente . Deo . Optimo Maximo .
 Hic . Juxta . Banocum . Rivulum .
 A.D. MCCCXIV. Magna . Strage . Fusis .
 Immensis copiis . Eduardi . II. . Regis . Angliæ .
 Qui . Gentis . Scoticæ . Excidium . Summa . Ope .
 Molitus .
 Ferrata . Sua . Agmina . Ipse . Huc . Usque . Duxerat .
 ROBERTUS . BRUSSIUS . REX .
 Scotiam . Prius . Diris . Civium . Discordiis .
 Et . Bellis . Plus . Quam . Civilibus . Ruentem .
 Ab . Immani . Hoste . Externo . Victor . Liberavit .

Summus . Postea . Rex .
 Domesticum . Veteris . Regni . Statum .
 Pace . Nondum . Facta .
 Solus . Restituit . Composuit . Sustinuit .
 Prudens . Justus . Mitis . Pius . Felix .
 Patriæ Conditor . Decus . Ultor . Pater .

For another face of the same monument the following inscription will perhaps be thought suitable; as recording some little circumstances, which, though interesting, are not so important as to make a part of the principal inscription:—

(2) Loci .
 Quem . Praelara . Victoria .
 Et . Vindicata . Scotiæ . Libertas .
 Et . Memoria . Semper . Culta .
 Semperque . Scotis . Colenda .
 Summi . Herois . Meritissimi . Regis .
 ROBERTI . BRUSSII .
 Omnibus . Fecere . Sacrum .
 Quibus . Carum . Est . Nomen . Patriæ .
 Ne . Certum . Deeset . Indicium .
 Post . Annos . D . Pia . Civium . Cura .
 Ipsum . Super . Saxum .
 In . Quo . Vexillum . Ante . Proposuerat . Rex .
 Quam . Cum . Anglis . Signa . Contulit .
 Hoc . Tandem . Positum . Est . Monumentum .
 A.D. MDCCCX—.

Substance of the preceding inscriptions in English for the benefit of our lady patriots:—

(1) By the blessing of the Most Good and Great God here, near Bannock-Burn, in the Year 1314, King Robert Bruce, having routed, with great Slaughter, the vast Host of Edward the Second, King of England, who endeavouring, with all his might, utterly to destroy the Scottish Nation, had led in Person, his Iron Array thus far, Victoriously free'd

From an exasperated and overwhelming Enemy, Scotland, previously falling fast to Ruin by the deadly Feuds and Wars worse than Civil, of its own People.

Afterwards, that great King, even before Peace was restored, by his own Wisdom, and persevering Exertions, re-established and preserved the Tranquillity and Welfare of this ancient Kingdom; Prudent, Just, Mild, Pious, Prosperous; the Restorer, the Ornament, the Avenger, and the Father of his Country.

(2) Five hundred years after the days of King Robert Bruce, by the pious care of the People of Scotland, on the very stone on which he had displayed his Standard before he gave battle to the English, this Monument was at last erected, in the year 18—, that there might not be wanting a sure Mark of the Place, which the glorious Victory of Bannock-burn, and the Establishment of the Liberty of Scotland, and the Veneration with which the Memory of that great Hero and Patriot King ever has been, and ever must be regarded by his Countrymen, have made sacred to all to whom the Name of their Country is dear.

CRAIBE ANGUS' BURNSIANA.—The sale of this fine collection of Burns' works was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on 8th, 9th and 10th December, 1902. The catalogue was 6d.

ARGYLESIRE IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. IV., page 102.)

WRITING as I am at present of Argyleshire politicians, I may be allowed to remark that though among the Parliament men of recent years not many Argyleshire names appear, yet among those names are some of highly respectable talent and achievement. This will at once be evident when I mention that among them are included the names of the late Colonel J. W. Malcolm of Poltalloch, Donald Crawford of Ards, Gilbert Beith, Peter Stuart Macliver and James Lamont. The late Duncan Maclaren, also, may from one point of view be claimed as an Argyleshire politician, as, though he was by accident of birth a Dumbartonshire man, he was really of Argyleshire extraction and breeding; and, cottar's son though he was to begin with, few more useful public men have figured in our time or land, than the quiet Edinburgh draper, who, before his death, used to be known in the House as the member for Scotland.

But while political action has afforded scope for the energies of a large proportion of the notable men of this shire, it is also true that, like most other Highland shires, it has contributed extensively to the military service of the country. Thus I find on my lists the names of no fewer than 39 British officers, some of them of considerable merit and distinction. It is true that, unless we can claim the late Field Marshal Lord Clyde for this shire, owing to the fact that, though born in Glasgow, he was of Argyleshire origin, none of the soldiers of Argyleshire can be described as belonging to the front rank of British Generals. Nevertheless, it is symptomatic of the martial spirit characterising the Highlands generally that Argyleshire should have bred so many as 39 prominent military leaders. And that some of them were men of a more than commonly adventurous type will be evident when I mention that among them are the names of the gallant Colonel John Cameron of Fassiefern, one of the heroes of Quatre Bras, who, like the late General Wauchope, was slain while leading on his soldiers in the most dashing fashion, as well as of James Campbell, Earl of Irvine, one of the numerous Scottish soldiers who distinguished themselves in connection with the wars on the Continent in the 17th century, and of a General Campbell, hailing from Kintyre, who attained high rank in the Turkish army about the beginning of the 19th century—became, indeed, General of Artillery there, as well as a Pacha

after 40 years' service under the flag of Islam. These are only specimens of a large and scarcely less distinguished group of men who have upheld the reputation of their native county as the fertile mother of a breed of bold and adventurous sons.

The profession of the law, however, does not seem to have exercised so strong a fascination upon the mind of the Celtic youth of Argyleshire as has that of arms or politics. At all events I have as yet no more than 7 names of distinguished lawyers on my lists. But among these, as I have mentioned, are the names of judges, so well thought of as the late Duncan McNeill, Lord Colonsay, and Sir John Stuart, the vice-chancellor of England.

In the department of medical science, also, as far as my information goes, I infer that the men of this shire have not as yet developed conspicuous ability. For a scanty muster roll of some eleven names represents the entire contribution which, so far as I am aware, that county has made to the higher ranks of that profession which has so close and vital a bearing on human health and happiness. Nor has any one of these names attained to more than local and temporary fame, though among their number figure the respectable names of Campbell Mackinnon, Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, who became conspicuous during the famous siege of Delhi in 1857, of Dr. Wm. Campbell, Lecturer on Midwifery, of Professors James Dunlop and Campbell Black of Glasgow, as also of Dr. Archibald Smith and Dr. Donald Maclean, medical writers not altogether unknown to fame.

Of distinguished scholars, professors, and teachers, I have only thirteen names on my lists; a fact which would seem to suggest that unlike Aberdeen and Banff, and some other Scottish counties, the men of Argyle do not seem to have thrown themselves with any zeal into the pursuit of pure scholarship, and that accordingly they have attained relatively but little distinction in the teaching profession. Perhaps, indeed, the most distinguished teacher on my lists is the well-known mathematician, Professor McLaurin of Edinburgh, the teacher who, it is still remembered, infused such enthusiasm for mathematical studies into the youth of Scotland during the first half of the 18th century, as led throughout practically the whole of that century to the monopolising by Edinburgh students of all those appointments in the British army in which engineering or mathematical skill was required.

As successful business men, captains of industry, mechanical inventors and practical

agriculturists, the men of Argyle are also not remarkably distinguished. Here, indeed, my lists contain only some ten names; and only one of these is credited with having developed the inventive faculty. That this comparative infertility, however, in men of business capacity is due not to any lack of energy or enterprise on the part of the people of this shire, but in all likelihood to their lack of opportunities for bringing their native gifts into play, may be inferred from the fact that among Argyleshire's distinguished sons appear the names of merchant princes so honourable and successful as those of the late Sir William Mackinnon, or of the present Nathaniel Dunlop, the head of the Allan Shipping Line.

As travellers and explorers the men of Argyle are also comparatively undistinguished, perhaps the most notable name in that connection being the late James Chalmers of New Guinea, one of the most noble and heroic of those missionary pioneers whom Scotland has produced in such great numbers. Of course, if, owing to the Argyleshire origin of his parents, we could claim the great name of David Livingstone for this shire, we might justly challenge any other Scottish county to compare with it in respect to the extent and value of the discoveries made by their adventurous offspring. But it would be unfair to Lanarkshire to deprive her of the honour she enjoys as having bred and reared one of the greatest and most unselfish benefactors of humanity, as well as one of the most daring and resourceful travellers whom the world has ever seen.

In journalism this county has also not attained to the distinction gained by most other Scottish counties. That profession into which, during the last century, so large a proportion of our most ambitious and intelligent Scottish youth have been drafted, has not, so far as Argyleshire is concerned, secured there many notable recruits; though, since we may include Dr. Norman Macleod, as editor of *Good Words*, in that group, along with Stuart Macliver, M.P., it cannot be denied that the journalistic faculty is by no means absent from the West Highland genius.

Turning now to the more idealist forms in which the talent of this shire has effloresced, I remark, that, as might probably have been expected from the naturally serious and grave temper of its people, Argyleshire has been the mother of a very creditable number of famous divines, missionaries, evangelists and saints. For my lists show that in all ages, in the departments of theology and religious evangelism, Argyleshire has shown more than usual aptitude and fruitfulness. From the days of St. Kilian,

the apostle of the Eastern Franks, who left his native home in Cowal in the seventh century, to carry the gospel to the heathen in Eastern Germany, and whose labours there were crowned with the most signal success, there have never been wanting men of ardent piety and holy zeal, who have gone forth from Argyleshire homes to carry the saving truths of the gospel to their fellows. Thus, of eminent missionaries and divines hailing from this county, my lists contain no fewer than 54 names, and these ranging over almost as many centuries as have passed since the light of the gospel was first kindled on the shores of the Western Hebrides by the missionary enterprise of Columba. I cannot attempt here to enumerate all their names. But when I mention that among Romish ecclesiastics are to be found not only the names of Nicholas, Bishop of Man in the 12th century, of Christian Archadiensis, Bishop of the Isles in the same century, of the two brothers, James and David Stewart of Lorn, who succeeded each other as Bishops of Moray in the 15th century, as well as of Father Charles Gordon, the Missionary Bishop of Jamaica in our own generation, it will be seen that even in connection with that period of its history, and that section of its population more closely identified with the mediæval and unreformed type of the Christian faith, Argyleshire is far from being without distinguished names. It is, however, rather with the names of Protestant theologians and divines that Argyleshire's reputation as a producer of men of moral and spiritual power is more closely associated. But here, too, it is interesting to notice that, though it is probably to the service of Presbyterianism that Argyleshire has devoted the largest share of its religious life and energy, still the other sections of the Christian Church, as, for instance, Episcopacy, Congregationalism, Anabaptism, and even Universalism, have not failed to find both countenance and support from among the ranks of the serious thinkers of this Western shire.

To refer, in the first place, to the foremost names among the natives of this shire who have distinguished themselves as leaders and teachers in the Presbyterian Church, I may remind my readers that not only has Argyleshire given birth to such doughty champions of the Established Church as the Rev. John McLaurin of Glasgow, the great evangelical theologian of the 18th century, author of the famous sermon, "Glorying in the Cross," which is still spoken of with admiration as one of the most eloquent and convincing expositions of evangelical doctrine which the Presbyterian Church has produced; but that it boast also of the whole

Levitical family of the Macleods, including Dr. Norman of Glasgow, and Dr. John of Morven, and all their numerous offshoots. To these names must also be added those of James Campbell, Professor of Theology in Edinburgh University, after the Revolution of 1688, as well as that of the late Principal Peter Colin Campbell of Aberdeen University, and other contemporary and scarcely less distinguished names.

Scarcely less numerous and influential have been those natives of this county who have consecrated their lives to the service of that section of the Scottish Church which seceded at the Disruption. Thus among the Free Church worthies springing from Argyleshire are included not only the names of the late Drs. Angus MacKellar and Walter M'Gilvray of Aberdeen, but of the late venerable patriarch of the Free Church, Dr. Alexander Beith, as well as Dr. Robert Elder of Rothesay, and Dr. Paterson of London. The late United Presbyterian Church, too, though greatly inferior in numbers to either of the other branches of the Presbyterian Church in Argyleshire, has yet not been without its distinguished names, as will appear when I mention that William McDougall of Paisley, one of the greatest pulpit orators of his day in the West of Scotland, was a native of this shire, and that the honoured missionary, the late James Chalmers of New Guinea, also a native, was of United Presbyterian parentage and upbringing.

The Episcopalian Church, too, has found some of its best servants and most honoured leaders among the sons of this shire. Bishop Daniel Corrie of Madras, that saintly Church of England missionary, whose memory is still fragrant in India, may not, it is true, have been born within the limits of Argyleshire; but his father was for some time connected with the county, and he himself spent part of his boyhood there. While not to mention other names, Dr. James C. Campbell, the late Bishop of Bangor, was a younger son of one of the most respected of the county families, the Campbells of Stonefield.

Among the leaders of Scottish Congregationalism and Anabaptism more than one Argyleshire name is also found. John Campbell of Dundee, one of the most active of the evangelists who rallied round the Haldanes in the beginning of the 19th century, was, for example, a native of Lochgilphead; while, in our own time, David Macrae, of the Gilfillan Memorial Church, Dundee, and a popular leader of what may be styled the more advanced school of Congregationalism, is also of Argyleshire origin, and a native of Oban.

There are many other names belonging to all

the sections of the Christian Church that are almost equally deserving of mention; but for lack of space we must forbear alluding to them here. One name only we must refer to before passing from this point. It is that of the late Dr. John Macleod Campbell, theologian and saint, and a man who, though he was cast out of the Communion of the Church of Scotland as a heretic, in the early part of last century, yet lived so as to affect the religious thought of his age probably more deeply than any of his contemporaries. In the concentrated light, then, of so large a galaxy of luminaries as I have here collected, I think that, however inferior to some other Scottish counties in the more materialistic and practical departments of Scottish life and genius, Argyleshire, at least, in the department of spiritual thought and achievement, which may justly be reckoned the highest department of all, holds a place of lofty and conspicuous merit.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

SCOTTISH COUNTIES AND NOTABLE MEN.—Your contributor, in his article upon "Argyleshire in Scottish Life and Thought," falls into a curious error. He states the population of the following seven counties, viz., Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Lanark, Ayr, Fife, Perth and Forfar, to be only 1,620,909, or less than a third of the population of Scotland. The total population of these counties exceeds 3,000,000, and represents three-fourths of the population of this country. Lanarkshire alone has over 1,300,000. If they had their fair share of notables, instead of the percentage being 56.29, it ought to exceed 75. This, of course, disposes of the argument which is presented in the article.

Yours, &c.,

W. G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.

I am obliged to Sheriff Scott-Moncrieff for pointing out the slip I unhappily made in the last instalment of my paper on Argyleshire. That slip was due to an unintentional and unintelligible omission of Lanarkshire from my enumeration and summation of the counties referred to. I cannot at present understand the strange oversight on my part that left Lanarkshire altogether out of account. I am bound, however, to say that had I not made unwittingly the mistake I have just confessed, I would certainly, in prosecution of my general argument, have recognised the necessity of deliberately,

and of set purpose, excluding Lanarkshire from the scope of the comparison I was instituting. The reason for this exclusion, of course, would have been the enormous and disproportionate growth of the population in that county during the last century. To illustrate what I mean, let me note the following suggestive facts. In 1755, the estimated population of Lanarkshire, as given to a committee of the General Assembly by the clergy of the Church of Scotland, was only 81,276: a figure which placed that county only fourth on the population list of the Scottish counties—Perth, Aberdeen and Edinburgh being returned at that time as containing a considerably larger number of inhabitants. A similar estimate was made for Sir John Sinclair in the old Statistical Account of Scotland, published between the years 1790 and 1798. In this estimate I find that Lanark stood second on the population list with 125,254 inhabitants, following close upon Perth with 133,274. When the first imperial census, however, was taken in 1801, the growth of Glasgow had already begun to tell on the position of Lanark among its sister counties: for it then headed the list as the most populous Scottish county with 147,692 inhabitants, while Perth stood second with 125,583. Now, had a comparison of the sort I have instituted been entered upon at that time, and the results tabulated, not only would it have been fair and reasonable in connection with that comparison to have included Lanarkshire among the other six premier counties, but I have no hesitation in saying that the general position I maintain in regard to the superior fertility of these seven counties in notable men over all the rest of Scotland would have been even more decisively vindicated than is possible as the result of any similar comparison made to-day. However, things have altered so amazingly in Lanarkshire during the nineteenth century that, in view of the fact that in no other part of Scotland has such a stupendous growth of population taken place, it would be manifestly unfair to Lanarkshire to put her, handicapped as she is by this abnormal development, on a level with other counties differently circumstanced. To indicate the vastness of the change referred to, it is sufficient to say that, while in 1801 about one in every eleven of the inhabitants of Scotland was resident in Lanarkshire, in 1901 the proportion was almost one in every three. In these circumstances, if one who is taking a wide survey of Scottish life, extending over many centuries, is desirous of gaining anything like a moderately approximate accuracy in his exhibition of the comparative productivity in talent of one Scottish county over another, it is

plainly imperative upon him that he should put into a separate category of its own a county with a history so abnormal as that of Lanark has been. I am obliged to Sheriff Scott-Moncrieff for drawing my attention to a flaw in my argument, which, however, now that it has been removed, will, I think, be found, instead of vitiating, to confirm the general conclusion to which I have come concerning these so-called premier counties. For when we exclude Lanark from the group of counties compared, as for the reasons just advanced I think we ought to do, what do we find? We find that the total number of notables on my lists for the six counties of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ayr, Fife, Perth and Forfar is only reduced from 5826 to 4985, a figure which gives a ratio of .482 instead of .562 for the compared talent of these counties in its relation to the total talent accounted for on my lists. Now as the ratio of the aggregate population of these six counties to the total population of Scotland is at present only .362, the conclusion is still valid that there is in these counties a very remarkable preponderance of talent as related to population, when they are compared with the most of the other counties of Scotland. And this conclusion is rendered all the more credible if not certain that in each of these six counties, with the single and notable exception of Perth, there has been a more than average increase of population during the nineteenth century. I must say in closing that I feel very much indebted to Sheriff Scott-Moncrieff for his pertinent and valuable criticism, and thank him most heartily for calling my attention to a strange blunder on my part, the genesis of which it passes my wit to discover. I hope, however, that in the foregoing remarks I have said something to show that there is a foundation of truth and sense in the view which I have been trying, however imperfectly, to set forth.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

THE "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."—Copies even of the earliest editions of the "Pilgrim's Progress" were lightly valued a few years ago, but since the sale for £1475 of an example of the editio princeps, published at 1/6, relatively unimportant issues attract attention. In the three days' sale concluded 4th December, 1902, in Wellington Street, London, there occurred a copy of the first American edition, printed by S. Green at Boston in New England, 1681. Although it lacked a number of leaves, was stained, and in poor condition, it fetched no less than £18 10/-.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF TURRIFF
(SYNOD OF ABERDEEN).

*The inscription on the token is shown in black type. Separate lines are indicated by vertical bars.
The sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.*

ALVAH.

- (1) Obv.—**M | I S.** James Steuart was minister from 1718 to 1745.
Rev.—Blank. Pentagonal, 8. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**M | A W | 1750.** Alexander Wilson was minister at this date.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 2.
- (3) Obv.—**Alvah | 1855 | A T** with horizontal bar between Alvah and date. Andrew Todd was minister at this date.
Rev.—**Table | 4.** Oblong, 18 × 22.

AUCHTERLESS.

- (1) Obv.—**M | A R.** Alexander Ross was minister from 1706 to 1729.
Rev.—Blank. Square (brass), 9. Illustration 11.
- (2) Obv.—**Auch- | terless.**
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 12.
- (3) Obv.—**Auchterless** in curve, with **I | Table** underneath.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | **Luke xxii. 19.** | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” | **I. Cor. xi. 28.** Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

FORGLEN.

- (1) Obv.—**Forglen** in oblong frame.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 14 × 19. Illustration 21.
- (2) Obv.—**Forglen Church Communion Token 1841** around outside centre oval, with centre oval blank.
Rev.—“**Let a man examine himself.**” “**Lovest thou me.**” around outside centre oval, with **I. Cor. xi. | 23-29** in centre oval. Oval, 15 × 18.

FORGUE.

- (1) Obv.—**M | A G.** Alexander Garden was minister at 1645.
Rev.—Blank. Square (brass), 9. Illustration 9.
- (2) Obv.—**Forgue** in semi-circle, with floral ornamentation underneath.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 10.
- (3) Obv.—**Forgue Parish Church** around inside dotted oval, and “**Nec tamen consumebatur**” inside former inscription, with (emblem) **burning bush** in centre.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” around outside centre oval, with **I. Cor. xi. 24** in centre. Oval, 14 × 18. The obverse represents an upright oval, and the reverse the ordinary type of oval.

FYVIE.

- (1) Obv.—**M F** in monogram, representing Meiklefolia. The “**M**” is looped at centre.
Rev.—Blank. Square (brass) 8. Illustration 3.
- (2) Obv.—**M F** in monogram. The “**M**” of this specimen is not looped at centre, and the two centre lines are short.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong (brass), 7½ × 9.
- (3) Obv.—**M F** in monogram. The “**M**” of this one is not looped, and the two centre lines are long.
Rev.—Blank. Square (brass), 9.
- (4) Obv.—**F.**
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 4.
- (5) Obv.—**Parish of Fyvie and ornament** around outside centre oval, with **J C | 1857** in centre. James Cruickshank was minister at this date.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oval, 14 × 17½.
- (6) Obv.—**Parish of Fyvie and ornament** around outside centre oval, with **J C | 1867** in centre.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oval, 13 × 17.

Note to No. 6:—The date on this token is wrong, as also is the spelling of remembrance. It is probably one of a rejected lot, the preceding one being the correct specimen.

FYVIE (ST. MARY'S).

- Obv.—**St. Mary's Fyvie 1873 Church of Scotland** in old English letters around outside centre circle, with **Communion | Token and ornamental scroll** in centre.
- Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” in circle in Old English letters, with a **table on which is cup and bread** in centre, and **Luke xxii. 19** underneath. Round, 16. Illustration 22.

GAMRIE.

- (1) Obv.—**Gamrie** | T W | 1830. Thomas Wilson was minister at this date.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 11 × 18. Illustration 19.
- (2) Obv.—**Gamrie Parish Church** around outside centre oval, with 1857 in centre.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” around outside centre oval, with 2 | table in centre. Oval, 14 × 18.

INVERKEITHNY.

- (1) Obv.—**Inver** | keithny.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 17. Illustration 23.
- (2) Obv.—**Parish of Inverkeithny 1865** around outside centre oval, with **Luke xxii. 19** | “**This do in remembrance | of me.**” in centre.
Rev.—“**Nec tamen consumebatur**” around outside centre oval, with (emblem) burning bush in centre. Oval, 14 × 18.

KING-EDWARD.

- (1) Obv.—**W D** | K. William Duff was minister from 1733 to 1765.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 17.
- (2) Obv.—**King Edward 1858** around outside centre oval, with **W F** in centre. William Findlay was minister at this date.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” around outside centre oval, with centre oval blank. Oval, 15 × 18.

MACDUFF.

- (1) Obv.—**DO** | **WN** | 1770. (Old name.)
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 11. Illustration 18.
- (2) Obv.—**Macduff** (in curve) **No. 1** | 1850.
Rev.—“**Do this in | remembrance | of me.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16.

MILLBREX.

- (1) Obv.—**M** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 15.
- (2) Obv.—**Millbrex** in old English letters.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” I. Cor. xi. 24 around outside centre oval, with “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” in centre. Oval, 13 × 19. Illustration 16.

MONQUHITTER.

- (1) Obv.—**M^{QR}**.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 13 × 16. Illustration 13.
- (2) Obv.—**Monquhitter** in curve, with 1868 underneath.
Rev.—“**This do | in | remembrance | of me.**” The first and third lines are in curve. Round (brass), 16. Illustration 14.

NEW BYTH.

- (1) Obv.—**G U** | B. George Urquhart was minister at this date.
Rev.—1813. Round, 11. Illustration 20.
- (2) Obv.—**Established Church New Byth 1866** around outside centre oval, with 5 (incuse) in centre for 5th table.
Rev.—“**This do | in | remembrance | of me.**” | I. Cor. xi. C. 24. V. Oval (brass), 14 × 17.

TURRIFF.

- (1) Obv.—**T** flanked with stars. Serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration 5.
- (2) Obv.—**T** flanked with stars, and all within incuse dotted circle.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11.
- (3) Obv.—**Turriff**.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 6.
- (4) Obv.—**Turriff** | 1826 | J C. James Cruickshank was minister at this date.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 11 × 18. Illustration 7.
- (5) Obv.—**Parish** | of | **Turriff** | 1858.
Rev.—“**This do | in remembrance | of me.**” Round, 14. Illustration 8.

YTHAN WELLS.

- Obv.—**Ythan Wells** (in curve) Church | 1872. All within ornamental and dotted oblong.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | I. Cor. xi. 24 within ornamental and dotted oblong. Oblong, 12 × 17.

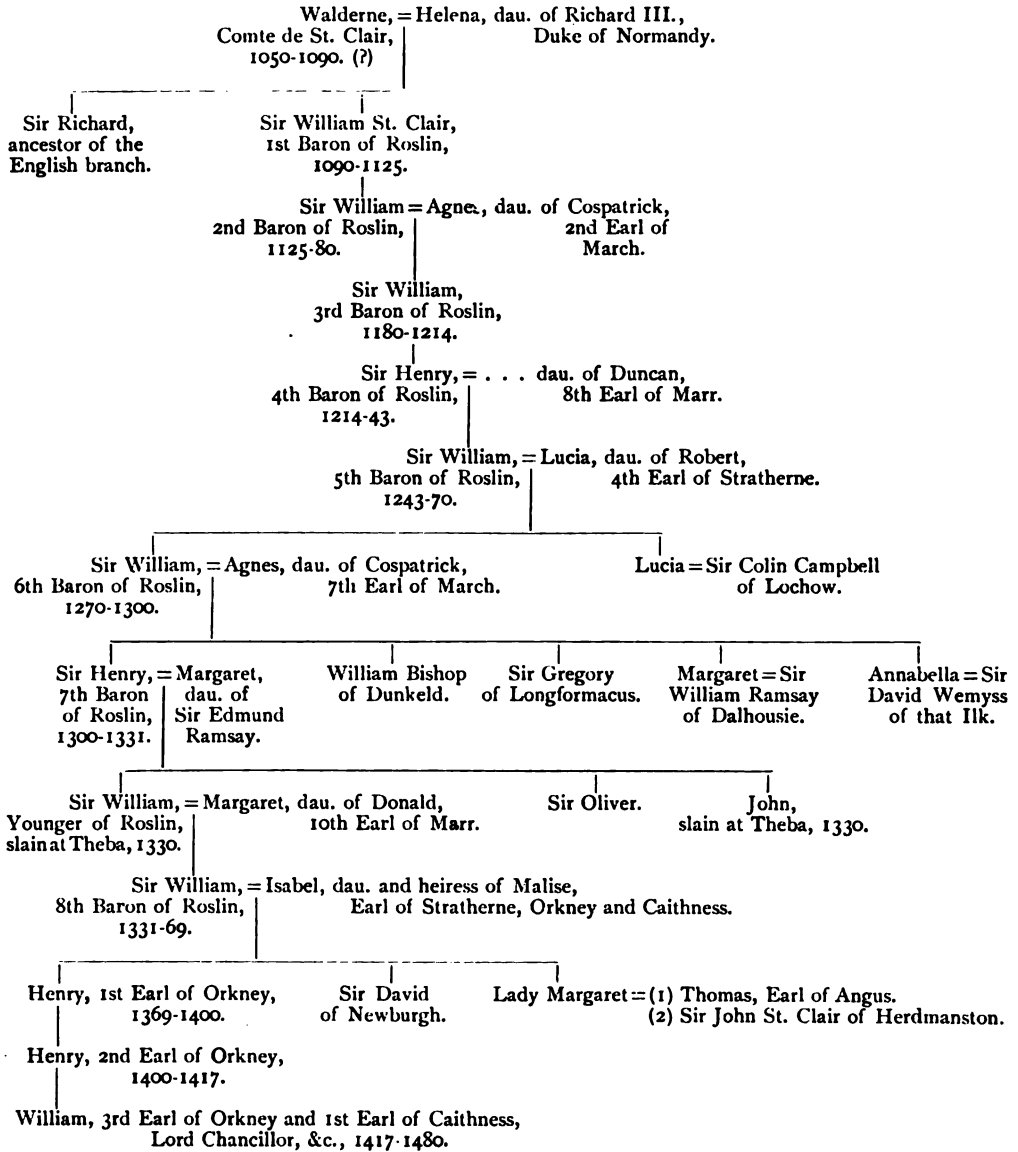
NOTE.—Gardenstown has no tokens.

100 Mile End Avenue.

JAMES ANDERSON.

(To be continued.)

THE BARONS OF ROSLIN—1090-1369.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. IV., page 99.)

SCOTT FAMILIES IN FORFAR AND KINCARDINE.—It is clear from "S. R.'s" note (2nd S., IV., 60), that the Scotts in Virginia, proceeding from Dipple, Morayshire, did not belong to the Logie and Benholm Scotts (2nd S., IV., 89).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

ANCIENT COFFINS.—During excavations on the site of the old Abbey at Bury St. Edmunds five stone coffins containing human remains have been unearthed in what has been discovered to be the site of the chapter house of the Abbey. They are supposed to be those of Abbot Sampson, 1182; Abbot Richard de Insula, 1229; Abbot Henry, 1234; Edmund de Walpole, 1284; and Hugo I., 1157. The coffin lids are missing, but the names of the abbots are given in the plan of the chapter house, discovered by Dr. Montagu James of Cambridge, at a Roman Catholic cottage at Donai. J. F. S. G.

KNOX'S "BOOK OF COMMON ORDER."—At Sotheby's sale in December, 1902, an original edition of John Canswell's Gaelic translation of Knox's "Book of Common Order" was sold. It was printed at Edinburgh, April, 1567, of which only two or three copies are known, and none perfect. The copy sold was described as "the property of a nobleman," and seems to agree with one mentioned by Roundes as in possession of the Duke of Argyll. No other copy ever appears to have occurred for public sale. It consists, when complete, of 125 leaves, and the price fetched was £500.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

SIR JOHN MOORE AND THE GORDONS.—The following may interest readers; it appeared in the Gordons' "Regimental Gazette," which died October, 1901. ROBERT MURDOCH.

Richmond, 17 Nov., 1804.

My dear Napier,—My reason for troubling you for a drawing is that, as a knight, I am entitled to supporters. I have chosen a light infantry soldier for one, and a Highland soldier for the other, in gratitude to and in commemoration of two soldiers of the 92nd, who, in action of the 2nd October, raised me from the ground when I was lying on my face wounded and stunned (they must have thought me dead), and helped me out of the field. As my senses were returning I heard one of them say, "Here is the General, let us take him away," upon which they stopped, and raised me by the arm. I never could discover who they were; and, therefore, concluded they must have been killed. I hope the 92nd will not have any objection—as I commanded them, and as they rendered me such a service—to my taking one of the corps as a supporter.

Believe me, etc.,

JOHN MOORE.

CONTRACT OF LORD OGILVY, 1503.—The following contract from the Abergeldie Charter Chest is sent by Mr. Murray Rose:—Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres me James Lord Ogilvy of Erolie to be bunden and oblist . . . to ane honorable man Schir Alexander Gordon of Mydmar, knycht, his airis and assignays that forsameikle as the said Schir Alexander hes . . . sauld to me heretablie . . . the landis of Auld Mydmar and Kynnarny with thair pertinentis excep ane mark reservid to himselfe of the said landis of Kynnarny lyand in the barony of Mydmar and within the sheriff-dome of Aberdeen. Nochtwithstandinge I grant for me my airis and assignays that I sal tak na profit of the said landis quhil Alexander son and heir apperand to George Gordon and failzeing of him James his bruthir germane and in likwiss JONET OGILVY and failzeand of her MARIOUN OGILVY dochteris to me and JONET LILL [Lyle] my spouse and failzeand of thir bairnes quhil [i.e., till] the said lord and Jonet his spouse has ony lauchful bairnes gotten of thair bodies . . . eftir the forme of the endenturis and quhen the saidis bairnes comis to lauchful age to complete the marriage and the saidis Schir Alexander George Alexander, James or ony uthir beis requirit be me my airis or assignays to complete lauchfullie the saidis marriage in face of halie kirk than gif it failzieis in default of the said Schir Alexander, George, Alexander, James or ony uthir sonn as said is . . . I sal tak the profit of the saidis landis to remane with me my airis and assignays ay and quhil the sum of sax hundreth merkis usual monie of Scotland be payed be the said Schir Alexander his airis executoris or assignays togidder on ane daye upon the high altar of the parochie kirk of Brechin to me my airis or assignays on the warning of xl days . . . on ane solemnnpnit day in tyme of hie mess . . . and giff it sall happen the said marriage to fail be the ded [death or deed] of ony of the saidis bairnes of the saidis the said land sal remane in the handis of the said James Lord Ogilvy and his airis or assignays ay and quhil he or his airis be payed of the sume of four hundreth merkis if the said Lord Ogilvy has laid down sameikle for the said marriage. In witness of the quhilk thing I have hungyne my seil to this my reversioun. At Erolie [Airlie] the fift day of July the yeir of God a thousand five hundred and thre yeirs before thir witnes: David Ogilvy of Tolmad, Malcolm Ogilvy, Oliver Ogilvy, Alexander Mortimer of Craigievar, Gilbert Cumyn, Master James Farquhar, with others diverse.

(Signed)

JAMES L. OGILVY vytht my hande.

DEGREES: WHENCE AND WHEN? (2nd S., I., 127; 2nd S., II., 127).—I have again been among the degree lists at Trinity College, and the Theological Seminary Libraries, but have failed as yet to localize these following :—

James Anderson, a native of Aberdeen, "where he was educated, and probably took the degrees of M.A. and D.D." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, I., 380). He wrote largely upon freemasonry, but did not derive his D.D. from Aberdeen. Whence and when?

William Anderson, King's Coll., 1846-49; English Presb. Minister, Tooting; D.D., ?

Thomas Binney, LL.D., Mar. Coll., 1852; D.D., ?
Thomas Davidson, A.M., King's College, 1860; Ph.D., ?

James Hay, A.M., King's Coll., 1754; D.D., ?
John Hay, A.M., Mar. Coll., 1833; D.D., but not from Rutgers's Coll.

Archibald Macdonald, A.M., King's Coll., 1847; LL.D., ?

Kenneth Macdonald, A.M., King's Coll., 1855; D.D., ?

Alexander Mackenzie, Aberd. Univ. Lists, 1862-66; M.A., Ph.D., D.D., ?

John Russell Mackenzie, A.M., King's Coll., 1829; D.D., ?

James Mackie, A.M., Mar. Coll., 1840; D.D., ?
John Milne, A.M., King's Coll., 1780; D.D., ?

John Morrison of Millseat, D.D., Glasgow Univ. (when?); LL.D., ?

Robert Mantach, A.M., King's Coll., 1840; B.D., ?
William Raitt, King's Coll., 1855-59; Ph.D., ?

Alexander Skakel or Skel, A.M., King's Coll., 1794; LL.D., 1845 ?

Alexander Stewart, M.D., LL.D., D.D., ?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

COLONEL ROBERT JACOB GORDON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DUTCH ARMY AT THE CAPE.—On October 5, 1795, Col. Gordon committed suicide at the Cape, which had just been surrendered to us by the Dutch. Sir John William Kaye's *Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm* (two volumes, 1856), gives some facts about Colonel Gordon. He says that his father, General Gordon of the Scots Brigade in Holland, was "well known in Europe." The Colonel's attachment to the English nation was "strong and avowed, and whether from his public character or from private correspondence I know not, thus far is certain, great hopes were formed of his either publicly or privately aiding us in getting possession of the Cape for the Stadtholder, whose part it was imagined that he would take against the Republic. This hope proved ill-founded, yet he was not free of the suspicion of being well-inclined towards us, particularly among the lower classes, and in his

own regiment. His supineness during the period that hostilities were actually carrying on, when he certainly neglected all his official duties, and his having recommended the acceptance of the first offers of Sir George and General Craig, rendered him still more suspected. These circumstances occasioned his being very grossly insulted by the men of his own regiment the day they laid down their arms. On the morning of the 25th of October [the *Gentleman's Magazine* gives the 5th as the date], he put an end to his existence with a pistol, being no longer able to endure the disgrace he conceived he had fallen into with both parties.

"Colonel Gordon was a man remarkable for his humanity and philanthropy. He was a traveller, an antiquarian, and a natural philosopher. Botany was latterly his favourite study. He travelled farther inland from the Cape than any European had ever done. As he committed his observations on every subject to paper, his MSS., which are in his widow's possession, are probably valuable. His wavering conduct at a period when, whatever party he had chosen, he ought to have acted with resolution, may be deemed the original cause of his unfortunate end. He had long deservedly held the first and most respectable rank in the society in which he lived. He thought he was degraded, and could not support the reflection. I have also heard that the stream of his domestic joys was poisoned [the *Gentleman's Magazine* calls his wife an "amiable and sensible Swiss"]. If so, it is not to be wondered at that a mind, whose powers were weakened by illness, should fall under such accumulated misfortunes. He was buried privately, but his corpse was attended to the grave by near forty English officers."

A LIBEL ON THE DUCHESS OF GORDON.—The notoriousness of Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon, is curiously illustrated in the life of a strange Cambridge character, "Jimmy Gordon," who has reached the dignity of a notice in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He was the son of the chapel clerk of Trinity College, but I have not been able to trace his pedigree. An entertaining account of him is given in Gunning's *Reminiscences of Cambridge* (I., 190-8), where it is told that he began to practise as an attorney in Free School Lane, Cambridge, "in the house which ought to have been occupied by the Master of the Perse School, but which at that time [circa 1785], through the neglect of the trustees, was let to the highest bidder. Here he led an expensive and profligate life, and placed at the head of his table a young woman of considerable beauty, who went by the sobri-

quet of the *Duchess of Gordon*." Among all the criticisms—and they were many—passed on Her Grace, no hint of a failing such as this profanation of her name is hinted. The reference is a curious comment, however, on her notoriety. Gordon was born in 1760, and died in 1825.

B.

CURIOUS PULPITS.—St. Nicholas is the patron saint of seamen's churches. In the Mariners' Chapel, Sunderland, is a pulpit in the shape of a boat's bow, which has in gold letters on the gunwale, "Nevertheless, at Thy word I will let down the net." The pulpit was the gift of the naval officers and men of the Medway flotilla torpedo-boat destroyers, in acknowledgment of kindnesses received during their visit to the port in May, 1901. In St. Andrew's Church, Antwerp, the subscriber visited, in May, 1898, a gorgeous pulpit of wood, representing Christ calling SS. Peter and Andrew from their nets. The pulpit, boat, nets, and figures were carved by Van Hool and Van Gheel.

J. F. S. G.

Queries.

252. HOW THE DUKE OF GORDON MET JANE MAXWELL.—Dr. Gordon of Birnie once told me how the Duke of Gordon first met Jane Maxwell. His Grace was going up to London, and stayed in Edinburgh on the way to see his man of business. "Your Grace," said the latter, "must remain in Edinburgh long enough to attend a ball I have engaged you for." "But I have no dress for a ball," the Duke protested, "all my baggage has been sent on." "I foresaw that, and have a suit ready for you." "But I have no partner." "I have foreseen that also; and it is for this purpose I am anxious you should be at the ball." The partner was Jane Maxwell, and the Duke was captivated with her at once. Who was the man of business?

S.

253. DID THE GORDONS PRODUCE A QUEEN OF FRANCE?—According to Burke's *Peerage*, Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of the 3rd Marquis of Huntly, "married the Count de Croll." The same statement is baldly made in C. A. Gordon's *History of the Gordons*, which also states the 1st "Duke of Gordon and his sister, the Countess of Croll," stood sponsors for George, 2nd Count of Gordon, who was born in 1691, and spent his life in the French army. The Stuart Papers (Vol. I., p. 94), recently published by the Historical MSS. Commission, notes that on December 7, 1694, James II. granted permission to "Sir Miles Crouly, Knight," to be naturalised in France, and on August 24, 1695, similar permission was granted to "Lady Ann Crouly, sister of George, Duke of Gordon, and wife of Sir Miles Crouly." Had she any issue? What is known

of her husband? He seems to have belonged to the Irish family of that name. A Captain Aide Major Croly was in the Regiment de Rothe in 1746-52, that being one of the Irish brigades in the service of France. A Lieut. — Gordon, of the Rothe Dragoons, was killed at Kesselt in 1741 (*Gent's Magazine*). A manuscript note by the late Mr. Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, which I have seen, states that the Countess was the grandmother of Stanislas Leszczynski, King of Poland, in 1706-1709, and again 1733-4, who died in 1766. His mother, however, according to Mr. Morfill, was Anna Jublonowska, daughter of John Stanislas Jublonowska, Palatine of "Russia" (now Galicia). Leszczynski married Catharine (died 1747), daughter of Henry Opaulinski, Castellan of Posen, by whom he had Marie Charlotte Sophie Felicite Leszczynska, married, in 1725, to Louis XV. of France. I should like to be able to prove that the Gordons produced a Queen of France, but I have utterly failed to establish the connection.

J. M. B.

254. GEORGE GORDON IN BALNACRAIG, GLASS.—This George is claimed to have been the son of Peter Gordon in Haddoch (Cabrach), who in turn is said to have been the youngest son of William Gordon, VI. of Birkenburn. The late Mr. Ronald, schoolmaster, Cabrach, who had worked up the pedigree, says (in a letter of 1884) that George had "a son who died in Jamaica, where he was a surgeon some years ago, and four daughters, one of whom was married to Harry Forbes in Nether Wheelmont, whose grandson still occupies that farm. Another was married to — Gault in Bowmakelloch, Botriphnie; a third married a man of the name of Slorach in Glass and had a son, a blind man, a pensioner, having lost his sight in Egypt. He had two sons and also two daughters married to James Archibald, a mason near Clova, and to George Gordon in Erick, and the fourth daughter the wife of the late James Wilson, farmer in Bankhead, Clatt." What does this somewhat confused note mean? Any other information will be welcome.

B.

255. LEITH PUBLISHER.—Can anyone supply information regarding R. W. Hume, bookseller, Leith, who, presumably, in the early half of last century, published many Scottish, English and Irish songs, words and music? In this form he published *The Lyre* and *The Halfpenny Lyre*. I have seen both, but it does not appear whether these were different serials, or simply a change in the designation, both being sold at a halfpenny.

ALEX. HUTCHESON.

256. UMPHRAYS OF FOCHABERS AND REV. DR. JOHN ALEXANDER.—I noticed in the *Scotsman* some years ago a notice of the death of the Rev. John Alexander, D.D., who was the son of Mr. George Alexander, first Provost of Banff, by his marriage with Miss Umphray of Fochabers, who was immediate descendant of Chas. Gordon of Terpersie. The

daughter of Dr. Alexander is the wife of Mr. William Boyd, Peterhead. When did Dr. Alexander die, and how were these Umphrays connected with the Terpersie Gordons?
L.

257. MR. JANES OF ABERDEENSHIRE. — "We found here Mr. Janes of Aberdeenshire, a naturalist. Janes said he had been at Dr. Johnson's in London with Ferguson the astronomer. — JOHNSON: 'It is strange that, in such distant places, I should meet with any one who knows me. I should have thought I might hide myself in Sky.'" Boswell's *Tour to the Hebrides*, Sept. 2. "Dr. Johnson . . . remarked that, as Janes the naturalist had said upon losing his pocket book, it was rather an inconvenience than a loss." *Ibid.*, Sept. 8. "Armidel . . . is well shaded by tall ash trees of a species, Mr. Janes the fossilist informed me, uncommonly valuable." Johnson's *Journey to the Western Isles*, 1777, p. 108. Is anything known of "Mr. Janes"? Can the name be a misprint for "Innes"?
J. A. H. B.

258. GORDON'S HAND-MILL FOR GRINDING CORN. — Some time in the summer, 1757, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce offered a premium to the person who should contrive and make the most effectual hand-mill to grind corn into meal for making bread for the poor. Fourteen different mills were produced at the end of November, 1757, and an examining committee reported unanimously in favour of one exhibited by a man named Gordon. The diameter of the stones (called Cologne stones) was 23 inches, and the price £6 10s. with a fly, and £5 15s. without a fly. A steel mill was also sent in by a Peter Lyon. The committee divided the premium between them. A description and plate of Gordon's Mill appear in the *Universal Magazine* (xxii., 357-8). It appears, however, that James Ferguson, the astronomer, claimed the invention of Gordon's exhibit. In a letter (quoted in his life by Ebenezer Henderson), written from London, 17th January, 1758, to Rev. Alexander Irvine, of Elgin, Ferguson says:—

I have been most egregiously bit just now by one Gordon, a countryman of ours, concerning which I shall give you a short abstract of the history. The poor people of this country have been long abused by the millers, who would not grind their corn, but forced them to give theirs in exchange for meal so adulterated as has been proved to be slow poison. In compassion a set of gentlemen entered into an agreement lately to have hand-mills made, and given as presents, that they might grind their own corn at home, and proposed a reward of £50 to any one who would bring them a hand-mill at this last Christmas. As I knew mill work tolerably well, I made a model of one, and showed it to the gentlemen. They liked it, and desired me to bring a working mill after it, thinking I would stand a chance for the premium. Soon after I had shown this model, the above said Gordon called upon me and told me that a gentleman in the country had

heard of it, and wrote to him to have a mill made after it, if I would allow it to be copied. As I had then never heard anything against this man's character, I lent him the model, knowing, thereby, I should have an opportunity of seeing how such a mill would perform without being at the charge of making one. It was made, and performed so well that a man of a very ordinary degree of strength could grind three-quarters of a bushel of wheat within an hour, and make as good flour as could be desired. I then had a mind to get such another mill made, and let it take its chance with the rest. But Gordon told me that he could greatly improve my scheme, and lay it before the Society as his own, and, if it would gain the premium, he would give me one half. What could I do? He had got it in his hand, and I could not hinder him. What he called an improvement was an additional part for boulting the flour as the mill ground it. This the Society told me they did not like, because it would make such mills too expensive for them to give away, and so desired me to bring mine without it. I told Gordon this, and asked him whether he would make me a mill just after the model by the end of November. He assured me he would, and so undertook to do it. I believed it was in hand, and was always told so at his house, till within a fortnight of the time, when himself told me it was not begun. And at that very time I observed the mill which he said was made for a gentleman in the country, but had never been sent; and, indeed, I much question whether he ever had such a commission. I then desired him to bring in that mill, knowing it was then too late for me to employ another person; and though it had the boulting work, he could easily inform the gentlemen how much cheaper it could be made without that part. But he refused to bring it in, till the Duke of Argyle huffed him into it, and he, being the Duke's cabinetmaker, could not refuse. But he had taken previous care to make another mill, which I knew nothing of, and had raised the structure in so foolish a manner that his mill required at least double the power to work it that mine did. There were about 20 different mills brought into a great room, taken by the Society for their reception, and Mr. Harrison had one among the rest. Many trials were made, and it was long thought by most of the committee, appointed for examining these mills, that the dispute would have been confined to Mr. Harrison's and mine. Gordon was always there. His mill was set just by mine, and he kept a man for working them both. Mr. Harrison's mill, by working it too hard, had broke, and was therefore rejected. Upon Monday, December 24, I was given to understand that my mill had been rejected the Saturday before on account of a trial then made, when it was judged to have failed all at once, because it hardly produced what deserved the name of flour, and I, not knowing of any trial to have been on that day, was unluckily absent. The news did not much surprise me, because I immediately suspected roguery, and then, dropping my hand

upon the cog wheel, I could easily perceive that the upper mill-stone had been raised so high that the flour then ground by it must have been very bad indeed; upon which I told the gentlemen of the committee that the mill had been rejected upon a very unfair trial, and mentioned the circumstances, telling the gentlemen that they might soon be convinced of the truth of this by grinding a little wheat in the mill as the stones were then set, and, upon allowing me to set them properly close, it would still be found to make as good flour as ever. But they declared as the mill was once rejected it must for ever stand so, and blamed me for having been absent, telling me also that, if they should indulge me with another trial, all the rest whose mills were rejected would insist upon the same, and so there would be no end of it. I shall trouble you no further with this disagreeable subject, than to inform you that Gordon's mill, in which I had neither hand nor share, has gained the prize. But I imagine the committee begin to find they have given it for very little. The mill, as I am told, begins already to fail, and some parts of it are more than half worn out. And no great wonder; for in it the heavy stones of two feet in diameter and seven inches thick are turned by a wheel, with inclined teeth working in an endless screw, just as the fly of a common jack is turned. I leave you to judge what sort of a mechanical conjuror he is. Mine is turned by a cog wheel and trundle.

The biographer, in a note (page 227), says that Gordon was a man of great cunning, very plausible, little or no conscientiousness, and had no inventive powers. He prowled about in a cunning way, picking up information on anything that was new, and, by adding a pin, a nail, or a screw to any new contrivance, he did not scruple to call the whole his own. He appears to have died in straitened circumstances about the year 1785. What was Gordon's Christian name, and where did he come from?

J. M. B.

Answers.

75. THE SURNAME COPLAND (2nd S., IV., 60).—I notice a controversy betwixt Dr. Milne and Mr. Alexander Copland *re* "The Surname Copland," the former alleging that the surname is Scottish, and the latter that it is English. I made searches a few years ago in connection with this matter, and I found that the earliest records showed that the surname belonged to families in Cumberland and Northumberland. In 1310, 4th July, Mandate of Edward II., William de Coupland, along with John de la Mowbray and others, prisoners of war, were exchanged for Mary, King Robert's sister, who had been detained captive in Roxburgh Castle, and again, at the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, King David II. was disarmed and taken prisoner by John Copland, a gentleman of Northumberland, and governor of Roxburgh Castle. The first one of the name I found in Aber-

deen was John Copland, merchant, about 1550, whose son, Mr. Patrick Copland, Preacher of the Gospel to the Navy of the East India Company in the years 1617-21, mortified 6000 merks for the maintenance of a Chair of Divinity in Marischal College. His arms were 1st and 4th as of Colliston, "Gules, 3 stars or, 2nd and 3rd argent a pale sable for Erskine." In the Aberdeen Registers, from 9th June, 1579, to 11th June, 1815, a period of 236 years, it is shown that there were 38 males bearing the name of Copland married, of whom 28 had children: in all 111—54 sons and 57 daughters. During the same period there were 22 females married of the name of Copland. Betwixt 9th June, 1579, and the 10th of March, 1664, a period of 85 years, no births are registered. From 23rd June, 1659, for about a century, marriages of Coplands occur whose names are not in the Register of Births. Some of these I can account for, they being born in the county. In the parish of Tough, for example, betwixt 1700 and 1819, there were 42 Coplands married, viz., 33 males and 9 females. The former had 98 children, viz., 50 sons and 48 daughters. During the same period of 119 years there were only 8 females of the name married. At present there are only about 20 Coplands in the Aberdeen Directory in a population of about 140,000.

J. A. BT.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (2nd S., IV., 110).—Mr. Garden's recollection is surely at fault. The King's College gown, prior to 1860, *did* possess a sleeve, which, however, differed in shape from that of the Marischal College gown. See the coloured plates shewing Professor Charles Niven as a King's College bajan of 1859, and Professor Alexander Ogston as a Marischal College bajan of 1859, in Colonel William Johnston's *Some Account of the Last Bajans of King's and Marischal Colleges*, Aberdeen, 1899. The old King's College gown had no velvet collar, as the Marischal College gown had, and the legend, as told to me long ago, ran that the loss of the collar, not of the sleeve, was the outcome of Downie's slaughter. In 1860 the gowns, like the Colleges, were fused into one, possessing the King's College sleeve and the Marischal College collar. Within ten or a dozen years of the fusion the sleeve finally disappeared; and now the gown is worn only by a certain number of women students, and by them more readily in H. M. Theatre than in the College Chapel.

P. J. ANDERSON.

238. THE SURNAME SHAND (2nd S., IV., 93).—Information regarding the surname Shand may be obtained in a work written for private circulation (and printed at Norwich in 1877) by Rev. George Shand, Haydon Rectory, Norfolk; also in a paper, "On the Surname of Shand," read by Dr. Cramond, Cullen, before the Banffshire Field Club, 19th November, 1896, and printed and embodied in their Transactions.

C.

242. A. GORDON, SHIPBUILDER, DEPTFORD (2nd S., IV., 109).—In answer to "B.'s" query, A. Gordon, shipbuilder, Deptford, was [Adam] the

4th son of the late David Gordon of Abergeldie. He was born in March, 1801, and died on 14th January, 1839.

KENNETH F. GORDON.

15 Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.

248. OLD SONG (2nd S., IV., 109).—The ballad referred to by W. Cramond, "The Yorkshire Bite," is contained in "A Pedlar's Pack of Ballads and Songs," by W. H. Logan (Edinburgh: W. Paterson, 1869). There are sixteen verses, with chorus, "derry down," etc., and the ballad is said to be from a collection, circa 1782. The traditional Harborshire is Hartfordshire. Otherwise the differences are unimportant.

G. W.

I beg to thank "G. W." for sending me a copy of the old song, copied from W. H. Logan's "A Pedlar's Pack of Ballads and Songs" (Edinburgh: William Paterson, 1869).

This song, or ballad, although sung in Banffshire eighty or ninety years ago, as Dr. Cramond's informant assured him, and although, as appears, issued from a Scottish press, suggests an English origin. A gentleman in this neighbourhood possesses a printed copy, and, by his courtesy, I am enabled to give the following particulars of it. The ballad is published as a four-page tract—the page measuring $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The front page bears the title as follows:—"The Highwayman. A Ballad. With the Original Music as sung to crowded Audiences, By"; then, instead of a name, appears a lithographed picture of a clumsy-looking "gangrel body," arrayed in loosely-hanging garments and the old Scotch broad bonnet with cherry on top, and surrounded by about a score of apparently demonstrative urchins. On the last page the reader is further enlightened as to the personality of the singer in a note, evidently emanating from the author, who was apparently also publisher, the commencement of which is as follows:—"The only individual we ever heard sing this ditty is an old denizen of Leith, well known in the Northern district, particularly amongst the urchins of the lower classes. The prominent feature of his character is his inordinate love of whisky," etc. At the end of the note is a picture of the same individual being conveyed homewards, after one of his carousals, in a donkey cart "o'er a' the ills o' life, victorious," and surrounded by a small crowd of juvenile attendants and gaping bystanders. The note doubtless furnishes in these particulars the reason why the singer's name was not given, his individuality being doubtless thereby sufficiently revealed. As to the author, the title-page bears the following:—"Leith: Published at Lapidice Lane by the Author, and sold by all Booksellers." Unfortunately the date is not given. Anyone having access to Leith directories of the early half of last century might be able to cast a light on the name of the author and publisher. The ballad itself, along with the music, is given on the two inside pages, and

the following is the first of the fourteen verses of which it is composed:—

"A Farmer there lived in fair Derbyshire,
Who kept a good house—it was his desire,
A pretty Yorkshire boy, to be for his man,
To do all his buz-ness, his name it was John."
"Derry down ho, down, derry down."

ALEX. HUTCHESON.

Literature.

Miscellanea Invernessiana, with a Bibliography of Inverness Newspapers and Periodicals. By the late JOHN NOBLE. Edited, with introduction, preface and index, by JOHN WHYTE, with Appendix by WM. MACKAY, Bookseller, Stirling. Eneas Mackay, 1902. [Post 8vo., 12 + 236 pp.]

THIS book should be a delight to the native, for it embraces all those topics of interest culled from tradition, history, and personal observation, which he would not willingly let die. The work had been projected and nearly completed by the late Mr. John Noble, but carefully sub-edited by friendly hands. The bibliographical portion of the volume appeared first in our own pages—a task for which Mr. Noble was eminently qualified. The volume is really embellished by 36 portraits of local celebrities—a feature that will commend it to many. It would be difficult to suggest any omitted element of interest connected with this attractive volume, for which we anticipate a wide circulation.

Scots Books of the Month.

Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland for 1903. Cr. 8vo. 10/6. Low.

Foster, J. J. The Stuarts: Illustrations of Personal History of Family (especially Mary Queen of Scots) in 16th, 17th, and 18th Century Art. Portraits, Miniatures, Relics, etc., from the most celebrated collections. 2 vols. Author's ed. Folio. 210s. net. Dickinson.

Knight, W. Some 19th Century Scotsmen: Personal Recollections. 8vo. 10/6. Oliphant.

Lodge, E. Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionship of the British Empire as at present existing, 1903. Imp. 8vo. 31/6 net. Kelly, Ltd.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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, MARCH, 1903.

POLISH ALLIANCES WITH THE GORDONS.

(Continued from 2nd Series, IV., page 115.)

A LETTER from the Countess Morsztyn, written (in French) to Lord Lauderdale from Warsaw, May 16, 1664, is preserved in the British Museum. (Fr. 23, 122, f. 29). Translated, it runs :—

Warsaw, May 16, 1664.

Sir,—I have learned that, by a generosity quite special and worthy of a person of your merit, you have been good enough to honour my brother and my nephew by putting them under your protection.

It is an action well worthy of praise, from whatever point one views it, for not only are they orphans, but they are so from a glorious cause, since it is the fidelity of their ancestor for the King which is the cause of this unhappiness into which they have fallen. But it is needless that I represent to you the glory which you have gained in this encounter, since I am sufficiently persuaded that you have never had other end in all your enterprises than to acquire it. I only beg of you, Sir, not to deny me the same privilege as that you accord to my brother and my nephew, and to receive me among the number of your wards. Your merit in so doing will be far greater before God, and the commendations which have been given you up to this hour for so good a purpose will no doubt increase in proportion as it is seen that you do it in order to maintain the justice of which I have every imaginable cause to complain if it deprives me of being numbered among those who share in the benefits of your house, from which I have had no subsistence whatever since I was born. It is indeed true that God has taken care of me; but I have children who assuredly will not renounce their right any more than I if by chance we are compelled to it. I shall always have the temerity to invoke your goodness and justice in the assurance that, having such a powerful friend, nothing could possibly harm me. This is the thought which fills me at present, and in which I form a firm and unquenchable design to continue all my life, Sir,

Your very humble and very affectionate servant,

CATHERINE DE GORDON MORSTIN,

Great Referendary of the Kingdom of Poland.

The following letters from the Countess's twin brother, Lord Henry (who died at Strathbogie), are also in the British Museum (in French), and are published here in translation for the first time. The first is to King Charles II. :—

Sire,—Having, in accordance with your Majesty's orders, been in Scotland, to learn there the state of affairs, and particularly those of the Marquis of Huntly (upon which my interest depends), in order to make a report to your Majesty, I have lived one year in that country, where I am informed (as far as can at present be ascertained) of the revenue of the rents of the estate of the said Marquis, which (according to the report which your Majesty's Privy Council has given me to deliver to you) shows

(amounts to) £31,000 Scots per annum. I beg then your Majesty to be pleased to ordain of his Royal goodness, out of the said rents the portion which I ought to have, according to the right reserved by his Majesty of his grace in giving the said territory to the Marquis, my nephew. I also beg your Majesty to take into consideration the great loss I have suffered, not having yet received during the 30 years I have lived but the sum of £500 sterling, which your Majesty of his liberal kindness ordered me to receive nearly two years ago. I hope then that your Majesty, taking into consideration my just claims, will command at the earliest that which I ought to have in order to be able to live, and be in a state to serve your Majesty, which is what I long for with all the passion and the respect possible to

Sire,

Your very humble and very affectionate subject
and faithful servant,

HENRY DE GORDON.

Then follows letters to Lord Lauderdale :—

Edinburgh, February 27, 1665.

Monseigneur,—I am infinitely obliged to you for your kindness in replying to mine, and that makes me hope for the honour of your kind favours in the preparatory measures of my affairs, which have been begun by the Government of your good administration, and by the good affection which it has pleased you to bear me, of which I am infinitely grateful, and entirely beholden. This then, Monseigneur, will be to beg you to have the kindness to continue to help me towards his Majesty, so that I may have a reasonable portion in order to be able to live in this country. For the present, Monseigneur, I only desire that you will be good enough to obtain for me a note from his Majesty to the Trustees of the Marquis (of whom, Monseigneur, you are the first), in order that they may grant me some sum for subsistence until his Majesty has decisively commanded my share, for the first sum which you were good enough to obtain for me has already been spent without my being able to obtain yet that which I desire, and that which His Majesty has commanded (as you know), more especially as the trustees who are here cannot agree together on many points. I hope now that in the end they will agree, and that they will know the intricate affair [*embrouillement*] in which they are engaged. If you have the goodness to write to them of it by order of the King as being first trustee, I have no doubt whatever that they will not gainsay it, and I—I shall try and bear them out in it. I hope, Monseigneur, this favour of your goodness, which I shall add to all the others I have had from you, and for which I shall always remain,

Monseigneur,

Your very humble and very obedient and
affectionate servant,

H. DE GORDON D'HUNTLEY.

Edinburgh, March 18, 1665.

Monseigneur,—I esteem as a great honour the favour which you have been pleased to do me in honouring me with one of yours, and particularly for your goodness in supporting my interests, for which I am infinitely beholden to you ; and also, Monseigneur, that makes me resolve to put them entirely in your hands, as it would be impossible to have a more worthy defender of my cause than yourself. I understood from yours, Monseigneur, that you had not been correctly informed about the estate of the Marquis d'Huntley, and that the trustees who are here have perhaps not reported to you exactly, as they treat business here : any more than Madame la Marquise (whom I have begged several times to do so). I have written the true account of it to Mr. Hay, and I prayed him to show you the letters, which I have no doubt he will do : in order to beg of you also to support all the interests of the house in general. You were kind enough to write to me that the rents of the Marquis were not yet payed, and consequently that I could not yet have anything from the house for my subsistence. I should be indeed unhappy, Monseigneur, if I had to wait until the rents were paid for the wherewithal to subsist, since in so long a space of time the trustees have not yet been able to arrive as far as the knowledge of how much the revenue amounts to, and all the knowledge that they have of it comes from that which I have given them, having made an exact research to use it in my own interests. I keep them [the accounts] by me in order to communicate them to you as soon as I shall be in a state to leave here, which I cannot do without your aid, for having been obliged to dwell here so long at *table d'hôte* has emptied my purse entirely, and that is why, Monseigneur, I had recourse to you to beg you very humbly to write (to the Trustees who are here), in the name of the King, that they give me some subsistence to be able to go and solicit the grace of His Majesty and employ your favour. You know, Monseigneur, that I have been a year in this country without yet knowing what I ought to have to live upon, which afflicts me not a little, since I was treated better among foreigners than among my friends and relations. Finally, Monseigneur, I am obliged to take patience, and to hope that as you have a perfect acquaintance of everything, you know the justice there is in what I ask, and that consequently you will have the goodness to help me ; for which reason I can assure you certainly that there is no one in the world who wishes with more passion than I to render you any service, and testify to you how much I am truly,

Monseigneur,

Your very humble and very obedient and
very affectionate servant,

H. DE GORDON D'HUNTLEY.

By far the best account of Count Morsztyn, in English, is to be found in a most readable book :

Marysienka, Marie de la Grange d'Arquien, Queen of Poland, and wife of Sobieski, 1641-1716.

By K. Waliszewski : translated from the French by Lady Mary Loyd. Heinemann, 1898.

Lady Catherine Gordon was born in Paris, and was one of twins, her brother being Lord Henry Gordon. Sir Robert Gordon (*Earls of Sutherland*, p. 460) records the event thus :—

The year of God, 1632 . . . George, Lord Gordon, Earl of Enzie . . . went over to France. . . . The Comtesse of Enzie [Lady Anne Campbell] went afterwards into France to her husband : and was brought to bed at Paris of two twins, a son and a daughter.

J. M. BULLOCH.

INVERLOCHY CASTLE.—In order to check further decay, Lord Abinger has decided to carry out certain renovations and repairs to the old castle of Inverlochry—a building which played no inactive part in the history of Lochaber. He also intends cutting down a number of the trees which now grow so thickly round the ruins, so that the historical structure may be seen to better advantage from the railway.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

ADMIRAL CHARLES GORDON'S WIFE.—In the churchyard of Drumblade a stone commemorates "Elizabeth, wife of Captain [afterwards Admiral] Charles Gordon, R.N., who died 1843, aged 31." She was the daughter of Andrew Macpherson in Gibston (who married a daughter of Rev. Robert Gordon, Drumblade). Her sister married General John Gordon of Culdrain.

THE ANCIENT NAME LIPTON.—The *Glasgow Herald* of January 13th, 1902, deals with the name Lipton. Sir Thomas Lipton is credited with being desirous of securing the Duke of Wellington's seat, Strathfieldsaye, Hampshire. Being territorial is in itself an assurance of ancient respectability, and, as a matter of fact, it appears in "Domesday" exactly as it is spelt to-day, a not altogether common circumstance. The Conqueror gave the manor of Lipton, in Craven, Yorkshire, along with many other estates, to a prominent follower of his own, Gilbert Tyson, of whom Gamelbar, a Saxon or a Dane, held it. Not quite 200 years later the manor was part of the Percy fee, according to the Croncher Book of Fountains, and from it the Baronet's family derive their name.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

DEATH OF

ALEXANDER WALKER, LL.D.

It is with much regret that we note the death of our respected occasional correspondent, Mr. Alexander Walker, which took place last month at the goodly age of 78. His portly presence will be missed from the streets of Aberdeen, and from many civic occasions in which he played a conspicuous part for well-nigh half a century. After having biographed Mr. Walker in these pages as one of the Notables of Aberdeenshire, it is unnecessary to recapitulate. Without possessing the disciplined mind that comes of a liberal education, Mr. Walker possessed not a little of the literary sense, he both read and wrote pretty widely, and had as much of the historical faculty as is owned by the annalist and recorder of events and things, the memory of which one would not willingly let die. Naturally, antiquarianism had an undying interest for him in all its phases. The æsthetic side of his nature was well developed, and he possessed an intuitional instinct for art values, and was a constant encourager of all young, literary and artistic aspirants in whose efforts he detected the spark of genius. He was a genial, warm-hearted man, with outgoings in many directions, and his exact place in our Valhalla of interested and interesting friends will not be readily filled.

ED.

THE ALPHABET IN BANFFSHIRE NINETY YEARS AGO.—The letters of the alphabet were thus named in Banffshire in schools ninety years ago :—

ah.	ji.	ess.
bay.	kay.	tee.
say.	ell.	oo (as in a' ae 'oo).
day.	em.	wavoo.
ay.	en.	dooble oo.
eff.	o.	eks.
gee.	pay.	y.
ceetch.	cue.	izzit.
ee.	err.	epershand.

W. CRAMOND.

ARGYLESHIRE IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. IV., page 118.)

TURNING next to philosophy and science as a department in which the idealist intellect specially delights to exercise itself, I remark, that Argyleshire, though by no means occupying a very prominent place among Scottish counties in respect to the achievements of its sons in that department, yet boasts a few names that are far from undistinguished. My tables contain the names of eight philosophers and men of science, none of them, it is true, of first-rate importance, although, certainly, the names of John Crawford in anthropology, of the late Duke of Argyle in geology, anthropology, &c., and of Professor Fraser of Edinburgh University, the editor and biographer of Bishop Berkeley, and himself a metaphysician of great acuteness, have secured, and will doubtless long retain, an honourable place in connection with the sciences which they specially represent.

The last sphere in which Argyleshire talent seems to have specially effloresced is that of literary, poetic or graphic art. And here I have no fewer than 60 names, ranging down from the prehistoric and somewhat mythical Ossian to the latest and best exponent of what has been called the Celtic spirit in literature, Mr. Neil Munro of Glasgow, author of the "Lost Pibroch," "John Splendid," "Castle Doom" and some other recent and justly popular novels, an author who, along with Miss Fiona Macleod, are the Scottish leaders and best types of that movement known as the Celtic Renaissance which, during the past decade, has made such progress and created so much criticism. It may be true, as an acute critic has recently pointed out, that "the Gael of Scotland, as Miss Macleod and Mr. Munro study him, is not a normal but an exceptional type of his race, lingering on the confines of what was once his kingdom, and extremely limited in his interests and occupations." This may account for the heavy shadow of melancholy that hangs over the work of both these authors. It certainly accounts, as the same critic pointedly remarks, "for the continual suggestion in both of all the voices of loneliness—the sigh of the sea, the wind on the moor, the sighing of the pines, the bark of the seal, the yelp of the eagle." But however one-sided may be the representation given in the work of each of these authors to the many-sided genius of the Gaelic-speaking race, it is impossible not to note and admire the accent of distinction, as well as the weird and witching charm of phrase

which is a characteristic mark of each of these unique and original writers. Until they appeared I do not think that, apart from the work of Ossian as metamorphosed by Macpherson, the literature of Scotland had yet seen any trace of the highest literary form among the numerous writers of Celtic lineage who have contributed to that rich product. Certainly that is true of the work of Argyleshire's authors. For if we exclude the work of Lord Macaulay, as though of Argyleshire extraction, not himself a native of the county, it seems to me that the natives of this county, who have taken part in the literary movement of the last three centuries, occupy a somewhat humble and inconspicuous place. Unless, therefore, the work of Mr. Munro should ultimately reach the level of the highest literary art, a development which I, for one, think by no means improbable, I must confess that, among all the literary men whom this county has produced, there does not seem to me to be a single author who is a real master of style, or whose writings, by reason of the incommunicable grace of language which the highest genius can alone impart, are likely to go down to a distant age as one of the most precious treasures of civilisation. At the same time, while it would be preposterous to say that as yet any of the great masters of English prose hail from this shire, it cannot be doubted that several of her sons have reached an honourable place at least in the second rank of English stylists, among whom the late Norman Macleod holds perhaps the most prominent place, although hardly less conspicuous are the names of the late Duke of Argyle and of the late John F. Campbell of Isla, a writer whose works will always be valued, not only for the treasures of scholarship they enshrine, but for the clear and bracing style in which they are invariably written.

In respect to the graphic arts of sculpture and painting, it must be confessed that during the long period which has elapsed from the time when its Christianised natives were rearing their beautiful stone crosses, and carving their quaint and characteristic brooches, Argyleshire seems to have done little or nothing to show the artistic faculty that was latent in its people's minds, until, with the beginning of the last century, a few of its sons attained some distinction in the above-named arts. Chief among these I may mention the late Scottish academician, Kenneth Macleay, as well as Donald Hagart, the Oban sculptor, and William McTaggart, R.S.A., an artist whose charming, though somewhat sketchy, representations of children must have delighted many of my readers who are visitors to the annual exhibition of Scottish

paintings, either in Glasgow or Edinburgh. In the art of music, on the other hand, so far as I am aware, no native of Argyleshire has done anything specially memorable, unless we except Mr. Broomfield, that irregular and ill-fated genius who is known as the author of the well-known tune, "St. Kilda," as well as of other popular melodies.

In poetry, however, the output of the shire has been much more considerable. On my lists, for example, are recorded the names of at least 46 individuals who have endeavoured, with more or less success, to tune the Celtic lyre. I shall not, however, attempt either to enumerate or classify them here. In reviewing their names, however, I may be permitted the remark that they seem as a general rule to be a somewhat feeble folk, and to belong rather to the order of minor bards and local minstrels than to that of the sublime genius, whom old Horace describes under the pregnant name of *Sacer Vates*. With the exception of Ossian, indeed, there is no poetic name in Argyleshire that is of more than local account, though it may perhaps be worth recording here that Thomas Campbell, the poet of Hope, and author of some of the finest lyrics in the English language, was not only the son of a native of Argyleshire, but spent a part of his early youth in that county. Now this absence of outstanding poetic celebrities from Argyleshire's roll of fame is all the more striking, as if there is one county in Scotland which, according to Sir Walter Scott's dictum, might be regarded as more meet than another to be the nurse of a poetic child, it is certainly the county which boasts with equal justice of scenes so variedly charming and impressive as Oban's smiling beauty and Glencoe's grim grandeur, and whose sons, in the circuit of one brief summer's day, may see at once

"the mystic Staffa's columns rise,
And hear loud Corryreckan's surges roar."

I have now concluded my survey of the county of Argyle alike as a factor in Scottish history and as a field for producing Scottish talent; and if my readers have not yet been tired by my prolixity, and have followed all through the protracted evolution of my argument, I trust I have made out to their satisfaction the claim which I have so often made in this journal on behalf of Scotland that it is pre-eminently and throughout its whole extent the homeland of genius and the birthplace of heroes and of god-like men. Scotland is a land of small extent, whose shores have been pronounced inhospitable, whose sky has been described as ever foul with clouds, and whose surface is drenched with

frequent rains. And yet to this country the eyes of admiring Europe have often been directed in the past, and are even not infrequently directed still. Assembled senates have often made choice of it when, in high debate, they were considering the advantages of civil and religious freedom, and orators have delighted to expatiate upon it as the land of serious piety, of steady principle, and intelligent conviction. Writing, for example, in New England towards the end of the 17th century, I find the great Puritan divine, Cotton Mather, distinctly anticipating and even predicting the great part Scotland was yet to play in connection with the religious development of the world, especially along the lines of missionary activity and aggressive evangelism. "North Britain," he wrote, "will be distinguished by irradiations from heaven upon it of such a tendency. There will be found a set of excellent men in that reformed and renowned Church with whom the most refined and extensive essays to do good will be so natural that the whole world will fare the better for them." What Cotton Mather has so clearly adumbrated, long before the age when Scotsmen became the pioneers of well nigh every religious and philanthropic movement all the world over, has, as we who look back to-day on the part played by the natives of our own country in the 18th and 19th centuries now know well, been most impressively fulfilled. And, for my part, I think all who recall the names I have referred to in the foregoing pages, and who reflect on what they stand for, will be ready to acknowledge that Argyleshire, if not the foremost, is assuredly not the least distinguished of the many Scottish provinces which have contributed to equip and send forth the glorious band of spiritual heroes, whose lives have done so much to better the world and mitigate the miseries of mankind. For we cannot forget that, if other Scottish counties have given Wilson and Duff and Murdoch and their colleagues to India, and Morrison and William Burns and Ross to China, and Livingstone and Moffat and Mackay and Mackenzie and Stewart and Laws to Africa, to Argyleshire has fallen the no less honourable distinction of having given birth to Zachary Macaulay, the devoted pioneer of anti-slavery reform; to Dr. Macleod Campbell also, the saintly leader in that liberalising theological movement which has done so much, not only to humanise the religious life of his own native land, but to broaden and spiritualise the creed of all evangelical churches everywhere; as well as to the heroic James Chalmers, the pioneer missionary to New Guinea, the beloved "Tamate" of his native converts,

and the trusted and much admired friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, that gallant soldier of the cross who, two years ago, was privileged to die a martyr's death in his efforts to extend the blessings of the gospel among the savage cannibals with whom he had cast in his lot, but who, though dying prematurely as it seems to us, had yet the comfort of knowing that, by his 30 years' unselfish toil, he had already succeeded in founding a numerous and aggressive native church in the island which was the scene of his martyrdom, a church which may be confidently looked to to win the same victory for the gospel there as has already been gained in New Zealand, Tahiti, Samoa and, indeed, in almost all the countless scattered islands of the Pacific. In the light, then, of names and achievements like these, though we omit all mention of the services of men so worthy and useful as Dr. Norman Macleod or the late Duke of Argyle, it seems to me evident that Argyleshire need not fear to compare itself with any other of the Scottish counties, even the most illustrious.

W. B. R. WILSON.

RECORDS OF ABERDEEN
UNIVERSITIES: ADDENDA.

(2nd S., II., 41; III., 88.)

THERE has lately come into my hands a bundle of vouchers for payments to King William's Divinity bursars at Aberdeen during the period 1696-1714. Some of the names appended are not found in *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, or in *Roll of Alumni of King's College*. By a charter of date 29th April, 1695, King William III. granted *inter alia* to the University of Aberdeen the sum of £40 yearly for the maintenance of two bursars in Divinity. The patronage was reserved to the Crown: the bursars to be selected annually not later than 10th October from a list to be transmitted before 1st August by the Faculty. By a subsequent letter of date 30th November, 1699, the King, "considering that the University of Aberdeen consists of two Colleges (Academiae) between which disputes have arisen as to the division of the grant, declares that the old College shall receive annually £26 13s. 4d. for bursars, and the new College £13 6s. 8d."

The bursars of 1696-97 were the first to be appointed, and the method prescribed by the foundation appears to have been followed for almost exactly two centuries. On 13th August, 1895, the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act of 1889 conjoined the King

William bursaries with those on the foundation of the Rev. James Watt of Snaith (1623), to form a King William Scholarship open to Bachelors of Divinity of the University.

The bursars during the first nineteen years of the grant were as under. In Session 1715-16 the attendance of students was interrupted by the political troubles:—

1696-97.	Thomas Keith.	James Anderson.
1697-98.	do.	do.
1698-99.	William Blake.	do.
1699-1700.	do.	do.
1700-01.	do.	George Fordyce.
1701-02.	do.	do.
1702-03.	George Osborn.	do.
1703-04.	do.	do.
1704-05.	do.	George Aytton.
1705-06.	do.	do.
1706-07.	Alexander Gordon.	do.
1707-08.	do.	do.
1708-09.	do.	[Vacant.]
1709-10.	do.	[do.]
1710-11.	Gilbert Anderson.	Walter Sim.
1711-12.	do.	do.
1712-13.	do.	do.
1713-14.	do.	do.
1714-15.	John Burnett.	Robert Melvill.

The first name, THOMAS KEITH, which is new to the College Records (very imperfect for the period 1688 to 1715), is important as possibly strengthening a doubtful link in the Auquborsk descent (*S. N. & Q.*, vii., 177; x., 59, 123). I have been unable to find a Regent of that name at Marischal College, but it is not unlikely that the term "Regent" may have been loosely applied to a holder of the Liddel Mathematical tutorship, to which it was customary to elect Divinity students.

JAMES ANDERSON was M.A., King's College, 1694: probably either the minister of Cluny, 1702-08, or the minister of Rathen, 1703-41.

WILLIAM BLAKE is new.

GEORGE FORDYCE was M.A., King's College, 1700: probably the minister of Corstorphine, 1709-67.

GEORGE OSBORN was probably a son of Mr. James Osborn, Professor of Divinity in Marischal College. An older brother, William, was a magistrand there in 1697-98.

GEORGE AYTON is new: the surname rare north of the Forth. On 17th July, 1704, the two Principals (George Middleton and Robert Paterson) submit to the Lords of the Treasury a list of six names for "the burse of Theologie in the King's Colledge of Aberdeen, presently possessed by Mr. George Fordyce," viz.: Mr. Alexander Gordon, Mr. Patrick Rose, Mr.

Alexander Ligerwood (King's Coll., 1698-1702), Mr. George White (Mar. Coll., 1698-1702), Mr. Alexander Willson (M.A., Mar. Coll., 1704), Mr. Thomas Chisholm. But Aytoun was elected. The Masters appear to have protested against this, for Principal Middleton received the following letter:—

“Edr., 14 Mar., 1705.

“Sir, “It pleased the LL. of treasure to name Mr. George Aytoun to be one of the queen's bursers in your college, but he reports that when he came there you refused to admitt him, which the treasure take verie ill, so that they ordered me to write to you that untill you should admitt him they would stay all payments to you of your 300 *lib*. Sir, I could not have thought your folk would have been so ill advised. And therfor I tell you plainly that untill you give obedience the treasure will restrain your payments, and farder you may be convened and compelled. This is a fair advertisement to which I hope you will return answer to the treasure's satisfaction which shall be also acceptable to, Sir,

“Your most humble servitor,

“JA. STEUART.”

The threat proved effective: the Masters submitted a new leet containing Aytoun's name.

ALEXANDER GORDON was M.A., King's College, 1704: afterwards minister at Foveran.

In 1708-09 and 1709-10 one of the bursaries was not paid to a Divinity student.

GILBERT ANDERSON is new: probably the minister of Fordoun, 1714-46.

WALTER SIM was M.A., King's College, 1705: afterwards minister of Glass, and of Mortlach.

JOHN BURNETT was M.A., King's College, 1712: afterwards minister of Cluny.

ROBERT MELVILL is new: probably the minister of Durris, 1717-58.

P. J. ANDERSON.

JACK CADE'S STONE.—On the main road, not far from Newick Farm, stands a monument called “Jack Cade's Stone,” on which is the following inscription:—“Near this spot was slain the notorious rebel, Jack Cade, by Alexander Iden, Esq., Sherriff of Kent, A.D. 1450. His body was carried to London, and his head fixed upon London Bridge. This is the success of all rebels, and this fortune chanceth even to traitors.” A further interest attaches to the land in this neighbourhood, as near here occurs what is a rare phenomenon in England—a natural gas field.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER FROM SIR A. DUFFUS.—In the British Museum Add. MSS. (23,177, fol. 118) the following letter appears. I do not think it has been printed. It is written to Lord Lauderdale:—

My nobell lord,—The gift of Calders ward which past the exchequer the last yeaire—my lord Craforde himselfe beinge presentt—in my name: nowe they begine to troubell Calder, indeavouringe to macke thatt uneffectual nottwithstanding he hath satisfied me as your lo: knoweis. The particulares I shall remitte to the lairde himselfe to inform your Lo: off and what is fitt to be dine for his relieff at the exchekers handes. I doubt nott but your Lo: will advert to itt and preventt this troubell. His Majestie who graciouslye granted the gift formerlie will renew itt, and command them to desist for all [that] is come as yett.

My lorde thers one reporte thatt I ame one off the accepted [excepted] persones, but my innosensie is such that I do not apprehend itt: but when your Lo: is one off the number and others thatt have suffered so much for his Majestie what shall I saye, only this (if I be one I will say in my thoughts much lesse in actione) I was never giltie of anie thing to his Majesties prejudice and if I turne could challenge [challenge] myselfe off itt in the lest messure that should be greater griffe and troubell to me than anething cane followe this Acte, but my confidence is in my graciouse Sovereaine the king's Majestie that his Majestie hath better thoughts off me, what I have suffered and what I may suffer. Yett noething shall in the leaste alter my fidelitie and loyaltie to his Majestie, and ther shall noe condisione or statione his Majestie shall be pleased to putt me in but I shall in all humilitie submitte to it, and accordinglye carrie myselfe still as ane faithful subject. I nide no more off this to your lo: only this I shall bege the favour to have your Lo: advyce how to carrie myselfe in this particulari, your lo: being the only persone on whom I most relye and accordinglye I shall indevoure to followe itt and withal itt shall putt ane greatt obligatioun on him who is

Your Lo: faithfull
and humbell servant,

Egine, 16 Nov., 1662. [SIR A.] DUFFUS.

On margin of first page:—

I doubt nott butt your Lo: hath hearreid [heard!] that Calder is fynned, and that extraordinarie both in regard of the sum and his gilty; he was minor all the tyme of the troubells and so was not in the least ingaged. Whatt your Lo: cane doe for his freedom I will presume to recommend him to you.

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF FORDYCE
(SYNOD OF ABERDEEN).

*The inscription on the token is shown in black type. Separate lines are indicated by vertical bars.
The sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.*

BANFF.

- (1) Obv.—**M | S**. Alexander Setone, translated from Mortlach, was minister from 1661 to 1679.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration
- (2) Obv.—**M | I · I** with beaded border. James Innes was minister from 1716 to 1753.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 2.
- (3) Obv.—**M | A S** with serrated border. Andrew Skene was minister from 1762 to 1792.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 12.
- (4) Obv.—**Banff** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 17. Illustration 3.
- (5) Obv.—**Banff** around top, **Parish** around bottom, with 5 (incuse) in centre for 5th table.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oval, 14 × 18.

BOYNDIE.

- (1) Obv.—**I · B** within square frame. Inverboyndie was the old name of parish.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9.
- (2) Obv.—**Boyn** : with serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10 × 11. Illustration 4.

BUCKIE.

- (1) Obv.—**B** oblique and rudely formed.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13.
- (2) Obv.—**B** within a circle serrated inwards.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 5.
- (3) Obv.—**Buckie Church** in semicircle, with 1853 | **J C** in centre. James Crichton was minister at this date.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16.

CULLEN.

- (1) Obv.—Large **C** in sunk square.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9.
- (2) Obv.—**M | I C | CULLEN | 1690** with serrated border. James Chalmers was minister at this date.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 11. Illustration 6.
- (3) Obv.—**M | I L | C** with serrated border. James Lawtie was minister from 1717 to 1751.
Rev.—Large 2 (incuse) for 2nd table. Square, 9. Illustration 7.
- (4) Obv.—**M | R G | C** with serrated border. Robert Grant was minister from 1762 to 1808.
Rev.—Large 5 (incuse) for 5th table. Oblong, 10 × 12. Illustration 8.
- (5) Obv.—**M | G I | C** with serrated border. George Innes was minister from 1808 to 1829.
Rev.—Large 6 (incuse) for 6th table. Square, 11. Illustration 9.
- (6) Obv.—Large **I** (incuse) for 1st table.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 10.

DESKFORD.

- (1) Obv.—**D** within small square frame. Serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9½. Illustration 11.
- (2) Obv.—**D** within small square frame. Serrated border.
Rev.—**M H** in monogram. Andrew Henderson was minister from 1659 to 1679. Square, 11. Illus. 12.
- (3) Obv.—**M H** in monogram. Andrew Henderson was minister from 1659 to 1679.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10.

- (4) Obv.—**D** within small square frame. Serrated border.
Rev.—**I D**. The “**I**” representing Innes is placed horizontally below “**D**,” which represents Deskford. Patrick Innes was minister in 1679. Square, 11.
- (5) Obv.—**Deskford Parish Church 1872**. around outside centre oval, with **Communion | Token** in centre.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” I. Cor. xi. 24. around outside centre oval, with “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” in centre. Oval, 13 × 19.

ENZIE.

- (1) Obv.—Large **E** within a rayed circle.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 24.
- (2) Obv.—**Parish | of | Enzie | 1851**.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

FORDYCE.

- (1) Obv.—**F D** in monogram.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 22.
- (2) Obv.—**M | A · I**. Alexander Irvine was minister from 1716 to 1746.
Rev.—Blank. Square, with cut corners, 10. Illustration 13.
- (3) Obv.—**M | I · L** in sunk square. James Lawtie was minister from 1747 to 1791.
Rev.—Blank. Square, with cut corners, 10. Illustration 14.
- (4) Obv.—**Fordyce | 1833**.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” around outside centre circle, with **ornament** in centre. Round, 17.

ORD.

Obv.—**Ord | 1841**. with **ornamental line** between.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oval, 13 × 18.

ORDIQUHILL.

- (1) Obv.—**ORQ^{LL}** within oblong frame.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 9 × 15. Illustration 23.
- (2) Obv.—**Ordiquhill Parish Church** around outside centre oval, with **1862** in centre.
Rev.—“**This do | in | remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 14 × 18.

PORTSOY.

- (1) Obv.—**Portsoy | 1783**.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 28.
- (2) Obv.—**Parish Church Portsoy** around outside centre oval, with **1871** in centre.
Rev.—“**This do | in | remembrance | of me.**” Oblong, 17 × 23. Illustration 27.

RATHVEN.

- (1) Obv.—**R** in sunk square.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9.
- (2) Obv.—**M | A K | R** with serrated border. Andrew Ker was minister from 1723 to 1751.
Rev.—Blank. Square, with cut corners, 9. Illustration 16.
- (3) Obv.—**M | G G | R** with serrated border. George Grantt was minister from 1752 to 1789.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10 × 12. Illustration 17.
- (4) Obv.—**G D | R** with serrated border. George Donaldson was minister from 1791 to 1821.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 18.
- (5) Obv.—**Rathven Parish Church. J. G.** around the sides, with **emblem** in centre. James Gardiner was minister at this date.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me**” | **1825**. Square, with cut corners, 14. Illustration 19.

SEAFIELD.

Obv.—**Seafeld Church** in semicircle, with **J. L.** in centre and **1855** underneath. James Ledingham was minister at this date.
Rev.—“**Do this in | remembrance | of me.**” Oblong, with notched corners, 13 × 16½.

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

(Continued from Vol. IV., and S., page 108.)

1855. *The North Briton*. No. 1, May 2, 1855, 4 pp. Printed and published by James Williamson at the office, 25 St. James Square, Edinburgh. The first two numbers were marked "specimen numbers." The real issue began with No. 3, which was larger in size than the first two. The imprint ran: "Printed for the proprietor every Wednesday and Saturday morning by James Williamson at the office in Old Stamp Close, and published by him at 369 High Street, Edinburgh." The price was one penny.

The name *North Briton* was well known in the journalism of the metropolis, but James Bell, solicitor, the proprietor of the new venture, saw no fateful meaning in it. His journal was meant to occupy an independent position, and to cater to the needs of the working classes. The editor, J. B. Bertram, furnished news paragraphs to his readers without any attempt at special order. As an editorial in the second anniversary number said, when an enlargement of the paper was made:—

"So far as possible, the conductors of the *North Briton* will endeavour to make it what they conceive a newspaper should be—an impartial exposition of the news of the day—and not a mere vehicle for sectarian or editorial crochets."

Appropriately enough, the first issue had an article, entitled, "The Advent of the Penny Newspapers." The tone of the journal may be gauged from such a sentence as—

"Why not free trade in newspapers as well as cottons? Why restrictive enactments for one trade and not for all?"

Also appropriately enough, the last issue contained an article on "Personal Journalism," in which the gossip of a society paper was pilloried.

After a year's existence the management boasted that the circulation stood at 10,000. The journal was among the first to print a serial tale, and it has been noted that "Jessie Melville," by James Pae, who subsequently became editor of the *People's Friend*, did much for its popularity. The *North Briton* had its exciting times. Mr. Norrie gives two incidents:—

"The *North Briton* obtained considerable notoriety through having, in May, 1857, at a time when the subject of food adulteration was exciting public attention, published a list of bakers in Edinburgh, whose bread was alleged to be adulterated with alum or potato flour, on the faith of analyses obtained by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Stevenson Macadam, then lecturer on chemistry in the Edinburgh School of Arts. One of these parties—a baker in the Lawnmarket—raised an action against the proprietor for libel, laying the damages at £500. Before the trial the proprietor tendered £26 to the pursuer, but the jury awarded him £30.

"In September, 1859, arrangements were contemplated for having the paper printed by contract, after the fashion which in London is technically called 'farming,' and, in anticipation of such a change, all the men employed on it received the usual fortnight's notice, previous to their

services being dispensed with. After a few weeks' trial, however, the arrangement was found not to answer, and the former system was reverted to."

On May 31, 1873, the *North Briton* became a weekly. By this time the journal had been disposed of to the Messrs. Wilson, who almost immediately after started *The Edinburgh Evening News*. The two papers were printed from the same presses. The imprint of the *North Briton* under the new regime ran:—"Printed and published by John Wilson, Old Fishmarket Close." The last number was issued on October 18, 1879, no notification of the end being made. In its last days, at least, the paper was notable for having practically no advertisements.

1855. *The Edinburgh Medical Journal*, combining the *Monthly Journal of Medicine* and the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* (vide *S. N. & Q.*, V., 118, 134). No. 1, vol. 1, July, 1855. Edinburgh: Published by Sutherland & Knox, and printed by Murray & Gibb. Monthly, 8vo., 96 pp., price 2s. In July, 1861, the publisher and printer became Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court. A new series was begun in 1897, when Young J. Pentland became the publisher and Morrison & Gibb the printers. At the same time the name of G. A. Gibson, M.D., appeared on the title-page as editor. In 1901 he was joined as co-editor by Alexis Thomson, M.D. During the time Pentland has been publisher, an allegorical device has been prefixed to each volume—an anchor intertwined by two serpents, with the motto: "Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit"—perhaps not always a self-evident truth.

As befits a city with such an historic school of medicine, the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* has been an important piece of work. Each volume is prefixed with a formidable array of authorities who have contributed articles. Illustrations are introduced when necessary, and the general contents, besides long medical articles, includes reviews of books, news notes and the transactions of medical societies.

1855. *The Rock*. This periodical was begun in the interests of the propaganda against Romanism, and as a protest against Government concessions made to the adherents of that communion. As Dr. Dill, the secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society, stated at a public meeting held in Edinburgh:

"They must have a paper of their own: the cause had lagged fearfully behind for want of one. He believed that without a press to report them, and keep them constantly before the country, they never would succeed in the enterprise in which they were engaged."

The society's journal, *The Bulwark*, was hardly suited to this special need. The result of Dr. Dill's announcement, however, was an angry controversy with the *Witness*, which claimed to be able to do all that was needed. Hugh Miller attacked Dr. Begg, who was one of the projectors, with bitter accusations, but the *Rock* was nevertheless floated

(if the metaphor is allowable), probably under the editorship of Dr. Dill.

"It had for a time a fair measure of success, but came to an end after the publication of its 39th number." Connected with it was Ebenezer Forsyth, who purchased the *Inverness Advertiser* in November, 1855. The *Rock* was a weekly.

1855. *The Noetic Magazine*. No. 1, May, 1855, 32 pp., 8vo. This was a sample of a kind of journal which is not unknown. For three years a society called the "Noetic Society" had had a MS. magazine, which circulated by rotation. The inconvenience caused by this made the "editorial conclave" face the problem of multiplying copies. Lithography was determined upon, and for 12 monthly numbers the *Noetic Magazine* appeared as a closely written journal produced by that process. Its contents differed nothing from the usual essays and poetical pieces found in the MS. magazines of mutual improvement societies. After 384 pp. had been produced, the venture was brought to a close, "with the hope that it would appear some time in the future in letterpress." From several references the *Noetic* would appear to have had connection with a United Presbyterian congregation.

1855. *The Reformed Presbyterian Magazine*. No. 1, vol. 1, January, 1855, 40 pp., 8vo., in grey cover, price 4d. monthly. Motto: "I speak of the things . . . touching the King," Ps. xlv. 1. Edinburgh: Printed and published by Johnstone & Hunter, 104 High Street. In 1860 the imprint ran: "Printed by John Greig & Son at their printing office, Old Physic Gardens, and published by Johnstone, Hunter & Co. at their warehouse, 2 Melbourne Place, Edinburgh." In 1864 the printer became Charles Gibson, 18 Thistle Street. From that time printer and publisher remained the same till the end.

In *S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., II., 102, an account will be found of the early efforts of the Reformed Presbyterians to provide a magazine for the denomination. In 1835 *The Scottish Presbyterian* was begun in Glasgow and continued in Ayr till 1854—the editor from 1838 to 1854 being the Rev. John Graham, D.D., of Ayr, and latterly of Liverpool.

In 1855 a new departure was made in an endeavour to popularise the magazine, and give it a wider constituency. It was transferred to Edinburgh, and its name altered to *The Reformed Presbyterian Magazine*. The opening article is reticent about the immediate causes of the transformation. "This magazine," it says,

"has undergone a change of name, and with a change of name a change also of management. Our readers would not be much the wiser if we sought to enlighten them on the reasons for the one or the causes of the other. Let it suffice to say that the present title is deemed more specific and distinct, and indicates with greater precision that system of principles which the Reformed Presbyterian Church embodies in her testimony, and that though the periodical is under new auspices, it is not altogether deprived of the experience, counsel and goodwill of the respected brother in the ministry who has for a series of years discharged the thankless duties of editorship."

With the new start, Dr. W. H. Gould of Edinburgh became the responsible editor, and the manner in which he discharged the duties may be measured from the way the Synod spoke on the occasion of his jubilee—"During the many years of your editorship of the denominational magazine, your contributions to its pages were numerous and important, and were appreciated far beyond the limits of our Church." Of necessity, the circulation of such a journal was bound to be restricted. All through its course there were urgent pleas to sustain and increase its numbers. When Dr. Gould assumed the editorship, the circulation stood much under 1000, and remuneration of contributors was out of the question. At the end of his first year, the question was raised as to the advisability of continuing the struggle, but the conductors determined to hold on for another year.

"As it is the only vehicle of intelligence in the Reformed Presbyterian community, they do not feel themselves free to allow it to drop, whatever the sacrifice which may thus be entailed upon them. It is for the Church to say whether there should be any sacrifice at all."

The circulation, however, began then to rise slowly but steadily, and, so far as the magazine itself shows, its existence was never again seriously endangered. In 1863 a demand for greater liberty in civil matters caused a secession from the Church, but the editor had the satisfaction of writing:—

"We felt at one time afraid that recent events in the Church might injure to a considerable extent the circulation of the magazine. These fears, however, have been happily disappointed, and the efforts made in some quarters to place us 'under the ban' have resulted in other quarters in greater exertions to add to the number of subscribers."

In 1860 Dr. Gould was succeeded in the editorship by Rev. John Kay, who had then but recently been settled at Castle Douglas. In 1865 he in turn was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Thomson of Hightae, who remained editor till the end. Mr. Thomson inaugurated his reign by dropping an "address to the readers," which had been a feature since the start, and in otherwise broadening the interest of the paper. His conduct of the magazine was considered very successful. He had his troubles—notably a bitter controversy with a Mr. Thomas Rowatt, because he rejected a contribution defending the use of hymns in public worship. His own valuable volumes, "The Martyr Graves of Scotland," first saw the light in the pages of his magazine. Mr. Thomson died in 1901.

On the union of the Reformed Presbyterian Church with the Free Church, in May, 1876, the special need for the magazine ended, and its last number was issued in December, 1876. It died with the promise of a resurrection in another form—a promise which was never implemented. The present Reformed Presbyterian Church publishes a journal of its own in Glasgow—*The Reformed Presbyterian Witness*.

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

MONTROSE'S MARCH AFTER THE BATTLE OF ALFORD.

THE itinerary of Montrose's marches during the campaigns of 1644-6 is not always easy to follow. The rapidity of his movements in "that strange coursing" round Scotland, to use Baillie's phrase, often involved these movements in an obscurity which was felt by even the most exact of the contemporary annalists, and which is, naturally, still more felt when one endeavours now to piece together the broken lines of his various marches, as these are narrated by the historians, and in contemporary documents.

The determination of the exact line of march taken after the Battle of Alford is a case in point, though it can hardly be said that the obscurity hanging over it, and the differences of statement which one finds regarding it, result from any special rapidity of Montrose's movements at that time. The battle, it will be remembered, was fought on July 2nd, 1645. Montrose completely routed his opponent, General Baillie, but he suffered, as it turned out, an irreparable loss in the death of his ally, Lord Gordon, who fell in the battle. We know that, immediately after the battle, Montrose marched to Cluny Castle, about seven miles south-east of Alford, and that, some days after, he attended the funeral of Lord Gordon at Old Aberdeen as chief mourner. But there has always been a difficulty as to the exact line of his army's march from Cluny, and as to where and how he and his army spent their time (apart from the visit to Old Aberdeen) until their subsequent march southwards to Kilsyth.

This difficulty is entirely due to the misspelling of a single word in Wishart's *Memoirs*. That author, after narrating the march to Cluny, in Chapter XII. of his work, states that Montrose afterwards proceeded to the banks of the Dee, and that he then despatched Lord Aboyne to Buchan and the neighbourhood to raise recruits, while he himself encamped for some time at "Cragston" ("ad Cragstoniam stativa habuit," to quote the original) to wait the return of Aboyne and of Macdonald, who was also absent. "Cragstoniam," as I think will be clearly shown, should have been written without the "s."

It may be here noted, in parenthesis, that Patrick Gordon, the author of "Britane's Dis-temper," although his narrative is, in general, very full on the subject of Montrose's campaigns, gives no help in tracing the march from Cluny, and that Spalding's narrative stops short of the Battle of Alford.

Following the narrative in Wishart, Mr. Napier, the author of four elaborate works on

the subject of Montrose and his times, and a writer the value of whose works no one, as Mr. Gardiner says, will be inclined to under-rate, identifies "Cragstonia" with the ancient castle of Craigston, which lies in the parish of King-Edward, in Buchan, about thirty miles north of Cluny and nearly forty miles north-east of Aberdeen, and this he does, although he has before him a letter under Montrose's own hand dated from "Craigtoun" on the 6th day of July, 1645, four days after the battle. Napier's interpretation of the matter is that Montrose's spelling is wrong, that he had at first marched, as Wishart says, to the banks of the Dee, and that he had then "made a start, after burying Lord Gordon, from the Dee across the Don into Buchan on the outlook for Aboyne there." The "above letter," he further observes, "confirms Wishart."* On the contrary, however, it will appear that the letter supplies evidence, which not only contradicts Wishart, but gives an important clue to the identification of the real site of the encampment.

Mr. Gardiner, the standard historian of the Civil War, follows Napier. In his map of Montrose's march, from the battlefield of Alford to that of Kilsyth,† he lays down the route as running from Alford to Cluny, from Cluny eastwards to a point about four miles south of the burgh of Kintore, and from that point due north to Craigston Castle, about thirty miles away. From Craigston Castle he brings Montrose due south again to the Mills of Drum, on Deeside, where he makes him cross the Dee and continue his march southward.

Wishart's various editors have added to the confusion. In Constable's edition of 1819, there is the following note, repeated from Ruddiman's edition of 1756, on the passage above quoted from the original:—"Rather *Crabston*, situated betwixt the Don and Dee, a few miles from Aberdeen, there being no place of the name of Craigston near the river Dee." By "Crabston," it is presumed that the annotator means the modern Craibstone in the parish of Newhills.

The latest editors of Wishart, Messrs. Murdoch and Simpson, come, however, very near to the truth of the matter. They see the improbability of the supposed march north to Craigston Castle, and, in their note on the passage, they remark: "The editor of Ruddiman's Wishart says there was no Craigston on the Dee, and suggests Crabston as the site of the camp. Napier sought to remove this difficulty by making Montrose suddenly alter his route, and taking

* *Memoirs of Montrose*, Vol. II., p. 531.

† *History of the Great Civil War*, Vol. II., p. 264.

him thirty miles north to Craigston Castle, in Buchan, in three days, burying Lord Gordon with solemnity in Aberdeen within the time, and despatching Aboyne to raise recruits in the district, to which he would, according to the theory, be advancing. Gardiner has been misled by Napier." They add: "'Craigston' is, doubtless, Craigton on the Dee, seven miles from Aberdeen, commanding the passage of the river between Peterculter and Maryculter . . . now the site of the board school of the district."* The Craigton they refer to is just at the modern village of Culter. They note at the same time that "accepting Craigton as the site of the camp, all difficulties are removed as to the funeral of Lord Gordon, the despatch of Aboyne, the waiting for his return, the date of Montrose's letter, and the meaningless rush into Buchan." There was, of course, no rush by Montrose into Buchan. Montrose halted at his camp at Craigton, wherever it was, until his march south, but although Messrs. Murdoch and Simpson come very near to the truth, they have not hit on the true site of the camp.

GEORGE DUNCAN.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

259. THE GORDONS OF MANAR.—From the *Scots Magazine* of various dates I learn that Mrs. Gordon had—

- (1) Son born April 20, 1811.
- (2) Son born September 10, 1812.
- (3) Son born July 5, 1815.
- (4) Daughter born October 10, 1813.
- (5) Daughter born June 20, 1821.
- (6) Daughter born October 6, 1822.

Can anybody give me the Christian names of those children? Who were the following?—

"Mr. Hugh Gordon of Manar was present at a grand fancy and masked ball in the Public Rooms, Aberdeen (April, 1834), appearing in a 'handsome Greek costume.' The reporter notes that the affair was attended by '200 of the fashionables of the city and county.' Among others were the Misses Gordon of Manar as 'Greek ladies,' and Miss J. J. Gordon of Manar as a 'Neapolitan lady.' Among those who had certificates to kill game for the year 1834—the certificates were granted in September—were 'James Gordon, Esq., of Manar, and Hugh and George Gordon, Esquires, Manar.'" Who was the Miss Gordon of Manar who helped to start the Coffee Stall at Aberdeen, which was the forerunner of the Cafe there? "Hugh Gordon, youngest son of the late Robert Gordon of Madras, died at 222 Margaret

Street, Cavendish Square, on January 18, 1839" (*Gent.'s Magazine*). Was this Robert the brother of Hugh Gordon of Manar? Any information about the origin of the Gordons of Manar will be welcome. I know Jervise's and Dr. Davidson's vague notes on the family.

J. M. B.

260. COPLAND AND MITCHELL FAMILY.—Mrs. Copland married James Mitchell, her land steward, and had a son, James, who married Margaret Gordon, and was the grandfather of Rev. A. Gordon Mitchell, Glasgow. Where were Mrs. Copland's estates?

J. M. B.

261. THE GORDONS OF LETTOCH, INVERAVON.—What is known of this family? My data are as follows:—

William Gordon of Minmore got the easter half of Lettoch in wadset from Lord Gordon in 1632 for £1000. In 1683 there is a discharge of the wadset by William Gordon. In 1647 there is sasine on easter Lettoch in favour of William Gordon, yr., of Minmore. In 1683 there is discharge by William Gordon of the wadset on Lettoch.

James Gordon in Lettoch was served heir to his grandfather, John Gordon of Auchinhannoch in Cairnburrow, etc., 1707.

John Gordon of Lettoch had a sister married (1) to Peter Gordon in Crofts of Glenbucket, and (2) in 1749 to James Gordon in Kirkton of Cabrach. Her mother's name was Margaret Grant.

John Gordon, who was a younger son of Gordon of Lettoch, "married the daughter of — Reid, Aberdeen, by Margaret Gordon of the Minmore family." This John Gordon settled at Gibraltar as a wine merchant, and died there about 1817. He had a son, William Robert Gordon, who was Procurator Fiscal of Banff, 1842-1879.

J. M. B.

262. LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE GORDON.—On 16th February, 1820, Georgina, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. George Gordon, died at Leichestoun. Who was this Lieut.-Colonel? Did he belong to the Buckie family which got Leichestoun in 1713?

J. M. B.

263. LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES GORDON.—What is known about this officer who was in the 89th and then the 77th Regiment? Mr. Michie (*Deeside Tales*, 68-72) connects him with the Abergeldie family. But I have seen him (in a letter from Miss Bess Gordon, of Cairnfield, 1840) described as "of Sheelagreen," and as having a brother, Captain John. He certainly was not an Abergeldie Gordon.

J. M. B.

264. GORDONS IN ROTHNEY.—Two distinct branches of the Gordons held Rothney. John Gordon of Buckie's son, Alexander, got Rothney, and had a son, John. There was a George Gordon of Rothney in 1604. The George Gordon of Sheelagreen bought

* Wishart's *Memoirs*, ed. by Murdoch and Simpson, p. 113.

Rothney and gave it to his second son, William, who had a son, George. The latter had a son, William, Writer to the Signet, who died at Rothney in 1824, apparently without issue. Besides these I have notes on a family of Gordon at Rothney as follows:—

William Gordon, Rothney, who lived afterwards at Tayloch, and was buried at Clatt. He had

William Gordon, born 1784, married Helen Roger, born 1787, Largie, Culsalmond. They had

1. Alexander, born 1814.
2. William, born 1816, who had

William, born 1840, who had

James Tennant, born 1865, chief constable of Banff. He has a son,

William, born 1894.

3. George, born 1818. He was the father of

Rev. George Angier Gordon, D.D., the well-known Congregational minister at Boston, U.S.A. He was born on January 2, 1853, educated at the parish school of Insch, and graduated at Harvard in 1881 (D.D., Bowdoin and Yale, 1893, Harvard, 1895.) He has been minister of the Old South Church at Boston since 1884; lecturer in Lowell Inst. Course, 1900; Lyman Beecher lecturer, Yale, 1901; University Preacher, Harvard, 1886-90; Yale, 1888-1901. He is an "over-seer" of Harvard. He married, June 3, 1890, Susan Huntington Manning. He has written *The Witness to Immortality*, 1893; *The Christ of To-day*, 1895; *Immortality and the New Theodicy*, 1897; and *The New Epoch for Faith*, 1901.

4. Robert, born 1820.
5. Adam, born 1826.
6. John, born 1829: a large sheep farmer in New Zealand.
7. Charles, born 1831.
8. James, born 1835.
9. Helen, born 1822.
10. Jean, born 1824.

Was this family connected with the lairds of Rothney? I shall be glad to get any information about the Gordons of Rothney. J. M. B.

265. THE NAME "NIMMO."—For once, Anderson's "Scottish Nation" has failed me. Meeting a gentleman of the above name, our conversation turned to the history and origin of it. In order to obtain information, I searched the pages of my great authority on such matters, but this time in vain. True, the name of Nimmo does occur in Anderson's work, but it is in connection with a biography of an eminent civil engineer of this name who was a native of Fifeshire, no history or origin of the name being given. The name is very common in the counties of Stirling and Linlithgow, and will best be remembered in connection with a very fine work on the former county, and also with editions of our greatest poets

and novelists of Scotland. Any information regarding the history and origin of the name of Nimmo will be much appreciated.

Craigiebukker.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

266. YOUNGS IN KINNEFF, FETTERESSO AND STONEHAVEN.—John Young (1698-1750) of Stank or Bellfield (Kinneff), sheriff or sheriff-clerk of Kincardineshire, was the eldest son of Robert Young (1665-1714) in Mergie or Megray (Fetteresso). This Robert Young also had, besides two sons (David and William), who died young, a son, James, born about 1700. Can any of your readers give me any information as to (a) the parentage of this Robert Young, and whether he was of gipsy blood, as there was a colony of gipsies at Mergie among whom were several Youngs; (b) his son, James, and whether he married and had any and what family; (c) the gipsies or cairds living at Mergie. There was also a William Young (1717-1790), who was sheriff-clerk of Kincardineshire, who died at Mill of Forest (Fetteresso), and had a family, and a James Young (? circa 1730-1800), who was sheriff-substitute for Kincardineshire. Were either or both of these of the same family as the above?

W. M. H.

267. RED BOOK OF CLANRANALD.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find a complete translation of the *Leabhar Dearg*—the Red Book of Clanranald?

G. D.

268. MONTROSE'S CAMP AT DELAVORER.—Is there any authentic record or local tradition of Montrose having an encampment at Delavorar, near Tomintoul, in September, 1644?

G. D.

269. LORD BROUGHAM'S ANCESTRY.—Charles Gordon, last of Terpersie, had a sister who is said to have been the great-grandmother of Lord Brougham. How does this work out? His pedigree so far is:

William Robertson = Eleanor Pitcairn.

Rev. James Syme = Mary Robertson.

Henry Brougham = Eleanor Syme.

Lord Brougham.

J. M. B.

270. THE NAME STIRTON.—I should feel obliged if any reader of *S. N. & Q.* could give me any information regarding the name Stirton.

A. G.

Answers.

607. NORTHERN INSTITUTION, INVERNESS (1st S., V., 124, 143; 2nd S., II., 142, 159).—The following extract is from the *Inverness Courier* of 7th May, 1834:—"The Northern Institution was established at Inverness in 1825, for the promotion of science and literature in general, and more particularly with the

view of investigating the antiquities and civil and natural history of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. A museum was collected, and has been enriched by many valuable contributions from all parts of the world, in natural history as well as scarce books and manuscripts. The funds of the institution have, however, been declining for some years, and nearly all interest in it has been extinguished. The members have accordingly resolved to break it up, and to transfer the Museum to the Academy here, the directors of the latter agreeing to pay the debts and engagements of the Institution, not exceeding £80. The coins alone, if sold as bullion, are worth this sum." What has become of the *Minute Book* of the Northern Institution?
P. J. ANDERSON.

1202. DEGREES: WHENCE AND WHEN? (2nd S., I., 127; II., 126; IV., 124).—Dr. Gammack's note may be supplemented as follows:—

James Anderson, M.A., King's Coll., 1694; D.D., ?
William Crockett, King's Coll., 1848-49; LL.D.
(? Univ. of New Brunswick).

James Morrison Crombie, Mar. Coll., 1847-49 (not M.A. as in Oliver & Boyd); D.D., ? circa 1861.
Thomas Davidson, M.A., King's Coll., 1860; LL.D. ? (not Ph.D.).

James Shepherd Forsyth, M.A., King's Coll., 1846; D.D., ? circa 1894.

Alfred Gilchrist, Aberdeen; Ph.D., ? before 1866.
Alexander G. D. McKilligin, King's Coll., 1858-1863; LL.D. ?

Robert Memis, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1754; D.D., ?
John Morrison, D.D., Glasgow (the date is 1831)? LL.D. ?

James Ogilvie, Virginia; D.D., King's Coll., 1781. (Who is this?)

James Robertson Reid, Mar. Coll., 1832-38; LL.D. ?

James Scott, M.A., King's Coll., 1844. Has D.D. from Washington and Lee Univ. and from Iowa Coll.; but whence his LL.D.?

Alexander Skakel, M.A., King's Coll., 1794. His LL.D. is also from King's Coll., 1845.

James Hall Wilson, Mar. Coll., 1852-56, D.D., ? 1880.
P. J. ANDERSON.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (2nd S., IV., 127).—I am obliged by Mr. Anderson's courteous note. He is right. It was the velvet collar, not the sleeve, of the King's College gown that was forfeited, according to the legend, for complicity in Downie's slaughter. I regret to learn that the picturesque red gown is now worn only by a certain number of women students. In my day, it was an offence to appear in class without a gown, or the remnant of one; and I well remember Professor (as he then was) Geddes addressing an erring student, in pompous tones, thus:—"Where, sir, is your academic garb?"

Uttershill, Penicuik,
Midlothian.

WILLIAM GARDEN.

186. JAMES GORDON BENNETT (2nd S., III., 190).—This advertisement has been appearing in the *Times* for many weeks:—

JAMES GORDON REID, deceased.—WANTED, the NEXT-of-KIN of JAMES GORDON REID who died at "The Brae Estate" in the Parish of Hanover, Jamaica, on the 30th January, 1899. The deceased is stated to be:—

(1) a brother of one Bonitto Reid, who it is believed died in New York, and

(2) a relative of James Gordon Bennett of the "New York Herald" Newspaper.

The deceased also was a British subject, who became a naturalized citizen of the United States of America in the year 1860. Communications with proofs of kinship must be made to the Administrator General for Jamaica, No. 11, Duke-street, Kingston, Jamaica, or to Messrs. Anderson and Watson, Solicitors, No. 105, Water-lane, Kingston, Jamaica.

252. HOW THE DUKE OF GORDON MET JANE MAXWELL (2nd S., IV., 125).—The following incident of the Edinburgh ball, where the Duke met Jane Maxwell, was related to me by a very old lady, one of the Milnes of Mill of Boyndie, distinguished for their accuracy in relating recondite matters. The story was originally told by a descendant of one who was present at the dance, which was held in the Old Assembly Rooms. On her way to the ball, Jane discovered a hole in her thread stocking, and turned aside to have it repaired at a silk mercer's establishment, the principal of which knew that the lady was to meet the Duke of Gordon that night. He presented her with a new silk pair, and for payment bespoke her patronage when she became Duchess of Gordon. Needless to say, this was bestowed by Her Grace in a very short time. S.

256. UMPHRAYS OF FOCHABERS AND REV. DR. JOHN ALEXANDER (2nd S., IV., 125).—The Rev. J. Alexander, LL.D., was born in 1810 and died in 1895 (aged 85). He studied at Marischal College, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1834. He married a daughter of Major Murray of the 91st Regiment, a distinguished Peninsular officer. Relinquishing the bar, he was admitted by the late Bishop Terrot to Deacon's orders in 1842, and in the same year was instituted pastor of the Chapel in Carrubber's Close, High Street, called St. Paul's; afterwards in St. Columba's, Johnstone Terrace. He had four children, three predeceased him, and the surviving daughter married Mr. William Boyd, Peterhead. His brother was the Hon. George Alexander, Member of the Senate, Dominion of Canada. They were sons of the first Provost of the Royal Burgh of Banff.

Banff.

H. S.

John Alexander, D.D., died in Edinburgh, 4th April, 1896, aged 86. He was ordained by Bishop Terrot in St. Paul's, Carrubber's Close, 1842, and held that incumbency until 1846, when St. Columba's, Johnstone Terrace, was built. Along with Robert Campbell of Skerrington, Ayrshire, and J. A. Stothert (both advocates), he joined the Episcopal Church,

and was among the initiates of the High Church party, and advanced the Scotch Communion Office. His grandmother, Mrs. Humphrey, Fochabers, possessed a small outhouse, where "the Episcopalians" met prior to the present chapel, built by Elizabeth, Duchess of Gordon, latterly attached to the Free Church. The Rev. Alex. Shand, Arradoul, and John Murdoch, Keith, for many years officiated in Mrs. Humphrey's stable. Dr. Alexander got his degree from Free Hobart College. He had a daughter and two sons, and left £20,000. He was long an emeritus.

J. F. S. G.

257. MR. JANES OF ABERDEENSHIRE (2nd S., IV., 126).—The following extract is from Professor William Knight's MS. Collections regarding Marischal College:—"In a letter to him [William Adam] Blackwell mentions sketches of alterations drawn by 'a young man, John Jeans, who seems to have no ill turn for such matters.' Jeans, according to this letter, was the inventor of the screw stair. He afterwards built the beautiful little bridge over the Denburn in the line of the Windmillbrae. But there was then no employment for such a person as he in Aberdeen. Being of an ingenious and active turn, he became an enthusiast for mineralogy, and travelled over the greater part of the Mainland and the Highlands, collecting till he became eminent as a dealer, repairing annually to London, and being the first finder of numerous Scottish substances. He lived to old age, dying about 1804, aged about 80. He is mentioned by Johnson (*Tour to the Hebrides*), who met with him in Skye. From his portrait he seems to have been a spare man of genteel and keen aspect. A son succeeded him in the business of collecting and polishing, a coarse and contemptible character, who was drowned on a dark night by falling into the basin near the New Pier, 1809, after having been in company with a Jew dealer from London, with whom he had had some mineral transactions." Is anything known of the fate of the portrait mentioned by Knight, who appears to have seen it? The name "Jeans" is not common in Aberdeen. The local *Directory* gives a John Jeans, grocer (afterwards shipmaster), in York Street, Footdee, from 1827-8 to 1845-6; an Alexander Leith Jeans, woollen draper, 37 Broad Street, in 1828-9; and a James Jeans, late of H.M. Customs, 33 Summer Street, from 1868-9 to 1878-9.

P. J. ANDERSON.

Literature.

The Albemarle Papers: being the correspondence of William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, 1746-7: with an appendix of letters from Andrew Fletcher, Lord Justice Clerk to the Duke of Newcastle, 1746-1748. Edited with introduction and notes by CHARLES SANDFORD TERRY, M.A., Lecturer in

History in the University of Aberdeen. Aberdeen: Printed for the New Spalding Club, 1902. [2 vols., pp. 572, lxxxvii.]

It was an appropriate thing that the 2nd Earl of Albemarle should have been entrusted with the duty of stamping out the flickering embers of the pro-Stuart movement, for his father (ennobled in 1696) was a Dutchman born and bred, who came across to England with the Prince of Orange to give the Dutchman some home-heartening. The second earl had fought the battles of Queen Anne and George I. at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and was called hurriedly to Scotland to help Cumberland, the first line of whose army he commanded at Culloden. Mr. Terry contributes an admirable resumé of the letters in an introduction of nearly 90 pages. To the reader interested in the main story of the Jacobite attempt these letters, and still more the introduction, are of exceptional interest. To the genealogist they are full of suggestions. The volumes form an admirable supplement to Colonel Allardyce's *Historical Papers of the Jacobite Period*.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Clegg, J. International Directory of Booksellers. Cr. 8vo. 6/- net; interl. 7/6 net. Stock.
- Corder, C. R. The First Bible. Cr. 8vo. 5/- Blackwood & S.
- Critica Biblica. Part I: Isaiah and Jeremiah. By T. K. Cheyne. 8vo., sewed. 2/6 net. Black.
- Ford, R. Thistledown: Book of Scotch Humour, Character, Folk-lore, Story, and Anecdote. Enl. ed. Illus. Cr. 8vo., sewed. 1/- net. A. Gardner.
- Jay, Harriett. Robert Buchanan: Some Account of his Life, his Life's Work, and his Literary Friendships. 8vo. 10/6 net. Unwin.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATUM.—Query 245. For "Kralak" read "Kratak."

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, 1903.

MONTROSE'S MARCH AFTER THE BATTLE OF ALFORD.

(Continued from 2nd Series, IV., page 141.)

WHERE, then, is the real Craigton? It is a common name in Aberdeenshire and the neighbouring counties, but a glance at the Ordnance Survey Map of the district reveals the right place. At Craigton, on the south side of the Hill of Fare, in the parish of Banchoory Ternan, about eight miles from Cluny, is a spot marked "Montrose's Trench," and all considerations, I think, point to this spot being the site of Montrose's encampment after Alford.

In the first place, of course, one must give great weight to the evidence of Montrose's own letter as showing that he was at a place named Craigton or Craigtoun four days after the battle.

Again, it seems clear that the encampment at the Hill of Fare Craigton was a well-defined entrenchment which would have taken some time to make, and which was evidently intended for an occupation of some duration. The progress of agricultural improvement has now obliterated the trench, but, seventy years ago, the camp was described by a writer in the *Aberdeen Observer*. After describing generally the situation of the camp, the writer goes on:—"But the gallant general (Montrose) had not trusted entirely to the natural advantages of his position, but had entrenched himself on every side, while the ditch could easily have been filled with water, if indeed it had not been so. The south front of the camp has been destroyed by the cuttings necessary for the line of road leading from Aberdeen, by Garlogie and Rae-moir, to Kincardine O'Neil, but the east, west and north sides are still perfectly distinct, although the whole position is now under corn crop. The camp is small in its dimensions, and could not have contained a great number of men. . . . The place is still called by the people in the neighbourhood 'Montrose's Trench.'"^{*} No such camp would have been made by Montrose for a single night's occupation.

The theory of Montrose's stay at Craigton is further confirmed by a curious reminiscence of the camp to be found in the Kirk Session Records of the neighbouring parish of Echt. On the eleventh day of May, 1651, a year after Montrose's final downfall, the record bears that there "compeared before the Session Margaret Forbes, and confessed that sche went one with James Grames armie from the tym that thai camped at Craigtoun off the south syd of the hill of Fair, till they wer defeat at Philiphaughe." The unfortunate Margaret was thereupon, along with a Christian Chalmers who confessed that she had followed "ane Irische mane, called Edmont O'Neil, in the said James Grame his

^{*} Quoted in *Cairngorm Club Journal*, Vol. III., p. 158.

armie," sentenced "to sit in the branx, in sack-cloth, barfutted at the kirk door, betuix the two last bells, and thereafter at the pillar the tym of sermon" every Sunday until the Session and people were satisfied with their repentance.*

Undoubtedly then, Montrose had at one time a camp at Craigton, at the Hill of Fare. But is it certain that it was after the Battle of Alford that his camp was fixed there? About this, also, there can be no doubt. All the evidence goes to show that his encampment at the Hill of Fare was of some duration, that his camp there was, to some extent, of the nature of a stationary camp. Now, we know that, although Montrose had, prior to the Battle of Alford, passed the Hill of Fare certainly on one, and possibly on another occasion, it is not possible that, on either of these occasions, he could have encamped there for any length of time. After Alford, and before Philiphaugh, he was in the neighbourhood, and could have encamped there only in July, 1645, immediately after the battle. The occasion when Montrose certainly passed the Hill of Fare prior to the Battle of Alford, was on October 17th, 1644, when he crossed the Dee at Mills of Drum, and that same day, after passing the hill, burned Kirktown of Echt. The next day we find him at Pittodrie, which he also burned, twelve miles away, and on the following day, on his way to Strathbogie, he dined at Monymusk "with the ladie, the laird being absent."†

The other occasion when Montrose may possibly have been at or near the Hill of Fare Craigton was on Sunday, 17th March, 1645, when he marched from Kintore to Durris. But neither on this occasion, any more than on the former, was there any time for an encampment.

I may note, further, that there seems to be no local tradition of Montrose's having been at Craigston Castle after the Battle of Alford, and no real foundation for the suggestion that he was there except the use of the word "Cragstoniam" by Wishart. Neither is there any trace of an encampment at Craigton, near Culter.

To sum up, a consideration of these circumstances seems to make it plain that Montrose was perfectly right in dating his letter of 6th July, 1645, from "Craigtoun"; that Wishart's spelling, "Cragstoniam" is erroneous; that Napier's and Gardiner's theory, founded on Wishart, of the march northward to Craigston Castle is also erroneous; that the statement of

Wishart's latest editors that the encampment after Alford was at Craigton, near Culter, is incorrect; and that the true site of the camp is the spot known as "Montrose's Trench" at Craigton, near the Hill of Fare.

GEORGE DUNCAN.

SCOTTISH REGIMENTAL COLOURS IN AN IRISH CHURCH.—THE old historic port of Kinsale, in the county of Cork, possesses a very interesting parish church. The style of architecture is Anglo-Norman, and both within and without its massive walls there are a great number of tombs and memorial tablets, some of considerable beauty, and not a few of great antiquity.

As Kinsale has been and is still a military station, and, as it has a good harbour, a considerable number of soldiers and sailors have found their last resting-place here. Their names and gallant exploits have been in many instances commemorated by friends and comrades by the erection of slabs of marble or limestone.

The most conspicuous of these is the monument on the south wall of the church, inside the building, to the memory of Lieut-General Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart., K.C.B. The upper portion of this mural tablet displays a trophy of arms and colours grouped around a sarcophagus, underneath the inscribed portion on a medallion are the distinguished officer's arms (he was head of a Devon family) and also his medals. Resting above the tablet are the colours of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the regiment in which Sir Thomas served, and which he commanded at Waterloo, where he was wounded. Sir Thomas, who married the daughter of Sir Denis Pack, was connected with Kinsale, his mother being a native of the place.

This monument was erected to Sir Thomas Reynell's memory by his widow, but his remains are interred in Chichester Cathedral. How the colours came here is explained in this way:—The 71st Regiment was stationed at Kilkenny in 1852, and on the 3rd of January, 1853, were presented with new colours. Shortly afterwards the regiment moved to Cork, and it was thought fitting that the old colours should be placed over the memorial of one so intimately associated with its glorious history as Sir Thomas Reynell.

It has been stated that these colours were borne at Waterloo, but this is not the case, as they were presented at Rombly by Sir Denis Pack, 17th January, 1817.

Cork.

W. B. TYRRE.

* *Presbytery Book of Strathbogie* (Spalding Club), Preface, p. xiii.

† *Spalding Tribles*, II., p. 423.

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

(Continued from Vol. IV., 2nd S., page 139.)

1855. *The Weekly Spectator* and Charles Knight's Newspaper and Journal of Popular Information. No. 1, May 12, 1855, 16 pp., large foolscap folio, price 2d. Published by John Grieg & Son, 2 Melbourne Place, Edinburgh.

"Besides the contents of an ordinary newspaper the *Weekly Spectator* will embrace papers of popular information—both entertaining and instructive, and a combination of useful and universal knowledge that will enable it to be read with increased advantage."

No. 1 was a specimen number, and the real issue did not begin till Saturday, June 2, when No. 2 was published, 20 pp. It thereafter appeared every week until November. Along with the main journal the publishers sent out one Quarterly Educational Supplement, which supplement was intended for gratuitous circulation as well. It was undertaken in response to the request of principals and teachers of chief scholastic institutions in Edinburgh—as the promoters affirmed. On the 20th of November the *Weekly Spectator* was withdrawn in favour of—

1855. *The Literary Spectator*, and Journal of Education and Science. No. 1, Nov. 20, 1855, price 4d. Published on the 15th of each month by John Grieg & Son, 2 Melbourne Place, Edinburgh. I have nothing of its history.

1855. *The Daily Express*. First issued on June 23, 1855, this journal had a very unhappy history. It was started as a penny morning daily of 4 pp., and professed to "criticise all men and manners with equal impartiality," and also to trace the progress of art, literature and science. At first it ran its course well, having all the prestige which surrounded the *Edinburgh Guardian*, whose place it took. It was owned by C. D. Young, but by 1858 he became bankrupt. His journal had already acquired the sobriquet of the "Daily Distress" from its financial difficulties. The following paragraph from Young's bankruptcy proceedings indicate the vicissitudes of the paper:—

"I was at one time the proprietor of the *Edinburgh Guardian* newspaper. When the alteration was made in the newspaper stamp laws, the paper ceased to appear as the *Edinburgh Guardian*, and thereafter appeared as a daily paper under the name of the *Daily Express*, the proprietary being unchanged. I sold the *Express* on or about the 13th of January of the present year [1858] to the late Mr. W. H. Murray, for the price of £3400 in one payment at that time. I granted a regular conveyance of the property and a discharged account. On the same day I subscribed, as co-obligant along with Mr. Murray, and for his behoof, a cash-credit bond to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank for the sum of £3400; and it was that sum of £3400, obtained from the Bank, or due that cash credit, which was paid over to me by Mr. Murray as the consideration money of the sale. A small portion of this sum was applied through the Bank to retrieve over-due bills, the remainder being applied to reduce my over-drafts on the Bank. After the sale I became security to MESSRS.

Cowan & Co., paper manufacturers, for their furnishings to the *Daily Express*. I also accepted bills for behoof of the *Express* after the sale, but for these bills they supplied me with funds, and all these bills, with the exception of some of those granted to Messrs. Cowan, have been paid off. Starting the *Guardian* and *Daily Express* cost me a great deal more money than £3400, but that was considered a fair price regarding the *Express* for a going business."

Murray died in July, 1858, and the last issue of the *Express* was sent out on August 27, 1859. Says Mr. Norrie:—

"Perhaps its want of success lay in its professing to be an eclectic journal—at least it never decidedly allied itself to any party, although latterly it seemed disposed to favour the Bright side of politics. The copyright of the *Daily Express* and *Weekly Herald*, together with the machinery and plant, were exposed to public sale at the upset price of £1050; but there were no offerors. The copyright of these journals was then offered at £400, with the same result. Ultimately the copyright of the daily and weekly passed into the hands of the proprietor of the *Caledonian Mercury*, and the plant was sold by auction on Oct. 4, 1859."

One of the editors was the Rev. Peter Landreth, who died so recently as July, 1901. Landreth had a wide newspaper connection. He first edited the *Fife Herald*, on which journal he had as predecessors, Professor Nichol and Alexander Russel. He also conducted the *Glasgow Daily Bulletin*, besides contributing to the *Witness*, *Tail's Magazine*, *Hogg, Macphail's Ecclesiastical Journal* and the *Scotsman*.

The writer of some gossipy articles on "A Generation of Scottish Literature and Journalism" (*The Bookman*, 1900), writes concerning the *Express*:—

"It was written by cleverish young men with a certain fund of humour for other cleverish young men with an adequate sense of the ridiculous. Rather curiously, I cannot recall its politics, and I do not remember ever having heard the name of any of its editors. Probably it did without much editing. . . . It looked as if it were run by students of law, medicine, and, above all, of divinity. I remember two things in the *Express* as if they had appeared but yesterday, because our grave and indeed austere seniors—incited perhaps by some of the young men who had friends among the students—roared over and read them aloud of a night. The first was a series of very frank sketches of the different professors of the Universities. They were obviously done with gusto and knowledge. The portraits of the Divinity professors in particular were very well executed. . . . And then a tremendous controversy was got up in the *Express* over the vacancy in the Chair of Logic caused by the death of Sir William Hamilton, or, as the adventurous balladist of the paper put it:—

'All in the University
A learned man did die,
So in the Logic Chair there was
A mournful vacancy.'

The successful applicant was Mr.—now Emeritus, ever-green and ever popular Professor—Campbell Fraser, then described in the ballad as—

'A mighty man of knowledge
The Rev. A. C. Fraser be
Of the sanctified New College.'

. . . . How they did lash about them in the columns of the *Express* under such *nommes de guerre* as *Vindex* and *Scrutator*, with pens as heavy as worthy Fred Bayham's and hearts as light!"

1855. *Edinburgh Weekly Herald* (v. *Weekly Chronicle*, S. N. & Q., v., 134), was begun as the Saturday weekly issue of the *Daily Express*: 8 pp.,

price 2d. Like its principal, the *Herald* was advanced Liberal, supporting "every reform for increasing the influence of the people." After the disappearance of the *Express* it continued, until in 1862 it became the *Weekly Herald and Mercury*, and was owned by James Robie. In January, 1863, it was amalgamated with the *Edinburgh News*, and appeared as the *Edinburgh Herald Mercury and News*. In 1867 the *News* dropped away, and in 1868 the whole paper was discontinued. For some time during its checkered career the *Herald* was owned by J. Allan & Co.

1855. *The Children's Paper*, with moral and religious stories. Illustrated, price 3d. Is this Nelson's publication?

1856. *The Psalmist and Magazine of Sacred Music*. No. 1, vol. 1, January, 1856. 12 pp., monthly, 4to., with 4 pp. musical supplement, price 3d. Printed and published by Johnstone and Hunter, Edinburgh.

The *Psalmist* arose out of a conference called by the Committee on Psalmody of the Free Church during the Assembly of 1855. No publication had existed whose object was the improvement of psalm singing, and the attempt was made to create greater interest in this branch of public worship. The appeal was to all denominations of Christians. The policy of the magazine was thus set forth—

"In carrying out our object it will be essential to keep in view two things—first to stimulate the public in the cause of a well-selected and well-executed psalmody. . . . Secondly, it will be needful to watch over the movement in favour of a better psalmody; music is apt at times to take untoward flights, and its advocates to have recourse to measures which are at variance with the wishes and judgment of the Christian community."

The *Psalmist* accordingly was not favourable to "any organic changes [evidently no pun was intended] nor even to the employment of choirs." The human larynx it called "the Presbyterian organ."

The letterpress department consisted of devotional, expository, historical, biographical and practical papers on the various branches of psalmody. Its projectors put 24 monthly numbers as the limit of its existence—"the course of topics contemplated" requiring no further publication, but although the journal was well conducted, and a new departure in magazine literature, it expired within the year, its last number being issued December, 1856. Its range was necessarily too limited for sustained interest.

1856. *The Lyceum*: a Literary and Political Chronicle, and Weekly Dramatic, Musical and Fine Arts Review. No. 1, December 19, 1856, 16 pp., folio, price 3d. weekly. Edinburgh: Printed and published by A. Cannon, 51 N. Hanover Street, for the Proprietor, James Bruce, 136 Princes Street. Thirteen numbers were stitched together in a paper cover and sold as "*The Quarterly Lyceum*: a literary dramatic, musical and fine art review,"

price 3/3. There were three columns to the page, and advertisements usually occupied 5 pp. or so.

The *Lyceum* had a comely appearance, well printed and got up. Its contents were made up of political articles, fiction and legends. Large space was given to reviews of books; and news notes and criticism of the various arts took up much attention. Some of the articles were distinctively combative in style. The last number I have seen is that for Saturday, June 13, 1859; did it continue longer?

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

MEMORIALS IN ST. MULTOSE'S CHURCH, KINSALE, TO SCOTTISH OFFICERS.— Besides that to Sir Thomas Reynell of the 71st, there are other names recorded on stones connected with Scottish regiments, or belonging to Scottish families. There is a mural tablet within the walls to Major John Allen, 73rd Highlanders, died 25th February, 1856, aged 69. On a pillar erected by his brother officers there is a tablet to the memory of Lieut. Thomas Cochrane of the Rifle Brigade, died 2nd July, 1833, aged 34. On another face of the same pillar, beneath a military trophy, is a tablet to the memory of Captain Archibald Kennedy Douglas, 57th Regiment, of Tilquihillie, Kincardineshire, died 25th March, 1873, aged 33. In the churchyard, near the tower, is a low stone vault covered by a flat stone. The inscription states that it is the burying-place of The Hon. John Gordon, Lt.-Col. of the 81st Regiment of Foot, son of the Earl of Aboyne, who died 3rd Nov., 1775, aged 52 years. There is another inscription on this tombstone to the memory of Lieut. James Cunningham, formerly of the 1st Royals, son of Lieut.-Col. Jas. Cunningham, who had formerly commanded the same regiment; he died 3rd March, 1783, aged 78 years. The name of Assist.-Surgeon Henry Randolph Scott appears on another tomb, and inside the church there is a tablet erected by the officers of the 82nd Regiment to the memory of their fellow-officers and men, women and children, to the number of 179 souls, who perished in the wreck of the *Boadicea* on Garrellstoun Strand, near Kinsale, on the night of 30th January, 1816. Assistant-Surgeon Scott and his wife were amongst the lost. The Rev. John Lindey Darling, M.A., a former rector of Kinsale, has published a historical and descriptive account of this ancient and interesting church of St. Multose, and has done much towards preserving the fabric and its monuments and antiquities.

Cork.

W. B. TYRIE.

PECULIAR USES OF SOME LETTERS.

IN old books and manuscripts the letters *u*, *v*, *w* are used in what now seem to us strange ways. Of the three, *v* is the oldest form. In ancient Latin inscriptions neither *u* nor *w* is to be seen, and in modern Latin monumental inscriptions, in capital letters, *V* alone is used. Afterwards *u* was introduced to represent the vowel sound of *v*, and then *v* became a consonant, but as the consonant sound was common at the beginning of a word, and the vowel sound in the body of it, *v* was frequently used as an initial letter where *u* ought to have been used, and *u* in the middle where *v* was the letter to use. The Latin word for a grape appears in mediaeval works treating of things used in medicine under the forms *vua* and *uua*, as well as the modern *uva*. More recently *w* was introduced for the sound of *u* before a vowel, quite needlessly unless to represent the long sound of *oo*, as in moon. The use of *w* in the body of a word instead of *u* makes learning to read unnecessarily difficult. In the alphabet, the three letters were all called *u*, sounded like *oo*, and to distinguish them they were called in Scotland *vowel oo*, *vah oo*, and *double oo*.* This last name arose from representing *w* as a capital letter by either *UU* or *VV*. It took long to determine the usage of these letters, and in manuscripts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they seem to have been used at random, the same writer keeping to one way, perhaps, when signing his name: say making Gordon *Gordown*, but spelling it *Gordoun* in the body of his writings. The only sort of general rule discernible seems to be that *v* is most common at the beginning of a word, whether it be followed by a vowel or a consonant, that *w* is common at the beginning of a word in which the second letter is a vowel, and that *u* is most common in the body of a word; but often observance of this law is not perceptible. For *us* and *up*, *vs*, *ws*, *vp* and *wp* are quite common; *vithin*, *vpon*, and *vther* are as common with some writers as *within*, *upon* and *other*. For *law*, *lav* is used, but not so often *lau*. In the body of a word, *u* is more common than *w*, and *lawful* is more common than *lawful*, and though *w* was not unknown in the middle of a word, an old lady who ordered from her grocer a cut of Parmesan cheese, and spelled it *cwt* had herself to blame when she got 112 lbs instead of 4 or 5.

In London, *w* and *v* are still often used the

* It may be observed that this, the Aberdeen name, is different from the name given last month to *v* in Dr Cramond's note of the Banff names; *u* was made either *oo* or *wool u*, this meaning *vowel u* as given above.

one for the other, and it may be true that when windows were illuminated after Waterloo with the letters *W* and *V* formed by lighted candles. Cockneys said they stood for Wictory and Vellington.

Representations by letters of dates beginning with 15, 16, 17 are often puzzles to the uninitiated. Such a date as 1776 was properly enough written *j^m vii^c & seuintie sex*. It was customary to end a word with a prolongation downwards of the last stroke; sometimes it was straight, sometimes it curved to the right or to the left, and sometimes it was zigzag. Thus the first part of the date became *j^m vii^c* though the last leg of *m* did not get a dot at first. A few hundred years ago there was no difference between the forms of *n* and *u*, and to distinguish them *n* got above it a straight stroke, and *u* a small *v*, its original shape, which was later made like the mark we put above a short vowel. Because the first two legs of *m* had no such marks it was thought that they were the letter *a*, and thus the first part of the date became now *jaj vijc*, the small *c* being enlarged. Clerks and notaries public, having failed to see the force of the letters in the date, altered them in various ways, not knowing what they were doing; and many whimsical forms were thus produced. There is an interesting collection of these on p. 48 of vol. iii., one of which, *Muij*, can easily be explained if we remember that *M*, being the first letter of mille, stands for 1000, as it does on a packet of tacks, and *u* is the same letter as *v*, making the proper form of the date *M vij*, or 1700. Other forms, frequently seen in old writings, such as *jaj wij*, *jaj wa*, *jaj va*, become simple when we know that *w* and *v* were originally the same letter, and that the tail of *i* was sometimes turned to the right, as it is now in writing, thus turning *ii* into something like *a* if the dots above the *u* are omitted.

In shortening a Latin word by cutting off letters at the end, a dot . was put after the last letter left to show that letters were wanting. If the word was plural, this was shown by doubling the last letter. If the word was shortened by omitting letters in the middle, while the last letter was kept, no dot was used. Thus *M*. stands for 1000, cent. for 100, Britt. for *Britanniarum*, LL.D. for *doctor legum*, doctor of laws, a degree given by a university to a person recognised by it as qualified to teach in it both canon or ecclesiastical law and civil law. Prof. OO.LL. stands for *Professor Orientalium Linguarum*, professor of oriental languages. But Dr, Mr, Mrs, St; for doctor, master, mistress, saint, ought not to have a dot after them. This is known in the printing offices of

the Aberdeen newspapers, and in the *Scotsman* office, but not in all printing houses. The Latin words, *in presentibus*, meaning "in these present writings," are shortened into *in presnt.*; sometimes by adding *s* a double plural is made. *Videlicet*, a Latin word usually translated "to wit," if shortened into *vct* needs no dot, but when made *viz.* it does need a dot, because *z* is not the last letter, but only an imitation of the zigzag wagggle. So *oz.* needs a dot, *o* standing for ounce, and *z* for the contraction wagggle.

In mediæval churches the letters IHC or ihc are often used as an ornamentation. They are repeated many times in the roof of St Mary's Chapel, King's College, Aberdeen; but even in that seat of learning they are not understood by every one—the last letter *C* being often supposed to stand for Christ. They really stand for IHSOUS, the absence of three letters being indicated by a straight line above the last two, and *C* being a form of the Greek letter for *S*.

JOHN MILNE.

ORD, THE CIRCUS RIDER.

AN interesting sketch of Ord, the circus rider (who was dealt with in these pages, January, 1901), was read before the London Morayshire Club, January 29, by George R. Duncan ("George Roy"). Mr. Duncan was the author of the sketch of Ord in the *Era* (July 8, 1899), which roused the wrath of Ord's daughter, Mrs. Pinder. I notice that Mr. Duncan still calls Ord "John," whereas his name was "Thomas." He also says that one of Ord's daughters married a (5 feet 10 in.) acrobat named "Delaney." I have been able to trace only two daughters of Ord, Mrs. Shand and Mrs. Pinder. Mr. Duncan said: "I imagine Sir Henry Irving in spangles, circus-fleshings, erect, doing the bare-back act, and you have John Ord to the life, as I saw him when he would be about the present age of Sir Henry, dexterous, agile; in fact, a marvel. Even at that age he could jump through his gloves, over his pipe; and his protean efforts on horseback were correct, smart and effective. Ord's only inspiration was a solitary violin, the 'Neil Gow' of the troupe, for the nonce, occupying 'the chair of music' on a veritable chair by the margin of the ring, the favourite strains being 'Caller Herrin,' 'Oh, Susannah' and 'Rob Roy MacGregor, O.'"

Ord generally stayed four days in our village (Fochabers). His circus was an open-air one, free to young and old. His tent, the blue canopy of heaven. He had a raffle, or lottery, in the

ring, and while the performance was proceeding the company diligently pushed the sale of tickets—"all-prizes-no-blanks" principle. His prizes were characteristically Scotch. There would figure a boll of meal, a tartan plaid, an alarm timepiece, a Scotch brooch, a whole sheep, and a silver watch. The Miss Ords were splendid and handsome equestriennes. The great Ducrow had not only a high, but a timorous estimate of Ord's abilities. He bound Ord down by a stipulated sum that he would not appear in London. But Ord worked a little in England. Once when in Wales, with a first-class stud, by some cause or another (tainted water, the rumour had it) he lost all his best horses. After that he stuck to Scotland until his death, which took place about December 27, 1859.

"A pyrotechnic display marked the close of the circus performances every night. Ord's 'sky rackets' aye gaed oot o' sicht. Then, in the neighbouring barn, or in the largest room of the chief hotel, the troupe gave theatrical performances, for admission to which, of course, a charge was made. These dramatic efforts were always marked by a consistent ensemble, for Ord was a man of culture, educated, and with artistic taste. He would produce 'Rob Roy,' 'Gilderoy,' 'Douglas,' 'Iron Chest,' 'A Roland for an Oliver,' 'Cramond Brig,' &c., with all the completeness and exactness of the best theatres; and all the troupe could act. A Napoleon as a ring-master, Ord was equally a Napoleon at the prompt table and as a stage manager.

"For every one of his horses, Ord had a special use. In my day, he used what we call a fine firm 'din' horse, named Charlie, for all his feats of horsemanship. Even now, I can hear the splendid old veteran in his soft, *sotto voce*, purring, kindly tone keeping the horse in humour by his 'Wo, Charlie! Wo, Charlie!' as he rode fearlessly the bare-back. A pure white mare, 'Fanny,' was the ladies' favourite steed. The wonderfully trained horse, 'Cromarty,' was of splendid service for the circus work in general, and trick equestrian acts. Then there were 'Diana,' 'Punch,' 'Duff,' the 'Dancer,' 'Bell,' the 'Bitch,' and the jet black Shetland stallion, called 'Samson.'

"On the Sabbath he led his troupe to kirk, and in the parish church he used to sit at the head of the pew, every man being present."

WOODS OF BONNINGTON (1st S., XII., 72, 86).—I refer Mr. J. M. Bulloch for further particulars of this family to Mr. M. F. Conolly's "Biog. Dict. of Eminent Men of Fife," pub. 1866. ROBERT MURDOCH.

THE DUFFS OF DRUMMUIR.—I venture to suggest the following descent of this family :—

ALEXANDER DUFF, burghess of Aberdeen, got wadset of Torriesoul, July 24, 1545. He married Elizabeth Rutherford, and had

ALEXANDER, burghess of Aberdeen: died *circa* 1617. He married Margaret Irvine, and had

ADAM of Torriesoul: of Clunybeg, 1607 (he is not, however, the ancestor of the Duke of Fife) of West Ardrbride, 1617. He died about 1660. He married Jean Gordon, and had

Mr. ROBERT, killed at the battle of Alford, 1645. He married Euphan Lyon, and had

ADAM of Drummuir. He married Ann Abercrombie, and had

CATHERINE, heiress of Drummuir; married Alexander Duff.

R.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE LAST DUKE OF GORDON.—On Dec. 11, 1813, fourteen years before his father's death, and nine months after his mother's, the fifth and last Duke of Gordon married Elizabeth (daughter of Alexander Brodie of Arnhall, Kincardine), who was 24 years his junior. Moody Stuart in his very pietistic biography of the Duchess (Elizabeth), says :—

Mr. Brodie used to be honoured at the Burn with a visit, on her way from Gordon Castle to London, by Jane, Duchess of Gordon; so celebrated for her gaiety, her unchastened art, exuberant wit, and her successful ambition in having three Dukes and a Marquis for her sons-in-law. On one of these occasions, observing the great care he bestowed on the education of his daughter, just entering into society, she said to him, "You are surely training her for a wife to Huntly," to whom she was ardently attached. With all her famed sagacity, how little at that moment did she foresee the future! With her skill in contriving, and her tact in securing matrimonial alliances to perpetuate the greatness of her family, how little did she suspect that the wealthy union she was now forecasting, would far more than neutralize the greatness of all the rest, by leaving her cherished son childless, the noble name and title of Gordon extinct. Doubtless she fancied that she saw in the open countenance and buoyant spirits of the young heiress in her noble figure and her hale and blooming youth, at once a wife who would make her son happy, and a fit and likely mother for the future Dukes of Gordon.

PORTRAIT OF LADY WILLIAM GORDON.—

The Marquis of Hertford possesses a picture of Lady William Gordon, painted by Reynolds. She was Frances, daughter of Charles Ingram, 9th and last Lord Irvine. It was engraved as a mezzotint by John Raphael Smith (1752-1812), and an original impression of the plate was sold a few years ago for £25 4s. The mezzotint is described in a print seller's catalogue as : "H. L., in oval frame, directed, facing and looking towards front, hair dressed high with veil and riband, throat uncovered, black cape with frilled edging round shoulders, 13 by 11." It may be remembered that Reynolds used Lady William's only child, Frances Isabella Ker Gordon, as the model of his famous picture, "Heads of Angels," now in the National Gallery. The picture, which was presented to the Nation by Lady William, is very characteristic of the grace of Reynolds. Ruskin spoke of it as "grace consummate, no painter having ever before approached Reynolds in the rendering of the momentary loveliness and trembling life of childhood, by beauty of play and change in every colour and curve"; and as "an incomparably finer thing than ever the Greeks did." For him it was "ineffably tender in the touch, yet Herculean in power; innocent, yet exalted in feeling; pure, in colour as a pearl; reserved and decisive in design . . . if you built a shrine for it, and were allowed to see it only seven days in a year, it alone would teach you all of art that you ever needed to know." Elsewhere Mr. Ruskin cites this sketch as a typical instance of Gothic, as contrasted with Greek art. "A final separation," he says, "from the Greek art, which can be proud in a torso without a head, is achieved by the master who paints for you five little girls' heads, without ever a torso." Besides "the face principal, instead of the body, another typical contrast to Greek art (and through it, Florentine) may be noticed in the fact that Reynolds lets the ringlets of his cherubs float loosely in the air, instead of arranging them in 'picturesque' regularity." Engravings of Reynolds' "Angels' Heads" are very rare. One engraving was done by Pierre Simon, the younger (1750?-1810?). A copy, "first state," printed in bistre, fetched £65 2s. at Christie's, on April 10, 1902. Another copy, printed in brown, and issued on June 1, 1787, fetched £16 16s. at Dowell's, Edinburgh, Nov., 1901. One "second state" impression fetched £14 14s. at Christie's, on Dec. 16, 1901, while £77 14s. was paid for another "second state," at Christie's, June 16, 1902.

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF ESTABLISHED CHURCHES IN THE SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.

ADDENDA.

*The inscription on the token is shown in black type. Separate lines are indicated by vertical bars.
The sizes are given in sixteenths of an inch.*

PRESBYTERY OF ABERDEEN.

PETERCULTER.

- (2) Obv. — **Peter | culter | 1787.**
Rev. — Blank. Oblong, 12 × 22.

PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE O'NEIL.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

- (3) Obv. **M | T A.** Thomas Anderson was minister from 1680 to 1715.
Rev. Blank. Square, 10. Plate IX. Illustration 21.
(4) Obv. **M | I M.** John McInnes was minister from 1748 to 1779.
Rev. Blank. Square, 10.

MIDMAR.

- (4) Obv. **M** with ornamental incuse border.
Rev. Blank. Square, 13.

PRESBYTERY OF ALFORD.

AUCHINDOIR.

- (2) Obv. — **Parish Church** (in curve) | of | **Auchindoir** | **1880.**
Rev. — “**This do in remembrance of me.**” | I. Cor. xi. 24. All within dotted and ornamental oblong frame. Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 17.

KILDUMMY.

- (2) Obv. — **M | * | I A** in circular frame. John Alexander was minister from 1682 to 1717.
Rev. — Blank. Square, 11. Plate IX. Illustration 20.

LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE.

- (6) Obv. — **Lochel** | **1776.** with plain border.
Rev. — Blank. Square, with cut corners, 16.
(7) Obv. — **Leochel & Cushnie 1843.** around outside centre circle, with **eight looped star** in centre.
Rev. — “**This do in remembrance of me.**” around outside centre circle, with **eight looped star** in centre. Round, 18.

STRATHDON.

- (2) Obv. — **M | I L | 1733** in beaded oval. James Lumsden was minister at this date.
Rev. — Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 14. Plate IX. Illustration 25.
(3) Obv. — **Strathdon 1815** in circle, with **G F** in script monogram in centre. Serrated border. George Fraser was minister at this date.
Rev. — Blank. Square, 17. Plate IX. Illustration 26.

PRESBYTERY OF GARIOCH.

CULSALMOND.

- (7) Obv. — **Church** | of | **Culsalmond** | **1891.** within oblong frame in centre, with “**This do in remembrance of me.**” around outside of frame.
Rev. — “**Who remembered us in our low estate**” around three sides, with **cross** in centre. Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

LESLIE.

- (2) Obv. — **Les | ly** within sunk circular centre.
Rev. — Blank. Square, 10.

OYNE.

- (3) Obv. — **Kirk** | of | **Oyne** | **1876.**
Rev. — “**In remembrance of me**” around outside, with a **cross** in centre. Upright oval, 14 × 18½.

PRESBYTERY OF ELLON.

FOVERAN.

- (3) Obv.—**Fove** | **ran** in larger capitals than those shown on number 1.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 15.

PRESBYTERY OF DEER.

NEW DEER.

- (2) Obv.—**A** with a **five pointed star** underneath. Auchreddie was the old name of this parish.
Rev.—Blank. Square (thin rolled brass, similar to Fyvie ones), 9. Plate IX. Illustration 15.

DEER.

- (5) Obv.—**Parish Church of Deer Token** around outside centre oval, with **triangle** in centre enclosed by **ornamental scroll**.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me**” around outside centre oval, with **I** in centre. Oval, 14 ×

LONMAY.

- (3) Obv.—**Long** | **may**.
Rev.—**M** | **I** | **L** | **1764**. Square, 12. John Lundie was minister at this date.

STRICHEN.

- (7) Obv.—**Stri** along the top, **hen** along the left side, with **5** in centre for 5th table.
Rev.—**1768** inverted at top, **M I** along the right side and with large and small **S** in centre. John Smith was minister at this date. Square, 12.
(8) Obv.—**STRI** at top, with **I** in centre for 1st table.
Rev.—**M** | **I** | **S** | **1768**. John Smith was minister. Square, 12.
(9) Obv.—**STRI** at top, with **I** in centre. All is within square frame.
Rev.—**M** | **A** | **S** | **1807**. Alexander Simpson was minister at this date. Square, 12.
(10) Obv.—**STRI** at top, with **2** in centre for 2nd table.
Rev.—**M** | **A** | **S** | **1807**. The last figure in date is inverted. Alexander Simpson was minister. Square,

PRESBYTERY OF TURRIFF.

ALVAH.

- (4) Obv.—**A** with rudely serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11.

TURRIFF.

- (6) Obv.—**T** in heavy block capital.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10.

PRESBYTERY OF FORDYCE.

BANFF.

- (6) Obv.—**Banff** around top, **Parish** around bottom, with **ornament** in centre.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me**” | “**But let a man examine himself.**” Oval, 14 ×

ENZIE.

- (3) Obv.—**M** | **A** | **G** with serrated border. Alexander Gordon was minister from 1776 to 1784, and William Gordon, as given in Scott's “Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae.”
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11.

RATHVEN.

- (6) Obv.—**D** within square frame and with serrated border.
Rev.—**M** | **A** | **K** | **R** with serrated border. Square, 11.

NOTE.—The initial letter “D” on obverse represents Deskford, while the initial letters on reverse represent Magister Andrew Kerr, Rathven. This token, with blank reverse, originally belonged to Deskford but as a considerable number of them have been found with the Rathven inscription added to the reverse would appear they had been subsequently used in the latter parish during the early years of Andrew Kerr's ministry.

(To be continued.)

The various Presbyteries which constitute the SYNOD OF MORAY will appear throughout the next volume, commencing with “Strathbogie” in the July number.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON AND THE GARIOCH.

ALTHOUGH Aberdeen has produced many eminent painters, warriors, theologians, antiquaries, journalists, "empire-makers,"—likewise "breakers,"—and doctors, comparatively few poets, novelists, or actors of even second rank have been born in the city or county. There are, it is true, numerous sweet minor bards, but in the first-line none; Dr. William Alexander's "Life among my ain Folk," Dr. George Macdonald's "Alec Forbes," and James Maclaren Cobban's Gilcomston story, "The King of Andaman," appear to contain the germs of immortality, but none of these authors has become a "cult"; and as for actors—Johnston Forbes Robertson was born in London of a Scottish father and an English mother. But how different it might have been. If William Fergusson had found a clerkship in Aberdeen in place of Edinburgh—if William Burness instead of "haudin' sooth" had turned his face to the north—if Captain Byron had got through his wife's money a little sooner—if Captain Adam Durnford Gordon had returned a few months earlier from India and elected to settle in the capital of his county—then the lists of our illustrious would have contained the names of Robert Fergusson, Robert Burns, Lord Byron, and Adam Lindsay Gordon. Indeed, the "beriall of all tounis," like Dogberry, "hath had losses." The ancestors of three of these poets all dwelt within less than a day's journey of each other, and I propose to add to the number the name of a fourth—one of the most charming writers of last century, also born an alien, who descended from a long line of Garioch lairds.

In one of the papers in "Memories and Portraits," Robert Louis Stevenson writes:—"It is the chief recommendation of long pedigrees that we can follow back the career of our component parts and be reminded of our antenatal lives." The novelist traces his "component parts" to "men of the south," "people of the west," and "folk of Fife," but is silent as to his connection with the "gentlemen of the north." That connection came through his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Lewis Balfour of Colinton, who was a younger son of John Balfour of Pilrig, and grandson of Professor James Balfour of the same place.

About 1650, James Balfour, one of the Principal Clerks of the Court of Session, married Bridget, daughter of Chalmers of Balbithan, Keith-hall, and that estate was for some time in the name of Balfour. His son, James Balfour of Balbithan, merchant and magistrate of Edin-

burgh, paid poll-tax in 1696, but by 1699 the land had been sold. This was probably due to the fact that Balfour was one of the Governors of the Darien Company. His grandson, James Balfour of Pilrig (1705-1795), sometime Professor of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University, whose portrait is sketched in "Catriona," also made a Garioch marriage, his wife being Cecilia, 5th daughter of Sir John Elphinstone, 2nd bart. of Logie (Elphinstone), and Sheriff of Aberdeen, by Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot, 1st bart. of Minto.

Referring to the Minto descent, Stevenson claims to have "shaken a spear in the Debateable Land and shouted the slogan of the Elliots." He evidently knew little or nothing of his relations on the Elphinstone side. The Logie Elphinstones were a cadet branch of Glack, an estate acquired by Nicholas Elphinstone in 1499. William Elphinstone, a younger son of James of Glack and Elizabeth Wood of Bonnyton, married Margaret Forbes, and was father of Sir James Elphinstone, bart. of Logie, so created in 1701. Sir James represented Aberdeenshire in Parliament from 1693 to 1702, and lost £1000 stg. by the Darien Company. He was succeeded by his son John, but the original baronetcy became extinct on the death of the 4th bart. in 1743. The Elphinstones of Glack intermarried with the Abercrombies of Pitmedden, the Leslies of Pitcaple, and other families of standing in the district.

Persons liberally gifted with imagination are not ashamed of an ancestry of villains, granted there be nothing mean or petty about the villainy. Indèed, the bigger and more picturesque the villains, the keener our interest in them, provided always that they have returned to the kindred elements where they cannot endanger our bubble gentility, or intromit with our meal-girnals. I am certain Stevenson would have been delighted to acknowledge his relationship, remote though it was, to the "Wolf of Badenoch," who burned Elgin Cathedral without the Earl of Kildare's excuse that he thought the bishop was in it; the Wolf's son the Victor of Harlaw, his nephew "John o' Coull," Constable of France, and his descendant John Roy Stewart, Colonel of the Edinburgh regiment, whose mental *légèreté* and swordsmanship suggest a nearer connection with the "Alan Breck" of "Kidnapped" than really existed. Also among Tusitala's kin may be noted, in addition to the later Gordons of Gight, the Tiger Earl of Crawford, familiarly known as "Earl Beardie"; the "Wicked Master," of the same line, who was fatally stabbed by a Dundee cobbler "for taking a stoup of drink from him"; Lady Jean Lindsay,

who ran away with a "common jockey with the horn," and latterly became a beggar; David Lindsay, the last laird of Edzell, who ended his days as hostler at a Kirkwall inn, and to conclude this list in which the good, the bad, and the indifferent are all mixed together, "Mussel Mou'ed Charlie," the Jacobite ballad singer.

Stevenson always believed that he had a strong spiritual affinity to Robert Fergusson, who also belonged to what Oliver Wendell Holmes calls the "Brahmin class." It is more than probable that there was a distant material affinity as well. Margaret Forbes, the mother of Sir James Elphinstone, the purchaser of Logie, has not been identified, but it is possible she was of the branch of the Tolquhon Forbeses who previously owned Logie. Fergusson's mother, Elizabeth Forbes, was the daughter of a Kildrummy tacksman, who by constant tradition is stated to have been of the house of Tolquhon. It would certainly be interesting if this suggested connection could be proved.

J. F. GEORGE.

Queries.

271. "MORTICHEIN" HORSE (MORTERCHEYN).—*Vide* "Annals of Banff," pp. 161, 200. What is the origin of this word? Is it a garbled form of Gaelic for stallion? "SOUTHERN CROSS."

272. LESTEWYMIS CARNE.—What is the meaning of this—its modern name if extant? It occurs in the charter to Walter Ogilvie of Boyne in Vol. II. of "Antiquities of Shires Aberdeen and Banff," p. 132 (Spalding Club). "SOUTHERN CROSS."

273. "LAMONT'S DEARG."—What is the full title of this work, the period, and district covered by it? "SOUTHERN CROSS."

274. BOOK OF REGISTERED OBLIGATIONS.—These, I believe, are a part of the "Banff Burgh Records." Have they been published? Is a copy probably procurable, and price? "SOUTHERN CROSS."

275. GORDONS OF AUCHINREATH.—Auchinreath was in the hands of the Gordons of Leichestoun in the beginning of the 17th century. To what family belonged John Gordon of Auchinreath who died at Elgin on 12th July, 1777 (*Scots Magazine*) at the age of 76? For many years he was Commissary-Depute and Sheriff-Substitute for the Bishopric and Shire of Moray. From an old Gordon estate rent-book I learn that a Robert Gordon was tenant of Upper Auchinreath in the parish of Bellie, 1683-85. He had been tenant of Mortlach (Cairnie), 1676-78, and tenanted Miln of Kinnoir (Huntly), 1687-1714, and Cors, 1693-1714, the date of his death. His widow was Ann Gordon.

J. M. B.

276. L. W. GORDON OF NEWTON-GARIOCH.—He is mentioned in a roll of barons and freeholders of the County of Aberdeen, made up October 1, 1771. Who was he? Does the "L" stand for "Lord"? I may note that the estate, or part of it, was mac over by the fourth Duke of Gordon to his (natural) son, Adam, as shown by the Retour:—

1835, January 26.—Gordon, Duke of (George) heir to Adam Gordon of Newton Garry (sc of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, and Jai Chrystie at Fochabers), who died [at Burnside near Fochabers], August 30, 1834 [*Aberdeen Journal* says August 14, 1834]; heir of Provisic Special in the lands of Sliach, Adamstoun and others, Aberdeenshire.

Lord William Gordon was the brother of the 4th Duke.

J. M. B.

277. THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.—Lady Graiville, writing to Lady G. Morpeth, December 2, 1820, *apropos* of the appearance of a new periodical *John Bull*, says:—"The first victim is the Duchesse of Bedford, giving an account of her attachment to the first Duke of Bedford and her marriage with this." The journal is not in the British Museum. Can any reader lend me a copy?

J. M. B.

278. STEINSON (STEVENSON) FAMILY.—Register House Records show that James Steinson (A) in Mill of Durn, Fordyce, had a son (Walter) baptised 1700. In 1717 George Steinson in Mill of Durn is witness at baptism, and in 1721 James, 1722 George, and 1726 William Steinsons, all in "Mill of Durn," witnesses at various baptisms. In 1723-5 and John Steinson and Jean Steinson in Mill of Durn have children baptised there. In 1746 George Steinson (B) and Jean Gray have their son, John baptised, and from this date I have the record complete. I want proof of descent—proved connection—between James (A) and George (B). Five pounds offered for this proof. If it is possible to refer to estate records, this proof should be readily forthcoming. Light may be found in the Forfeited Estates Accounts (1715). In 1696 James Steinson Milton of Deskford has twin daughters baptised; 1693 James Steinson contracts marriage with Isob Aven in Pattenbrangan. This may be one and the same person, and he may be James (A) of 1706: Mill of Durn. Address with Editor.

"SOUTHERN CROSS."

279. ALEXANDER GORDON, PRIEST, GAIRNSID.—Who was the father of this priest who was captured at Drumrossie Moor and died in confinement. Several notices of him appear in Taylor's "Braemar Highlands":—

Muckle Cattenach of the Bealachbuidh, having to cross the ferry at Curn-a-Chuimhni, went in the boatman's house, a sort of tavern. There he found a number of people with Alexander Gordon, priest, of Gairnsid, whom they had taken prisoner. Stepping up to the priest he asked him to come along with him. "The people won't let me

replied the priest. "Rise, sir, and come away, and let me see the man that will hinder you." And as none cared to interfere with Cattenach, the priest was let go. Having taken him home, Cattenach produced the letter from the Earl of Mar, which Mr. Gordon read for him (p. 235).

He accompanied all the following of Balmoral as chaplain, and perhaps the "braw lads'" hearts were none the less daring from knowing they would have his services on the battlefield, and perhaps the swords of Mar were none the less efficient that he besought the Lord of Hosts in their behalf. As they went, the *glascheille*, Macgregor of Inverigny, after doubtless meditating on their bare and unprovided condition, exclaimed—"A soldier, my lads, should always go away poor, and come home rich." "When men go forth to battle, sovereign," returned Mr. Gordon the priest, "there is a store of other riches besides those of this world to be thought of and striven after." J. M. B.

280. DONALD GORDON, STRATHSPEY, DIED 1852.—Who was the father of Donald Gordon, who is referred to in Rev. William Forsyth's "In the Shadow of Cairngorm" (pp. 284-6):—

Gordon, when a young man, travelled as a pack merchant. This gave him a large acquaintance with the Highlands. Afterwards he kept a small shop at Rothiemorn, and latterly, for several years, he acted as one of the post-runners between Grantown and Forres, walking a distance of 22 miles every day. He was a man of an original and ingenious turn, and an enthusiastic Highlander. He not only played the violin well, but was a skilful maker of violins. He not only loved to don the Highland garb, but deftly manufactured belts and brooches and other Highland dress ornaments. He not only spoke the ancient tongue with rare sweetness and mastery, but he had much of the character of the *seanachie* and bard, and wrote papers on local traditions, and original poems, which found a welcome and fit place in the "Cuairtear," and were widely popular. It is known that he had been long occupied with a work on the "Bards of Strathspey," with biographies and traditions. This was a congenial task, and one for which he was eminently fitted. Dr. Norman Macleod of St. Columba wrote to him in kindly and encouraging terms, and offered his assistance as to the publication of the book. At last the work was finished and sent to Glasgow, but, unfortunately, the firm entrusted with it failed, and in the confusion the MSS. were lost. This was a heavy blow and sore discouragement. The labour of years was gone. Failing health and lack of leisure made it impossible to repair the loss. He was a modest, simple-minded Highlander, but it was easy to see that he never was the same man again. J. M. B.

281. DR. GORDON, BRIDGE OF CARR.—What was his Christian name? He is referred to in Lord

Cockburn's "Circuit Journeys," under date, April 13, 1838:—

My heart will ever warm at the mention of the Bridge of Carr. The first time I was ever at Relugas, the paradise formerly possessed by my friend, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, now above twenty years ago, he joined the late excellent Dr. Gordon, Mr. Macbean and me, who had come from Edinburgh there; and what a day! and how many happy days! succeeded that meeting! After an alarming breakfast—alarming both from its magnitude and its mirth—we rolled along in two gigs, on a splendid autumnal day, till we annihilated the 22 miles between us and Eden; where began the first of a course of almost annual visits, hallowed in my memory by scenery and friendship, by the society and progress of a happy family, and, above all, by the recollection of Gordon. The Bridge of Carr brings them all to my eye, and to my heart. (Page 13.)

Writing from Kingussie on April 16, 1844, he says:—

My old friend, the inn of Pitmain, I found converted into a farmhouse—Old Pitmain, an abominable hostel—yet the merriest night I ever had was there—with Macbean and Dr. Gordon—the evening before the breakfast at the Bridge of Carr. (Page 213.) J. M. B.

282. DR. JAMES AND DR. JOHN GORDON, SURGEONS, KEITH.—I shall be glad to know who was the father of Dr. James Gordon, surgeon at Keith? He was married, July, 1808, at Easter Elchies to Mary Murray Grant, daughter of the late John Grant of Gallovie (*Scots Mag.*), and sister of Col. "Sandy" Grant, the builder of Prospect Bridge, Elgin. Mrs. Gordon died on April 10, 1826. Her husband died in 1814. He had a natural son,

John Gordon, who went to school at Inveraven and Keith, and was a *bajan* and semi at Marischal College, 1806-8 (Anderson's *Fasts*, II., 299). He studied medicine at Edinburgh University, 1810-1812, and took the L.R.C.P. of Edinburgh. From a memoir prefixed to his poems we learn that he joined his father in practice in 1813. His father died in 1814, and John was at once respectably established in his profession. "Several nice and difficult surgical operations, which he performed with complete success, and various cases where he had the opportunity of evincing his consummate skill as an accoucheur, completely established his reputation in that part of the country. . . . As early as 1817 no fewer than seven young men were placed under his tuition as apprentices." In the spring of 1816 he married a Miss Robertson, "daughter of the late Mr. Robertson at Dee Castle," Aberdeenshire, "a lady to whom he had been fondly attached for several years." (Her mother or sister-in-law is said to have been a daughter of a Mr. Gordon of Auchanay.) Of this marriage there were two promising girls, both alive in 1820. Dr. Gordon was drowned in a deep shelving pool in the Isla, where he was bathing

during the hot weather, 21st August, 1819. In 1820, some verses written by him were published to raise a fund for the education of his children, who were left badly off. The volume (which is not in the British Museum), is entitled "Elgiva: an historical poem in six cantos, and other poems. Edinburgh: Printed by John Moir, 1820." It is an octavo of 192 pages, and was sold at 10s. 6d. The bulk of the book is made up of "Elgiva." It consists of close upon 2800 rhymed couplets of the conventional type, and a few miscellaneous poems, including a ballad called "Ellen of Auchendoun."

J. M. B.

283. JAMES GORDON, SURGEON, H.E.I.C.S.—James Gordon, Tillynaught (died 1793), brother of Alexander Gordon of Newton, had a son, James, who was a surgeon in the H.E.I.C.S. (Cramond's *Banff*, II., 326). There was a James Gordon, surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., son of Rev. George Gordon, Aberdeen, who was at Marischal College, 1809-1812 (Anderson's *Fasti*, II., 406). James Gordon, surgeon to the President, married, at Nagpur, September 8, 1819, Marie Louise, only daughter of George Fraser (*Scots Mag.*). He had a son, James Richard Gordon, who entered Oriel, 1839, aged 18 (Foster's *Alumni*). A James Gordon, surgeon, Bengal Army, entered it in August, 1814, and died at Edinburgh in 1829. Are all these James Gordons the same?

J. M. B.

284. ALEXANDER GORDON, COLONEL, INDIA.—James Gordon, who died at Tillynaught in 1793, had a son, Alexander, who rose to be a colonel in the army in India. Was he the Alexander ("præfectus miles in India Oriental") who was the father of Alexander Gordon. The latter was a semi and tertian at Marischal College, 1827-9 (Anderson's *Fasti*, II., 465, 469)?

J. M. B.

285. JOHN GORDON, PORTSOY.—He was born in 1710, married Jean Findlater in 1748, and died in 1784. What is known about him? He was the ancestor of the present laird of Newton, Aberdeenshire.

J. M. B.

286. THE MACRITCHIES.—Could any of your readers kindly inform me as to the clan to which this family belongs? Is there any truth in the legend that they are descended from one of Rob Roy's sons? Lerwick.

J. WILLCOCK.

287. "COFFINING" OR "CHESTING."—What is the origin of the custom of having a minister present and a service conducted when a body is placed in the coffin? In an interesting article by Dr. J. King Hewison, entitled, "Survivals in Scottish Church" (*Glasgow Herald*, March 8, 1903), the following occurs:—

"The 'coffining' or 'chesting' service seems to be the now expiring remains of the lich-wake—the dead watch, and of the 'dirgie,' the service at which the priest chanted the 5th Psalm (with its

antiphon *dirige nos*) at matins, and the *placel Dominio* at vespers, in the office for the dead."

I have heard another explanation, dating back to the Act: *Jam.* 7, par. 1, sess. 2, cap. 16, which is "abridged" as follows:—

"That all be buried in plain Scots Linnen, under the pain of 300 lib the nobleman, and 200 lib each other person, half to the discoverer, half to the poor of the parish, and the Minister is to keep Register of Burials within his parish, and a certificate upon Oath, to be reported to him within Eight dayes of the manner of the burying the person deceased (Tennants and Cotters excepted), other wise the defuncts goods or his parents with which he was *in familia* lyable for the said fine to be pursued by the Minister within six months or other wise the Minister to make it good, that no wooder coffin exceed the price of 100 merks for persons of the best quality and so proportionally for the meaner under the pain of 200 merks."

The suggestion is that the minister, being thus made an agent for the due encouragement of the linen manufactures of the realm, was present at the "chesting" to see the act carried out, and that he improved the occasion by adding a short service. The custom is by no means dead yet.

J. CALDER ROSS.

288. PATRICK DUFF OF CRAIGSTON.—Perhaps some correspondent, skilled in the Duff genealogy will kindly oblige by stating how many children this gentleman had by his two wives. Baird, in his "Genealogical Memoirs of the Duffs," p. 70, says "He [Duff] was twice married, first to a daughter of John Innace of Edingeth, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, . . . and next to Mar. Urquhart, daughter to James Urquhart of Knockleith a younger son of the family of Meldrum. Craigston had by her twenty-one children . . ." Numerous subsequent writers, following this authority, give the total as *twenty-six*. Dr. Cramond, on the other hand, in "Annals of Banff," vol. ii., p. 316, quoting Imlach, gives the number as *thirty-six*. Which is the correct one?

J. A. H.

289. THE RUTHVEN FAMILY.—In "Chambers' Papers for the People" (vol. v. or vi.), there is a story—and a fine one it is—entitled "The Last of the Ruthvens." It deals with one Patrick Ruthven second son of the Earl of Gowrie. Can any reader say how far the story is founded on fact? And say where I might find some account of the Ruthven family, both before and after the historic "Raid of Ruthven"?

GOWRIE HOUSE.

Answers.

162. GORDONS OF BINHALL (2nd S., III., 140 159, 173).—Binhall was at one time a separate landed property (says J. Pirie in the *Banffshire Journal* of 3rd February) under the name Bad, and it only assumed the name Binhall in the early part of the

18th century. Patrick Gordon was assistant factor under the Duke of Gordon's district factor. He had a son, Alexander, who was parochial schoolmaster of Cairnie, 1742, but was dispoiled in 1745, and traces of him have been lost. James Gordon succeeded Patrick Gordon on the farm, but Mr. Pirie was not aware whether they were related. James died in 1802, aged 74, and was buried in the churchyard of Ruthven. The inscription on his tombstone is as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of James Gordon, late farmer in Binhall, who died 24th August, 1802, aged 74; also his son, John, who died in infancy; also his daughter, Elizabeth, aged 14; also his spouse, Elizabeth Laing, who died 21st December, 1815, aged 87; also his daughter, Ann, late of Newnoth, who died 23rd September, 1822, aged 51 years."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

249. THE CATTANACH FAMILY (2nd S., IV., 109).—In McIan's "Clans of Scotland," pp. 314-15, reference is made to Clan Chattan. Clan Chattan is dealt within the minor septs of Clan Macintosh by Charles Fraser Macintosh, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. About 50 years ago a Cattanach was a schoolmaster at Glenbucket. I don't believe the name Cattanach is in Strathdon now; the nearest name of Cattanach in the district is Allanach, of which there are two families, one being at Torranacro and one at Upperton, Glenbucket. The Cattanachs probably settled in Strathdon in 1396.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

254. GEORGE GORDON IN BALNACRAIG, GLASS (2nd S., IV., 125).—From a pedigree of the Birkenburn Gordons in my possession, it would appear that George Gordon in Balnacraig, Glass, was a nephew of William, VI. of Birkenburn, and grandson of Alexander V. His father was Peter in Haddoch, Cabrach, and who married Bessie Gordon, who died in 1728. George Gordon in Balnacraig, it is believed, married a McInnes of Midthird, Botriphnie, and had one son—Theodore, a graduate in medicine of Aberdeen (18th October, 1796), who afterwards became Military Inspector of Hospitals in Jamaica, and died there unmarried—and three daughters, of whom one was married to Harry Forbes, another to — Gauld in Bowmakelloch, and the third, Isobel, to James Wilson in Bankhead, Clatt. I never heard of a fourth daughter. Theodore left considerable property, which was inherited by the representatives of the sisters. George Gordon had a brother who was out in the '45, who suffered rather severely in consequence.

HARRY J. WILSON.

George Gordon in Balnacraig, Glass, married — McInnes, Botriphnie, and had one son and four daughters. The son, James, was a doctor in Jamaica, where he made some money. He returned to Scotland, and died there, leaving his money between the two sisters whose marriages had pleased him. These sisters were Isobel, who married James Wilson in Bankhead, Clatt, and —, who married — Gauld in Bowmakelloch, Botriphnie. The other two sisters

are said to have married Harry Forbes in Nether Wheedlemont and — Peterkin. Isobel Gordon was a cousin of her husband's (James Wilson), as his mother, Elspet McInnes, was a sister of Mrs. George Gordon, Balnacraig. James Wilson and Isobel Gordon were my husband's great-grandparents. They had twelve children.

Denham House,
Goldhawk Road, W.

A. K. W.

259. THE GORDONS OF MANAR (2nd S., IV., 141).—If Mr. "J. M. B." would kindly refer to pages 24, 25, 38, &c., of Vol. II., *Family Record, Dingwall Fordyce*, he will find interesting particulars regarding this family.

J. A. H.

264. GORDONS IN ROTHNEY (2nd S., IV., 141).—My attention has been drawn to this query. Under 3 you give "George, born 1818. He was the father of Rev. George Angier Gordon, D.D., etc., etc.," but you have made some considerable omissions. The corrected version would be:—

3. George, born 1818. He was the father of

(a) William Gordon, born 1848, Procurator Fiscal, Falkirk. He has two sons, George, born 1881; Charles, born 1892.

(b) Rev. George Angier Gordon, D.D., etc.

(c) David Gordon, born —

(d) John Gordon, B.L. (Harvard), of Boston, U.S.A., born —

You will agree with me that it is a pity that the eldest son in a family list should be omitted; and a reputation for accuracy will be retained if you correct accordingly in any restatement on the subject.

Woodlands,
Falkirk.

GEO. S. GORDON.

265. THE NAME "NIMMO" (2nd S., IV., 142).—This surname was fairly common in the counties of Linlithgow, Midlothian, Fife and Stirling in the 16th and 17th centuries. The earliest forms were Nemocht, Nimoch, Nimmok, Nemo and Nymmo, and a Dalkeith family, whose name was probably of similar origin, appears in the Records as Nymbell, Nymmyll and Nimbill. Mr. John Nimbill or Nimble was minister of Cranstoun in 1598. The name is most likely an old one, but I have no note of it before 1556, when an Alexander Nemocht was living at Torphichen. David Nemo was tenant of the lands of West Barns (Fife) in 1594, and the tenants of Balbardie and Bancriff-mill (Linlithgow) in 1595, were Archie and John Nimmo. In 1600, Alexander Nymmyll was grieve to "Andro Edmestoun of that ilk," and George Nimmo was in Busbie in 1602. Patrick Nimmok, a wealthy tailor-burgess of Edinburgh, "flourished" about 1600, and an Alexander Nimmo lived in Bathgate in 1608. Andrew Nimmo was a notary in the diocese of St. Andrews in 1634. One of the best known persons of the name, John Nimmo (1654-1709), the Covenanter, who died Treasurer of Edinburgh, in which office he was succeeded by his son John, was son of the factor and baillie on the estate of Boghead, Linlithgowshire.

The Covenanter's wife was Elizabeth Brodie, granddaughter of John Brodie of Windiehills. Perhaps, like most of the surnames which now end in "o," Nimmo is of territorial origin. Most place-names, like Bullo, Chatto, Fogo, Minto, Neblo, Posso, Stobo and Tinto, which all belong to the South of Scotland, have been adopted as surnames. I am not sure that Bullo—now commonly written Bulloch, and to be carefully distinguished from Balloch and Bullock—was ever a place-name except in a compound form. The Bullos were long lairds of Bonnington-Bullo, in Peebleshire. Linlithgow seems to have been the cradle of the Nimmo family, and the surname may have been taken from some farm or place in that same shire, now called by another name. Of course, there are alternative theories. Nimble or Nimble is a word that has long been in use in Scotland, and Nimmo may be but a corruption of that, as Gemlo seems to be of Gemmill. I reject the idea that the name was first conferred on a neighbour of "no consequence" by some sarcastic person who had an inadequate conception of the meaning of the Latin *Nemo*. If that had been done in one case it would have been done in others, and the surname "Nemo" (or some variant) instead of being comparatively rare, would have been, as perhaps it ought to be, very common in Scotland to-day. Mr. Couper, I think, incidentally alludes to William P. Nimmo, of Edinburgh, the publisher, a man who deserved well of his countrymen, and probably got little or nothing by it. He issued among other works a good edition of William Dunbar's poems. No doubt the author's copyright had expired, but a man who ventures to print Dunbar is in the same line with the theatrical manager, who eschews musical farce and risks bankruptcy by producing Shakespeare.

J. F. GEORGE.

A short reference to the origin of this surname will be found in the Introduction to the "Narrative of Mr. James Nimmo," the Covenanter, published by the Scottish History Society in 1889. Mention is there made of a MS. of 236 pages written by a John Wardrop, banker in Edinburgh, and proprietor of Strathavon—who was connected with the Nimmos of Bridgehouse, and who had taken some trouble to investigate their family history—from which this extract is given:—"The tradition handed down is that they (the Nimmos) were French Protestants who fled from the horrid Massacre of St. Bartholomew, anno 1572. This seems to be confirmed by the name, which in the earliest instances is spelt *Nemot*, which is clearly formed of the two French words *Né Mot*, and also by the circumstance that, so far as I can find, the name does not occur in this country prior to that event." The editor of Nimmo's "Narrative" [Sheriff W. G. Scott-Moncrieff], adds that there is but slender foundation for the correctness of this tradition, though curiously enough, the name Bartelmo Nimo occurs in the testament of a certain Alexander Nimmo in Bathgate, who died in 1623. The earliest occurrence of the name, he says, is to be found in a Charter from James VI., in favour of a David Nemo

of Westbarns of Dunbar, dated 1581. There we find Nemos in Ayrshire at the beginning of the 17th century. There is no mention of the surname Smiles' "The Huguenots in England and Ireland but the notices of *Scottish Refugees from France* that interesting book are but few and scanty.

Dollar.

ROBERT PAUL.

Mr. Sydney C. Couper will find some reference to the name of Nimmo in the Introduction to the "Narrative of James Nimmo," a Covenanter, published by the Scottish History Society, and formed vol. 6 of their publications.

Lanark.

W. G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.

If Mr. Couper will consult the introductory essay prefixed to the "Diary of Nimmo, the Covenanter" published some years ago by the Scottish Historic Society, he will find that Sheriff Scott-Moncrieff discusses the question of the origin of that name. I have not the volume beside me, but I remember that Sheriff Scott-Moncrieff, after mentioning a tradition in the family of Nimmo, to the effect that they were all descended from a French Huguenot who came to Scotland in the 16th century, dismisses the tradition as inconsistent with facts which he rehearses proving the presence in Scotland at an earlier date than the tradition requires of persons of the name.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

267. RED BOOK OF CLANRANALD (2nd S., IV 142).—There is a lengthy article in Cameron's "Reliquiæ Celtica" (2 vols., 20s., which may be had from Mackay, bookseller, Stirling, at 12s. 6d.), which may give your correspondent the required information.

269. LORD BROUGHAM'S ANCESTRY (2nd S. IV., 142).—Lord Brougham's great-grandfather, the Rev. Walter Syme, minister of Tullynessle, married Miss Gordon, daughter of the owner of Chapelton, Drumblade, a small estate which was in possession of a branch of the Gordon family for over a hundred years. The pedigree, I believe, like that of every Scotsman who knows the name of his great-grandfather—and the number somehow seems to be small nowadays than it used to be—can be pushed back to the spinster sides to show a descent from some of the oldest and greatest Scots houses. A son of the minister of Tullynessle, the Rev. James Syme, was minister of Alloa, and married Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. William Robertson of Borthwick, latterly of Greyfriars, Edinburgh (by his wife Eleanor, daughter of David Pitcairne of Dreghorn) and the Rev. William Robertson the historian. After the husband's death Mrs. Syme kept lodgings in Edinburgh. One of the lodgers, Henry Brougham, Westmorland squire, married her beautiful daughter Eleanor. Their eldest son was the future Lord Chancellor, who to the end of his life spoke with strong Scots accent. Lord Brougham's connections on the Scots side were much more distinguished than on the English. Isabella, youngest daughter of the

Rev. Walter Syme, married the Rev. James Forsyth of Belhelvie, and was mother of the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth, LL.D. (1769-1843), minister of the same parish, and inventor of the percussion lock, which, though now superseded by the breech-loader, was a remarkable advance on the old flint-lock gun. Dr. Forsyth was a first-cousin of Brougham's mother. His sister Barbara married the Rev. Robert Scott of Glenbucket. Their daughter, Elizabeth Mary Scott, was wife of the Rev. William Reid of Auchindoir and Kearn, with issue, the best known of whom are Brigadier-General Sir A. J. F. Reid and Professor R. W. Reid of Aberdeen University. William Adam of Maryburgh, an eminent architect, married, in 1716, Mary, daughter of William Robertson of Gladney, Fife (the root is Struan), and aunt of the historian. He was father of the Adam Brothers, the celebrated architects, and through one of them, John, ancestor of the distinguished family of Adam of Blair-Adam. A reference to Archibald Robertson, an eccentric uncle of Principal Robertson, who leased the Pinkie coal-fields in company with one of the Adams, will be found in Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk's Autobiography. James Burgh, political economist (1714-1775), was a grandson of the minister of Borthwick. David Pitcairne, the historian's grandfather, had a son the Rev. David Pitcairne, minister of Dysart. He was father of William Pitcairne, M.D. (1711-1790), President of the London College of Physicians, and of Major John Pitcairne of the Marines, who was killed at Bunker's Hill. David Pitcairne, M.D. (1749-1809), also an eminent London physician, was a son of Major Pitcairne, and brother of Midshipman Robert Pitcairne of the "Swallow," who first sighted the island now known by his name, and subsequently notorious as the refuge of the mutineers of the "Bounty." These Pitcairnes were of the senior line of the ancient Fife-shire family of Pitcairne of that ilk. Archibald Pitcairne, M.D. (1652-1713), of Edinburgh, the famous physician, poet and wit, was a kinsman. His daughter, Janet, married Alexander Erskine, 5th Earl of Kellie, who took part in the rising of 1745. This nobleman's habits resembled those of his better-known son, Thomas Alexander, 6th Earl, the celebrated *bon-vivant* and fiddler. A witness, examined in the House of Commons in 1746, on being asked what he saw the Earl of Kellie doing when the Jacobite army was in Perth, replied with the utmost candour that he "saw him drunk in the streets, and in the coffee-house, forcing people to play with him at back-gammon, but could get none." A nearer and even more interesting relative of Brougham was William Falconer (1730-1769), author of the once popular, but now almost forgotten poem, the "Shipwreck," which suggested one of the most powerful scenes in "Don Juan." Falconer's father, who was originally a barber and wig-maker in the Netherbow, Edinburgh, and subsequently a grocer in the same city, and a bankrupt in both capacities, was a first-cousin of the Rev. William Robertson of Borthwick. The historian was acquainted with the poet, and in spite of the rampant snobbery of the period is said to have been proud of the relationship.

J. F. GEORGE.

Literature.

The Rising of 1745, with a Bibliography of Jacobite History, 1689-1788. By CHARLES SANDFORD TERRY. New edition, with revised and enlarged Bibliography. London: David Nutt, 1903. [With Maps and Illustrations, pp. 16+335, price 6/-.]

MR. TERRY'S book was so excellent that one is not astonished to find a new edition has been demanded. The book is absolutely indispensable to all students of the Jacobite fiasco. It contains more facts one wants to know than the average history twice its size.

Ian Roy of Skellater: a Scottish Soldier of Fortune, being the life of General John Forbes of the Portuguese Army. By JAMES NEIL, M.D. [of Warneford Asylum, Oxford.] Aberdeen: D. Wyllie and Son, 1902. 4to., pp. x., 138.

DR. NEIL has done a most useful bit of biography, for "Red Jock" Forbes has been very much neglected, probably on account of the difficulty of getting data. Curiously enough, Dr. Neil is most informative on the General's career abroad. It is a pity he did not add a genealogical table (such as has already been published in these pages), showing exactly where the General stood. For instance, Dr. Neil (p. 5) says that "George Forbes married Christian Gordon, daughter of Gordon of Glenbucket." Which Gordon of Glenbucket? Again he says (p. 28), "Forbes and Macdonald [of Lochgarry] appear to have been cousins." There is no doubt about the fact. In dealing with Jacobite times, it is absolutely essential to have a good knowledge of genealogy, because the family feeling counted for so much in the processes of implicating various members. Dr. Neil might also have told us more about the descendants of the General, notably Count de Bombelles, who figured in the dark tragedy surrounding the Crown Prince of Austria. A reference to early issues of the *Almanach de Gotha* would have made this section of the book interesting. For the rest, Dr. Neil has told his story vividly, so that no great book of biography can in future afford to omit "Jock" Forbes. The omission of an index is quite unpardonable.

Scots Books of the Month.

Crockett, S. R. Banner of Blue. Ex. cr. 8vo. 6s. Hodder & Stoughton.
 Sherwell, A. Drink Peril in Scotland. Cr. 8vo. 1s. net. Oliphant.

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ABERDEEN, MAY, 1903.

ST. TROTHAN.

THE Kalendar of Scottish Saints knows not St. Trothan, although she holds a unique position in the popular estimate in the parish of Olig on the Bay of Dunnet, Caithness. She lends her name to one of the three parochial fairs, the Trothmas. She is equally unknown to the "Origines Parochiales Scotiæ" and the "Statistical Accounts," both old and new. The only real saint whose name appears to have the remotest resemblance in sound to that of St. Trothan is the well-known St. Triduana. The "Origines" notes that St. Triduana is honoured at Kintradwell in the parish of Loth, Suther-

landshire,* where she is locally styled Trullen or Trollhaena, as the Norse writers name her. One of the Bishops of Caithness, too, was indebted to St. Triduana for the restoration of not only his eyes, but also his tongue. Whether the story of St. Trothan has anything to do with some memory of St. Triduana is, of course, another matter. The legends of the two have nothing in common.

St. Trothan is said to have acquired her local canonisation from the particular grace of her character. If her date is approximately true, it is astonishing that she was not dubbed witch rather than saint.

The local story has it that shortly before the Reformation a crofter-fisherman, named Andrew Gilbertson, who lived at Murkle, was burdened with poverty and twelve daughters. Though a devout Catholic, fortune could not be made to smile upon him. In his distress he one day fell asleep, and dreamt that the parish priest advised him to walk along the seashore towards Castlehill every morning for a year and a day, and he would find something which would relieve him of all his hardships. He diligently did so, and on the last morning found a box, which he carefully carried home and as carefully opened. To the supreme disgust of his wife, it contained a baby girl. Since that day, there have not been awaiting those who have thought the existence of a nunnery at Murkle a sufficient explanation of her appearance. She was baptised Trothan by the aforesaid priest.

Her coming changed the fortunes of the crofter. In six years he could rent a large farm in the parish. She herself grew up in beauty and wisdom, and acquired an unusual hold on the people. When still a child, there was something of the fairy about her. Playing with other children she could always have her baby washings dried quickest, for she hung them on the sunbeams. Two stories are told of her. One day in church she shocked everybody by a sudden fit of laughter. Her explanation was:—

* Bishop Forbes, in his "Kalendar of Scottish Saints," calls Loth "an ancient parish of Caithness." It was certainly in the diocese of Caithness.

"If ye had seen what I saw, ye would have laughed too. I saw the Deil sitting on one of the cupples writing down the name of the sleepers. His parchment being short, he gave it a pull with his teeth to lengthen it, and his ugly head came with a rap to the gable that made him grin again." The other story is not so amiable. It is said she was riding one day into Thurso, and had to pass a smithy near the Hill of Clairdon. The hammering of the blacksmith startled her horse, and she was almost thrown. In her anger she cursed the unhappy man, and he never prospered afterwards. What is more, never since that day has a smithy been a prosperous concern at that place.

Trothan is said to have been buried in the churchyard of Olig, and her grave is still pointed out. It is covered by a flat stone, in the middle of which there is a square opening, measuring about 12 inches by 5 by 10 deep. It is asserted that whatever the climatic conditions may be, this hole is never dry. Popular belief also affirms that any disturbing of the grave means an immediate battle somewhere—a pretty safe prediction, considering that the door of the world's temple of Janus is seldom shut. An adventurous sexton, forty years ago, dug below the stone in the hope of finding some relics of the saint. He found no bones, but he precipitated the American Civil War!

J. CALDER ROSS.

THE GORDONS OF NEWTON.

MUCH difficulty exists with regard to this family, for three wholly distinct branches of the great house of Gordon have held Newton. Unfortunately, the *Balbithan M.S.* contains no deduction, and the account in Dr. Temple's *Fermartyn* is faulty. There exists, however, a deduction among the papers of Mr. A. M. Gordon of Newton, to whom it was given by the late Mr. Leslie of Warthill. It consists of a quarto sheet, written on one side only in the handwriting of the 18th century. I have transcribed it verbatim, with the alteration of indenting issue for the sake of clearness. It is headed "Description of the Family of Newton," and reads:—

The first Laird, John Gordon, was eldest son of ye second marriag of Lesmore; his mother was daughter to the Lord Pitsligo. The said John married a daughter of the Laird of Widneys [Udny] called

Margaret. She bear to him two sons and six daughters, wiz:—

- [1] James, his eldest son, who was Laird of Williamston, and married Isobell Forbes, daughter to the Laird of Minnimusk.
- [2] Georg Gordon, his second son, of Shilagrein, who married Cristan Gordon, daughter to the Laird of Cokclarachie.
- [3] Marget, the eldest daughter of the forsaid John was married to the Laird of Hearthill.
- [4] Elizabeth, his second daughter, was married to Sir John Leslie of Warehouse.
- [5] Helen, the third daughter, was married to William Leslie of Ryhill.
- [6] Isobell, his fourt daughter, was married to the Laird of Belldornie.
- [7] —, the fifth daughter, was married to the Laird of Auchterfoull.
- [8] Barbara, the sixt daughter, was married to Doctor Arthur Johnston, son to Caskieben.

James Gordon of Williamston had only one son called

- [1] George, who married Sir John Leslie of Warehouse[s] daughter. She bear to him three sons . . . and four daughters. The eldest son,

William Gordon, married the Laird of Ramkilor [*sic*] daughter.

James, his second son, who succeeded; married Auchmacoes daughter.

Alexander, his third son [married], the heirsch of Hearthill.

- [2] The eldest was married to the Laird of Byth.
- [3] The second to Rikart of Arnage.
- [4] The third to Walter Cochrane.
- [5] The fourt to James Keith of Kinnadie.

James Gordon of Newton had only one son . . . and three daughters—

John Gordon, who married the Ladie Gight.

The eldest [daughter was] married to Cumming of Birnis.

The second [daughter married] Walter Gordon, merchant in Aberdeen.

George Gordon of Shilagrein, who is the representative of Newton, had faive sons. His eldest son,

- [1] George, was married to Helen Erskine, daughter to the Laird of Rothney.
- [2] Alexander, his second son, was married to the Laird of Neumarker daughter.
- [3] John, his third son, was married to the Laird of Minni's daughter.
- [4] William, his fourt son, was married to Baillie Blairs daughter in Ord.
- [5] Hugh, his youngest son, was married to Patrick Dunkans daughter, Scotstoun. He [James of Williamston?] haid
- [6] Only one daughter, who was married to the Laird of Tillemoragane.

I may add that it is far from complete.

J. M. BULLOCH.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ARGYLESHIRE.

1. ARCHADIENSIS, CHRISTIAN: Roman Catholic Bishop of Argyle and the Isles. This prelate, who flourished in the latter part of the twelfth century, is said to have been a native of Argyleshire. I have not ascertained for what services his name has been preserved as a notable native of this county.

2. BEATON, JOHN, OF PENNICION: Skilled Physician. Said to be a native of the parish of Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen, Mull. He is referred to as a noted doctor, and sprung from a line of similar skilled physicians, by the writer of the account of this parish in the xiv. volume of the "Statistical Account of Scotland," where his birth is given as 1594, and his death as 1657.

3. BEATSON, ROGER STEWART (Major-Gen.): British Officer. This gallant soldier was a native of Campbeltown, and second son of Captain Henry Dundas Beatson, R.N., of Campbeltown, and was born in 1812. He entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1828, and was appointed second lieutenant of Royal Engineers in 1832. While still a young subaltern, he received from the Admiralty the very responsible appointment of Director of Engineering and Architectural Works in the dockyard and other naval establishments at Portsmouth, which he held for six years, being then transferred to a similar appointment at Woolwich till its abolition in 1848. He then served in Canada till 1854, and for having rescued, at great personal risk, during the destruction by fire of the Parliament House at Quebec in February of that year, valuable public records—the rescue of which had been unsuccessfully attempted by other gentlemen—he received the thanks of the Canadian legislature. He died in 1896.

4. BETHUNE, FARQUHAR: Wizard Doctor. The most famous wizard doctor of the Highlands, and the first of a family long famous as doctors there. He was called "Forchard Leche," and was the leech who, for services to a royal patient, obtained a grant of land from Robert II. in Sutherlandshire in 1386. Strange legends have crystallised round this wizard, who was a native of Islay. He is said to have become omniscient through taking serpent's broth. Of this man's descendants, one referred to above as John Beaton of Pennicton was medical attendant to James VI., and was the means of curing the young Earl of Sutherland in the early part of the seventeenth century.

5. BEITH, ALEXANDER, D.D.: Free Church Divine and Author. A native of Campbeltown, where he was born on 13th January, 1799. He studied for the ministry of the Scottish Church, his first charge being Oban, where he was ordained in 1822. A popular preacher, he became minister successively of Hope Street Gaelic Church, Glasgow, of Kilbrandon parish, and of Stirling North Church. As he adhered to the Free Church in 1843, he left the Establishment, and founded the Free North congregation, which still exists, a large and flourishing charge. He was chosen Moderator of the Free Church Assembly in 1858, and throughout his ministry took an active part in all church affairs. A somewhat prolific author, he published "A Commentary on the first three Chapters of John's Gospel." Among his other works are "Sorrowing yet Rejoicing," 1839, "The two Witnesses of the Apocalypse traced in History," 1846, "Letters to the author of 'The Seventh Vial,' relative particularly to the identification of the prophetic history of the two witnesses with that of the true Church generally, during the Apocalyptic period of 1260 years, and the completion of their history," 1849, "The Scottish Church in her relation to other Churches at home and abroad," 1869. He also published an interesting "Narrative of a Journey through the Highlands with Dr. Candlish." Many other sermons and volumes fell from his fertile pen. Dr. Beith, who survived till 1891, at his death was the Father of the Free Church in Scotland, and indeed was the oldest minister of all the churches. He was a man of devoted piety and noble character.

6. BEITH, GILBERT, M.P.: Liberal Politician. Son of No. 5, he was born in the Manse of Kilbrandon in 1827. Having given himself to a business career, he became a successful merchant in Glasgow, and a director of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. He was chosen Member of Parliament for the Central Division of Glasgow in 1885, but lost his seat at the election of 1886; since which he has not sought parliamentary honours. He was a prominent Free Church elder.

7. BLACK, DONALD CAMPBELL, M.D. (Prof.): Medical Writer. Born in Oban in 1843, and died in 1898. I have mislaid my notes regarding this writer, but there is a D. Campbell Black, M.D., who was appointed Professor of Physiology in the Andersonian University, Glasgow, who seems to be the professor above indicated. There is also a gentleman of the above name who published in 1870 a volume entitled "Ob-

servations on Therapeutics and Disease," whom I take to be the medical writer who became professor in the Andersonian.

8. BLAIR, ROBERT, D.D. : Established Church Divine. Born in Dunoon in the fifth decade of the 19th century, the son of an Ayrshire father and a Highland mother, he is a man exhibiting qualities characteristic of each race, and sympathies extending to both. It does not require much Gaelic to constitute a man a son of Alpin, and Dr. Blair has more than a little, and can be as eloquent in Gaelic as in English. One writer, indeed, affirms that Dr. Blair can speak the Gaelic with a purity and a force equalled by few of his countrymen. For many years past, it is true, Dr. Blair has been associated with congregations distinctly Lowland in their character ; but it was as a Highland minister that he came to the front in the Church of Scotland. For it was as minister of St. Columba's, the chief Gaelic charge in connection with the Establishment in Glasgow, that Dr. Blair's reputation was made. It is said of him that Highlanders, especially from the West Coast, considered him the right man to go to in the first instance when looking for a situation. They confidently asked the Doctor for a "testimonial," indifferent whether or not he had seen or heard of them. The chief constable of the "second city" is said to have seen many of these testimonials, brought to him by applicants for admission to the "force." Needless to say, they were always perfectly candid, and generally amounted to an expression of opinion like this : "I think he looks like a decent sort of fellow : what do you think?" It is also said that during his Glasgow incumbency few Highland couples desirous of being joined in the bonds of matrimony felt that the ceremony was properly performed unless Dr. Blair officiated at the marriage. The onerousness of these claims in a large city of Highland resort will readily be understood, and Dr. Blair deservedly won golden opinions for the unselfish and finely helpful and charitable spirit in which he laboured to discharge them. His next charge was Cambslang ; and here also his ministry was very successful. Nor has his ministry at St. John's, Edinburgh, been less acceptable ; for there, as ever, the impression he makes on his audience is that of a strong, simple, benevolent, manly nature. Tall and broad-shouldered, his presence in the pulpit makes the church seem small, and the square, grave, kindly face carries with it its own impressiveness. The minister of St. John's received his Divinity degree some time ago from Glasgow University, I believe. I have not seen any of Dr. Blair's writings, and do not know

whether he has published anything ; but, if the good Doctor is spared much longer, there are few ministers in the Church of Scotland who are more likely to reach the Moderator's chair, or who, when there, would more worthily fill it.

9. BROWN, JOHN : Bard of Cowal. This Celtic bard, who was born in 1750, and died in 1821, has a reputation among Gaelic-speaking Highlanders for his gifts as a poet. I have mislaid my notes on his work, and have only the dates of his birth and death, and the fact that he was a native of Cowal.

10. BROOMFIELD, WM. ROBERT : Musician. Born in Inverary, 14th October, 1826, he settled at Aberdeen in 1850. He was a lover of music, and in 1863 he published "The Principles of Ancient and Modern Music." He was the composer of many psalm and hymn tunes, among which are "St. Kilda" and "Zion." He seems to have been unfortunate in his life-career, as the following brief notice from a newspaper exhibits. "The remains of William Broomfield, the gifted and unfortunate author of the psalm tune, 'St. Kilda,' and many other well-known sacred airs, were to-day disinterred from the strangers' ground, in which they had been lying since his death, and re-deposited in a lair in Allenvale Cemetery, Aberdeen, where a handsome monument, subscribed for by friends of the deceased, has been erected. Mr. Broomfield was a native of Inverary, and was at one time in the employment of a Glasgow firm. He was a brilliant accountant before he gave way to the unfortunate passion that left him a mental and physical wreck."

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

ERRATUM.—In Addenda to Communion Tokens of the Synod of Aberdeen, which appeared in the last number, George Fraser is given as minister of Strathdon in 1815. This should have been given as George Forbes (Dr. Forbes), the father of the present veteran Laird of Inverernan—General Sir John Forbes, K.C.B. J. A.

SCOTTISH MEMORIALS IN KINSALE.—In connection with the paragraph in last issue (page 148) on "Memorials to Scottish Officers," it is interesting to refer to *S. N. & Q.*, Vol. II., 2nd Series, p. 62, where it is stated that at Tilquhillie Castle is preserved the old drum of the 57th West Middlesex Regiment, to which Regiment Captain Douglas of Tilquhillie belonged. C.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(Continued from Vol. III., 2nd S., page 8.)

WE resume these notes with the hope of continuing them monthly until completion. This month's issue includes publications relative to the universities down to 1840. Our early printers depended greatly upon the support of the rival colleges, but unhappily much of their work is irrecoverably lost. The author of the beautiful ode, which will be found in *The Union* and several other poetical collections of the same period, was Captain William Petrie of the Ordnance, a graduate of Marischal College. We have not discovered its first appearance in print. The literary efforts of the old Aberdeenshire family of Udry have not been devoted to matters of local interest. Its men have mostly wandered far from their ancestral tower, and the writer, during a recent visit to the Cathedral of Chichester, noted several of the graves and monumental inscriptions within its ancient walls.

K. J.

Udry of that ilk. 8vo., 11 pp. Lond., 1877.
(Reprinted from the *Genealogist*.)

Udry, Alexander.

A golden bell and a pomgranate.
A sermon preached . . . 7 of
April, 1624, [etc.] Lond., 1625.

The voice of the cryer . . . in two
sermons, [etc.] " 1628.

Udry, George.

A word on the currency. Lond., 1845.

A word on law in general, and on
the law of England and the
study of it in particular. " 1855.

Harmony of laws. " 1858.

A letter to the Secretary of State
for India. " 1861.

An inquiry into the cause and con-
sequences of the general fall in
the price of silver. " 1876.

*The Union; or, select Scots and English
poems.* 12mo. Edin., 1753.

(Edited by Thomas Warton; con-
tains an "Ode on the approach
of Summer," by "a gentleman
formerly of the University of
Aberdeen," i.e., William Petrie,
Mar. Coll., 1706-10.)

*Union of Presbyterian churches. Re-
port of speeches.* Abd., 1868.

The Union Review Almanack for 1865.
(Aberdeen printed.) Lond., s.a.

An Universal History. 2 vols. Abd., 1755.

A Universal Catechism of self instruction.
Universities of Aberdeen. Abd., 1870.

Two Acts of Parliament, the one
concerning such benefices and
stipends as have been possessed
without presentations from the
lawfull patrons; the other con-
cerning masters of universities,
ministers, etc.

Universities of Aberdeen.

Edinburgh, printed by Evan
Tyler, Printers to the King's
most excellent majesty. 1662.

(Sm. fol., blackletter, 7 pp.)

Act appointing a Voluntar Contri-
bution for repairing the King's
Colledge of Aberdeen. 1688.

King's College. Additional Me-
morial v. Mr. Falconer of New-
ton (signed by Archd. Murray.) 1719.

Decr. 11th, 1729. Answers for Sir
Alexander Ramsay of Balmain,
baronet, to the petition of the
Magistrates and Town Council
of Aberdeen [as Trustees of
Gilbert Ramsay's bursaries;
Marischal College.] [Edin., 1729.]

Jan. 10, 1738. Unto the Right
Honourable the Lords of Council
and Session the petition of the
Marishal College of Aberdeen.
[re Library.] s.l., 1738.

Febry. 1, 1738. Answers for the
University and King's College of
Aberdeen to the petition of the
Marischal College. s.l., 1738.

State of the buildings of the Uni-
versity and Marischal College of
Aberdeen [soliciting subscriptions
for repair]. (*Broadsheet, 18th century.*) s.l. et a.
Abstract of some Statutes and Orders. 1754.

An examination of the erection of
the Marischal College of Aber-
deen, by Dr. Thomas Blackwell,
by order and appointment of the
Magistrates of Aberdeen [by
Thomas Gordon]. (Abd., 1786.)

An estimate of the expediency, etc.,
of the plan proposed by Marischal
College for Union . . . 4to.
pp. 1-35. (Abd., 1786.)

Estimate of the estimate of the
expediency [etc.] [By Robert
Hamilton.] (Abd., 1786.)

Defence of the Conduct of Marischal
College. Oct., 1786. (*re Union*.)
(By George Campbell.) [Abd., 1786]

Extract from letters to a gentleman
in the country written by a mem-
ber of King's College. (Oct.,
1786.) (By William Ogilvie.) [Abd., 1787.]

Articles of Union, 1754. (Abd., 1786.)

Outlines of a Plan [etc.] (By
William Ogilvie.) (Abd., 1786.)

Information from Principal and
Professors of King's College.
(By Alex. Gerard.) (Abd., 1786.)

Memorial from the King's College
concerning Outlines of a Plan
[etc.] [By Alex. Gerard and
Thomas Gordon.] (Abd., 1786.)

Universities of Aberdeen.

- Answer for University and King's College. (Abd., 1786.)
- Reply to Memorial of King's College, and Appendix. [By John Stuart.] [Abd., 1786.]
- Answer for the University and King's College to a Defence of the Conduct of Marischal College. [By Alexander Gerard.] [Abd., 1787.]
- Address to the Reverend the Clergy. (On the proposed Union.) [Abd., 1787.]
- Copies of Memorials and Reasons of Protest inserted in the Records of King's College in 1784-5. (By William Ogilvie.) (Abd., 1787.)
- Supplement to the Collection of Papers (published in April, 1787) relating to the Union of the King's and Marischal Colleges. [Abd., 1787.]
- Catalogue of Books. Theological Library. (Abd.), 1790. (Also Abd., 1811, 1823 and 1828.)
- Letter to the *Aberdeen Journal* by a member of King's College. [re H. Leslie.] circa 1807.
- William Jack v. Dewar. Memorial. 1815.
- Collegii Regalis Universitatis Aberdonensis. Erectio 1494. (Abd., 18—.)
- King's Coll. Charter of Erection. [Abd., 1816.]
- Leges et Instituta. Abd., 1816.
- Regulations of the Library. (Abd.), 1825.
- Full and correct Report. Rectorial Court, 14th Nov., 1825. (Abd., 1825.)
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- Appendix. "
- Supplementary Appendix. "
- Supplementary Appendix (second). "
- Supplementary Account respecting Bursaries. "
- Appendix to the Returns. 50 pp., fol. (1826.)
- Appendix to Return No. 2. (1827.)
- Regulations re Degree of Doctor of Medicine. fol. s.a.
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- Appendix to Returns . . . Copies of all Charters [etc.]. fol., 73 pp. s.l. et a.
- Supplementary Appendix (7 Sept., 1827). fol., 21 pp. "
- Alphabetical Index to the Returns. 1828.
- Provisional Resolutions (of the Commission). (1828.)
- State of the Buildings. (fol. broadsheet.) s.a.

Universities of Aberdeen.

- Subscriptions in aid of a Grant from Government for rebuilding Marischal College (two editions—1st, 24 pp.; 2nd, 23 pp.) 12mo. Abd., s.a.
- Palaeophilus Minor* — Aberdeen Colleges. (1833.)
- Rebuilding of the College. Appeal and Subscription List. (1834.)
- (Revised and reissued at various dates up to 1837.)
- Aberdeen Universities Bill. Extract Minutes of Town Council. 16 July, 1835.
- Resolutions of the Provincial Synod of Moray. 13 Aug., 1835.
- University Reform Considered. Abd. (1835).
- Private Memorandum—Union of King's and Marischal Colleges. Gw., 1835.
- Aberdeen University Bill. Minutes of Meeting of Graduates, &c., and copy of Petition. 1835.
- Heads of the Bill for Union. 1835.
- Universities of Scotland. A Bill, etc. 18 June, 1836.
- Letter of the Synod of Aberdeen. 22 June, 1836.
- Minutes of Graduates of King's College [etc.]. 23 June, 1836.
- Universities of Scotland—Resolutions of King's Coll. Graduates. Abd., 1836.
- A Bill entitled "An Act for the Visitation, &c." Abd., 1836.
- Resolutions of Graduates and Alumni. Abd., 1836.
- Form when an Elder is chosen. (*Representative at General Assembly.*) s.a.
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- Marischal College. Inscription on Foundation Stone. 18 Oct., 1837.
- Minutes of Evidence before the Commissioners. fol. 1837.
- Competition Exercise on Chemistry, Sess. 1836-37. 8vo. Abd., 1837.
- (*Univ. Coll. Lib., London.*)
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- Extracts from the Charters. (Medical Professor.) s.a.
- Extracts from Records (Medical School). 4 May, 1839.
- Resolution of Senatus (Medical School). 1839.
- Medical Schedule to be filled up by the Candidates. (Abd.), s.a.
- Regulations respecting Medical Degrees. 8vo. (Abd.), s.a.
- (*Another issue dated 1840.*)
- Regulations respecting Medical Classes. 1840.
- Extracts from the Charters (Medical School). (1840.)
- Petition to the Queen (Medical School). 1840.
- Petition to the Queen. 16 Mar., 1840.

(To be continued.)

ABERDEEN PERIODICAL
LITERATURE.

1856. *Northern Advertiser*. This paper died on 10th June, 1902. Messrs. J. Avery & Co. were the proprietors.

1891. *Free South Church Literary Society Magazine*, a yearly containing eight pages, also photo of Rev. Mr. Clow, view of new Free South Church and Gallowgate Mission Hall. On page 7 it is stated that the present issue will be totally eclipsed by the second volume; that there will be some wild guesses regarding the identity of the writers; that these will, in most cases, be wide of the mark; that the minister himself was not in all the secrets. Sketches on the cover were the old and new churches. Only two numbers issued.

1893. *Cairngorm Journal*, issued twice a year, price 1s. Published by the Cairngorm Club. The size is demy 8vo. This publication, which is well known, is edited by Alex. Inkson McConnochie, and will shortly enter upon the 11th year of its existence.

There were three papers specially bound up with each other about 1893. *The Fiery Cross* was one of these, of which there were, I am told, eight daily issues. It appeared during the Parliamentary Election of 1892. Mr. George Gerrie was editor; Mr. H. H. Champion was its proprietor. It was issued for the express purpose of popularising the economic views and political policy advocated by Mr. Champion, who was a candidate at that election, and who secured the highest vote that was ever recorded for an also likely independent labour candidate. His vote was within an ace of 1000. Mr. Champion was the recognised founder and exponent of the eight hours' movement in this country, and subsequently became one of the chief promoters of the National Labour Party, whose first constitution Mr. George Gerrie wrote.

1893. *Aberdeen Labour Elector*. This arose out of the *Fiery Cross*, the first local issue of which appeared on Saturday, 7th January, 1903; price 1d. Its sub-title was "A weekly record of the Labour movement, issued and sold along with the London edition"; 14 pages in all. The local edition sold with the London one. Mr. Champion was proprietor of both. On 1st April, 1893, the local one was issued independently without the London edition, and sold at ½d., Mr. Champion being still proprietor and Mr. Gerrie editor. The *Labour Elector* was converted into the *Aberdeen Standard* on 24th August, 1893; price 1d.

1893. *Aberdeen Standard*. Price 1d. A larger and more popular paper than the preceding one. Its essentials were precisely the same as the others, only stories and other light matter were introduced. Mr. Champion was proprietor and Mr. George Gerrie editor. The last issue appeared on 17th February, 1894. It must be borne in mind that they were but

part of a scheme and policy which originated many years before. The history of the papers started by Mr. Champion is, of course, an interesting one, beginning probably with *Justice*, commencing with *The Champion* and ending with the *Booklover* in Australia.

1895. *Caledonia*. A monthly magazine of literature, antiquity and tradition. Edited by Alexander Lowson; published by William Jolly & Sons, Aberdeen. Price 6d. There were lithographic illustrations, and horoscopes were cast for the benefit of subscribers. In a prefatory note, the editor didactically hopes "that our intercourse now begun shall long continue for our mutual advantage, and that all shortcomings on both sides shall always be looked upon with a friendly eye and a kindly spirit. Let us banish from our hearts and minds all malice, discontent and envy. If we do this, our lot will be a happy one, no matter what position in life we fill." Although well supported by a considerable staff of capable contributors, the magazine survived only seven months. The genial editor himself died a few weeks ago.

1899. *The Grammarian*. A fortnightly magazine of the Grammar School. Price 2d. Printed by William Smith, *Bon-Accord* Press, Aberdeen. This fortnightly was mainly the product of one boy in the school—James Shepherd. Only six numbers appeared. It was the same size as the present Grammar School magazine. Mr. Stanley Russell contributed to it. The dates were—No. 1, April 12; No. 2, April 26; No. 3, May 10; No. 4, May 24; No. 5, June 7; No. 6, June 21.

1901. *Normal Echoes*. The magazine of the Aberdeen U. F. C. Normal College. Vol. 1, January to June, 1901. Price 2d. monthly. Vol. 2, Nov., 1901, to May, 1902; Vol. 3 began Nov., 1902. Mr. Fred R. Whiting and David Richards were the first editors. The prominent contributor is Mr. George Smith, the Rector. Contributions are desired from students only. The printer is William Smith, *Bon-Accord* Office.

1901. *The Gordons' Regimental Gazette*. This paper was 2d. monthly; 16 pages. Only six numbers were issued, May to October. Printed and published by W. Jolly & Sons, Aberdeen. The objects of the paper were to be a medium of exchange of thought and action between city and county, to bring into closer touch and harmony, to widen and deepen the soldierly feeling of goodfellowship, helpfulness and comradeship, to work shoulder to shoulder—Gordons in head, heart and hand—are surely objects worthy of attainment; and, if in a small degree we can bring about any or all of these, we shall have justified the publication of the *Gazette*. In October, 1901, the editors take farewell of readers, saying that the *Gazette* is not yet defunct—not by any means, and that in April, 1902, it would reappear. But the last number was October, 1901; the paper died for want of support. Lieutenants Mellis, Watt and Lippe, and Colour-Sergeant Danson were the editors.

1902. *Property Sale Circular*. This paper is issued by William Mutch, 11 and 12 Correction Wynd, Aberdeen. Gratis 4to. The first series started 27th January to 7th April, 1902, and are numbered 1 to 11—182 pages. The 2nd series

started 19th January, 1903. As the title indicates, it is an advertising medium for property, etc.

The writer will be much obliged if readers will send to care of the Editor any omissions or additions.
ROBERT MURDOCH.

VALUATIONS.

(Continued from Vol. III., 2nd S., page 169.)

Anno 1674.

PRESBYTERY OF GARIOCH.

22. *Parish of Kinkell.*

Laird of Meldrum for Ardmurdoch	£200	0	0
Robert Cruickshank	210	0	0
Balbithan	750	0	0
Laird of Tolquhon for Thainstown	666	13	4
	<u>£1826</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

23. *Parish of Kemnay.*

Sir John Keith of Keithhall	£104	0	0
Laird of Glenkindy	1500	0	0
	<u>£1604</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

24. *Parish of Monymusk.*

Laird of Monymusk	£2436	0	0
William Forbes of Tambegg	40	0	0
	<u>£2476</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

25. *Parish of Kintore.*

Earl Marischall	£270	0	0
Sir John Keith	800	0	0
	<u>£1070</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

26. *Parish of Inverury.*

Sir John Keith of Keithhall	£224	0	0
Alexander Leslie of Tullos for Auldtown	260	0	0
Willm. Grant of Conglass	204	0	0
Willm. Chalmers of Drimiss	124	0	0
John Gordon of Bracco	100	0	0
Middleton	100	0	0
Blackhall	100	0	0
Alexander Jaffrey of Artanies	112	0	0
Auquhorties	210	0	0
Wm. Ferguson	210	0	0
	<u>£1644</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Anno 1741.

PRESBYTERY OF GARIOCH.

22. *Parish of Kinkell.*

Earl of Kintore.	£650	7	2
Balbithan	509	12	10
Andrew Mitchell of Thainstown	666	13	4
	<u>£1826</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

23. *Parish of Kemnay.*

Earl of Kintore	£104	0	0
Laird of Kemnay	1500	0	0
	<u>£1604</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

24. *Parish of Monymusk.*

Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk	£2130	6	8
Do. for Pittficky	412	13	4
	<u>£2543</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

25. *Parish of Kintore.*

Earl of Kintore	£1028	19	6
	<u>£1028</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

26. *Parish of Inverury.*

Earl of Kintore	£224	0	0
Balquhain for Old Lands	360	0	0
Do. for Fetterneir	210	0	0
Pittodrie for Conglass	204	0	0
Earl of Aberdeen	100	0	0
Aughorsk	124	0	0
Leith of Blackhall	100	0	0
Earl of Kintore for Artanies	112	0	0
Forbes of Baddiefarrow	200	0	0
	<u>£1634</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Anno 1674.

SUM OF THE VALUATION OF THE PRESBYTERY
OF GARIOCH.

11. Parish of Leslie	£1566	6	8
12. Premnay	1878	0	0
13. Inch	2168	13	4
14. Culsamond	2100	0	0
15. Rayne	2543	13	4
16. Bethelnie	1850	0	0
17. Oyne	2300	13	4
18. Daviot	2270	0	0
19. Logiedurno	4733	13	4
20. Montkegie	1690	0	0
21. Bourtie	2501	0	0
22. Kinkell	1826	13	4
23. Kenmay	1604	0	0
24. Monymusk	2476	0	0
25. Kintore	1070	0	0
26. Inverury	1644	0	0

£34,222 13 4

Anno 1741.

SUM OF THE VALUATION OF THE PRESBYTERY
OF GARIOCH.

11. Parish of Leslie	£1566	6	8
12. Premnay	1878	0	0
13. Inch	2168	13	4
14. Culsamond	2100	0	0
15. Rayne	2543	13	4
16. Meldrum	1850	0	0
17. Oyne	2300	6	8
18. Daviot	2270	0	0
19. Logiedurno	4697	13	4
20. Montkegie	1690	0	0
21. Bourtie	2501	0	0
22. Kinkell	1826	13	4
23. Kemnay	1604	0	0
24. Monymusk	2543	0	0
25. Kintore	1028	19	6
26. Inverury	1634	0	0

£34,202 6 2

ORD, THE CIRCUS RIDER (2nd S., IV., 152).—I am grateful for being put right over Delaney (Ord's merryman) not having married a daughter of his master, a matrimonial consummation, conjecture—a fantastic dreamer at the best of times—must be answerable for, in my case, and in hundreds more, for at least over half a century. As to its being said, point blank, I am "wrong" in styling Ord, *John*, instead of *Thomas*, I am sorry, even at the risk of being voted *cross*, I can do no other than hold that I am just as likely to be in the right as your contributor. Now it was current in my day that Ord had two Christian names—a rare thing in Scotland then—and that he suppressed one. However, in my native village, of which he was peculiarly fond, and where he was known and esteemed by great and small, he was known by and affectionately greeted as *John* Ord, and *John* Ord only. Living in close proximity to the Inn Ord invariably put up at in Fochabers, I knew Ord personally, and so did many of the members of the London Morayshire Club, who foregathered to reflect upon the sunny memories my paper on Ord was meant to awaken; one of the objects of the Morayshire Club being "to preserve old memories and traditions of the County." In styling Ord, *John*, I was proceeding with every deliberation. To every one of my listeners he was, like myself, known only as *John*. Judge my fate had I entitled my paper as "*Tam* Ord!" *Tam*, *Thomas*, *John*, or anything else, such trifles are bagatelle. Ord was a marvellous and clever man, and a Scotchman.

One day I may try and do greater justice to him than my little paper did, which was never intended to rise to the academic.

London. GEORGE ROY DUNCAN.

Those interested in Ord the Equestrian will find a pamphlet by his grand-daughter, Miss Shand, issued at Biggar last year, to contain useful facts. Since that pamphlet was published, it may be mentioned that his daughter, Mrs. Shand, has ascertained that he was born at Longformacus. C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICAL LITERATURE: ALMANACS (1st S., I., 4; IX., 2; X., 161, 191; XI., 75; 2nd S., II., 140, 157).—Yet a fourth series of Aberdeen Almanacs falls to be chronicled, which seems to have hitherto escaped the notice of local bibliographers. The issue for 1804 lies before me. It is entitled:—

"The new Aberdeen Almanack, and complete Northern Register; for 1804, being leap year. Containing an improved kalendar, by A. Mackay, LL.D., F.R.S.E., &c., and many new and useful lists. Most respectfully inscribed to the Society of Advocates in the city of Aberdeen. Aberdeen: printed by J. Burnett, End of Broadstreet; and sold by him, and the booksellers in town and country." (pp. 308.)

I have also seen the issues for 1803 and 1806. When did this series begin and end?

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE CHAPTER OF ABERDEEN
IN 1583.

A MANUSCRIPT in the University Library, endorsed "Informatioun for Monymusk concerning the Chaptour contra Mr James Irwing minister," is valuable as supplementing to some extent the information regarding incumbents of the various charges, which is given by Hew Scott in his *Fasti Ecclesiae Scotticanae*, vol. iii. From internal evidence the MS. appears to have been written in the year 1583. Its tenour is as follows:—

"Subscrivis:—

1. Mr. Alexr. Seatoune, chancellor. [Parson of Birse: *F. E. S.*, p. 523.]
2. Mr. James Duff, persone of Colstoune. [Now Logie Coldstone. Also of Coull, Peterculter, Meggievie, Tarland and Logymar — in 1576: *F. E. S.*, pp. 527, 534.]
3. Mr. Walter Stewart, persone of Methlick, subscrivis, and to contend that his subscription suld supplie thrie of the chaptour, viz. the persone of Methleick becaus he is affermit be the persewar in the summonds to be persone of Methleick; the place of the subchantor becaus the subchantorie was dotit to the colledge befor the daitt of the tak; and the deinary becaus he subscrivis as deine. [Promoted from being Sub-Principal in King's College, 1st March, 1582: *F. E. S.*, p. 610.]
4. Mr. Johne Streachoun, persone of Kincardin, subscrivis. [Kincardine O'Neil. Presented 17th April, 1582: *F. E. S.*, p. 518.]
5. Mr. Robert Mersour, persone of Banchrie, subscrivis. [Banchory-Devenick. Presented 25th Feb., 1578: *F. E. S.*, p. 492.]
6. Mr. James Elphingtoune, persone of Innernochtie, to consider that he was niver provydit and thairfoir to admite the summonds to probatioun for him. [Now Strathdon. Name not in *F. E. S.*, p. 563, where the earliest is Alexander Makkie, 1585.]
7. Mr. Johne Kennedy, persone of Tullinessell, subscrivis. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 570, where there is no name between 1569 and 1589.]
8. Mr. George Leslie, persone of Murthlack. [Presented 13th Aug., 1593, according to *F. E. S.*, p. 209; but, to judge from the context, this must be a misprint for 1573.]
9. James Johnstoun, persone of Monymusk, settar. [Presented 10th July, 1574: *F. E. S.*, p. 594.]
10. Mr. Thomas Lumsdeine, persone of Kinkell, subscrivis. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 586, where the earliest is William Johnstoun, 1586.]
11. Mr. Thomas Gardein, persone of Bahelweis. [Named "Patrick" in *F. E. S.*, p. 494.]
12. Mr. George Patersone, thesaurar of Aberdeine, subscrivis.
13. Mr. George Abercrombie, persone of Oyne. To contend that he can not be hard to say that Mr. George was presentit to the personage of Oyne becaus Mr. Walter was provydit in the fourscore thrie be dimissioun of Mr. John his brother, as the extract of the privie seall beirs, qlk Mr. Walter hes consentit ane may serve for tua bothe for the archideanrie and the personage of Oyne. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 596, where there is no name between John Abercrombie and Walter Richardson, 1686.]
14. Mr. Walter Abercrombie, archdeane, subscrivis: [*i.e.*, parson of Rayne. See *F. E. S.*, p. 598.]
15. Mr. Gideon Murray, chantor, quha can not be comptit ane of the chaptour becaus for slaughter he was fugitive out of the north and niver returned ther agane and to try out quhat tyme he was fugitive. [Presented 8th July, 1582, to Auchterless, succeeding Mr. Archibald Beton, the latter not given in *F. E. S.*, p. 649, *Reg. Sec. Sig.*]
16. Mr. Williame Hay, persone of Turref. To answer that Mr. George Hay, persone of Turref, hes subscrivit the tak and he was not provydit the tyme of the getting of the tak, yet he was provydit befor the deprivation of the settar qlk is alledgit to be in anno 1605. [William Hay is not given in *F. E. S.*, p. 646; George Hay was admitted in 1590.]
17. Mr. Archibald Keythe, persone of Crimond. [Presented 19th August, 1573: *F. E. S.*, p. 624.]
18. Mr. Duncan Davidson, persone of Rathin. To contend that it is ane comoun kirk as is their be the rental givin vpe to the collector. [Presented 26th February, 1574-5: *F. E. S.*, p. 637.]
19. Mr. George Hay, persone of Raphin [*i.e.*, Rathven: *F. E. S.*, p. 677.]
20. ——— Keythe, persone of Phillorthe. To propone that the kirk of Phillorthe cannot be comptit ane proper kirk of the chaptour, becaus it is dotit be Kjing David to be ane comoun kirk to the heall chaptour, and with this alledgance to produce the chartour. [Name not in *F. E. S.*, p. 626, where the earliest is David Howesoun, 1576.]
21. Mr. Johne Ogilwie, persone of Cruden, subscrivis. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 605, where the earliest is Alexander Bruce, 1584.]
22. James Forbes, persone of Forbes and Cairne. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 572, where the earliest is Thomas Melville, 1585.]
23. Mr. Robert Cairnigie, persone of Aberdour. To remember the auld informatioun against him. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 622, where there is no name between 1570 and 1597.]

24. Mr. James Gordoun, persone of Clett. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 552.]
25. Mr. Alexander Kyd, sub-chantour, quha dyet befor the daitt of the tak.
26. Mr. Alexander Cheyne, persone of Ellen. To remember that he was not provydit at the tyme of the setting of the tak, bot yet to admit yt to ther probatioun. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 602, where the earliest is John Heriot, 1588, Commissary of Aberdeen. Presented to prebendary of Ellon, 4th Nov., 1586, *Reg. Sec. Sig.*]
27. Mr. Richart Ros, persone of Dulmaock, subscriyveis. [Drumoak: see *F. E. S.*, pp. 512, 496.]
28. The Principall and Mrs. of the colledge representis the dene, and the Principall only subscriyveis and nocht the Mrs. and the Principall is only accustomed to subscriyve sen the mortificatioun throf.
29. Mr. Daud Brydy to caus them wnderstand quhat benefice he is provydit.
30. Mr. Alex. Cheyne, persone of Snaw. To remember that Mr. Alexander Cheyne was niver ane of the chaptour bot ane seconde. It is ane parte of the patrimony of the colledge and was givin be the Colledge to ane quha teichit the cannon law, and the personage of Snaw was annexit to the Colledge of new in anno [md]lxxxij befor the daitt of the tak.
31. Daud Howisone, persone of Tyrie. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 642; but see p. 659.]
32. Mr. Johne Wartlair [?] prebendar of Deir. To alledge that his consent culd nocht be acqyreit becaus the tyme of the setting of the tak he was minor and niver repairit to Aberdeine bot remainit still in Edr: to contend that he is not de capitulo. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 619.]
33. Mr. Duncan Daudisone, persone of Lonmay. [Not in *F. E. S.*, p. 629, where there is no name between 1578 and 1604; but see p. 637.]
34. Walter Cullan, prebendar of Sanct Nicolas. Anent the prebendarie of Sanct Nicolas to consider the bishope his register concerning it, and to propone efter the sicht of the register that it was mortifyt to the bishoprik."

P. J. ANDERSON.

BYRON'S MARY'S DESCENDANTS.—A correspondent, Mr. H. A. Cockburn, informs me, *apropos* of Mary Duff's descendants, that four grandsons of Mary Duff (Byron's sweetheart), three grand-daughters' husbands and four or five great-grandsons were fighting for us against the Boers, and all were shut up in Ladysmith during the siege. One great-grand-daughter was a nurse on a hospital ship, and was home once or twice.

DISCOVERY OF A CHAMBERED MOUND IN ORKNEY.—At a meeting of the Orkney Natural History Society, held in the Museum at Stromness last week, Mr. Malcolm Mackenzie Charleson, F.S.A., the president, read a paper which gave a description of the excavation of what proved to be a chambered mound, on the property of Mr. William G. T. Watt of Breckness, near Stromness. Mr. Charleson exhibited at the same time a plan and sections of the underground structure which was discovered, prepared by Mr. G. Ellison, Liverpool. The structure consists of twin cells, somewhat irregular in shape, and of nearly the same size. They are built on the usual bee-hive principle. The dimensions of cell No. 1 is 9 feet from north to south, and 9 feet 10 inches from east to west, the greatest height being 5 feet. The entrance passage was paved, and measured 4 feet in length, 1½ feet in height and 1½ feet in breadth. The recess on the east side was about 5½ feet from top to bottom, about 3 feet in greatest length, and the same in breadth, and 2 feet square at the opening. The recess on the north side measured 3½ feet in length and 4½ feet in breadth. There was a square cavity in the centre of the floor; this was covered over with a slab, and measured 1½ feet each way, and 1 foot in depth. An exterior wall in front of the twin cells was exposed for a distance of 26 feet. On the eastern side was a recess 2 feet wide, and 4½ feet long, formed with the assistance of projecting slabs set on edge. There are altogether four slabs projecting from the front wall. An interesting circumstance, and one which distinguishes this mound from other Orkney underground structures, and notably from the Kewing Mound, which was opened and described by Mr. Charleson last year, is the fact that a somewhat circular enclosure in front of the cells, surrounded by a low irregular wall, was discovered. This enclosure or court was found to be paved. Unfortunately, very few relics were brought to light, the only remains mentioned by Mr. Charleson being a dog's skull and some very much decomposed animal remains, two pieces of rude pottery, and a rough stone implement, 12½ inches long. One of the pieces of pottery was found in a recess of one of the cells, and the other piece in the court. There were evident traces of the action of fire on the stones in the recess at the north end of each cell, and Mr. Charleson gave it as his opinion that the place had been used as a human habitation in the far distant past.—*Free Press*, 7th April.

MONTROSE'S MARCH AFTER THE BATTLE OF ALFORD.—The Rev. Canon Murdoch very courteously writes as follows:—"The editors of the *Deeds of Montrose*, on the evidence produced by Mr. George Duncan in your April number, readily accept 'the Craigtoun on the south syd of the hill of Fair' as the true Craigtoun of Montrose's camp. 'The banks of the Dee' given by Wishart seemed to imply nearness to the river, and Craigtoun at Culter met that requirement, while a camp three miles from the river seemed too remote. The latter, however, was on the road to the Mills of Drum Crossing, and doubtless the communication with the river was kept open from the Hill of Fare. Margaret Forbes in her confession clears up the question, and the editors of the "Deeds," with your other readers, are grateful to Mr. Duncan for bringing her forward.

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON'S PLUCK.—Her Grace was a very plucky woman. A most interesting example in point is given in the *Memoirs of Anna Maria Wilhelmina Pickering*, edited by her son, Spencer Pickering, and printed (1902) for private circulation by the King's Printers. Mrs. Pickering's father, John Spencer-Stanhope, F.R.S. (1787-1873), writing to his mother in the winter of 1807, tells her that he had been at a party at the Duchess of Gordon's in Edinburgh, and met their Lord James Murray. He called "next morn" at the Duchess's, and she invited him to a dance in the evening, when he found all "the apparatus of dancing." He says—"The Duchess, who is given over by her physician, takes it very coolly, and sat up till the end." The Duchess was not only ill at the time, but was in the midst of her quarrel with her polygamous consort.

Queries.

290. JOHN FORBES, M.A.—Who was the John Forbes who graduated M.A. at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1836, and afterwards became Rector of the Grammar School, Old Aberdeen?

STAND SURE!

291. PLACE-NAMES GALLOWGATE AND HARDGATE.—The origin of the word Gallowgate is said to be from the fact that it was the highway to the Gallows Knoll, Old Aberdeen. But what is the origin of Hardgate? It is generally said that "gate" in this case signifies a road, and that "hard" is its particular quality. Is this so?

STAND SURE!

292. GORDON ARMS.—Will anybody tell me the earliest record of the arms of the Gordons, on seal or elsewhere?
HERALDIC.

293. ABERCROMBY ARMS.—Will anybody tell me the earliest record of the arms of the Abercrombies, on seal or elsewhere?
HERALDIC.

294. DRUMTHWACKET.—Mr. Keith Leask, in a note to his edition of *A Legend of Montrose*, p. 228, says:—"Drumthwacket. The name still survives in a farm of that designation in the parish of Banchory-Devenick." Is there any proof that the name Drumthwacket had superseded the old form, Drumforskie, before the appearance of the novel in 1818? (Cf. *S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., VI., 47, 64.)

P. J. ANDERSON.

295. "TIPPET" OF LEAVES.—In the late Sir William Geddes' interesting volume, *Memorials of John Geddes, being Record of Life in an Upland Glen, 1797-1881* (Banff, 1899), the following passage occurs (p. 53):—

"It was only in the year 1837 that he treated himself to a copy of Byron's Collected Poems, and I remember the night when he brought it home from Huntly, on the eve of a polling day when he had given his vote in the county election. With the true feeling of a bibliophile, he would single out the 'tippet' of the few leaves containing the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold, and astonish the rustics by telling them that the 'tippet' at one time cost a price as high as the whole collected volume."

I should be glad to be referred to other instances of this use of the word "tippet."

P. J. ANDERSON.

296. REV. FRANCIS FORDYCE.—Is anything known as to the parentage of Francis Fordyce, "Murraviensis," who entered King's College in 1725, and graduated M.A. in 1728? I fail to find him in the late Mr. A. Dingwall Fordyce's *Family Record*. He took orders in the Church of England, and was accepted for service by the Directors of the East India Company soon after 1740. He was sent to St. Helena, then to Bencoolen (Fort Marlborough, Straits Settlements), and then to Fort St. David, where he arrived in 1746. He was a quarrelsome man; that was why he was moved from place to place. At Fort St. David (on the Coromandel coast) he quarrelled with and insulted Clive, who assaulted him. An enquiry was made by the Governor and Council, and Clive was held to be justified. Fordyce was suspended (1749) pending a report to the Directors. The Directors dismissed him from their service, and he arrived in England about 1750. In 1763 he was instituted to the vicarage of Eastwood, Essex. For these particulars I am indebted to the Rev. Frank Penny, LL.M., Ealing.

P. J. ANDERSON.

297. MEMES AND DE MESMES FAMILIES.—A family named Memes (also spelt Memess, Memis, Memmis and Miemes) was settled in Kincardineshire and in Aberdeen in the 18th century. The furthest back members of this family that I have been so far able to trace are:—(1) James Memes in the parish of Garvock, father of Dr. Robert Memes (1728-1818), Episcopal minister at Stonehaven; and (2) Robert Memes, wheelwright Burgess of Aberdeen, father of John Memes (born about 1720), M.D. of St. Andrews, physician in Aberdeen, and author of two medical works. According to a tradition in one branch of the family, they are descended from a member of the French family of De Mesmes, who had settled in Scotland. Can any of your readers give me any information as to (a) the Scotch family of Memes, and (b) any member of the French family of De Mesmes who settled in Scotland or England? One of the latter is said to have been Governor of Berwick, circa 1570, and to have died without issue, but I cannot verify this. The name of Memes seems to have now died out, except for one family in Australia. If the name Memes is, in fact, of Scotch origin, it may be derived from the property called Memuss (also spelt Memis in early documents), in Tannadice Parish, Forfarshire. W. M. H.

298. REV. HUGH INNIS OF MORLEN.—I have a copy of the will of Rev. Alexander Gordon, D.D., of Rathfriland, co. Down, Ireland, made January 1, 1708, in which he leaves "all my Books to Mr. Hugh Innis, minister of Morlen in Scotland." Can anyone tell me who the Rev. Hugh Innis was, and what relation he bore to Rev. Alexander Gordon?

ARMISTEAD C. GORDON.

Staunton, Virginia.

299. GORDON OF CRAICHLAW.—In Vol. 65 (22nd April, 1690) of the Register of Deeds, Mackenzie Office, appears a contract between Alexander, Viscount Kenmure, James Gordon of Craiglaw, William Gordon, brother-german to the Laird of Craiglaw, and others, for themselves and in the name of the other captains of the said Viscount's Regiment on the one part, and Robt. Blackwood and Samuel McClelland, merchants at Edinburgh, on the other, for the supplying of uniforms to the said Regiment. Dated at Edinburgh, 24th June, 1689. Was this Regiment at the Battle of the Boyne, or with William of Orange in Ireland? Can anyone tell me the names of the brothers of James Gordon, the Laird of Craichlaw, besides his brother William above mentioned, and David Gordon of Barnerny? He was known as James Gordon, the younger of Craichlaw, and was condemned "as a Presbyterian," and his estates of Craichlaw in Wigtonshire declared forfeited by the Juxtiary Court in 1680. It is supposed that he afterwards settled in Ireland.

ARMISTEAD C. GORDON.

Staunton, Virginia.

300. A CABRACH TRADITION OF THE FORTY-FIVE.—The following account of the tenant at the

'45 of Braclach, in the parish of Cabrach, is derived from his descendants:—John McWilliam (or McWillie or McCullie) was a native of Glenlivet, in the parish of Inveraven, which he quitted some years prior to 1745, and settled in Braclach. He was a Roman Catholic, speaking Gaelic, as indeed might be expected of a native of Glenlivet in the early part of the 18th century. He married Isabel Reid from the parish of Glenbucket, there being five sons and three daughters of the marriage. At the '45, he is said to have paid a substitute to take part in the rebellion, whom he dressed in *Macpherson* tartan. One of my informants remembered seeing the sword used on the occasion, from which it may be inferred that the substitute returned to Cabrach in safety. After the Battle of Culloden, John is said "to have nearly made himself a poor man" in feeding the Prince's followers, amongst whom were "the heads of many of the clans," who were in hiding in the Cabrach hills. Two women, it seems, carried food to a certain spot, leaving it there, seeing nobody, and taking back with them on their next journey the vessels which were found empty. For his share in the rebellion, John narrowly escaped punishment, and nearly lost his farm. He had to remain for a long time in hiding, his place of concealment being a cellar, to which access could only be had by raising the kitchen hearthstone, and out of which he only ventured at night. He was apprehensive that the house (which is said to have been a large one) would be set on fire, and used to charge his wife to escape with the boys in that event. He was possessed, it would appear, of considerable means, and is said to have been the only one in Cabrach who supported the Stuart cause. He died about 1806, and must therefore have attained an advanced age. He and his wife and children were buried at Glenbucket. His descendants are, I understand, in Cabrach and neighbourhood to this day. Such is the tradition as narrated to me, and I am desirous (if it be now possible) of obtaining some verification of the account. Does John's name, or the name of any person at Braclach appear in any of the lists of persons who were said to have been engaged in the rebellion, or are there any records in Cabrach or elsewhere which are likely to contain any reference to John and the part he took in the rebellion? What inference is to be drawn from the circumstance of his having dressed the substitute in *Macpherson* tartan, and is it to be assumed that the substitute would have joined the *Macpherson* regiment?

H. D. McW.

Answers.

36. DID BURNS SMOKE (2nd S., I., 127).—The answer is yes. There is an oil picture in existence which represents the three jovial companions who gathered together to pree the "barley bree," viz.—Robert Burns, William Nicol and Allan Masterton. Robert Burns' costume is the same as that in the Nasmyth portrait—dark coat, striped vest with lapels,

buckskin breeches and top boots. One remarkable circumstance is noted. In his left hand he holds a *clay pipe*, and another one lies on the table.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

92. HORSE RACING IN ABERDEEN (2nd S., II., 96).—In 1832, Alexander Beattie, A.M. of the Royal Academy, Tain, composed a poem of 21 verses on the Aberdeen races, the third of which is:—

“To see the fun a’ classes spang,
Auld carles crap down on crutches,
And wives and maidens ran ding dang,
Dress’d in their high cauld mutches;
But there was nane ‘mang a’ the thrang—
‘Mang a’ the braw nonsuches,
That could compare—say, am I wrang?
Wi’ G[or]d[o]n’s bonny Duchess,
Ava, last week.”

ROBERT MURDOCH.

187. OLD BALLAD (2nd S., III., 173, 191; IV., 15, 46).—I wish to correct an error in Mr. James Smith’s last letter on this subject. He said: “Tradition again says that the descendants of the Smith who left Auchline were in Mytas about 150 years.” The letter from Prince Charles Stuart to Bold Peter is dated 14th August, 1745. Bold Peter probably immediately “left Auchline” and joined the Pretender’s Army. If I am to believe Mr. Smith’s statement, the Smiths would only have ceased occupancy of Mytas about 1895. But so far as I have been able to gather, there have been no Smiths in Mytas since 1783.

STAND SURE!

265. THE NAME “NIMMO” (2nd S., IV., 142).—A very interesting pedigree, showing the descent of Sir Walter Scott’s son-in-law from James Nimmo, the Covenanter, is given in Mr. Andrew Lang’s “Life and Letters of J. G. Lockhart.” Mr. Lang acknowledges his indebtedness for the facts to Sheriff Scott Moncrieff’s Introduction to the “Narrative of Mr. James Nimmo.” The deduction, which I have continued to the present time, is as follows:—

James Nimmo = Elizabeth Brodie.
 |
 James Nimmo = Hon. Mary Erskine (Car-
 | dross).
 Elizabeth Nimmo = James Pringle of Bowland.
 |
 Margaret May Pringle = Rev. John Gibson.
 |
 Elizabeth Gibson = Rev. John Lockhart, D.D.
 |
 John Gibson Lockhart = Sophia, elder daughter of Sir
 | Walter Scott.
 Charlotte Lockhart = J. R. Hope-Scott, Q.C.
 |
 Mary Monica Hope-Scott = Hon. J. C. Maxwell-Scott.
 The Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott is proprietrix of
 Abbotsford. The London publisher of Mr. Lang’s
 “Life of Lockhart” is John C. Nimmo.

J. F. GEORGE.

The usual books have no information to give on this name: it is not even mentioned in Marshall’s “Genealogist’s Guide” (last edition, 1903), and Nisbet’s “Heraldry” (1804) simply gives the arms of the “name of Nimmo, sometimes written Nemock,” taking them from Pont’s MS. The spelling of the name in old records varies in an extraordinary way, e.g., I find the following besides Nimmo, viz.:—Nimo, Nymmo, Nemo and Nemok (frequently), and also Nymo, Nima, Nimow, Nemoc, Nimmok, Nimok, Nimoik, Nymmok, Nimmock, Nimoch, Nemock, Nemmock, Nemoch, Nemoich, Nemoche, and even Noma and Nomo. I find five records of the name prior to 1579, namely, in 1511, 1543, 1553, 1563 and 1574; after 1579 there are frequent records of it, and there were evidently a large number of persons of the name in Scotland in the last 20 years of the 16th and in the beginning of the 17th centuries. I cannot find any place or property in Scotland, or any Scotch nickname or expression, from which the name can be derived, and it seems very likely therefore that the family is of foreign origin. In the introduction to “James Nimmo’s Narrative” (Scottish History Society’s Publications, vol. vi.), it is stated that there is a tradition in the Nimmo family that the name was originally “Nemot,” and that the family immigrated to Scotland from France at the time of the massacre St. Bartholemew’s Eve, 1572. I cannot, however, find any trace of any Huguenot family of “Nemot,” and, as above stated, there are records of Nimmos in Scotland prior to 1572. It is a well-known fact that large numbers of Walloon and Flemish Huguenots immigrated to Scotland in the latter part of the 16th century, and that they at once dropped the “de” or “van” with which most of their names commenced. I find that several Walloon families settled in London and Canterbury of the name of “de Nimmay,” which is also spelt de Nimay, de Nymay, de Nimaj, de Nimmey and de Nymmeay and Nimay (without the “de”), and also de Nimeque add de Nymeyque (see Huguenot Society’s Publications, Nos. 5, 9 and 13). This name is obviously originally derived from the town of Nimeguen (or Nimivegan), capital of Guelders, the name of which was at that time generally spelt in English as Nimmeghe, Nymmege, Nymmege or Nieuumay. There was a Walloon church at Nimeguen, and the town suffered severely in the religious wars, as it was captured by the Spanish in 1568 and again in 1585, and no doubt many Protestant families fled from there. It is therefore quite possible that several Walloon friends emigrated from there to Scotland, and the name which became “de Nimmay” in England may easily have become “Nimmo” in Scotland. The difficulty, however, about this theory lies in the fact that the name is found in Scotland in 1511, 1542 and 1543, but it is possible that the first of the name were simply merchants who emigrated to Scotland solely on business, and were followed later by larger numbers in the times of the religious persecutions. In the above I have omitted referring to the name Nymmill (also spelt Nymbill, Nymble, Nimbill, Nimmill and Nimmell), which I find recorded in 1536, 1573, 1574, 1575, etc. This is

possibly the same name as Nimmo, or it may be the Scotch form of "de Nimal," another Walloon family. Robson's "British Herald" (1830) gives, as the coat of arms for the Scotch family of Nimmill, "3 fleurs de lis between the horns of as many crescents"; that of Nimmo being "or on a saltier gules between 4 crescents of the last as many cinquefoils of the first."

W. M. H.

270. THE NAME "STIRTON" (2nd S., IV., 142).—It has been suggested—I forget by whom—that Stirton is merely a modern form of Straiton. This is probably the case. Men's, and particularly women's tongues, like forces in nature, proceed along the line of least resistance. Frith is now usually written Firth, and Furbisher has become Frobisher. Some account of the ancient family of Straiton of that ilk and Lauriston will be found in Jervise's "Memorials of Angus and Mearns" (Dr. Gammack's edition preferably). Startin is a form of Stirton. Both these names are to be found about Aberdeen, but Straiton is now very uncommon. There are, however, several families named Straiton in Bucksburn, the members of which are mostly employed in various capacities at the paper-mills. Stretton, Stratton and Strutton are common English surnames. The names are possibly identical in origin with Straiton, but their bearers, of course, have no blood connection with the Scottish family.

J. F. GEORGE.

271. "MORTICHIEN" HORSE (MORTERCHEYN) (2nd S., IV., 155).—In Jamieson's "Scottish Dictionary," mortersheen is said to be derived from *mort aux chiens*, a carcase for dogs. The mode the magistrates of Cullen had in 1635 of dealing with such cases lends some countenance to the derivation given by Jamieson. They enacted that "all hors and meares having the mortiecheane or scab if found in feilds salbe takkin and cassin ower ane craig till thay be dead."

C.

274. BOOK OF REGISTERED OBLIGATIONS (2nd S., IV., 155).—There is no volume so entitled among the Banff Burgh Records. "Southern Cross" is more likely to find what he wishes among the Banff Sheriff Court Records, but these have not yet been printed.

C.

282. DR. JAMES AND DR. JOHN GORDON, SURGEONS, KEITH (2nd S., IV., 156).—Dr. James Gordon had a daughter, Jane, who married — Skinner. She died in 1834 at the age of 83. She was connected in some way with the family of a Mr. Lamont of Knockdhu in Argyshire, a W.S., who, about the year 1830, had a house also in Drummond Place, Edinburgh. Mrs. John Gordon and her daughters became dressmakers in Aberdeen, until Mrs. Gordon's brother, Colonel Robertson, died, and left her his money shortly before her death. One daughter, Mary Gordon, lived in Crown Street, Aberdeen, and latterly in Wellington Cottage, Holburn Street, where she died ten or more years ago. The other sister, Mrs. Kay, lived in Edinburgh, and

died there before her sister Mary. They were Roman Catholics, and well known in that community.

T.

286. THE MACRITCHIES (2nd S., IV., 157).—The MacRitchies are sept and dependents of Cl. MacPherson (Adam's "What is my Tartan?" published 1896).

ROBERT MURDOCH.

287. "COFFINING" OR "CHESTING" (2nd S. IV., 157).—One trembles to dispute the opinion of the learned and accurate minister of Rothesay, but it seems to me that, of the alternative explanation quoted by Mr. J. Calder Ross, the latter is the more probable. It is the view taken by Rev. H. G. Graham in his delightful work, "Social Life in Scotland in the Eighteenth Century" (pp. 301-2 of our vol. edition). In fact, he does not suggest any other solution of the custom. Edgar, in his "Old Church Life in Scotland" (second series), says (p. 241)—"The custom . . . is sometimes represented as relic of the old Popish lykewakes. It may be so, but I rather think not." And he then goes on to give the Sumpuatory Act explanation. But apart from authorities, what are the probabilities? The lykewake was a *prolonged* matter; it was a watching of the body from the hour of death to the hour of burial. Where is the excuse for bringing in the minister at the *special* operation of "chesting"? None emerges. On the other hand, the Act anent dressing the body required the minister (or elders) to be present at the time of "chesting," to see that the provisions of the Act were duly fulfilled. There we find the clerical presence required at the *very time* it is still found. Surely the probabilities are strongly in favour of the second explanation, if we *must* choose between the two. But might not the truth lie in combining the two? The *time* a relic of the Act's requirements the *service* a relic of the "Dirige" droning of Popish times. Though I make the suggestion, I do not think it is worth much, as the "Dirige" part of the Roman Catholic service survived in another form; it degenerated into the "Dergy" (or "dirgie")—the drinking after burial. Lykewakes were still common in Aberdeenshire sixty years ago, but there was no suggestion of a service at the "coffining." "Chestings" are still common in Perth and Perthshire, as well as, I understand, in the south and south-west districts of Scotland.

Tibberrmore.

HARRY SMITH.

288. PATRICK DUFF OF CRAIGSTON (2nd S. IV., 157).—The editor of *Annals of Banff*, vol. ii. p. 316, in quoting Imlach's *Banff*, p. 100, in a foot note, did not guarantee the statements contained in said quotation. It is pretty evident that Imlach confused Patrick Duff of Craigston with Thomas Urquhart, whose family afterwards possessed Craigston, "which Thomas flourished 1476 years after the Christian era, and who, by his wife, Helen, the daughter of Lord Saltoun, had five-and-twenty sons, all men, and eleven daughters, all married women." (Cf. Pratt's "Buchan," p. 405, edition 1858; Sir

Thomas Urquhart's "Pedigree," and Dr. Irving's "Lives of Scottish Writers," II., 71, *et seq.*) The statements by the originator of the story as to Thomas Urquhart, who flourished A.D. 1476, having thirty-six sons and daughters, can only be accepted with safety if taken with more than the proverbial grain of salt, but it is rather too large an order to expect us to believe that two families so connected with Craigston had each thirty-six sons and daughters.

C.

Literature.

A Legend of Montrose. By SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart. Edited by WILLIAM KEITH LEASK, M.A. London: Blackie & Sons, 1903.

IT is with the editing of this sightly, well-printed volume that we are mostly concerned. In an introduction of six pages, Mr. Leask gives a due historical setting to Sir Walter's charming story, whilst in an appendix of twenty-two pages of notes, he does a great deal to remove the difficulties which young readers, for whom the book is mostly intended, find in the way. Lovers of Scott, young or old, will find that the book, from the editorial point of view, is an excellent piece of work.

Records of the Arts Class, 1868-72, University of Aberdeen. Edited by PETER JOHN ANDERSON. Third Edition edited by ROBERT MORRISON WILSON. Aberdeen: Printed at the University Press for the Class, 1902. [128 pp., fscap. 4to.]

WE need no more convincing proof, than this sumptuous volume affords, that the day has passed when the average alumnus thought it the proper thing as a parting salute to his Alma Mater to shake its dust off his feet. The old order made more or less successful gerund grinding the be-all and end-all of a university career. The new is more concerned with humanity than the "Humanities." It recognises that the "random influences" of the social gatherings of the Quad., and the personal contact of kindred minds of fellow students count for much more than they did. The human interest in each other is felt to be more humanizing than is the routine work of the curriculum. Who knows not the joy of foregathering with a quondam school or college mate? Happens it in the busiest mart? how epic becomes the contact with long parted fellow students. Old friends are the real possessions of life, and the conviction that they are keeping watch and ward of each other, a real incentive to worthy living. Such Records, published at given intervals, although they possess a pathetic element, are really an intimation of immortality.

"Why should they be

A history only of departed things?"

Having said so much in justification of such Records, we have no space to say anything of this record of

Records, where, by painstaking biography, by portraiture, by picture, by sentiment, by poem and speech, all has been done, and well done, to give to the Arts Class of 1868-72 a happy and worthy survival. The editors may rest from their labours well assured of the grateful recognition of the fact that they have achieved a supreme success.

Extracts from the Diary of Alexander Brodie of Maine (1671-1676). Elgin, 1903. 24 pp.

The Hammermen of Banff. Banff, 1903. 14 pp.

BOTH of these pamphlets are from the tireless pen of Dr. Cramond. That on the Diarist is specially interesting. As the Laird of Maine, he appears to be a man of fairly good education, mixing a good deal with his own class, whose manners he incidentally pours. He is deeply religious, but has his weak moments, for which he is sincerely penitent. He never, unfortunately, travels far beyond the domesticities. Only scraps of news occur about the "Frenches" and the "Hollanders," about the Parliament and his *blêe noir*, the "promoving" of the Papists. The quaint fragment was, however, well worth preserving.

The latter pamphlet is a *multum in parvo* of facts, which Mr. Cramond has invested with a good deal of interest. The Hammermen was one of six incorporations belonging to Banff, and seems to have embraced in its lavish hospitality every craft which had any occasion whatever to use a hammer, and some which had none. A complete series of the Incorporation's minute and other books extends from 1683 to 1845. The compiler has laid us under numberless obligations.

Scots Books of the Month.

Fittis, R. S. Romantic Narratives from Scottish History and Tradition. Cr. 8vo. 6s. A. Gardner.

Scott, Sir W. Legend of Montrose. Edited by Wm. Keith Leask. Cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Blackie.

Syme, D. The Soul: a Study and an Argument. Cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. net. Macmillan.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1903.

THE ENNOBLED GORDONS AS BOOK COLLECTORS.

[MR. J. HENDERSON SMITH, Edinburgh, sends some interesting notes on bookplates belonging to different members of the family of Gordon, which are either in his possession, or which he has seen.]

THE date of the plate is always given. Except in the few instances where the date is engraved on the plate itself, these are only approximate; but in every case the date given may be taken as within a few years (never more than 20, and in most cases less than 10) quite accurate. The terms used are those commonly employed

by collectors of bookplates to indicate the style and appearance of the plate.

Chippendale: means a plate with rococo details, a shield of a symmetrical shape and outlines curved and margined with frilled shell-work.

Jacobean: is a term applied to plates whereon the shield, which is symmetrical in shape, is set within a frame: of which the deeper portions are lined with a pattern of diaper or of fish-scales.

Early Armorial: is applied to plates, where heavy rich mantling arises from the helmet, and falls in folds down the sides of the shield, which is of symmetrical shape.

It must be borne in mind that the tinctures shown on bookplate shields are frequently inaccurate, and not in themselves quite reliable, but require corroboration if possible.

(ALEXANDER 2ND?) DUKE OF GORDON.—Anonymous plate of a Duke of Gordon. Dated about 1720. No motto or name. Arms—Quarterly: 1st, azure, 3 boars' heads erased; 2nd, purple, 3 lions' heads erased; 3rd, vert, 3 crescents within a double tressure flory counts flory of fleurs-de-lys; 4th, azure, 3 fraises. Many of these tinctures are wrong, and none of the charges are tinctured at all. The shield is set in a small Jacobean frame, and surmounted by a large ducal coronet. The plate is scarce. It is small, measuring 1½ inches in height by 1¼ breadth.

HENRIETTA, WIFE OF ALEXANDER, 2ND DUKE OF GORDON.—"The Arms of Her Grace, Henrietta, Dutches of Gordon." Motto: "Animo non astutia." Quarterly: 1st, azure, 3 boars' heads couped; 2nd, or, 3 lions' heads erased gules; 3rd, or, 3 crescents in a double tressure flory c. flory gules; 4th, azure, 3 fraises argent; Impaling: argent, a chevron between 3 estoiles sable. Supporters: dexter, a collared greyhound; sinister and eagle. These stand upon the motto-scroll, and support the lozenge-shaped shield. Above the shield is a ducal coronet, and round it is a cordelier. Date, c. 1730-40.

COSMO, 3RD DUKE OF GORDON.—(1) "The Arms of His Grace, Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon." Motto above crest: "Bydand." Motto below shield: "Animo non astutia." Arms as the baron side of last plate. Supporters: Two collared greyhounds. These stand on the lower motto-scroll, and support the shield, which is surmounted by a ducal coronet. Issuing from the coronet is a helmet

- of his degree, with crest, and springing from it a small mantling. Date, c. 1740. Height of plate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- (2) "His Grace, Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon." This is a plate identical with the last in all respects except the altered inscription, and in the size. The height is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Date, c. 1740.
- (3) The same arms are borne on an anonymous Chippendale bookplate.
- JOHN, EARL OF ABOYNE.—"Atchivement of the Right Honble. John, Earl of Aboyn, 1719." Motto: "Stant caetera tigno." Azure, a chevron between 3 boars' heads couped and within a double tressure flory c. flory of fleurs-de-lys or. Supporters: two men in armour holding halberts. They stand on the motto-scroll. The shield is surmounted by the coronet of an earl, out of which arises a helmet, with crest, and with well-executed mantling which curls out above the supporters' heads. The inscription is written upon a napkin (engraved, of course) with fringed edges; and the date is engraved also. A rare and neat small plate.
- ANNE, COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.—"Anne, Countess of Aberdeen." I have only once seen this plate, which is very rare, and can give no details of the heraldry, etc. These could be procured, if desired, I have no doubt.
- ROBERT, VISCOUNT KENMURE.—"Robert Gordon, Viscount of Kenmuir." Motto: "Dread God." Argent, 3 boars' heads erased sable. The name is placed upon the front of a pedestal or entablature of stone, upon which the supporters (two naked men, wreathed about the loins and heads, with clubs in their free hands) stand. Above the shield is a viscount's coronet showing 9 pearls, and issuing therefrom a helmet, with crest (but without wreath) and thin mantling. The plate has the appearance of having been engraved abroad, probably in Italy, c. 1720-1730. The interesting point is that this and the following Kenmure plates show the continued use of the title after the forfeiture in 1715. In this plate the tinctures are wrong.
- KENMURE, VISCOUNT OF.—"The Right Honourable the Viscount of Kenmore" (*sic*). Motto: "Dread God." Azure, 3 boars' heads erased or (the correct coat). Small armorial plate, with coronet of 7 pearls, helmet and thin mantling; and supporters. Date about 1740. This plate occurs in two states, the variation consisting only in the lettering.
- HON. JOHN GORDON OF KENMURE.—"The Honble. John Gordon of Kenmore." Motto and arms as in the last. Foreign workmanship, c. 1750. With coronet of a viscount, and no helmet. The supporters stand as an ornamental bracket. It is a fine plate.
- VISCOUNT KENMURE.—"Visct. of Kenmore." Motto and arms as in the last. Scotch engraving of c. 1770, in the Chippendale style, with helmet, coronet of 7 pearls, and thin mantling. This plate is also found with the name spelt "Kenmure."

PLACES NAMED AFTER THE GORDONS.—It would be very interesting to know why the places quoted here from Chisholm's *Gazetteer of the World* (Longmans) bear the name of Gordon:—

- GORDON, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Essex co., on the R. Detroit, 12 m. S. by W. Windsor.
- GORDON, parish in Berwickshire, on Eden Water, 4 m. S.W. Greenlaw, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Duns, with a station on the N.B.R., P.M.O.; 9713 ac. P. < 1000.
- GORDON, river, Tasmania, rising W. of Lake St. Clair, flows W. into Macquarie Harbour on the west coast.
- GORDON, post town, New South Wales, Drake co., 30 m. N.W. by N. Grafton. P. < 1500.
- GORDON, county, Queensland, crossed by 26° S. and 142° and 143° E.
- GORDON or THREE HUT POINT, a village in Buckingham co., Tasmania, 27 miles S. by W. Hobart. P. < 1500.
- GORDON, postal village, S. Australia, Newcastle co., 41 m. N.E. Port Augusta. P. < 1500.
- GORDON, county, U.S., Georgia, between 34° and 35° N., and crossed by 85° W.
- GORDON, settlement, U.S., Nebraska, Sheridan co., 93 m. E. by S. of the N.W. corner of the state.
- GORDON, village, U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 44 m. N.E. by N. Harrisburg, and 10 m. W.N.W. Pottsville. P. < 1500.
- GORDON, mining tp., Victoria, Grant co., 13 m. E. Ballarat. P. < 1500.
- GORDON, EAST and WEST, two vils., Scot. Berwickshire, the latter 8 m. E. by S. Lauder, with a station, (G.) on the N.B.R.
- GORDON, Bay, on the south coast of Cape Colony, in the N.E. of False Bay.
- GORDON BENNETT, mountain, Central Africa, seen and named by Stanley in 1875; probably one of the peaks of Ruwenzori (q.v.). Alt., 14-15,000 ft.
- GORDON HOOFD, cape, Dutch Guiana, in $56^{\circ} 43'$ W.
- GORDON ISLAND is the name of one of the islands in the Fuejian Archipelago, which has been described by Sir Martin Conway in his book, *Aconcagua*. He says that "the mountains in the island are heavily glaciated above, and densely wooded below."
- GORDONIA, dist., in S.W. of Brit. Bechuanaland, on Orange R., between about $20^{\circ} 50'$ and $21^{\circ} 50'$ E.
- GORDON MEMORIAL, eccles. par., Scot., or BARTHOL CHAPEL, ecclesiastical parish in Aberdeenshire, six miles from Old Meldrum.
- GORDON MILLS, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Hastings, on R. Trent. P. < 1500.
- GORDON PLACE and DYCE, vil., Aberdeenshire, Dyce parish. P. < 1500.
- GORDON REEF, Fiji Islands.
- GORDONSVILLE, vil., U.S., Virginia, Orange co., 57 m. N.W. Richmond. P. < 1500.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. IV., 2nd S., page 164.)

11. BURNHOUSE or BURNESS, originally CAMPBELL, WALTER: Ancestor of the Poet Burns. When Dr. James Burnes, the eldest brother of Sir Alexander Burnes, the distinguished Indian traveller and statesman, was appointed in 1837 a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, he produced documents that are registered in the Lord Lyon's Office, according to which it appears that a certain Walter Campbell, the proprietor of a small estate in Argyleshire, named Burnhouse, fled to Kincardineshire during the civil wars of the 17th century. Then, for reasons unknown, he dropped the patronymic of Campbell, and assumed the name of Burnhouse, which was presently corrupted into Burness, Burnes, and finally Burns. The fugitive, Walter Campbell, was accompanied in his flight from Argyleshire by his son, Walter, then a boy. Having settled in Glenbervie, where he died in indigent circumstances, his son, Walter, who was an industrious youth, learned a trade, but having made a little money, he married and settled on the farm of Bogjorgan, Glenbervie, of which he was tenant till his death. This Walter had four sons, the youngest of whom, James (born 1656; died 1743), became the ancestor of the poet and also of the two distinguished natives of Montrose noted above. Another remarkable member of the same family was John Burness, the author of "Thrummy Cap" and many other plays and stories, who was born at Bogjorgan, Glenbervie, in 1771, and died in 1826, frozen to death in a snowstorm. See Dr. Rogers on this subject.

12. CALLANDER, JAMES, afterwards Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, Bart.: Soldier and Eccentric Author and Autobiographer. Son of the antiquary, John Callander, of Craigforth of Stirling, I have read somewhere that he was, nevertheless, born at Ardkinglass, 21st October, 1745. This, I think, very improbable, as I find Anderson, in his *Scottish Nation*, describing the Memoirs of his own life, in 2 vols., which Sir James published, as being not remarkable for the accuracy of its facts. Sir James was the eldest son of the antiquary, and was a man of some notoriety in his day. He left Scotland when very young, and remained many years on the Continent. He seems to have been married at least three times, as I find in one of my notes a statement regarding his daughter, Mrs. Caroline Henrietta Sheridan, that she was the

daughter of Colonel James Callander, afterwards Sir James Campbell (1745-1832), by his third wife. She is described as having been a beauty, and her marriage to Tom Sheridan, son of the brilliant dramatist and statesman, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, which took place in 1805, brought her three daughters more famous for their beauty than even their mother had been—the well-known "three graces," as they were called, viz., Mrs. Norton, Lady Dufferin and the Duchess of Somerset. Mrs. Caroline Sheridan was a novelist, and published "Carwell, or Crime and Sorrow," 1830; "Aims and Ends," 1833; and "Onogh Lynch," 1833. She died in 1851. Her father, Colonel Callander, was on the Continent in 1810, when, by the death of Sir Alexander Campbell, he succeeded to the entail of the estate, and assumed the name and title of Sir James Campbell, Baronet. As he was at the time a prisoner in France, detained by Napoleon, he sent a French lady, a Madame Sassen, as his commissioner to Scotland. In the power of attorney with which he furnished her on this occasion, he designated her "his beloved wife," but when he arrived in Scotland he disclaimed the marriage, in consequence of which, Madame Sassen raised an action against him in the Court of Session. The judges, though finding the marriage not proven, awarded the lady a sum of £300 per annum. On appeal, however, the House of Lords reversed this decision. The lady afterwards brought various actions against Sir James in the Court of Session, having been admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*, and the superintendence of these suits was the occupation of her life. They were only terminated by the death of the parties within a fortnight of each other. She was a constant attendant in the Parliament House during the sittings of the Court, was little in stature, and had been pretty in her youth. In addition to his Memoirs of his own life, Sir James published in 1782 a volume, entitled "Military Maxims," illustrated by example.

13. CAMERON, JOHN (Rev.): Professor and Theologian, &c. This famous Greek scholar and divine, described as one of the first biblical scholars that Scotland has produced, though born and educated in Glasgow, was the son of the minister of Dunoon. The date of his birth is usually given as 1579. Educated at Glasgow University, after teaching Greek there for a year he proceeded in 1600 to Bourdeaux in France. He soon distinguished himself, and his ability and erudition secured for him several appointments at Bergerac, Sedan, Saumur and other seats of learning. Returning to Britain in 1620,

he was two years later appointed Principal of the University of Glasgow; but in less than a year he returned to Montauban, where he received a Divinity Professorship. Here, as at Glasgow, his doctrine of passive obedience made him many enemies, by one of whom, supposed to have been a Catholic zealot, he was stabbed in the street, and he died from the effects of the wound in 1625. He was considered one of the best scholars of his day; in biblical criticism he was inclined to be perverse; where there was a difficulty he usually chose the opposite view to that held by other divines, especially Beza. He was a man of middle stature, of spare habit and of sound though not robust constitution. His hair was yellow, his eyes brilliant, and the expression of his countenance lively and pleasant. He appeared to be always immersed in deep meditation, was somewhat negligent in his apparel and careless in his gait; but in his manner he was very agreeable, and though he was not without a considerable share of irritability, his anger was easily appeased, and he was very ready to acknowledge his faults. Cameron's theological works number no fewer than ten volumes, and have been written both in Latin and French. His position as a theologian is also worthy of note. Dissatisfied with the doctrine of his Church on the subject of predestination and free-will, he founded a system known as "hypothetic universalism," which was more fully developed by his pupil, Amyraut, and came from him to be called Amyraldism. It differed from Arminianism in holding the doctrine of unconditional election, and from Calvinism proper in asserting the universality of the atonement, and that man's will is moved by God only morally, or by the knowledge which he infuses, and which influences the judgment of the mind. It is interesting to think that in the nineteenth century, in Dr. Macleod Campbell, Argyleshire again produced a theologian who, in regard to the universality of the atonement and some of the other dogmas attributed to Cameron, reached independently very similar results. Those who held the views first enunciated by Cameron were sometimes called Universalists, sometimes Amyraldists and sometimes Cameronites. Sir Thomas Urquhart styles him "a walking library," and Milton "an ingenious writer in high esteem." He wrote many Latin poems, which have not been preserved. Though not of Argyleshire birth, as his father was minister of an Argyleshire parish, we may perhaps claim him as one of the notables of that county.

14. CAMERON, JOHN (Colonel): Hero of Quatre Bras. Son of Sir Ewen Cameron of Fassifern, Corpach, Argyleshire, and born in 1771 or 1773, Inverscadale (?), he early joined the army, and served with distinction in all parts of the world. He commanded the 92nd Highlanders in the famous Battle of Waterloo, and is said to have fallen gloriously while leading on his men on the 16th June, 1815. In recognition of his distinguished military career, his father was granted a baronetcy. Near the parish church of Kilmallie stands a pyramidal obelisk of considerable height, with a large tablet of white marble at its base, containing an inscription composed by Sir Walter Scott, celebrating the fame and perpetuating the memory of this heroic highland soldier.

15. CAMERON, JOHN: Minor Poet. A native of Campbelton, and born in the first decade of the 19th century, he published a volume of verse, entitled "The Triumphs of Religion and other Poems." I have not ascertained the date of his death.

16. CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER (Rev.): Bishop of Brechin. This divine was a son of the family of Ardkinglass, and, by the influence of his kinsman, the Earl of Argyle, he was, while still a mere youth, promoted to the See of Brechin in 1566. That his education was not then complete is evidenced by the fact that the year after his induction he got liberty from Queen Mary to go abroad for his education; and in the Book of Assumptions for 1573-4, it is noticed that he was then at Geneva at the schools. As there are no documents with Campbell's name existing in Brechin from 1569 to 1579, it is probable that he had been abroad during all that time, and this is the more likely that he was present with Regent Moray in the Convention at Perth in July, 1569. It is probable that Campbell, at the date of his admission to the See in 1566, was considerably under 20 years of age, and he died Bishop of Brechin in 1610. But the most remarkable circumstances connected with this gentleman was the terms of the grant of the bishopric in his favour. By this document Campbell was empowered to sell for his own benefit all the revenues and properties belonging to the See then vacant, or when they should become vacant. Of this power the young bishop availed himself, or was obliged to avail himself, by making large grants to his patron, the Earl of Argyle, who thus had strong temporal reasons for supporting the Reformation. As Bishop Campbell was able in 1583 to purchase the estate of Drymuir from

the proprietor, George Wishart, it is evident that he had himself also trafficked in church lands to some account.

17. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, 2ND EARL OF ARGYLE: Statesman, &c. Son of Colin, 1st Earl of Argyle, probably born before 1460, he succeeded his father in 1493. He seems to have been in favour at Court, as he held the office of Lord High Chancellor in that year. In 1499 he received from the king, along with others, a commission for the term of three years to exercise with the fullest power the Lordship of the Isles, excepting only in the lands of Kintyre and Islay, and also was appointed keeper of the Castle of Tarbert. In 1504, when the insurrection of the islanders, under Donald Dubh, broke out, Argyle, assisted by Huntly and other barons, led the forces against them, and suppressed the rising, though his task was not finished before 1506. From this period the great power formerly possessed by the Lords of the Isles was broken, and divided between the Earls of Argyle and Huntly, the former having the chief rule in the south and the adjacent coasts. At the fatal Battle of Flodden, in September, 1513, Argyle and his brother-in-law, Lennox, commanded the right wing of the Scottish army, and were both killed, along with King James IV., in that sanguinary engagement. Earl Archibald is described in an early MS. as a worthy and valiant man, who was in many troubles and changes of court with King James III. He was against the course of fighting at Flodden, but was over-ruled by the king.

18. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, 4TH EARL OF ARGYLE: Public Man. Early favoured the Reformation. Born 1498; died 1558. He succeeded to the title in 1530, and in 1531 led an expedition against the South Isles, which soon restored the insurgent chiefs to order. One result of the submission of these chiefs was that a suspicion began to be entertained by the king and his councillors that many of the disturbances in the Isles were secretly fomented by the Argyle family that they might get possession of the estates forfeited by the chiefs thus driven into rebellion; and Alexander of Isla having given into the council a written statement denying the crimes laid against him, and making counter charges against Argyle and his brothers, Sir John Campbell of Calder and Archibald of Skipnish, the Earl was summoned to court to give an account of his intrusions with the duties and rental of the Isles, as the result of which he was committed to prison, and, though

he was soon afterwards liberated, he lost favour at court, and some of his offices were bestowed by James on Alexander of Isla, whom he had accused. After the death of James V., the Earl of Argyle seems to have reasserted his authority over the Isles, as he is found in 1543 in collision with Donald Dubh, who claimed that title. In 1544, during an attempt made by the Earl of Lennox with 18 English ships and 800 men to seize the Castle of Dumbarton, the Earl of Argyle was attacked by Lennox at Dunoon, and the village of Dunoon was plundered by the invaders. At the disastrous Battle of Pinkie, the Earl of Argyle commanded a large body of Highlanders and Islanders, and he also distinguished himself at the siege of Haddington the following year. This Earl was one of the first of the Scots nobles to embrace the principles of the Reformation, and employed, as his domestic chaplain, Mr. John Douglas alias Grant, a converted Carmelite friar, who preached publicly in his house. The Archbishop of St. Andrews endeavoured to persuade the Earl to return to the Romish Church, and "quarrelled him by letters," but the Earl remained staunch. He caused his son, Archibald, who succeeded him, to be instructed in Protestant principles, and enjoined him in his will, under a heavy curse, to assist in reforming the Church, assuring him that though he might endanger his estate in overthrowing the Mass, the issue would be that God would build him up. Had he lived, he had resolved himself to take a large part in that good work, but, dying in 1558, he missed the opportunity, or, as the MS. pedigree of his family expresses it, he was like David, who "resolved to build the temple, yet the Lord would have it done by Solomon."

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

INCORPORATION OF A FAMILY.—An extraordinary example of genealogical enthusiasm comes from America, where, as a result of a reunion held at the Fairbanks homestead in Dedham, Massachusetts, last year, the Fairbanks family has incorporated itself as a society for historical purposes, to hold property, preserve records and objects of family interest, and promote the education of its members in subjects relating to their family history. The society will buy the Dedham homestead, and make that its headquarters, and will doubtless raise as large a fund as is necessary to provide a sufficient annual income to carry on its work.

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

(Continued from Vol. IV., 2nd S., page 148.)

1856. *The Waverley Journal*. For the cultivation of the Honourable, the Progressive and the Beautiful. No. 1, vol. 1., Feb. 22, 1856. Published every alternate Saturday for the Proprietors, at the Offices, 39 South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, by Eleanor Duckworth. Edited and published by Ladies. 8 pp., folio, 4 columns to the page. 8/- per annum, 4/- for 6 months—no single copies sold. The paper had a floral heading.

Numerous changes were made in the *Journal*. No. 7 was enlarged to 12 pp., to find room for "increasing advertising favours," and was published by W. Winter at the same address. The issue for July, 1856, was increased to 16 pp. The contents of the *Journal* were, in addition to news paragraphs, stories, reviews of books, and short paragraphs of general interest. Selected articles were largely used, and the circulation seems to have been as great in Glasgow as in Edinburgh.

The aim of the *Journal* was the defence of women's rights—"Our sex, we felt, were OPPRESSED," exclaimed the Editress, Eleanor Duckworth, and what was preached was practised.

"The *Waverley Journal* seeks to open new avenues of employment to females. In our own business we are now able to afford constant employment to about twenty girls, none of whom are required to work more than six hours a day and none of whom receive less than 10/- a week for their services."

says the Editress, ignoring grammar. The *Scotsman* described it as "a prominent and worthy organ of the cause," and for a time it did well. No. 10 contained an advertisement that copies of No. 8 would be bought back at 6d. each, because of a "large and unexpected addition to our subscription list." In July, 1856, the circulation was "several thousands." The Editress issued a volume of "Poems" and Sketches during its early career. Her capacity may, perhaps, be gauged from the fact that she says therein—"Alexander Smith is a greater poet than Tennyson," and from the fact that No. 7 of her *Journal* contains this naive announcement—

"Hitherto the pressing demands of the publishing department have prevented us from devoting that *personal* attention to the editorial department which we could have desired, but we have now made such arrangements as will enable us in future to devote our time exclusively to this important part of our enterprise."

In the beginning of 1857 a revolution took place in the *Journal*. The number for February 7, 1857, contained an announcement that the "*Waverley Journal*, either as a Journal or as associated with its publisher and proprietor in Edinburgh and Glasgow, or its contributors, is not connected with any similar Journal in Great Britain." At the same time the name of Eleanor Duckworth was

dropped as Editress. Accusations of gross plagiarism and the unauthorised use of contributors' names were brought against the *Waverley Review*, of London. The issue for April 4 contained the notice that Mr. William Winter was no longer connected with the *Journal*. It is not difficult to see what had happened.

The subsequent history of the *Journal* is not easy to trace. With Nov., 1857, it appeared as *The Waverley*, having as motto—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and giving prominence to the fact "that the proprietary has been dissolved of the *Waverley Journal*." It is described as *The Waverley*: a working women's Journal, edited by Bessie Rayner Parkes and under the entire management and proprietorship of one of the proprietors of the *Waverley Journal*. Printed for the proprietor by Thomas and Robert Bowie, 123 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, but with the same publishing address as formerly. Price 4d.

"The objects of the *Waverley* are the improvement of the moral, social and industrial position of women.

"The honest, earnest man must stand and work;

The woman also, otherwise she drops

At once below the dignity of man

Accepting serfdom."—E. B. Browning."

Volume 4 was published in London and printed in Glasgow, and so passes beyond the scope of this Bibliography.

1856. *Large Type Inquirer and Guide*: published monthly by James Taylor, 31 Castle Street, Edinburgh, price 1d. 12mo., enlarged to 24 pp. 8vo. This little magazine was intended to bring "narratives, hymns and gospel gems" within the reach of those whose eyesight was naturally weak or had failed through age. Its motto was—"According to this Word," and it contained religious articles, both selected and original, some of them signed. It had several changes in title. The original name became *Large Type Christian Cabinet and Inquirer and Guide*, which, again, was reduced to *Large Type Christian Cabinet*. To this last and *Hymn Treasury* was subsequently added.

1856. *Titan*, a continuation of *Hogg's Instructor*; see, under that journal, *S. N. & Q.*, vol. iii., 2nd ser., p. 39.

1857. *The Scottish Thistle*: a national newspaper. No. 1, May 30, 1857, folio, price 2d. weekly. Owned by James Bell, proprietor of the *North Briton*, and published from 369 High Street, Edinburgh.

The *Scottish Thistle*, which was largely made up from the *North Briton*, had, for its peculiar function, the upholding of the national rights of Scotland. It is an old complaint that England shows "a tendency to ignore Scotland," and to reduce it to "the level of an English province." To prevent this centralisation in London, the *Thistle*—the name was deliberately chosen to in-

dicating the national character of the newspaper—was started,

“the leading feature of which—in addition to the ordinary points of a first-class weekly journal—will be to uphold and maintain the position of Scotland as an ancient and independent kingdom.”

The politics of the paper were declared to be Liberal. To prevent it from becoming “exclusively local in character,” correspondents were appointed for the various centres of population in Scotland. It desired to be up-to-date

“in its original matter, its reviews of new works, works of art, and its commentaries on the events of the day,”

as the original prospectus says. The venture, however, did not prove acceptable, and it came to an end in 1861. Near its start the *Thistle* advertised extensively, and evidently plumed itself upon “a complete and unabridged report of the Trial of Madeline Smith,” which it published on July 11, 1857.

1857. *Christian Advocate*: a monthly magazine to plead for an unqualified return to the Faith once delivered to the Saints: monthly, price 2/6 per annum, published by H. & J. Pillans, 12 Thistle Street, Edinburgh, and edited by T. H. Milner; more recently issued by J. Nimmo, Priestfield Road, Edinburgh. As the title indicates, this journal was begun as a protest against the defections of the Church and to advocate a return to primitive Christianity.

Another publication having the same general purpose, and named the *Ecclesiastical Observer*, had been issued in Birmingham since 1847 under various titles. In 1889 the feeling grew up that there was not room for two journals of the kind, and, in that year, *The Christian Advocate* and the *Ecclesiastical Observer* were united under the name of the *Bible Advocate*, which is published in Birmingham. At first it was issued monthly, fortnightly and is now a penny weekly. Its full name is *The Bible Advocate*: “pleading for a complete return to the faith and practice of the Church of Christ as perfected by the Saints.” The present Editor is L. Oliver.

1857. *The Journal of Jurisprudence*: including the public general statutes relating to Scotland. No. 1, vol. 1, January, 1857, 56 pp., monthly, 1/6. Edinburgh—Published by T. & T. Clark, Law publishers, George Street, and printed by Murray and Gibb.

Several attempts had been made, in the first half of the century, to establish a periodical organ of Scottish legal opinion, but all of them had failed. Meantime discontent had been growing as to the whole methods by which the legislative business of the country was provided for. Lawyers, as a body, had no influence, either on the legislation or on the

jurisprudence of the realm. Certain reforms had, indeed, been inaugurated by the aid of the chief legal authorities of the Crown, but these did not satisfy the more ardent spirits. They considered that the time had come when “their thought and talk might exercise more than a mere fitful and uncertain influence on the progress of law, and, taking form and life in the pages of a journal might act steadily, alike on jurisprudence, legislation and government.”

This feeling voiced itself in Glasgow in the starting of the *Scottish Law Magazine* and in Edinburgh in the *Journal of Jurisprudence*. The moving spirit in the inauguration of the *Journal* was James Guthrie Smith, afterwards Sheriff of Aberdeen, and helping him were John (afterwards Lord) M'Laren, Sheriff Norman Macpherson and Patrick Fraser. Guthrie Smith directed the *Journal* for some years.

The direct object of the *Journal* was to provide “a complete compendium of law and legislation,” and it claimed to be “the first legal journal for Scotland.” In completing their first year the publishers congratulated themselves on their success, which was great

“considering the limited nature of the field and the difficulties peculiar to a publication exclusively occupied with technical matters and contributed to wholly by professional men during the hurried intervals of business more pressing.”

The *Journal* published original and critical articles on local and international law, reviews of books and digests of decisions both Scottish and English. In the “seventies” the solemnity of its pages began to be somewhat relieved by lighter effusions in prose and verse.

At the start the Digest of Decisions was a consecutive part of each issue, but from Jan., 1865, a separate pagination was given to it. The original plan was reverted to in a couple of years. In 1866 Turnbull & Spears became the printers. From 1869 to 1872 the printing was done in Glasgow by the firm of Murray & Co. In 1875 the *Journal* was set up by Muir & Paterson, Edinburgh, who, in 1883, gave place to Morrison & Gibb.

In 1868 (January) the Glasgow paper, the *Scottish Law Magazine and Sheriff Court Reporter* was amalgamated with the *Journal*. The conductors of both found that it was impossible for two periodicals having practically the same object to exist side by side. The scope of the *Magazine* had been

“to furnish accurate reports of the more important cases decided in the Sheriff Courts, and we believe with the co-operation of many of the Sheriffs this was done.”

said the notice in the *Journal* which announced the coming change. This it was proposed to continue, the promise being made that “more sympathy for Glasgow cases” would be given. The immediate issue of the amalgamation was not good. The combined periodical underwent a short eclipse, but

it soon recovered. A newspaper article says of the *Journal* as a whole that,

"Under its earliest management it acquired courage as it grew in years, and censured Mr. Moncrieff's legal administration with freedom and sometimes with justice. There followed a period of inoffensive discussion of safe subjects, and from 1865 to 1867 a time of designed and resolute commonplace. After its amalgamation with its Glasgow rival it resumed the *role* of independent criticism of all that concerned the legal world, and maintained it with more or less moderation. . . . It has contained, as it always did, some useful papers for practising lawyers and a few essays of more serious juridical value."—*Glasgow Herald*, Feb. 5, 1889.

In 1890 the *Journal* was edited by John Chisholm, advocate.

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON AT THE OPERA, 1787-8.—The Duke and Duchess had a box at the King's Theatre for the opera season of 1787-1788. A gala night was held that season at which they were both present, and on this occasion the occupants of the boxes were presented with fans made of white vellum, with white bone sticks. One side of it contained a plan of the boxes, and the other the names of those who were present on this occasion. The Duchess occupied box 1 (on the ground floor next to the stage on the O.P. side), next to Lord Salisbury. On this particular gala night, there sat in her box her husband, the Duke of Gordon, her daughter, Lady Charlotte, who became Duchess of Richmond, Sir John Macpherson, the Honourable Colonel Phipps and Mr. Henry Dundas. The fan was made by H. Laurance, fanmaker, Pall Mall, and the names were written by Strongitharm, in Pall Mall, on January 1, 1788. There were also present, on this great occasion, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland and Lord Melbourne. Lord William Gordon sat in box 53 with Miss Ingram, his future wife, and her father, Lord Irvine. The Duchess of Devonshire was there, and old "Q." The potency of the Duchess of Gordon's influence is undeniable. I heard a very good story the other day about a distinguished Duke, who is a descendant of the Duchess. His son was telling after-dinner stories, which were neither biblical nor parliamentary, when his father intervened with the remark that Herbert had too much of Jane Maxwell in him. B.

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K. J.

(To be continued.)

PECULIAR USES OF SOME LETTERS.

(2nd Series, IV., 149.)

THE Rev. John Willcock has pointed out to me that the dot of *i* is the Greek ι placed above the Old English dotless *i*, in such words as *minimum* (minimum), where there are fifteen upright strokes very like one another. As already mentioned, *u* was put out of doubt by a small *v* above it, and *n* by a straight stroke above it. When a careful writer thought it necessary to distinguish *i*, he put the Greek ι above it, and this soon degenerated into a round dot.

In early English, a sound of *g* resembling *y* was represented by a letter like *ȝ* coming farther down than other letters. After 1400 A.D., this was mistaken for *z*, and hence *z* came to be constantly used either for *y* or before *e* or *i* where a *y* sound could be introduced; hence *year*, *baillie*, *fulie*, *assoillied*, *Menies*, *Ainie*, *Finean*, *Maccoinneach*, *Dalziel*, *Enian*, came to be spelled with a *z* to represent a *y* sound, heard in Scotch—*zeir*, *bailzie*, *fulzie*, *assoilzied*, *Menzies*, *Enzie*, *Finzean*, *Mackenzie*, *Dalziel*, *Enzian*. In some of these words the *z* sound is heard in English, though not in Scotch. *Dalziel* and *Diell* are both heard, so also *Mackenzie* and *Mackeengie*. In *Kingussie*, an Englishman makes the *g* as hard as in *Augustus*, but a Highlander says *Kinyüsie*, giving the *g* its proper etymological sound. In *yclept* the *y* was originally *ge*. In writing, some people still use the *ȝ* for *z*, producing it below the other letters, not knowing that they are using the symbol for the early English soft *g*.

In old manuscripts, the letter *f* is often made with the stem doubled, though it did not stand for double *f*. A few people, whose names should begin with *F*, affect either the form *Ff* or *ff*, in the belief that the *f* was originally double in their names, but it was only a single *f*. They are confirmed in their belief by seeing \mathfrak{F} in the ornamental heading of a newspaper, in which the word *Free* occurs with the stem of the *F* double; but this means nothing more than the double stem of \mathfrak{F} in *Journal* in the same fount.

In Anglo-Saxon, there was a letter for the sound of *th* in *the*, *that*, *there*, which was like θ , with the stem produced upwards a little, and ending both at the top and the bottom with a serif sloping downwards to the left. In process of time this letter was thought to be *y*, hence came the old spellings, *ye*, *yat* and *yr* for *the*,

that and there. These were still common a hundred years ago, but are quite out of use now.

The letter *h* was formerly put after *I, J* and *Y* at the beginning of names to show that they were consonants, not vowels, as in *Ihon, Jhesus, Yhoung*; now spelled *John*, with the *h* retained but after *o, Jesus* and *Young*. In Gaelic, *h* after *b* and *m* usually gives them the sound of *v*. The sins of omission and commission among Cockneys with *h* are well known, but the same faults in a less degree prevailed among the Romans. The common people must have put the sound of *h* before *octo* (eight), for it became, in old French, *huict*. The *h* still remains in modern French, though not heard. In Northumberland the sound of *h* is heard before initial *r*, as in room, often sounded *hroom*. In Greek, *h* with *r* indicated that *r* had a rough sound; then the corresponding Latin word had the *h* inserted, though it was not sounded, as in rhododendron; and we keep the *h*, but do not sound it.

The mark ' for the possessive case in English is a remnant of the contraction mark, which was often like the algebraical sign for difference, —. It stands for the letter *z*, now omitted in the possessive.

JOHN MILNE.

THE ORIGIN OF THE GORDONS.—Captain G. S. C. Swinton writes to me about his theory of the origin of the Gordons from the Swintons. He says:—

I am rather inclined to believe that the de Gordons originally held their land, or some portion of it, under the great Earls (Thomas of Gordon talks of "my lord the Earl"), and it all falls in with my fancy that both Richard and Adam may have been younger sons of Ernulf of Swinton. Possibly Ernulf, who witnessed three of Earl Cospatrick's charters, married his daughter, and got a grant of Gordon with her. The next Swinton we meet, ante 1177, bears the distinctive name, "Cospatric" de Swinton. Of course, this is no more than a theory, which in all human probability can never be proved, and which would be crumpled up if earlier Gordons can be produced.

Who first carried the three boars' heads on the arms? On this point Captain Swinton points out that Alan de Swinton (circa 1271) sealed with a boar rampant; but he does not know when the Swintons first took the three heads. Lord Cranworth (Gurdon) also claims Sir Adam de Gurdun, as well as the solitary combat with Prince Edward.

J. M. B.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT GIBSON, J. P., GREENLAW, BERWICKSHIRE.—We are favoured with a copy of the *Berwickshire News* of 28th April, containing a long and most appreciative obituary of this gentleman, who now and again contributed to these columns. Mr. Gibson was 80 years of age, and "had taken a warm interest in matters of an antiquarian nature, especially such as bore on the history—ecclesiastically and genealogically—of the parish and family of Greenlaw, and collected a vast amount of original matter which he intended to incorporate in a book of the parish." This work was almost but not quite completed. Surely some one of his talented sons will convert his father's legacy into his monument. We valued Mr. Gibson's contributions as those of a man expressing his own knowledge. Mr. Gibson was, however, more than an antiquary. He was a public man, a man of affairs, and the community is recognising in his death that "a distinct personality has been removed from the public, religious and social life of Berwickshire."

Queries.

301. A STORY ABOUT THE DUCHESS OF GORDON.—In Munro's *Guide to Aberdeen* (an extraordinarily brilliant specimen of guide-book literature), a story is told about the Duchess. Late one night, when she and a party of friends were returning from an outing, the moon, which had been under a cloud, threw a sudden ray of brilliant light across the street near St. Giles's Cathedral. Under the illusion that they had a stream to cross, the Duchess and her sister [Mrs. Fordyce?] sat down on the pavement and took off their shoes and stockings, and then, kilting their petticoats, "waded" to the other side. What is the authority for this story? J. M. B.

302. DAVID PEACOCK'S BIRTHPLACE.—I shall be glad to be informed of the birthplace of David Peacock, author of "Perth, its Annals and its Archives," published at Perth, 1849. Montrose. DAVID NAIRN.

303. HADDO AND HADDOCH.—On 11th March, 1729, Peter Gordon of Ardmeallie had sasine of an annual rent of 200 merks (=400 merks) out of a plough of land of Haddo, next to Haddo mill, with the said Haddo mill on heritable bond by James Gordon of Daach, with consent of James Gordon, his eldest son (*Bariff Sasines*). Is this Haddo and Haddoch in the Cabrach the same? J. M. B.

304. GIBBY DALLACHY.—About a century and a half ago, the Gallow Hill of Keith was on the Moor or New Town, where was erected the public gallows. The exact site was in the middle of a Mr. James Ingram's garden in Mid Street. The

house was for generations the sole one of three storeys. Can anyone narrate its primitive history? Dallachy was the last hanged, and his ghost was a *boky* to juveniles in the lane. The title-deeds could a tale unfold.
J. F. S. G.

305. NEWTON.—I have come across a quotation, wrongly attributed to Holinshed, to the effect that when King James went north after Glenlivet, "Slaynis with the Newtown, a gallant house, wer destroyed and dimolischit, and the King rod thaire to that effect in propper persone." Where does this quotation really come from?
B.

306. ROBERT KEITH, LONDON.—Who was the ancestor of Robert Keith, the founder of Keith, Prowse & Co., the well-known theatre ticket dealers and music publishers of London? Robert Keith, I believe, was a violinist. His daughter married Samuel Prowse, a Devonshire man. Prowse had three daughters. One of them was the first wife of the late Mr. D'Oyly Carte of the Savoy Theatre and the mother of his two sons. (Curiously enough, the second Mrs. D'Oyly Carte is a Scotswoman). Another of Prowse's daughters married Mr. Frederick Wood, a London merchant. A third married William Bryan Jones, a Welshman, who was originally a wine merchant. Mr. Jones had three sons and two daughters. The sons, Prowse, Keith and Bryan Lanchester, are now the partners of Keith, Prowse and Co.
J. M. B.

307. HUGH WILLIAM GORDON OF THE KNOLL, ELGIN.—Who was his father? I have seen him stated to be Robert, brother of Hugh of Manar. But I think Robert's son, Hugh, was the one who died in 1839.
B.

308. SCOTCH LAND MEASUREMENTS.—Mr. James Macdonald, at page 283 of his "Place-names of Strathgogie," says:—"A davach (dabhach) means literally a 'vat,' and in this sense it is used in Irish place-names; but how the word has come to describe a certain extent of land in Scotland is, as yet, unexplained." What have the readers of *S. N. & Q.* to say to this? What is a "vat"? In old deeds I have never seen the term "dauch" or "davach" used to describe land. What appears to be the most common phrase is "rigs and butts of land," but as to whether this term implies any definite extent of land I do not know. The district now known as Park Place, Aberdeen, was originally "part of the croft of land called the penny rigs." In America, ground is described as "that certain parcel or tract of land"; in Aberdeenshire, "that pendicle of land," and "certain ells and falls of ground." A "dauch" was about 416 acres, and Strathgogie appears to have been divided into "aucht an' forty" of these measurements. We find part of the word "dauch" in such place-names as Auchindoir, Auchinblae, Auchleven, Auchnagat, Auchindoun and perhaps also in Auchterarder, Auchterless, Auchtermuchty, etc. How did the word "dauch" come to be used in the measurement of land?
STAND SURE.

309. GORDONS IN PORTSOY.—The ancestors of the present laird of Newton were John Gordon, in Portsoy, and Jean Findlater. Who and what was he? From the *Banffshire Sasines* I have notes of the following Gordons connected with Portsoy:—

1716. Nov. 2.—Sasine by *John Gordon* in Whynty and Jean Ogilvie, his spouse, of a piece of ground on the east of the burn of Portsoy.

1718. March 25.—Sasine by James Findlay, shipmaster in Portsoy, of a tenement of land in Portsoy. He married *Katherine Gordon*, who, on June 29, 1723, with children to be procreate betwixt them, had sasine of tenement in Portsoy.

1738. Feb. 6.—Sasine by *Anne, Elspet, Jean and Elizabeth Gordons*, heirs portioners served to deceased *John Gordon*, sometime in Portsoy, on tenement in Portsoy.

1747. Sept. 4.—Sasine by *Peter Gordon*, tenant in Achmillie, and spouse, on tenement in Portsoy.

1747. Oct. 28.—Sasine by Isobell Gray, relict of *James Gordon*, sometime maltman in Portsoy, on tenement in Portsoy.

1769. Dec. 2.—Sasine by James Robertson, sen., *James Gordon*, James Milne and William Dunbar, merchants in Portsoy, on a tenement in Portsoy, upon disposition to them by William Dunbar of Tulfoildae, doctor of medicine at Dunse, eldest lawful son of deceased William Dunbar of Kincorth.

1770. June 30.—Sasine by *Patrick Gordon*, late officer of excise at Portsoy, now at Huntly, on tenement in Portsoy, upon disposition by John Stuart, eldest son of George Stuart and Helen Anderson.

1773. Feb. 23.—Sasine by *Jean Gordon*, relict to deceased Roderick Davidson, late weaver in Portsoy, on tenement in Portsoy.
J. M. B.

310. THEODORE GORDON, ARMY SURGEON.—I am very much puzzled by the answer (254) to my query about George Gordon in Balnacraig. Mr. Harry J. Wilson there says that the name of Balnacraig's son was Theodore. Mrs. A. K. W[ilson] gives it as James. Mr. Wilson further says that Theodore, "a graduate in medicine of Aberdeen (18th October, 1796)," became Military Inspector of Hospitals in Jamaica, and "died there unmarried." So far as I can make out, there were three Theodore Gordons who were doctors.

(1) The Theodore who became M.D. in 1796 is given in Anderson's *Fasti* of King's College as "Banfensis, fil V.D.M. de Keith." He was at King's College, 1782-6. *S. N. & Q.* stated (Aug., 1900) that this Theodore (son of Rev. G. W. A. Gordon of Keith, and grandson of Rev. Theodore of Kennethmont) entered the army as a surgeon's mate in 1788, and, in 1796, became surgeon-general to our army in Jamaica. He was also said to have died unmarried in London in 1843. He left an illegitimate son, Theodore, a famous watchmaker,

who died in 1870 at the age of 81. This watchmaking is an interesting clue, for two of the nephews (notably the first Gordon of Manar) and several grandnephews of George Gordon in Balnacraig were watchmakers and jewellers in Madras. Theodore, the watchmaker, died "at a very advanced age" at 26 Great James Street, Bedford Square, on Sunday, March 13, 1870, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery. The *Horological Journal*, vol. xii., 107, in recording his death, speaks of him as a "friend of the Horological Institute," and notes that he edited the *Journal* "through its 2nd, 3rd and 4th volumes." He resigned in 1862, "owing to his health having suffered from too much application. Born in Barbadoes, in his early youth he came to this country, and was apprenticed to an art in Aberdeen. For 60 years he had resided in London, where formerly his work as a duplex and horizontal escapement maker was held in high repute. For some years he assisted in conducting the business of Mr. B. L. Vielliamy. At the decease of that gentleman [in 1854], he retired from the trade. He was a disinterested friend to the Institute, whose journal he was enabled to enrich by his practical experience as well as from the stores of an important collection of the old authorities on horology, whose works he had for a long time occupied his leisure in gathering together."

(2) Another Theodore ("Aberdonensis") took his M.A. at King's College, 1802, and M.D. in 1814.

(3) The *Dictionary of National Biography* deals with a Theodore Gordon, Inspector of Army Hospitals. He is there said to have been born "in Aberdeenshire" in 1786, and to have become M.D. of Edinburgh, 1802. The *D. N. B.* goes on to say that in 1803, at the age of 18, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the army, and soon afterwards joined the 91st Highland Infantry, going to Germany with it in 1805. He saw service in the Peninsula, and escaped shipwreck in the Douro (being one of seven survivors) while in charge of invalids from Sir John Moore's army. He became surgeon to the 2nd battalion of the 89th Regiment, and afterwards to the 4th Regiment (King's Own), along with which he joined Wellington in the Peninsula, being present at the Battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Badajoz, San Sebastian and Burgos. He was promoted to a staff surgeonship. Having been badly wounded in crossing the frontier into France, he was brought home and was invalided for a year. He resumed duty at Chelsea Hospital as staff surgeon, had charge of a hospital at Brussels after Waterloo, and joined Wellington's staff in Paris, where he was promoted to be physician to the forces. After the peace, he was chosen by Sir James McGrigor to be professional assistant of the medical board of the War Office, and spent the rest of his life in that administrative capacity. In 1836 he became deputy inspector-general of hospitals. He attested candidates for

the M.D. of Marischal College in 1817, 1821 and 1823 (Anderson's *Fasti*, III., 149, 150, 155, 158). He died at 8 Norfolk Crescent, Brighton, March 30, 1845. He married, at London, on October 9, 1822, Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Rev. Patrick Barclay and niece of Major-General Sir R. Barclay, K.C.B. (*Scots. Mag.*). Mrs. Gordon's only sister married the Very Rev. John Duncan, Dunrossness (Scott's *Fasti*, III., part i., p. 428). The *Brighton Gazette* (April 10, 1845) speaks of him as "an estimable man and an excellent officer, whose loss will be long and deeply regretted." Sir James McGrigor, in his *Autobiography* (p. 372), refers to Dr. Theodore Gordon ("senior") as "a man highly respected throughout the whole army, and who, from his known talents, possessed the entire confidence as well as the respect of the whole body of medical officers. In the service this very judicious and able officer has suffered much in his eyes: he had lost one, and by the ardour with which he entered on his duties the other eye became attacked with inflammation, which so alarmed him that he retired from the board" [of these medical officers of high standing].

How far can these Theodores be identified? Sir James McGrigor's description of "senior" seems to indicate that there was a "junior." Theodore is rather a rare name with the Gordons. The Theodore Gordon, minister of Kennethmont from 1739 till his death in 1779, was a son of William Gordon, Drum-bulg, and seems to have been the first Gordon to be called Theodore. The present laird of Overhall, his descendant, is also Theodore. J. M. B.

311. THE DOUGLAS FAMILY.—The writer would feel obliged if any of your readers could give information about the undernoted branch of the Douglas family:—

Colin Douglas of Balvaird, Black Isle, Ross-shire, flourished about 1760. Married Catherine Glass.

Roderick Glass or Douglas of Drumnamarg, Black Isle, Ross-shire, flourished about 1760. Married Janet Mackenzie of Kilcoy.

John Douglass of Kinkel. Married Barbara Donaldson, 1770.

Donald Duglass of Leanaig or Tign-na-craig. Married Mary McCoul, 1770.

These families were in Kinkell, Bishop Kinkel, Tign-na-craig (these names signify the same place) and Drumnamarg, all of Black Isle.

M. I. M. E.

312. HUSBAND LANDS.—What is the exact meaning of "husband lands," referred to in old documents?

DONSIDE.

313. GORDON OF ARDMEALLIE'S BOOKPLATE.—Mr. J. Henderson Smith, Edinburgh, mentions a bookplate inscribed "Gordon of Ardmealie." Motto over crest: "Byd be." Quarterly: 1st and 4th, azure, 3 boars' heads erased or, within a bordure of the last charged with 8 crescents gules; 2nd and 3rd,

