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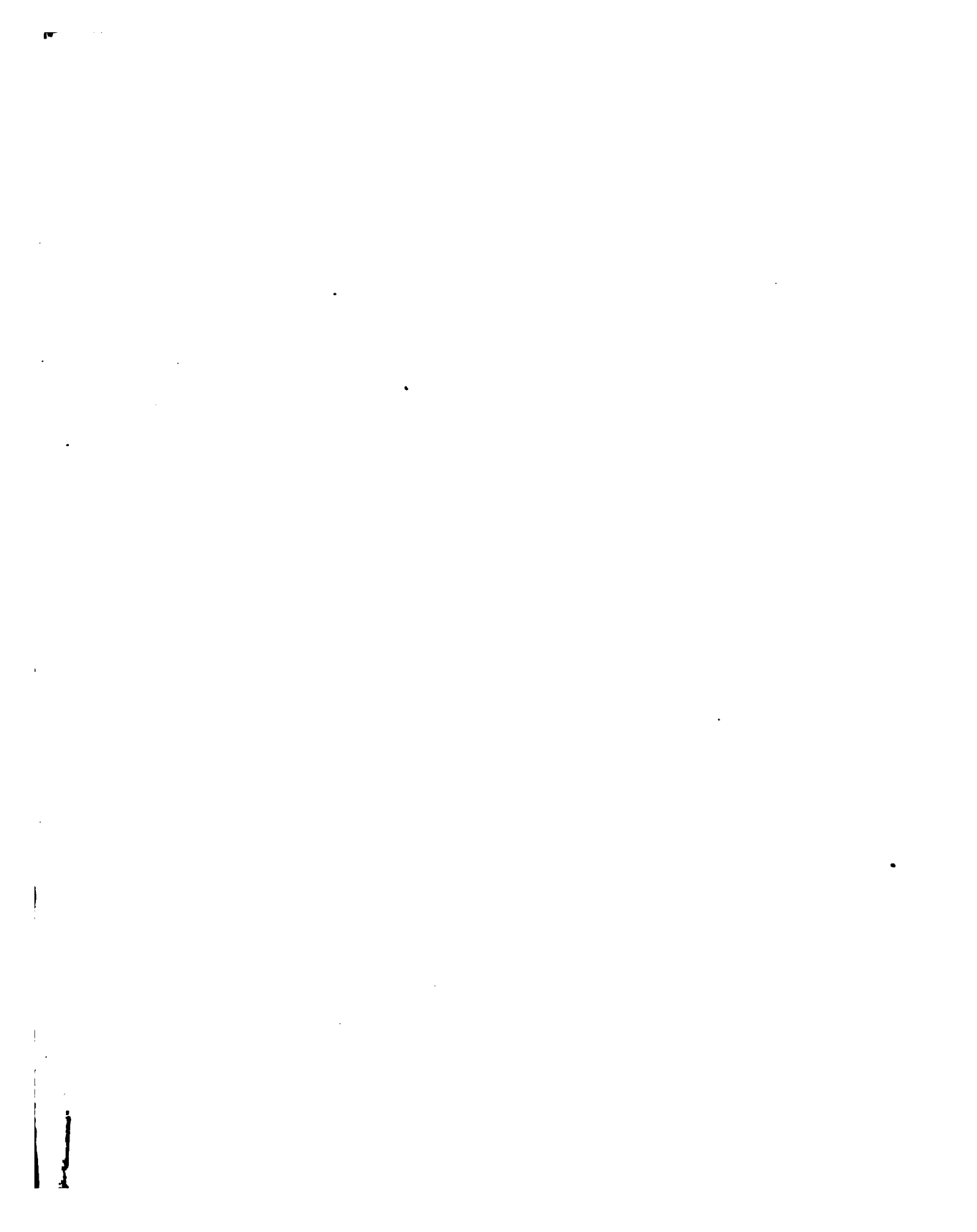
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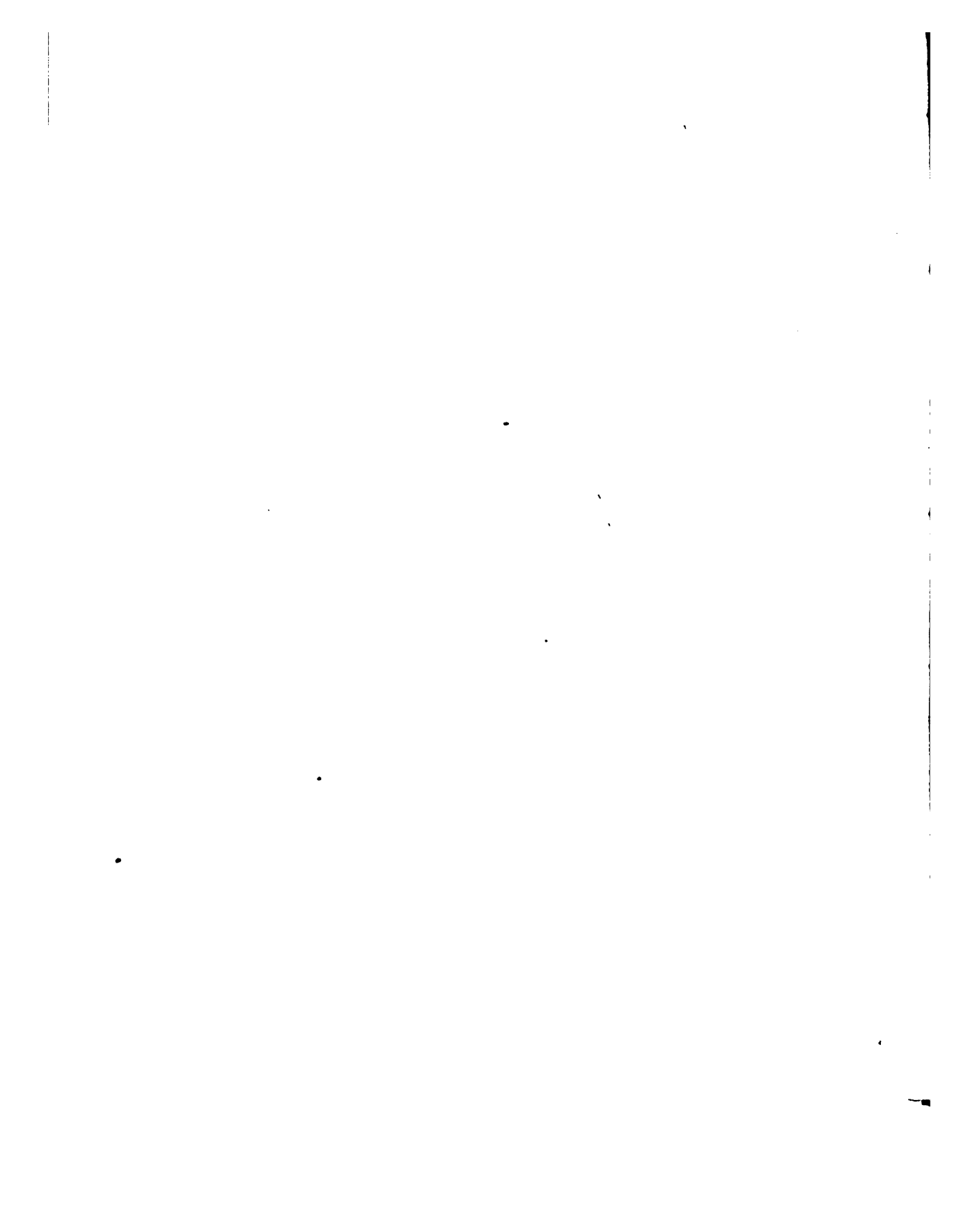
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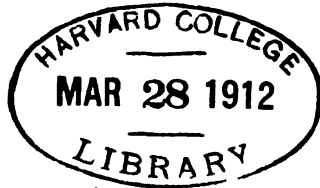
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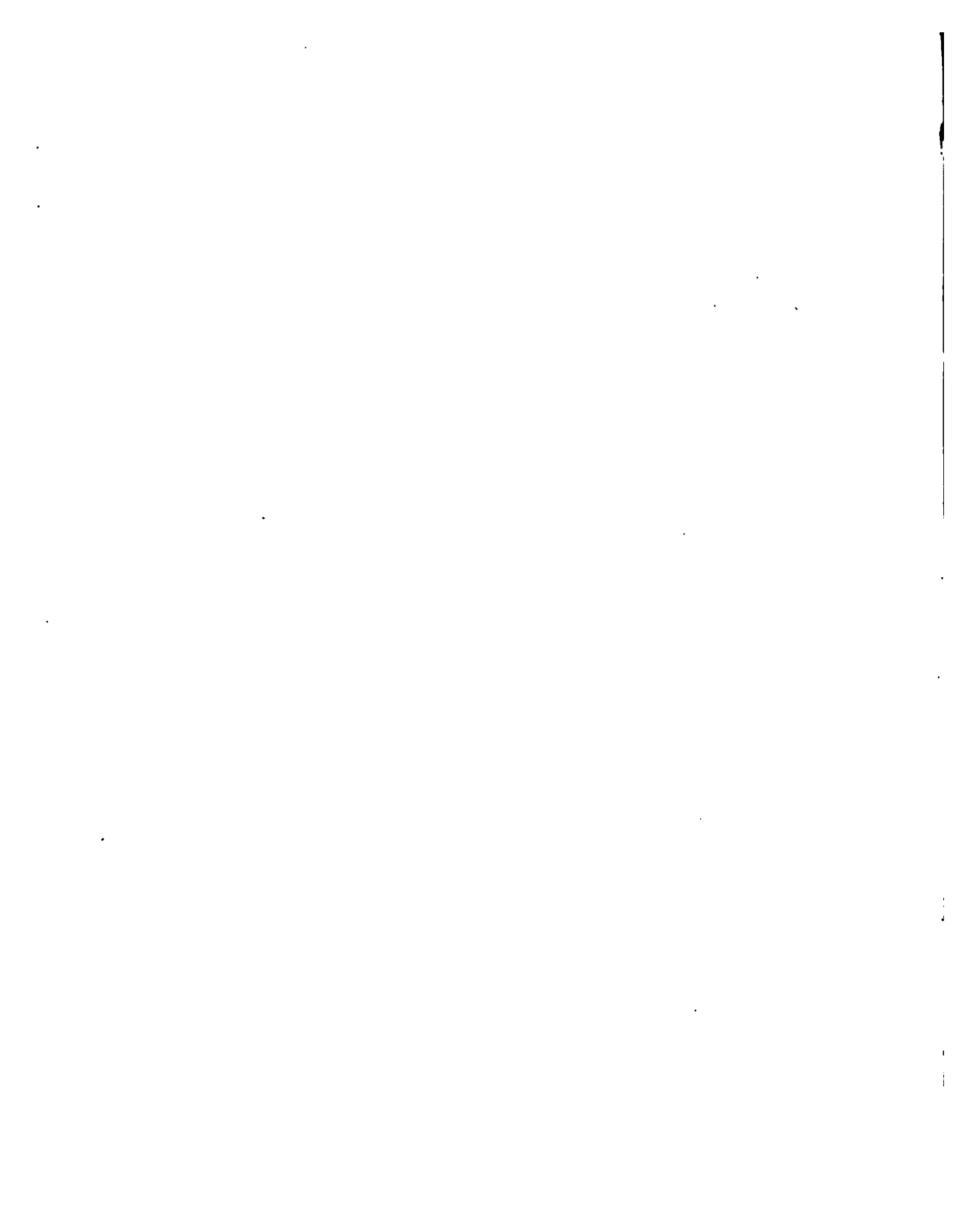
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Quartered on our People for the Most of the Last week but beeing acquant with the Captain and the most of them Skellators men I got them set of without doeing us any more harm they burnt a Big Corn Stack in Glendys intrest and Set fire to two Hosses and has Carried of 15 men from Kindy side they have been havie on Alerg and Mr Stuarts Land has Burnt Corn and Housses and Caried of Men from them ther is a Garison set up at Curgarph and Above a hunder Horse with Arms and Amonition com from Strathbogie to it. God Almightye Send relife to the Cuntrie for if it Dont com soon they will ruin ous all ther is an Other partie expected from Alford Verie Soon and we hear they ar doeing great Mischief ther Robie Forbes was unluckallie Caried of from Edn with the Heighland Armie we can get no accounts of him Since the Army cam North only we heard from Aberdeen yt ther was a troop of Pitsligos horse taken prissoners at the retrate of Stirling and yt he was amongst them but of this we are not certain his father his Vastlie unessie about him I get no letters from my frind I want to kno what Accounts Mrs Grant Bendaloch has we are told the Heighland Regement is with the Duke of Cumberland I beg you writ Me if you kno if they are with him ore if the Royall [*sic*] be with him make my Compliments to Mrs Grant in hast I am Dr Sir
Yours &c

[No signature.]

[Endorsed in Tammore's handwriting—]

Mister Forbes Letter without date 1746.

The omission to sign the letter was probably intentional, having regard to the state of affairs in the district, and the approximate date of the letter can be easily guessed. H. D. McW.



FOXES EATING FRUIT.—In Scotland foxes have not the opportunity of eating grapes, as we know from the Song of Solomon they did in Palestine, and, as a well-known fable shows, they did in the south of Europe in ancient times. In Scotland, however, foxes are fond of blaeberrys, and eat them so freely that the colour of their dung is affected by them. Dogs also show a liking for blaeberrys, and crows and curlews eat them in large quantities. In the Arctic regions the white bear eats berries and the fruits of bushes.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

ABERDEEN, JULY, 1906.

A FORBES LETTER.

The following letter, unsigned, is preserved with the Tammore Papers, which the writer is engaged in transcribing with a view to publication. It is of considerable local interest, and some reader may be able to indicate by which member of the Forbes family it was written. It was undoubtedly addressed to Robert Grant, Tammore, factor for Grant of Ballindalloch:—

Dr Sir

I had a letter from your Son Saturdays Night last he his Verie weell and writs me he hade received the Monie you Dessired to send him we have been this eight days past in great Confution with a Partie in our Countrie seeking Men ther was 30 of them

MACPHERSON LETTERS.—II.

(2nd S., VII., 167.)

He must be prejudiced, indeed, who can peruse without some degree of emotion a letter penned by so renowned a chieftain as the gallant but unfortunate Macpherson of Cluny, actor in the '45, and without reflecting on the extraordinary services rendered by him and his clan to the house of Stuart, and on his and their adventures and sufferings subsequent to the conflict at Culloden, but in which the Macphersons and other Jacobite clans, unfortunately for the cause of Prince Charles, were not destined to take part. How happily inspired were the following lines, and how meet the tribute which is paid to Cluny:—

In the land of the Macphersons,
Where the Spey's wide waters flow,
In the land where Royal Charlie
Knew his best friend in his woe.

As there are presumably but few relics of the famous chief in existence, I append copy of a letter addressed by him to Robert Grant of Tammore, Inveravon, the original of which is preserved in the British Museum. No doubt the subject matter of the letter is commonplace enough, being merely illustrative of the fact that Cluny, like his kinsman of Invereshie, was in the habit of deriving supplies of meal from the lower districts of Strathspey, in this instance from Elchies in Knockando (probably Easter Elchies, then the property of Patrick Grant, Lord Elchies, a staunch Hanoverian, and for whom Tammore acted as factor, as well as for Grant of Ballindalloch). The insinuation contained in Cluny's letter as to the methods of the Elchies people may perhaps be open to doubt. It is a fairly "far cry" from Elchies to Badenoch, and who can say what "accidents" may have befallen Cluny's people by the way? Perhaps he did not send to Tammore the order which a worthy member of the Clan Grant discreetly gave on a similar occasion: "*Scull the Sacks with the Meall.*"

The chief point of interest connected with the letter is perhaps its date, since it was in the month of August, 1745, that Cluny was "captured" by the Prince, and the mention at the close of the letter of his being "on haste" may not improbably refer to some matter connected with the impending rising, Prince Charles having on the 6th of August, the actual date of Cluny's letter, despatched letters to all the friendly chiefs, informing them of his resolution to erect his standard at Glenfinnan on the 19th

of that month, and desiring them to meet him there on that date (Chambers's "History"). The letter runs:—

D^r Sir

I'm sorry to find by All that have brought home of the Elchiss meall that the measure does not at all hold out; it makes not a grain more yⁿ 13 pecks and ane half soe y^t its not possible they get the nine stone. I beg you cause advert to thos peoples giving the nine stone honestly at this time. The meall indeed is allowed by all to be excellent, and pray write to M^r Grant on this head. I am on haste but Sincerely

D^r Siryour most ob^t Serv^t

Ev: MCPHERSON

Cluny 6th Aug^t 1745

The following is taken from Tammore's copy of a letter addressed by him to Cluny a few days prior to the date of the above letter, and contains references to members of the Macpherson clan, which may be of interest to some readers:—

Sir

The Bearer John McPherson in Presmurchrach came here yesterday for fifteen bolls meall and Brought me your order to give Malcome McPherson in Crubinmore seventy bolls And tho the order wants a date and the Letter from Malcom McPherson is unsubscrivd I have given this bearer the fifteen bolls meall at nine stone to the boll agreable to our Bargain and I have given Robert McPherson in Riven on your oyr precept of the 13th July three bolls so that you want no more than two bolls of the Contents of this precept sent me by the bearer that is to say the twenty bolls deliverd to Crathy Croy on your first precept the fifteen to this man and the three bolls to Robert McPherson makes in hail thirty eight bolls and Jo Proctor answerd my precept for ten bolls which was deliverd to a son of finlay McPherson's Broyr to Invernahaven so you have two of the precepts I sent you that are not yet come to my hand one for fourty bolls on Mrs Grant of Achterblair at Carron and the oyr for ten on Jo Proctor which will be duly answerd when they come to hand But youl observe that as there is three bolls already given to Robert McPherson in Riven on your precept of the 13th July that the sd three bolls is to be kept out of Malcom McPhersons precept And that Malcom is to get no more than two bolls of the five he wants of this meall so you may order him to get three bolls of the fourty that Mrs Grant of Achterblair is to deliver because youl see that the two thats undeliverd here and that fourty with the ten that Jo Proctor is to deliver for your own use compleats the hundred bolls I sold you and for which I got your security I am with Esteem

Sir

Yor most humble sert

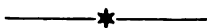
[ROB: GRANT.]

Tomoir August 1st 1745

To Cap^t Euen McPherson of Cluny

John Proctor mentioned in the above letter was probably identical with the notary of that name in Clayfurr (Easter Elchies) who drew up the will of Isobell McWilliam (daughter of William McWilliam in Wester Galdwall) in 1744, and also prepared the marriage contract of her sister Elizabeth on her marriage in 1756 with William Anderson in Aldawick. John is described at this time as "late in Clayfurr."

H. D. MCW.



RANALD RANKIN (2nd S., VII., 106).—In my note on this Gaelic scholar, an error crept into it which I am unwilling to acknowledge—namely, "Macpherson's Latin Translation of Ossian." Now, James Macpherson has enough notoriety without having this also thrust upon him; besides, I do not think that he was capable of the task. The translator was a schoolmaster named Robert Macfarlane, an enthusiastic admirer of Ossian. He first published "Temora" in Latin verse in 1769. He was killed in 1804 in one of those brutal outbursts at a contested election at Brentford peculiar to our Southron brethren. After his death, the Highland Society of London published in 1807 the whole of Ossian done into Latin verse by Macfarlane. It was this book that Father Rankin presented to the Melbourne Public Library. I went to consult it recently, but could not find it in its customary place, and, on referring to the manuscript catalogue, I perceived the detestable letters "S. R." attached to it, and, indeed, to all the books on the Ossianic controversy—meaning that it had been removed to the "store room" below the building—for the benefit of rats and other vermin, I suppose—the shelves being now occupied with modern trash, which gives me "the cheek-ache" (using a Colonialism) to look at their flashy exteriors but empty insides. Many of Burns' editions have been sent to the same limbo, for what reason it is idle to conjecture. As Neil Izzet sarcastically observes, "the only thing Scotch admitted by those rigid censors is our whisky!" I may state that my surmise about Father Rankin dying in this Colony is substantially correct, as the Scottish Catholic Directory for 1894, which I have recently perused, gives his death in Australia in 1863.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

JOHN GRANT OF GLENGAIRN (2nd S., VII., 127).—I thank Mr. G. Sim for his courtesy and assiduity in ascertaining the correct place and date of decease of Grant. I presumed that he went to Canada, not Australia, and would have written to that effect; and this simple fact shows to me the value and importance of *Scottish Notes and Queries* in determining such literary problems. Camden is about forty miles southwest of Sydney, and about 550 miles distant from Melbourne. I have been in the vicinity of Camden before now, and should I happen to be there again, the little township will have an added interest to me as the place where the author of the "Legends of the Braes o' Mar" terminated his mortal career.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

JOHN GRANT OF GLENGAIRN.—The following entry in the Register of the Scots College at Valladolid, which appears in the "Records of the Scots Colleges at Douai, Rome, Madrid, Valladolid, and Ratisbon," printed for the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, relates to poor John Grant "of Glengairn," author of "Legends of the Braes of Mar," concerning whom several enquiries and answers have appeared from time to time in *Scottish Notes and Queries* :—

1846. 2 Jul. Joannes Grant. Natus 4 Aprilis 1830. Vallisoleti confirmatus est 24 Junii 1847, et 8 Novembris sequentis abiit re infecta. Ad Collegium Blairense admissus est, illud autem brevi reliquit.

J. F.

PETER AGNEW.—In the late P. R. Drummond's posthumous book, "Perthshire in Bygone Days" (1879), he specifies Peter Agnew as a man of all-round ability in their little circle—painter, poet, actor, musician, and conversationalist, and regretted that he could not tell what became of him. Agnew came to Aberdeen and practised as an artist, but died prematurely on the 15th December, 1842, aged 52. His widow placed a humble stone in St. Nicholas Churchyard in memory of her spouse. Agnew is a south country name, derived from the French *agneau* (lamb), which in turn has been adopted from the Latin *agnus*.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VII., p. 131.)

436. SHAW, JOHN : Lochnell's Bard. He is named James by Professor Blackie, who also says that he was born at Mull in 1758, and "seems to have been a worthless fellow, as, indeed, it happens with rhymers not seldom." Shaw lived at Ardchattan, partly supported by the kindness of General Campbell of Lochnell, whose family still dominate in that part. He died in 1828.

437. SMITH, ARCHIBALD, M.D. : Author. A native of Argyleshire, he resided in his native county, where he had an estate. He was the author of "Peru as it is," 1839, a book called by the *Athenaeum*, "an agreeable and judicious companion." He died in 1868.

438. SMITH, DONALD, M.D. : Gaelic Scholar and Antiquary. He was a native of Croft Brackley, Glenurchy, and was born in 1756. He is referred to as having taken part in the controversy about Ossian's poems by Campbell of Islay in "Popular Tales of the West Highlands." He died in 1805.

439. SMITH, JOHN, D.D. : Divine, and Gaelic Scholar and Antiquary. Born at Croft Brackley, Glenurchy, in 1747, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Kintyre in 1773, and ordained by them as missionary at Tarbert. He was translated to Kilbrandon parish in 1777, and to Campbeltown in 1781; had D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1787, and died in 1827. He was distinguished as a successful preacher, a man of great information, and an able scholar and divine. He took a large part in translating the Bible into Gaelic. The Book of Isaiah has always been appreciated as superior and masterly translation, and it was mainly his work, though revised by another Gaelic scholar. He also revised and corrected a metrical version of the Psalms, which is generally used in the Southern Highlands, and esteemed for the simplicity and purity of its language, and the easy and harmonious flow of its versification. His published works are :—"Gaelic Antiquities," 1780; "View of the Last Judgment," 1783; "Sean Dana li Ossian, Oran, Ulann, etc.," 1787; "Sailm Dhaibhidh, maille ri Laoidhean o'n Scrioptur naomha, chum bhi air an seinnann an aora' Dhia Dun-Eideann," 1787; "Summary

View and Explanation of the Writings of the Prophet," 1787; "Isaiah : Translation by Robert Lowth, D.D., with a Summary View and Explanation of the Same," 1791; "Affectionate Address to the Middling and Lower Classes of British Subjects on the Present Alarming Crisis," 1798; "Life of St. Columba," 1798; "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Argyle," 1805; "Lecture on the Nature and End of the Sacred Office," 1808; "Account of the Parish of Campbeltown" ("Stat. Acc. of Scotland," Vol. X.).

440. STEWART, CHARLES, D.D. : Divine, Poet, etc. A native of Appin, where he was born in 1751, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Lorn in April, 1775, and ordained to the pastoral charge of the parish of Coll in 1776, but translated to the parish of Strachur in 1779. He got new churches built at Strachur in 1789, and at Strathlachlan, 1792. He was made a D.D. by St. Andrews University in 1804, and died 1826. He was a much esteemed parish minister.

441. STEWART, CATHARINE MAXWELL : Minor Poet. Born Achenodashenaig, Mull, about fifty years ago, she figures in "Modern Scottish Poets," edited by Mr. Edwards, of Brechin, and seems to have written some good occasional verse.

442. STUART, SIR JOHN : Vice-Chancellor of England. Son of Dugald Stuart of Balaclish, Appin, he was born in 1793, and educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, he became Q.C. in 1839. He was chosen M.P. for Newark from January, 1846, till January, 1852, when he was returned for Bury St. Edmunds, a burgh for which he sat till his appointment the same year to the office of Vice-Chancellor. He was D.L. and J.P. for Ross-shire, and joint author of "Reports of Cases decided in the Court of Chancery by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Leach," and "Simon's and Stuart's Reports, 1823-6." He died in 1876.

443. STEWART, MARY : Centenarian. This remarkable instance of longevity was born at Swordle, Ardnamurchan, in 1793, and died some years ago upwards of a hundred years old. Her ancestors for generations were farmers. Never much from home, she was well and widely known in the parish of her birth and the surrounding district. Her habits were characteristically plain and simple. Never seriously ill, she never used medicine during all her long life. Possessed of a fund of genial humour, she was always good company, and fond of a "crack"

with her neighbours. Brimful of Highland folklore, and remembering many incidents long forgotten by the neighbourhood, she used to rehearse stories of the past with much fascination and grace. Speaking nothing but Gaelic, which she employed with idiomatic purity, she was an authority on all local events that transpired during her lifetime. To the last her faculties were little impaired. Her memory lost little of its power, her hearing remained almost perfect, and her eyesight was so keen that, with glasses, she could thread a small needle. She never married.

444. STEWART, CHRISTINA BROOKE: Authoress. A native of Argyleshire, she published "Grace Darling," "The Loiterer in Argyleshire" (1845), and other works.

445. STEWART, MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT CROSSE, C.B. Born in Appin, 1825, and educated privately, he was recommended for a commission without purchase by the Duke of Wellington out of regard for his father's services in the Peninsular War. Most of his military life was spent in India, and in 1857 he was appointed interpreter to the 7th Hussars at Calcutta. He was present at the capture of Meangunge, and also at Lucknow in 1858, where he was severely wounded. Made Adjutant-General in the Madras Army, he represented that arm of the service at the Delhi celebrations in 1877. As Governor of Netley Hospital, he received the Queen in 1879. He entered the Army in 1842; became Captain, 1855; Major, 1858; Lieut.-Colonel, 1869; Colonel, 1874, and Major General (retd.), 1884. He received his C.B. in 1881.

446. THOMSON, CECIL MCNEILL, MRS. SWORD: Minor Poet. Born at Ardleisa, she is mentioned by Edwards in his "Modern Scottish Poets" (Vol. IV.), and specimens of her verse are given. She seems to have been a fairly prolific versifier, and was alive in 1880.

447. TURNER, LIEUT.-GENERAL CHARLES: Governor of Sierra Leone. The son of a tenant of the farm of Drumlie, in Glenshern, Inverary, and born there, through the influence of the Duke of Argyll he got a commission in the Army. During the rebellion in Ireland in the eighteenth century he distinguished himself, and lost an arm in the fighting. He rose to the rank of Lieut.-General by distinguished service, and was appointed Governor of Sierra Leone, where he died after a few years' service.

448. WHYTE, CHRISTINA: Minor Poet. A native of Appin, she figures in "Modern Scottish Poets," edited by Edwards, of Brechin (Vol. IX.), and specimens of her verse are given there.

449. WILSON, ROBERT, M.D.: Noted Doctor. He was born at Inverneill, South Knapdale, some time in the twenties of the nineteenth century, and died in 1880.

450. BOYD, WILLIAM, D.D.: United Free Church Divine. Born in Kilmun in 1832, he was educated for the ministry in the U.P. Church, and ordained to the charge of the Milnathort congregation 8th March, 1860. Mr. Boyd had been called shortly before to Erskine Church, Falkirk, and he was also invited to succeed Dr. Fletcher in Finsbury Chapel, London. He was instrumental in building the present fine church and manse in Milnathort. The church, which cost £3,000, was opened 6th May, 1869, by Dr. John Macfarlane, London. After twelve years' ministry in Milnathort, Mr. Boyd accepted a call to Forrest Hill Church, London, and was inducted to the pastoral charge 11th July, 1872. He received the degree of LL.D. from Greenville College, United States, in 1875. Having resigned his charge in 1882, he settled in Glasgow, where he interested himself in many forms of religious and philanthropic work. For many years he was a member of the School Board of Glasgow, and an active committee man in connection with the Board till his death in 1905.

451. CONNELL, ALEXANDER (REV.), B.D.: Prominent Minister of the English Presbyterian Church. A native of Argyleshire, and educated for the Free Church ministry, he succeeded the Rev. John MacNeill in Regent Square Presbyterian Church, and has maintained the high character of that church's pulpit for an effective ministry, being no unworthy successor of men so illustrious as pulpit orators as Edward Irving, Dr. James Hamilton, and Dr. Oswald Dykes. He is one of the most popular ministers in London, and is spoken of at present as a likely successor of Dr. Watson of Liverpool.

452. LAMONT, NORMAN, M.P.: Liberal Politician. Son of a previous member for Buteshire, Mr. James Lamont of Knockdhu, he was successful in wresting the representation of Buteshire from the Conservatives in the early part of 1905, and retained the seat at the general election of 1906. He is a man of talent, and very liberal in his views.

453. MACLEAY, KENNETH, R.S.A.: Miniature Painter. A native of Oban, born in 1802, he attained some fame especially as a miniature painter, and before the introduction of photography, wrought with much success on ivory. About 1873 his sketches of Highlanders were brought under the notice of the Queen, when he received a commission to paint for Her Majesty several of her servants at Balmoral, and also a number of representatives of the clans in their distinctive tartans. When Mr. Macleay died, in 1879, he was the last of the original members of the Royal Scottish Academy established in 1826.

454. WARD, COLONEL SIR EDWARD. A native of Oban, he was a most distinguished Army officer, Sir George White having described him as "the best transport officer since Noah." He was appointed Secretary to the War Office by Mr. Balfour, retaining his rank and title as Permanent Under Secretary of State.

455. MACDOUGALL, JOHN: The Ardgour Bard. Born in Argyleshire in 1821, he died at Greenock, September, 1891. He published a volume of Gaelic verse in 1870 under the title, "Gaisge nan Gaidheal."

456. MACDOUGALL, DUNCAN (REV.): Another MacDougall Bard. Said to be a native of Tiree, he published in 1841 his poem under the title "Laoidhean Spioradail," and this book is now difficult to procure.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.



"ROSY-FINGERED MORN."—A great deal of inkshed has been wasted by some critics upon Chapman's translation of Homer's "Iliad," and the felicitousness of his compound epithets has been lauded with great fervour, more especially that one in Book IX. :—

Then when the rosy-fingered morn holds out
her silver light.

This seems somewhat mixed, yet Chapman did not originate the conceit: he simply conveyed it from Spencer's "Faerie Queene," Book I., canto 2, verse 7 :—

Now when the rosy-fingered morning fair.

So far as I know, nobody seems to have observed this before, which shows that Spencer is not read. The first three books of his great poem were printed at London in 1590, and Chapman's translation did not appear till 1610 or 1611.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

STARK FAMILY.

I have observed in recent numbers of your serial allusions to Stark's "Biographica Scotica," and supply some information about him and others of that ilk. They were all printers. John Stark was a prosperous master printer, and, having literary facility, he wrote several books and printed and published them himself. His "Picture of Edinburgh," which I once had, was fairly illustrated and had a good sale. Of course it is obsolete now, and only valued as an antique, date 1822. Stark was opposed to Dr. Robert Knox, the Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh University, in consequence of the revelations concerning the Burke and Hare atrocities, and being a member of the Town Council, he made matters so sultry for Knox that he had to quit the city. In Lonsdale's life of the great anatomist, Stark is vehemently anathematised. Stark died, aged 70, and was buried in a vault at the northern wall of St. Cuthbert's Church, under Edinburgh Castle rock, and next to Henry Nisbet of Dean's tomb. Fortunately, the inscription provides biographical details which it would be difficult to obtain now otherwise :— "John Stark, printer, Edinburgh, Esq. of Huntfield, F.R.S. Edin., author of 'Biographica Scotica,' 'Picture of Edinburgh,' 'Elements of Natural History,' etc. Born Blythsmyr, Peeblesshire, 14th October, 1779. Died at Edinburgh, 24th December, 1849." His cousin, Adam Stark, native of Edinburgh, also a printer, was in partnership with John from 1804 to 1810, when he went into England and settled at Gainsborough as printer and bookseller. He wrote the "History and Antiquities of Gainsborough," published 1817, also a "History of the Bishopric of Lincoln," a manual on printing, and died, aged 83, on the 31st December, 1867. Three brothers, David, James, and Allan Stark, all Edinburgh printers, were grandsons of the above, I presume. They emigrated to New Zealand, and started a daily paper at the Grey River "rush," called the *Grey River Argus*, which I frequently saw in those days. Allan Stark was the editor, and he died at Greymouth on the 23rd August, 1875. He was alleged to be the oldest settler in Greymouth. David Stark, an expert comp., with whom I worked on the *Scotsman*, returned to Dunedin on the decline of the gold yield, and worked at case on the *Evening Star* until his decease in September, 1903, aged 66. Concerning James, deponent knoweth not.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

MACKINTOSHES IN GLENSHEE;
MCCOMBIE FAMILY.

The name Mackintosh is frequently found in connection with Glenshee in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Privy Council, Sasine, and other registers, and those who bore it seem to have held their own against their turbulent neighbours and the raiders from a distance. From recent investigations, I am inclined to the belief that there were three distinct families of the name in the glen in the early part of the seventeenth century, while a fourth family, believed to have been of Macdonald extraction, occupied Tiriny, at the southern end of Glentilt, near Blair Atholl. The three families in Glenshee may or may not have sprung from one stock, but the probabilities are that they did not. One of them—more particularly the subject of this note—claimed descent from the Clan Mackintosh of Inverness-shire, and in 1595 concurred with another of the families in acknowledging as their "natyff cheiff" the head of that clan.

The three families to which I refer are those (1) of Dalmunzie, (2) of Cammis or Cams, and (3) of Thome or Tomb, and Finegand—afterwards of Forter in Glenisla.

I. THE MACKINTOSHES OF DALMUNZIE frequently appear in record from 1584 downwards, at first under the name MacRitchie, or Mackintosh *alias* McRitchie. They have still a hold in the district, and there can be little doubt that the MacRitchies who flourished in the neighbouring parishes of Clunie and Caputh from the seventeenth century were of the same stock. The original Richard has hitherto eluded all search.

II. THE MACKINTOSHES OF CAMMIS OR Cams had the *alias* McInlay. Patrick McKindleiche, elder of Cammes, and Patrick McInleiche, younger thereof, appear in the Privy Council Acts of Caution on 3rd October and 4th November, 1603. The elder Patrick is perhaps identical with a Patrick McInlish (? McInlich) who, in 1532, obtained a tack of the teinds of Achallater, part of the Invercauld estate ("Rec. Inverc.," p. 26). Some of the early Farquharsons, prior to 1600, are in the "Register of Deeds" and elsewhere described as "Mackintosh *alias* Farquharson," and this fact, coupled with the name McInlay (son of Finlay) and the connection with Invercauld, suggests the possibility that Patrick of Cammes was a son of Finlay Mor, who was practically the founder of Clan Fhearchair. He does not appear among the sons of Finlay in the Brouchdearg MS., but he

may have been illegitimate. It should be mentioned, however, that the name Finlay occurs in the sixteenth century in the family of Mackintosh of Tiriny already mentioned.

The younger Patrick of 1603 seems to have adopted the name of Mackintosh, being described in "Register of Deeds" in 1643 as "Patrick McIntosh *alias* McInlie," and in Act of Parliament of 1649 as "Patrick McIntosh of Cammis." The family are found described as "of Cams" down to 1739, when the male line appears to have ended in the person of Patrick, son of Lachlan, son of Alexander, son of Patrick. His testament was confirmed 11th November, 1736, and in 1738 his sister Elizabeth, wife of Alex. Mackenzie in Cams, was served nearest lawful heir to him and her grandfather, and resigned the lands into the hands of Farquharson of Invercauld, who had acquired the superiority. (Perth Sasines, Vol. XXII.)

III. THE MACKINTOSHES OF THE TOM, or Thom, and of Finegand, had the *alias* of McThomie or McComie. Their history has been set forth in the interesting "Memoirs of the Family of McCombie," by Mr. W. McCombie Smith (Edinburgh, 1887). They are stated in the MS. History of the Mackintoshes to be descended from Adam, a natural son of the 7th chief of Mackintosh, whose posterity were for a time settled at Garvamore in Badenoch; and John Mackintosh of Forter, head of the sept in the middle of the seventeenth century, told Sir Æneas Macpherson that he was of the "house of Garvamore," thus to some extent corroborating the statement of the MS. On 31st March, 1595, "Robert McHomie, of the tome in Glensche," joins with his neighbour of Dalmunzie and some of the Farquharsons in giving a band of manrent to the chief of Mackintosh as their "natyff cheiff"—a circumstance which may point to his being head of the family at the time, but he died before 1603 (P. C. Reg., VI., 805), and apparently left female issue only. John McHomie, who acquired a feu of Finegand on 9th September, 1571, was probably a brother of Robert. His wife was Janet Rattray, and his son and apparent heir appears as "John Mackcomy, junior, in Finnyzeand," in a charter of part of Meikle Binzean in 1582, to him and his spouse Janet Farquharson.

This brings me to the main object of the present note. According to the Brouchdearg MS., Finlay Mor Farquharson's eldest son William, "married Beatrix Gordon, daughter to the Lord Suderland, by whom he had only a daughter, Janet, married to Thomas Macintosh of Finniegand." There can be little doubt that this Janet is one and the same with the Janet

Farquharson, spouse of *John Makcomy, junior*, or *Mackintosh*, in 1582, but there is a slight difficulty in regard to the Christian name of her husband. The Brouchdearg MS. was written nearly one hundred and fifty years after the charter, and a mistake might easily be made, particularly as the name Thomas formed part of the *alias* of the family name, which was *Mackintosh alias McThomie*, or son of Thomas. In such a matter the charter of 1582 is far more likely to be correct, and it seems highly probable that the compiler of the Brouchdearg MS. has made a slip. It is possible that he may have written that Janet was married to "McThomas Macintosh of Finniegand," and that the "Mc" has been omitted from the copies consulted by the author of "The Family of McCombie" (p. 10), the editor of "Records of Invercauld" (p. 7), and myself, but this is scarcely likely. Is it known where the original MS. is to be found?

Presumably John McComy *alias* John Mackintosh of Finegand, who figured in the Civil War and afterwards removed to Forter in Glenisla, was son of the John Makcomy and Janet Farquharson of 1582, but I have not been able absolutely to establish the fact by record evidence. Possibly some other reader may be able to do so.

A. M. M.



"THE SPY" (2nd S., VII., 89).—I think that Mr. James Sinton would be doing a service to Scottish literature by copying Leyden's "Song of Wallace" for publication in *Scottish Notes and Queries*. It is another inedited poem, in addition to those which I have specified in a preceding article. Campbell's fine poem, "The Dirge of Wallace," is not included in his works, being apparently a fragment and unfinished; but the fourth and fifth verses are finely conceived and artistically written, and commend themselves instantaneously to every patriotic Scot, excepting, of course, Mr. J. C. Hadden, whose frivolous book in the "Famous Scots Series" is only a prolonged sneer at the great poet.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

THE ANDERSONS OF MOUNIE.—A table, giving the pedigree of James Anderson of Mounie (1739-1808), an eminent agriculturist, is given in a remarkable book, "The Reades of Blackwood Hill" (in the parish of Horton, Staffordshire), by Aley Lyell Reade, privately printed for the author by Spottiswoode, London, 1906.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICALS: REPORTS.

(Continued from 2nd S., VII., p. 84.)

1839-1871. *Th. Spalding Club Reports*. Issued gratis to members. Size, demy 4to. 1839-1840, 4 pp.; 1841, 11 pp.—this included the first printed list of members; 1842, 16 pp.; 1843, 14 pp.; 1844, 7 pp.; 1845-1846, 4 pp.; 1847-1848, 6 pp.; 1849, 5 pp.; 1850-1860, 4 pp. No imprint—1839-1840, 1851 and 1862; 1841-1843—"Printed at the *Aberdeen Constitutional Office* by William Bennett"; 1844-1850, 1852-1871, "by W. Bennett, Printer, Aberdeen." In addition to the above annual reports, special numbers were issued as occasion arose, notably in 1862, when subscriptions were invited so that the club might venture upon illustrating a volume of "Northern Antiquities."

There were twenty rules adopted by the club when it was inaugurated 23rd December, 1839, the second of which explained briefly the object of the society, which was for the "printing of inedited manuscripts, and reprinting of works of sufficient rarity and importance to make such reprints desirable." These included the historical, ecclesiastical, topographical, genealogical, and literary remains of the North-Eastern Counties of Scotland. (Resolution 1, 1839.) Mr. John Stuart, advocate, Aberdeen, latterly of the Register House, Edinburgh (his address having changed to that of Edinburgh in 1853), was secretary from the start, and ably supported by many gentlemen of literary ability.

The club was limited to 300 members in 1839, 500 in 1842, and in 1843 I observe the number stood at 469. The club was mainly composed of town and county gentlemen the same as its successor, and it is interesting to observe His Royal Highness Prince Albert's name appearing as patron from 1848-1860. (Special reference to his resignation was made in 1861, p. 2.)

The first president of the club, elected in 1839, was the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., who continued in this position till his death, which occurred in 1859 (see 1860 report, p. 2), when the Duke of Richmond, K.G., who had been vice-president from 1840, succeeded him in 1860, relinquishing the post when the club was disbanded in December, 1869.

The club distributed thirty eight volumes to its members (no fewer than ten were presented), and six works were issued uniform with them, but not forming part of the series. The last publication contained "Notes of the Spalding Club, 1839-71," edited by John Stuart (pp. vi. + 145, with two plates; list of members, 1839-71). Edinburgh, 1871. The annual reports of the Spalding Club, 1839-1869, contained 160 pp.

The late Mr. William Cadenhead, who died 11th December, 1904, aged 85, was the last surviving original member of this club. (See "In Memoriam," 1904, p. 16.) The University Library, King's College, possesses a complete set of the reports.

1882. *St. George's-in-the-West Parish Church Congregational Report*. Though the congregation was formed 20th February, 1879, it was not till 1882 that this welcome annual appeared. Its size has always been demy 8vo, and covers additional. In 1882 it consisted of 16 pp.; 1883, 20 pp.; 1884, 23 pp.; 1885, 20 pp.; 1886, 22 pp.; 1887, 21 pp.; 1888-1890, 21 pp.; 1891-1892, 23 pp.; 1893-1894, 21 pp.; 1895, 24 pp.; 1896-1897, 21 pp.; 1898, 23 pp.; 1899, 32 pp.—this included the “Story of the Church, 1879-1900”; 1900, 21 pp.; 1901, 25 pp.; 1902, 23 pp., and two illustrations; 1903, 21 pp., illustrated—the same year the parish minister, the Rev. James Smith, M.A., B.D., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. Scot., distributed to his congregation a history of the Church, 1879-1904, 57 pp., illustrated; a review of this work appeared in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, 2nd S., VI., 16. The 1904 issue consisted of 23 pp. The printers have been:—1882-1885, the *Aberdeen Journal Office*, Adelphi Court, Union Street, Aberdeen; 1886-1904, John Avery & Company, Limited. A block of S. George and the Dragon appeared on the cover from 1886-1890, and from 1891-1904 a view of the church has appeared instead. The following additional pamphlets have been issued to church members:—1886 and 1901, “Roll of Communicants and Adherents,” consisting of 12 pp. and 22 pp. respectively; in 1884 the late Alexander Walker, LL.D., senior trustee of the church, issued in connection with this church, which held a bazaar, an interesting pamphlet entitled, “A Brief Description | of | The Parish | of Saint George's-in-the-West | Being a part of | The Ancient Parish | of | Saint Nicholas of Aberdeen. | Printed for the Bazaar by Gibb and Hay, | Royal Litho. Works, Aberdeen. | 1884.” This consisted of 10 pp., and litho. drawing of St. Nicholas Church. In 1887 the “Order of Service | for the | Jubilee of Her Majesty, | Queen Victoria, | 19th June, 1887,” 4 pp., was printed by W. Jolly & Son, Aberdeen.

The contents of the above most creditable production include the “Annual Pastoral Letter” by the minister, revenue and expenditure of the church, which terminates at 31st December annually, also brief reports of the other agencies of the church, which I have not thought necessary to detail at length.

In December, 1884, the late Mr. William Cadenhead wrote a poem, consisting of ten verses, entitled, “The Parish | of | S. George's-in-the-West,” which was printed at the | trades' stall of the bazaar | in the Music Hall of Aberdeen. I reproduce verses 1, 6, 8, and 10:—

O, less than fifty years ago,
In an auld farrent toon,
Alang a street a sluggish stream
Gaed wanderin' darkly doon.

This was among the auldest streets
Within that ancient broch—
The broch was jist oor Aberdeen,
The stream it was the Loch.

Improvement reigns; fair fabrics rise
All round; and, 'mong the rest,
Stands prominent, yet half retired,
St. George's-in-the-West.

While old men, as they saunter,
With the fair change impressed,
Four hearty benedictions on
S. George's-in-the-West.

Mr. Cadenhead was also author of a poem, “Our Church,” which will be seen on p. 7 of the special issue of 1903 already mentioned.

1887. *New Spalding Club. Annual Reports by the Council*. Issued gratis to members. The inaugural meeting of this club was held 11th November, 1886, and its primary object is as follows:—“To promote the study of the Topography and Archæology of North-Eastern Counties of Scotland, and to print works illustrative thereof.” (Rule 1.) Size of annual, demy 4to. The first issue (1887) contained 38 pp., and embraced resolutions adopted by the Council, 25th November, 1886; reports by the following committees:—Editorial, William D. Geddes, pro C.; Burgh and Judicial Records—P. M. Cran, C.; Ecclesiastical Records—James Moir, C.; Family History, J. Allardyce, C.; Second Editorial—C. Elphinstone Dalrymple, C.; Topography and Archæology—Walter Gregor, C.; and that of the Council—per George Grub, C. The sizes of the latter issues are—1888, 8 pp.; 1889-1893, 12 pp.; 1894, 16 pp., including rules as altered 21st December; 1895, 16 pp. (the Society's armorial bearings appeared for the first time on cover, and continued annually); 1896, 20 pp.; 1897-1901, 16 pp.; 1902-1904, 20 pp.

The issue of 1887 bore the imprint—“Printed by Milne & Hutchison, 70 Netherkirkgate, Aberdeen”; 1897, “Aberdeen University Press,” on fifteenth page; 1898 and 1899, the same, but printed on the face; 1900-1904, “The Aberdeen University Press, Limited.” It bore no imprint during the years 1888-1896. There are twelve rules, altered at various times; these have been incorporated in the annual since 1895.

The number of members was fixed at 400 at the inaugural meeting, but raised to 500 on 16th December the same year, and at that number it still remains. Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, was patroness from 1887-1900; King Edward VII. has been patron since 1901. Mr. P. J. Anderson has been secretary from the start; Mr. Patrick Henderson Chalmers was treasurer in 1887; from 1888 this post has been filled by Mr. Farquharson Taylor Garden. The Earl of Aberdeen has been president since the club's formation. During the club's existence, twenty-eight volumes have been distributed to members; six works uniform with them, but not forming part of the series, have been produced by members (two being presented to members); whilst sixteen works have been issued by the University of Aberdeen in conjunction with the New Spalding Club, under Rule 10, and appropriately designated “Aberdeen University Studies.” A statement showing the annual income and expenditure of the club is incorporated in each report. Report XVIII. contains a bibliographical account of all the issues of the old club as well as of the new.

Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH,

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

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VII., p. 180.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1710. *The Tatler*. Some time in this year, James Watson undertook to reproduce Steele's London *Tatler*. I have examined a solitary issue in the British Museum.

The Tatler, by Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. No. 31. From Thursday, April 20, to Monday, April 24, 1710. Single sheet folio, two columns to page. Edinburgh: printed by James Watson, and sold at his shop next door to the Red Lyon, opposite to the Lucken Booths, where advertisements are taken in. The number contains the following notice:—

"Those who design to make a collection of this paper and will subscribe to take them for a year, shall be duly furnished by the printer and their copies printed on fine paper, at the rate of 7s. sterling for a whole year's papers, one half of which is to be paid on subscribing and the other at the expiration of a year after their subscription. No more fine copies will be printed than what are subscribed for. Subscriptions will be taken at the printer's shop next door to the Red Lyon, opposite the Luckenbooths, Edinburgh."

Steele's *Tatler* was begun April 12, 1709, and ran for 271 numbers, or for nearly two years. Steele's own description of it was, "a paper which should observe upon the manners of the pleasurable as well as the busy part of mankind." Watson, however, does not appear to have published the whole periodical. The number described above corresponded with No. 160—from Saturday, 15th April, to Tuesday, 18th April, 1710. The Hope Collection Catalogue gives Watson's No. 100 as corresponding with Steele's No. 229. It is apparent accordingly that Watson began with the issue of Steele's No. 130, some time about the beginning of February. Like its original, the issue appears to have been thrice weekly. He printed local advertisements. Steele's *Tatler* ended on January 2, 1711, and Watson's reprint must have ceased then, for within less than a fortnight he was sending out a native *Tatler* of his own.

1710. *The North Tatler*. The earliest reference I can find to this periodical is contained in Chalmers' "Life of Ruddiman." On p. 121 he has—

"In March, 1710, the *North Tatler* . . . was printed by John Reid for Samuel Colvill";

and he adds in a footnote—

"The *Tatler*, No. 1, was dated from 27th of March to the 1st of April, 1710, and was published every Monday and Friday."

The use of the name by Richard Steele had given it currency, and many periodicals about the time adopted the word in their titles. From the particulars Chalmers gives, it is evident that the *North Tatler* was distinct both from Watson's reprint and from the *Tatler* of 1711.*

*1712. *Miscellaneous Numbers*: relating to the controversies about the Book of Common Prayer, Episcopal Government,

1714. *The Edinburgh Gazette, or Scots Postman*, with the Freshest Occurrences, Foreign and Domestic. No. 1. Tuesday, March 9, to Thursday, March 11, 1714. Single sheet folio. Price one penny, every Tuesday and Thursday. Edinburgh: printed by Robert Brown, and the prints are to be sold at his printing house, Forrester's Wynd, and Caledonia and Royal Coffee Houses. The coffee houses were dropped after nine numbers. Neither cuts nor "with authority" appeared. The absence of authority suggests that Donaldson was now dead.

This restart of the 1699 journal contained at first the usual news common to the prints of the day, but in No. 17 a notice appeared that the publisher had determined, "when the news are barron, to cause print and publish in my prints some other things tending to the benefit of the publick." Hence arose the occasional insertion of papers of the essay type, the first being conveyed from the London *Patriot*, No. 8, "that great author." Nos. 28 and 29 had no imprint; No. 30 had "Edinburgh: printed by John Reid in Pearson's Closs, a little above the Cross, north side of the Street." No. 32 adds "Price a penny." No. 44 and onwards was 6 pp., price 1½d., the first page being used as a kind of displayed contents. The second page of No. 44 gave the reason for the change:—

"Candid Reader, our Occurrences Foreign and Domestic for several Posts have been so large, and the ordinary Stamp Paper so small and mean, that, to give a more full account of the present Transactions in this juncture, we are obliged to cause print the same sheetways and on larger paper, when there will be much more news, and not much dearer than former Prints."

Some kind of calamity befell the journal at No. 67, November 9, 1714. It was set up in the most wretched type, and had a most woebegone aspect, although the size was maintained. The imprint was "Edinburgh: printed by Mar. Reid at the foot of the Horse Wynd. 1714. Price 1½d." What explanation is available may be found in the note which appeared on the first page:—

"Candid Reader—Though this print had the misfortune to be in hands that did not like the design of the laudable undertaking (advanced to undeceive the scrupulous and ignorant, and to serve the present happy constitution), but drove the author to a necessity (rather than to drop the thing) to make use of a worse type at present, yet let not the well wishers to the undertaking be discouraged; let them but have a little patience, and they shall have better type and more correct."

the Power of the Church, etc., defended by Scripture, Reason, Antiquity, and the Sentiments of the learn'dest Reformers, particularly by John Calvin. By Mr. Robert Calder, Minister of the Gospel. Edinburgh: printed in the year 1713. Folio. 30 numbers. Nos. 1-29 inclusive are without date. No. 30 is separately dated December 17, 1712.

The British Museum catalogue has the *Miscellaneous Numbers* inserted among the periodicals. It is included here for that reason, but it does not come within the scope of these articles. They are purely controversial pamphlets, which it suited the author to send out at intervals and number consecutively.

I have not seen the numbers that immediately succeeded No. 67, but the disasters that then fell on the paper were but the precursors of greater. No. 74 appeared as a 10 pp. small 4to, with the name spelled *Gazette*—a spelling which was retained. It was priced 1½d., and was dated "from our last No. 73 to the third March 1715"—an interval of nearly three months. The editor brokenly promised—"Shall give you in our next the reasons which induced the author to discontinue publishing his news prints and turning the same into a quarto paper." The imprint was "Edinburgh: printed by John Moncur, 1715." The reasons were duly given in No. 75, which added to the imprint the mystic letters, "pr. 3. h. p.," expanded in No. 77 into "price 3 half pence":—

"The reasons that induced the author to discontinue publishing of the *Edinburgh Gazette* for some time were, first, none paid in their proportions according to contract except twelve, tho' the author provided each day about 3 quare of prints each printing day for the subscribers' use, and intimated where they might have them for the fetching, which prints were all lost to the author, and drained him of money. The second was that, seeing he was forced to discontinue as aforesaid till he raised money to carry on the undertaking again, the same happening to be the dead time of the year when there is no action but consultations about matters and designs, and therefore judged it more proper when consultations appeared in action, as the same is now beginning to be put in action.

"Now, the honourable subscribers are earnestly desired to pay in their proportions according to paction, otherwise there will be a necessity to publish their names who have paid and not paid."

Immediate improvement did not take place, and it is likely that the venture finally collapsed soon after. The last number I have seen is No. 77 (misnumbered 76), March 15, 1715.

All writers on the history of the *Edinburgh Gazette* of the present day refer its origin back to 1699, and identify it with Donaldson's publication. This is an entire mistake. The current official organ did not begin its career till near the close of the eighteenth century, and for eighty years no *Edinburgh Gazette* was published. The identity of title in the two journals is accidental. The present paper owes its name to the desire of the projectors to have uniformity of nomenclature among the Government journals of the three kingdoms. The *Edinburgh Gazette* was meant to take in Scotland the position which the *London Gazette* took in England and the *Dublin Gazette* in Ireland.

1716. *The Freeholder and the Weekly Packet*. Thursday, April 5, 1716. 12 pp., 4to, two columns to page. Edinburgh: printed for James Young, and sold at Mr. Steven's Coffee-house on the South-side of the Street, near the Cross, Anno DOM. MDCCXVI. The first page was used as a title page, and carried a cut of the Royal Arms of Scotland. The issue of April 5 was probably the first, as it contains No. 1 of the *Weekly Packet*, and prints the following "advertisement" on page 2:—

"This paper, which goes under the name of the *Freeholder*, is published at London twice a week, and is commonly reported to be the performance of the ingenious Mr. Addison. At the desire of several Gentlemen, good Judges of such composure, it is reprinted here at Edinburgh. The London copies are sold at 3d. each week, but the Buyer has this with the *Weekly Packet* for half that price. As for the *Weekly Packet*, it is an impartial collection of the news from the best newspapers both printed and written. If a sufficient number of subscriptions can easily be had, all the *Freeholders* that have been before published will be reprinted to make the Set printed here compleat."

This number contained Nos. 27 and 28 of the *Freeholder*, in addition to the *Weekly Packet*, 5½ pages being devoted to the former, and the last page being blank. The issue for April 10, 1716, contained Nos. 29 and 30 of the *Freeholder*, and No. 2 of the *Weekly Packet*. It changed the imprint to "Edinburgh: printed for George Steuart, Bookseller, and sold at his shop. Anno DOM. MDCCXVI. Advertisements to be published in this paper are taken in at Mr. Steven's Coffee House near the Cross, and at George Steuart, Bookseller, his shop." No advertisements, however, appeared in any numbers I have seen. What was likely No. 3, Tuesday, April 17, 1716, was printed across the page, and had again a different imprint—"Printed for James Young, and sold at the Printing-House opposite to the Trone Church. Anno DOM. MDCCXVI. Price three Halfpence." This imprint continued in all the remaining numbers I have seen. No. 3 contained No. 32 of the *Freeholder* and No. 3 of the *Weekly Packet*. No. 31 of the *Freeholder* did not appear, it being announced that it was being printed separately, and could be obtained for 3d. The following number admitted extracts from other news journals, the space devoted to the *Weekly Packet* being eleven lines only. This neglect of the *Packet* continued to the end. In all, I have seen numbers up to that for Tuesday, June 26, 1716. The London original came to an end on June 29, 1716.

Addison started the *Freeholder* on December 23, 1715, and fifty-five numbers in all were published. Its appearance was necessitated by the crisis in Whig politics caused by the Rising of the '15, and the *Freeholder* was meant to act in the defence of the party. So successful were his efforts that, a year after the journal was begun, Addison was rewarded with a Commissionership of Trade and Plantations. The paper was conducted with the greatest good humour, and its author

"found opportunities to discuss the vagaries of the Female Sex, French Anglophobia, and the treatment of authors, or his old topic of wit and humour. His methods of political persuasion, as illustrated in the case of the Tory Foxhunter (No. 47) were perhaps more successful than those of the most ardent members of his party, such as Steele, who preferred to drub the Jacobites into allegiance."

In the matter of the *Freeholder*, Steele compared the voice of Addison to a lute, and his own to a trumpet. The Edinburgh edition ran up to No. 41 of the London journal at least.

26 Circus Drive,
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.

EARLY VOLUNTEERING IN ABERDEEN.

D. S. is, I understand, collecting materials for the history of our local Volunteer forces, which sooner or later must be written. D. S. may note that recently I overhauled the list of men who joined the Aberdeen City Artillery, now 1st Aberdeenshire Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers), and find the roll in a good state of preservation. I recommend that the names of all men who have joined the Volunteer force in Aberdeen be printed in full (omitting, of course, addresses and professions), with regimental number attached, the same as the corps muster books; and that biographical notes on the officers of the respective corps be included where necessary, and dates of promotions be noted in full from the time of their joining the Colours. Thus:—"2492. Charles Fraser Brodie, joined 10th March, 1881; lieutenant, 1st July, 1881; captain, 18th April, 1887; resigned, 14th May, 1890."

Lord Cockburn, who died 26th April, 1854, aged 75, states in his entertaining diary entitled "Circuit Journeys" (2nd edition, published 1889 by David Douglas, Edinburgh), at pp. 324-5, that, when he was Advocate-Depute, with Hope as Justice-Clerk, at Aberdeen (1808 or 1809, I think), his lordship, after leaving the bench early, went and reviewed the Volunteers. Yes, the Judge of Assize doffed his wig, mounted a charger, and reviewed a regiment, and went forward next day on his circuit. After a display on the field, he entertained the officers and the military authorities of the place at dinner. There probably never was so much scarlet or so many epaulettes at a judge's assize banquet before. It was a grand military day in Aberdeen, and entirely extinguished the poor glory of the Court. All this seems odd now. But the wonder will abate when we recollect that the reviewing Judge was an actual and most active Lieutenant-Colonel, and that though the judicious lamented this, the period permitted it. And indeed the judges, as representing the sovereign, had, and I fancy still have, a right to take the command of the military within the circuit town. This is not practised now, but it was uniformly practised since I remember. The judge was formally waited upon by the commanding officer, or by some officer representing him, and asked for orders, and to give the password for the day. I never knew the judge give any orders, but he very generally gave the word, and the daily military report was frequently made to him by an officer lowering his sword.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

THE SCOTS NAME OF TOUCH.—*The Times* of May 25, 1906, contains the following advertisement:—

I, GEORGE ALEXANDER TOUCHE, heretofore called Touch, and known by the name of George Alexander Touch, of 26, Collingham-gardens, London, S.W., and Basildon House, London, E.C., hereby give public notice that, with a view to preventing the ordinary mispronunciation of my surname, as well as reverting more closely to the original usage of the name (which, though written variously in the earliest Scots records, has most frequently the regulating final "e," or is otherwise so spelled as to indicate that it was pronounced as Touche), I have, by Royal Licence and Authority, varied the spelling thereof by the addition or restoration thereto of the letter "e," and intend henceforth upon all occasions to use the surname of Touche instead of Touch.

Dated this 24th day of May, 1906.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE, formerly TOUCH.

Queries.

743. GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—Can anyone say when Aberdeen Grammar School was first built, if restored about the time of James IV., if still standing, and if not, if any pictorial representation is in existence; if the grammar schools of Scotland were built more or less on one plan or style of architecture, and what might be accepted as a good or ideal type of such buildings?
P. B., P.

744. THE HAIGS OF BEMERSYDE.—"T. D. W." thus writes the editor of *The Scottish Review*, 7th December, 1905:—"Sir,—In my opinion, Thomas the Rhymer was not so unwise as to tie himself to the saying that there would aye be Haigs—meaning persons of that name—in or on Bemersyde. My reading of the saying is this:—

"'Betide, betide, whate'er betide,
There'll aye be Haig on Bemersyde.'

"The common interpretation of this is that there always will be one of the Haig family in possession of the property. But 'haig' or 'hag' in old Scots or Low Dutch also means a wood or coppice—for example, 'The Hague,' the capital of Holland, is so called from the wood which surrounds it. Anyone who looks at the semi-precipitous bank of Bemersyde overhanging the Tweed, on the face of which oak coppice or other bushes or small trees are always to be seen, and from which it is hardly possible to clear them, will see that Wise Thomas meant trees, not persons." This seems to be a very feasible explanation, of which I shall be glad to hear comments upon. The Rev. W. B. R. Wilson biographed eight of the illustrious Haigs in 2nd S., III., 152.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

745. VERSES ON TWO BABES.—I shall be glad to be directed to the source whence the underlined lines appeared. They are in the handwriting of Fred. G. Forsyth Grant, 3rd Lt. Dor., 1860 (what

regiment does this stand for?), and appear at the end of a volume entitled "Choice Notes from *Notes and Queries* Folk Lore." London: Bell & Daldy, 186 Fleet Street. 1859. Thus:—

"Here lies two babes as dead as Knips,
They was took off in ague fits;
They was too good to live with me,
And so they have gone to live with He."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

746. REV. WILLIAM DUNCAN.—Henry Gordon, Captain in the Marines, and son of the last laird of Terpersie, who was executed, married Jane Gordon of the Coynachie family. She is said to have been burned to death at Collethie about 1796. She married as her second husband "William Duncan, residing at Coldrain," who is mentioned in her will. Duncan is said to have been the son of the tenant of Drumbulg, and to have been a Navy Chaplain. What is known of him?

J. M. BULLOCH.

747. JOHN GORDON, SCHOOLMASTER, BELHELVIE.—In the beginning of the eighteenth century there were two schoolmasters of this name, father and son, in Belhelvie. What is known of them?

J. M. BULLOCH.

748. WILLIAM MACKAY.—A poem in blank verse, entitled "Heaven," by William Mackay, was printed at Glasgow in 1847. It extends to ninety-five pages, and appears to be a juvenile performance, yet contains some good descriptive writing. One half of the poem consists of a survey of the globe and its different nationalities, India being specially noted. This part seems to me an amplification of James Montgomery's poetical "Voyage round the World." Can any of your readers give an account of this William Mackay? I thought at first that it might be the Rev. W. S. Mackay, a Thurso man, who was Free Church missionary to India under Dr. Duff, but as he went to India in 1831 and died in Scotland in 1865, he cannot be "the real Mackay" in question.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

749. HUTTON, HEPBURN, LIDDERDALE.—Would any readers of *Scottish Notes and Queries* tell me if the Huttons of that ilk came over with William the Conqueror, and where I could find their pedigree from that time? My father was a Hutton of that ilk; my great-great-grandfather died at Berwick at the age of 100. Into which branch of Robertsons of Struan did Thomas Hutton marry in 1802? His wife was Janet Robertson, who had a brother Alexander. The maiden name of Janet's mother was Urquhart. I would like to trace her family. I would also like to learn about the family Hepburn. One daughter married Thomas Lidderdale of Castle Milk. They had one daughter, Maria. I possess their portraits. A Miss Fullerton of Aberdeen (?) married James Lidderdale; she would be my great-great-grandmother. I would also like to find her

people. She died 25th August, 1772. Please reply direct to—

1, Palliser Court, (Mrs.) E. C. WIENHOLT.
West Kensington,
London.

750. COCKBURNSPATH.—Will any of the readers of *Scottish Notes and Queries* be good enough to mention some authority where I might find information regarding the origin and history of the village of Cockburnspath in Berwickshire, and also with reference to the estate of Dunglass on which the village is situated? I should like to know something about the fine ruin of a chapel in the grounds of Dunglass, and also about the parish church and village cross. I have already consulted "Statistical Account of Scotland," "Antiquities of Scotland," "Gentlemen's Seats in Scotland," "Topographical Dictionary of Scotland," and a few minor authorities, without being able to find anything about the cross in the village or the chapel, except the facts that it was a collegiate church built in 1450.

21 Lilyhill Terrace,
Edinburgh.

W. J. FROST.

751. REV. J. BRICHAN, BOTANIST.—Who was the Rev. J. Brichan, frequently cited in Dickie's "Botanist's Guide" as supplying habitats of plants in the Deeside district?

J. W. H. T.

752. DR. STEPHEN, BOTANIST.—Who was Dr. Stephen, frequently cited in Dickie's "Botanist's Guide" as supplying habitats of plants in the St. Cyrus district?

J. W. H. T.

753. GORDON OF KILDRUMMY.—After the battle of Culloden, the Chevalier de Johnstone visited "Mr. Gordon of Kildrummy," a relation of Mrs. Menzies, Banff. Who was this Gordon? Was he a Bel-dornie?

J. M. B.

754. LAWRAnces IN USAN.—Under the heading "Maryton," Jervise, in his "Epitaphs and Inscriptions," Vol. I., p. 236, notes that William, son of William Lawrance, vintner, Usan, was drowned in a draw-well, October, 1787, aged 3 years:—

Doth infant's pain and death proclaim,
That Adam did rebel?
His destiny declares the same,
Being drowned in a well.
Let all who mourn his early death
Hate sin, the fatal cause,
And flee to Jesus Christ by faith,
Who saves from Satan's jaws.

Does the surname still survive in the locality?

ROBERT MURDOCH.

755. WHAT IS A "TAP" OR "TAPION"?—It appears to be the name for part of the harness for the head of a horse, and occurs in old accounts: "Mending the six tapions for the horses' heads," and the manufacturer seems to have been known as a "tapion-maker."

J. MCG.

756. CURIOUS FIGURES ON A TOMBSTONE.—In the churchyard of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, there is a tombstone with the figures of Adam and Eve at the top, distinguished by the one having bushy hair and the other long and straight hair. At the lower end of the stone there are two skulls, one at the right side and the other at the left. Out of the right ear of one skull issues a short stem, to the end of which is attached something like the hand held sideways, extending along the whole side of the skull. The two together resemble in shape the vertical section of a mushroom placed horizontally with the root in the ear. A similar excrescence issues from the left ear of the other skull. Query—What do such excrescences represent, and are there similar skulls in other churchyards?

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

757. BARBARA GORDON (MRS. FARQUHAR).—In Mortlach Churchyard there is an inscription—"Here lies the dust of Alexander Farquhar, who lived at Priestwell, and died May 22, 1733, aged 76 years; and of Barbara Gordon, his spouse, who died November, 1736, aged 70." To what family of Gordons did she belong?

758. BUCHANAN HOSPITAL.—Such is the name of a charitable institution at St. Leonards-on-Sea, County Sussex. As our English brethren are not in the habit of calling public buildings after any Scot without sufficient reason, I feel assured that there is a certain and almost unknown story of some scion of the clan involved in the Buchanan Hospital. Who was this Buchanan? ALBA.
Melbourne, Anstralia.

*
Answers.

605. LANARK LANIMER DAY (2nd S., VII., 30, 48).—In *The Scots Pictorial*, Vol. I., 19th June, 1897, pp. 308-309, an interesting note on this custom is given, illustrated by ten excellent photographs by Arch. Brown & Co., Lanark. The capital of the Upper Ward is one of the ancient burghs that keep up the custom of riding the marches, and the pageantry for which that annual event affords the occasion was that year more elaborate than ever. The feature of it at one time was "the birks," or band of young stalwarts of the town and neighbourhood, bearing branches of trees, that marched in procession with the representatives of the various trades. But of late years the juvenile element has been worked up, till the children's part in the parade is one of the most prominent. The ceremony winds up on the east side of the town—to which it is practically confined—by a general adjournment to the moor, where the sports and all the fun of the fair goes on.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

716. BORDER HASWELLS (2nd S., VII., 156, 172).—Long assigns to Haswell the meaning of "spring

among hazel bushes," and connects it with such personal names as Haslam and Hazlitt. It would appear to be a territorial rather than a personal designation. Haswellsykes, sometimes spelt Hasswellsykes, is, I understand, a farm in Manor parish, Peeblesshire, which was tenanted about fifty years ago by a Mr. Robert Tod. I have failed to connect any family called Haswell with the county, and believe that, as far as Peeblesshire is concerned, the place-name preceded the personal designation. The earliest Haswell, as far as I have seen, appeared at Dundee in 1602, and shortly thereafter the name emerged in Roxburghshire, being rather common in Crailing parish during the seventeenth century. W.

718. PARODY OF "BONNIE DUNDEE" (2nd S., VII., 136, 156, 176).—I would refer R. D. to Mr. P. J. Anderson's query, No. 436, page 172, Vol. V., 2nd S., as probably the reference he is searching for. I may add that the reputed parodist, Dr. Peter Smith, died 9th December, 1900, aged 62. (See *Free Press*, 29th January, 1900.) ED.

721. HAY OF MONKTON (2nd S., VII., 172).—In the "Edinburgh Register of Testaments," 1601-1700, two Hays of Monkton are mentioned—George, of Monkton, parish of Inveresk, whose will bears date 28th September, 1625, and Alexander, whose will is dated 24th January, 1674. Among persons recorded in the "Register of Interments in Greyfriars, Edinburgh," occurs the name of Mr. Alexander Hay, writer, whose burial took place 11th November, 1692. Information about the Hay family generally may be obtained from "Historical Account of the Family of Hay of Leys," Edinburgh, 1832, privately printed; from Father Hay's "Genealogy of the Hays of Tweeddale," edited by Maidment, Edinburgh, 1835; and from "Andrew Hay's Diary," edited by Reid, one of the publications of the Scottish History Society. Reference may also be made to Brunton of Haig's "Senators of the College of Justice," Edinburgh, 1832, and to the "Estimate of the Scottish Nobility during the Minority of James VI.," edited by Rogers—a volume issued under the auspices of the Grampian Club. W.

724. VOLUNTEER OFFICERS OF 1794-1808 (2nd S., VII., 172).—If any portraits of Sheriff Moir are still in existence, such books as Gill's "Family of Moir and Byres," Aberdeen, 1885, or Dr. Walker's "Commony of Perwinnes, called also Scotstown Moor," might perhaps help to trace them out. Sheriff Moir, I understand, was the father of George Moir, Professor of Scots Law in Edinburgh University. The present head of the house of Bannerman of Elrick is, I believe, a descendent of Thomas Bannerman named in the query, and might possibly be willing to afford information as to his ancestor's portraits. Colonel Finlason I take to be identical with an Aberdeenshire proprietor whose name appears in county lists towards the close of the eighteenth century, but am extremely doubtful

whether any portrait of him may still be extant. The same remark applies to Alexander Tower of Ferryhill, whose brief Parliamentary career as member for Berwick-on-Tweed lasted only about a year.
W.

725. LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER STUART (2nd S., VII., 173).—The 89th Regiment, originally raised in the Highlands, is now an Irish company, and bears the name of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. In Browne's "History of the Highlands and Highland Clans," IV., 281, it is stated that, in 1759, Alexander Stewart of Lismurdie was one of the lieutenants in the 89th Foot. He is probably identical with the Lieutenant Alexander Stuart of the query. Corroborative evidence or otherwise may perhaps be obtained by consulting "Historical Record of the 89th or Royal Irish Fusiliers," London, 1842, and "Historical Record of the 89th (Princess Victoria) Regiment," by Captain Brinckman, London, 1888.
S.

730. MARIOTA DUNBAR (2nd S., VII., 173, 191).—Mariota or Marjory Dunbar was a daughter of a brother of Bishop Gavin Dunbar. I think this must be Gavin Dunbar, Bishop of Aberdeen, and not his nephew and namesake who was Bishop of Glasgow.
J. M. A. W.

732. SUBJECT SUPERIORS WANTED (2nd S., VII., 173, 191).—No doubt, to a dweller in the shire of Banff, the land-names mentioned in this query are as "household words," or like

"the sweet south
That breathes amid a bank of violets";

but to an outlander, unacquainted with the country, they are apt to induce a feeling of astonishment mingled with awe. Even a recent issue of "Slater's Directory" fails to help the removal of one's chastened solemnity. That invaluable publication reveals indeed the existence of three different places called Leitcheston, but is obstinately silent with regard to any of the others, unless we are allowed to identify Auchinreath with Auchinraith of the query. The period when the superiorities existed is also somewhat vague. Does it mean present time, or during last century, or even earlier? Taking for granted that an earlier date is intended, one may venture the supposition that, towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Duke of Gordon may probably have been the superior of Leitcheston, that Cosmo Gordon of Cluny may perhaps have been overlord of Clunybeg, and that the other places mentioned fell under the jurisdiction of Lord Fife, who at that date was by far the largest landowner in the county.
PERPLEXITY.

733. JONET KIRK (2nd S., VII., 173).—The Scottish Kirks are descended from David Kirk, a valiant burghess of Edinburgh, who fell fighting for his country's liberty in 1549, and whose brother, a Romish priest, was strongly suspected of leanings towards the Protestant religion. Of the same family, among

several who became Protestant clergymen there were two ministers of Aberfoyle in Perthshire, father and son, the younger of whom was noted for learning, and is traditionally believed to have been carried off by the fairies. Jonet Kirk, in all likelihood, was one of the Scottish Kirks. The English branch of the family frequently spell the name with a final *e*—Kirke. Colonel Percy Kirke of Kirke's Lambs (said to have been the son of a gentleman in attendance on King Charles), who emerged from obscurity at Tangier, blossomed into notoriety during Monmouth's rebellion, and fell into merited oblivion after the relief of Londonderry—was almost certainly an Englishman. His Christian name, Percy, and savage character, as pictured by Macaulay, render it extremely improbable that any kindly blood of the Scottish Kirks flowed in his veins.
S.

734. ABERDEEN PAINTERS (2nd S., VII., 173).—May I take the liberty of suggesting that the persons named in this query were what might be called house painters and decorators rather than artists in the strict sense of the word? It is difficult otherwise to account for the oblivion that has settled over their names.
W.

735. ROBERT COLVILLE (2nd S., VII., 173).—I am not aware that the lines quoted have appeared anywhere else. As suggested in the query, Colvill of Hiltoun, who fell at Flodden, was in all probability the author of the lines.
S.

736. BALLAD ON THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN (2nd S., VII., 174).—John Nicholson, Kirkcudbright, was much more than a mere printer of chap-books. He was an enterprising publisher at a period when the issue of anything more ambitious than a 2 pp. newspaper from a small country town was something of a phenomenon. Two books at least—issued from his press in the early forties of last century—are now somewhat eagerly sought after. As an author, he was known as an antiquary and local historian, but, as far as I am aware, never aspired to poetry, or even rhyme, being, no doubt, a man of sense, and recognising his limitations in this direction. The only thing one feels tolerably certain about in this query is that the chap-book entitled "Robert de Bruce's Garland" was not composed by Nicholson. His brother might have written it, but the theme lies quite outside William's vein. Old chap-book compilers were seldom very scrupulous about the use they made of earlier productions. It is possible that the chap-book in question was a mutilated or mangled version of Barbour or of Harvey. It may even have been an attempt—not very successful, as one gathers—to translate from the Latin Baston's panegyric on Bruce. On such a subject it is impossible to speak with confidence without knowing how the verse reads. But at all events, compared with the identification of chap-book writers, the search for the proverbial needle in the bundle of hay would be a pleasant recreation.
S.

742. PROVOST BROWN OF ABERDEEN AND THE *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* (2nd S., VII., 190).—In a note to a fearfully interleaved copy of my "Aberdeen Awa," opposite p. 7, I find this inserted:—"In 1807 the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* was exposed for sale. It began in 1744, and William Smellie became its editor, 1767. Its circulation was 1,500. Its receipts were: Sales £2,390, advertising £1,055—total £3,455; profits, £600. Mr. Wm. Blackwood of Edinburgh and Mr. A. Brown of Aberdeen jointly offered £1,830 for the property, but it was purchased by James Ballantyne, who expected the aid of Sir Walter Scott, and got it. In it were the letters of Malachi Malagrowth and portions of the Waverley Novels. It ceased in 1848. (See Norrie's "Edinburgh Newspapers," p. 20.) That the shrewd Wm. Blackwood and Mr. Alexander Brown, of Aberdeen, should have been combined in this adventure bespeaks mutual confidence in each other, and in the value of the property which Ballantyne acquired."

GEORGE WALKER.

Literature.

The Scottish Clans and their Tartans, with Notes. Small 8vo. Edinburgh and London: W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited. 1906. 2s. 6d.

The abiding interest pertaining to the tartans and clan literature in general is the reason of the appearance of an eighth edition of the above handy work. This edition has been carefully revised and brought down to date by that enthusiast, Mr. Henry Whyte ("Fionn"), Glasgow, whose name is a sufficient guarantee that it will prove a reliable and trustworthy guide on the subject.

Besides a map of Scotland showing the distribution of the clans in the sixteenth century, there are included ninety-six fine illustrations of tartans, which add so greatly to the permanent interest and value of the new edition before us. Its further value would be greatly enhanced were the publishers to include a bibliography of clan and regimental literature, a project, perhaps, they may keep in view.

Inverness in the Fifteenth Century. By Evan M. Barron. R. Carruthers & Sons, Publishers, Inverness. 1906. [129 pp., crown 8vo. Price 2s.]

This volume enjoys the advantage of having been partly rehearsed as public lectures, and of having been already printed in the columns of the *Inverness Courier*. The author is duly and rightly impressed with the ancient importance of Inverness among the towns of the North. In

his earlier chapters Mr. Barron has had to adopt a somewhat conjectural tone, but later, with the substantial help of the "Exchequer Rolls of Scotland" and several other important sources of information, he has succeeded in investing his narrative with a large amount of living interest. Treated in the same way, the author may be safely encouraged to continue his historical researches somewhat further. The materials continue abundant. The volume is well got up, and is fully indexed.

Scots Books of the Month.

Allaben, Frank. Concerning Genealogies: being Suggestions of Value for all interested in Family History. Crown 8vo. 3s. Eliot Stock.

Johnston, G. Harvey. Heraldry of the Stewarts, with Notes on all the Males of the Family, Descriptions of the Arms, Plates, and Pedigrees. With 8 Heraldic Plates in Gold and Colour. 4to. Net, 10s. 6d. (Only 175 copies printed for sale.) W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd.

Macleod of Macleod, Rev. R. C. The Macleods: a Short Sketch of their Clan, History, Folk-lore, Tales, and Biographical Notes of some Eminent Clansmen. 7 Illustrations. 8vo. Net, 1s. 6d. Edinburgh: Clan Macleod Society.

Moncrieff, R. A. Hope. The Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Painted by Wm. Smith, Jun. 40 Illustrations and Map. 4to. Net, 10s. A. & C. Black.

Morris, Henry. The Life of John Murdoch, LL.D. 8vo. Net, 3s. 6d. London: Christian Literature Society for India.

Shaw, William A., Litt.D. The Knights of England. 2 Vols. Large 4to. Net, 42s. (Several Gordons mentioned.) Sherratt & Hughes.

Sinton, Rev. Thomas (Minister of Dores). The Poetry of Badenoch: collected and edited, with Translations, Introductions, and Notes. Crown 8vo. Net, 25s.

Inverness: The Northern Counties Printing Co., 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, AUGUST, 1906.

FORFARSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

The readers of the essays which I have contributed to this periodical are aware that I believe I have established the fact that among the Scottish counties there is a select group of seven which conspicuously outdistance their fellows in respect to the number of notable persons born within their bounds. Forty years ago, when I first classified the Scottish counties on the principle indicated above, I found that the same seven counties, which at present constitute this

select group, occupied almost precisely the same position as they hold to-day, although at that time the notables appearing on my county list were only 1,200 strong, as compared with the huge host of 11,025 names that figure there to-day. No doubt the order of precedence enjoyed by several of these counties has varied from time to time during the forty years and more in which my investigations have been going on. Thus, in 1866, this order stood as follows:—1. Edinburgh; 2. Aberdeen; 3. Lanark; 4. Fife; 5. Ayr; 6. Perth; 7. Forfar. To-day, when I have almost ten times as many names to classify as those whose birthplaces I had identified in 1866, I find that the order in which the seven premier counties now range themselves, when classified relatively to their comparative fertility in men of distinction, differs astonishingly little from the order which they followed at that early date in my researches into the subject. Thus, if I may so express myself, the order of merit which at present prevails among Scotland's seven premier counties stands as follows:—

1. Edinburgh with 1,203 notables.
2. Aberdeen with 1,141 notables.
3. Lanark with 869 notables.
4. Ayr with 755 notables.
5. Fife with 728 notables.
6. Forfar with 715 notables.
7. Perth with 661 notables.

This is an interesting and suggestive fact, and seems to me strongly to confirm my belief in the general accuracy of the conclusions which I have reached and which at various times I have set forth in the pages of this journal. In this connection, may I venture to draw the attention of my readers to a further remarkable corroboration of my whole position in regard to this question which is contained in a number of carefully compiled statistics published last year by Mr. George Stronach, of Edinburgh, in that admirable religious and literary weekly called *The Scottish Review*. In the course of some half-dozen articles, Mr Stronach surveys and analyses the respective contributions of all the Scottish shires to the national muster roll of

eminence in all departments of intellectual merit and achievement. His survey is, of course, more restricted than mine, and is carried out moreover on principles not exactly identical with those that have guided me. Nevertheless, having taken the trouble to sum up the total results obtained by him in his analysis of the six varieties of Scottish talent and achievement whose representative men he has traced to their natal counties, it has gratified me exceedingly to discover that the order of merit of his seven premier counties is almost exactly that which I have stated above. Thus, he puts—

Edinburgh first with 413 notables ;
 Aberdeen second with 345 notables ;
 Lanark third with 265 notables ;
 Forfar fourth with 205 notables ;
 Ayr fifth with 203 notables ;
 Fife sixth with 200 notables ;
 Perth seventh with 156 notables.

I cannot help thinking that a fact like that I have just stated imparts a solidity and a sense of trustworthiness to the claim which I have so often preferred on behalf of Scotland's seven premier counties that few or none of my readers will be inclined to canvass or resist.

I do not, however, expect the same general agreement with my views when I proceed once more to elaborate the theory which, in default of a better, I am still inclined to propound, as tending to explain, if it does not fully account for, the intellectual superiority which some Scottish districts exhibit over others in respect to their relative productiveness of men of mark. I assume, of course, that my readers are familiar with the general outline of my views on this matter, and therefore that they know that I believe that we have a rational and credible ground for thinking that the natives of each of Scotland's seven premier counties, apart altogether from any question of original racial superiority, or of present social advantages which they may be supposed to possess over the natives of other Scottish counties, have, all of them, as contrasted with regions less relatively fertile in intellectual power, been called upon to make special sacrifices and to perform unique services on behalf of those particular ideals of life and duty which from time to time have gained the hearts and commanded the intellects of the Scottish people as a whole, and that to this fact I ascribe their pre-eminence over their fellows.

In opposition to this view, it is, of course, open to the objector to remark, as it has been more than once remarked to myself, that it is not surprising to find the prominent place as

regards their notable men occupied by the seven counties I have described as so conspicuously outdistancing their fellows in intellectual productiveness, seeing that they are all among the largest as well as the most populous of Scottish counties. But, while I do not deny that there is some force in the objection just stated, nevertheless I believe it is a mistake to exaggerate its importance. Thus, while it is true that, as regards their superficial area, three of my elect group of Scottish counties do appear among the seven Scottish counties that are territorially the largest, viz., Perth, Aberdeen and Ayr, which rank respectively fourth, sixth, and seventh as regards the matter of their size, yet it should be borne in mind that the four really largest Scottish counties all belong to the Highlands, are inhabited almost exclusively by Celts, and are represented by Inverness, the largest of all, by Argyll, which ranks second in superficial area, and by Ross and Sutherland, which rank respectively third and fifth in this particular. It is, moreover, worth noticing that not one of these counties, with the exception of Argyll, has produced relatively either to its size or its population as many notables as, all things being equal, we might reasonably have expected from it. On the other hand, it is equally noteworthy that four of that group of Scottish counties which my statistics show to have been pre-eminently worthy alike intellectually and spiritually, are seen, when considered in relation to their superficial area, to occupy a position relatively very low, Forfar, for example, ranking only tenth, Lanark eleventh, Fife sixteenth, and Edinburgh twenty-second in this respect.

On the other hand it must be admitted that, when considered from the point of view of their relative populousness, a stronger case may be made out on behalf of this objection above indicated. For it is undoubtedly true that at the last census, and, indeed, at every census taken since 1801 as well as in 1755 and 1790-8, at least six of my elect counties have always figured among the first seven most populous Scottish counties. These six, it is true, have not always been the same counties. Thus, in connection with an estimated census taken by the parish ministers of Scotland in 1755 and again in 1790-8, Ayrshire ranked in the one instance eighth and in the other ninth on the list of Scottish counties as regards the number of its inhabitants. On the other hand, it is an interesting fact that from 1801, the date of the first imperial census, up till 1831, my elect seven counties and the most populous seven turn out to be the same. In 1831, however, a change occurred. For, relatively to its population, Fife

in that year slipped down to the eighth place, while Renfrew took the seventh place, a place which that county has not only since held, but has improved. Thus, at the last census in 1901 Renfrew ranked fifth among the counties of Scotland as regards its population, while Perth had altogether fallen out of the group, a condition of things which, so far as that county is concerned, has prevailed ever since 1841, at which date Fife was restored to its former place of honour, while Perth contemporaneously stepped down from its pedestal. It is not, therefore, solely due to their populousness that the seven counties, which I am wont to reckon among Scotland's elect counties, occupy the prominent position that they do.

I have already shown, in my essays on Ayr, Aberdeen, and Berwick, that one at least of the causes, and, in my judgment, not the least important of the causes, producing the nobler type of manhood discovered in these counties has probably, if not certainly, been the large part which at certain critical moments in the nation's history was taken by the natives of these districts in the toils and sacrifices, the martyrdoms and conflicts by which our political and religious liberties have been gained and maintained. If I can show, therefore, that in the case of Forfarshire also a similar state of things prevails, I will have gone at least some length to corroborate the general position which, as the result of a prolonged study of Scottish history and Scottish biography, I have come to take up.

Now, this claim on behalf of Forfarshire is one which I will have no difficulty in establishing. For no one can carefully scrutinise a work like the "Historic Scenes in Forfarshire," by the late Dr. Marshall of Coupar-Angus, or like "The Land of the Lindsays," by Dr. Jervise, or Alexander Warden's "History of Forfarshire," without being deeply impressed with the notable and influential part in our national history that has been played alike by the leaders of the people identified with this district and by the rank and file that followed them. For there is not a parish in the county which is not by these writers shown to hold the site of some ancient battlefields, or of some old castles and houses, full of historical interest and recalling the names and renown of families whose characters and achievements tended to the fate and influenced the feelings of the whole nation, while the books themselves are replete with anecdotes of memorable incidents, resulting from party strife or connected with desperate attempts to keep or regain power, and entailing the rising and falling of families or of private individuals as they followed the ruling spirits of the times. And

no one, I am sure, can read these volumes with open mind and not come to the conclusion that both the county and the people there delineated have strongly marked characteristics of their own. Specially I think this is seen to be true of the people. For there is a striking and enduring individuality everywhere discernible in the literature dealing with the men of Angus, an individuality which the peculiarity of their dialect tends to accentuate. This fact comes out with a photographic intensity that is absolutely demonstrative in the writings of perhaps the greatest of living Scots novelists, himself a native of Angus, and the popular delineator of the social life of Thrums. For who can read the graphic sketches of character with which every one of Mr. Barrie's books is filled without recognising that the district which can produce men and women of the robust and abiding individuality therein depicted must be one which, beyond many in Scotland, is inhabited by a race of rare distinction and force of character.

Into the causes that have developed the outspoken candour, the intrepid honesty, the shy and proud self-respect, the tender pathos, the overflowing humour, and the strong sagacity and hard, common sense that are so abundant among the people of this shire, I cannot enter at length. But I think it worth while observing that the soil of Forfarshire bears token, as few Scottish shires do, to the number and variety of the races that at different times have occupied it. Thus, no other Scottish county, I believe, contains so many memorials of vanished races. The strange weems or underground residences, the homes of a long-forgotten tribe of troglodytes, are here both more numerous and in better preservation than in any other part of Scotland. Then there are Roman and British camps in considerable numbers and in excellent condition. Vitrified forts, too, are still to be met with on many of the hillsides, and the cromlechs and Druid circles, which point back to the religious rites of our ancient Celtic and Pictish forefathers, are by no means uncommon. Then, again, there are antiquaries who hold that in the strange, undeciphered sculptured stones which are particularly plentiful in this district we have indication of the conquest of this region by an early and now-forgotten race, who, perhaps, first brought the arts of agriculture into these valleys, and dispossessed the nomadic tribes of hunters and fishers by whom they were originally occupied. Personally, however, I must remark here that I altogether dissent from the view I have just indicated, believing, as I do, with most recent writers on this subject, that

these stones are really memorials of the early Christian period in Scotland, and that they are the product of the art of the Picts as affected by the religious influences communicated to them by the Culdee or Scottish missionaries by whom the Gospel was introduced into the North of Scotland. Certain at least it is that we have in Brechin, and particularly in the Round Tower of that ancient town, evident traces of the existence there of a former seat of the Culdee faith and worship, while in the numerous sculptured stones found in Aberlemno, Arbroath, St. Vigeans, Menmuir, and other parishes we have tokens of the hold which at a comparatively early period the Culdee missionaries obtained over the rude Pictish tribes who occupied the territory between the Tay and the Spey. Finally here, I would remark that there is not a parish on the Angus seaboard which has not memories of the constant Danish and Norse invasions which, from the eighth to the eleventh century, led to so many bloody conflicts between the inhabitants of those seaside regions and these fierce Vikings. Every parish here had, indeed, its own battlefield, in which sometimes the Scots and sometimes the Danes are said to have prevailed, while the invading Angle or Saxon, too, has no less indelibly given proof of his unwelcome presence. For, in the parish of Dunning, the site of a great battle is still pointed out, in which Egfrid, King of the Angles of Northumbria, was defeated and slain in the year 685. Similarly, the later rivalry between the Scots and the Picts which closed in the victory of the former; and the blending of both kingdoms under the sceptre of Kenneth M'Alpine has also stamped its memories behind it in the sites of battles fought at Auchterhouse, Restennet, Rescobie, and elsewhere in the shire. It is quite clear, therefore, that during the long, dark ages in which the diverse hostile tribes and races that ultimately united to form the present Scottish nation were wrestling together for predominance, this little nook of Scottish soil had probably more than its share of the agony of the strife, and certainly saw as much as any other Scottish shire did of "the drums and trappings" that preceded and led up to the final consolidation of the Scottish kingdom in the line of Kenneth.

But, deep as must have been the impression left on the people of this region by the strenuous and anxious life that, as I have shown, they were forced for many pre-historic centuries to lead, yet personally I have been in the habit of thinking that it was not in these early ages, but rather in the conflict which for three centuries Scotland carried on against the superior might of Eng-

land, that the Scottish people gained, as a race, that unconquerable will, that spirit of patient and resolute self-denial, and that capacity alike for labour and for sacrifice which have made them play so large and worthy a part in the subsequent development and expansion of the British Empire. And in this connection I reckon it as a considerable confirmation of my views that Forfarshire, though far removed from the Borderland, which was the chief scene of the strife between the two countries, yet took a very active part in the whole course of this protracted conflict. The patriot Wallace, it is well known, obtained much of his early training in Dundee, in this shire, and it was here, too, that he gave the first sign of his being the destined deliverer of his country. For, on being rudely insulted by young Selby, the son of the English governor of that town, the high-spirited Scottish youth, unable to brook such insolence, rose upon his oppressor, and in an instant the haughty Southron lay at the hero's feet bleeding and dying. From that hour Wallace was the sworn foe of the tyrant oppressors of his native land, and, beginning immediately thereafter, his career as a guerilla leader of other men as desperate enemies of the English as himself, in two years' time he was able to return to the captive town where he had been so roughly used, and to liberate it from its bonds. I may add here that among the Scottish hero's most gallant supporters was a native of Dundee, Alexander Scrimgeour by name, whom Wallace made Hereditary Constable of Scotland as a reward for his services. Nor was this the only Forfarshire scene in which noble deeds were done during the War of Independence: almost every important town in Angus has its own stirring memories in connection with the strife, for they were all both taken and re-taken more than once in the course of the conflict, while, as is well known, it was in the Abbey of Arbroath, in 1320, that Robert the Bruce held that Parliament which so nobly declared Scotland's independence and embodied the declaration in a remonstrance to the Pope, the reading of which is said to have made even that haughty ecclesiastic tremble. The remonstrance was written by Bernard of Linton, then Chancellor of Scotland and Abbot of Arbroath. As is well-known, the occasion of the remonstrance was the action of the Pope on behalf of the English king. For Edward II., having in vain attempted to subdue Scotland by force, had, it seems, sought, and not unsuccessfully, to enlist the Church of Rome on his side. The Pope suffered himself to be bribed, and, for the sake of England's gold, the servile and venal John XXII. made himself the

ready tool of England's ambition. He commanded a two years' truce between England and Scotland, studiously, however, withholding from Bruce the title of king. That monarch, therefore, disregarded the truce when it was proclaimed, alleging that the Robert Bruce addressed might be some person among his barons who bore the same name as himself, and that, at all events, he could receive no communication that was not addressed to himself personally under the title of king. Enraged at such high-spirited conduct, the Holy Father then emitted the thunder of his excommunication against Bruce and his adherents. But this act only roused the indignation of Scotland to the highest pitch, and the Parliament of 1320 gave voice to it in a manifesto whose terms and tones yet awaken responsive echoes in the bosom of all their descendants worthy of such a parentage. I have no space to give a full analysis of this memorable State document, but I must find room for its closing words, where, after avowing their determination to stand by their crowned king as their rightful sworn lord so long as he continues to champion their national independence, the lords and barons in Parliament assembled proceed emphatically to declare that if their king should fail them in this matter they would at once disown him and renounce their allegiance. For, said they, "If he should show an inclination to subject us or our kingdom to the King of England or to his people, then we declare that we shall use our utmost effort to expel him from the throne as our enemy and the subverter of his own and of our right, and we will chose another king to reign over us, who will be able to defend us, for as long as a hundred Scotsmen are left alive we will never be subject to the dominion of England. It is not for glory, riches, or honour that we fight, but for that liberty which no good man will consent to lose but with his life."

(To be continued).



CABRACH GORDONS.—Charles Gordon of the Reekimlane (or, rather, Daugh family), who was educated at the Grammar School, Aberdeen, is married to Isabella Grant, daughter of Major William Grant, J.P., distiller, Balvenie House, Dufftown, and represents that firm in Blackburn. He has—

William Grant Gordon.
Janet Sheed Gordon.
Elizabeth Grant Gordon.

J. M. B.

INEDITED POEMS BY LEYDEN.

In the centenary edition of Leyden's poems (1875), undertaken by Mr. Thomas Brown for the Edinburgh Borderers' Union, it is stated to be "an issue of his complete poetical works." I do not think that it can fairly claim to be that, for I miss several pieces by the great Orientalist which should have been there. First of all, Leyden's droll epistle to Scott, written at London in January, 1803, descriptive of an interview with Mr. George Ellis, the antiquary and editor of "Early English Romances." It is a clever imitation of one of those metrical tales of the fourteenth century which Ellis had recently published. As Lockhart, a very fastidious man, had inserted it in his "Life of Sir Walter Scott," it ought to have been included in a *complete* edition of Leyden's verse. Then, again, there are the verses to Mrs. Buller, written in Calcutta in 1811, the year of his death in Java. I copy them from Froude's "Life of Carlyle," Vol. I.—probably they were transcribed by Carlyle himself when acting as tutor to Charles Buller, who was born in Calcutta. Leyden compliments the lady thus:—

ON SEEING MRS. BULLER IN A HIGHLAND DRESS.

That bonnet's pride, that tartan's flow,
My soul with wild emotion fills;
Methinks I see in fancy's glow
A princess from the Land of Hills.
Oh for a fairy's hand to trace
The rainbow tints that rise to view!
That slender form of sweeter grace
Than e'er Malvina's poet drew.
Her brilliant eye, her streaming hair,
Her skin's soft splendours do display
The finest pencil must despair
Till it can paint the solar ray.

But a more unaccountable omission is that of several sonnets which he contributed to the *Edinburgh Annual Register* for 1810. They are five in number, two of which, considerably altered, are in Brown's book ("The Sabbath" and "Parting with a Friend"), but the other three are not there at all. The *Register* was conducted by Scott and the Ballantynes, and likely enough Leyden forwarded the pieces from India. They are heralded in large type: "Sonnets, by Dr. John Leyden," so there is no room for doubt. Of the three sonnets omitted one is on "Memory," another on "The Lark," but the third, which has a melancholy interest to the lovers of genius prematurely cut off, ought to have been preserved from oblivion. I subjoin it:—

SONNET TO A MOSSY GRAVESTONE IN CAVERS
CHURCHYARD.

Where waves the grass beneath yon cypress' shade,
A shapeless, mossy, time-corroded stone,
Rain-drill'd, with furrowy surface, stands alone:
I wish my head at last may there be laid,
Without sepulchral pomp or vain parade.
Such mockery the dead refuse to own,
Ill suited to the unseemly yellow bone
That lies beneath the grassy rind to fade.
Yet there the peasant's sober steps shall pass
Whene'er the sacred Sabbath morn shall rise,
And the slow bell to morning prayer shall toll;
And while his staff divides the rustling grass,
"Here sleeps a youth unknown to fame!" he cries—
"Calm be his sleep, and Heaven receive his soul!"

This was not to be, for, as Scott sings—
A distant and a deadly shore
Has Leyden's cold remains.

Readers will remember the closing lines of the
"Scenes of Infancy":—

Rash youth! unmindful of thy early days,
Why didst thou quit the peasant's simple lot?
Why didst thou leave the peasant's turf-built cot,
The ancient graves where all thy fathers lie,
And Teviot's stream that long has murmured by?
Rash youth, beware! Thy home-bred virtues save,
And sweetly sleep in thy paternal grave.

I got my copy of the *Register* here in Melbourne at an old bookstall, and probably there may be other poems by Leyden in previous numbers. There is no copy of this poet in our public library, and indeed there are very few of any Scottish poet, therefore I do not know if the poems I have specified are in any other edition of Leyden. There is a spurious song, which appeared in the *Scots Magazine* of 1808, attributed to him—a "Farewell to the Banks of the Ken," in Galloway, mainly on account of this verse:—

With aching heart, with frenzied soul,
I quit the Ken's meandering tide;
I go where Indian oceans roll,
Where Ganges and Hydaspes glide.

Some Galloway bard will probably father this effusion, but I am confident that Leyden did not write it. Probably some of your readers may know of more inedited poems.

I was almost forgetting some eulogistic lines addressed to Anne, daughter of Dr. Robert Anderson, an Edinburgh literary magnate at the beginning of last century. The lady became the wife of David Irving, LL.D., and on her death in 1812 he published a memorial volume, dedicated to Principal Brown of Aberdeen University, which contained verses by Leyden, Alex. Murray, David Carey, and others. I have not

seen that book, but I do not think "The Dryad's Warning," which Leyden sent to Dr. Anderson, could be the verses specified.

Finally, I would like to know who was the "Aurelia" of Leyden's muse. He has embalmed her name in the "Scenes of Infancy," and elsewhere writes of her in a most impassioned strain. She must have been some bonnie Scottish lassie of whom he was enamoured.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.



THE BORESTONE A "BOAR STONE."—The theory is advanced by Mr. John Allan, a well-known Stirling architect, that the Borestone at Bannockburn is a stone of sacrifice—for boars, among other animals—dating from ages whereof we have no written record. Mr. Allan points to the antique remains with which the spot is surrounded, the situation of the stone itself, and the likeness of the stone to sacrificial stones scattered all over the country. He regards it as highly probable that a Christian cross was erected on the stone in the tenth or eleventh century in order to hallow it. Hence Bruce's choice of the locus for rearing his standard. Mr. Allan purposes reading a paper on the subject to the local Archaeological Society, which possesses some very competent critics. Hitherto the popular belief has been that the Borestone took its name simply from the bore, or orifice, in it, and that Bruce had drilled the hole to receive the pole of his standard.—*Aberdeen Daily Journal*, 7th July, 1906.

"Proposals" have just been issued by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier for the publication of a "History of the Tron Kirk and Parish of Edinburgh," by the Rev. Dugald Butler, M.A., minister of the Tron Kirk. The work is to be in crown quarto, well printed and illustrated—promises that may be relied on, coming from such experts as are both author and publishers.

"BROWN'S DEESIDE GUIDE" (2nd S., VII., 187).—Mr. Robert Anderson writes:—I have a note from Mr. William Walker, 65 Argyll Place, who says:—"It may confirm your suggestion that the 'Deeside Guide' was published in 1832, to know that the late Professor Child, of Harvard, once wrote me that he had Joseph Robertson's own interleaved copy of the book, and that there was written on the fly-leaf, in Robertson's own hand: 'Written hurriedly in supply of the press in April and May, 1832.—J. R.'"

AN ACT NATURALIZING A GORDON.

Strange as it may appear, it was formerly necessary for a foreigner to have an Act of Parliament passed in order to become naturalized. A case in point is the private Act for naturalizing Maria Gordon, otherwise Allan, spinster, March 7, 1796. (36 George III., No. 69.) The Act never seems to have been printed, and the only copy in existence is the manuscript one in the House of Lords Library, which I have had copied, sending the official copy to fill up the gap in the collection of Private Acts of Parliament in the British Museum. The document is as follows:—

HUMBLY BESEECHETH your Most Excellent Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, MARIA GORDON, otherwise ALLAN, Spinster, born at Petersburg in Russia, out of your Majesty's allegiance, professing the true Protestant Religion, and having given Testimony of her Loyalty and Fidelity to your Majesty and the good of the Kingdom of Great Britain, That it may be Enacted AND be it ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That she, the said MARIA GORDON, otherwise Allan, shall be and is hereby from henceforth Naturalized, and shall be adjudged and taken to all Intents and Purposes to be Naturalized, and as a free born Subject of this Kingdom of Great Britain, and she shall be from henceforth adjudged, reputed, and taken to be in every Condition, Respect, and Degree free to all Intents, Purposes, and Constructions as if she had been born a natural Subject within this Kingdom of Great Britain. AND be it further ENACTED, Declared, and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That she, the said Maria Gordon, otherwise ALLAN, shall be, and she is hereby enabled and adjudged able to all Intents, Purposes, and Constructions whatsoever, to inherit and be inheritable and inherited, and to demand, challenge, ask, take, retain, have, and enjoy all or any Manors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, Goods, Chattels, Debts, Estates, and all other Privileges and Immunities, Benefits, and Advantages in Law and Equity belonging to the Liege people and natural born Subjects of this Kingdom, and to make her resort or Pedigree as Heir to her Ancestors lineal or collateral, by reason of any Descent, Remainder, Reverter, Right, Title, Conveyance, Legacy, or Bequest whatsoever, which hath, may, or shall from henceforth descend, remain, revert, accrue, or grow due unto her, as also from henceforth to take, have, retain, keep, and enjoy all Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments which she shall have by way of

purchase or Gift of any Person or Persons whomsoever, and to prosecute, pursue, maintain, avow, justify, and defend all and all Manner of Actions, Suits, and Causes, and all other things to do as lawfully, liberally, freely, and surely as if she had been born of British parents within this Kingdom, and as any Person or Persons born or derived from British parents within this Kingdom may lawfully in any wise do, and she, the said MARIA GORDON, otherwise ALLAN, in all Things and to all Intents and Purposes shall be taken to be and shall be a Natural Liege Subject of this Kingdom of Great Britain, any Law, Act, Statute, Provision, Custom, Ordinance, or other Matter or Thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. AND be it further ENACTED that she, the said MARIA GORDON, otherwise ALLAN, shall not hereby be enabled to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown to herself or any other Person or Persons in Trust for her, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. AND be it further ENACTED That she, the said MARIA GORDON, otherwise ALLAN, shall not hereby obtain or become intitled to claim within any Foreign Country any of the immunities and Indulgencies in Trade, which are, or may be, enjoyed or claimed therein by natural born British Subjects by virtue of any Treaty or otherwise, unless she, the said MARIA GORDON, otherwise ALLAN, shall have inhabited and resided within Great Britain or the Dominions thereunto belonging, for the Space of Seven Years subsequent to the first Day of this present Session of Parliament, and shall not have been absent out of the same for a longer Space than two Months at any one time during the said Seven years, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

It would be interesting to know who Maria Gordon, otherwise Allan, spinster, was. It is difficult to decide whether her real name was Gordon or Allan.

J. M. BULLOCH.



MARSHAL KEITH.—The name of Keith is as great a crux in pronunciation to the German as tub is to a Durham yokel, the first being sounded *Kite* and the latter *toob*. I wished to see the statue to our countryman in Kaiser Wilhelm Platz, Berlin, a replica of which is, I understand, in Peterhead. When I said Keith, my German guide asseverated there was never anyone of that name associated with the great Fritz. I spelt out the word, and he laughed as he said, "Ach! You means Von Kite! Der teufel! Vat you call him Keess for?" I was then taken to the Platz and saw the statue, and portraits afterwards in the Arsenal at Berlin and San Souci Palace.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

THE CANT FAMILY.

I was much interested in the article by "Alba" in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, Vol. VII., 2nd Series, p. 162, and as I happen at present to be engaged upon another work which occasions my having the Edinburgh University copy of the "Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scot., 1513-1546," in my possession, I have gone over it and noted all the charters which refer to the family in question. A brief glance over these may not be void of interest, and should be of value as an aid to anyone at present engaged in working out the Cant genealogy.

Taking them in chronological order, the first charter referring to a Cant is No. 2, dated at Edinburgh, October 2, 1513, by which the king (James V.), grants to Mariote Brown, her heirs and assignees, on account of her husband having been slain in battle while in the king's service, along with several other items, "terram sive locum habitationis ex parte boreali dicti burgi [Edinburgh] infra tenementum quond. Henrici Cant, extenden ad 13 merc., unde exibant 8 merc." Two years later, viz., on 14th July, 1515, "Rex &c. concessit Johanni Cant incole ville de Leith, heredibus ejus et assignatis,—tenementum terre in dicta villa ex parte australi aque ejusdem . . . quod pertinebat quond. Johanni Patersoun, tent. de abbate et conventu de Melrose in feodifirma pro 30 sol. annuatim, et post mortem dicti Joh. concessum fuit per dict. abbatem, &c."

The next charter in the Register refers presumably to the John Cant, burgess in Edinburgh, mentioned by "Alba" as the benefactor to St. Anthony's Chapel, and as it is of some interest I propose to give it in full:—"Apud Edinburgh, 25 Maii, 1517. Rex, &c., ad manum mortuam confirmavit cartam Johannis Cant, burgensis de Edinburgh ac dom. terrarum subscriptarum,—[qua,—cum consensu Agnetis Kerkettill sponse sue, necnon D. Joh. Craufurd capellani qui dictas terras de dicto Joh. tenuit,—in puram elemosinam concessit Josine Henrisoun ceterisque consororibus Ordinis S. Dominici S. KATHERINE DE CENIS vulgariter nuncupat, in loco earum apud ecclesiam S. Johannis Baptiste super terras dicti Joh. Craufurd fundat. Deo servitibus, earumque successoribus,—18 acras terrarum arabilium edificatarum et vastarum messuagii B. Egidii, jacen. inter ceteras suas terras de Sanct-Gelisgrange et terras communis more Edinburgi, vic. Edinburgi; cum jure patronatus, proficuo, &c., dicte ecclesie per dictum Joh. Craufurd fundate;—quas dictus Joh. Craufurd personaliter resignavit:—REDDEND annuatim 10 mercas capellano altaris S. Stephani in ecclesia metropolitana Glasgven; necnon cantado altam mis-

sam &c.:—RESERVATO libero tenemento dicto Joh. Craufurde:—TEST, &c. . . —Apud burgum de Edinburgh, 17 Apr. 1517]:—INSUPER ratificavit omnes cartas &c., dictis Sororibus factas: TEST, &c."

This transaction is thus referred to in the Burgh Records of Edinburgh, under date 5th January, 1516-17:—"The quhilk day Schir Johne Craufurd, fundour patrone and chaplane of Sanct Johnis Kirk of the Burrowmure of Edinburgh, translatis and adnullis the fundatioun and mortificatioun maid of befor, that is to say, that the said Schir Johne Craufurd gaif the said kirk, kirkyard, with housis biggit and to be biggit, yard, and all his land and akris byand thairto, contenit in his said first fundation and mortification, to Jasina Henrison and to the laif of the sistoris of thar orour of Saint Katherine de Senis, thai garrand sing thare hie mes and antiphone of our Lady dailie, and uther suffrage for hys and thare saulis, etc. . . . Testibus, domino Georgeo Newton archideacono Dunblanenai, fratri Johanne Spens, provinciale ordinis fratrum predicatorum, magistro Johanne Rynd, dominis Johanne Cant, Johanne Lithgow, capellanis Jacobo Goldsmyth, Andrea Johneston, Francisco Blakstok, Johanne Andirson." Cant's Close referred to by "Alba" was not named from this John Cant, as, under date 4th October, 1514, in the same Records, we find that, "for eschewing of this contagious sickness of pestilence be Goddis grace," the provost, bailies, and council ordained that the town be divided into four quarters to be assigned to four bailies, etc. The first quarter was to be "frae the Castelhill to Alexander Cant's Close," and the second "fra Alexander Cant's Close to Leyth Wynd," and so on. Who this Alexander Cant was I have not yet discovered. There, however, is an entry in the Records at 3rd September, 1535:—"Katherine Mayne, convict, to deid for air and pairt of the slawchter of Alexander Cant, hir husband, the dome gevin, and execution deferrit quhill scho wer lichter. In the convict buik of that daitt."

Again, by a charter dated 10th June, 1526, "terras quondam Hen. Cant senioris," is specified as adjoining "terram ex parte boreali vici regii," in Edinburgh, which the king granted to Archibald Douglas, senior burgess of Edinburgh, and Isabella Hoppare, his spouse. The same Hen. Cant, in January, 1527-8, is again immortalised for a similar reason; and in a charter dated 23rd March of the same year, a "Henricus Cant de Ovir-Libertoun" (whether the same Henry as the above, I do not know), as having sold to Robert Bruce of Wester-Bynnnyng, "annuum redditum 2 marcarum de terris ville de Ovir-

Goger ac molendino earundem, vic. Edinburgh." This is witnessed by "M. Math. Cant consanguineo dicti Hen."

In a charter dated Glasgow, 25th July, 1528, we find D. Hen. Cant mentioned as having witnessed one relating to the lands of Carpow in the barony of Abernethy, county Perth, which was dated in Dundee, 1st February, 1524. Also in a deed dated at Edinburgh, 10th May, 1529, he is again referred to as a witness of the charter by which a part of the lands of Finlarg, in the county of Forfar, was sold to William Carmichael of Carpow, and Isabella Rollak, his spouse. This also was dated in Dundee (8th May, 1529), and yet again on 13th March, 1530, he witnesses the charter "apud burgum de Dundee," by which the above William Carmichael, with the consent of Isabella Rollak, his spouse, concedes to William, his nephew, the son and heir of the late Alexander Carmichael, burgess of Dundee, and to the lawful heirs male of his body, etc., the western half of the lands of Ethibetoun, in the barony of Kerymure, county Forfar. This also is mentioned in a charter given at Edinburgh, 10th April, 1531. I do not suppose this Henry to be a near connection of the Edinburgh family referred to in the earlier documents. He was more probably a relation or progenitor of the famous Rev. Andrew Cant. It would be interesting to learn what was his connection with the Carmichaels of Carpow. Perhaps someone may be able to throw a little light on these matters.

W. SAUNDERS.

1 Summerbank,
Edinburgh.

(To be continued).



ROYAL VISITS TO ABERDEEN.

ADDRESS TO CHARLES II.

In view of the approaching inauguration of the new Marischal College buildings by King Edward VII., it is interesting to note that two centuries and a half have elapsed since one of our kings last visited the Granite City.

On Thursday, 27th June, 1650, Charles II., accompanied by his mistress, Lucy Walters, arrived in Aberdeen, having landed at Speymouth on the previous Monday. He was received with the greatest loyalty, "though very few persons of quality were admitted to him, being most either malignants or engagers. He was lodged in a merchant's house opposite to the Tolbooth, on which was affixed one of the hands of the most incomparable Montrose.

Here he stayed but one night. The next day being Friday, he passed to Dunotor."¹ Kennedy, in his "Annals" (II., 404), records the rebuke administered to the king for his gallantries by Dr. William Douglas, concluding with the advice to the monarch in future—to close his windows.

On 25th February following Charles returned to Aberdeen, and was the guest of the town for a week.² On this occasion he conferred the honour of knighthood both on the provost in office, Robert Farquhar of Mounie, and on his predecessor, ex-provost Patrick Leslie of Iden.

Aberdonian loyalty was again evidenced at the Restoration, in the address presented to King Charles by the graduating class of King's College, in the following terms:—

Augustissimo, Illustrissimo, et Serenissimo MONARCHÆ,

CAROLO SECUNDO,

DEI GRATIÀ MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGI, FIDEI DEFENSORI, ETC.,

COLLEGII REGII UNIVERSITATIS ABERDONENSIS PATRONO MAGNIFICENTISSIMO.

S. P. D. C.

DUM omnium ordinum subditi tui (MONARCHA INVICTISSIME) de reditu et adventu hoc foelicissimo variis sua gaudia modis testari certant æmuli, adeo omnem implere | paginam, ut nihil nobis hujus TUÆ REGIÆ ACADEMIÆ alumnis reliquum fecerint. Cogimur itaque (apage cogimur), imo jucundissimam necessitatem laeti amplectimur, | grato et spontaneo animo, cum Philosophi Socratis discipulo illo egeno, quod nobis tantum superest, nosmetipsos, et omnia quae nostra sunt, quod sumus, quod possumus MAJESTATI offerimus | VESTRÆ, quantum hujus scedulae exiguitas patitur, ingenuè testamur et profitemur nos in TE, per TE, a TE, et de TE, unico et solo tanquam capite tenere et pendere: TIBI tanquam SUC- | CESSORI et HÆREDI iudubitato prae-decessorum tuorum SCOTIÆ REGUM, omniaque nobis grata et chara sunt, nostra monenia, nostra munia, beneficia officia debemus, cuncta TIBI | et illis accepta referimus. MAGNIFICENTISSIME PATRONE et REGIÆ PARENS, haec nostra juvenilia sereno et placido vultu, accipere digneris, quae etsi nihil praeter cando- | rem, humilitatem et simplicitatem sapiant si tamen deessent et nos taceremus pueri, proculdubio tigna et lapides hujus tui Athenaei erumperent. Verum si SACRÆ VESTRÆ MAJES- | TATI visum fuerit, aut per otium licuerit paululum intueri aliorum quorundam, ex hoc etiam COLLEGIO TUO, affectus sinceros, in concionibus sacris, et publicis theatris expressos, spera- | mus quod nostrae tenuitati deest, abunde compensatum iri; licet et illa sint Cirrhâ procul et Parmesside Lymphâ, pene sub Arctoi sydere nata poli; nec TE digna satis nec

¹ Walker's "Historical Discourses," p. 160.

² Balfour's "Annals," IV., p. 247.

satis apta TIBI An- | gustus hisce inclusi, nunc penitus inviti cogimur aspectu S. D. N. nos subtrahere, et ad pugnam Philosophicam, sub tuis sacris auspiciis [*sic*], nos accingere. Omnipotens Deus, Rex regum, et Domi- | nus dominantium, qui regit aetheri radiantia sydera Coeli, S. V. MAJESTATEM incolumem, ter et amplius foelicem, necnon et magno majorem Carolo praestet, thronum vestrum justitiã et ae- | quitate stabiliat, et diu ac foeliciter nobis nostrisque posteris praeesse velit, et natorum natos per omnia labentia saecula lucida volventur nitido dum sydera Coelo, et post Sceptra terrestria im- | marcescibilem V. MAJESTATI coronam largiatur. Haec supplices orant | S. V. MAJESTATIS | humillimi servi, et omnibus mancipii vinculis devotissimi clientes ac oratores. |

D. Robertus Gordonus, Alexander Urquhartus, Andreas Dalgardinaeus, Georgius Ruddachus, Gulielmus Dalgardinaeus, Gulielmus Davidsonus, Gulielmus Joassaeus, Gulielmus Mackfinnanus, Gulielmus Robertsonus, Gulielmus Torraeus, Iacobus Abelus, Iacobus Stuartus, Ioannes Forbesius, Ioannes Mackraeus, Ioannes Wakerus, Patricius Turnebullus, Robertus Martinus, Robertus Robertsonus, Robertus Strachanus, Robertus Tarresius.

The address is now reprinted from the unique copy of the original print preserved in the Bodleian Library, of which a transcript has been supplied to me through the courtesy of Mr. F. A. Madan. The names appended are those of the King's College magistrands of 1660. ("Officers and Graduates," p. 195.)

P. J. ANDERSON.



CUDBEAR.—The specification (No. 727) for the patent method of making "cudbear" (dated 1758), granted to George Gordon, copper-smith, and Cuthbert Gordon, both of Leith, is as follows:—

The name of the first ingredient is lichen. . . .
The name of the second ingredient is *muscus rupibus admiscens*, or coloroides, being a weed, plant, or vegetable that grows mostly on sheltered rocks. The name of the third ingredient is *muscus pyxidatus*, being a plant, weed, or vegetable that grows in low, moorish, turfy ground.

When these three ingredients are gathered, cleanse them from all filth by laying them severally in cold water, changing the water daily so long as any filth remains about them. Then dry and pound them in a mortar, and dilute them with spirit of wine and spirit of soot, to which add quick lime. Digest them together for fourteen days, and this will produce the cudbear fit for dyers' use: a more solid kind of which may be obtained by continued digestion of the several ingredients for fourteen days more, when it will grow into a paste and harden like indigo.

REV. WILLIAM LEASK.—Vaguely affirmed in the "Dictionary of National Biography" to have been born in England—place not mentioned. Twenty-four years before Mr. Leask's death (on 6th November, 1884), Dr. Rogers published, in 1860, "The Sacred Minstrel," giving specimens of hymns and religious poems, with biographies of the writers. Some of Leask's hymns are printed therein, and in the prefatory memoir he is stated to have been born in Kirkwall, Orkney, in 1812, and it was never contradicted, as in all probability Dr. Rogers had his information from the poet himself. Leask is essentially a Norse name, and Leask families on the mainland of Scotland deduce their ancestry from a Norse origin. As I am of Norse lineage myself, I am specially interested on this point; and I may add that an Orcadian storekeeper here, the late Mr. Magnus Norquay, who occasionally lent me some of Mr. Leask's publications to read, assured me that he was a schoolfellow in Kirkwall with Leask. The whole trouble has arisen from a book which Mr. Leask issued in 1854, entitled "Struggles for Life, or, the Autobiography of a Dissenting Minister." Probably some of his own experiences are interwoven in that book, but to base the real life of Mr. Leask upon a fictitious narrative is manifestly erroneous, remembering that six years after Dr. Rogers announced that Leask was born in Kirkwall. He certainly spent the greater part of his life in England, but that does not make him an Englishman. Orkney has few celebrities of its own, and it does seem to me to be ungenerous conduct to try to deprive it of even one man of mark.
Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.—When in Potsdam three years ago, I made a pilgrimage to the Garrison Kirche (Garrison Kirk), where the bodies of Frederick the Great and his father, Friedrich Wilhelm I., lie side by side in a vault under the pulpit. A German gentleman present repeated a striking story of Napoleon, who, as conqueror of Prussia in 1806, visited the tomb just twenty years after the burial of Friedrich der Grosse. Apostrophising the royal remains at his feet, Napoleon pithily remarked: "If thou hadst been alive, I would not be here this day!" That said a great deal for the magnanimity of the much-maligned Corsican. Hearing this in the same place where it was originally uttered, it interested me deeply. Germans have no doubt whatever as to its truth, and keenly resent any imputation of manufacture. Has this anecdote appeared in print before? It is not in Carlyle's "History."
Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.

SOME GALLOWAY MACS.

Many years ago I spent a month in Stranraer ere crossing over to Antrim, and I had also been in Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire. I had read about the historical clans of Scotland, and with the presumption of youth I thought myself well posted up in their genealogy. Of course I was wofully ignorant of the broken clans and wandering sept's having the prefix Mac to their names, but I was enlightened very soon. Coming from the extreme north-east of Scotland, where Macs were few and of old and even illustrious lineage, to the south-western point of our country, where Macs strange and uncouth abounded, I felt as if I had got into a new kingdom. I lived with Macs and worked with Macs whose names were a puzzle to me. At first I was amused, and wrote down the new Macs a few every day, but they increased upon me so much that I got appalled, and left the list unfinished. Here were Macs who had neither chieftains nor tartans, badges, music, armorial bearings, nor any distinctive history whatever. I know I have not put them all down, but *quantum suff.* Let somebody else essay the job. I subjoin the names, arranged alphabetically, being of opinion that a volume could be written on the subject:—

McAdam, McAdie, McAinsh, McAlexander, McAll, McAllum, McAnsh, McArdle, McAra, McAsh, McAuslan, McAuliff, McAliee.
 McBee, McBriar, McBratney, McBrearty, McBroom, McBryde, McBurney, McBrayne.
 McCaig, McCalman, McCaskill, McCandlish, McCartney, McCall, McCarron, McCharlie, McCartie, McCaw, McCay, McChlery, McChrystal, McChristie, McClatchie, McClelland, McClenaghin, McClernon, McClounan, McClung, McClure, McCloy, McCluskie, McClutchan, McClymont, McClumpha, McComas, McCormack, McComb, McColm, McCracken, McCrackit, McCreadie, McCrotty, McCattie, McCraw, McCosh, McCrea, McCreery, McCue, McCune, McCutcheon, McCurdy, McCubbin, McCusker, McCulloch, McCullum, McCorkindale, McCurnisky, McCoubrie, McCuaird, McCrabbie, McCrindle.
 McDevitt, McDade, McDermid, McDaniel, McDill, McDool, McDoull, McDowall, McDonaghy, McDuffie.
 McEddie, McEachran, McEllar, McElgee, McEllikin, McElligot, McEwing.
 McFadyen, McFaichney, McFargie, McFee, McFeters, McFerrand, McFarragher, McFade.
 McGarva, McGavin, McGaw, McGeoch, McGeorge, McGhie, McGilchrist, McGilp, McGibbon, McGilligan, McGinley, McGirr, McGlashan, McGlew, McGlone, McGlennon, McGlonagle, McGlovan, McGowan, McGoun, McGuffie, McGuffog, McGrewer, McGrowther, McGraw, McGorlick, McGungill, McGrugar, McGranahan.

McHaffie, McHattie, McHarg, McHarrie, McHendrie, McHutcheon, McHutchison.
 McIlquham, McIlroy, McIlwraith, McIlwrick, McIl-dowie, McIlveen, McIndoe, McInroy, McIsaac, McInery.
 McJannet, McJory, McJorras, McJunkin.
 McKeand, McKea, McKendrick, McKell, McKerchar, McKergo, McKerlie, McKerrell, McKechnie, McKenna, McKain, McKichan, McKibbin, McKie, McKillop, McKim, McKersey, McKinnell, McKinnie, McKitterick, McKinstry, McKissock, McKnaught, McKeachie, McKirdy.
 McLay, McLeerie, McLehose, McLeish, McLevie, McLintock, McLiver, McLoon, McLoughlin, McLurg, McLagg.
 McMartin, McMaster, McMath, McManamny, McMenamin, McMeekin, McMichael, McMicking, McMinn, McMinnies, McManaway, McMorrin, McMorland, McMurchie, McMurray, McMurtie, McMurdo, McMain.
 McNatty, McNeilage, McNall, McNeish, McNee, McNoe, McNair, McNairn, McNerny, McNiven, McNiece, McNight, McNickle.
 McOllave, McOmish, McOmie, McOuat, McOwan.
 McParlin, McPartland, McPhie, McPhail, McPhun, McPhater, McPhadrig, McPike.
 McQuhae, McQuhalter, McQuie, McQuillan, McQuire, McQuilken, McQuistan, McQuorn, McQuoid, McQuarters, McQuiggan.
 McRaid, McRaith, McRay, McReath, McRitchie, McRobbie, McRobbin, McRobert, McRannel, McRingan, McRorie, McReenan, McRoffie.
 McShane, McSheehy, McSkimmin, McSlorach, McSloy, McSwain, McSweeny, McSwiney, McSorley, McSparran, McSwiggan.
 McTaggart, McTurlach, McTavish, McTear, McTier, McTigue, McTurk, McTainsh.
 McUchter, McUmfray, McUre.
 McVean, McVeagh, McVey, McVitty, McVoorick, McVicker.
 McWard, McWatt, McWattie, McWha, McWhae, McWhannel, McWharrie, McWhir, McWhirter, McWillie, McWilliam, McWhinney, McYule, McYowen, McYand.

There is a task for an enterprising philologist to determine the derivation of those names. "I give it best," to use a Colonialism. They are all Macs. Some of the names are aboriginal, and will be found in old charters, having lands and ruined fortalices to tell of their former power; others are variants of well-known clan and Christian names; but the bulk of them is of course Hibernian. Like the locusts, which are swarming now in Australia en route for other pastures, I can imagine in prehistoric times an irruption of Ulster Cruithnii (*Ceatharnach?*) being stranded on the Galloway coast, where they squatted, and left to their luckless progeny only the possession of a heathenish and undefinable surname, conjoined with a desperate struggle for existence.

I have also a big list of Irish Macs, "but

that's another story," as Kipling observes, and possibly inadmissible in a Scottish publication. Many of the olden Macs satirised by our early Scottish poets are still to the fore. Thus, Dunbar (about 1500) introduces Makfadyane as a Highland piper in that weird poem, "The Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins." Gawain Douglas, in his "Palace of Honour" (1501), alludes to "Gow Makmorn and Fyn McCoul." There are McMorrins in Galloway to this day, and it may be remembered that a noted Cockney thief, and presumably the murderer of Begbie, Jim McCoull, died in Calton Jail, Edinburgh, about 1820. Montgomery sneers at the Highlanders in his skit, "Findlay McCondoquhy fuff McFadzeane" (1580), which seems only an antique way of spelling our Aberdeenshire McConachie.

Some queer names of Highland ministers occur in Rev. Hew Scott's "Fasti Ecclesie Scoticae":— McGilliepadrick, McCrocadill (McCorquodale?), McQuhoncloquhy, McIlvrde, McKilican, McIlvernock, McOsenog, McKilvorie, McJor, McGarroch, McKitchen, etc.

Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.



"CRAWDOWN."—The true derivation of this old Scottish term of reproach is strangely missed by our commentators. Paterson, in his edition of Dunbar's poems (1860), interprets it "coward," and anon gives it an adjectival sense as "scurvy" and "base"; but Dunbar uses both words in the same line:

Carrybald crawdoun Kennedy, coward of kind;
and in "The Twa Mariet Women and the Wedo" gives us the key at once, when the lady alludes to her spouse:

When I that cur had all clean and him ower-
comen hail,

I crew aboon that crawdoun as cock that were
victor.

The meaning is as plain as a pikestaff: it is simply "crowed down," beaten in conflict—a great stigma to our warlike ancestors. Paterson, in rustic parlance, "didna ken muckle about cock-fechtin'." I reared two white Orpington cockerels from chicks lately. They fought two days for the mastery, and were terribly mauled and bedabbled with blood, feathers pulled out and combs torn, yet, being so evenly matched, they fought until exhausted, crew defiance at each other, and resumed the fight again and again. On the third day one had apparently got enough and refused to come to the tourney, whereupon the other hirked on to a saw-block and crew victoriously, the beaten bird not daring

to reply. He was "craw'd doon" and no mistake. *Vae vectis!* He really went (not metaphorically) to pot—and from thence to the table, and now once more peace reigns in our poultry-yard.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.



Queries.

759. SIR HUGH HALCROW.—In the Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh, there is a gravestone inscribed: "Sir Hugh Halcrow," on the same side as John Mackintosh's tomb (the "Earnest Student"), and almost adjoining it. There are no dates whatever, simply the name, which is Norse, and usually found in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Readers of Scott's "Pirate" will remember the bard, Claud Halcro. I have inquired of several Shetlanders here concerning this Sir Hugh, but they all state that they never heard of him, and are as curious to learn his history as I am. Who was this knight? How did he obtain the honour? When did he die? These questions should have been answered on the memorial stone, but they are not, and many people are inclined to think that this Norse knight is a mythical personage.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

760. GRACE BEFORE MEAT.—Is the following grace well known in the North of Scotland?—

Lord, give me grace to feel my need of grace;
Give me grace to ask for grace;
Give me grace to receive grace;
And, O Lord, when grace is given,
Give me grace to use it.—Amen.

—Rev. A. Moody Stuart's "Life and Letters of Elisabeth, last Duchess of Gordon," 5th edition (with frontispiece), at page 27. London: James Nisbet & Co., Berners Street. 1866.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

761. ADAM DONALD.—This singular character was known over the North of Scotland as the "Prophet of Bethelnie," which is the ancient name of the parish of Oldmeldrum. He flourished from 1820 to 1832, and had more than a local reputation in Aberdeenshire. When was the date of his decease?

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

762. JAMES CLYDE, LL.D.—One of the classical masters at the Edinburgh Academy, who published a "School Geography" and other educational works, which were highly commended by the literary reviews of the time. He was father of a Scottish judge, recently appointed. Is Dr. Clyde still alive?

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

763. GLASGOW BOOK.—Who was the editor of "The Chronicles of St. Mungo, or Antiquities and Traditions of Glasgow," published by John Smith and Son in 1843, and dedicated to Henry Monteith

and James Ewing, two of the merchant princes of that city? It is an excellent compilation, and extends to 434 pages. Stuart, Pagan, Mackenzie, Reid, and McGeorge all wrote on Glasgow subsequent to the publication of this work.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

764. GEORGE BLAIR, M.A.—He published, in 1857, "Biographic and Descriptive Sketches of the Glasgow Necropolis." Had previously written "The Holocaust," and "Lays of Palestine," and at the end of the volume on the Necropolis is alleged to have had in active preparation "The Text Book of the Telegraph." Whether it was ever published is more than I can affirm. I learned that he was a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, and that he emigrated to Canada, where he obtained the pastorate of a church, and died there during the closing years of the last century. Date and place of decease wanted.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

765. MOSES PROVAN.—This gentleman was the founder of the Glasgow Athenæum, and a prominent literary man for many years. When was the date of his death?

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

766. NEIL MCALPINE.—About 1846 he published a "Pronouncing Gaelic Dictionary," as well as a "Gaelic Grammar." The late Professor Blackie wrote eulogistically about it. I never saw any memoir of this philologist. Can any correspondent give particulars of McAlpine's career?

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

767. BERNARDUS PALUDANUS.—I have lately seen a silken portrait of "Bernardus Paludanus," described in a later scroll as a most learned doctor. The date of his existence is somewhere in the Renaissance period. Who is represented under this name?

A. MACDONALD.

Durris.

768. JAMES MURDOCH, AUTHOR.—A press notice, which has been sent to me by a relative, states:—Mr. James Murdoch, the author of "The Christian Century in Japan"—a work that has attracted attention in Tokio and elsewhere—is, it seems, a native of Stonehaven, his father having been at one time a coachman and gardener to Rev. Mr. Watt of Fetteresso. Born between forty and fifty years ago, Mr. James Murdoch was educated at the parish school, and then passed on to Aberdeen University, where he showed great scholastic attainments. He subsequently went to Oxford. Receiving an appointment in Queensland, he remained there for some years, leaving for Japan, which was being opened up to foreigners. His residence in Japan has been marked by much literary work. I shall be glad to have further notes about Mr. Murdoch and his forbears.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

Answers.

54. LEADING APES (1st S., I., 92; V., 125; 2nd S., III., 47).—Yet another reference to this. I find it recorded on page 43 of "Domestic Folk-lore," by T. F. Thiselton Dyer, M.A. (Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., London, 1881). Under the heading, "Marriage," he remarks:—"It was also customary, in former years, for elder sisters to dance barefooted at the marriage of a younger one, as otherwise they would inevitably become old maids. Hence Katharine says to her father, in allusion to Bianca—

"She is your treasure, she must have a husband.
I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day,
And for your love to her lead apes in hell.

"The last line, the meaning of which, however, is somewhat obscure, expresses a common belief as to the ultimate fate of old maids. Malone, on this passage, remarks that in Shakespeare's time "to lead apes" was one of the employments of a bear-ward, who often carried about one of these animals along with his bear."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

718. PARODY OF "BONNIE DUNDEE" (2nd S., VII., 136, 156, 175; VIII., 14).—In your answer to query by R. D., you speak of Dr. Peter Smith as the "reputed parodist." Now, I remember Mr. Smith coming into my lodgings, either on the night of publication or a night or two after, and telling us all about having the parody printed, and how he made a present of the copies to "Blin' Bob," on condition that he would stand at King's College gate at the mid-day interval, and sell them to the students as they passed out. Almost every student bought a copy, and a copy was put on each professor's desk. Some of the professors pooh-poohed the parody as a silly freak, but it was observed that they all took their copies home when they left.

Banff.

JOHN YEATS.

722. BARCLAY OF URY (2nd S., VII., 172, 190, 191).—A genealogical account of the Barclays of Urie was published in Aberdeen, 1740, and a London edition appeared in 1812. (See Robertson's Handlist of 1893.) I regret that I have not handled either editions.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

723. "THE SILVER EEL" (2nd S., VII., 172, 191).—Surely Mr. P. J. Anderson cannot be aware of the true character of the song or ballad he is seeking. It is immoral, but thinly disguised as an angling ditty. I heard it long ago at the close of a spree when only a few revellers were left, and they were deliriously emphatic in their approbation. I was a mere stripling at the time, but some of the obfuscated seniors obligingly explained its purport, and then rallied me unmercifully afterwards when I objected to it. Although I am an old printer now, and have seen many queer things in type, "The

Silver Eel" has never yet wriggled into print to my knowledge. It is unworthy of it.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

724. VOLUNTEER OFFICERS OF 1794-1808 (2nd S., VII., 172).—Rev. Jas. Smith, at address below, will show an oil painting of Sheriff Moir, which he bought at the Pittodrie sale. Mrs. Erskine was his daughter, and Mr. Smith was interested in buying him as having been tutor to H. W. K. Erskine, his grandson, and now ex-laird of Pittodrie.

13 Albert Street,
Aberdeen.

JAS. SMITH.

726. STEWART OR STUART FAMILY (2nd S., VII., 173).—Into the high matters and intricate genealogies involved in this query I do not presume to enter, but wish merely to say that one Gavin Drummond graduated M.A. at King's College, Aberdeen, on 6th May, 1712, and is entered as being from Perth county. Quite possibly he may have been the same as the Gavin Drummond who, in 1773, was buried in Westminster Abbey, and, in all probability, was a scion of the noble family of Drummond in Perthshire. If I understand Mr. McPike aright, he connects his own family, McPike, with that of the Halleys. In this aspect of the matter the extract, quoted from the "Westminster Abbey Registers," becomes extremely important, inasmuch as it shows that the Halleys were connected with the Drummonds, while the Drummonds, as everyone knows, were closely related to the Royal Family of Scotland. I would venture to suggest that "Collendar" in the query may be a mistake for "Callendar."

W.

727. THE BATTLES OF PRESTON, FALKIRK, AND CULLODEN (2nd S., VII., 173).—A. Lumsden, that is, Andrew Lumsden, born 1721, connected with the family of Cushnie, was a follower of Prince Charlie, and acted as his private secretary. He is said by Chambers to have been the son of William Lumsdale or Lumsdain, a writer in Edinburgh. His brother-in-law was Sir Robert Strange, the engraver. After Culloden he made his escape to the Continent, where he lived for several years, and wrote "Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs." He was pardoned about 1778, and returned to his native land. Conflicting testimony is borne as to the place and date of his death. According to one account he was on a visit to Aberdeen, and died there in 1802. According to the "Catalogue of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery," with probably more exact information, he died in Edinburgh in 1801. In 1749 an "Account of the Battle of Culloden" was published in London. This, however, was not Lumsden's MS., who at the time was an outlaw. As far as I am aware, his MS. has never been published—at all events, Chambers knew nothing of it or had no access to it when he penned his "History of the '45 Rebellion." Where it is now I am unable to say. Possibly a reference to some annotated copy

of the "Gibson Craig Sale Catalogue" might reveal the purchaser, and put one on the track of the MS. S.

742. PROVOST BROWN OF ABERDEEN AND THE "EDINBURGH WEEKLY JOURNAL" (2nd S., VII., 190; VIII., 16).—The query I put in S. N. & Q. arose out of the statement which is made by Mr. Norrie in his "Edinburgh Newspapers," and which is summarised by Mr. George Walker in last month's S. N. & Q. I asked the question because the paragraph from which it was taken is full of errors. It is stated that the *Journal* began in 1744: I have seen a number of Vol. 2, and it is dated 1758. William Smellie is given as editor in 1767: Smellie's "Life" does not say so, although it mentions Smellie's opposition to the continuance of the *Journal* in 1771, which resulted in the break-up of the publishing firm. Norrie says, the *Weekly Journal* was "published without intermission for upwards of a century:" as I shall show in the proper place this is exceedingly wide of the mark. He says, James Ballantyne acquired the paper in 1806: the true date is 1817. Perhaps some transaction did take place in 1806—I have as yet been unable to see the file for that year—and Norrie has mixed up that operation with the Ballantyne buying of 1817. It was to elicit some information on the point that I sent my query. I may add that the gross inaccuracies that appear in existing accounts of Edinburgh journals have been quite a revelation to me. As my investigations have proceeded, I have been constrained to reject the most confident statements, even although they have been made by names apparently worthy of credence. Very few writers have thought it necessary to examine the files for themselves, and have been contented to reproduce the errors of their predecessors. In my contributions I have thought it sufficient to state the facts without pointing out, except in a few cases, that they are corrections of long accepted assertions. Corrections would have taken up too much of S. N. & Q.'s space.

W. J. C.

743. GRAMMAR SCHOOLS (2nd S., VIII., 12).—It is not known when Aberdeen Grammar School was first built. Schools are mentioned in connection with the city as early as 1256 (Watt's "Aberdeen and Banff," p. 101), but were no doubt in existence at a considerably earlier period. Aberdeen School is termed the "Grammar School" in 1418, being the first educational seminary in Scotland to be so designated (Hutchison's "History of the High School of Stirling," Stirling, 1904, p. 9). It was somewhat later than the reign of James IV. that the school was restored. In 1527, it having been reported that the Grammar School was decayed and liable to fall, "the provost, bailies, and community charge the master of the kirk work to build it at the town's expense" (Grant's "History of the Burgh Schools of Scotland," p. 69). This would make the date of restoration fall into the reign of James V. The old school building, I believe, is not now standing. "In ancient times the Grammar School

consisted of detached buildings, but in 1757 a building forming three sides of a square was erected" (Smith's "Aberdeenshire," Vol. I., p. 163). The edifice reared at that date continued as the Grammar School until 1863, when the present structure, built in the Scottish Baronial style, took its place. Perhaps Slezer's "Theatrum Scotiae," published in 1693, may afford some idea of the appearance of the building previous to 1757. The grammar schools of Scotland were not built in olden times according to any particular style of architecture. Less than a hundred years ago, any building with four walls and a roof was deemed good enough for a school. "The rooms for the most part were badly ventilated, and unhealthy, overcrowded, dirty, and ill adapted for the purpose for which they were used. The school houses were often old stables, old granaries, dilapidated weaver-shops, and cellars" (Wright's "History of Education," p. 237). See also Dr. Findlater's "Reminiscences" for description of an ordinary school in Aberdeenshire about eighty years ago.

W. S.

745. VERSES ON TWO BABES (2nd S., VIII., 12).—A correspondent has just pointed out to me that the Frederick G. Forsyth Grant, the original owner of the book containing the verses cited as now in my possession, is unquestionably the same gentleman who, in 1890, was a member of the New Spalding Club. His address at that date was Ecclesgreig, Montrose.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Frederic Grant Forsyth Grant, of the 3rd Light Dragoons (latterly the 3rd Hussars), is the gentleman referred to in Mr. Robert Murdoch's query. He was the son of William Forsyth Grant, Esq., of Ecclesgreig, St. Cyrus, who inherited the estate by will of his uncle, Frederic Grant, and assumed his name. Captain Grant was educated at Oxford, and succeeded to his father's estate in 1863. A version of the epitaph quoted, appears in Spurgeon's "John Ploughman's Talk," p. 173. It reads thus:—

Two sweetur babes you nare did see
Than God amity gave to wee;
But they wur oertaken wee agur fits,
And hear thay lye has dead as nits.

Spurgeon states that he had the lines from the lips of a Gloucestershire man, and that they were to be found in Dymock Churchyard.

W. S.

749. HUTTON, HEPBURN, LIDDERDALE (2nd S., VIII., 13).—Prolonged research would be necessary to do adequate justice to this query. A few random notes are all I can venture to supply. The Huttons of Hutton Hall, Cumberland (a family now, I believe, extinct in the male line), claimed descent from the days of William the Conqueror. The pedigree was never, I think, published. It may perhaps be found, in part, at least, in Denton's "Account of Estates and Families in Cumberland," edited by Ferguson, Kendal, 1887. Some Yorkshire pedigree book might also be useful for families named Hutton

residing in that county. William Hutton, a Birmingham bookseller, wrote an account of his family, but probably his work would be valueless for the purpose of the query. Much has been written about the Hepburns—at least, about the fighting Hepburns. In Taylor's "Great Historic Families of Scotland," a chapter is devoted to the fortunes of the house, but is confined mainly to the Bothwell Hepburns, and does not come much nearer our own time than the year 1600. Grant, the novelist and military historian, wrote a "Memoir of Sir John Hepburn" (one of the most famous soldiers of fortune of his day), while interesting notes about other distinguished Hepburns abound in his writings. The Lidderdales are only traceable in the "Retours" and "Parish Registers." Anderson gives a good deal of information in "The Scottish Nation" about the Robertsons of Struan as well as the Urquharts, but does not notify any marriage between the two houses. It is possible that the Janet Robertson of the query may have been sister to Colonel Alexander Robertson, head of the clan between 1784 and 1822, in which case Miss Urquhart must have been the wife of Duncan Robertson of Drumachune, Colonel Robertson's father. The Fullertons were possibly a Kincardineshire family, the name occurring very frequently in the annals of that county.

AMATEUR.

750. COCKBURNSPATH (2nd S., VIII., 13).—Berwickshire is deplorably destitute of any publication worthy the name of local history. Perhaps Mr. W. J. Frost may find some help in the following works:—"Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalist Club" (a copy may be difficult to procure); Small's "Scottish Market Crosses, with Introductory Chapter by Hutcheson," Stirling: Mackay, 1900 (a full-page plate of the village cross is given, and some architectural notes are added); Patten's "Expedition into Scotland of the Duke of Somerset," London, 1544 (there are modern reprints of this work—it deals with the history of the castle); "Journey through the Counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Dumfries, Ayr, Lanark, East, West, and Mid Lothians in the Year 1817," Edinburgh, 1818; "The Border Tour," Edinburgh, 1826; Chambers's "Gazetteer of Scotland," 1832; "The Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland," edited by Groome (under "Cockburnspath" and "Dunglass"); Forsyth's "Beauties of Scotland"; Notes to Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor"; Crockett's "Minstrelsy of the Merse" (at least one of the poems deals with the parish). None of the above works, I fear, will afford the precise information sought for. The origin both of cross and castle seem alike lost in the mists of historical obscurity.

W. S.

751. REV. J. BRICHAN, BOTANIST (2nd S., VIII., 13).—James Brodie Brichan, son of the Rev. David Brichan, minister of Dyke (who died in 1814), received licence from the Church of Scotland, but adhered to the Free Church at the Disruption. He distinguished himself as an antiquary, and assisted

in editing and arranging for publication the later portions of "Origines Parochiales Scotiae," issued by the Bannatyne Club, 1851-53. W.

752. DR. STEPHEN, BOTANIST (2nd S., VIII., 13).—William Stephen, King's College, Aberdeen, was A.M., 1857; M.D., 1860; and L.F.P.S. Glas. and L.M., 1870. Was he the man? W.

*
Literature.

The Sculptured Stone of Aberlemno. By John Milne, LL.D., Aberdeen. 1906.

Since Boece's day, no one it seems has attempted, till now, the interpretation of the pictorial carvings on this well-known Forfarshire sculptured stone. In this eight-page pamphlet Dr. Milne has, with little trepidation, thrown down the gauntlet of a feasible reading, which may tempt the ingenious to study, at least. The author's theory is that the stone represents the biblical duel between David and Goliath, and two excellent illustrations of the stone will materially assist any efforts to solve this ancient crux.

Official Guide to the Abbey-Church, Palace, and Environs of Holyroodhouse, with a Historical Sketch, by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh. 1906. Sixpence net. [183 pp., 8vo.]

With this book in hand, "compiled by direction of H.M. Office of Works," no one need have any doubt as to his being "guided" aright as to the essential facts of Holyrood and its environs. Sir Herbert Maxwell's important historic sketch, which extends to 114 pages, brings into focus all Scottish history which has any vital connection with Holyrood and its history. Numerous illustrations enhance the value of the volume.

Scottish Heraldry. Two books of exceptional interest on heraldry have been written by Mr. G. Harvey Johnston, author of "The History of the Ruddimans and the Johnstons," viz.:—"Scottish Heraldry made easy" (1904), and the "Heraldry of the Stewarts" this year—both published by Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Edinburgh. Each work is sumptuously illustrated with coloured pictures and with descriptive letterpress. The first-named work is prefaced by an interesting article on heraldry: its purpose and origin, followed by special chapters on parted coats, etc., badges, crests, etc., accompanied by a list of Scottish heraldic and genealogical works to be studied; as also a

glossary explaining the various terms used in heraldic science. The second volume, which, by the way, is dedicated by permission to the Stewart Society (founded a few years ago), is also a valuable adjunct to any Scottish library, the present limited edition having no fewer than eight pedigree charts, and eight heraldic plates in colour, giving representations of 128 Stewart Arms which have been recorded. On page 86 there is a concise bibliography entitled, "Some Stewart Books," which has been very carefully compiled—the first work dating back to an Amsterdam book, 1603, folio, and the last, "Story of the Stewarts," published in 1901 for the Stewart Society. As the author says, no attempt has been made to include works dealing with Queen Mary or Prince Charles Edward, as their name is legion. Both works contain an exhaustive index making them accessible, and thus adding greatly to their value.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

*
Scots Books of the Month.

Argyll, Dowager Duchess of. The Duke of Argyll, 1823-1900. With Illustrations. Two Vols. Net, 36s. John Murray.

Clark, W. Fordyce. The Story of Shetland. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. Oliver & Boyd.

Edgar, Madalen. Stories from Scottish History, selected from Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather." Cr. 8vo, 256 pp. Net, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Harrap.

Gray, Peter. Skibo: its Lands and History. 8vo. Net, 4s. 6d. Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier.

Lang, Andrew. Portraits and Jewels of Mary Stuart. With seventeen full page Illustrations. Royal 8vo. Net, 8s. 6d. Maclehose.

Mackenzie, W. C., F.S.A. Scot. A Short History of the Scottish Highlands and Isles. Illustrated. 8vo. Net, 5s. Gardner, Paisley.

Milne, John, LL.D., Aberdeen. The Sculptured Stone of Aberlemno. Two Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 8 pp. 1d. Wyllie, Aberdeen.

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, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

QUATERCENTENARY PUBLICATIONS.

The end of this month will witness great festivities in Aberdeen in connection with the 400th birthday of the University. Besides the usual round of social gaieties, presentations of addresses, and grantings of honorary degrees, the event will be unique in the annals of the Scottish Universities in two ways. In the first place the King and Queen will take part in the inauguration of the magnificent new buildings

at Marischal College. In the second place a number of important volumes will celebrate the quatercentenary. At least two of these will have local historical interest, the one, “Studies in the History and Development of the University of Aberdeen,” edited by Mr. P. J. Anderson; the other, “Roll of the Graduates of the University of Aberdeen, 1860-1900,” edited by Colonel William Johnston, C.B.

Under the title “Studies in the History and Art of Asia Minor,” Professor Ramsay and his pupils have brought together a volume of researches which forms a very valuable contribution from the Faculty of Arts. Dr. William Bulloch has edited a series of researches in pathology as a medical contribution. These volumes will be presented to universities and institutions in various parts of the world, and also to subscribers. The contents of the volumes are given below.

Owing to the serious illness of Professor Harrower, one of the projected set of five volumes—the second series of the “Flosculi Graeci Boreales”—will not be ready for delivery at the time of the celebrations. It is hoped, however, that subscribers will receive it at no long interval thereafter. The other four are :—

I. THE ROLL OF GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1860 TO 1900. With brief biographical notices. By Colonel William Johnston, C.B., M.A., M.D. With, as frontispiece, a photogravure portrait of Principal Sir William Duguid Geddes, who held University office during the whole period covered. About 700 pages.

II. STUDIES IN THE HISTORY AND ART OF THE EASTERN ROMAN PROVINCES. By Professor W. M. Ramsay, D.D., Litt.D., etc. With many illustrations. About 350 pages.

- i. *Art in Isauria and Phrygia during the Third and Fourth Centuries.* By Agnes Margaret Ramsay, M.A.
- ii. *Smyrna as described by the Orator Aristides.* By William Moir Calder, M.A.
- iii. *Epitaphs in Phrygian Greek.* By Alexander Petrie, M.A.
- iv. *Inheritance, Adoption, and Marriage in Phrygia, as shown by the Epitaphs of Trophimos and his Family.* By John Fraser, M.A.

- v. *Explorations in Lycaonia and Isauria*, 1904. By Professor Thomas Callander, M.A.
- vi. *Paganism and Christianity in the Upper Tembris Valley*. By John George Clark Anderson, M.A.
- vii. *Report to the Wilson Trustees on a Journey in Phrygia and Lycaonia*. By the Editor.
- viii. *The War of Moslem and Christian for the Possession of Asia Minor*. By the Editor.
- ix. *A Religious Society on the Imperial Estates at Pisidian Antioch*. By the Editor.
- III. STUDIES IN PATHOLOGY. Written by Alumni to celebrate the Quatercentenary of the University, and the Quatercentenary of the Chair of Pathology therein; and edited by William Bulloch, M.D. With, as frontispiece, a portrait of Professor Hamilton. About 400 pages.
- i. *Professor Hamilton*. By William Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D.
- ii. *The History and Progress of the Chair of Pathology*. By the Editor.
- iii. *The Alimentary Canal as a Source of Contagion*. By Professor Hamilton, M.B.
- iv. *A Remarkable Case of Bilharziosis*. By Professor William St. Clair Symmers, M.B.
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- xvi. *The Relationship between the Factors inducing Haemolysis and those inducing Phagocytosis of Red Blood Corpuscles*. By Robert Donald Keith, M.A., M.D.
- xvii. *An Experimental Enquiry into the Relationship of Leucocytosis to the Opsonic Content of the Blood Serum*. By James Charles Grant Ledingham, M.A., M.B., and the Editor.
- xviii. *Immunity in Pneumococcal Infections*. By George Grant Macdonald, M.A., M.D.
- xix. *Note on the Bacteriology of some Diseases of Sheep*. By James Milner Adams, M.A., M.B., and Bertie Ronald Gordon Russell, M.B.
- IV. STUDIES IN THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. Edited by P. J. Anderson, LL.B., Librarian. With photographic portraits of Bishop Elphinstone and the Earl Marischal. About 550 pages.
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- xi. *The Buildings*. By Robert Sangster Rait, M.A., author of "The Universities of Aberdeen: a History."
- xii. *Collections towards a Bibliography of the Universities of Aberdeen, 1522-1906*. By the Editor.

Other two volumes in preparation, but not included in the series of Quatercentenary Studies, will be:—

HANDBOOK TO THE CITY AND THE UNIVERSITY. By Robert Walker, M.A., Secretary to the University Court, and A. M. Munro, City Chamberlain.

LIFE AT A NORTHERN UNIVERSITY. By Neil N. Maclean, M.A. New edition, revised and annotated by W. Keith Leask, M.A. Issued by the Students' Representative Council.

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CHURCH TOKENS.—An article on the unique church token collection formed by Mr. D. Edward, of the Caledonian Railway Office, Dundee, now at Perth, extracted from the *Dundee Advertiser*, appeared in *Saint Andrew* 26th July this year. Other notable collections formed by the late Mr. John Reid, Blairgowrie; Mrs. Stein, Kirkfield, Lanark; Mr. Alfred Cox, Dundee; and a collection in the possession of Mr. J. H. Pratt, Glasgow, were incidentally mentioned. The Edward collection is described as one full of interest to numismatists.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

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

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VIII., p. 11.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1718. *The Edinburgh Evening Courant*. No. 1. Monday, December 15, 1718. 6 pp., folio, printed across the page. "Edinburgh: printed by Mr. James McEuen, William Brown, and John Mosman, and are to be sold at the said Mr. James McEuen and William Brown, their shops, where advertisements are to be taken in." Publication days were Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

Before the actual issue took place, the following "proposals" were sent out:—

"Proposals for Printing by Subscription a News-Paper to be Intitl'd *The Edinburgh Evening Courant*, by one from London, who has had long Experience in that Business, having heretofore written several News-Papers,

I. The Author proposes to have the Dutch, French, and Flemish Prints, which frequently arrive at London on Post-Nights, when 'tis too late, even for private Letters to insert their Contents: By which means he will often have the News a Post sooner than they can come by the English Papers.

II. He intends to provide himself with several valuable London Papers, in Print and Manuscript, very rare in Scotland.

III. 'Tis propos'd to give a true Account of what passes in Scotland, by settling Correspondents in several Parts for that End.

IV. 'Tis intended to have an impartial regard to Truth; and to relate nothing but what is Authentic: And all shall be done without the least Reflection upon any Person or Party.

V. The Paper will be printed on a Sheet and Half, thrice a Week: And whereas the common Price will be Three Half-Pence each Paper; 'tis propos'd, for the Benefit of Subscribers, that they shall have it at One Penny: The Subscription to continue for One Year, payable Quarterly, but the Quarterage to be paid per Advance.

Subscriptions will be taken in at Mr. James MacEuen's and William Brown's, Booksellers in Edinburgh, where Subscribers are to call for their Papers; the first of which will be publish'd about the Beginning of January next.*

The projectors sought for the necessary sanction for publishing the paper from the Town Council, but actually anticipated their permission. It was granted

"At Edinburgh, the 24th day of December, 1718. The same day the Council, upon a petition given in by Mr. James McEuen, stationer, burges, they for the reasons therein contained, authorised the said Mr. James to publish an new's paper under the title of *Edinburgh Evening Courant* thrice every week, and to be publicly sold within the cite, liberties, and priviledges thereof During the Council's pleasure, and discharged all other persons to print or publish any new's paper under that title, the said Mr. James, by his acceptation hereof, being obliged to answer the Magistrates and Council for the time being for what he shall print and publish, and before publication to give an coppie of his Print to the Magistrate," etc.

The words "By Authority" appeared for the

first time on No. 8 (Monday, December 29—Tuesday, December 30, 1718). The journal had "Evening" inserted in the title, so that the name might not impinge on the rights of any who might still retain an interest in the paper of 1710.

In their opening statement, the promoters promised to be up-to-date:

"Hitherto our newspapers have been very partial, tame, and defective, or otherwise stuffed with uncertain, ill-digested, false, or frivolous accounts."

They also emphasise the statement of their "proposals" that their arrangements will put them a post in advance of the ordinary London mails:

"Thus it has happened this very last post by which we have received three foreign mails, whereof there is little more than mention made in the London prints."

But while thus proclaiming their endeavour to forestall their London contemporaries, the promoters of the *Courant*, like their neighbours, were largely indebted to them. The paper copied as much as possible from foreign journals at first hand, and in token of its *bona fides* in the transcript informed its readers that the original papers could be seen at any time at "the Royal Coffee House or some other Coffee House in Edinburgh." This foreign news occupied practically the whole available space. Home news, as was usual, was at a discount. Advertisements were at first slow in coming in, but by midsummer, 1720, three pages were devoted to them.

From the first the *Courant* took a good place. Its only rival was the *Scots Courant*, which carried on the tradition and work of the *Courant* of 1705. Shortly after its start, a contemporary writer said that

"It thrives so far as to be very well liked by all except the violent Jacobites, who hate it for no other reason but because it is a true and impartial paper. Several gentlemen, who have had the London papers sent them, have laid them aside, because this contains the substance not only of them but of the foreign posts also."

The permission to publish granted by the Town Council assumed a definite censorship over the printers: it was not long before they attempted to enforce their claims:—

"All the copies of a certain number issued in February, 1723, were seized by the Magistrates, in consequence of their containing a very little paragraph regarding a Mr. Patrick Holden, then under probation before the Lords of Session as presentee of the Crown for a seat on the bench—he being a mere creature of the Ministry and unfitted for the office of senator, to which eventually he does not seem to have attained. Indignant at the remark. 'We do not hear of any great discoveries yet made to his prejudice,' the judges inflicted punishment upon McEuen who was compelled in his next issue to apologise to his country subscribers, and explain why they were not served 'with that day's *Courant*, as also why we have been so sparing all along of home news.'"*

It was not long before the magistrates found another occasion for interfering. In June, 1725, a riot, known as the "Shawfield Riot," took place

* Quoted in "Edinburgh Newspapers," by William Norrie.

* Grant's "Old and New Edinburgh," I., 287.

in Glasgow over the Malt Tax. On the Monday after the event, McEuen, who seems to have been the responsible head of the concern, printed an account of the riot, in which he said that the Glasgow magistrates and soldiers had done their best to suppress it. This statement did not suit the Edinburgh Council, who, for a reason of their own, wished it to be thought that their Glasgow brethren were art and part in the disturbance. They accordingly tried to browbeat McEuen into giving their version of the affair a place in his paper. But McEuen was a burghess of the western city, and stoutly refused to comply, "whereupon," says Wodrow, who tells the story,* "this lying and partial account was printed by the *Caledonian Mercury*, a Jacobite paper." Not to be outdone, the Glasgow magistrates forwarded to their champion their account of the attitude they had taken. The existence of this document became known to the Edinburgh provost, who forthwith forbade its appearance in the *Courant*. McEuen had to comply with the injunction, but the account nevertheless saw the light from a private press, which, within an hour after its issue, was raided by the authorities. It was a queer affair, and justly warrants Wodrow's description of it as "an odd step; . . . first to cause print a lybell, and then to stope the liberty of the press and the toung of Glasgou's necessary vindication of themselves."

James McEuen, who had fallen heir to the circulating library started by Allan Ramsay, and who in turn passed it on to the possession of Alexander Kincaid, whom he assumed as partner in his business, continued to be the printer of the *Courant* till 1732. In 1825 the paper appeared with two woodcuts in the title, one of which was inscribed *Fama volat*. Previous to 1832, the imprint ran "Edinburgh: printed by Mr. James McEuen & Co., and sold at the shops of the said Mr. James McEuen and Mr. James Davidson, and by Robert Fleming at the Printing House in Pearson's Closs opposite to the Cross, where advertisements are taken in. Price 1½d." The words "By Authority" had by this time disappeared, and occasionally no imprint was given. Specimens of the essays which seemed so necessary to the men of that age were sometimes inserted. The imprint of No. 839, Monday, March 27, to Tuesday, March 28, 1732, however, became "Edinburgh: printed for and by Robert Fleming, and sold at the Printing House in Pearson's Closs, and by several booksellers in town. 1732." In the previous numbers the absence of the courtesy title "Mr.," before Fleming's name, had been conspicuous in the imprints. The change of the imprint seems to indicate that a bound Fleming passed from being a mere salesman of the paper to being its owner. The new proprietor so far departed from tradition that he admitted poetry occasionally.

* Wodrow's "Analecta," III., 213.

Fleming retained control over the journal for many years. In January, 1745, the imprint ran, "Edinburgh: printed by Robert Fleming and Alexander Kincaid, and sold at the said Alexander Kincaid his shop a little above the Cross, and at the Printing House in Pearson's Close." It was the year of the Rebellion, and the *Courant* took up a position of violent hostility to the Pretender, so much so that, as Robert Chambers* says, "the editor was burnt in effigy at Rome on the 10th of June, 1746." While the rebel army was distant from Edinburgh, the *Courant* held high language of contempt. A poem appeared addressed to the "Young Chevalier," which began "Presumptuous Youth." When the Highlanders reached Perth, they were described as "a pitiful, ignorant crew, good for nothing, and incapable of giving any reason for their proceedings, but talking only of Snishing, King Jamesh, ta Rashant, plunter, and new progues." As the Highlanders neared Edinburgh, the tone was distinctly modified, and on the day when the rebels encamped at Corstorphine, Monday, September 16, the journal suppressed its imprint. The number for the following day had the ordinary imprint, and in addition contained this note:—

"By order of Mr. Murray of Broughton, Secretary, Edinburgh, September the 18th. Since our last, the Prince with his Highland army has taken possession of this place; but we must refer you for particulars to our next."

That number, however, did not appear for a week, and was then occupied mainly with an account of the battle of Prestonpans. It had no imprint—the imprint was not resumed till November 5, 1745. By this time the Prince had left Edinburgh, and the *Courant* celebrated the occasion by giving "His Majesty's Most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament," and the loyal addresses made in response.

As the *Courant* increased in years, so it also increased in size and price. Its price was of necessity largely dependent on the taxes imposed on newspapers *qua* newspapers, and on advertisements. On January 1, 1753, it appeared as a 4 pp. folio with three columns to page. It was still sold by Fleming, but at "the first stair below the Laigh Coffee House, opposite to the Cross, north side of the street." It said:

"As we are now provided with a large size of paper, we take this opportunity to express our acknowledgments to the public for the encouragement we have hitherto met with. It was this kind reception and the great increase of the spirit of advertising, that determined us long ago to apply to the Stamp Office for such paper, by which we might be enabled to give the public a large quantity of news, and sometimes papers of entertainment."

Undoubtedly those who bought the journal for its news and not for its advertisements had reason to complain. Out of twelve available columns the "spirit of advertising" absorbed all but three.

* "History of Rebellion," I., 280.

Some confusion crept into the office in 1758, for all the issues from October 14 to December 30 bear the monotonous number 9558—a figure which it is impossible to understand. Before 1767 publication days were changed to Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

In 1779 the proprietorship was modified, and the imprint became "Edinburgh: printed for and sold by Fleming and Ramsay, Old Fishmarket Close, where advertisements," etc. At the same time the appearance of the journal was considerably altered. The city arms were inserted in the title, and the printing was better done, new type being employed. In September, 1785, Ramsay's name alone is inserted as proprietor. For the first time, on the 3rd of that month, "Printed by David Ramsay, Old Fishmarket Close," was inserted immediately below the title, and "Sold by David Ramsay, Fishmarket Close," at the end of the last column on the last page. The Ramsay proprietorship continued till 1860. Under their sway the *Courant* took premier place among the journals of the capital—a place from which it was displaced only by the *Scotsman*. In the first half of the nineteenth century it stood, as a contemporary affirmed, "at the head of the Scottish newspaper press in point of advertising, and among the highest in circulation." It led the way in inserting private letters, and while the events of the French Revolution were in progress its conductors succeeded in procuring and printing intelligence almost as soon as the London papers. The last of the Ramsay imprints appeared in 1860, and ran in the name of the "Trustees of the late Patrick Rigg Ramsay."

For a good part of its history the *Courant*, like its contemporaries, had no official who could be termed the editor in its modern meaning. The ordinary newspaper was a thing of shreds and patches, and the printer simply collected into the same sheet what came to him from various quarters. The nineteenth century, however, showed that a change in this mode of conducting a newspaper was needful, and the *Courant* had to appoint a regular editor. The name of the earliest editor I have met with is that of George Houy, a man whose history reflects no credit on the journal. While conducting the *Fife Herald*, he had acquired a reputation for living beyond his means, and when he came to Edinburgh to take charge of the *Courant* in 1826 he did not abandon his extravagance. In a little over a year he fled the city, leaving behind him forgeries to an enormous amount. Many tales are told of his daring effrontery. He was succeeded by David Buchanan, who had had editorial experience on the *Weekly Register* and the *Caledonian Mercury*. Buchanan was the son of that David who introduced the first printing press into Montrose, and had himself a certain fame as an economist. He continued in office till his death at Glasgow, August 13, 1848, in his seventieth year. His conduct of the paper was fully to the mind of its

proprietors. Despite his age and increasing ill-health, they declared that age and illness "neither impaired his mind nor lessened his diligence, as his latest articles evinced the same vigour and power, the same clearness and conciseness which distinguished his early contributions."

For several months after Buchanan's death the journal remained without an editor, and during the interregnum it suffered somewhat in prestige. At last, in 1849, Joseph Robertson was chosen from among several candidates. He had acted in a similar capacity on the Aberdeen and Glasgow *Constitutionals*, and more than justified his appointment. When he died in 1866 the *Courant* said that "on the accession of Mr. Robertson its prosperity was immediately restored, and was year by year enhanced during his able management." His reign, however, was short: in 1853 he was appointed to the Keepership of Scottish Records in the Register House, Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson was succeeded by William Buchanan, who had served on the *Ayr Observer*, and who is said to have been recommended by Sir Arthur Helps for the post. For long years the *Courant* had, like its contemporaries, no political leanings. As the nineteenth century advanced it took on a Conservative bias, but when the condition of the party in Scotland necessitated an official organ, and the *Courant* was chosen for the purpose in 1860, Buchanan resigned. On the recommendation of Lord Stanley, James Hannay, of literary celebrity, was appointed in his room. In the beginning of the same year several significant changes had been effected in the paper. On January 2 it appeared as a daily at the price of one penny, 4 pp. folio, six columns to the page. At the same time the time-honoured name was altered to the simple *Daily Courant*, and a semi-weekly issue on Tuesday and Friday at the price of 2d. was undertaken. The imprint on the daily issue ran: "Printed and published for the proprietors daily at the *Courant* Office, 188 High Street, in the New South Parish in the County of Edinburgh, by William Veitch of 188 High Street." In announcing these changes, the *Courant* spoke of the prosperity of Scotland during its career, and added that

"the spirit and enterprise with which it (the *Courant*) has complied as necessarily called it has been rewarded with a continuous prosperity, every new adaptation of form contributing to maintain and increase its hold upon the confidence and esteem of Scotland."

The old name was reverted to on Thursday, November 1, 1860, the price of the semi-weekly edition being raised to 3d. The editor thought it necessary to justify his reversion to the title, "which had been familiar to the Scottish public since 1718." He said:

"The slight anomaly involved in retaining the 'Evening' part of our title is counterbalanced by other considerations of convenience, and will be pardoned in a country where such trifles have never weighed against the advantage of retaining identity of description and form."

The word was retained till December 16, 1871, when it was for ever dropped. The old name was retained as a running title for one number.

Evidently the price of one penny for the paper proved a strain on its resources, for on announcing the amalgamation of the *Edinburgh Post and Scottish Record* with the *Courant* on October 2, 1861, the editor complained that the same public who would not grudge expenditure upon other articles would yet "look upon us as insane if we charged them twopenny for the *Courant*."

Hannay's management of the paper brought it into some notoriety. He was outspoken in his attacks both on persons* and abuses, and wished to walk a way all his own. Four years after he had relinquished the editorship (which he did in December, 1864), Hannay contributed to *Temple Bar* a paper entitled "Recollections of a Provincial Editor," in which he gave a roistering account of his connection with the *Courant*. A few sentences run:

"For a time I was assisted by the advice of a committee of three persons connected with the journal. Some public questions arising, one of the three maintained a certain view of it in our columns, and was attacked by another of the trio in another letter next day. This, I think, was the first glimpse I had of the admirable unity of our party in the North. Among other prompt discoveries was this, that I must set my face against being made an instrument in the perpetration of mean jobs. There was an old law case going on then, and perhaps still, called the Shilpit Case. I was absolutely requested by the agent of the proprietors to insert a leading article on one side of the question, written or inspired by a partner of the defendant, who had married the defendant's cook. Of course I refused point blank."

Hannay seems to have enjoyed his experiences in "Reekyboro'," but there was incompatibility between him and his post, and he resigned. He was succeeded by Francis Espinasse.

The reign of Espinasse was notable. He found the financial position of the paper very bad. Certain enterprises he inaugurated, however, helped the journal, like the investigation he conducted into the state of the poor in the city. When the Derby-Disraeli administration took office, an effort was made to turn the *Courant* into a more effective party journal, and for this purpose it was, on the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote, in 1868 bought by Charles Wescomb, who was or had been an English mayor, and had already become proprietor of the *London Globe*. The arrangement proved a most unhappy one. The son of the proprietor was appointed manager, and his behaviour became most offensive to his colleague. Adopting Hannay's name for the proprietor, Espinasse says:

"The new regime did not last long, and partly disappointed the Scottish Conservative patrons and dupes of 'Weggles.' 'Weggles' junior had disappeared suddenly into space, and 'Weggles' senior into the grave. His death involved the ruin of widows and orphans and others in the West of England. An un-

known quantity of the money subscribed for the *Courant* had been devoted by 'Weggles' to the support of a very questionable establishment in St. John's Wood."

By this time Espinasse had resigned. The paper, too, necessarily changed hands. On September 11, 1869, it appears to be published by George Dominy for a proprietor who died on August 15, 1870. The journal was put on the market some months after, and the result is seen in the imprint for November 14, 1871, when Dominy is set down as publishing the paper for the Scottish Newspaper Company. Dominy's name is dropped out on August 11, 1873. Between Espinasse's withdrawal and the discontinuance of the paper, it was in charge of several editors. The succession was—James S. Henderson, James Mure, and W. R. Lawson, who "saw it die."

As an auxiliary to the *Courant*, the *Evening Express* was started in 1880. No. 1, Saturday, March 6, 1880. 4 pp. folio, six columns to the page. Printed and published for the proprietors by G. Gillies, at No. 12 St. Giles Street, in the High Church Parish in the County of Edinburgh. The *Express* professed to have no politics—"it makes its appeal to no one section or party," but this was in word rather than in practice. It also declared it intended to cater for ladies whose journalistic needs had been neglected. The *Express*, however, was a weakness to the *Courant* all along, and it ended with the parent journal.

The end came with the issue for February 6, 1886. It was then incorporated with the *Glasgow News*, and the joint journal was published in the Western metropolis under the name of *The Scottish News*. It is noteworthy that its disappearance synchronised with the accession of Gladstone and the Liberal party to power. The *Courant*, in announcing the change, said that

"The proprietors, . . . in taking this step, are adapting their journal to the necessities of the day"; but the combined paper lasted for a very short time. When the change was made, the *Scotsman* was jubilant. Its only serious rival was removed, and its vials of scorn were poured out on the paper which, although liberally subsidised, could not yet contrive to exist. The *Courant*, it said, had "died from want of nourishment. . . . It had an honourable youth and manhood, and a miserable and decrepit old age."

"It has had to print the letters of correspondents whose effusions had for good reasons been refused publication elsewhere. It has had to defend Lord Randolph Churchill, to preach protection, to teach, as far as it could, the new Toryism; and it has found an unmerciful deliverance at the hands of Mr. Reginald Macleod. Who can wonder at the death? Who can fail to pity it?"

The defunct paper, however, left an honourable residue behind it in the "*Courant Fund*," which for a number of years has been worked for the benefit of poor children.

A notice of the *Edinburgh Courant* would be incomplete without a reference to the claim re-

* A specimen is referred to in Mrs. Oliphant's "Life of Principal Tulloch."

peatedly made during the last years of its existence, viz., that it was the journal which started in 1705. Sometimes the claim was made without qualification, and at other times in such a hesitating manner as to show that some doubt existed in regard to its legitimacy. The testimony of the *Courant* itself is not beyond reproach, for it vacillated between independency of the 1705 paper and a full claim of descent from it. In 1838 its own pages declared it to be "Established 1718." On January 2, 1860, however, the unqualified statement is made that it was "exactly 154 years since the first impression of the *Courant* appeared." In the following November the editor is not so confident. Speaking of the title, the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, he said it had

"been familiar to the Scottish public since 1718. There were *Courants* earlier than that, which we are entitled to claim in our ancestry, but we are content to date from the period when we assumed this exact appellation—two years before the existence of our oldest Edinburgh contemporary"—

that is, the *Caledonian Mercury*, which began in 1720. The advertisement offering the paper for sale in March, 1871, blunderingly stated that it was "established in 1718 under the editorship of Daniel Defoe." In the last years of its life, "Established 1705" was boldly printed on each issue, and the concluding number, in its "swan song," as confidently referred to itself as

"The *Courant* which was established in 1705 as a small sheet at a high price, and has on several occasions changed its form and varied its price."

It will thus be observed that the claim grew more sturdy as the paper grew more feeble, and when men who were complete strangers to its past were in possession of it. So far as I can discover, the first hint of the claim is to be found in the historical notice of the journal which Dr. Robertson printed in its columns in 1850.

The early history of the three *Courants* put it beyond question that the journal which died in 1886 went no further back than 1718. The second *Courant*, instead of being a continuation of the first, was intended to suppress it, as is abundantly proved from the fact that each of them sent out separate issues on March 20, 1710. The first had no connection with the third, because they ran alongside of each other for nearly two years, if my conjecture that the *Scots Courant* was the continuation of the *Courant* of 1705 is true, as I have no doubt it is. The second *Courant* had obviously no connection with the third, for an interval of eight years elapsed between them. Besides all this, the *Courant* of 1718 inserted the word "Evening" in the title, with the evident intention of letting all interested know that it drew a distinction between itself and the earlier journals. If anything more is needed to prove that the three papers stood aloof from each other, it is to be found in the fact that they had all different promoters and printers. It is to be feared that the

Courant which ended in 1886, had its age increased for purposes of advertising only.

26 Circus Drive,
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.



ADAM KING.—The Scottish Text Society's publication for 1901, "Catholic Tractates of the 16th Century," contains Adam King's translation of Canisius' "Catechism and Kalendar of Saints," printed at Paris in 1588. The editor, the late T. G. Law, LL.D. apparently knew no more about this Scottish writer than what could be gleaned from the title page of his book: that he had been a professor of philosophy and mathematics in the University of Paris. If Dr. Law had looked up Dempster's "Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum," No. 1,090, under the heading of "Adamus Regius," he would have found both the Catechism and Kalendar mentioned amongst King's writings, also his Latin poems, and a treatise, "De Theoria Planetarium." He would have learned likewise that King had retired from his French professorship to his native city, Edinburgh, and was in practice there as an advocate and commissary. If Dr. Law had also consulted the "Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum" (1637), he would find Adamo Regio (Adam King) well represented with a poem on the nativity of Our Saviour ("Genothliacon Iesu Christi"), a panegyric on James VI. succeeding to the English throne, and a supplement to Buchanan's 4th book, "De Sphæra," 610 lines, and another supplement of 82 lines to the 5th book. These two additions to Buchanan are included in Ruddiman's edition, 2 vols., 4to, 1725, and are eulogised by Dempster as "an elegant and erudite work." King died in Edinburgh in 1620, and his library was sold for 2,000 merks to Robert Monro of Cantullich. (Vide "Baunat. Miscell.," 1836, Vol. II., p. 190.)
Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.

FREEMASONRY TERMS.—*Freemason*.—*Tyling a Lodge*.—A freemason could produce accurate and ornamental work in freestone, that is, a sandstone which could be easily split in any direction. Freemasons at a job had a small lodge or hut, usually roofed with tiles. Before beginning to speak of any matter requiring secrecy, all apertures between the roof and the walls were closed up. The officer whose duty it is to secure privacy at Masonic meetings is called the tyler—a term derived from Latin *tegula*, a tile, through French *tuile*, a tile.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

GORDON BOOK-PLATES.

(2nd S., IV., 177, 178; V., 30.)

The following notes on Gordon book-plates are supplementary to what has already been written. They are extracted from the "Sale Catalogue | of the well-known | extensive and valuable collection of | Book-Plates | (ex-libris) | of the late | Julian Marshall, Esq. | Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge, London, May, 1906," pp. 90-91. Lots 384-387 consisted of 135 examples of book-plates. Mr. J. Malcolm Bulloch may be able to trace the purchaser of these items. I herewith append the list of those whose names are briefly described in the catalogue :

(Gordon) anon., *Chippendale*; (Gordon) Atchivement of the Right Honble. John, Earl of Aboyn, 1719, *early armorial*, rare; James Gordon of Gordon Bank, *early Jacobean*, by *Burden*; Gordon of Halleaths, *Chippendale*; Gordon of Carnousie, *Jacobean*; Edwd. Gordon, *Chippendale*; John Gordon, *Chippendale*; Alexander Gordon, *Jacobean*; Robert Gordon of Hallhead, *Chippendale*, *two states*; Mrs. Gordon, *Chippendale*, *lozenge*; Jams. Gordon, *Chippendale*, by *Gretton*; Sir Ernest Gordon of Park, Bart., and Park, 1778, *Jacobean*, *two states of the same plate*; (Gordon) anon., *Jacobean*; Henry Wm. Gordon, *Jacobean*, *two different plates*; James Gordon of Cobairdy, *Jacobean*; (Gordon) anon., *Chippendale*, *bookpile*; Gordon of Earlestoun, Bart., *early armorial*; Thomas Gordon, *Chippendale*, *trophy*; (Gordon) Right Honourable the Viscount of Kenmore, *Jacobean*; (Gordon) Visct. of Kenmore, *Chippendale*; Alexr. Gordon of Crogo, *Jacobean*; Honble. John Gordon of Kenmore, *Chippendale*; Pryce Lockhart Gordon, *pictorial*, *two impressions*, *one printed in red*; T. Gordon, 50th Regt., *Chippendale*, *trophy*; Gordon of Craig, *Jacobean*; (Duke of Gordon) anon., *Jacobean*; The Arms of His Grace Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon, *Jacobean*, *two sizes*; (Duke of Gordon) anon., *Jacobean*, *two states*; The Arms of Her Grace Henrietta, Duchess of Gordon, *early armorial*; Mr. Cosmo Gordon, *advocate*, and Mr. Baron Gordon, *Jacobean*, *two states of the same plate*; Robert Gordon of Cluny, 1710, *early armorial*, a very rare little *Scotch plate*; Charles Gordon of Abergeldie, *Chippendale*; Sr. William Gordon of Inver Gordon, Bart., *early armorial*; Dr. James Gordon of Pitlurg, *early Jacobean*; Dr. James Gordon, *Jacobean*, by *T. Smith*; Lewis Gordon of Techmurie, *Jacobean*; William Gordon of Craig, *Chippendale*; Gordon of Ardmealie, and Robt. Gordon of Logie, *Jacobean*; Cha. Gordon, *Chippendale*; Alexander Gordon, *Chippendale*; Atchivement Gordon of Glen-

bucket, *early Jacobean*; Alexr. Gordon of Culvenan, *advocate*, *Jacobean*; Fredricus Gordon, Pharm., Dublin, *Jacobean*; Lieut. Col. Thos. Gordon, First Regt. of Foot Guards, *Chippendale*, *trophy*.

Anyone who has looked at books published by subscription long ago will be at once struck with the numbers of Gordons who supported and influenced writers of merit, and how in many instances books were dedicated and presented to them. Let me cite one in particular, which is well known to local book collectors. I refer to William Thom's second edition of "Rhymes and Recollections by a Hand-loom Weaver." The presentation reads thus :

THIS BOOK IS PRESENTED

TO

EMMA KATHERINE GORDON,

LADY OF KNOCKESPOCK,

BY

THE AUTHOR,

Who had the happiness for a time to be a sharer in the general gladness of her home; where many, as well as he, regret

She leaves, when autumn weary

Bids winter waste the plain;

She looks on lands mair cheary

'Til ours are green again.

Oh, would she dwell amang us

Where dales are deep wi' snaw,

Dour winter could na wrang us,

Nor simmer seem awa'.

Knockesnock,

September, 1844.

Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

*—

SCOTSMEN IN THE RUSSIAN NAVY (2nd S., III., 5; VI., 171; VII., 45).—The *Aberdeen Journal* of 25th July this year mentions the death at Warsaw of Lieutenant-General J. G. Macdonald, a descendant of one of the many Scottish soldiers of fortune who settled in Russia in the days of Peter the Great, or during the eighteenth century. Born in 1853, Macdonald passed through the Nicolas Engineering School, and entered the service of the Navy. He directed the reconstruction of the forts at Kronstadt, and he built new forts there, while he was the moving spirit in constructing the Russian naval base at Libau in the Baltic provinces, now known as the "Czar Alexander III. Harbour." In the Far East Lieutenant-General Macdonald was responsible for a number of fortifications. He is described as a type of officer that is only too rare in Russia.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

FORFARSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN
SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

That an Angus ecclesiastic should have had the chief share in drawing up a State paper so eloquently expressive of a heroic nation's resolve is no small honour to the people of this shire, and, doubtless, the recollection of that fact must have helped to kindle a patriotic glow in many a subsequent son of Angus who was privileged to exhibit a similar spirit of steadfast resolve in the future emergencies and crises in which they were called to take part. Who, for example, can fail to catch an echo of this noble remonstrance in the brave words used once and again by another Forfarshire man, the heroic Andrew Melville, when, in defence of what he regarded as the crown rights of King Jesus, he dared to repel the threats addressed to him by the then regent, the tyrannous Earl of Morton, in the indignant and contemptuous speech, "Tush! sir, threaten your courtiers in that fashion. It is the same to me whether I rot in the air or in the ground. The earth is the Lord's; and my fatherland is wherever well-doing is. I haiff been ready to giff my life whair it was nocht half sa weill waired, at the pleasour of my God. I leived out of your country ten years as weill as in it. Yet, God be glorified, it will nocht lie in your power to hang nor exile His truth." Sometimes, exclaims a recent commentator on this scene, words show as true valour as the doughtiest deeds of battle, and give the man who has uttered them a place for ever in the book of honour. "They even pass into the storehouse of our most cherished legends, and as often as crises occur in our history which make a severe demand on our virtue, they are recalled to stir the moral pulse of the nation and brace it to its duty." No man, I believe, in Scottish history has left his country a richer legacy of this kind than the Forfarshire ecclesiastic whose services we are now recalling.

But perhaps a nobler and more characteristic speech was that which some years later the same heroic leader ventured to deliver to the very king himself when that monarch was bent on destroying the spiritual freedom of the Scottish Church. "Sir," exclaimed the intrepid defender of the liberties of the Kirk, as he took His Majesty by the sleeve to speak to him the more freely, "Sir, we will humbly reverence Your Majesty, always namely in public, but sen we have this occasion to be with you in private, and the truth is, ye are brought in extreme danger baith of your life and crown, and with you the country and Kirk of Christ is like to wrack for

not telling you the truth and giving you a faithful counsel, we man discharge our duty thairin or else be traitors baith to Christ and you. And, thairfer, sir, as divers times before, so now again I man tell you, thair is twa kings and twa kingdoms in Scotland. Thair is Christ Jesus, the king, and His kingdom the Kirk, whase subject King James the Saxt is, and of whose kingdom nocht a king, nor a lord, nor a head, but a member." "Where," cries the eloquent author from whom I have already quoted, "Where did a subject ever use a manlier freedom with his sovrain? When did mere titular kingship more plainly shrink into insignificance in presence of the moral majesty vested in the spirit of a true man?" And in view of all the influence that such a noble life as Andrew Melville's has exerted upon his country, who does not feel that there was little if any exaggeration in the judgment which James Melville passed upon his uncle when he said concerning him that "Scotland never received a greater benefit at the hands of God than this man." For assuredly he is one of those great personalities of our history who have left us an example of the moral daring which is the greatest property of the human soul and the spring of its noblest achievements. "It is to men like Melville, who have a higher patriotism than that which is bounded by any earthly territory, whose country is the realm of Truth, whose loyalty transcends submission to any human sovrain, that every people owes its noblest heritage. Such are the men who have been the makers of Scotland. *Sic fortes Etruria crevit.*" And to the crowded ranks of those hero spirits whom our Scottish Etruria has produced, few Scottish shires have, I believe, contributed a more conspicuous share than has the little shire on our eastern sea board, bordering on the cold North Sea, of which we are wont to speak as "the Land of the Lindsays."

That I am not exaggerating in making the claim that Angus has been well-nigh as conspicuous in providing Scotland with great and worthy leaders as any other even of Scotland's most illustrious counties will be freely admitted I think, when I mention that among the spiritual heroes of Forfarshire are names so treasured and revered as those of Walter Miln, the last to suffer martyrdom for the Protestant cause in Scotland, and of John Erskine of Dun, who may be described as the great torch-bearer of the Reformation in Angus and Mearns. Erskine, at an early age, travelled in Germany, where he formed a friendship with some of the leading Reformers. Then returning to Scotland, marvelously illuminated for these times, he became an ardent and successful evangelist of the new

faith, and to him the Wisharts of Pitarrow, the Melvilles of Baldovy and Dysart, the Stratouns of Lauriston and Whitstoun were indebted for the light of life and the Protestant principles which nerved two of them to accept the crown of martyrdom. But there were other Angus men scarcely less active reformers than Erskine. Among them I may mention those doughty champions of the Reformation the Wedderburns and Halyburtons of Dundee, whose exertions did so much to make of that Angus seaport, and the adjoining district, such a citadel of Protestantism as caused it to be known in that age as "the Scottish Geneva."

Among the Forfarshire names of that stirring epoch in our national history that are equally memorable with those already noticed, may be mentioned those of David Ferguson, the first Protestant minister of Dunfermline, a man of fearless and unflinching integrity and outspoken candour; of James Melville of Anstruther, a figure in our Presbyterian Church life scarcely less noticeable than that of his more enterprising uncle Andrew; of Alexander Leighton, too, the Puritan author, whose ears were cropped by Laud, and whose son—the more celebrated archbishop of the same name—was a patriot Christian, who, though a man of a very different temper from his father, was yet animated by a no less heroic and reverent spirit. As types of the same sturdy and unbending manhood, figuring, however, at a somewhat later period in the great struggle of the Scottish Church for spiritual independence, I may here add those other Angus names—James Guthrie, of Stirling; one of the protomartyrs of the Covenant, after the Restoration of the Stuarts in 1660; William Guthrie, of Fenwick, also, and James Durham, of Govan, two Covenanting leaders from this same shire, who, though they were spared to die in their beds, were, nevertheless, as brave-spirited heroes of the Presbyterian party as any even of the gallant stalwarts who were honoured "to glorify God in the Saltmarket," as they were then wont to express it, "by sealing their testimony with their blood."

But why should I limit my list of Angus heroes to one side of Church politics when it is a fact that Forfarshire claims to have produced Cavalier and Episcopal champions so illustrious as James Graham, the great Marquis of Montrose—a man whom Lord Macaulay describes as worthy to be placed alongside the heroes of Plutarch, while Dr. Gardiner, the best historian of the Stuart period, enthusiastically affirms regarding him that, "when once he had chosen his side, he was sure to bear himself as a paladin of old romance? If he made any cause his own,

it was not with the reasoned calculation of a statesman, but with the fond enthusiasm of a lover. Nature had marked him for a life of meteoric splendour, to confound and astonish a world, and to leave behind him an imperishable renown and a name which would outlast the ruin of his hopes."

I dare not say that many of the Episcopalians of Angus exhibited, either in the 17th century or subsequently, much of the heroic quality of their great leader Montrose. But that he had many successors and imitators is proved by the fact that, in the next generation, they produced Jacobite leaders so conspicuous and illustrious as, on the one hand, John Graham, Viscount Dundee, the remarkable man known to the Presbyterians of the West as "the Bloody Claverse," while by his Episcopalian comrades of the East and North he was more affectionately designated as "Bonny Dundee"; and, on the other, as Sir George Mackenzie, the distinguished man of letters and judge, who prosecuted so many of the Covenanters and secured their conviction, and who as a consequence has been branded by Presbyterian writers as "the Bluidy Mackenzie"; while, as a token that the influence of Montrose did not soon die out, it may be further added that the Jacobite and Episcopal party continued throughout the 18th century to be very influential in many of the Forfarshire parishes. Thus in Montrose, Brechin, Glammis, Maryton, Glenlee, and other parishes probably the majority of the people disliked the Revolution Settlement and sympathized with the exiled Stuart family, while it is an undoubted fact that most, if not all, of the leading nobles were "out" either in the Rebellion of 1715 or 1745 or in both.

Nor was it, I may add here, exclusively in their native soil that the adventurous sons of this shire showed their courage and hardihood. For they were not stay-at-homes, these dwellers by the cold North Sea. On the contrary they have roamed far and wide over the earth, fighting as soldiers of fortune in foreign wars, scheming in the politics and bringing themselves forward as actors in the stirring events and shifting scenes of European history. "They fought in the wars of the Low Countries against the Spaniard, served in the Protestant army of Gustavus Adolphus, formed part of the Scottish Brigade in the pay of the United Provinces against the soldiers of Louis XIV., and have left their bones under a halo of glory on the banks of the Rhine. Many of them, too, settled in Poland and Russia, and gained distinction in the land of their adoption." Moreover, since Britain's colonial expansion began in good

earnest under Chatham in the 18th century, many sons of Angus have achieved honour in India, America, Australia, and Africa. One of the most recent illustrations of this fact, I may remind my readers, was given a few years ago by a representative of one of the oldest families in the shire—the gallant Earl of Airlie, who played, as will be remembered, no insignificant part in the recent war with the Transvaal Republic in South Africa.

And yet, how tenderly these wide-ranging heroes love their native land. From the far distant homes of their adoption as pioneers and colonists, in the remote plains of New Zealand or British Columbia, whither they have carried their strong powers of endurance, their practical sense and knowledge of worldly things, and where, perhaps, the hard side of their nature is most discernible, though, I believe, even there it is seldom unmingled with a vein of romance, of sentiment, and of feeling, as well as a keen appreciation of wit not often to be found in their Southern neighbours: I repeat, from practically every corner of the habitable globe the hearts of these faithful sons of Angus turn in passionate attachment to the well-remembered scenes of their boyhood's days. And, though he was not a Forfarshire man himself, I am persuaded that the late Robert Louis Stevenson was only giving expression to the deep-felt emotions of every exiled son of Angus, when, from his pleasant banishment in the far South Seas, that most lovable of recent Scots writers sang sweetly of his pathetic longing to return once more before he died to breathe afresh the bracing air of the old homeland. The noble and thrilling lines are probably known to all my readers, but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of rehearsing them here:

Blows the wind to-day, and the sun and the rain are flying,

Blows the wind on the moors to-day, and now—
Where about the graves of the martyrs the whaups
are crying—

My heart remembers now.

Grey recumbent tombs of the dead in desert places,
Standing stones on the vacant wine-red moor,
Hills, of sheep and the homes of the silent vanished
races,

And winds, austere and pure.

Be it granted to me to behold you again in dying,
Hills of home, and to hear again the call;
Hear about the graves of the martyrs the peewit
crying,

And hear no more at all.

I need not refer at any length to the part taken by Forfarshire in the agitation for Parliamentary

Reform and other liberal measures. I will only allude, before closing this hurried sketch of Forfarshire's contribution to Scottish history, to the fact that, among the early champions and martyrs of that struggle, this Shire furnished such gallant and determined leaders as George Mealmaker, who was sent as a convict to Australia for being a dangerous political agitator, and, as Sir George Kinloch, who had to flee to France to escape a similar fate, as well as James Mill, his son, John Stuart Mill, and Joseph Hume, that incorruptible Radical, who did so much to expose and remedy the financial scandals of his day and generation in Parliament.

In connection with the later movement that led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland, the men of this shire, though not so prominent as those of some other shires, yet played a characteristic and noble part. It was here that the saintly Robert Murray Maccheyne began the great spiritual awakening, which, culminating under the ministry of that other Angus-born evangelist, the Rev. William Chalmers Burns, and spreading to many other Scottish counties, did so much to prepare the people of Scotland for the heroic step of 1843, while among the leaders of that great movement, who were natives of this shire, may be mentioned the names of Dr. John Bruce, Dr. Thomas Guthrie, Dr. Samuel Miller, and Professor Islay Burns.

Finally, it may be added that, in the movement of Scottish theological thought in the 19th century towards a broader and more generous conception of what is essential to a true and valid Christianity, either in life or thought, this shire has contributed its fair share. For it will be remembered that Thomas Erskine of Linlathen, the real founder of Broad Church theology alike in England and Scotland, was identified with this county by residential connection at least. And it was to Erskine, by their own confession, that Maurice in England and Macleod Campbell in Scotland were indebted for those conceptions of the Atonement which have had so great an effect on later English and American popular religious thought; while in the United Presbyterian Church theological development the influence of George Gilfillan, and later of David Macrae of Dundee, has been equally felt in diffusing similar sentiments.

Nor, I think, should I forget here to notice the fact that the initiation of the second and finally successful movement towards the union of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church was greatly facilitated, if indeed it was not positively set agoing, by the action of an influential body of elders and other office-bearers

of the Free Churches in Dundee, who a few years before 1900 began to agitate for the resuscitation of the negotiations which had previously proved abortive. An interesting and suggestive fact, proving that Forfarshire is still, as in the whole past history of the Scottish Church, found well to the fore when there is any movement afoot for the advancement either of civil liberty or spiritual progress.

And now, before concluding these general reflections, I would only like to add one further comment. It is this, that I find a source of personal satisfaction in the thought that the existing rationalizing school of Higher Critics in connection with the Scottish churches does not seem to have been largely reinforced from this shire; while probably the most powerful preacher of the old orthodoxy in doctrine, as modified by a broad and genial culture, which our generation has seen, hails from Kirriemuir in Angus, in the person of Doctor Alexander Whyte of St. George's, Edinburgh.

I have, I fear, by these discursory remarks, kept my readers too long from the analysis and review of that specific intellectual output of the district which is, after all, the most original and, I hope, the most valuable feature of these essays. Accordingly, I now invite attention to a brief summary of the conclusions in regard to the special character of the Angus intellect and its achievements, to which a careful consideration of my statistics has led me.

The first point, then, which impresses me in connection with the Forfarshire intellect is this, that, unlike the intellect of Aberdeen, Argyll, and Banff, where the population has shown a predominant bias to secular pursuits, as contradistinguished from those of a more idealist or spiritual character, Forfarshire, at least as it appears in my statistics, is distinctly characterised by an idealising a faculty as we saw Ayrshire and Berwickshire to be in our essay on these counties. I hardly think it possible to account for the differences in this direction which my statistics reveal, but I can hardly believe it is altogether without significance that in each of these counties the population played a specially large part in the struggles, alike for the national independence and for spiritual freedom and ecclesiastical reform. There may also be something in the fact that in each of these counties, while the original underlying basis of the population is Celtic, yet the intruding Saxon and Teutonic element has so successfully dominated and modified the Celtic as not only to force its own language on the combined people, but to stamp upon that people its own energy and serious steadfastness.

It is interesting to note in this connection that I find on examination that the adjoining county of Perth also exhibits a preponderating bias in the intellect of its notable sons towards spiritual or idealist pursuits. In Perthshire, however, the idealising tendency has not taken the same bias as in Forfarshire. For while Perthshire's idealist predominance is due, in the first instance, to the exceptionally large number of ecclesiastics, spiritual teachers, missionaries, and saints which that shire has produced; in Forfarshire, on the other hand, though the number of the notable sons of the county who have distinguished themselves as divines or saints is by no means small, yet that number has been considerably exceeded by the number of the poets and artists of various kinds that have been born and reared within its bounds. It may be thought, perhaps, that this result is due to the exceptional research displayed by Mr. D. M. Edwards of Brechin and Mr. Reid of Dundee, in the interesting and carefully compiled volumes in which they have enshrined so much out-of-the-way information, particularly with regard to the poets of their native shire. I am ready, indeed, for my part, frankly, to admit that, in all likelihood, the bias of what I may describe as local patriotism has something to do with the prominent place that Mr. Edwards has given to the bards of Angus in his voluminous work, entitled "Modern Scottish Poets." But having made large and independent researches of my own for many years in the same field of inquiry, I am satisfied that the conclusion reached by Mr. Edwards is on the whole one that the facts warrant. Mr. Edwards places Forfarshire third on the roll of Scottish counties as he arranges them in respect to their relative fertility in poetical writers. His order is as follows:—

1. Lanarkshire with 144 poets.
2. Edinburghshire with 141 poets.
3. Forfarshire with 130 poets.
4. Aberdeenshire with 106 poets.
5. Ayrshire with 72 poets.
6. Fifeshire with 68 poets.
7. Perthshire with 64 poets.

Now, twenty years ago, in writing an essay on "The Poets and Poetry of Scotland," based on my own investigations, I also drew up a synoptical table of the same kind as Mr. Edwards has done, and as the results reached by me correspond closely with those published by Mr. Edwards, it may be interesting to compare the two tables. The following, then, is my list, showing the order of merit relative to their fertility in poetical names reached by the first

seven counties of Scotland, according to the information I had gathered twenty years ago:—

1. Lanarkshire with 218 poets.
2. Edinburghshire with 217 poets.
3. Forfarshire with 171 poets.
4. Aberdeenshire with 167 poets.
5. Ayrshire with 161 poets.
6. Perthshire with 139 poets.
7. Fifeshire with 128 poets.

W. B. R. W.

To be continued.



STILL ROOM.—What is a still room? A room in a large mansion wherein the housekeeper and her assistant prepare tea and coffee for the family and visitors, and make preserves, cakes, and biscuits, and so on. It was formerly the workroom of the lady of the house when engaged in making household cordials, some of which required the use of a small still. In a smaller class of residence, this room frequently relieves the kitchen of all the lesser cooking and of pastry making. It should be near the store and housekeeping rooms.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.



Queries.

769. HENRY SHANKS.—Is Henry Shanks, “the blind bard of Bathgate,” who issued an interesting book in 1881, “The Peasant Poets of Scotland,” with original pieces, still alive? If so, he must be nearing his eightieth year. ALBA.
Melbourne, Australia.

770. A. J. WARDEN.—In 1864 Mr. Alex. J. Warden, of Dundee, published an able and exhaustive work on “The Linen Trade, Ancient and Modern.” He was also author of a history of the County of Angus, in several volumes. I saw an allusion to him as “the late.” When was the date of his death? ALBA.
Melbourne, Australia.

771. PETER PATERSON.—About the close of the fifties of last century there was published in Edinburgh “Reminiscences of the Scottish Stage,” by Peter Paterson. It was written in a genial and graphic style, and contained many droll original anecdotes. Was “Peter Paterson” an assumed name? ALBA.
Melbourne, Australia.

772. “THOLE, AND THINK ON!”—Such is the quaint inscription upon an old, weather-stained, moss-encrusted tombstone in Liberton Kirkyard,

near Edinburgh. At first I thought that it was the stump of a tree, as it was solitary, but on wading through the long grass I found that it was a stone. It startled me, this voice from the grave, but on reflection I considered that the admonition was addressed to the descendants of “the poor inhabitant below.” The rudiments of a romantic tale are concealed in this counsel. Was it a story of grievous wrong unredressed, or of a bloody feud unavenged? “Endure, yet remember,” “Suffer, but dinna forget”—such is the meaning, as I take it, of this singular warning. Is there any account of this stone in the history of Liberton? I cannot glean anything here. ALBA.
Melbourne, Australia.

773. THE CLAN MACLEAN.—In 1838 there was published by Smith, Elder, & Co., London, a “Historical and Genealogical Account of the Clan of Maclean, from its First Settlement at Castle Duart, in the Isle of Mull, to the Present Period. By a Seneachie.” Who was this clan historian? He expresses his obligations to Mr. Charles Hope Maclean, seventh son of the 13th Laird of Ardgour, for defraying the expenses of publication. The book extends to 356 pages, and is brought up to date, full memoirs being given of the chiefs, eminent clansmen, and collateral branches. Amongst the curious information embodied in it is a brief memorial of the Swedish Counts Maclean, their progenitor being Sir John Maclean (youngest son of Hector Oig of Duart), who was knighted by Charles I. and sent on a mission to Sweden in 1641. When the Civil War broke out in Britain, he married and settled in Gothenburg. Five of his sons entered the Swedish service, and became distinguished soldiers. ALBA.
Melbourne, Australia.

774. FARQUHARS IN LONGSIDE, ABERDEENSHIRE.—Additional information is wanted on the under-noted Farquhars who are buried in the Longside churchyard:—

(1) Erected by | James Farquhar, | Longside, to the memory of his | wife, Ann Henderson, who | died 26th November, 1822, aged 35 years; | also two infant children. | The above James Farquhar, | died 10th April, 1851, aged 79 years.

(2) Erected | by | John Farquhar, Merchant and Bank Agent, | Mintlaw, | in memory of | Elizabeth Farquhar, his wife, who died | 27th November, 1871, aged 57 years; | and their son, | William, who died 20th October, 1849, aged 2 years; | here also is interred the above John Farquhar, who died 24th December, 1886, aged 80 years.

(3) In | memory | Charles Farquhar, | Bank Agent, | Mintlaw, | born 12th August, 1849, died 23rd January, 1897.

One of the above surname informs me that several hail from the district near the Hill of Fare, one of whom is said to have written a history of the clan. I have failed to ascertain whether the history was in MS. or if it appeared in print. No references can

be had either in Mr. Robertson's or Mr. Kellas Johnstone's bibliographies of Aberdeen, etc.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

775. WILLIAM FARQUHAR, 1724, AUTHOR.—What is known of this author or his descendants? The late William Ferguson, LL.D., of Kinmundy, mentions him in his book, "Twelve Sketches of the Scenery and Antiquities on the Line of the Great North of Scotland Railway" (Edinburgh: David Douglas, MDCCCLXXXIII.), illustrated by George Reid, R.S.A., at p. 91, when writing on Tilquhillie Castle—a MS. in the Advocates Library printed by the Spalding Club, entitled: "A Description of the Parish of Upper Banchory in the Merns, by William Farquhar, A.D. 1724"—thus mentions Tilquhillie:—"Tilquhillie is on the south side of Dec, one mile from and opposite to Banchory. A moss, south therefrom three-quarters of a mile, is called the Mulloch."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

776. MCPHERSON ALIAS MCWILLIE.—The following entries appear in the Inveravon Parish Registers:—

John McWillie, alias McPherson, in (this) Parish, and Elspet Stuart in the Parish of Glenbucket, were matrimonially contracted January 3d, 1752, and being orderly proclaimed and no objection made, were married Janry 28th.

John McLean and Elizabeth McPherson, alias McWillie, both in this parish, after being matrimonially contracted and regularly proclaimed, were married July 9th, 1771.

I should be glad of any information respecting descendants of the above, particularly as to the name now borne by descendants of the first-mentioned couple.

H. D. McW.

Answers.

192. W. J. LINTON'S ORIGIN (2nd S., III., 185; IV., 16; VII., 94).—At the back of a family tombstone in Longside Churchyard the following inscription will be seen:—"In Memory of | Alexander Linton, farmer, Baluss, | who died April 8, 1837, | in the 80th year of his age; | his wife, Margaret Catto, | died April 10, 1794, | aged about 30 years. | As a debt of gratitude their grandson, | Alexander Johnston, farmer, Pettymarcus, | erected this memorial, 1879." |

ROBERT MURDOCH.

707. BRODIE (2nd S., VII., 175).—The surname of Brodie is held by some Scottish antiquaries to be purely Pictish, derived from Brudi (Latinized Brudæus), the last king of the Picts, A.D. 833. Brudi is no myth, for his name, more or less changed, occurs in all our early histories, and even in the Chartulary of St. Andrews. "Brodie" is certainly Scotch for a little board, but such a sophistical derivation will not suffice for an ancient and reputable family like that of the Brodies, which can be traced before 1300. The name is likewise spelt

Brothie in old deeds, and this might give the modern iconoclast a wrinkle to infer that the first of the name was a dwarfish cook, for there is a tendency nowadays to belittle everything. Yet we have such surnames still, varied considerably, and with "Mac" or "son" tagged to them, as Fergus, Diarmid, Angus, Niall, Dovenald, Connal, Gregor, Ferquhard, Dugall, Alpin, Duffus, Ross, and Duncan—names of the mighty chiefs of a remote past: then why not Brodie, adopted from the last king of Pictland, who by all accounts was a brave and sagacious leader? I dare not say that the present possessors of such names are descendants, although in Highland genealogies they are maintained to be taken from some eminent warrior. Doubtless many of those surnames were adopted in honour of the early chieftains. The late George Brodie, Historiographer for Scotland, was ironically complimented in *Blackwood's Magazine* upon "his Pictish patronymic," "Brodiesford," taking a common-sense view, would simply mean a ford first used by one named Brodie. Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.

744. THE HAIGS OF BEMERSYDE (2nd S., VIII., 12).—Mr. Robert Murdoch invites comments on "T. D. W.'s" statement about the Haigs of Bemersyde in the December issue of *The Scottish Review*. In response, I crave permission to liberate my soul on the matter. (1) It is possible that *haig* in the old Scottish tongue meant "wood" or "trees," and that the old family name of the Bemersyde family, "Haga," was pronounced with a corresponding vowel sound. The word *haig*, however, did not signify "wood" or "trees," but was applied to a woman—a gadabout female—running from place to place to tell tales of her neighbours. (2) It is certain that for many generations—almost from the days of true Thomas himself—the couplet attributed to him has been understood to mean persons. "Haigs of Bemersyde," or "Haigs in Bemersyde" (as Chambers has it), is doubtless the correct form—not "Haigs on Bemersyde" (as "T. D. W." attempts to amend it). (3) If Haigs (whose name was pronounced "Hags") were in Bemersyde in the Rhymer's time and long before it, and if the word *haig* bore at that period the meaning assigned to it by "T. D. W.," it stands to reason that Thomas the Rhymer, a learned man and a scholar, was quite aware of the received signification, and penned his couplet (we assume that he did pen it) with the ambiguous sense of the word clearly before his mind. "T. D. W." seems scarcely sufficiently alive to the difficulties surrounding a "seer's" position among his own people. He objects to the word "Haigs" meaning *persons*, but appears quite content to tie it down to mean *trees*. Why tie it down either to *persons* or *trees*? Give the "seer" as much rope as he needs. Why insist that Thomas had distinctly in view the full meaning of his couplet when he penned it? This would be asking more from him than is even required of the prophets of Scripture, many of whose predictions are supposed to have a double fulfilment, not always fully present to the prophet's mind. Thomas the

Rhymer was, no doubt, a man of great natural shrewdness and sagacity, whose insight enabled him intellectually to perceive the elements of permanence and durability discernible in the Haig family character, and whose common sense led him to observe the unlikelihood of trees ever disappearing altogether from the policies of Bemersyde. The double meaning of the word "Haig" (*persons* or *trees*) afforded the very kind of chance in which the mind of a "seer" delighted to revel. It gave him his opportunity. It enabled him to have two strings to his bow. If the prediction or sagacious utterance or whatever we like to call it failed as regards *persons*, it might still hold good as regards *trees*. Nowadays we do not credit the "seer" of secular history with any supernatural power of divination. All that is claimed for him is a capacity to read the signs of the times, together with the ability to express himself in words capable of bearing a double meaning, or to construct sentences susceptible of interpretation in opposite ways. The recipe for the making of a secular "seer" is really quite simple. Given a ruler of adventurous disposition, reckless, foolhardy, fond of rushing into danger, and what is to hinder the "seer" predicting a day of mourning and lamentation for the ruler's country? Many of the vaticinations of ancient classical times depended to a large extent on the ambiguous nature of the utterance. The response of the oracle in the case of Pyrrhus was equally fitted to satisfy him or his enemies, the Romans. Even Scripture itself is understood in one instance to chronicle a prophetic utterance that is palpably ambiguous. Why not, then, allow Thomas the Rhymer his due meed of praise for shrewd foresight whether we read "persons" or "trees" into his couplet?
W. S.

748. WILLIAM MACKAY (2nd S., VIII., 13).—Two authors of this name are mentioned in Allibone's "Dictionary." One of these, who wrote "Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Ship Juno," was the son of a north country minister, but died, I think, in 1804, and cannot be the Mackay wanted. The other, the author of "Tales of a Traveller at Home and Abroad," published in 1851, may have been the same as the writer of the poem on "Heaven." Whether he was "the real Mackay" I cannot say, but assuming "poet" and "traveller" to have been the same person, I incline to believe him the son of Lieut.-Colonel William Mackay of the 68th Regiment, whose wife, also a Mackay, was a hymn-writer and authoress of several popular religious stories.
S.

749. HUTTON, HEPBURN, LIDDERDALE (2nd S., VIII., 13, 31).—I am much obliged to "Amateur" for the reply *re* Hutton, Hepburn, Lidderdale. My ancestors, Hutton of Hutton Hall, Cumberland, are not extinct in the younger generation. My eldest brother, Colonel Thomas Bruce Hutton, is now the head. I am told the Fullertons may come from Dudwich, and the Urquharts probably from Bardsyard in Morayshire.
E. C. WIENHOLT.

754. LAWRANCES IN USAN (2nd S., VIII., 13).—On the faith of two directories dated respectively 1852 and 1873, it may be asserted with some confidence that the name Lawrance has now become extinct in Usan.
S.

755. WHAT IS A "TAP" OR "TAPION"? (2nd S., VIII., 13).—I take it to have been the small round ball of coloured yarn, attached to the upper part of the harness, dangling over the horse's head, and presumably intended to prevent flies settling upon and annoying the animal. Is the "tapion" now in use? The word does not occur apparently in any dictionary.
S.

756. CURIOUS FIGURES ON A TOMBSTONE (2nd S., VIII., 14).—If I rightly apprehend Dr. Milne's description, the figures he describes appear to be intended for the Christian symbols of Life, Death, and Immortality. The mushroom-shaped growth proceeding from the ear of the skull may perhaps represent some kind of grain—"it may chance of wheat, or of some other grain." Although considerably earlier than the period of the tombstone, might not Allen's "Christian Symbolism in Britain before the 13th Century" help Dr. Milne to some of the information he is in search of?
CLERICUS.

757. BARBARA GORDON (MRS. FARQUHAR) (2nd S., VIII., 14).—In all likelihood she was connected with the Gordons of Tomnavollan, a family from which the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, author of "Scottichronicon" and other works, was descended.
W.

758. BUCHANAN HOSPITAL (2nd S., VIII., 14).—The Buchanan Cottage Hospital, St. Leonards, Sussex, was established in 1881. The only notable Buchanan I am able to connect with the county was Robert Buchanan, Socialist lecturer and editor, father of the "Poet of Revolt," who died at Bexhill, Sussex, in 1866.
S.

761. ADAM DONALD (2nd S., VIII., 28).—In reply to "Alba," who thinks Adam Donald lived from 1820 to 1832, and asks for the date of his death, I have it before me—"The Life and History of Doctor Adam Donald, Prophet of Bethelnie. Peterhead: Peter Buchan, 1817." The pamphlet ends with the following sentence: "This strange character, who caused so much speculation in his time, was born at Bethelnie in the year 1703, and died in the year 1780."
W. L. T.
Peterhead.

764. GEORGE BLAIR, M.A. (2nd S., VIII., 29).—In "Report of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, 1866," p. 164 (Alphabetical List of Ministers and Licentiate, 1765 to 1867), Mr. Blair is stated to have been a native of Scotland, educated at St. Andrews, sent to Canada from the Church of Scotland, ordained in 1843, and made Superintendent of Schools. But there is no mention of him in the

body of the report, and in the list he is only called "licentiate."

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

765. MOSES PROVAN (2nd S., VIII., 29).—Moses Provan died in 1871. "Alba" should see "The Glasgow Athenæum: a Sketch of Fifty Years' Work, 1847-1897," by James Lauder, F.R.S.L. Glasgow: St. Mungo Press, Limited. 1897.

EVAN ODD.

After painfully examining a number of local histories, registers of testaments, and sundry other documents of a like description, I am driven to conclude either that Glasgow is astoundingly ignorant of its greatest men or that "Alba" is poking fun at the Western metropolis. The only person I have been able to discover answering to the name in the query is Moses Provan, a baker in Glasgow, whose will, dated August 27, 1762, probably indicates the proximate period of his decease. Neither the profession, however, which no doubt he adorned, nor even the drafting of his own will (if he did that) would entitle him to be called "a prominent literary man." I am at a loss too to understand what "Alba" means by the "Glasgow Athenæum" which Moses Provan is said to have founded. Is it the institution of that name now in Buchanan Street, or a publication called *The Athenæum* issued by Glasgow students in 1830? On neither supposition, however, can Moses Provan be made to fit in. The Glasgow Athenæum, so the local histories tell one, was instituted in 1847 under the municipal sway of Lord Provost Hastie, and Charles Dickens was brought down to preside at the first of its soirees in the City Hall. No such person as Moses Provan (as far as one's eyesight may testify) emerges from amid the welter of names, more or less illustrious, present on that occasion. On the other supposition, while the publication called *The Athenæum* was ostensibly conducted by students whose names, of course, are forgotten, it was really managed and largely contributed to by Thomas Atkinson, a Glasgow bookseller, of whom a critic (Henry Glassford Bell, to wit) declared that he "never had been and never would be a student." In order that St. Mungo's city may no longer incur the reproach of an ungrateful memory, would "Alba" condescend to explain when Moses Provan lived, and what writings of his made him prominent?

CHAPPIE.

766. NEIL McALPINE (2nd S., VIII., 29).—The first edition of McAlpine's "Pronouncing Gaelic Dictionary," published in 1832, bears on the title-page to be the work of "Niel [sic] McAlpine, Student in Divinity, Island of Islay, Argyllshire." The edition was published in Edinburgh, printed for the author, and "sold by all the Booksellers in the Kingdom and on the Continent; also by all the Schoolmasters in the Highlands." A MS. note on the copy I have seen states that McAlpine was a schoolmaster in Islay and an authority on the Gaelic language as spoken in that island. It may

reasonably be inferred that he was a native of Argyllshire, and that he aspired to be a minister, probably in connection with the Church of Scotland. His ambition does not appear to have been realised. Probably he lived and died a schoolmaster. His "Dictionary" proved to be extremely popular. Besides the one for 1832 above noted, various other editions are mentioned, of which the 7th was issued in 1878, while the last came out in 1881.

S.

767. BERNARDUS PALUDANUS (2nd S., VIII., 29).—Bernardus Paludanus or Ten Broeke, a Dutch traveller and physician, said also to have been a professor of philosophy at Leyden, was born in 1550 and died in 1633. He wrote valuable notes on Linschot's "Voyages Maritimes."

W. S.

768. JAMES MURDOCH, AUTHOR (2nd S., VIII., 29).—I can add but little to the information furnished by Mr. Robert Murdoch regarding this writer. In Weuckstern's "Bibliography of Japan," three publications are entered to the credit of "J. Murdoch," presumably the "James Murdoch" of the query—(1) "Report on the Religious Tract Society in Japan," by J. Murdoch, Glasgow, 1882, 8vo, pp. 11; (2) "Ogawa's Scenes and Sights of the Tokiado," 21 plates, with text by J. Murdoch; (3) "Burton's Scenes from Open-air Life in Japan," 14 phototypes executed by K. Ogawa, with text by J. Murdoch, Yokohama, 1893, oblong folio, pp. 18.

W.



Scots Books of the Month.

Anwyl, Edward, M.A. Celtic Religion in Pre-Christian Times. F'cap 8vo. Net, 1s. Constable.

Elliot, Lieut.-Col. The Hon. Fitzwilliam. The Trustworthiness of Border Ballads. Crown 4to. Net, 10s. 6d. Blackwood.

Goodrich-Freer, A. Outer Isles. Illustrated by Allan Barnard. Demy 8vo. Net, 5s. Constable.

Stevenson, J. H. The Ruthven of Freeland Peerage and its Critics. F'cap 4to. Net, 5s. Maclehose, Glasgow.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ABERDEEN, OCTOBER, 1906.

PROFESSOR JOHN STEWART AND
HIS PUPIL WILLIAM GRANT.

The following copy letter may be of some interest. Tammore's only son, William, to whom it refers, had a somewhat chequered career, but at his death held the lucrative appointment of Collector of Customs at St. Lucia, conferred on him by General Grant of Ballindalloch on the conquest of that island by the latter in 1779 :—

Sir

This goes wth your Son, who hath attended my Class for the Elem^s of Geometry and Trigonom^y, and likewise my private Class for the pratical Parts of Mathem^s: which he hath done to my great Satisfaction: for I scarce ever have had any under my Care wth such a Genius for that

Study: and I think he has improven his Time to very good account: and hath behav'd himself decently and regularly in every Respect, so that I hope he shall be a Comfort to you and all his Concerns—As he has a very good Turn for Mathem^s I suppose You will think it proper to continue to prosecute his Studys in that way (q^{ch} he much inclines himself) in q^{ch} case I wou'd begg You'll allow him to come up as soon as possible next Session of College: and so much the rather that the Faculty of the College have entered into a Resolution to oblige all our Bursars, under pain of Deprivation, to be here agt the 10th of Nov^r, that the teaching Masters may then fall to their Business: which We find necessary in order to make Academical Education more beneficial to our Students: so that it's expected Gentlemen will take care their Sons be sent in at least as soon as they would regard their Children's Advantage in their Education.

I received 50th from your Son; and am oblidg'd to You for your good paym^t I shall take all the Pains upon him I can; and so much the rather as I am pretty sure I shall have Satisfaction and Credit by him. I heartily wish him all Success in this and all his other Studys: and am wth true Respect

Sir Your most obliged humble Servant
JOHN STEWART

Aberdeen Aprile 18th 1745

Endorsed :

To
Robert Grant
of
Tammore

Tammore married Margaret, daughter of George Cumming of Recletch, another daughter, Janet, having married Alexander Gordon in Craigwillie. Tammore's son, William, is very frequently mentioned in the MSS. "William Grant younger of Tammoir" is mentioned in the Boharm Parochial Registers as one of the witnesses at the baptism of William, son of William McWilliam and Jean Cuming in Wester Galdwall. This circumstance (assuming that the witness was Tammore's son) may indicate a connection between Tammore's wife and the goodwife of Wester Galdwall, the latter having belonged to the Lochtervandich family.

H. D. McW.

FORFARSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN
SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(2nd S., VIII., pp. 17, 41.)

It thus appears that, though my figures largely exceed those of Mr. Edwards, the result reached is almost identical with his. Indeed, the only difference is that, while Perth occupies the seventh place on Mr. Edwards's list, it stands sixth on mine, and I give the seventh place to Fife and not to Perth.

I may, however, be asked here: Has the addition which the last twenty years have made to the number of poetical names connected with all the Scottish counties not affected the relative position of these counties to each other? My reply to that question is: Scarcely at all. True, Forfar is now second on my list with 259 names, while Edinburgh has receded to the third place with only 226. But this remarkable improvement in Forfar's position arises, I suspect, from the fact that recently I have had the opportunity of ransacking for fresh names Mr. Stuart Reid's comprehensive and carefully compiled anthology, "The Bards of Angus and the Mearns," a work which is a particularly good example of what a county anthology should be. Taking that fact into consideration, I believe that in the near future, when my information regarding the poets of Midlothian approximates in completeness to my present knowledge of the bards of Angus, the metropolitan county will easily regain its former place. Meanwhile it is only fair to say that, as at present informed, the seven premier Scottish counties, considered from the point of view of the number of poetical names that they can claim, stand thus:—

1. Lanark with 262 names.
2. Forfar with 259 names.
3. Edinburgh with 226 names.
4. Aberdeen with 212 names.
5. Ayr with 159 names.
6. Perth with 147 names.
7. Fife with 136 names.

It is perhaps worth noticing here that these seven counties are the very counties which, as I have shown in an earlier part of this essay, occupy the premier position among the other Scottish shires for fertility in notable names of all kinds. But suggestive as that fact is, there is a conclusion I draw from the comparatively backward place occupied on my lists by the peculiarly Celtic districts of Scotland, which seems to me more noteworthy still. For, contrary to the common idea that the Celtic genius

is more susceptible to poetic and artistic influences than is the Teutonic or Saxon, my statistics seem to point to the opposite conclusion. Thus I cannot think it wholly without significance that, with the exception of a small part of Perthshire and perhaps also of Aberdeenshire, not one of the seven premier Scottish counties is now Celtic—at least in speech, whatever may be true of the racial characteristics of their inhabitants—while the view which a fact of this sort suggests must, I think, be strongly confirmed by the following vidimus of the respective places taken by each of the remaining Scottish counties, when viewed relatively to their individual contributions to the grand total of Scotland's poets. I place the twenty-five names in tabular form to make the lesson they teach more impressive, for I think it is impossible for any one to cast an eye over the results I exhibit without recognising that, if my figures are trustworthy, they prove that the Celtic Scottish shires come far behind the Saxon shires alike in addition to and success in the poet's craft. The following table speaks for itself. It begins with the eighth Scottish county in succession to the seven premier counties already enumerated, and reads thus:—

8. Renfrew with 113 names.
9. Roxburgh with 95 names.
10. Berwick with 80 names.
11. Dumfries with 76 names.
12. Argyll with 66 names.
13. Stirling with 51 names.
14. Inverness with 49 names.
15. Dumbarton with 46 names.
16. Kincardine with 44 names.
17. Kirkcubright with 43 names.
18. Clackmannan with 39 names.
19. Haddington with 35 names.
20. Banff with 34 names.
21. Peebles with 33 names.
22. Selkirk with 28 names.
23. Linlithgow with 28 names.
24. Ross with 27 names.
25. Orkney and Shetland with 23 names.
26. Elgin with 16 names.
27. Wigton with 11 names.
28. Sutherland with 10 names.
29. Caithness with 8 names.
30. Kinross with 6 names.
31. Bute and Arran with 5 names.
32. Nairn with 2 names.

Now, if the facts which I have here presented mean anything—and they were certainly compiled without any bias or partiality to one theory rather than another—they seem to suggest that it is not where the Celtic blood is

purest, but where it is most mixed with Saxon, Danish, and other foreign elements, that the taste and the talent for poetry are most widely diffused. And this is all the more remarkable because the purely Celtic population inhabits exactly those parts of the country which, from the beauty and sublimity of the scenery, seem most calculated to stir the Muse's fire, and to nurture a poetic soul; for, with the exception of Perthshire, which is not, moreover, a purely Celtic county, there is not a single Highland county which has produced a respectable list of poets; and when, on an analysis of the 147 Perthshire poets on my lists, no fewer than 104 bear the Saxon patronymics of Adamson, Anderson, Brown, Beattie, Hogg, Sharpe, Taylor, Webster, Gray, Reid, Sand, etc., and only 43 bear the Celtic patronymics of Campbell, Fraser, Buchanan, Grant, MacLaggan, MacDuff, etc., one begins to suspect that it is due to its Teutonic population more than to its Celtic that Perthshire stands so well among its sister counties as a producer of poetic genius.

Returning, however, from these speculative regions, in which it must be confessed one's footing is not too secure, and directing our attention for the moment to the poetic output of Forfarshire alone, I fear I must admit that here I am rather in a difficulty. For, with a population so prone to rhyming as is the case with the natives of this shire, one would naturally have expected that some, at least, of the more important Scottish poets would have been of Angus birth. But this unfortunately is not the case. It is true that Forfarshire presents a doubtful claim to have given birth to Gawain Douglas, the translator of Virgil and one of the best of our early Scottish poets, as well as to Alexander Scott, the so-called "Scottish Anacreon." It is also true that Thomas Hood, who sang the "Song of the Shirt" and wrote many other fine lyrics, was of Forfarshire extraction, and in early youth lived in Dundee, though he was born in London; and that, greatest of all, the English poet, Robert Browning, had at least this connection with Forfarshire, that his mother was born and bred in Dundee. Nevertheless I must frankly acknowledge that, of the 259 poetic names that appear on my lists, few have attained more than local celebrity, though Alexander Laing of Brechin, the Leightons of Dundee, Professor John Nicoll of Glasgow University, and some others, have produced songs and lyrics that are deservedly popular. On the whole, however, notwithstanding the number of the sons of Angus that have plied the Muse's trade, it is not by her poetry that Forfarshire has most deeply and permanently influenced

either the spiritual or social development of Scotland.

On the other hand, the artists of this county, though comparatively few numerically—my lists contain only 28 names—reckon among their number prominent representatives of the graphic art like William Aikman of Cairnie, the friend of Thomson the poet, and one of the earliest of Scottish artists to win recognition in England. To his respectable name must be added those of Colvin Smith and the Simsons of Dundee, as well as that of George Paul Chalmers of Arbroath, a painter who is admittedly one of the greatest of Scottish colourists.

In music, also, Forfarshire, while by no means backward, can boast of few names of more than local celebrity. I have the names of a goodly number of violinists and of one great vocalist, Helen Jolly Mitchell, known as Madame Melba, who is a native of Broughty Ferry. I have also the names of a few musical composers, including that of James Smeaton, as well as that of James Love, organist, Falkirk, who has biographed most of our Scottish writers of psalm tunes; but it cannot be claimed for Forfarshire that any of our greatest Scottish musicians have emanated from its borders.

Singular to say, it is quite otherwise with the histrionic art. For, though I have very few actors on my lists, one of them was the great American tragedian, Edwin Forrest, a player who, though a native of Montrose, occupied a position on the American stage very similar to that once held by Garrick, Keen, Macready, or Irving on our own.

The philosophical writers of this county, I observe next, are also comparatively few. Inasmuch, however, as James Mill is one of them, the great thinker who was the founder of the English school of Philosophic Radicals, and as the influence of that school, through the writings of his greater son, John Stuart Mill, at one time dominated the thought of the chief English universities, and as that influence, though much abated, is yet by no means wholly lost, it cannot be denied that in that direction the impact of Forfarshire on both Scottish and English development has been powerfully felt, and has produced very notable results, some of them not entirely evil. It is true that the sensational philosophy of the two Mills, with its tendency to materialism and scepticism, has never been the popular philosophy of the Scottish people, and that, since the death of Dr. Bain, it has had absolutely no representative among the philosophical teachers of our land. Nevertheless, by the reaction provoked as a consequence of its remorseless analysis of all thought and

feeling and association, it has done not a little to produce the spiritual philosophy which, as represented by the Seths, Hutchison Stirling, Jones, and Adamson, now reigns in all our universities.

It is a noteworthy fact, as evincing the practical tendency of the idealising mind of the natives of Angus, that natural history and science have had more attractions for them than speculative philosophy. My tables contain the names of no fewer than 53 persons who have gained distinction in such pursuits. Many of these savants of course are comparatively undistinguished, but some of them are unquestionably illustrious, as will be readily acknowledged when I mention that among them stand the names of (1) the famous geologist, Sir Charles Lyell, an author whose great work, "The Principles of Geology," may be ranked next after Darwin's "Origin of Species" among the books which have exercised the most powerful influence in the direction of scientific thought in the 19th century. For that work effectually broke down the belief in the necessity of stupendous convulsions in past times, and taught, as had long before been maintained by Hutton and Playfair—the latter author by the way, I may remark, being also a native of Angus—that the greatest geological changes may be produced by the forces still at work on the earth. (2) Alongside of Sir Charles Lyell I would place the name of Robert Brown, the eminent botanist, a man of European reputation, and whose many and valuable contributions to his favourite science secured for universal approval the title conferred on him by Alex. Von Humboldt of "facile princeps botanicorum." It is interesting to know that in George Robert Milne Murray, F.R.S., the present Keeper of the Botanical Department of the British Museum, the reputation of Forfarshire in this branch of science is still being well maintained. Had I space, I could easily add here many other names scarcely less distinguished than those already mentioned, and adorning well nigh every natural science; but I forbear, and close my notice of the great part the men of Angus have taken in this interesting field of research and discovery by referring to a humble and obscure Dundee teacher, J. B. Lindsay by name, who, though little heard of either in his own day or since, deserves to be commemorated as a singularly fruitful and suggestive pioneer of scientific thought. For I believe it was he who, some fifty years ago, discovered and practically demonstrated the possibility of that wireless telegraphy which is creating so much interest in our own day, and which seems to have a great future before it.

It is not, however, in pure science that the men of Forfarshire have been most conspicuous. It is rather in the varied walks of prose literature, including journalism. Here, out of 173 names which my tables contain, not a few are names of first-rate importance. I cannot, of course, attempt to characterise many out of that long list. But, in addition to the two Mills and Thomas Hood already named, and to Lyell the geologist, and Barrie the novelist, also previously mentioned, I may rehearse here the names of Hector Boece, an early and quaintly interesting Scottish historian; Henry Guthrie, too, the biographer of Montrose; William Maitland and William Guthrie, two creditable historians and miscellaneous writers of the 18th century, as well as Patrick Abercrombie, whose "Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation" is a permanent memorial of Scottish patriotism; and John Gillies, the historian of Greece, not forgetting Professor Nichol, the astronomer, Robert Stephen Rintoul, the founder and editor of the *Spectator* newspaper, and Charles Lowe, the biographer of Bismarck, and long Berlin correspondent for the *London Times*.

I might easily add greatly to the above list, but must hasten on to notice the divines, reformers, evangelists, missionaries, etc., whom this county has produced. They number no fewer than 134, belong to all the churches, and many of them have played a most influential part in the religious life of the country. This will appear evident when I mention that my tables contain the names of no fewer than 15 bishops and other dignitaries of the Romish Church, and when I further remind you that at the Reformation period this region furnished a specially large number of the leaders of that movement. Among the earliest and most important of these was the well-known John Erskine of Dun, one of the disciples of that great Mearns evangelist, George Wishart, who made his native district of Angus and Mearns the chief scene of his missionary labours. The late Professor Mitchell, himself by the way an Angus man, notices the interesting fact in connection with Wishart's work as a religious teacher that, unlike Patrick Hamilton, who seemed to aim at a reform within the pale of his old church, Wishart strove to set up an entirely new organisation. He formed kirks, or congregations at least, in Dundee and Montrose, the latter probably consisting mainly of the lesser gentry in the adjacent districts of Angus and Mearns, and the former chiefly of the substantial burghers of the town of Dundee. One thing which made this task on the part of Wishart easier than it otherwise would have

been, was the fact that he came at a slightly later period in the history of the Reformation, and that in the East of Scotland, as a result of the commercial intercourse it maintained with the Continent, he found a body of people already prepared to receive the new faith. Dundee was then a thriving seaport, and its busy traders, being brought into constant contact with Continental life and people, could not miss the contagion of Lutheran doctrines; and when we know that some professors in St. Andrews, and one or two of the greatest abbots of Cambuskenneth were 'enlightened men, and sympathised with the humanistic and religious revival in Europe, it is easy to see how many around them must have fallen under the spell of the new doctrines, and how practicable therefore it would be for a man of Wishart's energy to attempt to organise the Protestant forces into a new spiritual society, though such a policy was beyond the scope of a pioneer like young Hamilton. At all events, to whatever cause the fact is to be attributed, it is certain that Forfarshire was one of the earliest of the Scottish counties to be deeply and vitally affected by the reformed doctrines. By the time, indeed, that Knox returned to his native land in 1559, Angus had become practically the stronghold of the Scottish reformers, and it was doubtless for that reason that in 1559 Knox, immediately after landing in Scotland, proceeded north to Dundee, where, indeed, the zealous Protestants of Fife, Angus, and Mearns had already assembled, determined to make common cause with their preachers, and to go forward in peaceful form to Stirling, in order that the Queen and her council might be in no doubt as to the position which they meant to occupy alike to her and their spiritual teachers.

W. B. R. W.

To be continued.



WOODS OF BONNINGTON (1st S., XII., 72, 86; 2nd S., IV., 150).—Additional information may be gleaned from Alexander J. Warden's "Angus or Forfarshire, the Land and People: Descriptive and Historical," Vol. III., at pages 38, 39, 160, 234, 246, 248, 431, 434, 435, 438. The Woods of Craig, Drums, Hilton, and Keithick are also mentioned in the same volume. This work bears the imprint "Dundee: Charles Alexander & Co., MDCCCLXXXII." Mr. Warden was a F.S.A. Scot., and author of "The Linen Trade," and "The Burgh Laws of Dundee," which were very favourably received by the press at the date of publication.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

THE FORBES FAMILY.—The following notes on the Auchernach family may be useful to Forbes genealogists. Gordon Forbes Nathaniel Forbes of Auchernach married his first-cousin Isobel, daughter of John Stewart of Drummin, and had ten sons, including General Gordon Forbes. The general's military career was as follows:—

Capt., 34th Regt., Apr. 12, 1764 (Army Rank, Oct. 7, 1762); Maj., 9th, July 22, 1777 (*London Gazette*); Lt.-Col., 102nd, Sept. 25, 1781 (*London Gazette*); Col., local rank, E. Indies, June 13, 1782; placed on h.p., 102nd, 1785-6 (Army Lists, 1782-5); Lt.-Col., 74th, Oct. 12, 1787-9 (*London Gazette*, p. 485); Bt.-Col., Nov. 18, 1790; Col., 105th, Sept. 30, 1794-5 (*London Gazette*, p. 986; Army Lists, 1794-5); Maj.-Gen., Oct. 4, 1794 (*London Gazette*, p. 1011); Col., 56th, Jan. 28, 1797 (*London Gazette*, p. 75); Col., 29th, Aug. 8, 1797; Lt.-Gen., Jan. 1, 1800 (*London Gazette*, p. 37); Gen., Dec. 30, 1811 (*London Gazette*, p. 2498; Army Lists, 1762-1828). His name appears in 1828 in list of generals, but not holding appointment as colonel, 29th. His name does not appear in the list for 1829. He raised the 74th Highlanders, who originally wore Forbes tartan when they paraded, 800 strong, in Madras, in full Highland garb. Gen. Gordon Forbes married, in 1770, Margaret Sullivan, and had, among other sons, Rev. Granville Hamilton, rector of Broughton, Northampton, who married, on July 25, 1849, Georgina Augusta, youngest daughter of 6th Marquis of Lothian, and had

Henry Francis Gordon-Forbes (Jan. 2, 1850-1903). He entered the Rifle Brigade as ensign, July 30, 1870; Lt., Oct. 28, 1871; Capt., July 15, 1880; Maj., Dec. 3, 1884; Lt.-Col., Dec. 6, 1893; placed on h.p.; Maj., Reserve of Officers, Dec. 6, 1893. He served in the Afghan War in 1878-9 with the Peshawur Valley Field Force. He was present at the attack and capture of Ali Musjeid, and took part in the Bazar Valley and Lergman Expeditions. He also served with the Burmese Expedition in 1886-7. He died at Villa Théodore, Cannes, Mar. 16, 1903, aged 52 (*Times*, Mar. 19, 1903, p. 8, col. 3; Official Army Lists, 1880-1903).

C. O. SKELTON.

THE MURDER OF TWO SONS OF GORDON OF ELLON.—Two boys, the sons of Mr. Gordon of Ellon, were murdered on April 28, 1717, by their tutor, Robert Irvine, in revenge for their having blabbed some moral indiscretion on his part which they had witnessed. This took place in a part of Edinburgh then unoccupied, and, being in sight of the Castlehill, was seen by persons walking there. The murderer was taken red-handed, and put on trial before the Barony Court of Broughton, when, being convicted by a jury, he was sentenced to be hanged next day

at Greenside, having his hands first struck off. The sentence was carried into execution on May 1, in accordance with the usage of executing condemned criminals within three days of conviction. The body was thrown into a quarry-hole near the place of the murder. The proceedings are related in the *Edinburgh Courant* of the time. The Barony of Broughton was a lordship formed, in 1587, for Lord Justice Clerk Sir Lewis Bellenden, out of a part of the Abbacy of Holyrood annexed to the Crown at the Reformation in 1560. The Heritable Jurisdiction Abolition Act, 1747, took away from Barony Courts the power of life and death.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

GILBERT BLACKHALL, S.J.—In my note on the Scotch Church at Erfurt, I post-dated the death of this zealous Aberdeenshire priest in 1676. He died in the Scotch College, Paris, on 1st July, 1671. Father Blackhall "shepherded" Patrick Gordon to the Jesuits' College at Brauensberg in 1652, when the future general and trusted friend of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, was only a youth sixteen years of age. He is best known by the Spalding Club publication of 1844: "A Breiffie Narratioun of the Services done to Three Noble Ladyes," by Gilbert Blackhall, priest of the Scots Mission in France, the Low Countries, and Scotland in 1631-49. The ladies were Isabel Hay, daughter of the Earl of Erroll; Sophia, the Countess of Aboyne; and Madame de Gordon. They treated him shabbily. He wrote his account in 1667. He gives a most graphic description of his escapes and adventures, written with all the minuteness of detail characteristic of Defoe later on. Evidently he was a brave and resolute ecclesiastic, and it is to be hoped that the closing scene of his career passed tranquilly in Paris, although remote from the waters of his beloved Dee.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

THE ANDERSONS OF MUDHOUSE.—The following items relating to this family occur in a lot of old accounts belonging to the family of Petrie-Hay, Keith, which the Rev. Stephen Ree has just examined:—

1584, Aug. 1.—Charter by which Blair Alves, with consent of his spouse, Marjorie Anderson, sells to John Maver, portioner of Urquhart, a kiln and rood of land on the south side of the city of Elgin: at Elgin, Aug. 1, 1584.

1612, Oct. 26.—Charter by which the Town Council of Elgin sells to Grissel Urwell, relict of James Anderson, merchant burghess of Elgin, and now spouse of James Douglas, merchant

burghess there, and to William Anderson, her son, two portions of land on the south side of the Grammar School of Elgin: at Elgin, October 26, 1612.

1616, Sept. 3.—Sasine to David Murray in lands of Drumnaquhirrich on charter by Robert Innes of Balvenie, at Balvenie, August 8, 1616: witnesses to sasine—James Leslie of Drumnaquhirrich, John Lesly of Aberlour, Alex. Leslie in Bochrone.

1649, March 13.—Disposition by which Wm. Murray, portioner of Drumquhirrich, sells to John Leslie in Bochrone lands of Drumquhirrich: at Morthelik, March 13, 1649, before these witnesses—Adame Gordone of Abirlor, etc.

1660, May 7.—Assignment by Agnes Anderson, lawful daughter of the deceased Mr. Robert Anderson, "doctor of phisik," to John Anderson, her brother, of all her rights in her father's estate: written by John Lesly of Mudhouse, and signed at —, May 7th, 1660.

1698, July 14.—Intimation made "in the publick marcatt of Bolvenie, holden at Lackie, in the audience of the wholl people," that, by virtue of a decree of the Sheriff of Banff, John Anderson of Mudhouse had arrested all the goods and gear of Wm. Stewart in Drumquhyrich, and also the following sums due to said Wm. Stewart—viz., £100 by John and Pat. Lesly of Parkbeg; £40 by Alex. Lesly in Bochrone; £40 by James Anderson of Wasteroutone; £10 by Wm. Innes in Ardbroden; and 4 boll 14 pecks victual due by Thomas Dunbar in Collergreen.

STILL ROOM (2nd S., VIII., 45).—Is Dr. Milne correct in his definition of a still room? I do not profess to be an authority on the subject, but my wife informs me that, in the Lothians at least, the term is used to describe the room in which the linen, table accessories, etc., are kept. I have consulted several dictionaries, the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and the new "Harmsworth Encyclopædia," which is nothing if not up to date, but in none of these do I find the term. Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary" has not yet got so far as the letter *S*. The only reference to a still room which I can at present call to memory is in the old English song "Simon the Cellarer,"

Dame Margery sits in her own still room,
And a matron sage is she,

which would seem to imply that her duties were more sedentary than active. Who is Dr. Milne's authority for the definition he gives? It is a matter of some interest: especially, as seems probable, the term may have different signification in different parts of the country.

1 Summerbank, W. SAUNDERS.
Edinburgh.

ABERDEEN-AMERICAN GRADUATES.

(1st S., 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, 69, 64, 95, 127, 155, 169; II., 10, 24, 60, 77, 125, 138, 171, 186; III., 154, 170; IV., 22, 91; V., 92, 120.)

134. REV. DANIEL ALLAN, native of Ross-shire, entered King's College 1824, and graduated 1829 ("Roll of Alumni," pp. 138, 140). He was ordained and inducted to the charge of Stratford and Woodstock, Ontario, 21st Nov., 1838, but in 1844 he seceded. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 18, 125.)

135. REV. JAMES ANDERSON, son of James Anderson, farmer, Cromarty, took classes at Marischal College 1825-9, but did not graduate ("Rec. Mar. Coll.," II., 458). He was the first minister at Ormiston, in the Presbytery of Montreal, was inducted 14th July, 1835, and died there 1861, aged 64. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," p. 60.)

136. REV. DANIEL CLARK, native of Inverness-shire, graduated at King's College 1522 ("Grad. King's Coll.," p. 278; "Roll of Alumni," pp. 127, 129). He was licensed by the Presbytery of Inverness, was missionary for a year at Martintown, in the Presbytery of Glengarry, Canada, and was inducted at Indian Lands, in the same Presbytery, Aug. 28, 1839. He seceded in 1844. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 76, 81.)

137. REV. HENRY GORDON was ordained in Scotland in 1833, and became minister of Newmarket and King, Ontario, in 1834. He was translated to Gananogue in 1837, and seceded in 1844. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 44, 45, 167.) He was eldest son of Thomas Gordon, W.S., Edinburgh, and himself became Writer to the Signet in 1825. He died unmarried 12th December, 1880. (J. M. Bulloch: "The House of Gordon," App. III., p. 221.)

138. REV. JOHN BARCLAY, born in the Manse of Kettle, Fifeshire, was son of Rev. Peter Barclay, D.D., minister there, who was son of James Barclay and Elspeth Mitchell, of Towie Mills, Auchterless (Wimberley: "The Barclays of Barclay," p. 65). He was the first pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, Ontario. Educated at Edinburgh, he came to

Kingston 1821, and died 26th Sept., 1826, aged 29. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 49, 165.)

139. REV. WILLIAM MASSON, son of the parish minister of Botriphnie, studied at Marischal College 1847-50 ("Rec. Mar. Coll.," II., p. 539), was licensed by the Presbytery of Elgin, and went to Canada in 1856. For two years he served as missionary in the Presbytery of Hamilton, and then was two years in charge of St. John's Church, in Hamilton. In 1860 he became minister at Russelltown Flats, Montreal. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada," pp. 55, 168.)

140. REV. ALEXANDER MCKAY, Pictou, Nova Scotia, graduated at King's College in 1848. He was minister at Lochiel, in the Presbytery of Glengarry, Ont., 1866. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada," pp. 81, 169.)

141. REV. ALEXANDER MCKID, native of Thurso, received his M.A. degree at King's College 1842 ("Roll of Alumni," pp. 136-8; "Grad. King's Coll.," p. 295); became minister at Bytown, now Ottawa, for two years. In 1845 he became minister at Hamilton, and was translated from that to Goderich in 1848, where, in 1866, he retired from the ministry. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 13, 19, 169.)

142. REV. GEORGE LAW, native of Fetteresso, was at King's College 1850-5, but does not appear to have taken his degree ("Roll of Alumni," pp. 176-7). He was missionary in Nova Scotia, and in 1865 was inducted at Chinguaconsy as minister in the end of 1865. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 41, 168.)

143. REV. JAMES MAIR, son of James Mair, New Deer; graduated at Marischal College in 1850; was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1856; was settler at Barney's River in Nova Scotia in 1857; and was inducted at Martintown, Ontario, in 1860. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," p. 76, 168.)

144. REV. ALEXANDER MANN, native of Aberdeen, graduated at King's College 1819; was ordained by the Presbytery of Aberdeen in 1840; and in 1841 was inducted into the ministerial charge of five townships in Ontario, but finding the work too heavy after ten years' trial, he finally restricted his labours to Pakenham in the Presbytery of Renfrew. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada," pp. 91, 168.)

145. REV. JOHN HERALD, son of John Herald in Kirriemuir, was one session at Marischal College 1845-6, and came back for the M.A. degree in 1853. ("Rec. Mar. Coll.," II., 530, 549.) He was sent to Canada by the Colonial Committee in 1857, and became minister of Dundas, Ont., where he was about eighteen years. He died at Meicine Hat, in the North-West Territory. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada," pp. 9, 167.)

146. REV. WILLIAM MAXWELL INGLIS, a native of Edinburgh, was licensed by the Presbytery of Fordyce in 1861; was assistant at New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, and when there was chosen assistant minister of St. Andrews Church, Montreal; and then was inducted as successor to Dr. Machar at Kingston, Ont., in 1863. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada," pp. 49, 168.)

147. REV. JOHN MCKENZIE graduated at King's College in 1813 ("Grad. King's Coll.," p. 274; "Roll of Alumni," p. 119); succeeded Mr. Bethune as minister at Williamstown, Ontario, in 1818; and was chosen Moderator of the first Presbyterian Synod in Canada. He was born at Fort Augustus, and in 1855, aged 65, he died at Williamstown, his only charge. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 77, 169.)

148. REV. PETER MCNAUGHTON, said to have been educated in Aberdeen, but his name is not on the University lists, came to Canada under the auspices of the Glasgow Colonial Society, and was inducted to the charge of Vaughan, Ontario, in 1833, but returned to Scotland in 1844, and was minister at Dores. In 1847 he was re-translated to Vaughan, and then went to Pickering, but in 1855 he demitted the charge, and gave up all connection with that religious body. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 37, 46, 170.)

149. REV. THOMAS MCPHERSON graduated at King's College 1827 ("Grad. King's Coll.," p. 483; "Roll of Alumni," p. 138); went to Canada 1836, and was first settled at Melbourne, Qu.; went to Beechridge, Qu., and in 1843 was translated to Lancaster, Ont. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada," pp. 78, 170.)

150. REV. ROBERT PEDEN, said to have been educated at Aberdeen, but not as yet found upon the University rolls, came from the Secession body in 1844, and that year was ordained for Amherstburgh, Ontario, but the same year

he seceded. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," p. 170.)

151. REV. JOHN RANNIE, of Walls, Shetland, graduated at King's College 1845 ("Grad. King's Coll.," p. 297; "Roll of Alumni," p. 163); was Murray Lecturer 1854-5; minister of New Amsterdam 1857 ("Grad.," p. 81), and appointed to Chatham, Ontario, 1859. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 17, 170.)

152. REV. ALEXANDER ROSS, said to have been educated at Aberdeen, came from Aldborough, Ontario, to Woolwich in 1823, where he was the first minister in charge. In 1846 he removed to Gwillimburg, and died at Brantford 1857, aged 63. He was much esteemed as an able and learned man. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 24, 44, 171.) He probably was the person of that name from Ross-shire who took the form classes at King's College 1818-22, but not the degree. ("Roll of Alumni," p. 129.)

153. REV. WALTER R. ROSS took the form sessions at King's College 1848-52, but apparently not his degree. ("Roll of Alumni," p. 173.) He was inducted to Pickering, Ontario, in 1861, and was there in 1866. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 37, 171.)

154. REV. JAMES ROSS, archdeacon, New South Wales, a native of Peterhead, graduated at King's College 1857, and had D.D. 1893. He died at Armidale, N.S.W., in 1902. ("Roll of Alumni," p. 181; *Scott. Guard.*, September 26, 1902, p. 600.)

155. REV. GEORGE SMELLIE, said to have been educated at Aberdeen, was inducted at Fergus, Ontario, in 1843, and in the following year seceded with most of his congregation, and continued at Fergus as minister of the C.P. Church. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 25, 171.)

156. REV. JOHN SMITH, from Cromarty, was second minister at Becknith, Ontario. He was inducted in 1833, and he died 18th April, 1851. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 90, 171.)

157. REV. ALEXANDER SPARK, D.D., born at Marykirk 1762, took his degree at King's College 1776, and went to Canada in 1788 as tutor in Col. Caldwell's family at Belmont, near Quebec. He was afterwards assistant in an academy in Quebec. He returned to Scotland,

and was licensed and ordained by the Presbytery of Ellon, returning at once to Quebec. In 1784 he was called to the charge of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church there, where he died in 1819. From King's College, Aberdeen, he received the D.D. degree 1804. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 101, 171; "Grad. King's Coll.," pp. 105, 252; "Roll of Alumni," p. 90.)

158. REV. ALEXANDER SPENCE, D.D., was inducted to the charge of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, 1848, but he had been ordained by the Presbytery of Aberdour 1841 to be the first Presbyterian minister of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, where he remained six and a half years. The University of Queen's College, Kingston, conferred on him the degree of D.D. 1864. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 97, 171.) He is probably the Alexander Spence of Aberdeen who was a semi in the class of 1820-4. ("Roll of Alumni," p. 132.)

159. REV. GEORGE THOMSON or THOMPSON was inducted into the double charge of McNab and Horton in Ontario 1851, and was there 1866. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 92, 172.) He belonged to Aberdeen, and graduated at King's College 1822. ("Grad. King's Coll.," p. 279; "Roll of Alumni," p. 129.)

160. REV. PETER COLIN CAMPBELL, D.D., came from Scotland to Canada as a missionary in 1836, and was settled at Brockville, Ontario, where he remained until 1842, when he was appointed Professor of Classical Literature in Queen's College, Kingston. In 1845 he returned to Scotland, and was presented to the parish of Caputh. From that he went to King's College as Professor of Greek, and in 1855 became Principal of the University. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 84, 166; *S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., V., p. 165.)

161. ALFRED TINGLE, B.Sc., a native of Sheffield and there educated, was teacher at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, and in 1896 became Bachelor of Science in Chemistry at the University of Aberdeen. He holds the same degree at London University, and the Ph.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania 1899. He has been assistant in Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, Columbia University, N.Y., and the University of Toronto, Ont. He was Professor of Chemistry at the Imperial Provincial College at Chinanfu, Shantung, China, up to 1905, and is still attached to the

faculty of the University as consulting chemist and mineralogist. (Information from Mr. J. Bishop Tingle, Johns-Hopkins University, Baltimore, Ind.)

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.



BRODIE AND HOARE FAMILIES.—The following is supplementary to what appeared in *S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., XII., 61. The *Aberdeen Journal* of 5th September last reports that "a marriage has been arranged between Joseph Brodie Hoare, eldest son of Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, of Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey, and Gwendolen Margaret, third daughter of Mr. James Cosmo Melvill, of Meole Brace Hall, Shrewsbury." The Hoares trace descent from Alexander Brodie, who was at Glassaugh, in Banffshire, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, but migrated to London. Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, sergeant-surgeon to William IV. and Queen Victoria, was Alexander Brodie's grandson, and his daughter married Rev. Edward Hoare, Tunbridge Wells, who was the father of Mr. E. Brodie Hoare of Tenchleys.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

TWO ABERFOYLE EPITAPHS.—In his notes on "Rob Roy," Sir Walter Scott calls attention to the folk-lore researches of two of the ministers of Aberfoyle parish, and gives the interesting legend attached to the death of the earlier of the two. Their tombstones stand in the churchyard, and are inscribed as follows:—

Sacred to the Memory of the | Revd. Patk. Graham, D.D., | minister of Aberfoyle, | who departed this life on the 4th | Sept., 1835, in the 80th year of | his age and 48th of his ministry. |

To the Literary World he | was known as an accomplished | Scholar—to the Flock over whom | he presided, as a faithful Minister | of the Gospel—to the Society in | which he moved, as an humble and | sincere Christian—to his Family | as an affectionate Husband, | Parent, and Instructor.

The inscription on the stone of Dr. Graham's predecessor is shorter and more succinct:—

Hic sepultus | ille Evangelii | Promulgator | accuratus | et | linguae Hiberniae | Lumen | M. Robertus Kirk | Aberfoile Pastor | Obiit 14 Maii 1692 | Ætat 48.

Beneath the lettering there is a shield on which are cut out a Scottish thistle, a sword, and a crozier, the latter two being crossed. It will be noted that Kirk's dates do not correspond with those given by Sir Walter.

CORSON CONE.

THE CANT FAMILY.

(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., p. 25.)

The Charter, No. 1,428, given at Edinburgh, 6th November, 1534, by which the king granted to John Melville of Raith the annual rents of certain lands at Hiltoun of Rossyth in the county of Fife, although introducing the Cants, as it were, only by a side issue, is interesting, throwing as it does a little light upon the state of the "Kingdom," at that period. "Robertus Orrok et ejus complices pro invasione Alexandri O. de Sillebawbe ejusque fratrum et amicorum, pro eorum interfectione ex veteri inimicitia," etc. Walt. Cant is mentioned in a note as a member of assize.

In a confirmatory charter, dated at Stirling, 4th May, 1536, we again make the acquaintance of Henricus Cant of "Ovir-Libertoun," who seems to have been a person of some note in his day, and his consanguineous witness, Matheo Cant. The original charter, dated Edinburgh, 26th February, 1520, is in the following terms:—

" . . . cum consensu Margarete Seytoun sponse sue, domine conjuncte infeodationis terrarum subscript.,—pro summa pecunie sibi persoluta, vendidit (quondam) HENKICO CREICHTOUN de Ricardtoun, heredibus ejus et assignatis—superioritatem mansionis, turris et fortalicii de Ovir-Libertoun, cum domibus, ortis, clausura, 10 marcatas 5 sol. 2 den. terrarum de Ovir-Libertoun, vulgariter *le* Serjandis—landis nuncupat. (de quibus 6 marcatas 5 sol. 2 den. Walt. Chepman burgen. de Edinburgh de dictis Hen. Cant et Marg. in pignore habuit, tunc vigore litere reversionis a dicto Walt. redemptas; et 4 mercat. jacen. in *lie* Bank per dict. Hen. Cant et ejus servitores occupate sunt), in villa et territorio de Ovir-Libertoun, vic. Edinburgh."

Then follows the extraordinary condition: "REDDEND. Annuatim regi unam rosam rubeam nomine albe firme." This charter seems to imply that Henry of Over Liberton had got into financial difficulties.

Again we come to the Carmichaels of Carpow, and D. Henrico Cant is a never-failing witness to the charters pertaining to this family. As none of them are of outstanding interest, being simply confirmatory charters of grants of land made by and to them, a passing reference will suffice. The charter dated Edinburgh, 12th March 1536-7, confirms one dated "Dunde 14 Nov. 1536." Another "Apud Edinburgh 2 Jul. 1541," confirms one "Apud Dunde 14 Nov. 1536," and one "Apud burgum de Dunde 13 Mar. 1530." And still a third, given

at Dundee 16th Dec., 1541, confirms another dated at this port so recently as 29 April of the same year.

No. 1,736, bearing the date 26th Dec., 1537, from "Linlithqw," takes us again to Fife, this time, however, to the east. It introduces so many names still characteristic of the ancient kingdom that I make no apology for transcribing it *in extenso*:—"REX confirmavit cartam factam per Mariotam Symsoun filiam et unam heredum quondam Willelmi Symsoun de Lathrisk (cum consensu Johannis Cowtis ejus sponsi), et per Johannem Johnstoun burgensem de Edinburgh, alterum heredum dicti. Wil.,—[qua pro summa pecunie persoluta, vendiderunt DAVID WEMYS de eodem, heredibus ejus et assignatis,—duas suas sextas partes terrarum de Lathrisk, vic. Fyfe:—TENEND. de rege:—RESERVATO libero tenemento Eliz. Cant relicte dicti Wil.]:—TEST. D. Tho. Mailville rectore de Hwtoun, M. Alex. Kynnynmont, M. Jacobo Strang, D. Rob. Simsoun Capellano, Tho Kynnynmont, Joh. Buchquhannane et Alex. Young notariis publicis:—Apud Edinburgh 13 Dec. 1537]: TEST," etc.

We now meet for the first time in these charters, George Cant, baillie in Edinburgh, who seems, like Henry of "Ovir-Libertoun," to have been a man of some consequence. We learn from the Edinburgh Burgh Records that there was, towards the end of the fifteenth century, in the capital, a Henry Cant, who was the son of a George Cant. It is not improbable that this Henry, who was seemingly also a man of some note, was the father of George the baillie, as, according to the Scottish system of naming children, the eldest son takes the paternal grandfather's name, and names in families are thus generally reproduced once at least in every second generation. It may here be remarked in passing, that Henry seems to have been a popular family name with all the branches of the Cant family. It is always well to keep such facts in mind when tracing the various branches of a family to their common progenitor. The entry in the Burgh Records reads: "Henricus Cant filius et heres apparend Georgij Cant effectus est burgensis et finiuit species et vinum." Considering his position in the Town Council, therefore, it is no matter for surprise to find George witnessing one long charter, by which Robert Graham, who, we learn, had been the Burgh treasurer, and Margarete Auldjoy, his spouse, get certain town lands in fee; and another by which James Makgill, burgess in Edinburgh, and Helen Wardlaw, his spouse, get a similar grant. These grants were made by the provost and magistrates of the city to

the two recipients as a single transaction, one piece of land, viz., "tueft pairts of the commoun mere" being granted to them "equalie be equal diuision." Neither the charters nor the records are altogether clear upon the subject, and I cannot get over the feeling that it was rather a shady transaction.

No. 2,166, a St. Andrews charter, dated "7 Jun. 1540," confirming one dated at Huntlee only three days earlier—surely smart work for these days when the motor car, railway train, and even the post chaise *were not*—is interesting. Patrick Gray concedes to Patrick, the son of Andrew his brother, in life rent, three-fourths of the lands of Bawgillo, with their mills and granaries, in repayment of the great service which the said Patrick had rendered his uncle. The lands, etc., were occupied, among others, by one David Kante—note the unusual spelling of the name! Bawgillo is mentioned as being in "vic. Forfare." Can anyone identify the locality?

The next two deeds in the volume to which our attention is drawn are mentioned above, and reintroduce us to our old friend D. Hen. Cant, in his capacity of witness to the Carmichaels of Carpow. They are the two dated "Edinburgh, 2 Jul. 1541," and "Dunde 16 Dec. 1541," respectively.

Another Henry, who has also some claims upon our friendship, reappears in a charter dated "Apud S. Andream, 18 Mar. 1541-42," dealing with the affairs of the Mariote Broun mentioned in the first deed to which I referred.

The last charter in the volume relating to the Cants, dated Edinburgh, 19th October, 1542, confirms "cartam Jacobi abbatis monasterii B.V.M. de Newbottill, et conventus ejusdem,—[qua,—cum terre subscripte ad grana et segetes essent admodum steriles, et quoad armenta propter frequentes incursiones latronum qui fuerunt a limitibus ad multos annos elapsos quasi vaste et inutiles extarent,—pro servitio sibi impenso, ad feodifirmam dimiserunt familiari servitori et amico suo ALEXANDRO ADAMSOUN burgensi de Edinburgh et JONETE CANT ejus spouse,—terras de Westir Denyshousis, in dominio de Newbottill, prope terras suas de Romanno—grange, vic. Peblis (infra limites specificatas)," etc., etc. This charter is doubly interesting to me, for, besides the Cant reference, it is one of the first, if not the very first, made by the abbot in question. This abbot, who was the last of Newbattle, was a member of the Haswell family, materials for whose history I am at present collecting. Whether of the Border stock or of another branch which was settled in East Lothian, I am not yet sure, but

he was a man of outstanding force of character, who left his mark at the most critical period in the history of his church, not only upon the abbey over which he held sway, but also to some extent upon the history of our land. This is somewhat irrelevant to a survey of the Cant family, but I trust that such an irrelevancy may be overlooked; and should any reader be able to furnish any particulars regarding the Haswell family in general, or this abbot in particular, I shall be extremely grateful for the information.

I Summerbank,
Edinburgh.

W. SAUNDERS.

To be continued.



BRODIE, MICHIE, AND GAULD FAMILIES.—The following notes on the above may interest your subscriber who is enquiring about the Michies and connections (2nd S., VI., 45, 62):—Helen Michie, born 19th April, 1777 (interred in Strathdon Churchyard), married on 10th May, 1798, William Gauld, who was born 15th May, 1758—he is buried in Glenbuchat Churchyard. Their eldest son, Jonathan Gauld, was born at Newton, Glenbuchat, 27th June, 1799; died at Crofts, Glenbuchat, 16th January, 1876, and was interred in Glenbuchat Churchyard. This Jonathan Gauld married, on the 19th February, 1858, Mary Ann Brodie, youngest daughter of William Brodie, and his wife, Mary Reid; was born at Backies, Glenbuchat, 11th December, 1828; died at Balnacraig, Glenbuchat, 4th March, 1905. Their family consisted of William Gauld, born at Crofts, Glenbuchat, 31st January, 1859, died 6th May, 1863, interred at Glenbuchat; Mary Ann Gauld, born at Crofts, Glenbuchat, 31st May, 1863, died at Cults, 29th June, 1878, interred at Glenbuchat; and Jonathan Gauld, born at Crofts, Glenbuchat, 8th January, 1861, who married, at Edinburgh on 16th June, 1898, Elizabeth Stewart, second daughter of Andrew Bell Stewart and Annie Brooks Laurie. This Elizabeth Stewart was born at Berbice, Demerara, 22nd May, 1878, died at 2 Meadowbank Avenue, Edinburgh, 17th May, 1906. Jonathan Gauld and Elizabeth Stewart had the following issue, all born in Edinburgh: Annie Laurie, born 31st March, 1899; Marion, born 11th September, 1900; and Dorothy Stewart Brodie, born 30th March, 1903. By the death of Mary Ann Brodie or Gauld, as stated above, the last of that surname in Glenbuchat as a residenter took place, a fact deeply regretted by the inhabitants of the district.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

SOME OF DR. JOHN LEYDEN'S
INEDITED POEMS.

In response to your correspondent "Alba" in your issue of July, I have much pleasure in sending for publication in *Scottish Notes and Queries* Dr. John Leyden's "Song of Wallace," which, as I pointed out in my article on Hogg's "The Spy," has never appeared in any of the editions of his poetical works :

SONG OF WALLACE.
By Dr. John Leyden.

Farewell, each dun heath and each green Scottish plain,
Which Wallace shall never revisit again,
Where the flower of my heroes lie mouldering below —
But their graves have been steeped with the blood of their foe.

My warriors, undaunted, disdaining to yield,
We've stemm'd the red torrent that crimsoned the field ;
Where the proud English columns show glittering afar,
We have reap'd with our swords the red harvest of war.

We have fought till our hands to our falchions were glued ;
We have fought against fortune with hearts un-subdued ;
We have piled up the slain, till we fainted with toil ;
And our's was the victory, our country's the spoil.

On the field, on the scaffold, each death we defy,
For 'tis sweet for our friends, for our country to die ;
For these we first arm'd in the green vales of Kyle,
And for these, amid tortures, we sternly will smile.

Not fame nor vain glory allur'd us to arms,
That array foulest murder in fair Virtue's charms ;
But the gales brought the shrieks of our maids to our ear,
And curs'd were the cowards refusing to hear.

Our maids they were fair, and our love it was true,
With fondest affection they bade us adieu ;
Our swords they were wet with the warm trickling tear—
We have melted with pity, but never with fear.

Farewell, my lov'd friends, who unconquer'd remain,
We, true sons of freedom, shall yet meet again ;
The fields of the blest are ne'er purpl'd with gore ;
My country, farewell, I shall see thee no more.

There is unfortunately no exhaustive life of that remarkable man, still less is there a good and well edited edition of his poems. The best that

has yet appeared is his "Poetical Remains," published in 1819, with a sketch of his life by a cousin of the poet's—the Rev. James Morton, author of "Monastic Annals of Teviotdale"—but there are quite a number of Leyden's pieces that Richard Heber, who edited the poems, either omitted or had overlooked, and which have remained unnoticed by subsequent editors.

The five sonnets in "The Edinburgh Annual Register" for 1810, curiously enough, had escaped my notice, as they are not recorded in my Bibliography of the Life and Writings of Dr. John Leyden, appended to his "Journal of a Tour in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland in 1800," published by Messrs. Wm. Blackwood and Sons in 1903. I am, therefore, under a debt of gratitude to "Alba" for drawing my attention to the fact, and I lost no time in procuring the volume. There I read for the first time the three beautiful sonnets, entitled "Memory," "To the Lark," and "To a Mossy Gravestone in Cavers Churchyard." To my astonishment, however, on reading the sonnets "Sabbath Morning" and "On Parting with a Friend," I found several variations in the former, and the latter almost unrecognisable when compared with the versions as published in his poems. I give both versions, so that your correspondent and your readers generally may note the different readings :

ON THE SABBATH MORNING.

With silent awe I hail the sacred morn,
That slowly waxes while all the fields are still !
A soothing calm on every breeze is borne ;
A graver murmur gurgles from the rill ;
And echo answers softer from the hill ;
And softer sings the linnet from the thorn ;
The sky-lark warbles in a tone less shrill.
Hail, light serene ! hail, sacred Sabbath-morn !
The rooks float silent by in airy drove ;
The sun a placid, yellow lustre throws ;
The gales, that lately sighed along the grove,
Have hush'd their downy wings in dead repose ;
The hovering rack of clouds forget to move :
So smil'd the day when the first morn arose !

—From Morton's "Poetic Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden," London, 1819.

SABBATH MORNING.

Hail to the placid, venerable morn,
That slowly waxes while all the fields are still !
A pensive calm on every breeze is borne,
A graver murmur gurgles from the rill,
And echo answers softer from the hill ;
While softer sings the linnet from the thorn ;
The sky-lark warbles in a tone less shrill.
Hail, light serene ! hail, holy Sabbath-morn !

The gales that lately sigh'd along the grove
 Have hush'd their downy wings in dead repose ;
 The rooks float silent by in airy drove ;
 The sun a mild but solemn lustre throws ;
 The clouds that hover'd slow forget to move :
 Thus smil'd the day when the first morn arose !

—From "The Edinburgh Annual Register" for 1810.

ON PARTING WITH A FRIEND ON A JOURNEY.

Written in 1797.

As o'er the downs expanding silver gray,
 You pass, dear friend, your altered form I view
 Diminish'd to a shadow dim and blue,
 As oft I turn to gaze with fond delay.
 Alas, that youthful friendships thus decay !

While fame or fortune's dizzy heights we seek,
 Or through the mazy windings of the vale
 Of busy life pursue our separate way,
 Too soon by nature's rigid laws we part,
 Too soon the moments of affection fly,
 Nor from the grave shall one responsive sigh
 Breathe soft to soothe the sad survivor's heart !
 Ah ! that when life's brief course so soon is o'er,
 We e'er should friendship's broken tie deplore.

—From Morton's "Poetical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden," London, 1819.

ON PARTING WITH A FRIEND.

While far, dear friend, your parting steps recede,
 I frequent turn to gaze with fond delay ;
 How faint your lineaments and form decay,
 Diminished to a dim, unbodied shade.

Alas, that thus our early friendships fade !
 While through the busy vale of life we stray,
 And hold the separate tenor of our way,
 Thus imperceptibly our minds secede.

Yet sure too soon, thou brother of my heart,
 So lately found, but therefore loved the more,
 Too soon the moments of affection fly !
 Too soon by nature's rigid laws we part ;
 Surviving friends may o'er our tomb deplore,
 But never hear a soft responsive sigh.

—From "The Edinburgh Annual Register" for 1810.

I am fortunately in a position to place beyond doubt the correct version of the sonnet "On the Sabbath Morning," as I possess the original manuscript of this delightful poem, which the Rev. Sydney Smith is said to have pronounced the most beautiful sonnet in our language. In the manuscript copy it is exactly as in the various collections of Leyden's Poetical Works. In addition to this MS. I have another, viz, a sonnet entitled "Love," written in 1800, and this also is the same as in the collected editions of his poems. How, then, are we to account for the different readings of these two sonnets? I can only explain it in one way. There may have

been rough drafts, afterwards revised by Leyden, and, along with the other three sonnets, sent by him to Scott, who, years afterwards, published them in "The Edinburgh Annual Register" for 1810, as he seems to have done the "Song of Wallace" in Hogg's "The Spy" in 1811.

The little volume your correspondent refers to was published in Edinburgh in 1813, and is entitled "A Memorial of Anne Margaret Anderson," the wife of David Irving, LL.D., and the poem it contains by Leyden is an "Elegy on the Death of a favourite Linnet," addressed to Miss Anderson. It was first published in the "Edinburgh Magazine" for April, 1799, but has never been included in any collected edition of his poems.

Regarding "Alba's" last query: the Aurelia of Leyden's muse was Margaret Brown, authoress of a volume of poems, published in 1819, entitled "Lays of Affection." She was a sister of Dr. Thomas Brown, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

JAMES SINTON.

Hassendean,
 Eastfield, Joppa.



FOLK-LORE OF BAPTISM.—If a brother and sister are baptised with water out of the same bowl, it is said the sister will have a beard. This item of folk-lore is current in Strathdon and Glenbuchat. Hence, mothers are warned beforehand not to use the same bowl and water in baptism when a girl is to be baptised !

ROBERT MURDOCH.

PLACE-NAMES, DIALECTS, AND FOLK-LORE OF THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—The Viking Club (Society for Northern Research) is about to issue a *Quarterly* dealing with the antiquities and records of Orkney, Shetland, and the North of Scotland, which district for many centuries formed the Norse earldom of Orkney. One division of the work will be devoted to the elucidation of the place-names, dialects, and folk-lore. At present the place-names of Orkney are being collected by a local committee under the direction of Mr. J. W. Cursiter, F.S.A. Scot., of Kirkwall, with the cordial approval of the Ordnance Department, who have placed their maps at the disposal of the society. The work of collecting place-names, making researches into the dialects and folk-lore, printing and editing, will entail considerable expense in advance of publication, and greatly in excess of the society's income from annual subscriptions. The society wishes to have a sum of at least £2,000 invested for this purpose.

S. MARY'S CHAPEL, ABERDEEN.—Amongst the papers of local interest in Vol. I., Part III., of "The Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society," there is one by A. M. Munro, City Chamberlain, on "Monumental Inscriptions and Carved Woodwork in S. Mary's Chapel, Aberdeen," illustrated by several fine photographs of heraldic panels and adoration of the Magi.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

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Queries.

777. ORIGIN OF NAMES "BEINN IUTHARN MHOR" AND "BEAG."—These hills, which reach a height of 3,424 and 3,011 feet respectively, are the highest points of a group of hills at the head of Glen Ey on Deeside. They form the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Perth, and are on the watershed of the Dee and Tilt, the latter river being among the principal tributaries of the Tay. We may pass over all discussion of words "Beinn," also of "Mhor" and "Beag," as they are well known to mean "big" and "little" respectively, confining our attention to "Iutharn." Beinn Iutharn being the scene of the last (and most enjoyable) excursion of the Cairngorm Club, I being present, the name of the hill is of interest to me. In the "Scottish Mountaineering Club Guide Book," which is incorporated with the "Journal" published by the Scottish Mountaineering Club, I find that the name is said to mean the rather unspeakable one of "Hell," the whole name meaning "The Big and Little Mountain of Hell." Indeed, this was the meaning given of the hill by a prominent member of the Cairngorm Club who went up it along with the rest of the party on the occasion referred to. Certainly, on consulting McAlpine's Gaelic Dictionary, I find that, in the English-Gaelic part, "Hell" is translated as "Iutharn," but I am also surprised to find that "Iutharn" is not given at all in the Gaelic-English part. This, however, is a mere detail. The object of this query is to ask: Why have these hills been cursed with such a terrific name? There is most assuredly no precipice or abyss of any kind on Beinn Utharn Mhor, and, so far as I could see, the same remark might apply to Beinn Utharn Beag: these hills being the scene of some bloody and murderous deed was suggested by some of the members at the above-mentioned trip. Perhaps some of the correspondents to *S. N. & Q.* will enlighten us on the matter.

Craigiebuckler,
By Aberdeen.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

778. JOHN HEITON.—This gentleman contributed to the *Edinburgh Ladies' Journal* in 1859 a series of articles on the different classes of people living in

Auld Reekie, interspersed with racy and curious anecdotes, which were published in book form in 1860, entitled "The Castes of Edinburgh." The author styles himself "John Heiton, of Darnick Tower." This tower is near Melrose, and I have heard that John Heiton died there and was buried in the Abbey graveyard. His younger brother, Andrew Heiton, a Perth architect, inherited the tower, and died in 1893. What was the date of John Heiton's death? Probably some of your South Country readers will know. Also, was he the author of a great deal of verse published in the *Edinburgh Ladies' Journal* under the pen name of "Anthony Oneal Haye," author of "Poemata," "Darnick Lays," etc.? I have been told that Haye was a Writer to the Signet, but I am doubtful if he ever existed. Some of the poems were very good—I have several—but I never saw any account of the author. Heiton also published a number of essays and sketches which he had furnished for that same paper, but I cannot recall the exact title of the book, although I have seen it. Was Heiton the editor of the *Edinburgh Ladies' Journal*?

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

779. PRIEST GORDON.—John Skelton is said to have given "a brief but admirable sketch" of Priest Gordon "incidentally" in *Fraser's Magazine*. Can any reader supply the date?

J. M. BULLOCH.

780. THE NAME MCKELVIE.—I shall feel obliged by any information (1) as to its origin, and (2), if Scottish, are the McKelvie connected with any clan, and what tartan would they have the right to wear?

WM. FERGUSON.

Perth.

781. BURKE'S "LANDED GENTRY."—What are the respective dates of the editions, one to eight, of this work? In the Public Library here there is only one copy, bearing the date 1849, but as no reference is made either on the title page or in the preface to the number of the edition, I presume it is the first. Have any later editions of Burke's "Commoners" and "Royal Families," than 1838 and 1851 respectively, been issued?

1 Summerbank,
Edinburgh.

W. SAUNDERS.

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Answers.

530.—AN OLD SEAL OF ABERDEEN (2nd S., VI., 109; VII., 32, 47).—As a supplement to Mr. Cook's answer and with special reference to Aberdeen, it may be added that the Commissariat Courts were held in the Consistory House, which was built by Bishop William Stewart in 1559 in the west end of the north aisle of the Cathedral (Orem). Commis-

sary Courts were so called because they were held by officials or judges to whom the bishops committed duties belonging to them. They ceased with the abolition of the authority of the bishops at the Reformation, but were reappointed in 1563-4 with a new charter, and were held in the city of Aberdeen. On a representation from the burghesses of Old Aberdeen that since the Reformation it had nothing to depend upon but the College, an Act of Parliament was passed restoring the Commissariat Court to Old Aberdeen, November 1, 1597. John Spalding, author of the "Memorials of the Troubles," was clerk of the Commissary Court about 1630, and he probably continued in office till his death, which likely took place in 1648, when, at the instigation of the burghesses of Aberdeen, an Act was passed transferring the Court to the southern town. The Rescissory Act of 1661, abolishing everything done by Parliament since 1633, was supposed to overturn the Act of 1648, and therefore another Act was passed confirming it; but by the restoration of Episcopacy, Old Aberdeen was able to get back the Commissariat Courts in 1662, and retained them till 1690, when they were finally transferred to a house in Castle Street, Aberdeen. A fire occurred in it in 1721, by which all the records of the Court were destroyed. Changes on Commissary Courts were made by Acts of Parliament in 1823, 1830, 1836, and 1850, and they were finally abolished in 1876.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

744. THE HAIGS OF BEMERSYDE (2nd S., VIII., 12, 46).—I may mention that a history of the Haigs of Bemersyde was written by John Russell, and published by Blackwood of Edinburgh in 1881, 8vo. This interesting family history covers a period from 839 A.D. to 1881: Pictish Genealogy, Early Charters, Date of the Rhymer, A Soldier of Fortune, Balmerino's Trial, Abduction of an Heiress, Jacobite Rebellion, Family Genealogy, etc.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

759. SIR HUGH HALCROW (2nd S., VIII., 28).—The Halcros were a family of considerable distinction in the early history of Scotland. They belonged to the breed of the old sea kings of Orkney. Tradition traces their origin to Halcro, a prince of Denmark. History unequivocally testifies to a marriage in the 16th century between a Halcro of that ilk and a grand-daughter of James V. of Scotland. From this union, in a later generation, came Margaret Halcro, wife of the Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirnside, Berwickshire, and mother of the Erskines, Ebenezer and Ralph, founders of the Secession Church. Shortly after the middle of the 17th century, the main line of the Halcros of Orkney became extinct, but numerous representatives of the name, branches from the original stem, subsequently appear in the Orkney Islands, especially South Ronaldshay, in Shetland, in Leith, and a few in England; while a branch of the family seems to have migrated to Holland. It was as landed proprietors, clergymen, ship captains, and provision merchants that the

Halcros sought to justify their existence. They were ever men of deeds rather than of words. So far as is known, no member of the family ever gratified his adversary by writing a book. I am unable to place "Sir Hugh Halcrow." The person so designated must have deceased subsequent to the year 1845. The name may be a *nom de plume*, or the title merely one of courtesy; perhaps both name and title are "the self-chosen memorial of one who would leave behind him no other history." Why grudge a paltry knighthood to a family in whose veins the royal blood of Scotland flows? If "Alba" will refer to Ebenezer E. Scott's "Erskine-Halcro Genealogy," Edinburgh, 1895, he will probably discover ample reason for believing the Halcros entitled to any number of knighthoods.

ALQUIUS.

760. GRACE BEFORE MEAT (2nd S., VIII., 28).—So far as my knowledge goes, the words cited are not well known as a grace either in the North or elsewhere in Scotland. The terms used in the query appear to be quoted from the fifth edition of Dr. A. Moody Stuart's "Life and Letters of the last Duchess of Gordon." In the first and third editions of that work, however, no such words as those quoted are to be found. In both editions the introductory chapter is largely made up of extracts from the "Diary" of Brodie of Brodie. On p. 26 of the first edition, the diarist tells of having been made an honorary burghess of Glasgow, and subsequently entertained at a banquet. As an appropriate reflection he says in his "Diary," "Oh so little as meat profits! The meat for the belly, and the belly for meat, and both for destruction"—which sounds less like the gratitude of a thankful heart than the expostulation of a satiated stomach. Would Mr. Robert Murdoch kindly say in what connection the quotation he uses occurs? Is it an extract from the "Diary" of Brodie of Brodie? or are the words introduced by Dr. Moody Stuart as applicable to something which Brodie has said?

S.

761. ADAM DONALD (2nd S., VIII., 28).—Were there two "prophets of Bethelnie"? Adam Donald, necromancer and quack doctor, according to the "Dictionary of National Biography," was born in 1703 and died in 1780. The sketch of his life in the "Dictionary," based on a Peterhead chap-book, mentions that he was married and had a daughter, but does not speak of any son. Yet the query asserts that "he flourished from 1820 to 1832." Has "Alba" fallen into error here, or is it a case of two "Richmonds in the field"?

W. S.

762. JAMES CLYDE, LL.D. (2nd S., VIII., 28).—Dr. Clyde, who was for some years one of the masters in Dollar Institution, is, I believe, still alive—at least he was so lately. "Alba" is, however, mistaken in saying that he was father of a Scottish judge. Perhaps I should rather say he is premature, as James Avon Clyde, the gentleman whom I have no doubt he means to specify, and who for a few months held the post of Solicitor-General for Scot-

land under the administration of Mr. Balfour, has not yet been raised to the Bench. Doubtless, if he is spared till the Conservative party return to power, he is in the running for a judgeship, but meanwhile he is only a member of the Scottish Bar. I may say that Dr. Clyde was the son of the Antiburgher minister of Dumfries.

W. B. R. W.

According to the last issue of "Who's Who," Dr. Clyde was alive about the beginning of the present year. He was then residing in Edinburgh. It may not be generally known that he was for some years a Secession minister in Dumfries before becoming a teacher. As a Greek scholar he was held in the highest repute. The late Professor Blackie was never weary of singing the praises of his "Romaic and Modern compared with Ancient Greek." In the junior Greek classes at Edinburgh about forty years ago "Clyde's Greek Syntax" was well known, but not supremely loved by the students. Is not "Alba" mistaken in asserting that Dr. Clyde is "the father of a Scottish judge recently appointed"? To the best of my recollection, when Lord Salvesen was raised to the Bench last year, the office of Solicitor-General, which he had held for a short time under the Conservative Government, became vacant, and James A. Clyde, K.C., Dr. Clyde's son, and one of the ablest advocates at the Scottish Bar, was chosen to succeed him.

W. S.

763. **GLASGOW BOOK** (2nd S., VIII., 28).—"The Chronicles of St. Mungo, or, Antiquities and Traditions of Glasgow," published in 1843, is attributed to Wallace Harvey.

W. S.

764. **GEORGE BLAIR, M.A.** (2nd S., VIII., 29).—The details asked for by "Alba" I am unable to furnish, but hope the following additional particulars about George Blair may not be unacceptable. He was born at Perth in 1818, and studied for the ministry of the Church of Scotland at St. Andrews. On completing his curriculum and receiving licence, he was appointed minister of the parish of Monzie, Perthshire. His poem, "The Holocaust," deals with an incident in the history of the parish, as is explained in the full title: "The Holocaust; or, The Witch of Monzie: A Poem Illustrative of the Cruelties of Superstition, and Descriptive of the Burning of Kate McNiven, the Witch of Monzie, and one of the last Victims of Fire and Faggot in Scotland." After a brief ministry of two years, Blair resigned his charge at Monzie, and betook himself to literary work in Glasgow. His "Text-Book of the Telegraph" was never, I believe, published. Of his subsequent career in Canada I have no information.

W. S.

765. **MOSES PROVAN** (2nd S., VIII., 29, 48).—The sceptical banter of "Chappie" (whose identity his speech bewrayeth) makes it necessary to be more definite. Moses Provan, who is designated "of Auchingillan," is acknowledged in the proper quarter as the undoubted founder of the Glasgow Athenæum.

The exact date of his death was February 21, 1871. There may be truth in the "Chappie's" objection to his being described as "a prominent literary man," but he seems to have had many cultivated interests. The *Glasgow Herald* describes him as "an antiquary and a linguist," and says he had "a well developed literary capacity and taste, which was equally at home in foreign and native literature."

EVAN ODD.

770. **A. J. WARDEN** (2nd S., VIII., 45).—Alex. J. Warden was born in 1810, and spent his early years at Kinnettles. In 1825 he came to Dundee, and served an apprenticeship to banking in the National Bank. He was afterwards managing clerk to Messrs. Balfour & Meldrum, manufacturers, and began on his own account in 1833, erecting a linen factory. In 1864 he published his book on "The Linen Trade," on "The Burgh Towns of Scotland" 1870, and "Angus or Forfarshire," 5 vols., in 1880-85. Mr. Warden died on 24th February, 1892.

Dundee.

A. H. MILLAR.

Scots Books of the Month.

Eyre-Todd, George. Scotland: Picturesque and Traditional. 56 Illustrations. 8vo. Net, 3/6. Gowans & Gray.

Goolrick, John T. The Life of General Hugh Mercer. Illustrated. 8vo. Net, 7/6. Neale Publishing Co., New York and Washington.

Gray, Peter. Skibo: Its Lairds and History. With Frontispiece. Net, 4/6.

Oliphant, Anderson.

Mackay, Angus, M.A. The Book of Mackay. Profusely Illustrated. 4to. Net, 21/- Norman Macleod, Edinburgh.

Reid, Alan, F.E.I.S., F.S.A.Scot. Kinghorn: A Short History and Description of a Notable Fifeshire Town and Parish. Illustrated. 4to. Net, 2/- L. Macbean, Kirkcaldy.

Reid, Alan, F.S.A.Scot., and Wm. Kirk. Royal Dunfermline. Richly Illustrated. 8vo. Net, 6d. A. Romanes & Son, Dunfermline.

Vaughan, Herbert M., B.A.Oxon. Last of the Royal Stuarts: Henry Stuart, Cardinal Duke of York. 8vo. Net, 10/6. Methuen.

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Ed.

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ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, 1906.

ELIZA INVERARITY.

Among the many vocalists whom Scotland has given birth to, none aroused more enthusiasm during the thirties of the past century than Miss Inverarity. She was young, handsome, beautiful, and possessed of a superb soprano voice, which, when exercised upon our native songs, was listened to with rapture by the citizens of Edinburgh. I heard the late James March, an

old tenor singer who had been trained by the celebrated R. A. Smith, and sang for years in St. George's Church choir, declare that Eliza Inverarity's singing of "Logan Braes," "The Lea Rig," "The Birks of Invermay," and "Gloomy Winter's Noo Awa'," was simply perfection. He had been an operatic singer himself and had heard all the musical stars, but no voice evoked the latent feeling in his mind like Eliza Inverarity's. "She was a bonnie lassie," he would observe, "the grandest singer o' oor country's sangs that ever I heard, and she died young, about twenty-five years auld." Yet, strange to say, no memoir of this gifted lady is to be found in our biographical collections. Even Mr. David Baptie, in his "Musical Scotland," although he refers to her in his preface, omits her biography altogether. At anyrate, I have looked his book over (edition 1894) from beginning to end, and am satisfied that it is not there.

I subjoin a few particulars which I have gleaned concerning her history. She was a native of Edinburgh, born about 1813, and was the grand-niece of the unfortunate poet Robert Fergusson, over whose grave Burns erected a stone in the Canongate Kirkyard. During Fergusson's madness he was affectionately waited on and attended by his sister Barbara. She married David Inverarity, an Edinburgh cabinet-maker, originally from Forfarshire. They had a son named James, who, I presume, was the father of the famous cantatrice. James Inverarity was a spirited man, and it is remembered to his credit that when young he ably defended his uncle from the strictures of David Irving, who published a life of Fergusson in 1799. His daughter soon became known by her wonderful singing of Scottish songs, especially "The Lay of the Forsaken Maid," and its melancholy burden :

Sae merry as we twa hae been,
Oh, sae merry as we twa hae been!
It's a wonder my heart disna brak'
When I think o' the days that are gane.

Benjamin Franklin in one of his essays, alluding to the plaintive air of this homely song, which he heard sung in America by a Scottish exile, says that the sad refrain haunted his mind for days

afterwards. If the singing of this simple lyric moved the American statesman so strongly, what must have been its effect when sung by a charming girl, radiant in the full enjoyment of youth and beauty, and dowered with a voice of surpassing sweetness and power, every word distinctly enunciated, tingling on the overcloyed sensorium! It had a startling and even electrical influence on great audiences in Auld Reekie—many were moved to tears, women sobbed, and all were visibly depressed with the magic of her wondrous rendition of the complaint of a love-lorn maiden. Besides, those songs were not Anglified trash or Italian stuff—mawkish affectations of refined sentiment, which foolish people think *so* superior, but emanations of native verse and witching melody from the “dear auld hameland,” comin’ frae thackit cot, or lordly ha’, or lanely shielin’—Scotch in fervour, gloom, or gaiety—and strongly appealing to the poetry and patriotism of the hearer.

Miss Inverarity’s fame increased. She had the best musical education in Edinburgh, and an offer came from London for her to appear in opera. She went, and was placed under the tuition of Sir George Smart, and soon proved herself an apt pupil. Another Edinburgh vocalist was then in the ascendant and had been for several years—Marianne Paton; but when Eliza Inverarity appeared upon the stage she easily eclipsed her townswoman. Her first appearance in London was at Covent Garden Theatre, on 5th April, 1831, as *Zemira* in Spohr’s opera “The Magic Rose.” An anonymous author of “Musical Recollections of the Last Half-Century,” 2 vols., 1872, thus describes Miss Inverarity’s debut:—“She was eighteen years of age, tall, well-formed, with open, intelligent, and handsome countenance, and of easy deportment. Her voice was a pure soprano of considerable compass, full-toned, and of rich quality.” She subsequently appeared in Rossini’s “La Cenerentola,” better known to us as “Cinderella,” and in other operas, gaining golden opinions everywhere. She was only a few years on the stage in London, when she abruptly retired into private life, “and lived but a short time afterwards.” Such is the tale told by this anonymous writer; the date of her death would be about 1838, if March’s account of her being only twenty-five years old was correct. It is stated that she was married after leaving the stage, but the name of her husband never transpired.

She remains to us Eliza Inverarity for ever, but now she is merely a name and nothing more. She flashed into sudden fame, and then as suddenly sank into undeserved oblivion. The early death of this splendid Scottish songstress recalls

to memory a stanza from a dirge written by an obscure poet:

She died in beauty! Like the snow
On flowers, dissolved away;
She died in beauty! Like a star
Lost on the brow of day.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

★

BRODIE, MICHIE, AND GAULD
FAMILIES.

(2nd S., VIII., p. 59.)

William Gauld, as I stated, was born 15th May, 1758, and, it may be added, died 25th April, 1841. He was a son of John Gauld, Netherton, and his wife, Elizabeth Gracie. He removed from Netherton to Crofts, Glenbuchat, in 1813. To a descendant of the family I am indebted for the following authentic smuggling episode, which I herewith append for preservation in these columns, along with other remarks:

William Gauld, in Crofts, previous to his removal from Tarntoul, along with Adam Hay, Upperton, and William Brodie, Backies, was captured by the excise, smuggling whisky, and heavily fined. Gauld was able to pay his fine. Brodie, while languishing in Aberdeen jail, wrote his wife, Mary Reid, daughter of Archibald Reid and Jean Middleton, to get sharp tools passed in to him so that he might break out. This alarmed her, and she rode, during the night, on horseback, from Tarntoul to Aberdeen, a distance of forty-four miles, to inform him that Lord Fife was using his influence to get him liberated—he being at that time employed by his lordship as gamekeeper at Backies.

Brodie, it appears, was on intimate terms with the notorious Malcolm Gillespie, the Gauger o’ Skene, and used to secrete a small barrel (which may yet be seen in Glenbuchat), as a sample to Gillespie, in a secret hole under a bridge at Skene, and for this obligation Gillespie allowed him freedom to pass with his ankers. Lexie Campbell, his housekeeper, once paid a visit to the Backies.

Brodie when gamekeeper made perforated leaden bullets, which made a whistling sound as he shot them over the heads of the poachers to frighten them. Lord Fife, known as “the Good Lord James,” paid frequent visits to the Backies. Brodie used to carry him on his back when fording the Buchat, while visiting the tenantry, the Buchat being heavy and covering the stepping-stones then in use, there being no bridge at that time.

Touching the family of Gaulds I have already

referred to, it appears that this branch hailed from Glass, and were an exceedingly tall and strong race. James Gauld—whose exploits have already been described by the editor of "Epitaphs and Inscriptions" under the Parish of Glass, which appeared in the *Aberdeen Journal*—stood six feet four inches in height, as also did several members of his family. There were two distinct families in Glass, one dark and the other fair. The latter are reputed to be the progenitors of those of the name in Glenbuchat, who, I have shown, intermarried with the Michies. The dark race were famed locally as fist fighters, but the fair race have been more peaceably inclined.

To the same stock of Michies, who were also strong men, belonged John Michie of Corriehoul, who emigrated to America many years ago. Before leaving this country he composed a song, entitled "The Emigrant's Farewell." I cull a sample verse :

Come, all my old comrades, once more let us join,
Let us join all our voices to muse on langsyne ;
Let us drink and be merry, from sorrow refrain,
For we may, and may never, meet all here again.

ROBERT MURDOCH.



CAPT. CONGALTON.—Readers of Dr. Carlyle's "Autobiography" (1860) will remember the frequent mention therein of a medical gentleman, Charles Congalton, who occupied a distinguished position in Edinburgh society from 1760 to 1780. Evidently on his death the family had fallen on evil days, for in 1840 the only members left were a widow and her son Samuel. The late Rev. Alex. Wallace, D.D., a Paisley man and minister of a large U.P. Church in Glasgow, was holidaying about 1867 at Aberlady, a small seaport on the southern shores of the Firth of Forth, and one day he was taken to this widow's cottage, where he saw a number of splendid silver cups, jugs, and medals which had been presented to her son, Captain Samuel Congalton, for his gallantry and humanity in saving life at sea—some of the articles had been subscribed for by the merchants of Calcutta. Dr. Wallace was surprised at the unwonted sight of so much finery in a humble cottage, and became deeply interested in the poor widow's story, which he in turn narrated in some religious periodical—I read it at the time, but cannot recall it now. Briefly stated, it was to the effect that her boy was compelled by poverty to take a job at road-mending, and on a cold and rainy day he was so employed near Aberlady. An old skipper observed the lad at work, and was pleased to see that there was no scamping of the labour in such

wretched weather, for the boy did his allotted task thoroughly. He asked the lad if he would like to go to sea, and he said he would. Congalton was then transferred to the old salt's vessel, where his progress was rapid and meritorious. The skipper's prescience in judging of the making of a good sailor out of such ordinary material was justified, for the landward boy developed into a powerful and athletic man as well as a daring and skilful mariner. He passed his exams. with honour, and got command of a ship when very young. Eventually he was appointed captain of a vessel trading to the East Indies, and it was while sailing in those seas, so frequently visited by sudden typhoons, that he was instrumental in saving life. He repeatedly ventured and succeeded in rescuing shipwrecked crews, and his heroism was so conspicuous that he was made the recipient of many public testimonials in the East. He was a noble type of the manly Scottish seaman. He came to Melbourne during the great gold fever of the fifties with a cargo of East Indian goods—all the crew made off to the diggings. Hobson's Bay in those times was crowded with ships, with scarcely anyone on board—all bolted in the mad rush to the gold fields. Captain Congalton elected to remain in Melbourne, and became an East Indian merchant with the cargo which he had brought. His shop was 148 Collins Street East. Dr. Wallace did not finish the story, but I learned the sequel in the Melbourne General Cemetery, where there is a headstone, with an open Bible sculptured, with motto above: "Thy will be done," and, underneath, this inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of Samuel Congalton, late of Aberlady, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, who departed this life 4th August, 1861, aged 33 years." Presumably the gallant sailor had friends in Melbourne who erected this tombstone, and sent the trophies of his intrepidity home to his sorrowing mother. ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

THE CANT FAMILY.—Mr. Saunders, in his article on "The Cant Family" (p. 59), says, "Bawgillo is mentioned as being in 'vic. Forfare.' Can any one identify the locality?" There are two Bagillos in Forfarshire, one in the parish of Tannadice, the other in the parish of Monifieth. It was the latter Bagillo, or Balgillachy, which Patrick Gray resigned, and on which David Kante was a tenant. This may be verified by reference to Jervise's "Memorials of Angus and the Mearns," vol. ii., p. 92.

ALAN REID.

SIMEON GRAHAME.—Only two of this writer's books have been preserved—"The Passionate Sparke of a Relenting Mind," a poetical pamphlet, very ornate, printed in 1604, and dedicated to James VI., and "The Anatomie of Humours," printed at Edinburgh in 1609. Both were reprinted in one volume as a Bannatyne Club publication in 1830. Dempster mentions other two books by Grahame—"Vale Femininis" and "De Contemptu Mundi," but both have perished. Grahame's life history is meagre. Born in Edinburgh, son of a burgher, he attracted the notice of the youthful king by a pleasing exterior, and he obtained a cheap education at the University, for the king defrayed the expenses. Grahame became a fine scholar and also a famous toper, and wandered over Europe with an equal reputation for learning and debauchery—asserted so by Sir T. Urquhart. However, according to Dempster, he reformed and became a monk, and probably then wrote his "Farewell to Women" and "Scorn of the World." Like all new converts, anxious to show his sincerity and to gain others to his way of thinking, he resolved to revisit Scotland, but died on the way at Carpentras (France) in 1614. Dempster is the sole authority for this statement in his "Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum," 1627. Now, this notorious book was a posthumous one, edited by an Italian named Fabio Scoto (? Scots extraction), of Placentia, and had not the benefit of the author's personal revision, so it abounds with errors. I think that 1619 is the date of the old libertine's decease, because Lithgow, the famous Scottish traveller, has this item in 1616—"Touching at Rome, I secretly borrowed one night's lodging there, and at the break of day another hour's sight and conference with my cousin, Simeon Grahame, who, ere the sun arose, crossing Ponto Flamingo, brought me on my journey, till a highway tavern, like a jail, held us both fast, where, leaving our reciprocal loves behind us, we divided our bodies east and west." In plain language, the traveller and the toper had a carousal together. The old Adam was still in Simeon, for he had not just then eschewed his former way of living. I scarcely think it possible that another S. G. was knocking about the Continent at that time, but I daresay when he was fairly at low water in his finances he assumed the cowl to escape starvation. His "Anatomie of Humours"—a quaint title, which suggested to Burton "The Anatomy of Melancholy"—is described by a modern English critic to be worthless, but evidently this person never read the book through, therefore his judgment is also worthless. Of course, it would be too great a

sacrifice of principle to expect an Englishman to write favourably on anything exclusively Scotch. Nevertheless, and despite this splenetic attack upon Simeon, he is an acute writer, a severe censor, and an uncompromising moralist. His book forms an excellent homily on the follies of youth, written by one who had himself "gone the giddy round." Lithgow slavishly copied Grahame's fad of interweaving verse occasionally with his prose, but the traveller's poetry is execrable stuff. ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

PATRICK GED, M.D.—Admiral Byron, grandfather of the celebrated poet, was a midshipman on board the "Wager," man-of-war, one of Lord Anson's squadron, which was wrecked on the Patagonian coast in 1740. He wrote an account of the wreck and the sufferings of the survivors in their terrible march round to the Spanish settlements. I quote from Byron's narrative:—

When we got into San Jago we were sent into the house where Captain Cheap and Mr. Hamilton (both Scots) were. We found them extremely well lodged at the house of a Scotch physician, whose name was Don Patricio Ged. This gentleman had been a long time in the city, and was greatly esteemed by the Spaniards, as well for abilities in his profession as his humane disposition. He no sooner heard that there were four English prisoners arrived in that country than he waited upon the President and begged that they might be lodged at his house. This was granted; and had we been his own brothers we could not have met with a more friendly reception, and during *two years* that we were with him his constant study was to make everything as agreeable to us as possible. We were greatly distressed to think of the expense he was at on our account, but it was in vain for us to argue with him about it. In short, to sum up his character in a few words, there never was a man of more extensive humanity.

This is great praise to come from an Englishman, for it is seldom that any Scot gets credit at the hands of English writers: they are ready enough to stigmatise and impute unworthy motives. I have read somewhere that Dr. Ged was a brother of William Ged, of Edinburgh, the inventor of stereotyping, who died in 1749. Is that so? ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

STILL ROOM (2nd S., VIII., 54).—If Mr. Saunders will consult "Stormonth's English Dictionary," he will find it gives the same meaning as Dr. Milne. UGIESIDE.

FORFARSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN
SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(2nd S., VIII., pp. 17, 41, 50.)

But though the county of Forfar played a large part in the struggles which established the Reformation in Scotland, it is perhaps more striking and suggestive, considering the strongly Presbyterian type of church leaders who at the Reformation were produced in Angus in the persons of Andrew and James Melville, as well as David Ferguson and others similarly minded—I say, it is perhaps more suggestive, in view and in spite of that fact that perhaps no Scottish county has produced more numerous or more influential champions of Scottish Episcopacy. My lists contain no fewer than 26 of such names. It is true that few or none of them have stamped their individuality on the memories of their countrymen in the way that the Melvilles, the Guthries, and the Wedderburns have done, and that none of their theologians can compare for a moment with such Presbyterians as James Durham, or Andrew Gray, or William Guthrie of Fenwick, an author of whom it is interesting to know that the great Puritan divine, John Owen, once averred that he regarded him as one of the greatest divines who ever wrote; while, of his celebrated work, "The Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ," he declared enthusiastically, "It is my vade mecum, and I carry it and the Sedan New Testament still about with me. I have written several folios, but there is more divinity in it than in them all."

Another feature that has struck me in the lists of Forfarshire spiritual leaders which I have compiled is the extreme variety of religious denominations there represented, and the contrasted types of character which they exhibit as prevailing in this region. Thus, passing from the 17th to the 18th century, emerging, that is to say, from the period when, as I have shown, the two opposing types of Church order represented by Prelacy on the one hand, and Presbyterian parity on the other, had equally staunch supporters among the men of Angus, I find that in the new age, sometimes called the age of Moderatism, which dawned upon Scottish church life in the 18th century, this same region developed equally contrasted types of religious life. Thus it produced, first of all, in John Hepburn, of Urr, that irreconcilable foe of all compromise with the Episcopal curates, who became the leader and founder of what was long known as the Cameronian or Reformed Presbyterian Church, while contemporaneously,

as is well known, in the Angus parish of Tealing the little Glassite sect was originated by John Glas, the then parish minister. Then, again, in the beginning of the 19th century, in James Alexander Haldane and his brother Robert, the same shire produced the leaders of that notable spiritual revival which issued not only in the founding of the Scottish Congregational Church, but latterly also in a great development of the Baptist denomination in Scotland, one of whose leaders, the well-known Jonathan Watson, was a native of Montrose. It may be adverted to also in this connection that the redoubtable Dr. John Campbell, editor of the *British Banner*, and one of the mighty men of English Congregationalism, was a son of Kirriemuir ere yet that ancient Angus town had received its present classic name of Thrums. I should not forget also to notice here that in William Christie, of Montrose, this county produced probably the first of Scottish Socinians.

Let me further confess here that, as a former United Presbyterian, I find it a little disappointing that, in the dawn of the Secession Church, Forfarshire produced few of the men who helped to organise and promote that revolt against ecclesiastical tyranny and theological coldness and laxity. It is true that the Secession soon had vigorous and thriving congregations in Dundee and elsewhere in this shire, and that in William MacEwen of Dundee, whose volume on "The Types" had once a great vogue and is still occasionally read, the Secession Church produced even in the 18th century an author of considerable repute and influence. Nevertheless it is a fact, however it may be explained, that neither the Secession Church nor its successor, the late United Presbyterian Church, has drawn from this shire so large a proportion of its leaders as we might reasonably have expected, considering its size and populousness and the general proneness of its people to liberal politics whether civil or ecclesiastical. Thus, among the Secession and United Presbyterian divines of Angus birth, the most important names known to me are those of Dr. David King, Dr. Peter Davidson, Dr. William Ritchie, and Dr. Andrew Henderson, all of them honoured to be Moderators of the church which they served; while the last of them, Dr. Henderson, one of the most accomplished and revered of all, survived to see the Union and to become one of the ministers of the United Free Church.

The former Free Church, on the other hand, was much more influentially represented in Forfarshire. For, besides Dr. Alexander Whyte of Free St. George's in her present ministry, that church owed to this shire such great names

in her past ministry as those of Thomas Guthrie, William Chalmers Burns, and his brother Dr. Islay Burns, Dr. Samuel Millar, of Glasgow; James Martin, of Edinburgh; Professor George Ramsay Davidson, of Aberdeen; and Dr. John Bruce, of Edinburgh, besides many others of less note.

The Established Church has been not less fortunate. For I have no fewer than 23 sons of Angus on my tables who have rendered more or less distinguished service to the national Zion. And that these were many of them creditable examples of the piety and genius of the people of this shire may be inferred from the fact that they include names so respectable as those of Professor Mitchell of St. Andrews, of Dr. John Gibson MacVicar of Moffat—one of the profoundest philosophers of his church, of Dr. Barty also, known as the last of the Moderates, as well as the numerous scions of those Angus ecclesiastical families of Trail and Playfair who, during the 18th and early half of the 19th centuries, adorned the pulpits of the Established Church.

But Forfarshire has not confined its contribution of theological talent to the Scottish churches alone. The Wesleyan Methodists of England owe to this shire Alexander Mather, one of the first and most powerful of Wesley's travelling preachers, as well as David McNicoll, one of the earliest and most valued of the theologians of that religious body. Moreover, in James Skinner, Forfar contributed to the High Church party in the Anglican Church one of the earliest and most advanced of those Catholicising divines who originated the so-called Ritualistic Movement. Finally, Barrie, the Forfarshire novelist, as everybody knows, has made the whole world familiar with the Auld Licht church of Thrums in this shire; and I am therefore pleased to say that, in the person of the late Dr. Wylie, of Edinburgh, the well-known anti-Papal lecturer, and who, I may add here, was in his early ministry pastor of the Auld Licht church of Dollar, Forfar has produced a notable example of the kind of man which that worthy body of Scottish Christians is able to train and develop.

Passing now to the more exclusively secular side of the achievements of the men of Angus, I may notice that the noble families of this county—as represented by the Lindsays, the Lyons, the Ogilvies, the Carnegies, the Grahams, the Ramsays, and the Maules—have played a very conspicuous part in the whole course of our history. Moreover, among the more important of the unennobled county families, as well as among the lesser gentry of the shire—repre-

mented by the names of Edgar, Erskine, Bellenden, Fletcher, Hallyburton, Guthrie, Kinloch, Scrymgeour, Wedderburn, Wood, and Yeaman—not a few public servants of distinction have appeared. No one familiar with Scottish history needs to be told how prominent has been the place taken at almost every crisis in our national affairs as well as in the quieter periods of our national development by men bearing the names I have just rehearsed: and of these leaders not a few were men of Forfarshire birth. Relatively few, however, are aware of the part played by the men of this county furth of Scotland, and, therefore, I will briefly note here before passing from this point, that in our own generation Forfar has given to the Dominion of Canada one of its active politicians in the person of William Douglas Balfour; that in the Honourable James Inglis and the Honourable David Inglis, the Edzell Free Church Manse, in this shire, has sent oft two of its sons, one of whom has gained distinction in India and the other in Australia, in which latter colony the late Sir Wm. A. Ogg, of Arbroath, as well as the three journalist brothers—George, Ebenezer, and David Syme, of Montrose—have also played a conspicuous part. To India, in addition to the names already mentioned, Forfarshire has also sent in our own generation a man so notable as the late Sir Henry Ramsay, K.C.S.I., a most skilful, administrative statesman, who, for the success of his gubernatorial work, was popularly known in the north of India as the "King of Kumaon." Along with him we may also mention John Ingles Harvey, from Kinnettles, an Indian Judge, and Generals Henry Renny, C.S.I., and David Scott Hodgson, two British officers who fought bravely in the Mutiny; Sir James Westland, for some time the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer; David Robert Lyall, C.S.I., Superintendent of Behar, as well as Sir James Lyle MacKay, the merchant diplomatist, hailing from Arbroath, who, besides acting as member of the Legislative Council of India, gained great reputation by the success of his negotiations in regard to the latest commercial treaty with China. It is interesting to notice here, that this same town of Arbroath—which, as we have seen, was the birthplace of the successful Indian merchant diplomat Sir James MacKay—has also supplied the United States of America with a soldier, in General Thomas Moonlight, who has also won distinction as a statesman as the Governor of Wyoming. Nor should I forget to name in this connection the late Sir John Kirk, in whom the manse of Barry has given to the Diplomatic and Consular Service in East Africa one of its most useful members.

Were I to turn your gaze backward, however, to the age before our own, I could show you an equally good record of the services rendered both at home and abroad by Forfarshire men as politicians and statesmen. But I can only briefly allude to the work of one or two of the more distinguished, and, therefore, I merely recall to my reader's mind the fact that the late Right Hon. Edward Baxter and Sir George Balfour, as well as his uncle Joseph Hume, all three prominent Liberal politicians, were each of them sons of Angus. So, of course, also were Sir Alexander Burnes, of Afghan fame; Fox Maule, Earl of Dalhousie, the well-known Liberal statesman; Jonathan Duncan, once Governor of Bombay; and William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader of the Canadian rebels in the movement which led to the emancipation of that colony—and ultimately of all our larger colonies—from the bondage of Downing Street control. Were it necessary, I could go on indefinitely adding to these names, but I must here call a halt, merely remarking that I have already supplied sufficient evidence to prove how wide is the sphere in which the men of Angus have exercised their talents for the advantage of the world.

W. B. R. W.

To be continued.

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ANTHONY DUNLOP.—Youngest son of the celebrated Mrs. Dunlop, whose published correspondence with Burns created such a literary sensation in 1808. Went to sea when only thirteen years of age, and spent the best part of his life in India and China. An elder brother, James, had a high military command in India; but not much is known of Anthony's career, except that he was of a roving disposition. At length he returned to Scotland in 1828, somewhat stricken in years, impaired in health, and impoverished in fortune. He lodged in a hotel in Edinburgh, and on the recurrence of a malady from which he had suffered in the far East he rashly suicided. He was buried in the North Calton Cemetery, just outside the Laing mausoleum, and there is a flat stone, partly broken and level with the grass, over his remains, but with his name legibly cut thereon—"Anthony Dunlop, son of John Dunlop of Dunlop, died 29th June, 1828, aged 60." I happened to mention this "find" recently to the custodian of the Burns Museum in the Edinburgh Council Chambers, and he was somewhat incredulous, as he had not observed it when sauntering that way; but "facts are chiel's that winna ding"—the stone is there and speaks for itself. His sister, the youngest of the family—the "bloomin' Keith" of

Burns' verse—died unmarried at Ayr about 1842, and was buried in Alloway Kirkyard, where there is a stone to her memory, resting against the outer wall of "the auld biggin'." I saw it there in 1863. ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

GIFT TO BURNS' DAUGHTER.—Burnsites may be glad to have the following item of interest preserved in our columns. It appeared in the *Aberdeen Journal*, 15th February, 1860:—"It appears that £263 13s. 9d. is the amount raised for Mrs. Thomson, of Pollokshaws, daughter of Burns. Part of this money has been invested in a small property, which will yield a yearly income of £20 to Mrs. Thomson as long as she lives, with the reversion to her family. In addition to this settlement, the old lady has received £50 in cash."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

D. M. PETER (2nd S., VII., 142, 157).—While thanking those gentlemen who have replied to my query anent this forgotten worthy, I venture to suggest, with some timidity, that they are overlooking my principal inquiry, viz., the date of his death. We have evidence of his living till 1882, and ten years after he is alluded to as "the late." There should be persons living about Dundee cognisant of the fact. Mr. W. Norrie "ocht to ken a' about it." In looking over an old scrap-book which I filled during the fifties, I found an excellent imitation of the antique ballad entitled "The Rose-a-Lyndsaye," and in a prefatory note by the editor of the magazine it was stated to be written by "Mr. D. Macgregor Peter, *teacher of dancing*, Kirriemuir, a gentleman who possesses considerable poetic abilities as well as antiquarian learning and research." He might have taught J. M. Barrie. I have also heard that he was originally a weaver, but I am groping in the dark.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

FORFARSHIRE, ETC.—It is very kind of the writer of these excellent articles to speak so highly of my book, "The Bards of Angus and the Mearns." But why has he made such a muddle of my name and habitation? On p. 44 he dubs me "Mr. Reid of Dundee," and on p. 50 he speaks of "Mr. Stuart Reid's comprehensive and carefully compiled anthology." Of course, "a rose by any name," etc., but to avoid confusion, it is well to remind my "brither" scribe that, though I have often appeared in print as "Stuart Bell," his references apply not to "Stuart Reid of Dundee" but to Edinburgh. ALAN REID.

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

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VIII., p. 35.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1720. *The Caledonian Mercury*: being a short account of the most considerable News Foreign and Domestick, and of the latest Books and Pamphlets imported from Abroad and Printed here. No. 1. Thursday, April 28, 1720. 6 pp. folio, price 1³/₄d., three times weekly. Edinburgh: printed for W. R. by William Adams, Junior, and are to be sold at the sign of the Printing Press in the Parliament Close, where advertisements are to be taken in. In No. 2 "W. R." is expanded into "W. Rolland," who was a member of the legal profession. In No. 3 the imprint adds after the words "Parliament Close": "and at the Printing House in Carubbers Close, on the west side of the Bishop's Land. At both places advertisements and inscriptions are taken in." The first forty-five numbers were embellished with a cut of the Scottish arms, which in No. 46 and onwards gave place to a crude flowered initial letter—a somewhat peculiar allegorical design with two figures, one Mercury and the other probably Scotia. Thistles sprouted in numbers around, and a shield with the Scottish lion occupied one of the corners.*

The front page of No. 1 was occupied with the following address, which was repeated in No. 2:—

"For the satisfaction of the Readers, the authors of this Paper do in a few words inform them That they may expect in it a full, faithful, and impartial account of the News taken from the English and Foreign Prints, and also from the Letters written to them from their Correspondents. Particular care will be taken to insert Memorials, Speeches, and any other Papers that are valuable and worth the preserving. And the account of the new books will be done with all imaginable Impartiality.

This paper will be published thrice every week in a few hours after the Arrival of the Post. Such as subscribe for a Year's Papers shall have them delivered in as soon as published to any House in Edinburgh or the Suburbs appointed by the Subscribers, they paying yearly 15sh., of which 5sh. and 9d. to be paid at the Beginning of each quarter."

The second and third pages of the first number appeared in somewhat larger type than came to be the rule. Like its contemporaries, the contents of the *Mercury* for long years were nothing but

* "It is curious to notice that in his initiatory number of April, 1720, Rolland claimed a right to identify his *Mercury* with that of 1660. This journal, he said in his preface to the public, 'is the oldest [existing] in Great Britain.'"—"Encycl. Brit.," XVII., 422. The portion of the article "Newspapers" in the "Encycl. Brit." relating to Scotland is practically worthless. The foregoing statement is an example of its unreliability. No. 1 of the *Caledonian Mercury* makes no reference whatever to the *Mercurius Caledonius* of 1660, and does not contain the sentence quoted. The references to the *Mercury* in Grant's "Newspaper Press" present a curious jumble. Statements have a century added to their date of origin without compunction.

excerpts from the London journals—in this case the *London Gazette*, *Evening Post*, *Wye's Letters*, *St. James Evening Post*, etc. Little or no provision was made for local news. The first local paragraph appeared in No. 9, and had reference to the apparently trivial fact that two sons of an English duke had arrived in Edinburgh "with a good equipage." In the first 78 numbers not more than half-a-dozen similar ineffective notes occurred. The opening advertisement—that of an enterprising wood turner—appeared in No. 12 (May 24, 1720), but advertisements increased until in No. 20 a page was devoted to them. The promise of reviews of books was meagrely fulfilled. Two works sufficed for nearly the first twelve numbers.

Adams printed the first 589 numbers, and then, on January 13, 1824, the work passed to a firm that made itself famous during the course of the century. The imprint became "Edinburgh: printed for Mr. William Rolland by Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, at his Printing House in Morocco's Close, the 4th story of the turnpike near the foot thereof, opposite to the head of Libertoun's Wynd in the Lawnmarket." The heraldic device gave way to a fancy ornament; the typography was improved, and a promise was made that the paper would be published earlier in the day. The cause of the change of printer may perhaps be discovered from an advertisement which ran in a few numbers from July 23, 1724:—

"Mr. Rolland, the author of this paper, being adjudged by the Right Honourable the Barons of Exchequer in a certain sum of money on account of the duty by Act of Parliament upon his newspaper, besides £20 sterling of costs, and for which he has been incarcerated these six months by past, wherefore he hoped all gentlemen and others, who get said newspaper, will forthwith send in what they are owing for the same in order to the author's liberation."

By October Rolland was set free, but his wrath was by no means abated against those who were defaulters with their subscriptions. On the 30th of that month a notice appears demanding "their bygone rests"

"with certification that they who thus continue in arrear shall not only have their paper stopt, but be rigorously prosecute for what they owe: the author designing to play the Fool no longer."

In a short time the name of Mr. Alexander Symmers in the Parliament Close was added to the imprint as selling the *Mercury*, and the size of the paper was reduced to 4 pp. 4to with double columns—ill printed and on inferior paper. Rolland died in March, 1729, and with No. 1,396 the journal passed into the proprietorship of the Ruddiman family: "Edinburgh: printed for and by Thomas and Walter Ruddiman, and sold at the shop of Alexander Symmers in the Parliament Close." In May, 1736, a deed of co-partnership was signed by Thomas and Walter Ruddiman and James Grant. Grant undertook to collect the foreign and domestic news, to see the paper through the press, and to publish it—i.e., became

the editor, with a circulation of 1,400 per week. The agreement was to hold good till April 17, 1746.

The Jacobite Rebellion of the '45 brought much trouble to the *Mercury*. On September 2, 1745, the editor admitted the following innocent-looking paragraph concerning the Duke of Athole:—

"His grace arrived here yesternight, having received a letter from his elder brother (who was attainted in the 1715) advising that he was coming to take up his quarters at the Castle of Blair."

A terrible suggestion of disloyalty lurked in the words, and Athole lodged a complaint against Ruddiman. He was tried, convicted, fined £5 and 48 hours' imprisonment, or until payment was made, and in addition had to publish an apology for the paragraph as "false, scandalous, and injurious." On November 1 of the same year Grant renounced his part in the business, and, as Chalmers, the biographer of Ruddiman, says, "sacrificing his prudence to his zeal, joined the insurgents, and finally found his safety in France." The paper shared the opinions of its ex-editor, and was, as Robert Chambers points out, an "enthusiastic Jacobite." It had, however, a certain degree of prudence, and while fully chronicling the doings of the rebels, succeeded in keeping itself free of legal entanglements with the Government. From Monday, September 23 (No. 3,892), to Monday, November 18 (No. 3,916), the journal appeared anonymously, a course adopted no doubt to propitiate the Pretender at Holyrood and to avoid unpleasant consequences from the Government for any indiscretion. At the same time it escaped the paper tax, as the Stamp Office had taken refuge in the Castle.

It has been a moot point whether the *Mercury* actually was more active on the rebels' side. It has been asserted that Grant carried off a press with him, and that he virtually became the Prince's printer. In the number for January 10, 1746, appeared this paragraph:—

"The rebels carried off from Glasgow a printing press, types, and other materials for that business, together with some servants to work in that way. When they carried off these materials they did it in this manner, that is, from one they took a press, from another some types, and from a third chases, furniture, etc."

Mr. W. B. Blaikie, in a paper read before the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, discussed this point, and concluded that for some purpose or other the paragraph was inserted as a blind, and that Grant did not work an itinerant press. There can be no doubt, however, that Government looked with suspicion on the paper. Thomas Ruddiman, younger, who had succeeded Grant as manager (or editor), admitted a paragraph which gave umbrage to the powers, and he was seized December, 1746, and thrown into prison, where he remained for several weeks. He ultimately died September 9, 1747, from the effects of the imprisonment. It is interesting to learn that, although the *Mercury* thus supported the Pretender, it

"had on its subscribers' list the names of all the Georges of the British Throne—George IV., the last of our royal Readers, like a faithful Prince sending to our publisher, who admits that he had to 'dun' his Majesty on the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh, an order for £20, the amount of several years' arrears."

Sir Walter Scott makes a curious mistake in "Waverley." At the end of Chapter 24 he speaks of the *Caledonian Mercury* as being "the only paper then published north of the Tweed" (at the time of the '45). He forgot the *Courant*, which was particularly vigorous when he wrote. His sentence, however, was too good to be lost as a catching advertisement, and in the concluding days of the *Mercury* it appeared in all its inaccuracy as a motto above the leaders.

As was to be expected, the imprints of the *Mercury* reflected the various changes that were made in the proprietary firm. On March 17, 1748, it was "printed for Thomas and Walter Ruddiman." The first number for 1753 contained the notice:

"We take this opportunity of wishing our Readers the compliments of the season. Our appearance in this new shape would have taken place with the New Style, had we not been under a necessity of postponing it in condescension to the Stamp Office, which had a quantity of their former paper on hand. What naturally led us to this enlargement was a grateful regard to our Readers"—

which regard grew out of a large increase of advertisements. In May, 1772, the *Mercury* passed out of the hands of the Ruddimans, when

"It was sold by the Trustees of Ruddiman's grandchildren with the printing house and printing materials to Mr. John Robertson, a printer of sufficient learning and opulent circumstances."—Chalmers' "Life of Ruddiman," p. 124.

The issue for May 16, 1772, contained a notice of this transaction from the trustees. Among other things it said:

"As Mr. Robertson has dealt by us with openness and candour in the course of this transaction, and is to continue the business in the same house and the publication of the *Caledonian Mercury* in the same way, we presume to recommend him in the most earnest manner to all the friends and well wishers of the memory of Thomas and Walter Ruddiman."

In 1776 Robertson made an interesting experiment. He had been advised to attempt a daily issue of the *Mercury*. The cautious publisher, however, did not wish to risk the prosperity of his journal, and determined to send out a supplementary paper which would appear on the days on which the *Mercury* was not published. Accordingly, on May 31, 1776, the *Caledonian Gazetteer* (see below) was begun. It lasted for the suggestive thirteen numbers only, and then Robertson, apparently satisfied with the results, dropped the *Gazetteer* (June 27), and published the *Mercury* on five days of the week. Thursday was omitted, because no post arrived on that day from London, "the great source of intelligence at present." The arrangement, however, came to an end on August 31, as the cost was "insufficient to indemnify" the publisher, even although

"during the existence of this paper [the *Gazetteer*], the publisher had every reason to expect that a daily paper, or at least one published five times a week, might be attended with singular advantages to the city."

The cause of the failure was twofold. Communication by post with the rest of Scotland was mostly restricted to three days a week, and the Government inopportunately determined to increase the newspaper tax. On September 2, accordingly, the *Mercury* reverted to its tri-weekly appearance—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the price being 3d.

26 Circus Drive,
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.

To be continued.



SCOTCH CHURCH, ERFURT (2nd S., VII., 139, 172).—Mr. P. J. Anderson is right. The article on "Scottish Religious Houses Abroad" appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for January, 1864, and was written by the Rev. A. Penrose Forbes, Bishop of Brechin (ob. 1875). What misled me was an article contributed to the *Quarterly Review* in 1849 by Joseph Robertson on "Scottish Abbeys and Cathedrals." I mixed them up, and am thankful that Mr. Anderson let me down so lightly, for he could have "brass-nailed" me (to use an Australianism) further if he had liked so to do. I trusted to my memory, which is generally tenacious; but last week I referred to my MS. notebooks, and there I found the extracts I had made some twenty years ago, and also that Bishop Forbes was the writer, although his name is not appended to the article in question. Bishop Forbes based his account of that Erfurt monastery on a manuscript of an eminent litterateur, the late James Dennistoun (ob. February, 1855), entitled "The Scots Monasteries in Germany." I learned from it that the Scotch Church at Erfurt was originally a monastery founded A.D. 1036 by Gualterus de Glisberg, Marshal of the Empire. The warrior effigy I saw in the church was that of its founder. The little chapel had been in existence for 866 years, but although this seems an extraordinary age for an obscure place of worship, I saw at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen in German maps) their Münsterkirche or Cathedral, which is over a thousand years old. That mighty potentate, Charlemagne, who died A.D. 814, founded this edifice, and is buried in the central passage of the church under a large blue stone (about 12 ft. by 8 ft.), with deep-cut grooves round its sides, and "Carolo Magno" in big letters in the centre. It seems that this particular monastery at Erfurt was obtained for the use of Scottish Catholics through the exer-

tions of Bishop Lesley in 1578. He was an ardent supporter of Queen Mary Stuart and an able diplomatist on her behalf, and likewise a personal friend of Pope Gregory XIII. That pontiff interceded with the Emperor Rudolph II., who thereupon granted the old monastery for the education of young Scottish Catholics. It was placed under the superintendence of Ninian Winzet, Abbot of St. James's Monastery, Ratisbon, well known to the literary antiquary as an able antagonist of John Knox. Winzet filled it originally with Catholic refugees from Scotland, but latterly it was made a seminary. As I dearly love accuracy myself, I have herewith made ample confession, and now I crave plenary absolution from Mr. Anderson; and, furthermore, request from him the date when John Harvey, author of "The Bruceiad," secured his degree of M.A. from King's College, Old Aberdeen, say, from 1718 to 1726. (See S. *N. and Q.* for August, 1905.) I am sorely handicapped here, not having access to proper books of reference. A.I.B.A.

Melbourne, Australia.

"PATRIOTISM" IN 1778.—It is very difficult to kill the tradition that the Scot in the latter half of the 18th century simply leapt to arms without much trouble. The amount of bounties and the large number of desertions show this not to have been the case. The professional recruiter, moreover, was in vogue, as this advertisement in the *Aberdeen Journal* of December 7, 1778, goes to show:—

Whereas a speedy supply of able recruits are often wanted in the established regiments, new raised regiments, and corps of Fencible men, a gentleman, resident in London, who has served in the army a number of years with reputation, and who is at this period employed under the Secy. at [sic] War in recruiting, undertakes in the most expeditious manner, directly or indirectly, to raise any number of able men for His Majesty's service on the most reasonable term. Address for A B, to be left at Ashley's Punch House, Ludgate Hill, London.

A JOURNEY FROM EDINBURGH TO LONDON IN 1757.—Sir John Gordon of Invergordon travelled from Edinburgh to London in September, 1757, with one two-wheeled and one four-wheeled postchaise, performing the journey of 389 miles in 57 hours and at a cost of £57 os. 3d. The 57 hours, of course, were not consecutive, for he started on September 16 and reached London on September 29. The turnpike charges were £2 3s. 11d.

MACPHERSON LETTERS.—III.

(2nd S., VII., p. 167; VIII., p. 2.)

The late Mr. Charles Fraser-Mackintosh, M.P., F.S.A.Scot., in his "Letters of Two Centuries" (p. 212), wrote of Ewan Macpherson, younger of Cluny, that he "had a good knowledge of business, as is shown by his letters, and did not disdain to add to his income by acting as Captain of a watch," and quoted the following in support of the latter statement:—

Forres June 15th. 1745

Received from Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, the sum of £4. 16 3d sterling, and that as his whole proportion of the watch money paid to Ewen Macpherson of Cluny, at the rate of half-a-crown out of the hundred pound of his valued rent to me.

(signed) JOHN DUFF Junr.

It is surprising that on such slender evidence Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh should have been led to make the assertion as above. The position of Captain of the "Watch," was one of great distinction and responsibility, and Cluny's election thereto seems to have been but a tribute paid to him by the country gentlemen interested, and involving Cluny in considerable pecuniary loss.

It is hardly possible to believe that an author and antiquarian of Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh's reputation was not acquainted with the "Brief Account" of the "Watch" printed in "The Miscellany of the Spalding Club" (ii., 87-9), which clearly indicates the losses occasioned to Cluny, and confirmation of which will be found in the following copy letter addressed to Robert Grant of Tammore:—

Dr Sir

I remmember you wrote me Some time agoe desireing acquaint you if Clunny was to Continue his watch this year, to which I gave a return, That as the neighbouring Countrys did not Join to Support the Charge, that he was Considerably out of pockett at least 150 peices, yet as his honest Intentions and good performance was so Generally known, that though his pockett Suffered, His Character gaind, I think I Suggested that there was non more Cappable to Signify these to the neighbouring Countrys about you, than yourself, And particularly and principally that you Should Suggest it Seriously to the Laird of Grant. I need not inform you what poor situation the Highlands are in this year which will turn out to be the most dangerous wee have Seen in our day; There has been Eleven men full armd Seen goeing down throw our hills the north

Side of Spey on the water of Dhullan; which made Severalls of the Country Gentlemen meett here yesterday, but could come to no Safe resolution of a protection, without Clunnys undertakeing as last year, which Could not be proposd, being without a fund to Support, he would not undertake nor could he be desired, though he exerted his part last year to Such Satisfaction, he could not Continue to bear Such loss: I doe think it hard, that the want of Consideration makes the very neighbouring Countrys not understand one ane other in ane affair that tends So much to their mutual Interest, And when nothing of their Subject is Sav'd but that rather their Interest Sufferrs by their not Joining: Their haveing Separate watches, will allwise Some (?) oppen passes to theives, whereas if they Joind in ane Generall method, it would turn out to both their Character and Interest, and when the Same Charge would answer to better purpose, and in a few years would extirpate theiving entirely, when in that event the country would be free of any Charge, I doe think it ane infatuation that neighbouring bordering Countrys Should not understand one aneother; I doe not enlarge for haveing Clunny to be the person Generally Employd, The Severall Countrys are best Judges of Chuseing a fitt undertaker; This Country will allwise be readdy to contribute their proportion to any man whom the majority of voices of the Severall Countrys will be pleasd to Employ; I forgott to Inform you that wee need expect No assistance of protection from the new raisd Companys this year, as I was lately in Company with Some of their officers who told publickly that they were not to be depended uppon this year, as they were to be employd in recruitingt and dessciplining the men. I hade it likewise from the Lo/: President last week, (after laying the Situation of the Highlands before him), That the Countrys Should take Care of themselves this year, and hade much to the Same purpose from the Generall:

Have Sent you this express of purpose, That as the Country in Generall have a Just Sentiment of your good and honest inclinations of adviseing what is for the Generall Good, youl be pleasd either See the Laird of Grant or write him fully on this Subject, which I know you Can lay before him in a Clearer light than I Can express; When I told the Country Gentlemen That you and I Corresponded on this Subject formerly, it was at their desire that this is now Sent you.

The bearer goes with a letter to Bailly Hamilton uppon Some affairs relating to our new factior Mr. Hamilton the Dukes Gentleman, from whom I hade a letter Sunday last from London.

I have hintd a litle to Bailly Hamilton of the Gentlemens meetingt yesterday, Concerning the Countrys protection; which I told him should be laid before His Grace whose Intrest was much concernd; The express is to Call in his return, and to wait till you be in condition to understand the Laird of Grants mind.

I hope my last Came to hand which desired you Secure my meall and prone; with my dutifull Com-

pliments to you and my Landlady and to William when you See or write him is all now from

D^r Sir
Your own &c.
JOHN MCPHERSON

Ruthven May 2^d
1745

The writer of the above letter was presumably John Macpherson of Inverhall, who held the position of barrack-master at Ruthven in Badenoch, and was the representative of the ancient family of Invereshie. He was the son of Thomas Macpherson by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Grant of Culquoich in the parish of Inveravon. Thomas is stated to have been the son of William Dow Macpherson (a younger brother of Sir Æneas Macpherson, Sheriff of Aberdeen), by his wife, Janet, daughter of Alexander Mackintosh of Kinrara.

The following copy letter serves to illustrate the difficulty experienced in collecting the expenses of the "Watch":—

D^r Sir

I have yours and have Sent you p the bearer Four pound Sterling which is a little more than I have got in of the watch money Since Cluny was here for which Send me Mr. Mcpherson's Receipt and desire him tell Cluny y^t I shall be as active as possible in Collecting the Ballance of that money. I Saw Mr. Gordon the Duke's Factor here fourteen days ago who told me he could not pay any part of the Duke's proportion of the watch money untill he had orders from the Duke and I have wrote to all the Rest to Send in their proportions with all Convenient Speed and many in Consequence of my writing have promis'd to pay in a very little time. When any money worth Sending comes in I Shall Acquaint Cluny of it that he may Send for it

and am

D^r Sir
Your Most Humble Ser^t
JOHN DUFF Jun

Elgin July 9th
1745.

The writer of the above letter was no doubt the same person as John Duff, a copy of whose receipt appears above as quoted by Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh.
H. D. McW.

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"OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES."—My little chap, eight years of age, has noticed his father's devotion to *Scottish Notes and Queries*. The word "queries" is unusual to his vocabulary, and he once referred to the paper as "*Scottish Notes and Quarries*," and on another occasion as "*Scottish Notes and Quarrels*." Truth sometimes takes queer disguises!

PROUD PARENT.

ALEXANDER WHITELAW.—I cherish a warm regard for the memory of this graceful, fair-minded, and judicious critic, inasmuch that the books which he edited were the favourite reading of my boyhood, and have not been supplanted since. I refer to the "Book of Scottish Song," "Book of Scottish Ballads," "Casquet of Literary Gems," four volumes, and "Republic of Letters," also four volumes. His biography is a neglected one. What I know of it is simply an outline, which others may fill up out of their greater knowledge. He was born in Glasgow in 1803, and his first or rudimentary occupation (a most congenial one, I should imagine) was that of an assistant to Dr. Robert Watt in the compilation of the "Bibliotheca Britannica," having as comrades on the job William Motherwell and Philip Ramsay, both subsequently distinguished in letters. Whitelaw soon got into notice as a writer of reviews, essays, sketches, and poems, and was freely recognised as a man of fine taste and discrimination. He was secured by Messrs. Blackie, publishers, Glasgow, as the editor of those handsome books I have already specified, which for beautiful printing, fine engravings, and careful selection and editing have rarely been excelled. I have not the correct dates of publication, but I think the "Casquet" appeared in 1832; the "Republic of Letters" in 1835, inscribed to the Rev. Thomas Brydson, a poetical friend; "Book of Scottish Song" in 1843; and the "Ballads" in 1845. All those publications contained original contributions by himself and associates. He died in 1846 only 43 years old. His death was a positive loss to our national literature. There is a portrait of Whitelaw painted by Mr. A. Blair, which Messrs. Blackie would do well to have engraved and prefixed to any new edition of the books that Whitelaw so ably conducted.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

A LAUNDRY BILL OF THE 18TH CENTURY.—In Sir John Gordon's diary (MS.), now in the possession of Mr. Andrew Ross, *Ross Herald*, appears the following prices, charged at Edinburgh (about 1757) for "washing linen":—

For ruffled shirt, including cravat and handkerchief,	3d.
For ditto, plain,	2d.
For a white waistcoat, if to be calendered,	2d.
For ditto, if only to be smoothed,	1d.
For a night-gown,	6d.
For each shaving cloth,	1d.
For each pair of stockings,	1d.
For each night-cap,	½d.
For each towel,	½d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MONTROSE
PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

1875. *Walker's Kincardineshire Almanac for 1875* (1st S., III., 58).—In Mr. A. W. Robertson's Handlist, published 1893, I notice a query attached to the date of this publication which the compiler may now delete. Messrs. Low do not mention in their interesting bibliography that in 1879 the above almanac bore the title of *The Kincardineshire Household Almanac*. This information is drawn from the front page of a scarce pamphlet entitled "The Story of | Saint Palladius | and | His Chapel | at Fordoun | Montrose : | Printed and Published by George Walker, High Street | 1879," 18 pp., covers additional, which originally appeared in the 1879 issue and latterly was reprinted with additions the same year.

Mr. George Walker was a bookseller and publisher of distinction in the town of Montrose. Amongst the advertisements inserted in the pamphlet referred to, the following one appears, which now makes interesting reading. It runs thus: "George Walker, Bookseller, Montrose, having secured a portion of the French Sloop-of-War sunk in the Montrose Harbour when landing troops for 'Prince Charlie' in November, 1745, begs to intimate that he is having the same manufactured into a variety of useful and ornamental articles at prices ranging from sixpence upwards."

Mr. Walker's imprint, it may be mentioned, appeared on several brochures of local character, and had, as pointed out by Messrs. Low, who made special reference to his death at the age of fifty-eight in 1889 (1st S., III., 75), a very intimate acquaintance with the subject of them.

ROBERT MURDOCH.



THE NORTHERN FENCIBLES.—Reference to the *Aberdeen Journal* files discloses some more facts about this regiment, which was raised by the fourth Duke of Gordon. On Sunday, July 15, 1751, a mutiny broke out, and on August 3-4, John Fraser and William Kennedy were court-martialled thereanent—the Duke of Gordon presiding. The result does not transpire. Among the desertions are those of:—

— McIntyre, aged 30; 5 ft. 9: born at Kingussie. (*Journal*, March 8, 1779.)

John Cosse, aged 24: born at Kincardine, Inverness-shire. (*Journal*, July 29, 1782.)

Euan McPhie, aged 33: born at Kilmalie. (*Ibid.*)

The regiment is variously designated: thus—"Northern Fencible Highlanders," "Northern Fencible Regiment," "North Fencibles."

Queries.

782. BYRON AND THE PLAIN OF MARATHON.—The *Aberdeen Journal* of November 28, 1860, p. 6, is responsible for the following:—"Interesting Sale.—The Forest of Soignies, through which Wellington's men marched to Waterloo, is in the market." Byron was once about to purchase the Plain of Marathon. Query: When?

ROBERT MURDOCH.

783. SIR JAMES HORN BURNETT'S CHALLENGE BUGLE.—In the dining-room of the Balcarres Hotel, Echt (Mr. G. H. Smythe, proprietor), there is deposited for preservation a silver bugle bearing the following inscription:—"Presented | to the | Kincardineshire Administrative Battalion | of | Rifle Volunteers | by | Sir James Horn Burnett of Leys, Bart., | Lord Lieutenant of the County. | 20th August, | 1864. | Challenge Bugle." Will a subscriber tell me whether the above battalion merged into the Gordon Highlanders Volunteers? I presume there is a history connected with the bugle. If so, particulars will be heartily welcomed.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

784. RHYME ON SNUFF.—The undernoted rhyme was taken down from the lips of an old lady who passed away recently. It possesses little or no merit, and looks like a modern production:—

God bless that benefit which we call snuff,
For before meat and after meat it is the real stuff;
It clears the eyes and quickens the senses,
And does a great deal of good with little expenses.

Has it been in print elsewhere?

ROBERT MURDOCH.

785. LEYDEN'S POEMS.—It strikes me forcibly that the second line in both versions of the "Sabbath Morning Sonnet," given on p. 60, shows a false, a redundant quantity, and that the word "all" is an interpolation that destroys the balance of the line. Readers can easily determine this by a trial of "both ways." One is curiously eager to know if the false quantity actually appeared in Leyden's manuscript. Perhaps Mr. Sinton will say.

ALAN REID.

786. "ROSY-FINGERED MORN."—On p. 6 of the present volume, "Alba" discourses with his usual felicity on this poetic expression. It occurs to me to mention that still another instance of its use is found in Spofforth's glee, "Hail, Smiling Morn," the words of which read:

Hail! Smiling morn, that tips the hills with gold,
Whose rosy fingers ope the gates of day;
Who the gay face of Nature doth unfold,
At whose bright presence darkness flies away.

I cannot name the author, nor can I find the quotation though I have often tried. Perhaps some reader may direct me to its source?

ALAN REID.

787. A "SCOTS REVIEW" OF 1774.—A publication of this name was issued in Edinburgh in the above year, and I am anxious to discover if it was a periodical. Writing of it, David Hume asked a friend if he had seen "the specimen of a Scotch review." The *Scots Magazine* said that "it professes to give a prospectus and a specimen of an intended review." Hill Burton, however, refers to it as "this thin, duodecimo pamphlet." Everything points to its being a *jeu d'esprit* in the form of the first number of a periodical, but perhaps someone may be able to say definitely, and indicate where a copy may be examined.

W. J. C.

788. THE MURDER OF TWO SONS OF GORDON OF ELLON (2nd S., VIII., 53).—In this paragraph Dr. Milne gives an account of events which took place on April 28, 1717, and on May 1, 1717, and adds: "The proceedings are related in the *Edinburgh Courant* of the time." I would be greatly obliged if Dr. Milne would be more explicit in his reference to the newspaper, as I have reason to believe that no *Courant* was issued at that date. The last issue of the *Edinburgh Courant* I have been able to trace and examine is dated March, 1710, and the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, usually spoken of shortly as the *Edinburgh Courant*, did not begin its career till December 15, 1718. It would be a great point gained if it can be shown that the paper existed in 1717.

W. J. C.

789. ESCONSE. —Is the word "escensed"—snugly escensed, etc.—a good English vocable, or is it only used in Scottish dialect? The old French is *esconcer*, to conceal, and *esconse*, part of a candlestick. Latin, *abscondere* and *absconsa*. I do not find the word in the "Imperial" or the "Twentieth Century" dictionaries.

A. M.

Durris.

790. BROMPTON ORATORY DESIGN.—The late Mr. Andrew J. Gordon, architect, son of David Gordon, surveyor, Beaulieu (a member of the Tulloch-allum family), was trained with Matthews, Aberdeen, and is said to have put in the most artistic, though not the winning, design for the Oratory. Where can I find a description of his plans? He exhibited the following designs at the Royal Academy (Graves's *Royal Academy*, iii., 274):—

1887.—"Design for Roman Catholic church, N.B." What church was this?

1888.—"Study for a Scotch mansion."

1901.—"Huntercombe Manor, Oxfordshire."—This is the home of the Hon. Mrs. Boyle ("E.V.B."), who is the daughter of Alexander Gordon of Ellon. This house was described in *Country Life*, May 6, 1899.

Where can I find an account of the various buildings designed by Mr. Gordon, who belonged to an ardent Catholic family?

J. M. BULLOCH.

791. FETTERANGUS.—The *Aberdeen Journal* of April 26, 1757, announces the sale of Fetterangus on May 13, 1757:—

The lands of Fetterangus are extremely well accommodated, are thirled to no mill, and consist of about 300 acres of rich arable land, which has been lately and may still be greatly improved by watering and lime, as they are well situated and only by about 2 or 3 miles from several lime quarries. William Gordon, the present proprietor, possesses the mansion house and part of said lands, for which he will pay the purchaser 450 merks and 16½ bolls farm meal at 8 stone for crop 1757, and will take a tack thereof for several years at the present rent. The other part of the said land, which is under tack, pays yearly 26½ bolls of meal at 8 stone 1 boll, and £132 Scots.

Who bought the estate?

J. M. B.

Answers.

441. THOMAS LAWRENCE'S MORTIFICATION (2nd S., V., 188; VI., 15, 31).—Rev. Dr. Stewart, Peterhead, thus wrote Mr. John A. Henderson, Avondale, Cults, the talented editor of "Inscriptions and Epitaphs," on 11th November, 1905:—"I have only just learned the application of Thomas Lawrence's Mortification. It was in the hands of the Town Council, in terms of his deed, and was in aid of a poor school and education generally. It was to be invested in Government securities, and to produce £10 per annum. Recently it has been administered by the School Board of the burgh. The Education Blue Book, 1906-7, states that the first election of the School Board of Peterhead Burgh was 14th April, 1873, and Peterhead Landward 10th May, 1873. Mr. George Lawrance, Rangoon, a grand-nephew of the founder of the mortification (who alleges he was so named after a former George Lawrance, who went to the West Indies and was never heard of again), says that the mortification was founded to educate two lads at the Peterhead Academy. His brothers, Charles Scott, Robert Scott, and Thomas (all deceased) were educated there in the usual course. He laments that the name of this educational benefactor should be so far forgotten, and that no tablet or mark of some kind should keep his memory green, and hopes that the Town Council of Peterhead will rectify this grave omission. Not even the history of the town refers to him—a most regrettable incident.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

471. LAWRENCE'S OF PITSCOW, KININMONTH (2nd S., VI., 45, 64).—The Rev. James Forrest, The Manse, Loumay, writes to the effect that he has bothered Mr. Lawrance, Pitscow, to give him his genealogy, but he takes no interest in such matters. He says his Lawrences came from the South, stayed about Byth for some time, and then came along to this quarter. He did not know of any of the Lawrences or Lawrence's on the Register of Baptisms kept by Rev. William Cock, Rathen (a copy of which has been sent me by Mr. Forrest, to which I should like to refer at some future date) and has no connec-

tion with my Cairnchina Lonmay folks. The register has the following variations—Lawrence, Laurence, Laurance, and Lawrance, and the dates are from 1766 to 1842. ROBERT MURDOCH.

600. THE LORDS FORBES AND THE "BUSH OF KAITNESS" (2nd S., VII., 13, 48).—I referred this query to a Caithness friend who interests himself in antiquities. He says that as a place-name in Caithness it is unknown to him, and suggests that the word means "centre." He points to the fact that the hub of a cart wheel is usually named the "bush." I may add that the spelling "Kaitness" very accurately gives the local pronunciation of the name of the county. CORSON CONE.

754. LAWRANCES IN USAN (2nd S., VIII., 13).—On the strength of a three week's residence in the quaint Forfarshire fishing village, I can affirm that there are no Lawrances in Usan, nor in the locality. More, there is now no vintner in the place, and it may interest Robert Murdoch to learn that William Lawrance's cottage hostelry is now the country residence of D. H. Edwards of Brechin, beloved of the bardic tribe. The well in which, according to the epitaph in Maryton Churchyard, wee Willie Lawrance was drowned, is but a few paces in front of the door, and has long been securely covered. Lawrance was an *incomer* to the place, and he left no trace of his sojourn beyond the quaint rhyme, which is still quite legible, at Maryton. The surname Paton or Paton is paramount at Usan now. ALAN REID.

762. JAMES CLYDE, LL.D. (2nd S., VIII., 28, 63).—Permit me to express sincere regret for an error in my answer in last month's issue of *Scottish Notes and Queries*. I stated that Dr. Clyde had been "a Secession minister in Dumfries." It was, of course, his father, as "W. B. R. W." has correctly pointed out. Dr. Clyde was licensed to preach, and for something like a year went about as a Secession probationer, but was never ordained as minister of a settled charge. W. S.

764. GEORGE BLAIR, M.A. (2nd S., VIII., 64).—The following is a copy of the title page of a book in the Sandeman Library, Perth:—

"The Holocaust; | or, the Witch of Monzie: | a Poem | Illustrative of the Cruelties of Superstition; | Lays of Palestine; | and other Poems, | to which is prefixed | Enchantment Disenchanted; | or, a Treatise on Superstition. | By the Rev. George Blair. | Aut prodesse volunt; aut delectare poetæ; | aut simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.—Hor. | London: J. F. Shaw, 27, Southampton Row, Russell Square. | Edinburgh: Thomas Paton, Howe Street. | Perth: Thomas Richardson, George Street. | MDCCCXLV."

The book is divided into four parts: Part I., "Enchantment Disenchanted"; Part II., "The Holocaust"; Part III., "Lays of Palestine"; Part IV., "Miscellaneous Poems." The page is $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ in.

"Printed by the Perth Printing Company: W. Belford, Printer."

769. HENRY SHANKS (2nd S., VIII., 45).—I have much pleasure in informing "Alba" that my dear old friend Henry Shanks, the blind poet of the Deans, is alive and well. A full biography of his remarkable career appears in the eleventh volume of Edwards' "Modern Scottish Poets," but I may state here that though "Harry" is in his 77th year, and has been blind for over forty of these years, his is a stalwart frame, and that his personality and conversation are as striking and interesting as in the days of his literary activities. He is resident at Bathgate, not far from the scene of his birth, and by no means forgotten by the numerous admirers of his worth and ability. ALAN REID.

Henry Shanks, "the blind poet of the Deans," near Bathgate, is no longer alive. His death was announced in the daily newspapers some months ago—I think, about the beginning of the present year. S.

771. PETER PATERSON (2nd S., VIII., 45).—The alliteration in the name is somewhat suspicious, and slightly reminiscent of the "Lee Lewes" of an earlier period, who wrote "Anecdotes of the English and Scottish Stages." At the same time, "Peter Paterson" is not included in Halkett and Laing's list of pseudonymous writers, as probably he would have been had the title been a *nom de plume*. In the "Maidment Sale Catalogue" Paterson's book is entered under the name "Paterson (Peter)," and entitled "Behind the Scenes: being the Confessions of a Strolling Player," Edinburgh, 1858. Allibone gives the title more fully, or perhaps is referring to a different work, when he attributes to Peter Paterson, "Glimpses of Real Life as seen in the Theatrical World and in Bohemia: being the Confessions of Peter Paterson, a Strolling Comedian," Edinburgh, April, 1864; 2nd edition, November, 1864. The evidence seems to point to Peter Paterson as the author's real name. S.

772. "THOLE, AND THINK ON!" (2nd S., VIII., 45).—The motto of the ancient family of Tweedie of Drummelzier, in Peeblesshire, was "Thole and Think," while that of Maxwell of Cardoness, in Kirkcudbrightshire, is "Think On." I would venture to suggest that the inscription on the tombstone in Liberton Kirkyard may have been chosen by the stonecutter as an appropriate message from the dead to the living—"Thole, and Think On," or, "Endure present ills, and remember the future," as the words may perhaps be paraphrased. W.

773. THE CLAN MACLEAN (2nd S., VIII., 45).—"Seneachie," who wrote the "Historical and Genealogical Account of the Clan of Maclean," London, Smith, Elder, 1838, was Lachlan Maclean. A later history of the clan, written by an American Maclean, establishes, I believe, Lachlan Maclean's authorship. S.

777. ORIGIN OF NAMES "BEINN IUTHARN MHOR" AND "BEAG" (2nd S., VIII., 62).—According to Smith ("History of Aberdeenshire," i., 372), "Beinn Iutharn Mhor" and "Iutharn Beag" signify "the mountains of power and strength." I greatly prefer Mr. Sidney C. Couper's more picturesque, if also more lurid, definition, in which, by the way, he is corroborated by the late Mr. James Macdonald in his "Place Names of West Aberdeenshire." Assuming Mr. Couper's definition to be correct, one might be inclined to believe that the tragic fate of Diarmid, a Fingalian hero, reported to have occurred somewhere in the neighbourhood, or, at least, in the same parish, may perhaps have given rise to the names "big" and "little mountains of hell."

W.

778. JOHN HEITON (2nd S., VIII., 62).—John Heiton, of Darnick Tower, author of "The Castles of Edinburgh," died in 1870. Andrew Heiton, F.S.A., architect, Perth, who succeeded him, was his cousin, not his younger brother. John Heiton also wrote "Old World and Young World," Edinburgh, 1865. Of "Anthony Oneal Haye" I can say nothing. The name does not occur among Halkett and Laing's pseudonymous writers.

S.

779. PRIEST GORDON (2nd S., VIII., 62).—There is an article on "General Patrick Gordon" in "Fraser's Magazine," vol. 44, 1851. Perhaps it may contain the reference which Mr. J. M. Bulloch requires.

S.

780. THE NAME MCKELVIE (2nd S., VIII., 62).—This is a name of infrequent occurrence. I can only recall at the moment two persons of note who have borne it, both of them Scotsmen, namely, Rev. William McKelvie, D.D., historian of the U.P. Church, and author of a "Life of Michael Bruce"; and D. G. (?) McKelvie, a journalist, and champion draughts player. The name, I venture to think, has a territorial origin. It is perhaps connected with the river Kelvin at Glasgow. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the McKelvies are not a sept of any Highland clan, have no tartan of their own, and are not entitled to assume that of any other family.

W.

781. BURKE'S "LANDED GENTRY" (2nd S., VIII., 62).—Under "John Burke," the "Dictionary of National Biography" says:—"Between 1833 and 1838, he [Burke] published 'A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland,' in four 8vo volumes; another edition was issued in 1837-8; and a third edition, in two volumes, between 1843 and 1849. The title was altered in the later editions to 'A Dictionary of the Landed Gentry'; and a supplementary volume appeared in 1844 containing corrigenda and a general index." The first edition of "Landed Gentry" is generally dated 1848, and subsequent editions run from that period. There was an edition in 1858;

the 4th edition, in two parts, appeared 1862-3; another "4th edition, revised and enlarged," was published in 1868; the 5th edition bears date 1871; and there was another edition in 1882. These details, I trust, may be of some slight use to Mr. W. Saunders. I am, however, by no means sanguine that the dates specified will do anything more than add to the prevailing confusion, because I am given to understand that a correct enumeration of the various editions of Burke's books forms one of the most insoluble problems in modern bibliography. There is no edition of "Royal Families," I believe, later than 1851.

W. S.

★

Scots Books of the Month.

Cram, Ralph Adams. The Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain. Profusely Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Net, 12s. 6d. Gay & Bird.

Crawford, J. H. From Fox's Earth to Mountain Tarn: Days among the Wild Animals of Scotland. 17 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. John Lane.

Graham, H. Grey. Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century. 8vo. Net, 5s. A. & C. Black.

Lea, J. Henry. Genealogical Research in England, Scotland, and Ireland. A Handbook for the Student. Net, 7s. 6d.

London: Mitchell, Hughes, & Clarke.

Simpson, H. F. Morland, M.A., F.S.A. Scot. Bon-Record: Records and Reminiscences of Aberdeen Grammar School from the Earliest Times by many Writers. Profusely Illustrated. Super-Royal 8vo. Net, 12s. 6d.

Aberdeen: David Wyllie & Son.

Walker, Very Rev. William, M.A., LL.D. Additional Reminiscences and A Belated Class Book (King's College, 1836-40). With 2 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Net, 2s. and 2s. 6d.

Aberdeen: David Wyllie & Son.

Wilson, John, D.D., Minister at Dunning (1861-1878). Dunning: its Parochial History, with Notes, Antiquarian, Ecclesiastical, Baronial, and Miscellaneous. Edited by W. Wilson, M.A., Minister at Trossachs. 3 Illustrations. 8vo. Net, 2s. Crieff: D. Phillips.

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

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ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1906.

FORFARSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., p. 69.)

Referring next to the military and naval notabilities belonging to this shire, I remark that of these my lists contain 49 names, many of them distinguished, among which, in addition to the great names of the Royalist leaders, the Marquis of Montrose and Viscount Dundee, may be mentioned Macbeth, the hero of one of Shake-

speare's tragedies, whom recent historians represent, not, as the poet describes, as a mere ambitious usurper, but as a true patriot and wise statesman. To these names I could add those of Gilchrist, the Earl of Angus, who defeated the English in 1124; Sir Robert Pitilloch, who distinguished himself in France in 1460; David Barclay, who fought gallantly under Gustavus Adolphus in the German wars, as well as two Forfarshire Lindsays, also engaged in the same monarch's service. Nor must I omit Generals Ramsay and Wood, two excellent officers under the famous Duke of Marlborough; General Sir David Leighton, an Indian officer of distinction; and General Sir Wm. Chalmers, who fought under Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo with the utmost gallantry, and whose name is still cherished in Dundee as one of the bravest and best of her sons.

Among Forfarshire's distinguished naval men must be included the names notably of Admiral Charles Middleton, Viscount Barham, whose skilful and wise administration at the Admiralty during the French war did so much to render possible not only the great achievements of Nelson, but also of Admiral Viscount Duncan, the hero of Camperdown, as well as Admirals Sir John Lindsay and Sir George Carnegie, 6th Earl of Southesk. I could considerably extend the above list, but space fails me, and so I pass on next to treat of the notable lawyers on my lists.

As lawyers, the men of Angus hold a good place among the other Scottish shires. I have at least 32 names of more or less merit under this head. I shall not allude to more than a few of the more distinguished. And, first, as to the judges of Angus birth. Two of these—James Ivory (Lord Ivory) and Adam Gillies (Lord Gillies)—were excellent representatives of our Scottish Court of Session; while Thomas Scot, who was long Lord Chief Justice of Canada, and Dr. Samuel Johnstone, who was one of the Revolution leaders in the American rebellion and played a considerable part in framing the Constitution of the United States, and who subsequently became a prominent Federal Judge, as well as Sir William Nicoll, the

present Chief Justice in Lagos, West Africa, exhibit in a very interesting way the wide ranging activity and influence of the men of Angus.

I believe, however, that it is more as scholars and teachers than as men of affairs or judges that the natives of this shire come before the notice of their fellows. My lists contain no fewer than 62 such names. They are, moreover, an illustrious group, extending from Patrick Panther, the scholarly Abbot of Cambuskenneth, to Professor Charles S. Roy, of Cambridge University, on the one hand, and Professor James A. Ewing, of Tokio University, Japan, on the other. Among their number are included names so illustrious as that of the great Greek scholar, Professor Richard C. Jebb, of Cambridge University; of Professor John P. Nichol, of Glasgow, as well as of his son, John, long Professor of English Literature in the same University; of Professor Stephen Reay, of Cambridge, a famous Arabic scholar; of Professor John Playfair, of Edinburgh, the distinguished mathematician; and, indeed, of many others equally excellent that I cannot find space to enumerate.

Medical men also figure largely on my lists—I have the names of 41 such. Of these, however, though many unnamed are equally or scarcely less distinguished, I will only specify five. These are Professor James Miller, of Edinburgh University, a great surgeon and an early advocate of total abstinence; Professor William Sharpey, one of the most popular of London doctors; Drs. Neill Arnott and Sir William Burnett, both famous London physicians, and both also successful scientific inventors; and, last of all, Dr. George Webster, who has gained the thanks of the profession as founder of the British Medical Association.

Even more important, perhaps, owing to the part they have played in developing the resources and promoting the wealth of their country, have been the enterprising merchants and manufacturers of this shire, who have not only created the prosperity of the towns of Angus, but have carried their enterprise elsewhere and built up great businesses and fortunes in almost every part of the world. Among the former are included not only such men as John Wallace, who introduced the linen manufacture into the shire, as well as the numerous representatives of the well-known Baxter, Cox, and Yeaman families, who, during the last century, have been so conspicuously associated with the chief industries of Angus, but the names also of men like the late Provost Moncur, of Dundee, the Corsars and Salmonds of Arbroath, the Lairds and Lowsons of Forfar, and many others equally deserving

mention. Among the latter class, on the other hands are found names so notable as those of John Coutts, the founder of the London banking house that goes by his name; of James Brown, too, an eminent engineer, who became the head of the well-known Birmingham firm of James Watt & Co.; of Sir James Dick, also a successful merchant, who became Lord Mayor of London, as well as of John Ross Valentine, a millionaire banker in the United States; and Alexander Stephen, the founder of the great Glasgow firm of shipbuilders of that name.

One thing that I notice particularly in connection with the practical energies of the natives of this region is their success as inventors. Thus, of the 20 persons grouped under this heading, the following exceptionally notable names appear:—(1) The Reverend Patrick Bell, the inventor of the reaping machine; (2) James Hunter, the inventor of the stone-dressing machine, that has made the granite industry so great a success in Scotland; (3) James Chalmers, the inventor of the adhesive stamp, by means of which the postal development of the world has been rendered so marvellously successful; (4) James Brown Lindsay, the electrician, who first demonstrated the possibility of wireless telegraphy; (5) Alexander Shanks, who invented the lawn-mower; (6) Charles Watson, the inventor of the double-current ventilator, but who was better known, perhaps, as the "Napoleon of tract distribution"; and (7), and finally, Dr. A. C. Kirk, whose triple-expansion steam engine alone made possible the amazing development in ocean steam navigation that characterised the closing years of the 19th century, though the new turbine system of propulsion seems on the point of taking its place.

Then, among agricultural improvers, besides less notable names, I have that of John Nicoll, who raised the excellent variety of seed potatoes that went by the name of "Champion," as well as other popular varieties; of Hugh Watson, too, the first breeder of the famous Angus "Doddies," that noted breed of cattle which, in the hands of the Aberdeen farmers, has now attained the foremost place in the London markets.

I have only to refer, in closing this review, to a list of 27 adventurous or eccentric characters and nondescripts of all kinds, belonging to this shire, which I have compiled.

This is an unusually large number of such names, but not more numerous than might have been expected owing to the marked individuality of mental character manifested by the natives of this region. Perhaps the most notable of the

27 are the following:—(1) Alexander Lindsay, the tyrant Earl of Crawford, who, for his enormities, was known as “the Tiger Earl,” or “Earl Beardie”; (2) David Lindsay, the 12th Earl of Crawford, who was called “the Prodigal Earl”; (3) General Connon, who became a pacha and a Turkish General in the Crimean War; (4) Old Horatio Ross, the famous deer-stalker and rifle-shot, whose son, Edward Ross, was the first to win the Queen’s Prize at Wimbledon, in 1860, thus giving a foretaste, at the very start of that competition, of the striking superiority which Scottish volunteers were to manifest in subsequent years over all other British volunteers in the accomplishment of rifle-shooting. I may add here that another Forfarshire volunteer who has carried off that much coveted prize was Sergeant David Dear, of Friockheim. I have also two centenarians on my list, which points to the hardy and vigorous physical constitution enjoyed by the inhabitants of this district.

I have thus reviewed and set forth in my usual manner, though, I fear, less carefully than in some previous essays, the part which my investigations show the county of Forfar to have taken in the development of our national life and influence. And I think that one conclusion to which all must have been led by the facts adduced, is that the people of Angus are characterised by at least as high intellectual and moral qualities as those of any other Scottish shire. I am well aware that rumours to an opposite effect are sometimes heard, some of which have received the sanction of high names. Thus, I think, I have heard the town of Forfar spoken of as “godless Forfar,” and even as “Satan’s seat,” while I have certainly read the following comment on that town, made by the saintly evangelist McCheyne immediately after preaching in it—a comment which is certainly scathing enough—“Fearfully wicked place. The cry of it ascends up before God like that of Sodom.” Similarly disparaging remarks I have heard regarding even “the Scottish Geneva” itself, the city so illustrious for its religious zeal in Reformation times, and which—by the ministry of the godly Willison in the 18th century, and the saintly McCheyne and William Burns in the 19th century, as well as of many other equally devoted and pious, spiritual teachers—might have been expected to possess a character beyond the reach of reproach or scandal. Saturday night there I have heard spoken of as a veritable pandemonium—a perfect saturnalia of wickedness. While that other Angus parishes have not been without their aspersers, even within the bounds of the county

of Forfar itself, may be inferred, I think, from the following local descriptive couplet, which used to be and, perhaps, still is current in the neighbourhood of the parishes which are there emphatically characterised as

“Theivin’ Glenisla, Leein’ Lintrathen,”

Cursin’ Kingowdrum and Kind Kirriemuir.

It is pleasing to find that at least one parish in four can have a good word said for it by the local poet. But while it would appear that common report is somewhat hard on the moral and religious state of Forfarshire, I am glad to say that a recent official volume, entitled “The Judicial Statistics of Scotland,” has cast a new light on the questions in controversy, and seems to suggest that once again the *vox populi* is very far indeed from being the *vox veritatis*. Thus, in regard to the alleged pre-eminent intemperance of Dundee, the facts brought out in the volume referred to seem to show that, with the exception of Aberdeen, the natives of that town are really more temperate in their habits than those of any other large town in Scotland. Of every 10,000 of the population of Aberdeen, it was found, when the statistics I am quoting were compiled, that 207.5 were convicted of offences arising out of drunkenness, while in other towns the figures (discarding decimals) were—Dundee 223, Edinburgh 325, Leith 339, Paisley 339 Govan 432, Greenock 564, Glasgow 604.

Thus the whole East Coast, Leith included shines out in eminent respectability; and if you want genuine, disgraceful putrescence, you must go to the abandoned cities on the Clyde! The same deplorable effects of the West Coast social habits continue to show themselves in the towns of the second class—those with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000. In this category Arbroath stands triumphantly at the top, and no other town makes a good second. In this home of puritanical sobriety the convictions per 10,000 were 143, next best—and a long way off—being Dunfermline with 237. In Ayr the number was 571, and in Hamilton 559. Perth keeps within the region of moderate respectability with 300. But the great surprise of all awaits us when we look into the case of the burghs with a population of from 10,000 to 20,000. There are 18 of them, and, of all places on the earth, Forfar heads the list! Forfar the maligned—the last word of the comparative Jeremiah! Its record of drunkenness per 10,000 was 69, as compared with 808 in Falkirk, which appears to be the most drunken place in Scotland; and 505 in Dumbaron, which is quite a west-coastish figure. Montrose is 131, Brechin 109, Broughty Ferry 99, and St. Andrews 110. It is interesting also to take a glance at the counties in this

connection. The prevalent notion that real, sustained, resolute drinking has its home in the Highlands is not confirmed by these statistics. Thus, Orkney and Shetland head the list in the order of virtue, and Inverness and Sutherland come in the first half-dozen; but Forfar is 3rd, being thus at the head of the counties on the Scottish mainland. Aberdeen is 5th and Fife 18th, Perth one place worse, but Kincardine borders on decency in the 11th place. Though, generally, the West Coast counties are just as bad as one would expect counties to be which contain such terribly abandoned towns, curiously enough the coastless Peebles is the worst of the whole 33, which indicates that even in these days it struggles in a hectic and bibulous way to sustain its reputation—"Peebles for pleasure."

I do not pretend to be able to explain the hidden cause that seems to be at work making the East Coast of Scotland comparatively a soberer region than the West, but if "Philip sober" may be rightly expected to judge more wisely than "Philip drunk," then it is, perhaps, a confirmation of the statistics that I have quoted, that when the whole West of Scotland a few years ago declined to Imperialism, the East of Scotland generally, but pre-eminently the three sober counties of Forfar, Aberdeen, and Kincardine, kept the flag of Liberalism flying, and proved a sort of Gibraltar, or quadrilateral, impregnable to all the assaults of the party whose astounding watchword of "Beer, the Bible, and the British Empire," had been too successful in the rest of the country.

It is, at all events, a comforting reflection to me that I fell upon these statistics while writing the present essay, as they tend to confirm the conclusion, which on other grounds I had already formed, viz., that the type of man produced in Forfar was one marked by strong powers of self-control and capable of as high achievements, intellectually and spiritually, as those of any other region of Scotland, with the exception, possibly, of the Scottish Border.

W. B. R. W.

To be continued.



TRADITIONS RELATING TO THE LAWRENCE FAMILY:—Mr. R. Johnston Robertson may be glad to have the undernoted particulars which I append for preservation:—Mr. J. D. Lawrence, 3 Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C., writes on 18th May, 1904:—"We have no tradition of having come from Scotland. Lawrences have undoubtedly been settled at Dunsby and Haconby, in the county of Lincoln, for some 200 or 300 years (see parish registers,

tombs, etc.). Beyond that, I have no information of a definite character. A shadowy tradition says they came from Gloucestershire, but personally I believe that to be pure surmise." The Rev. Robert Lawrence, B.A., M.A., Hollesley Rectory, Woodbridge, Suffolk, writes, August 23rd, 1904:—"My family is in no way connected with Scotland. There is no doubt the spelling Lawrence is more common than ours, but I have not heard of any tradition of their being sprung from France. All I know of them is that they lived in the southern counties—chiefly in Hants." The Rev. Henry Lawrence, 195 Legrams Lane, Bradford, mentions, on May 19th, 1904, that his father's family has been settled in Yorkshire for several generations—much more he cannot say. They were a yeoman family. He has often thought of pursuing the enquiry by means of parish registers, etc., but the chance has never come. This gentleman also says that his ancestors are traditionally supposed to be connected with Lawrences of Dunsby, South Lincolnshire, of whom is the Judge. He is owner of a fine book-plate on which is portrayed a knight in armour. Any other notes bearing upon the distribution of Lawrences and Lawrences will be highly appreciated and preserved in our columns for reference to students of family history.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

NORTHERN FENCIBLES.—I have the original commission of my great-uncle, Francis Stewart of Lesmurdie, as ensign in "Our Regiment of Fencible Men, commanded by Our Right Trusty and Right entirely beloved Cousin, Colonel Alexander, Duke of Gordon, K.T., and to take rank in Our Army during the establishment of the said Regiment," etc., etc. The document is signed by King George III., on the 19th January, 1780, and countersigned by Lord Hillsborough. These Fencibles were neither Militia nor Volunteers, but regular regiments raised for home defence only. Their officers were appointed by purchase—an ensigncy costing, I think, £450. Francis Stewart was afterwards in the 79th Cameron Highlanders (raised 1793), and eventually, after long service, commanded the troops in Ceylon. He died in 1824.

ARCH. LESLIE
Of Kilmivie.

ABERDEEN-AMERICAN GRADUATES.—Dr. Gammack errs in naming No. 145 (October, 1906) *John Herald*. It should have been James. The place of death is given as "Meine Hat." Should it not be "Medicine Hat"?

J. D.

THE GORDONS OF MINMORE.—The Rev. Stephen Ree makes some additions to the account of the Minmore Gordons which appeared in the *Huntly Express* of June 1, 1906 :—

1674, September 20.—John Leslie, having borrowed the mortcloth to Minimoir, and not being a parishoner, did promise to pay a rex dolor.—(Mortlach Session Register.)

This seems to indicate that William I. of Minmore died two years before his grandson got sasine. The "John Leslie" is probably the John Leslie of Parkbeg (which is in Mortlach) who married Isobel, daughter of William I. of Minmore.

1683, May 1.—Helen Grant, eldest lawful daughter of Robert Grant of Tombreckachie, got sasine in liferent on Minimoir.—(Banffshire Sasines.)

Perhaps she was the future spouse of Ludovick Gordon of Minmore, about whom very little is known.

ALEXANDER SINCLAIR GORDON, VOLUNTEER ENTHUSIAST.—He was the son of Charles Gordon, the twelfth laird of Abergeldie. A very interesting reference to him—which seems to have escaped the notice of local genealogists—occurs in Henry Angelo's "Reminiscences" (I., 438-9):—

During a certain period of the latter part of the late war, whilst the City Light Horse were on effective duty, they had two messes—one held at the Crown and Anchor, the other at the British Coffee-house. Doubtless the tables of such a corps were well served; and the conviviality, which was usually protracted to a late hour by some of its gay members, was such as no military society that I have known could match. It must be remembered that, the mess being in the midst of the metropolis, there was a notable sample of choice spirits within reach from which to fill a spare seat. The adjutant—"Sandy" Gordon, as he was familiarly called by his comrades—was a joyous convive. Certain Scottish songs, which he sang with peculiar nationality, were delectable to hear; the delight which they afforded to loyal sons of Scotland (a good sprinkling of whom rode in this wealthy corps), when they were elevated to the pitch of the second bottle of claret, was truly elevating to behold.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CABRACH.—Cattle-lifting seems to have been more common in the Cabrach than in most parts of the surrounding country. Thus, Alexander Gordon, in Kirkcoun of Cabrach, was tried at Aberdeen (see *Journal* of May 9, 1768) in May, 1768, for having stolen, about six years previously, two cattle, and for opening a house by means of false keys and stealing ten bolls of meal. After a trial of nine hours he was acquitted of the cattle-lifting but

found guilty of taking the meal and being "habit and repute a thief." He was sentenced to be whipped and banished to the plantations for life. So he was whipped on May 21 and deported July 23, 1768. On April 12, 1769, James Gordon, from the Cabrach, was committed to prison for horse-stealing (*Aberdeen Journal*, April 27, 1769).

ALEXANDER FAMILY.—Mr. Herbert Railton, the well-known artist, tells me that his grandfather—Dr. Alexander, Preston—was an Aberdonian. I take him to have been John Alexander, Halifax, who got his M.D. at Marischal College in 1782. At anyrate, Dr. Alexander, Preston, had

- 1 John Lyon Alexander, engineer, Delahay Street, London, who had
 - Edward Alexander, I.C.S.
 - Charles Alexander, indigo merchant.
 - Cuthbert Alexander.
 - Arthur Alexander.
- 2 Edwin Alexander, patent agent.
- 3 Elizabeth Ann Alexander: married — Railton, and was the mother of Mr. Herbert Railton.
- 4 — Alexander, abbess, Loretto Convent, Kil-larney.

J. M. B.

LEYDEN'S POEMS.—In my article in the October number on "Some of Dr. John Leyden's Inedited Poems," I thought the printer's blunder in the second line of both versions of the sonnet on "Sabbath Morning" was so obvious that I did not think it necessary to point it out. However, Mr. Alan Reid has evidently not noticed it. "Waxes" should, of course, be "wakes," and the line read, "That slowly wakes while all the fields are still!"

Hassendeau,
Eastfield, Joppa. JAMES SINTON.

STILL ROOM (2nd S., VIII., 45, 54, 68).—On reading over the articles defining what a still room was used for, I am of the same opinion as Dr. Milne. On being shown over a large mansion house the other day, the housekeeper showed us the still room. I at once asked her what it was used for, and she promptly replied that it was used for "distilling herbs," and other duties connected with the kitchen. When making plans for a new house, that room is generally called the "stillroom maid's room." On looking up Chambers's "Dictionary of the English Language," published in 1872, I find it is called "an apartment for distilling." This, I conclude, is the correct meaning of the word.

Aberlady.

J. J. W. LAMB.

THE SURTEES BALLAD FRAUDS.

I do not think that it is so well known in Scotland as it is in the North of England that all the ballads furnished by Robert Surtees, Esq. of Mainsforth, County Durham, to Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" were pseudo-antiques, actually fabricated by that gentleman, and forwarded to Sir Walter as genuine, with such attestations as "taken down from the recitation of a woman, 80 years of age, living on Alston Moor"; "recited by an old woman who weeded in his garden"; "written down from the recitation of Rose Smith, a woman aged upwards of 91, whose husband, father, and brothers were killed in the affair of 1715." The ballads and testimony were alike manufactured by Surtees. One feels somewhat nonplussed how to rightly characterise such deception. Lauder, Ireland, and Chatterton were violently stigmatised for their forgeries, but then, what was detestable conduct on the part of a needy adventurer in the republic of letters became merely a bit of harmless waggery when done by an accomplished country gentleman. Of course the fraud remains all the same. Surtees is known in literature as the author of four portly volumes, folio, "History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham," the first of which appeared in 1816. The Surtees Society, named in honour of him, have already published over 100 volumes illustrative of the north-east of England. It may be readily believed that Scott and Surtees became friendly at once and corresponded regularly. Scott never dreamt that any fraud was practised upon him in the matter of the ballads, nor did his biographer Lockhart; and it was only after the death of Surtees, in February, 1834, that the story leaked out, and was made public property. *Fraser's Magazine* had an exhaustive article on the subject.

Many years ago I resided for some time in the city of Durham, and I was soon informed, with a great deal of jubilant cackle, how "Bobby Surtees had taken in thy countryman, Scott, with a parcel of au'd ballads made oop by himself." I disputed this, and said, if true, it was at the expense of Surtee's veracity. I was shown Vol. VII. of Moses A. Richardson's "Borderer's Table Book," where the forgeries were described, and, later on, I was lent the "Life of Surtees" (1852), written by George Taylor, and improved by the Rev. James Raine, secretary of the Surtees Society, forming Vol. XXIV. of the Society's publications. It includes poems and correspondence, the forged ballads receiving primary consideration as the most successful

products of his muse. I will specify the forgeries briefly:—

1. DEATH OF FEATHERSTONHAUGH.—A rough rhyme, the last verse a bit of brutal realism which ought to be castrated. Sir Walter actually introduced part of it in the text of "Marmion" (1808) as having been sung by a harper in Norham Castle. "Haud their jaw" is a colliery jargon, and should have awakened suspicion, but it did not. He relied on his correspondent's sincerity.

2. LORD EWRIE.—Fair imitation of the elder ballad. The hero, Sir Ralph Evers, or Ivoors, got his gruel at Ancrum Moor, 1546, and is buried in Melrose Abbey.

3. BARTHAM'S DIRGE.—Very artfully concocted, modernizations alternating with ancient words. Aytoun injudiciously admitted it into his "Ballads of Scotland," 2nd vol., 1858, qualifying the admission by stating that it was a Northumbrian ditty, whereas it was a Durham one. A learned Theban on legendary lore discoursed in the *Melbourne Argus* on the modern tinge of the emendations in this ballad as contrasted with the olden portion, but I do not think that he was grateful to me for telling him that it was all written by Surtees, and the bracketed interpolations simply put in as a decoy, and apparently as effective a trap now as it was eighty years ago. There are ten verses in Surtees' poems, but the two additional ones are unimportant.

4. SIR JOHN LE SPRING.—Good imitation of the elder ballad, contributed to Sir Cuthbert Sharp's "Bishopric Garland." Sir John was murdered in the arms of his leman in 1311 at Houghton-le-Spring, a village in County Durham, memorable for the ministry there of Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North."

5. DERWENTWATER'S FAREWELL.—Six verses, frequently printed as a veritable product of 1715. It is the best of Surtee's ballads. Being too late for inclusion in the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," it was sent to the Ettrick Shepherd for insertion in his "Jacobite Relics." In Surtee's correspondence, there is a letter from Hogg thanking the English squire for his courtesy, and likewise informing him that his (Surtee's) was the only order received from England for his poems. Curious commentary that on the boasted liberality of Englishmen.

6. THE WOUNDED KNIGHT.—This was found amongst the papers of Surtees, and presumed to be his handiwork, but it was in reality written by John Finlay, a college friend of Campbell, Grahame, and Prof. Wilson, who died early in 1810. As it is short and not well known, I will finish my notes with it:—

A knight there came from the field of the slain,
His steed was drench'd with the falling rain;
He rode to the forest to rest his head,
Till day should dawn on his grassy bed.

But his wounds bled fast, and his courser fell
Ere he reached the brook in the forest dell;
His shield hung low, and the moon's wan beam
Shone sad and soft on the murmuring stream.

He could not wind his bugle horn,
And he died at the brook ere early morn.
Pray for the soul of the knight who fell
At the mossy brook in the forest dell.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

*
THE WELLS OF ABERDEEN.

In the Bodleian Library is preserved the only extant copy of a two-leaved Latin-English tract: "Tituli Fontium Abredonensium: the Titles of Aberdeen's Wells. . . . In the year of Our Lord 1707" (no place or printer's name).

Through the courtesy of Mr. F. Madan, I have obtained a transcript of the tract, the English portion of which seems to merit a place in *Scottish Notes and Queries*. It will be seen that two centuries ago, as now, the supply of pure water to the citizens of Aberdeen was a problem calling for the attention of the "Fathers of the City."

The writer, John Alexander, appears as a Bajan at Marischal College in 1688. How many of his eight wells can now be identified?

The tract is dedicated:—

To The Right Honourable

Mr. John Gordon Lord Provost,	}	Baillies
Mrs. {		
John Ross		
Thomas Strachan		
James Catanach		
George Cruickshank		
Mr. John Dowglas Dean of Gild.		
Mr. James Morison Thesaurer.		

And Remnant Members of the Honourable
Councill of Aberdeen.

Right Honourable

That great Physician Cardan, being brought from his native Countrey Italie into | Scotland, to recover the health of the Arch-Bishop of St. Andrews, whom | having cur'd, and being mov'd by the great Fame of the City and Universitie of | Aberdeen, he gladly visited this Your City, the chief of the North of Scotland and | residence of the Muses. Where (as the custom of Physicians is) having considered the | temperature of the Air, the nature of the Soile and waters, he highly commended | for ordinar use and drinking the neigh-

bouring Springs, which to this day from his | Name are called Cardans, |

The which Your Honours, truely Fathers of the City, leaning to the authority of | so great a Physician, and consulting the good of Your Citizens in their Aqueducts imi- | tating the magnificence of the Roman Emperours, are at present conveying into Your | City. Thus you have [sic] undertaken a work truely great, such as no Magistrats Your | Predecessors ever dar'd to attempt, and which Posterity shall ever praise. |

May it then please Your Honours to allow Your Citizen, tho a Physician of the | lowest degree, to approve the great Physician Cardan's opinion of Your Wells, by | adorning them with proper Titles to You Dedicat, and to add these lines.

A Doctor did these Fontains healthfull try,
Them doth a Doctor, with Verse beautify:
Accept grave Senators these Verse I give,
Of thankfull Minde, pledge to you while I live.

Your Honours most humble Serviteur,
John Alexander.

The English verses are as under:—

i. *Of the Well in the Marcat Place,*

To the great good of the Citizens and Cities ornament, Cardans healthfull Streams, with great Travell, at last are hither happily conveyed.

For 'twas a work of so great importance
Cardans healthfull Streams, hither to advance,
And as these Waters, ever healthfull flow,
May these Mens Fame, remain and ever grow.

ii. *Of the Well in the Broad-gate.*

On Neighbouring Well Cardan did praise bestow;
Hither convey'd may't ever healthfull flow.

iii. *Of the Well at the Colledge.*

From Helicon, a Muse doth here retyre,
With its pure Streams, which Citizens inspyre.

iv. *Of the Well in the Gallow-gate.*

Cardans healthfull Streams, Aberdeen here enter,
May they ever run, as heavens around their Center.

v. *Of the Well in the Upper Kirk-gate.*

As blood from heart, by veins doth e're return,
From Sea, through Earth so fresh these waters run.

vi. *Of the Well in the Neather Kirk-gate.*

Cardans Well runs here, tho it undermine,
The Town not hurts, but's usefull at all time.

vii. *Of the Well in the Green.*

Cardans healthful Streams also here do flow,
On Citizens, great good so to bestow.

viii. *Of the Well at the Shoar,*

The Town now water'd, Cardans Nymph doth run,
To Sea, through Earth, to source sweet to return.

The tract concludes with the earliest known product of the muse of William Meston, then an under master in the Grammar School:—

*In Titulos Fontium Abredonensium
Ogsioastichon*

Hos fontes Medicus quondam laudaverat unus;
Has nitidas, Medicuss [*sic*] jam canit alter aquas:
Ille salutiferas, membris languentibus undas
Comperit, et primus nomina fecit aquis.
Civibus Hic nostris aptas, morbisque levandis
Usibus et variis, carmine laudat aquas
Decurrunt lymphae, Cardani nomine clarae,
Fons et Alexandri carmine clarus erit.

Canebat Gulielmus Meston
Ex Scholæ Abredonanae Praeceptoribus unus,
Thus English'd.

One Doctor did of old, these Fountain [*sic*] praise,
An other now by's lines, their worth doth raise.
The first, them healthfull try'd, first gave their
name:

The second hath by verse, first prais'd their stream.
By great Cardanus name, famous these waters flow;
By Alexanders verse, their fame shall ever grow.

P. J. ANDERSON.



FORFARSHIRE. — In regard to Mr. Reid's humorous complaint of my misnaming him and misrepresenting his present place of abode, I can only humbly apologise for my carelessness. Had I taken the trouble to consult my own note-books, I need not and ought not to have blundered as I did. For I find Mr. Reid duly credited there to his native town of Arbroath, and I have also a satisfactory sketch of his career as teacher and author in Edinburgh. Unfortunately, however, when I was rewriting for *Scottish Notes and Queries* an old lecture on Forfarshire, as my memory failed me in regard to the exact name of the author whose anthology I wished to commend, and as the book in question was no longer in my hands, I appealed to a literary friend, a valued contributor to this journal, to resolve my difficulties. He replied, "The name of the author you want is Alan Stewart Bell Reid, F.E.I.S." I searched no further, and having rashly and wrongly concluded, without any evidence, that my Mr. Reid was living in Dundee, and not wishing to burden my paper with the lengthened patronymic which Mr. Reid, like myself, is entitled to wear, I dropped two of his names and retained the other two that seemed to me most euphonious and pleasing. I have explained my error. I do not exculpate myself, and I present Mr. Reid a thousand apologies.

W. B. R. W.

Dollar.

FORFARSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.—In the interesting introduction to the above by W. B. R. W., I venture to submit that a mistake has been made in regard to George Paul Chalmers. There he is stated to be "of Arbroath"; but the following notice of him will be found in Chambers's "Biographical Dictionary"—"The Great of all Times and Nations"—edited by David Patrick, LL.D., and Francis Hinds Groome, 1899:—

Chalmers, George Paul, R.S.A., was born at Montrose in 1833; served as errand boy to a surgeon, and apprentice to a ship chandler; but in 1853 came to Edinburgh, and studied art under Scott Lauder. Elected R.S.A. in 1871, he died from accidental injuries 20th February, 1878. He executed some important portraits. He is represented in the National Gallery of Scotland by "The Legend." See his "Lives" by J. M. Gray (1879) and Pinnington (1896).

I may add that I was told, some years ago, that one of his first productions, done while he was serving his apprenticeship as a ship chandler, was then in the possession of representatives of the ship chandler referred to.

J. E. LEIGHTON.

Goodlyburn, Perth.

STONE COFFIN FOUND AT LESLIE.—On Tuesday, November 13, when a man was ploughing on Mains of Leslie, the plough struck a stone, which proved to be a Correen slab of knotted schist, 3 in. thick, covering a stone coffin. On removing the lid the coffin was found to be 3 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 1 ft. 9 in. deep. The sides and ends were formed of slabs set on edge. The bottom was paved with small stones, quite black, covered with a layer of fine soft clay. In the coffin there was a large human skeleton, supposed to be that of a man. The skull and other bones were in a wonderfully good state of preservation, but the legs seemed to have been detached from the body at the thighs and laid alongside of it. At the left side of the head there was an urn measuring 5½ in. across at the mouth, 3 in. at the bottom, and 9 in. deep, but, being imperfectly burned, it had fallen down in fragments. It contained only a little mould. It had been ornamented with markings made, probably with a pointed stick, when it was in a soft state. It would be interesting to know whether the legs had been detached before interment, or if the body had been laid in the short grave with the knees bent up, and if the legs had afterwards separated from the body and had straightened out after decay of the flesh and ligaments.

ABERDONIANS ABROAD :

HENRY FARQUHARSON.

(1st S., IX., 35, 81, 145, 161; XII., 116; 2nd S., V., 7.)

In the Supplement to the "Biographie Universelle" issued in 1837, vol. lxiii., p. 550, appears the following notice :—

FARWHARSON, professeur de mathématiques, s'est illustré en prenant une part active et importante aux créations de Pierre-le-Grand. En 1698, il professait les mathématiques à l'université d'Aberdeen, lorsque le czar vint visiter Londres. Le prince, qui avait appris à le connaître, l'engagea à son service, et le conduisit à Moscou, où Farwharson fonda en 1701 une école de marine, la première que l'on ait connue en Russie. Cette école fut ensuite subordonnée à l'académie de marine fondée à Saint-Petersbourg en 1715. L'intendance générale de cette académie fut confiée au comte Féodor Apraxin. Le baron Saint-Hilaire, lieutenant-général au service de France, en fut nommé directeur. Farwharson y fut appelé, en 1716, pour professeur les mathématiques. L'école de marine qu'il avait fondée à Moscou y subsista jusqu'en 1752, époque où les professeurs et les élèves furent transférés à Saint-Petersbourg. Golikof pense que Farwharson a introduit chez les Russes l'usage des chiffres arabes. Cela paraît d'autant plus probable que, d'après des actes authentiques qui remontent jusqu'à l'an 1715, les Russes, dans le calcul, ne s'étaient servis jusqu'alors que des caractères slavons. Depuis 1716 Farwharson resta jusqu'à sa mort attaché à l'académie de marine, en qualité de professeur de mathématiques. En 1737, il fut élevé au rang de brigadier dans l'armée russe. Il mourut au mois de décembre, 1739.

Through the courtesy of Mr. William Sharpe Wilson (M.A., Abd.), lecturer on English in the University of St. Petersburg, I have been enabled to identify the subject of this notice with Hary Farquharson, who entered Marischal College with a Milne bursary in 1691 ("Fasti Acad. Marisc.," i., 267), and after graduation appears to have held for a short time the Liddell mathematical tutorship in the college. Mr. Wilson has favoured me with translations of references to Farquharson in Russian books :—

Henry Farquharson occupies a distinguished place in the history of the foundation of our fleet. A Briton by birth and a graduate of Aberdeen University, he was taken into the Russian service by Peter when he visited England in 1698, and received two assistants, graduates of Christ Church, Oxford, Stephen Gwyn and Richard Gries. He was the first professor of mathematics and navigation in Russia, and during forty years the

chief instructor of our naval men. A man of great learning, knowing the Russian, Latin, English, French, German, and Dutch languages; he was a very hard worker, and did yeoman service in the organisation of our fleet. He wrote many books on mathematics and navigation, and translated many others into Russian. He also prepared a map of the Caspian Sea, etc., on behalf of the Admiralty Court.

The Admiralty Court, in recommending to the Empress Anna Ioannovna Farquharson's promotion to the rank of brigadier, wrote as follows in their *Journal*, No. 945, on 8th March, 1737 :—

"For his distinguished services on behalf of the Empire, although no petition for promotion in rank has been presented by him, he is worthy of this reward, inasmuch as the study of mathematics was first introduced into Russia by him, and there is hardly a single Russian subject in the fleet of Her Imperial Majesty, from the highest to the lowest, but has been taught navigation by him."

Farquharson remained at the Moscow School of Navigation until 1716, and from that date until his death, which took place in 1739, he was at the St. Petersburg Naval Academy. His library, which consisted of 600 books, chiefly on mathematics and navigation, in half-a-dozen different languages, was principally bought by the Naval Academy, and the proceeds of these, together with the remaining volumes, was handed to his heir, William Alexander, in Scotland, a nephew according to some, a cousin according to other accounts.

(Article by A. Skoloff in the "Morskoi Sbornik," or "Naval Magazine" for Dec., 1856.)

In F. Veceolavo's "History of the Naval Cadet Corps" (St. Petersburg, 1852), there is pointed out the great difference between Farquharson and many other foreigners in two respects, firstly, his superior talents, and secondly, his modest behaviour. The reward of £50 promised him for every pupil completely trained in nautical studies seems never to have been paid, and the apartment in Moscow assigned at first to this distinguished professor appears to have been of the most modest kind, consisting only of a scantily furnished room, which he shared with his two assistants from Oxford.

At the recent University Quatercentenary celebrations, Professor Scheviakoff, the spokesman of the Russian delegates, referred in appreciative terms to the service Aberdeen had rendered to Russia through the agency of Farquharson.

Mr. Kellas Johnstone conjectures from the pre-name, Hary or Henry, that Farquharson was a cadet of the house of Allargue. ("Studies in the History of the University," p. 355.)

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE ARMS OF THE CITY OF ABERDEEN.

Heraldry is a feudal institution originating in the necessity of a leader of soldiers having some means of letting his followers know him when cased up in close armour. This was done by making marks of different shapes and colours upon his shield. As the shield is wider at the top than the bottom, it was a custom to put the mark three times on the shield, twice near the top and once lower down. A leader who had many men under him had an official who wore a short-sleeved coat, like a chemise, above his armour; and this coat had the mark on the breast, twice near the shoulders and once lower down. Hence, three came to be counted the number of perfection in heraldry.

There is no sign of heraldic markings in the Bayeux tapestry, a roll of linen an eighth of a mile long, depicting the history of the Norman Conquest in 1066; none in representations of events in the First Crusade (1095); but heraldry had come into use before the Second (1146). It began in Scotland when the sovereign gave land to vassals to be held in return for military service, say, in the reign of Alexander I. (1107-1124). Aberdeen is by all admitted to have been made a burgh by David I. (1124-1153); and a burgh was treated as a vassal, and bound to furnish men for the national service at the summons of the sovereign. A burgh, like any landholder, was also bound, if the sovereign so commanded, to build and man a castle or tower of defence. There need be no doubt that a place of this sort had been built at Aberdeen very soon after it was made a burgh, though it is not recorded in the early history of the town. The soldiers had been provided with shields and other armour at the expense of the town, and the shield belonging to the provost, and perhaps every shield, had been marked with a device selected by the town council. There was no need to invoke the crown to assist in the ceremony of determining what was to be the armorial mark of Aberdeen. There is no evidence that the crown interfered in any heraldic matter before 1592, though it is on record that Robert I., as judge, settled a dispute in his presence regarding arms. So long as the vassals agreed among themselves, the crown seems to have let them alone. In that year, an Act of the Scotch Parliament was passed for the registration of all arms or heraldic marks then in use. Another, more stringent, was passed in 1672, and since then no person can acquire any right to a coat of arms not registered

then but by applying to the sovereign's heraldic officer and getting it approved and registered by him. Up to 1672, any person could assume arms at his own hand if he did not trench on the rights of others.

The arms or mark selected by any vassal was also carved on his seal, and hence it is from ancient burgh seals that we learn anything about the original arms of Aberdeen. An old seal, in use by the burgh of Aberdeen in 1440, is figured in Gordon's "Description of both Towns of Aberdeen." It shows a tower with a projecting walk and a battlement round the top, where armed men could stand and defend the tower; and a short tower, also having a walk and battlement, rising out of the top of the other. This mark had been originally selected by Aberdeen because it had a fortified place, and was therefore better than some other towns which had not a castle. Only one double tower is shown on the seal, but on a shield there would have been two above and one below.

In 1673 a Convention Act was passed by which all burghs were ordered to register arms. Some may have had arms before, some not; but that is of no importance. The Lord Lyon, the heraldic officer, would have registered any arms old or new presented to him, provided the design had been heraldically correct and not already registered on behalf of another. The Aberdeen shield shows a double line round it, ornamented with what are supposed to be lily flowers; and this is called the royal tressure, because it is the border of the shield of Scotland. It is argued that the royal licence had been of necessity given to Aberdeen to use this ornamental border. But this is a myth. If the Lord Lyon had thought this an encroachment on the royal shield, he would not have registered it unless Aberdeen had been able to produce a licence from the crown. But this tressure seems to have been adopted by anyone without restraint. It is seen round the arms of Bishop Gavin Dunbar in the south transept of St Machar church.

The arms registered for in 1674 Aberdeen are described as being three towers triple-towered, within the double tressure, supported by two leopards. This is evidently the same as before, but out of the second tower rises a third, because three is the favourite heraldic number. A coloured drawing of the arms may have been got at the same time on paying a fee to an officer of the Lyon's Court, but it is of no legal force.

It seems that two mistakes were made by the painter or draughtsman of the arms of Aberdeen, one in making one of the supporters face

the shield and one face the observer. On a representation to the Lyon, the law was laid down that the supporters must both face the shield unless it were otherwise expressed in the written description. The other mistake is in interpreting triple-towered to mean a tower with three small turrets on the top. The towers had been intended to be an expansion of the former double tower. The description of the arms as usually shown would be three towers triple-turreted. To answer the registered description the Aberdeen arms would need to show three towers, each composed of three sections and all the sections provided with a walk and battlement. The sections might be all of the same diameter, or the second might be less than the first, and the third less than the second.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.



LAURENCE COCKBURN.—Perhaps it may interest Mr. Robert Murdoch (whose note on Lord Cockburn reviewing Volunteers I read in your July number) to learn that Laurence Cockburn, a son of that fine old judge, died in Australia through misadventure. He had been engaged in the squatting business, and resided in Brighton, a marine suburb eight miles distant from Melbourne. Returning home one afternoon, he took the wrong medicine, a liniment used outwardly by his wife, who suffered from rheumatism. He died from the effects, and is buried in the North Brighton cemetery, with this inscription on a stone:—"In Memory of Laurence Cockburn. Born February 15, 1822. Died September 2, 1871. Also two sons, Frederick and Guy Cockburn." An inquest was held, and it was stated there that he was forty-nine years of age, and the fourth son of Lord Cockburn of Edinburgh, a Scottish judge. Verdict: "Death from the effects of poison taken accidentally and inadvertently." I visited the cemetery recently, and saw the stone. It is equidistant from the tombs of the Australian poet Adam Lindsay Gordon (of Aberdeenshire lineage), suicide, 24th June, 1870, aged 37, and that erected to the Rev. John Legge, M.A., for eleven years pastor of the Brighton Congregational Church, died 30th November, 1878, aged 42. He was one of three distinguished brothers, all ministers, and sons of Ebenezer Legge, of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, the others being Rev. George Legge, LL.D., died at Leicester in January, 1861, and the Rev. James Legge, D.D., the great Chinese scholar, professor in Oxford University, died 29th November, 1897.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

A CURIOUS PROPHECY FULFILLED.—We extract the following from the *Daily News* of 1868:—"Some credit is due to Scotchmen in that the Archbishop of Canterbury having now for some weeks been raised to his high place, they have not pressed upon our notice the fact that he is a Scotchman. Whenever a Scot attains to a great position in England, we generally are made to know unmistakably that he is a Scotchman, and sometimes even it is suggested that his success is due to the fact of his nationality. That the Primate is a Scotchman has come to be talked and written about in connection with a curious ancient prophecy. In an epilogue delivered at the Globe Theatre in 1601 by Richard Burbage there occurred the following sentences:—

A Scot our King? The limping state
That day must need a crutch.
What next? In time a Scot will prate
As Primate of our Church.
When such shall be, why then you'll see—
That day it will be found
The Saxon, down through London Town,
Shall burrow under ground.

Has it not come true? Dr. Tait is Archbishop of Canterbury, and we travel about London underground."



Queries.

792. GORDON HOUSE ACADEMY, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON.—Mr. Clench, in his "Marylebone to St. Pancras" (p. 161), refers to

Mr. Alexander Mensall, who for fifty years kept the Gordon House Academy at Kentish Town, used to walk with his pupils once a week to St. Chads to drink the waters as a means of keeping the doctor out of the house.

Why was his school called Gordon House?

J. M. B.

793. EDITH AITKEN.—In looking over the "Green-Room Book" for 1906, I do not see the name of a Scottish actress, Miss Edith Aitken, of Glasgow. She visited Australia and New Zealand in the sixties of last century, and appeared in several plays, especially in "Jessie Brown, or The Relief of Lucknow," taking the part of the Highland heroine. On her benefit night she recited Collins' "Ode on the Passions," with living illustrations by members of the theatrical staff. I thought it an intellectual treat at the time, and think so still, for she was an excellent elocutionist, and a great favourite with the Scottish contingent here. Is the lady still alive? If gone to "that undiscovered country," would some correspondent kindly give the date of such exodus? Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

794. DAVID LYND SAY.—In 1822 there was published at Edinburgh a very interesting volume of plays, entitled "Dramas of the Ancient World," by Lyndsay. He was no common writer, for he dedicated his book to the spirit of Æschylus in a strain of lofty verse. The dramas are on the Deluge, Sardanapalus, Plague of Darkness, Destiny of Cain, Rizpah, etc., and in a prefatory note he stated that his dramas were written long before those by Lord Byron were announced. The book was printed in Edinburgh, and published by Blackwood. He contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* a poem on the "Death of Isaiah." Who was this writer, who adopted a name already occupied in Scottish poesy? Mr. Ralston Inglis in his booklet, "The Dramatic Writers of Scotland" (Glasgow, 1868), considers that "David Lyndsay" was merely a *nom de plume*, but gives no clue to the writer's identity. Perhaps it may be in Halkett's "Dictionary of Pseudonymous Authors," but I have no access to that work. I think "David Lyndsay" was a clergyman, who, warned by the adverse fate of John Home and John Logan, withheld his real name, and now is probably "lapped in oblivion."

ALBA.

795. "COXSWAIN JOHNNIE."—From forty to fifty years ago a song, with the above title, was common and popular in Forfarshire. It seems to have fallen quite out of sight, possibly with good reason; but I would much like to have the full text of a song that tempts and evades my memory most pertinaciously. Perhaps some reader may possess it, or may recall it from the first verse, which is all I am able to quote:—

Ye've heard o' Coxswain Johnnie,
A tailor frae Dundee,
Gaed a' the wye to Alberdeen
To haud a Chris-i-mas spree?
To haud a Chris-i-mas spree,
And cut an unco dash,
Wi' seven pounds o' siller,
A' in ready cash.

The tailor's further adventures were humorously detailed, and the words were sung to a very fine air which I recollect perfectly, and can supply to any one interested.

ALAN REID.

796. ROBERT GORDON OF XERES DE LA FRONTERA.—Robert Gordon of Xeres de la Frontera is reported in the *Scots Magazine* for August, 1796 (Vol. 58, p. 576), to have married Miss Rudyard, daughter of Major Rudyard, commanding the Engineers in Scotland. Again, in March 13, 1827, Maria del Rosario Gordon, only daughter of the late Robert Gordon of Xeres de la Frontera, was married at Sheatham Castle to A. Macduff Baxter, Attorney-General of New South Wales. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. 97, part 1, p. 362.) Who was this Gordon? I find no trace of him in the Warehouse pedigree.

J. M. B.

797. RAMSAY OF ABBOTSHALL AND WAUGHTON.—Can anyone help to elucidate the following genealogical problem? Most authorities give only two generations of Sir Andrew Ramsays, whereas it would appear that there were really three, viz.:—

1. Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, Kt.; born c. 1620, died at Abbotshall, 17th January, 1688. Provost of Edinburgh, who married, 1641, Janet Craw, by whom he had a numerous family. He appears to have purchased Abbotshall, Fife, from the Scotts of Balweery.

2. Sir Andrew Ramsay of Waughton, Bart., son of the above; born 24th December, 1648; died v.p. 1680. He married (1st) the heiress of Hepburn of Waughton, and (2nd), c. 1675, Lady Anne Montgomery. Was created a baronet 1669, and was M.P. for North Berwick 1669-74.

3. Sir Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall and Waughton, Bart.; born c. 1675, probably by the second marriage, and died s.p. 1709, when he was succeeded in Abbotshall by his (?) nephew, Andrew Ramsay, said to be a grandson of the laird of Woodstone in Kincardineshire.

On the death of Sir Andrew (No. 2) in 1680, Sir Andrew (No. 1) was served tutor to his grandson, Sir Andrew No. 3. But when in the same year No. 3 was served heir to his father of Waughton, it was in the lands of Abbotshall, from which it would appear that Sir Andrew No. 1 must have resigned these lands to the favour of his son some years previously? Sir Andrew (No. 3) in 1696, presumably when he had come of age, was served heir to his grandfather, who had died in 1688. What was the exact descent from the Balmain stock of the Mr. Andrew Ramsay who succeeded to the estates of the last baronet in 1709? His grandson James claimed the baronetcy of Balmain on the failure of heirs male in 1806, and had himself served heir male general to his cousin, Sir Gilbert, the first baronet (died 1628), from which it would appear that his direct ancestor, Mr. Andrew Ramsay of Woodston (1574-1659), minister of Greyfriars 1614, was a brother of the said Sir Gilbert, and not of David his father, as given in Playfair's "Baronetage."

H. A. PITMAN.

65 Cambridge Terrace,
Hyde Park, W.

798. THE GRANTS OF AUCHANNACHY.—John Leslie, fourth son of John Leslie, 6th laird of Kininvie, is stated to have married Helen Grant of Auchannachy. Where is Auchannachy, and what is known of the descendants of this marriage? John is, it appears, mentioned in the Deed of Entail of the Kininvie estate of 1730 as "in Torber," presumably the "Torbay" of to-day, and situate at no great distance from the House of Kininvie. From the deed it also appears that John had daughters. Perhaps some reader versed in the Kininvie pedigree will be good enough to give their names, and any other particulars respecting John's family.

H. D. McW.

799. MR. GEORGE CAW, PRINTER, HAWICK.—Can any of your numerous readers furnish me with information regarding this individual, who introduced a printing-press into Hawick about 1782? There were quite a number of books published by him

notably "The Poetical Museum" in 1784. This is one of the earliest and most interesting of the Hawick-printed books bearing his imprint, and which contained many of the Border ballads afterwards included by Sir Walter Scott in his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," published in 1802-3. The historians of Hawick are strangely silent regarding him. James Wilson, in his "Annals of Hawick," merely mentions that "in this [1782], or the preceding year, a printing-press was introduced by Mr. George Caw. One of its earliest productions was 'The Poetical Museum,' containing, amongst others, 'Eskdale,' a poem by the late Thomas Telford, engineer, published in 1784. This was followed, in 1786, by Dr. Charters of Wilton's 'Sermons.'" A friend has drawn my attention to the fact that George Caw, printer, Edinburgh, appears in list of subscribers' names to "Sermons on Various Important Subjects," Vol. II., by the Rev. John Young (of Hawick), printed in Edinburgh in 1780. If this was the same printer, it would appear that he had established a press in Edinburgh previous to the one in Hawick, and both carried on simultaneously—the former, I believe, till 1822. I shall feel grateful for any information that will throw light on his history, particularly the period dealing with his connection with Hawick.

Hassendean,
Eastfield, Joppa.

JAMES SINTON.

800.—PRINCE CHARLIE'S PERSIAN HORSE.—I am in possession of an old copper engraving entitled "The Marbled Persian belonging to the Chevalier's Eldest Son." Roughly, the picture represents a white horse with marks on shoulders and haunches, the horse being held by the reins by a Persian, and in the background a gentleman in Persian dress. The imprint bears: "Newcastle: Printed and Sold by Joseph Barber. According to Act of Parliament." Can any reader give information about this particular horse? I have no recollection of ever seeing any mention of a Persian horse belonging to Prince Charlie, whom I take to be the Chevalier's eldest son. The horse might, however, have belonged to the eldest son of some other Chevalier.

New York.

W. M. M.

Answers.

319. GORDON, GARMOUTH (2nd S., V., 13, 46, 50).—The following outline pedigree is compiled from various sources, including a genealogical tree drawn up by Major-General Alexander H. A. Gordon (who died in 1893), and now in the possession of Mr. John Allan, Birch Cottage, Elgin. William Gordon of Arradoul, second son of Alexander Gordon of Buckie, had a natural son, William Gordon, in Lunan ("House of Gordon," i., 64). William Gordon in Lunan, in the parish of Speymouth, died before May, 1671 ("Brodie Diaries," p. 313). He

married Marjorie Dunbar, who survived him, and had at least three sons, Alexander, James, and Robert.

I. Alexander Gordon, merchant in Garmouth, and also called "Briggs," "of Briggs," or "Bridges," died before June 15, 1689. He married Agnes Dunbar, who survived him, and had at least the following children (the order is not chronological):—

1. Alexander, merchant in Garmouth and Elgin, also called "Briggs," or "of Briggs."
2. William, merchant in Edinburgh, who died before November 8, 1710, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Horsburgh.
3. Thomas, watchmaker, Edinburgh, who died in 1743.
4. Patrick, watchmaker, Edinburgh, who died in 1749.
5. George.
6. Robert.
7. Archibald.
8. Anna, who married (as his second wife) Rev. George Cumming, minister of Essill.
9. Margaret, who married William Geddes, merchant in Elgin.

II. James Gordon got a wadset over Lunan in 1676, and died in 1684, unmarried.

III. Robert Gordon, born February 11, 1655, merchant in Garmouth, succeeded his brother James in the wadset over Lunan in 1684. The wadset was redeemed in 1710, and thereafter Robert Gordon was tenant of Lunan. He married (1) on October 7, 1679, Christian, daughter of William Winchester in Kinnedor, and by her had William, Christian, and Janet; and (2) on February 3, 1687, Barbara, daughter of Alexander Gordon in Kinnedor, and sister of Alexander Gordon of Dykeside in Birnie. By Barbara Gordon he had at least two daughters—Jean, who married, June 4, 1739, Francis Lafèche, merchant in Aberdeen; and Elizabeth, who married, November 21, 1723, William Harrald in Dallas) and had a daughter, Annie, who married (as his second wife) Alexander Forsyth, merchant in Elgin, and had two sons, Joseph Forsyth, M.A., King's College, Aberdeen, 1779, author of "Travels in Italy;" and Isaac Forsyth, Bookseller, Elgin—and at least two sons, Alexander and James.

1. Alexander, born November 17, 1687, W.S., acquired Cairnfield and Arradoul, Banffshire, and became ancestor of the present Gordons of Cairnfield.
2. James, merchant in Garmouth, married, July 9, 1728, Margaret, daughter of John Cruickshank, Auchmadies, Boharm, chamberlain to the Laird of Grant. He died, November 8, 1765, aged 69, and his widow died, September 26, 1793, aged 85. They had eight sons and three daughters. Of the daughters, Helen died unmarried; Anne married James Allan, Garmouth, and (with other children) had a daughter, Helen, who married Rev. James Gillan, minister of Speymouth, and had issue;

and Clementina married Rev. John Falconer, minister of Stromness, and had issue. Six of the sons died without issue, including the eldest, Thomas, watchmaker in New York. Peter married and had issue. William, the youngest son, born February 1, 1752, M.A., King's College, Aberdeen, 1771, ordained to be missionary at Enzie, 1776, and translated to the parish of Elgin, 1784, died at Elgin, September 19, 1837. He married, August 8, 1793, Catherine, daughter of James Brodie of Muireisk, and by her (who died, October 24, 1840) he had six sons and five daughters. All the daughters died unmarried except Anne, who married Rev. John Allan, minister of Peterculter, and had a son, John, M.A., Birch Cottage, Elgin. All the sons died unmarried except Alexander, who was Sheriff-Substitute of Sutherland, and died at Toronto, March 14, 1870, and who married Augusta Wallis, and had four sons and four daughters. Of the Sheriff-Substitute's sons, Major-General Alexander Herman Adam Gordon died on February 16, 1893, leaving issue.

Boharm.

S. R.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62, 79, 94, 110, 124, 142; VI., 12, 30; VII., 79, 174).—The *Publishers' Circular* of July 28, this year, makes the following announcement:—"Mr. William Andrews, of the Royal Institution in Hull, is writing for early publication a volume on the 'Poets and Poetry of Lincolnshire.' It will include notes and examples of the poetry of the Wesleys, the Tennysons, Jean Ingelow, Thomas Miller, Thomas Cooper, January Searle, and many more authors, living and dead, who have enriched the literature of the country with poetical contributions. Mr. Andrews is favourably known as the author of 'Modern Yorkshire Poets,' 'North Country Poets,' and 'Modern Merry Men.'" ROBERT MURDOCH.

684. MR. D. MCGREGOR PETER (2nd S., VII., 102, 127, 157).—I regret my inability to give "Alba" the exact date of "Dancie Peter's" death, but he (and others) may be interested in these particulars regarding him. In my younger days Mr. Peter was a well-known personage in the Forfar, Kirriemuir, and Tannadice districts, and I remember well the long grey beard, the faded surtout, and the green fiddle bag of the dancing master. He was credited, rather erroneously, with poetic ability. The ballad of "The Rose-a-Lyndsaye" somehow came to be attributed to him, mainly, as is clearly presumable, through varied genealogical studies in which the Lindsay family was prominent. As every student knows, "The Rose-a-Lyndsaye" was the work of that Aberdeen genius, William Forsyth, and was written almost impromptu, to show how easily the style and feeling of the Old Ballad might be reproduced. It is printed in his "Idylls and Lyrics," 1872—see "Bards of Angus and the Mearns" (p. 605). D. McGregor Peter's *magnum opus* was

a "Baronage of Angus and the Mearns," which gave so much offence, or was so crudely candid to the families concerned, that it was "suppressed," and now ranks as a scarce and dear book.

ALAN REID.

719. THE NAME BODIE (2nd S., VII., 156).—The undernoted will doubtless be of interest to the present-day descendants. The list is extracted from the Poll Book of 1696, and contains the references which should prove useful:—

VOLUME I.

PARISH OF PETERHEAD. WHYTHILL.

551. James Boddie and William Donald, herds, non of them of sixteen years of age, they get of fee £2 13s. 4d., the fortieth part is 1s. 4d., and 6s. of generall poll is . . . 7s 4d.
551. James Bodie, shoemaker, for his trade 6s., of generall poll 6s. 12s.

TORTERSTOUNE.

554. Alexander Watt, tennent ther, his proportiōne of valued rent is £1 2s., of generall poll is 6s. £1 8s. 0d.
Helen Bodie, his spouse, her generall poll is . . . 6s
555. William Boddie, grassman, and his wife (no children poleable) 12s.

TOWN OF PETERHEAD. DENS.

568. Margrat Bodie, ther 6s.
570. George Clark, taller, for himself and trade, And for his wife, Isobell Bodie (no children pollable, nor servants) 6s.

LONGSIDE. ENERQUOMERY.

592. Katherin Body, grasswoman, generall poll . . . 6s.

PARISH OF DEER. ACHMACHRR.

611. John Boddie, grassman, and his wife 12s.

BANK BEHITH.

628. Gilbert Bodie, gardner, and his wife 18s.
Helen Bodie, his sister 6s.

MILNE OF SKELMURE AND CORTHICRAN.

633. Patrick Bodie, fee and poll 12s.

VOLUME II.

PARISH OF FRASERBURGH.

92. Gilbert Boddie, in Fingask, for Bessie Cumming his wife 6s

PARISH OF CRUDRN. ASHALLO.

125. John Rob, tennent ther, of free stock of 500 merks
Jean Boddie, his spouse £2 16s. 0d.
 6s.

PARISH OF FOVERANE.

151. James Bodie, tennent ther, is 3s.

KIRKHILL.

157. William Bodie, traileaman, and his wife, poll is 18s.

MAYNES OF FOVERANE.

159. James Bodie, tennent ther, his proportiōne of the valuations, with the generall poll is . . . 9s.
Item, his wife, her poll is 6s.

NORTH CULTER CULLEN.

162. George Bodie, servant, his fee is £8 per annum, the fortieth part whereof and generall poll is . . 10s.

- MAYNS OF KNOCKHALL.
163. Alexander Bodie, in Mayns of Knockhall is . . . 5s.
- FORNETIE.
167. James Bodie, servant, fee £25 per annum, poll 14s. 8d.
- PARISH OF TARVES. CRAIGIE OF SHERTHIN.
189. Christian Boddy, cottar 6s.
- MEIKLE YTHSIE.
197. Agnes Boddy, for fee and generall poll . . . 10s. 6d.
- PARISH OF ELLON.
243. Beatrix Body, spouse to John Chrystie . . . 6s.
255. Thomas Couper, Taylor, and Barbara Body . . 18s.
- PARISH OF DRUMBLATE. KIRKTOUNE.
268. Christian Bodie, fee is 9 merks, fortieth part and generall poll is 9s.
- PARISH OF OLD MACHAR.
502. John Bodie (tenent in Balgounie) 8s. 4d.
- James Bodie, tenent in Balgounie in Murcar, and Elizabeth Watt, his spouse (no children, no servants) 12s.
564. John Bodie, shoemaker, and his wife (no chyld, etc.), of poll 18s.

Mr. John Stuart, in his prefatory notice to the Poll Book, remarks that in some districts of the county with which he is more immediately acquainted, the sameness occurring now in the names of persons, in the same districts, contained in the record of 1696, is very striking. In regard to one parish, where a pretty full list of the inhabitants has entitled him to make a like comparison at a period nearly sixty years previous to the date of the Poll Book, the similarity of names is equally remarkable. Many of our yeomen have continued in the localities, which have been the home of their forefathers, for centuries, and nothing but the destruction of our ecclesiastical records prevents this class of our population from tracing their extraction back to a very considerable antiquity. "It is needless to remark," says Mr. Stuart, "how much of the national character may be traced to the hereditary attachment of the most important part of our population to particular localities. . . . As the Poll Book was more especially a book of reference, considerable care was taken in the preparation of the indices of places and names, keeping in view their genealogical and etymological importance." (Vol. I., xiii. xiv.)

ROBERT MURDOCH.

769. HENRY SHANKS (2nd S., VIII., 79).—I regret that "S" should have made the mistake of stating that my old friend "is no longer alive." He is very much so, as the Editor will allow when he reads a post card received by me from him this very week. I hope to see Harry soon, and to have a laugh with him over his *premature departure*.

ALAN REID.

782. BYRON AND THE PLAIN OF MARATHON (2nd S., VIII., 77).—Byron was in Greece towards the close of the year 1809, reaching Athens on Christmas day. He remained about three months in the

city, and visited various places of interest in the neighbourhood, among them the Plain of Marathon. Sometime about the beginning of 1810, the Plain was offered him for a nominal sum. Professor Nichol (Byron, "English Men of Letters" series, p. 61) observes that "the Plain (of Marathon) is said to have been placed at his disposal for about the same sum that thirty years later an American volunteered to give for the bark with his name on the tree at Newstead." S.

783. SIR JAMES HORN BURNETT'S CHALLENGE BUGLE (2nd S., VIII., 77).—This query seems self-explanatory. Sir James Horn Burnett, who died in 1876, presented a "challenge bugle" to the Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteers in 1864. In course of time, I understand, the Kincardineshire battalion was amalgamated with the 5th (Deeside Highland) V.B. Gordon Highlanders, whose headquarters are at Banchory. Naturally, the bugle followed the fortunes of the battalion to which it belonged, and is now preserved in Aberdeenshire. For the conditions on which the bugle was originally given, one would need to consult the files of some newspaper (perhaps an Aberdeen newspaper) circulating in Kincardineshire in 1864. W.

784. RHYME ON SNUFF (2nd S., VIII., 77).—I have often heard a Forfar rhyme which has a close affinity to the lines quoted by Robert Murdoch. It was attributed, locally, to "Doctor" Edwards, a chemist who was a great snuffer, and who said in praise of snuff:—

It clears the eyes, it cleans the nose,
And mak's the brains to knock;
Noo, ina that a fine thing
For ony man to tak'!

I do not recollect having seen these lines in print, and those quoted by R. M. are also fresh to me.

ALAN REID.

Mr. Robert Murdoch has done well to print this rhyme which, however small its literary merit, is worth being remembered. I heard it, or something very like it, many years ago, but never before read it in print. It was repeated in my hearing, along with a rhyme on tobacco similar, I think, to that given in Chambers's "Popular Rhymes." Rhymes on snuff appear to be rather uncommon. Does Mr. Murdoch know any more? SENEX.

786. "ROSY-FINGERED MORN" (2nd S., VIII., 77).—The glee, "Hail, Smiling Morn," was one of six, first issued in 1799. Like Mr. Alan Reid, I have failed to discover the author of the words, and do not find them mentioned in several dictionaries of quotations to which I have referred. Readers will observe that the ideas conveyed in the four lines quoted, as well as the words themselves, while essentially poetical, are at the same time extremely common in the works of some of our earlier poets. Such expressions as "smiling morn," "tips the hills with gold," "rosy fingers," "ope the gates of day,"

"gay face of Nature," "darkness flies away," occur repeatedly in cognate forms, sometimes in the very words of the glee, in the pages of Shakespeare and Milton. This leads to the conclusion that the lines quoted are rather a clever bit of literary craftsmanship than a poem independently inspired. May one not suggest, therefore, that Reginald Spofforth (1768-1827), the composer of the music, was also responsible for the words of the glee?

W. S.

787. A "SCOTS REVIEW" OF 1774 (2nd S., VIII., 78).—That the publication referred to was a *jeu d'esprit* and not a periodical is established by Lowndes, who has an entry to the following effect:—"A specimen of the Scots Review, Edinburgh, 1774, 12mo. A clever *jeu d'esprit* consisting of 30 pages, without printer or publisher's name." W. S.

788. THE MURDER OF TWO SONS OF GORDON OF ELLON (2nd S., VIII., 53, 78).—The note was taken mainly from *N. & Q.*, January 7, 1860, and partly from the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. For *Edinburgh Courant* read *Scot's Courant*.

J. M.

789. "ESCONSE" (2nd S., VIII., 78).—The word "esconse" is not given in Jamieson's abridged "Scottish Dictionary," though not uncommon in the vernacular speech of Scotland. It is merely, however, a corrupt form of the English word "ensconce." W.

"A.M." is in error in spelling the word he quotes as he has done. It ought to be "ensconce." So spelt it is a good English word, found in Shakespeare, in Butler's "Hudibras," Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, Bulwer Lytton, Miss Mulock, and many other authors. Dr. Murray, in his "New English Dictionary," gives an explanation of its etymology. He says it is derived from the prefix "en," which, when placed before a substantive, has the general sense "to put (something) into or on" what the latter member indicates. Placed, therefore, before the substantive "sconce," which means a small fortification or earthwork, it comes to mean, among other senses which I shall not enumerate, "to establish in a place or position for the purpose of security, comfort, snugness," etc. For example, Dickens has the phrase, "Esconcing themselves in the warm chimney-corner." I have little doubt if "H. M." looks up either the "Imperial" or "The Twentieth Century" Dictionaries, he will find the word "ensconce." "Esconse" must be a misprint. Dollar. W. B. R. W.

790. BROMPTON ORATORY DESIGN (2nd S., VIII., 78).—Without presuming to grapple with this query, I would like to ask if "Mr. Andrew J. Gordon, architect," is identical with "R. J. Gordon, 41 Grafton Street, Fitzroy Square," an artist who exhibited one picture-subject in the Royal Academy in

1887. For at least three years previously he had pictures hung in the same place. My impression is that the names do not indicate the same person, but the coincidence of name and time of exhibition is somewhat peculiar. Might not a Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogue for 1887 give the name of the Roman Catholic church designed by Mr. Gordon? W.

791. FETTERANGUS (2nd S., VIII., 78).—I incline to believe that James Ferguson of Pitfour, an eminent lawyer and Lord of Session, was the purchaser of Fetterangus estate in 1757. He was the father of James Ferguson of Pitfour, who for many years represented Aberdeenshire in Parliament. W.



Scots Books of the Month.

Carnie, William. Further Aberdeen Reminiscences: Social, Civic, and Personal Pencilings of the Granite City. Vol. 3. Portrait. Net, 3s. 6d. and 5s. Aberdeen University Press.

Graham, E. Maxtone, and Paterson, E. True Romances of Scotland. 8vo. Net, 5s. Blackwood.

Harvie-Brown, J. A., F.R.S.E., F.Z.S. A Fauna of the Tay Basin and Strathmore. With 21 Full-Page Plates and 5 Maps. Small 4to. Net, 21s. David Douglas.

Henderson, T. F. The Auld Ayrshire of Robbie Burns. 10 Illustrations in Colour. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. Edinburgh: T. N. Foulis.

Lang, Andrew. A History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation. Fourth and Concluding Volume. With Photogravure Frontispiece of the Old Pretender. Demy 8vo. Net, 15s. Blackwood.

Orrock, James, and Crockett, W. S. On the Border County. Edited by W. Shaw Sparrow. 23 Illustrations in Colour. 4to. Net, 7s. 6d. Hodder & Stoughton.

Slidgwick, Frank. Popular Ballads of the Old Time: Third Series. With Map of the Border Country. Fcap. 8vo. Net, 3s. 6d. London: A. H. Bullen.

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, JANUARY, 1907.

RATS AND GRAPES.

Dr. Milne's note in your July number on foxes eating berries interested me somewhat, for it put me in mind of the early fabulists, Æsop, Phædrus, and Pilpay, with the versified transcripts of Gay and La Fontaine in our old school books. Whether foxes actually eat grapes when they have a chance of doing so is more than I can affirm, but I can assure Dr. Milne that here, in Australia, rats eat grapes with avidity, for I have disturbed them when "on the job." I had an old vine in my garden at Hotham (now called North Melbourne), on which I had annually large bunches of sweet-water grapes, some about a foot in length, and only depending a short distance from the ground. I had observed in the morning some shredded bits of green stuff lying about, and imagined that the damage was done by birds, which are

a great cross to the Australian fruit-grower. However, one moonlight night I went out to see if the back-gate was properly fastened, and when I passed the vine there was a great rustle: fully a dozen rats jumped down from the branches and scampered off. The mystery was explained: the light green shreds were the skins of the berries which they rejected. The lower branches were all nibbled. I set an old iron-toothed trap near the place, and caught several rats; but one morning I could not see the trap, it having been dragged down a hole. There was a stout cord attached to it, and when I pulled at it something resisted, but eventually I wrenched it up, with the leg of a rat torn from its body attached to it. This bleeding and shrieking wretch coming amongst the rat community under my house must have effectually scared them, for they all evacuated the premises, and I was no longer bothered with them. I was apprehensive that the dismembered rodent would die under the house, necessitating the raising of the flooring-boards to remove it, as such contingencies frequently happen in rat-infested dwellings, but it did not, for, some months afterwards, in cleaning out a broken ventilator near the ground, I discovered the mummified carcase of a three-legged rat, evidently the victim of the iron-jawed decoy. I left it in its own place of sepulture, as an object lesson for enterprising rodents in quest of new quarters. They never came back.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.



FATHER ARCHANGEL.—Mr. Voynich, of Shaftesbury Avenue, whose second-hand catalogues are so admirably done, is offering for 15s. Rinuccini's "Il Cappuccino Scozzese," second edition, published in Rome in 1645. He points out that the British Museum Catalogue has a note with regard to the Bologna edition, stating that the book "purports to be a life of George Leslie." The Museum itself has not a copy of this Rome edition, and Mr. Voynich says it is not mentioned in Haym, Brunet, Deschamps, Ebert, or Graesse. The first edition appeared in 1644.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICALS.

(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., p. 8.)

1830. *The Aberdeen Independent*. (1st S., I., 21; 2nd S., III., 55; VI., 75). I have at last examined, through the good offices of Mr. P. J. Anderson, King's College, No. XI., June, 1831. It bears the imprint: "Edwards & Co., Printers, 21 Back Wynd, Aberdeen"—no publisher's name attached.

The above issue contains a special review of *The Aberdeen Magazine*, which the reviewer maintains as the most respectable publication of its kind that ever appeared in Aberdeen—"saving and excepting the one with which we have the honour to be connected." As to this last, he says its existence is altogether a miracle, considering that it traversed for several months the hazardous ocean of authorship without a helmsman to direct its course, or, to drop the figure, became a receptacle for all the maukish trash which the brainless scribbler chose to pour into its pages. . . . Continuing, he says:—"The present *Aberdeen Magazine* displays a degree of scholarship, an acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, an extent of information, and a talent for composition highly creditable to its conductors."

An article, bearing the title "Reminiscences of an Unfortunate Literary Character," on p. 341 of the *Independent*, proclaims "To be continued," and from this we infer that the publisher had sufficient material ready for insertion in future issues. In addition to this, the issue contained long-winded epistles on Reform Bills, Toryism, and kindred topics, as also on "Temperance Societies," whose motto, culled from Shakespeare,

O, reason not the need, our barest beggars
Are in the poorest things superfluous;
Allow not nature more than nature needs;
Man's life is cheap as beasts'—

was used as a headpiece.

Under the heading addressed to correspondents, the following advice appeared:—

"We beg our correspondents to study condensation as much as possible, and not to tire our patience, or that of our readers, with such long epistles as we not infrequently receive. It were well, too, if they would leave space between the lines for such interlineations as may be necessary."

The publishers also gave forth the notice that, the causes which prevented the *Independent* from appearing at its appointed time for some months past being entirely removed, "our readers may rest assured that it will in future be regularly published on the first day of every month, provided always that the first day of that month do not happen to be Sunday." They also announced that, as No. 12, for July, which completes the first volume, "is still due, it will be immediately put to press, and published with all possible expedition."

Furthermore, the publishers intended to commence a new series of the *Independent* with No. 13, the first of Vol. II., and that a variety of improvements suggested by experience were to be admitted, which they (the publishers) confidently hoped would extend its claims to public patronage. Also, the services of the original editor were to be engaged for the new series, and no exertion on their part would be wanting to render the *Independent* worthy of the cause it designed to support.

It is rather unique that the first issue, August, 1830, pp. 31-32, contains an extract from the *Spectator* on the case Lord Forbes, etc., v. Leys, Masson and Co., tried in the Court of Session at Edinburgh that year, and that on 22nd May, 1906, a similar case was cited in the *Evening Express*.

The resurrectionist times of 1830 are also treated in an article on "A New Plan to Protect the Grave from Violation."

1831. *The Aberdeen New Independent, or, Literary and Political Repository*. No. 1, Vol. I., October, 1831. Size, demy 8vo, 30 pp., double-columned. No price indicated, but probably 6d. The last page has: "Published on the first day of every month by Edwards & Co., 21 Back Wynd; Edwards & Co., Printers."

The writer is of the opinion that the aim of the above periodical, which is unquestionably the successor of the *Independent* already noted, was to help the cause of political and municipal progress in Aberdeen in many ways. The contents of the first part embrace: "Reviews of Current Literature"; "Acrimonious Discussions on Local Events" (these find a prominent place in the issue which lies before me); the concluding part of an article which appeared serially in the former *Independent*, entitled: "Reminiscences of an Unfortunate Literary Character"; "Noctes Mollisionianie," an imaginary conversation by James and John, who air their opinions bearing on the affairs connected with the Town Council, Commissioners of Police, Guildry, Trades, etc.; letters by discontented writers on "Excessive Labour," also "Scottish Poor Law."

There were evidently further issues than the one shown me by Mr. P. J. Anderson, for, at the end of a review of Professor Pillan's work on the "Intellectual System of Education," the announcement, "To be concluded in our next," will be seen.

The following pithy retorts addressed "To Correspondents" are reproduced herewith, as showing that the editor was an individual possessed of humour. He remarks:—

"'The Groans from the Tomb,' from the new erection in the Town's Church Yard, commonly called 'Peter Carr's Bone Mill Chimney,' came too late for insertion." Also, "'Simon Pones' Method of Remedying the Bad Effects of the Impure Matter,' will be inscribed in our next." And that "'Timothy Turst's Remarks' are very correct, but a press of matter prevents us from inserting them."

I should much like to handle the later issues if at all possible.

1901. *The Sangley Monthly*. No. 1, June, 1901. 8 pp., small 4to, 5 x 3½. Annual subscription, 4s. Imprint, on p. 2: "[James] Blair, Printer, 11 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen."

The career of this monthly was one of short duration. It succumbed at issue No. 15, August, 1902. The youthful editor of this unique juvenile production, who read articles in different magazines and then told them in his own words in his production, was a lad, Henry James Watt, 110 George Street, Aberdeen, and was produced by him whilst a scholar attending the Aberdeen Grammar School. The same gentleman, writing me from "Alford," 4 Bromley Road, Catford, London, S.E., on the 11th April, 1906, states that he can hardly explain why he commenced the above monthly except it were for a pastime; but when he told me the name of his former home at Catford was Sangley Lodge, readers will readily understand how the name was acquired. It circulated amongst the editor's friends, and as there were only from fifty to a hundred printed of each issue, the printing charge was accordingly high. No complete file copy exists.

1902. *The Rose and Heart*. (2nd S., VI., 42.) The following is an extract from *The Fraserburgh Herald and Northern Counties Advertiser*, 28th November, 1905:—"Mr. A. G. Stuart died on Sunday morning, 25th inst., aged 65. In early life he regularly went to the Greenland whale fishing, and he has been in turn a baker, barber, printer, publisher, librarian, and travelling showman." The above magazine was the product of his fertile brain.

1905. *La Norda Stelo*. Organo de la Aberdina Esperantism Klubo. Size, small 4to. Price 3d. Published irregularly. Its illustrated cover, which depicts the Aberdeen Townhouse tower on its face, and a globe of the world on the back, was the work of Thomson & Duncan, lithographers, 26 Union Row, Aberdeen. Numero 1, Marto, 1905, 13 pages; Numero 2, Majo, 1905, 15 pages, was produced by the typewriter, and done on one side of the paper only.

The central idea for publishing the above periodical was to further and spread the universal language known as Esperanto throughout the world; to extend its use by study and practice; also to encourage the young to attend classes inaugurated for its study.

The secretary of the Esperanto Club, whose name appears on each issue, was D[onaldson] S[impson] Rose, M.A., advocate, 259 Union Street, Aberdeen. Its foremost exponent was Mr. A. Christen, late of 134 King's Gate, Aberdeen. He greatly interested himself on its behalf, and besides giving public lectures in its favour, conducted classes for its teaching.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

Aberdeen.

FORFARSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.—Is "W. B. R. W." not in error in including among Forfarshire distinguished naval men the name of Sir George Carnegie, sixth Earl of Southesk? I rather think that he must refer to George Carnegie, sixth Earl of Northesk, who was born on 2nd August, 1716. Joining the Navy, he obtained his commission in his twenty-third year, and was appointed to the command of the "Preston" on 8th September, 1742. He saw much active service, but, in consequence of his health being seriously affected, he obtained permission to resign his command and return to Britain. Although retired from active service, he was gradually promoted, until he reached the rank of Admiral of the White on 29th January, 1778. He died on 27th January, 1792, and was succeeded by his third son, George, seventh Earl, who was born on 10th April, 1758. He also joined the Navy, and obtained his commission, and when only nineteen years of age was appointed to the command of the "Apollo." He was one of the officers of the "Royal George" when she took part in the relief of Gibraltar; and, after service in the West Indies, he was raised to the rank of Post Captain on 7th April, 1782. He commanded the "Monmouth" in the North Sea Fleet in 1796, and was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the White in 1804. He was third in command at Trafalgar—in the "Britannia"; and, passing through the ranks of Vice-Admiral and Admiral, he attained that of Rear Admiral of Great Britain. He was also appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Navy at Plymouth, which he held until 1830. He died on 28th May, 1831, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a tablet was erected to his memory, adjacent to Lord Nelson's monument.

Goodlyburn, Perth.

J. E. LEIGHTON.

FORFARSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.—Alas! that I should again have to cry "*Peccavi*," and for a precisely similar reason, to wit, sheer carelessness, and trusting to a memory which, though fairly good, is sometimes treacherous. I thank Mr. Leighton for putting me right as to the birthplace of the artist George Paul Chalmers. My own notebooks are, of course, quite correct, and condemn me for neglecting to examine them before making the statement, which Mr. Leighton so justly describes as "a mistake." I meekly and even gratefully accept his gentle correction, while I murmur humbly and penitently, "*Mea culpa! Mea culpa!*"

W. B. R. W.

"A HAPPY ENGLISH CHILD."

Dr. Douglas Hyde, a well-known Irish author, complained recently that the school lessons prepared by Archbishop Whately for Irish seminaries were saturated with Anglicanisms, ironically observing that the prelate saw no incongruity in hearing young Irishers singing this ditty:—

I thank the goodness and the grace
Which on my birth have smiled,
And made me in these Christian days
A happy *English* child!

Of course not: Englishmen are proverbially blind in matters of that sort, and rouse antagonism by their stupidity and want of tact. What was good enough for English bairns ought, inferentially, to be good enough also for Zulu, Hindu, Maori, or other heathen urchins, because it keeps the superiority of the dominant race well in front, but otherwise it is simply folly to foist this bit of Anglican brag upon an alien race. An easy solution of Dr. Hyde's difficulty would have been to substitute "Irish" for English, but whether they adopted it I cannot say. I suppose "a happy Irish child" under English misrule would be a rarity. Well, reading Dr. Hyde's complaint forcibly reminded me of my boyish days at Dr. A. Bell's school in Frederick Street, Aberdeen. I can remember the incident as if it had only occurred yesterday. A new dominie had come to govern and instruct us—a vain, foppish, Anglified young fellow, who afterwards blossomed into a parson, and on the very first day of his duty as schoolmaster he gave out the self-same lines which Dr. Hyde stigmatises as absurd for Irish youth. Instantly there was a commotion among the older boys, and an order was rapidly given to us juveniles to exchange "Scottish" for English. Accordingly the quatrain, led by Willie Towns (our master of song), was sung with great berr, ending triumphantly—"A happy Scottish child." The dominie was somewhat disconcerted, and querulously remarked, "You have not sung the exact words of the last line. What's the meaning of that?" After a little pause, Peter Hutcheon (I think), a clever, sturdy loon, replied: "We're nae gaun to sing a lee!" "Cingalee?" echoed the schoolmaster, thinking probably of Ceylon, "What do you mean?" "Ay, a big lee!" responded Peter, emboldened by our approval; "We're a' Scotch here. There's nae an English child i' the schule—is there, lads?" (appealing to us). An emphatic "No!" swept round the pupils, so the schoolmaster subsided, and did not attempt to force an absurd fallacy upon us; but he had

a "down" upon Peter, and sharply censured him on various occasions. He ought not to have tried to mislead us with such a glaring deception; but the strong Scotch common sense of the boys nominally under his control was an effectual "eye-opener" to him, as he never repeated the experiment. Gallant lads! Your staunch, albeit grotesque, adherence to the literal truth in an age of shams and meek subserviency to English arrogance yet thrills my spirit in my exile, and throws a tender halo over memories of long-vanished scenes.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

—*—

THE BIRTHPLACE OF GEORGE RIDPATH (2nd S., III., 23, 38, 52, 70).—It is probably rash to renew a conflict when the tumult and the shouting has long since died down. It is perhaps doubly rash to intervene when the combatants are such redoubtable champions as Mr. Walter Scott of Stirling, and Mr. W. B. R. Wilson, of Dollar. But one may hazard a blow if the cause of battle may be helped. Mr. Wilson let his adversary have the last word, and seemed to have no authority for his statement that Ridpath was probably a native of Berwickshire except the "Dict. Nat. Biog." He should have gone further, and examined the authority on which the "Dictionary" itself based its statement. That was the introductory article to a correspondence between Ridpath and Wodrow, the Church historian, printed in the Abbotsford Club "Miscellany," Vol. I. (1838). The book was prepared by the secretary of the club, Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull, who, in the preface, acknowledges his "entire" indebtedness "for the selection of its contents, illustrative remarks, and general superintendence," to no less a person than James Maidment. What the "Miscellany" says has accordingly some weight. It says: "A passage in the pamphlet, of which the full title has been given in the note, leads to the inference that Ridpath was a native of Berwickshire." Unfortunately the words used in the pamphlet are not quoted, and no independent judgment can therefore be formed on their validity. The pamphlet was directed against Ridpath, was named "The Spirit of Calumny and Slander, etc.," and is dated 1693. The Abbotsford writer adds that Ridpath's "conuection with the Merse is confirmed" by a paragraph in his own tract, "The Scots Episcopal Innocence," in which he boasts of his family relationships with the county. Something more definite might be obtained if the above pamphlet was examined.

EVAN ODD.

"SAWNEY BEANE."

Mr. S. R. Crockett, in his novel, "The Grey Man," giving the adventures of Lancelot Kennedy, has revived an old lie again in the history of Sawney Beane. I presume that the novelist considers himself justified in adopting any legend, and fashioning his story along with it; but there ought to be a stratum of truth at the bottom. The story of Sawney Beane is a clumsy Cockney invention, without any foundation whatever in fact, and Crockett, in utilising it, has simply pandered to English prejudice, like Andrew Lang and other Anglified Scots. Formerly we had Sir Anthony Weldon and other English blackguards vilifying our nation, which usually failed, despite the grossness of the attacks, on account of their brutish ignorance and ridiculous falsity. Now the crafty Englishman either employs a hard-up literary Scot to defend his own country or recommends the job to him, and they have been very successful. Coofs of the Henley and Crosland type go on an independent course—"there is money in it"—but all write with a desire to pull us down below the English level—and that is low enough. "Sawney Beane" is immediately raised to the dignity of a classic, and our nation execrated without rhyme or reason.

A friend showed me some time ago a copy of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, dated 1st August, 1896, and in it there is a circumstantial history of Sawney Beane given, extending to two columns. The Novocastrian scribe coolly premises that the monster cannibal's real name was Alexander Bain. How did he know that? By the way, what a delicate and peculiarly English compliment that was to Professor Bain of Aberdeen, who was then alive. We are then informed that Sawney flourished for twenty-five years, up to 1603, and over *one thousand* murders are placed to his credit. "How's that for high?" as they say in California. Any credulous fool who will believe that egregious falsehood is fit for an asylum.

Strange to say, we cannot get corroborative testimony as to the career of this notorious villain. None of the histories of Scotland that I have read mentions him; even Andrew Lang might have dragged Sawney into his net, but he didn't, in those needless volumes of his anent Scottish history. Sawney does not appear in Pitcairn's "Ancient Criminal Trials in Scotland," which includes the period of Sawney's ongauns;

nor does he appear in the two sets of "Statistical Accounts of Scotland." Sinclair's and Blackwood's, although smaller affairs, are recorded; nor is Mr. Beane to be found in the various Gazetteers and Guide Books of Galloway and elsewhere. Very strange, isn't it? Well, where is the chronicle of this infamous wretch to be seen? Alas! and must the truth be told? It shows up in a cheap paltry Yorkshire miscellany, "Lives of Celebrated Highwaymen and Robbers, Pirates, etc.," printed by Milner & Sowerby, of Halifax.

This vile book, to a great extent, is the English lad's *vade mecum* or indispensable companion, although it has latterly been superseded by Yankee yarns concerning the doings of "Deadwood Dick." To the ordinary English mind their real heroes are Jack Sheppard, Dick Turpin, Jerry Abershaw, and others of that ilk. Gloating over the deeds of such ruffians, the hope is engendered that they may one day achieve similar renown. Having so many English scoundrels to record, the compiler of the Halifax volume patriotically wrote or got written for his collection the veracious story of Sawney Beane. There is a Grub Street flavour about the narrative, which plainly indicates its Cockney origin, something akin to "Sweeney Todd," the demon barber of Gray's Inn Lane, who entrapped his customers, and supplied their bodies to a noted pork-pie shop on the opposite side, through a subway or tunnel under the street.

Of course, when a young fellow in England I was confronted and affronted with this stupid lie about Sawney Beane I denounced it as a fabrication; then the cheap catchpenny publication was shown to me. Would I dare to dispute that? But I did, and denounced it likewise. My denials went for nothing. They said so sympathetically that the whole of Scotland was in league to "keep it dark," and so on, "we love Scotland more than the truth," and other Johnsonian diatribes. There, you see, let any English wastrel circulate a trashy falsehood to the detriment of an entire nation the vagabond will receive credence, and the lie will flourish, simply because they want it so. It never dawns upon their besotted brains that they have been duped and deceived—oh, dear, no!

When I reflect upon this atrocious calumny, I often think of those passages of Scripture that a dear deceased relative of mine used to repeat, in 2 Thess., ii., 11, and Jude 10.

If any correspondent has trustworthy information to communicate concerning the writer of the Sawney Beane romance, will he be pleased to disseminate it?

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

ALEXANDER GORDON, EXECUTED
AT BREST.

Alexander Gordon of Wardhouse, who was executed at Brest, November 29, 1769, on the charge of espionage, has already been dealt with by me in the *Aberdeen Free Press* of August 26, 1898, under the title "An Aberdeenshire Dreyfus." That article was largely based on two articles in *Bentley's Magazine*, November and December, 1868. I have recently discovered what seems to be the source of the latter articles, namely, a long account of the trial ("Procès d'Alexandre Gordon, Espion Anglais, décapité à Brest en 1769") in the "Bulletin de la Société Académique de Brest," tom. I., pp. 295-360, published in 1861. The contribution was communicated to the Academy on November 28, 1869, by P. Levot, who was "Conservateur de la Bibliothèque du Port, Correspondant du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique pour les Travaux Historiques." He treats the matter from a totally French point of view.

The peace of 1763 was not at all satisfactory to England, and it became the constant business of officers of that country to check any attempt France made to rise from its sunken position. The French forts, and, above all, that of Brest, were the object of incessant espionage. Thus an example had to be made of some culprit. It came about in the person of young Gordon (his age is given by Levot as 21), whose youth and personal qualities roused general sympathy. His culpability has often been questioned. It has been said that he died on account of the resentment of M. de Clugny, whose mistress he charmed and got on intimate terms with. Another version is that of M. G. Villeneuve, who represents Gordon as sacrificed to an intrigue conducted by the royal concubine of the day, under pretext of a ridiculous and useless espionage. Yet another explanation is that the judges, bought over by money or promise of extra dignities, became the odious instruments of private ill-will. M. Levot declares that all these propositions fall to the ground before the line of indisputable facts confirmed in due course by the evidence of Gordon himself.

It was common at this time that prosecutor and judge should be one person. Hence M. de Clugny, because he found it right to have Gordon put under arrest, was not without his rights in also trying him. Gordon had got in tow with a young French surgeon, Jean Antoine Durand, who went to Brest and put up at the Hôtel du Grand Turc, occupied by a woman

Carion. His protest was that he wanted to see the Hospital of Marines, and that he had come to replace one M. Savary. He disappeared for a brief space, returning to the town at a different point, and put up at the Hôtel Grand Monarque, kept by a woman Herber. In six days' time he left for St. Malo, where he was rejoined by Gordon. Armed with a passport from M. Scott, they went about sight-seeing for about fifteen days, not to St. Malo only, but also to the forts of La Conchée, Saint-Servan, Cancale, Saint-Cast, etc., and everywhere took notes, which they put in order on their return to the inn. Then Durand left for Nantes, where they were to meet again about the end of May or the beginning of June, and Gordon went on to Brest.

Gordon stayed in the Place Médiance with M. Francois-Benjamin Bordier, clockmaker, in whose house Durand had taken two rooms for him at £30 per month. M. Levot gives a mass of other minute particulars.

May I suggest that some of our pro-French young enthusiasts who have more time at their disposal than myself should translate Levot's sixty-five page article for publication locally? The *entente cordiale* would make it piquant reading to-day.

I may note as a typical instance of the extraordinary dearth of local news—or was it an equally extraordinary sense of good taste?—that, though the *Aberdeen Journal* of December 25, 1769, contains a reference (among the foreign intelligence) to the execution of young Gordon, no reference is made to his connection with Aberdeenshire!

J. M. B.



IRISHMEN WITH NORMAN NAMES.—It is stated in Irish history that when the Norman invaders intermarried with the daughters of Erin the children of such unions became more Irish than the Irish themselves. I am forcibly reminded of this fact in Australia, for I have known, and some of them intimately, the following persons, all Irish or of Irish descent, and mainly Catholics, bearing unmistakable Norman or old English names:—Peter Marmion, Lancelot Cheney, Digby Lacey, Marcus Pym, James Conway, Michael Prendergast, Aloysius Bermingham, Robert Devereux, Owen Talbot, Lewis Bolingbroke, Felix Lavalle, Gerald Fitzgibbon, Denis Desmond, Timothy Davern (d'Auvergne?), Francis Stafford, Luke Prender, Bernard Carew, John Molyneux, Hubert Stanley, Redmond Prenderville, and others. Having to read the electoral rolls of the colony, I made notes of very strange names, which I may transmit by-and-by.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

BRODIES, LAWRANCES, AND MURDOCHS IN 1745.

The undernoted is a list of the above surnames of those who appear to have been concerned in the Jacobite Rebellion in 1745, and to have given evidence in some cases. All are interesting to me, and I shall feel obliged if any reader lets me know of any descendants of those mentioned in the list, which was printed for the Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, in 1890:—

David Brodie, chaplain to Lady Blantyre, Leading-ton; said to have carried arms in the rebel service at the battle of Preston; supposed at hand. (Haddington district, p. 134.)

Fra. Brodie, clerk in Alloa Custom House; along with James Haig, inkeeper in Alloa; Tho. Paterson, Excise officer in Clackmanan, gave evidence against John Murray, clerk to collector of Customs, Alloa. (Dunfermline district, p. 349.)

James Brodie, Esq., Muresk, and Mr. Fiddes, his chaplain, both in Turriff parish, gave evidence against John Gillispie, Jr., Turriff. (Banff district, p. 309.)

John Bredy, labourer, Bridge of Don, Oldmachar, Co. Aberdeen, carried arms at the battle of Culloden; lurking. (Aberdeen district, p. 4.)

Robert Bresdie (Bredie in index), indweller, Muthil, Co. Perth, pressed out by Lord Drummond, but returned and at a hand. (Perth district, p. 42.)

Robert Bresdie (or Brydie). This may be the person whose birth is recorded in the Episcopal register of baptisms for Muthil on 15th January, 1724, as son of John Brady and Jean Ure. (Perth district, Appendix II., p. 370.)

Simon Brodie, lived in Templand, carried arms in the rebel service. (Ross district, p. 72.)

Walter Brodie, shoemaker, Blance, joined the rebel army and gave information upon the neighbourhood of concealed arms; not known. (Haddington district, p. 134.)

Willm. Brodie, gunsmith, Canongate, beat up and recruited men and levied money in the county for the rebel service; lurking in town. (Edinburgh district, p. 244.)

— Same as above. Evidence given by Nin. Trotter, Geo. Robertson, and Fra. Pringle, Excise officers. (P. 388.)

James Laurance, piper, Clochnahill, Dunottre, Kincardin, voluntary served with the rebels with his musick and went with them; lurking. (Montrose district, p. 176.)

John Lawrance, mason, Keith, County Banff, private man held out; lurking. (Banff district, p. 32.)

John Laurence, merchant, Old Deer, County Aberdeen, proclaimed the Pretender at the Market Cross of Old Deer, enlisted some men for his service and

joined them himself in their retreat to the Highlands. (Oldmeldrum district, pp. 92, 93.)

John Lawrence at Old Deer, John Webster in Clockean, John Dalgarno in New Deer, and James Arthur in Kinninmont gave evidence against Alex. Cümming, farmer, Meikle Crichtie, Old Deer, County Aberdeen; 600 stock. (Oldmeldrum district, p. 303.)

John Lawrence in Old Deer, John Dalgarno in New Deer, and James Forbes in Turnerhall House in Ellon parish gave evidence against Adam Hay of Cairnbanno, New Deer, Co. Aberdeen; £50 yearly rent; bad mansion-house. (Oldmeldrum district, p. 305.)

Willm. Murdoch, wool merchant, Callendar, Co. Perth, acted as ensign in the rebel army; was thrice forced out, and as often deserted: now at hand. (Stirling district, p. 58.)

At page 369 of the work whence the above extracts are taken it appears that John Gordon of Glenbuchat joined the Pretender's army soon after the battle of Prestonpans. He had under command a numerous body of select gentlemen and private people (*Caledonian Mercury*, Wednesday, September 25, 1745). Another reference to the old Tower family is reported at page 305, where Alexander Tower, John Sey, and Alex. Mathison, all in Old Rain, gave evidence against Laurence Leith, farmer, Leith-hall, Kinethmond, Co. Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

ABERDONIANS ABROAD:

HENRY FARQUHARSON.

The very interesting account, in the December number of *Scottish Notes and Queries*, of Hary or Henry Farquharson, distinguished and almost illustrious as "the first professor of mathematics and navigation in Russia, and during forty years (down to his death in 1739) the chief instructor of the naval men of that country," closes with the conjecture by Mr. Kellas Johnstone that, "from the pre-name Hary or Henry, Farquharson was a cadet of the house of Allargue." This surmise is a mistake. As it happens, there is no difficulty in identifying the individual in question, and tracing his descent for four generations.

Let it be premised that the Farquharsons were a comparatively modern clan. Practically, the founder of it was Finlay Mor, a "kindly tenant" or Crown rentaller in Braemar, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and after whom it came to be named the Clan Fhionnlaidh. The statements which figure in Douglas's

"Baronage," and are adopted in Burke's books, concerning the generations anterior to Finlay Mor, are a medley of vainglorious nonsense for which there is not a scrap of proof, while those concerning the generations which came after him are chock-full of inaccuracies. The account of the latter generations, according to the most authentic and trustworthy genealogies of the clan, is briefly as follows:—Finlay Mor was twice married, having four sons by the first wife and five by the second. The three eldest sons died without male issue, and the fourth, leaving Braemar, settled at Craigniety in Glenisla. Of the second marriage the eldest son, undoubtedly, was Donald in Castleton of Braemar and of Tulligarmouth; the second, Robert in Invercauld; the third, Lachlan of Broughdearg; the fourth, George of Deskrie and Glenconry; and the fifth, Finlay of Achriachan.

Donald of Castleton and Tulligarmouth married, for his first wife, Jean Ogilvie, daughter to Newton, by whom he had seven sons—Donald, his successor, afterwards of Monaltrie; Robert of Finzean, Alexander of Allanaquoich, James of Inverey, John of Tillicairn, George in Milltown of Whitehouse in Cromar, and Thomas, who "went abroad to the wars."

The sixth son, George in Milltown of Whitehouse, had three sons—George, Donald, and David. George had two sons, of whom the elder, Thomas, was "a merchant in Aberdeen" (perhaps the founder of the firm of Farquharson and Co.)

The second son of the three above named—Donald—had three sons—Robert, John, and Hary. Robert was a seaman; John a soldier in Ireland; "Hary was one of those the late Czar of Muscovy, Peter Alexowitz, sent over from London to teach mathematics in his country, and now" (*i.e.*, A.D., 1733) "teaches navigation in the Imperial College of Petersburg."

It may be added that, so far as observed, "the pre-name Hary or Henry" does not appear at all in the Allargue branch of the clan.

J. F.



THE HEIR MALE OF THE LORDS FORBES OF PITSLIGO (2nd S., VI., 135; VII., 29).—There appears to be some discrepancy in dates in the late Mr. William Troup's account of the descendants of Mr. Arthur Forbes of Meikle Wardes. Thus, Arthur is stated to have died before 9th April, 1606, whilst John, in Keithack, his seventh (?) and youngest son, is stated to have been born in 1613! It is to be observed also that both Mathew Lumsden and Macfarlane are in accord that Arthur's son, John, *died without issue*. "W. L. F.," in the August, 1905,

number, gave an extract from a letter, from which it appears that an Arthur Forbes settled at Keithack, in the parish of Mortlach, and that he had an only son, John, who married a daughter of David Stuart, of Achmore. In view of this information (which helps to dispose of the discrepancy above mentioned), John must have been a grandson of "Mr. Arthur," of Meikle Wardes, and the son of either (1) James, of Bankhead, or (2) Patrick, of Blackhall, each of them having had a son named Arthur, and respecting neither of these are any particulars given in Mr. W. Troup's account. In the Charlton MS. it is stated that David's daughter "married John Forbes, of Keithack, son to Gordon Arthur Forbes, and left several children," which seems to raise a further question as to the identity of John's father. H. D. McW.

ELIZA INVERARITY.—I owe Mr. David Baptie an apology for stating that I could not find a memoir of this songstress in his "Musical Scotland," and I freely tender it. There is a slight notice of her under the name "Martyn," at the bottom of page 117, which I must have overlooked. I did not remember that Miss Inverarity's husband's name was Martyn; but as I was groping for something else amongst my notebooks, I was surprised to find an entry which I had taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine* fully twenty years back, an exemplification of the old Scottish adage, "As ae door steeks anither opens," for I did not find what I looked for. It was to the effect that Mrs. Charles Martyn, better known as Miss Inverarity, died at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1844, aged 33: her husband was a basso vocalist. My informant, the late James March, was mistaken as to her age and year of death, but he was scrupulously correct as to her wondrous powers of song and the effect it had upon Scottish audiences. Poor lady!

Imprison'd in a sooty cage,
Alang the coaly Tyne,
Our mavis tyn'd its cheery strain,
An' soon begoud to dwyne.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

RHYME ON GOLD.—Some years ago I used to hear the undernoted rhyme on gold. The gentleman who repeated it always paid his accounts in gold (notes he could not tolerate), and as the writer held out his hand for payment this rhyme was repeated:—

I love to hear the jingle,
And I love to see the roll,
But there's *nothing* half so pleasant
As the precious metal gold.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

FORFARSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN
SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.*(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., p. 84.)*

I have referred to the fact that Forfarshire, and, indeed, the whole East of Scotland, supplied both the Low Countries and Germany with many of the bravest soldiers and the most skilful leaders in the great Protestant struggles against the Spaniards and latterly against the Austrians and the French. It is recorded, as an evidence of the gallantry of the Scottish Brigade in these wars, that during the Thirty Years' War the Dutch (*i.e.*, the Germans) in the service of Gustavus were many times glad to beat the old Scots march when they designed to frighten the enemy. On many a distant Continental battlefield that air had announced the unfaltering advance of the Scottish Foot and the red uniforms of the British Brigade to face unflinchingly the fiery charge of the chivalry of France. So highly, indeed, were the Scots regiments valued in Holland that, from the time of Elizabeth down to the middle of the 18th century, the Government of that country never ceased to maintain a Scottish Brigade as the backbone of their army, while the Prince of Orange had such a respect for their military qualities that he called them "the bulwark of Holland." Now, to that Scots Brigade the county of Forfar all along contributed its full tale both of officers and private soldiers. No one can deny, therefore, that the people of Angus have been a brave, generous, and hardy people. The truth is, that there is no nation in Europe and scarcely a country in the world which cannot furnish instances of worthy deeds and heroic actions performed by natives of this shire, who have been honoured or employed in the greatest trusts in later or former ages. And they have not been confined to single persons, starting up now and then (which may and does happen even in the most backward countries and among otherwise dastardly men), but they have constantly behaved themselves well. We conclude, therefore, that the men of Angus have no cause to shrink from comparing themselves with the men of any other part of Scotland. The Borders and the South-west country may have greater poets and more powerful leaders to boast of, the Lothians and Fifeshire may eclipse all the rest of the country in the number of their statesmen and thinkers, but Forfarshire, if she must take a second place as compared with these nurseries of genius, at least can hold her own with any other district of Scotland, even

with Aberdeen and Perth. For, in the homely lines in which James Beattie, one of the best representatives of the talent of this region, has nobly asserted the genius of his countrymen, we may still say with all confidence that though

The Southland chields indeed hae mettle,
And brawly at a sang can ettle,
Yet we right couthily might settle
O' this side Forth.

The devil pay them wi' a pettle
That slight the North.

Our countrie lied is far frae barren,
It's e'en richt pithy and auld farren.
Ourselves are neiperlike, I warran',
For sense and smergh.

In kittle times when faes are yarring
We're no thocht ergh.

Oh! bonny are our greensward hows,
Where through the glen the burnie rows,
Where the bee bums and the ox lows
And soft winds rustle,
And shepherd lads on sunny knowes
Blaw the blythe fustle.

Happy country where scenes like these are universal, and in which there is not a province and scarcely a parish which cannot recall with gratitude and pride the contributions it has individually made to the honourable achievements of a great and splendid history. What worthy son of such a glorious land but must fervently re-echo as his own the noble prayer with which our great national bard closes his beautiful poem of "The Cotter's Saturday Night." The prayer, I mean, that asks that—

He who poured the patriotic tide
That streamed through Wallace's undaunted
Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride, [heart ;
Or nobly die, the second glorious part.

May never, never Scotia's realm desert,
But still the patriot, and the patriot bard
In bright succession raise, her ornament and guard!

W. B. R. W.



MACPHERSON LETTERS.—IV.

(2nd S., VII., p. 167; VIII., pp. 2, 75.)

It may have been noticed that the letters written by Macphersons which have recently appeared in these columns indicate that each of the writers was concerned in procuring supplies of meal from a district somewhat remote from Badenoch. The explanation of this is doubtless to be found in the "New Statistical Account,

Inverness-shire" (p. 79), where, respecting the parish of Kingussie, it is remarked: "Although the parish, as before noticed, must always be more a pastoral than an agricultural one, and though the utmost extent of improvable soil is, and must always be, far exceeded by the extent of mountain and other land incapable of cultivation, still, were the part of the parish which can be cultivated to be brought under a system of regular rotation, it might be nearly, if not entirely, adequate to the supply of the wants of the population, *a good which has never yet been accomplished.* Nothing has proved more ruinous to this parish than the necessity of bringing meal from other districts, with the additional expense of a long land carriage." In the Survey of the province of Moray (p. 257), it is said of the same parish: "Barley, oats, rye, and potatoe are the produce of the cultivated ground; but the quantity obtained is not sufficient for the support of the inhabitants." To some extent, no doubt, the supplies referred to in the letters were required for the barracks at Ruthven, and, as appears from the following letter (being the one alluded to in Tammore's letter to Cluny, printed in the July number as an "unsubscribed" letter of Malcolm McPherson in Crubinmore), also for the use of the "Watch":—

Sir

Please Deliver to the bearer fourteen bolls of the Twnty Contained in Clunnies Draught upon you Deliverable to me, The meall being for the use of the watch, and Some of the men happen'd Upon ane oyr turn Coud Not Send for the Ballance Yrfor yowll Send Your Line to me for the oyr Six Deliverable as formerly, The Draught for the whole being sent you is all from

Sir

Your most humble Sert

[No signature.]

Crubin the 29 July

1745

Excuse heast

Endorsed:—

To

Robert Grant off

Tammore Esqr:

Also:

Send one boll more than fourteen . . .

It should have been stated that John Duff's letter, which appeared in the November number, was addressed to Tammore, and the following letter affords further light on the affair of the "Watch":—

D^r Sir

I saw Cluny Monday and paid him what money I collected and took his Receipt for the

Same. I'm much obliged to you for being at the trouble to talk to him in my Favours: I shall be glad of an opportunity to Serve you. If he returns here in his way from Banff where he presently is, Shall pay him the first mytie due out of Capt: Grant's Valued Rent and Others mention'd in your Letter. Willie's Shoes will not be ready untill Friday. Receive Baillie Grant's Discharge for the few payable furth of Easter Elchies, and am with Offer of my Compliments to M^{rs} Grant and Willie

Sir

Your Most Oblidge'd Hum^l Ser^t

John Duff Jun^r

Elgin June 19th

1745

	Valued Rent	whole	Watch
		money	
Freefield and Collie . . .	£103 13 2	£0 2 7½	
Easter Elchies . . .	314 1 6	0 7 10½	
Lordship of Rothes, Dun ^d included . . .	1,376 4 2	1 14 4	
Lord Elchies Valued Rent in Banff . . .	350 0 0	0 8 9	
Ballindallach . . .	292 0 8	0 7 3½	
Kirdles . . .	426 10 0	0 10 7½	
Struthers . . .	475 5 4	0 11 10½	
Ballidallach's Valued Rent in Banff . . .	1,383 6 8	1 14 6	
		£5 17 10½	

Endorsed:—

To

Robert Grant

of Tamore Esqr

Also, in Tammore's writing:—

19th June 1745. Jo: Duff, Dep^t Collector of the Cess annent the watch money.

Mr. Duff also wrote to Tammore on the subject on 24th July, 1745, as follows:—

I got M^r McPherson's Receipt for the £5 Sent yesterday, and you have Inclos'd your letters promising to procure me M^r McPherson's Receipts for the money Sent on Cluny's Acco^t and have cutt of a part of both which contained a line from M^r McPherson calling for some things.

The Mr. McPherson here referred to, and also in Mr. Duff's letter printed in the November number, was probably John McPherson, barrack-master at Ruthven, who, on two tombstones in Kingussie Churchyard to the memory of his children, John and Jean, is styled "of Knappach." John Duff, *senior*, merchant, was provost of Elgin from 1746 to 1749, and John Duff, merchant, presumably son of the former and the writer of the letters to Tammore, was provost from 1771 to 1774, 1775 to 1778, 1779 to 1782, 1785 to 1788, and 1791 to 1792.

H. D. McW.

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

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VIII., p. 74.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1720. *The Caledonian Mercury*. (Continued). In 1786 the paper assumed the Flying Mercury as its emblem, and it bore the device for some time. On August 1, 1789, the price was again raised by one halfpenny because of an increase in the newspaper tax. The *Mercury* congratulated itself on the amount, for under the same circumstances the London papers had advanced their price by one penny. The Act did not "permit of allowance on returned stamps of unsold papers," and accordingly the *Mercury* announced that only the number ordered would be printed.

Robertson retired from the paper on July 1, 1790, disposing, as he said, of the right to publish to

"his friend, Mr. Robert Allan, whose abilities and attention are well known, and to whose extensive correspondence he has often been indebted for many of the earliest and most important articles of intelligence communicated in this paper."

The imprint ran: "Edinburgh: printed by Robert Allan (successor to John Robertson), and sold at his printing house, Old Fishmarket Close."

At the opening of the nineteenth century, the *Caledonian Mercury* partook of the general characteristics of the journals of the time. It was a commonplace production, though it did sometimes speak in a bolder key than its contemporaries. An Edinburgh journalist says:*

"When I knew the Edinburgh press, editorial or leading articles were not regular in the *Mercury*, but there were summaries of news, with comments and occasional articles on subjects interesting to Scotland and the citizens of Edinburgh. About the year 1809 there were able articles on the removal of restrictions from commerce with France. The principles of Adam Smith, or of Free Trade as now popularly received, have been always steadily and consistently advocated by the *Mercury*."

The first leading article, in the modern sense, appeared in 1839.

The first editor whose name I have obtained was David Buchanan. He held office from 1810 to 1827, when he left to take charge of the *Courant*. He was succeeded by James Browne, LL.D. Dr. Brown had had previous experience on the *Scots Magazine* and the *Correspondent*. He was a blustering man,† and soon brought his journal into conflict with his contemporaries. During 1829 he made many attacks upon the *Scotsman* and its proprietor in a tone which suggested personal animosity. The *Scotsman* tried repeatedly to bring these recurring personalities to an end, and in September actually succeeded in extracting

permission to print in its own columns a promise on the part of the *Mercury* that they would cease. But the truce lasted for a few days only. The *Scotsman* held its hand as long as possible, and then struck with all its might. It printed the whole correspondence between the owners of the two journals, and added a vitriolic article upon Browne himself. It roundly accused him of political dishonesty, declaring at the same time he was deliberately untruthful and unscrupulous. Among other things, it said Browne "outraged private feelings, sported with truth, and raised up animosities by reckless and unprovoked attacks on his neighbours." To render mistake impossible, Maclaren, the editor of the *Scotsman*, sent a communication to Browne informing him that he was the author of the attack. The inevitable result followed, and a meeting was arranged for the morning of November 12, 1829. Fire was exchanged without damage to the combatants, and honour was declared satisfied, although apology was refused. So far as Browne was concerned, the matter does not seem to have ended with the duel. He quarrelled with the proprietor of the *Mercury*, and forsook the paper to set up the *North Briton*. When that journal had run its brief career, he returned to the *Mercury*. His second term was short, for the proprietor took care to exercise due supervision over the articles, and this did not suit Browne. He was followed by a Mr. Cochrane, who had done editorial work on the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and who held office for three years. When the article on the Edinburgh newspapers appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1838, the editorship was in abeyance. It

"happens at this present moment to be without an editor, being conducted by a knot of young Whig lawyers, suckling politicians, and expectant commissioners, who, gratuitously it is said, furnish the requisite leaders, etc. . . . Owing to its slavish adherence to the pseudo-Liberalism of the day, it has lost a good deal of its standing and influence in Edinburgh. It is very economically conducted, and is to say the truth, a poor concern"

—which is perhaps seeing the journal through party spectacles. Subsequent editors were a son of Buchanan, James Dundas White, and W. Downing Bruce. In 1852 the imprint was: "Printed and published for the proprietors at the office, 265 High Street, in the parish of the High Church, in the county of Edinburgh, by Thomas Allan of No. 20 St. Andrews Square, in the parish of St. Andrews, in the county of Edinburgh." In 1859 the imprint bore that the paper was printed and published for the firm by William Lindsay.

James Robie, an Irishman, came to take charge of the journal in 1856. Under his management an important modification was made in the style of the *Mercury*. On August 29, 1859, it appeared as *The Caledonian Mercury and Daily Express*. The latter journal had for some time been in distress, and various vain efforts had been made to dispose of it by sale. From the *Mercury's* notice of the union, no one would have guessed

* "A Printer's Reminiscences," in *Leisure Hour*, Feb., 1867.
† See *Blackwood's* sketch of him under the name of "Colonel Cloud," 1825.

that the *Express* was otherwise than in a flourishing condition. It said that the incorporation was

"owing to the growth of advertisements in their columns, and the difficulty of meeting all the demands on their space in the way of correspondence and news"

—a reason which, to the common man, would seem a good one for keeping the two journals apart. The *Mercury* made the occasion one for enlarging its size by four columns, and for announcing its policy as that of "sound Liberalism, coupled with sound morality and religion." At the same date the two weekly journals, issued from the two offices, were also amalgamated, this time the *Express's* offshoot taking precedence in the title, which became the *Weekly Herald*. To round off the transaction, the proprietors declared that "the circulation of the two papers combined will be, it is believed, more than four times greater than any weekly journal in the city." The second half of the name of the parent journal was dropped after a few weeks.

When Robie became editor, the paper was generally regarded as moribund. It was thought of as "commercially weak and politically dead." In the year preceding the new editor's advent, the loss had been £1,760. Robie's vigorous work, however, did much to resuscitate its fortunes, and he gradually brought it to paying point. On January 7, 1861—the pseudo-centenary of the paper—an unusually outspoken article on the standing of the journal appeared. Among other things it said:

"It would be worse than folly were we on an occasion like the present to attempt to disguise the fact that the *Caledonian Mercury* of late years changed to some extent its policies and principles, and that it is now on a variety of questions—political, social, and religious—very much the opposite of what it formerly was. The simple matter of fact is the *Mercury*, owing to a variety of circumstances, had almost ceased to be regarded as having principles worth energetic support, or entitling itself to be supported. It had got into a 'feckless' sort of existence, satisfactory enough to a certain class of canna-be-fashed readers in town and county: it wanted something calculated to enlist the sympathies and command the support of the Scottish people. To what state it had been reduced in this city it is not for us to say: our opponents, however, as well as our friends, will, we think, readily acknowledge that they did not expect it to live another century, that they were not unimpressed by reports sedulously and maliciously circulated that its days were numbered, and that these days could not at the time exceed a few weeks, months, or possibly a year."

The proprietors, however, say that a change had come, and that

"the *Mercury* has never been, during the two centuries of its history, on so firm a footing, and in so prosperous a condition as to circulation and advertising, as it is at this moment, and has been during the past twelve months."

The cock-crowing was somewhat premature. Three months afterwards the *Daily Review* was started, nominally as the opponent of the *Scotsman* but in reality of the *Mercury*, although both the *Review* and the *Mercury* were supposed to be supporters of the Free Church. Robie was offered

the editorship of the new venture, but declined. The *Mercury* was hard struck, and the closing struggle of the venerable print almost immediately began.

In 1862 Thomas Allan transferred the journal to his brother Robert, who retained it only for a short time, when the family ended their connection with it. The editor explained Allan's withdrawal in the following terms:

"The chief reason he assigned to me being that the principles I was supporting and the men with whom I was most intimately associated were prejudicially affecting him in his business as a stockbroker, and that he could not any longer afford to go on fighting on commercial principles beside so prosperous a paper as the *Scotsman*, and in face of so largely subsidised a concern as the organ of the Free Church, which, he remarked at the time, had first come down to a bawbee and then gone up to a double sheet daily at a penny, determined apparently at all risks to beat him out of the field."

The new proprietor was none other than James Robie himself. According to the statements made in the *Mercury*, the transference was an act inspired by the warmest regard for and confidence in the editor. The public announcement stated that

"The late proprietor, finding his professional business so onerous as to demand all his attention and time, and taking into consideration the character of our own labours since our connection with the journal, has handed over to us the *Mercury* in a spirit and on terms the friendliness and liberality of which we would fall suitably to characterise."

It would appear that Robie paid £1,250 for the paper, and his name was given in the imprint as proprietor for the first time on Saturday, April 5, 1862. As if to adumbrate the journal's subsequent fate, a scroll title of oak leaves, which recalled a similar device in the *Scotsman*, was at the same time adopted.

Robie's subsequent connection with the *Mercury* was most unhappy. The paper failed to pay, and his monetary transactions at the time of the transference and afterwards gave rise to an embittered pamphlet* and newspaper controversy. Robie maintained that he had been entrapped into accepting the proprietorship by unfulfilled promises of support from the Radicals of Edinburgh. They, on the other hand, held that the transaction was a purely private one, and that the money they had furnished was lent and not given outright. The end was that in 1866 Robie was declared bankrupt, and surrendered the paper.

The *Mercury* was acquired by William Saunders, and the new imprint appeared on Monday, July 2. It ran: "Printed and published by William Hunt, No. 257 High Street, in the parish of the High Church of Edinburgh"—an imprint practically maintained to the end.

* "The Representative Radicals of Edinburgh," by James Robie. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo, 1867. 56 pp., 8vo, price one shilling. "Reply to the Attempt made by Mr. James Robie to Extort £1,100 by means of a Threatening Letter," by Duncan McLaren, Esq. (M.P.). Edinburgh: Wm. Oliphant & Co., 1867. 28 pp., 8vo.

"Mr. Saunders was the proprietor of an establishment in London, at which the news of each day was prepared by an organised staff, and leading articles written on the principal current topics. The matter thus furnished was set up in type, stereotyped, and sent to Plymouth, Hull, Newcastle, and other places in which the firm owned papers, or where the proprietors of other newspapers were willing to pay for the commodity. As many as eight columns of stereotyped general news, summary, and leaders were thus provided daily."—Norrie's "Newspapers," p. 6.

The *Mercury* was added to this list, and at the same time (July 2) an evening edition was also sent out at 4.30, price ½d., the avowed object of which was to improve the circulation of news on local matters. This arrangement continued for a fortnight only, and on Monday, July 16, 1866, the *Mercury* appeared wholly as an evening paper, 4 pp., 5 columns to the page, and in a smaller folio. The price was ½d. The proprietor said that his fortnight's experience had "proved beyond controversy that Edinburgh requires an evening newspaper."

The city did perhaps require such a journal, but evidently the *Mercury* was not fitted to supply the need. For nearly a year the attempt was made, but the struggle against adversity could not be maintained, and the *Mercury* had to give way. In the valedictory leader the reason is frankly and facetiously stated as being the same as that of the governor of Antwerp for not firing a salute—want of powder. The last number was issued April 20, 1867, and in announcing the end the editor said:

"It is unnecessary to enter into any detailed explanation of the causes that have combined to induce the conductors to take this step. The success of the *Caledonian Mercury* as a paper, and under its present management, has been considerable, but it has been found impossible to carry on without pecuniary loss the publication of a paper at so low a price as ½d. Another cause which has largely contributed to this result has been the great extension of the telegraphic arrangements of the morning papers, and especially the successful efforts of the *Scotsman* to rival the London morning papers in the fullness and earliness of its news. By these arrangements intelligence, published in other towns in the afternoon, has been very generally anticipated here in the morning, and the evening paper, though often highly useful in the one case, is thus almost unnecessary in the other."

The reference to the *Scotsman* is explained by the fact that that prosperous journal had bought the *Mercury*. The name of the defunct paper was allowed for a time to appear as a sub-title of the *Weekly Scotsman*, but it ultimately was dropped there too. Thus died the venerable journal known for long as "Granny Mercury," because of its age and simple manners.

26 Circus Drive,
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.

★

THE BURNET BURSARIES AT ABERDEEN.—The original of the subjoined letter touching on these bursaries, written by a member of the family of Burnet, is preserved with the Tammore

MSS., and, at this distance of time, may prove of some little interest. I have not, so far, ascertained for whom the Laird of Ballindalloch sought to obtain the presentation. The letter runs:—

Sir,—I am favoured with yours of the 31st of July, and am extremely sorry that your Letter has come too late only by three weeks, having then given a Presentation to a Gentleman's Son of the name of Lumsden, who is married to a Gentlewoman of my own name and my Cousen. You may believe me that I wanted an Opportunity, had your letter come timeously, to have done you a favour, you being my Father's old Comerad, and one I have a particular Kindness and Regard for.

There were some of the Masters of the New Town Colledge with me here this Summer, who assured me that the Bishop of Sarum his Bursaries, Mortified by him to that Colledge, would be settled against this ensuing Martimass, which are hundred pounds, and much better than mine in the King's Colledge; if this happens, I do assure you by this that your friend shall have the Preference to any that shall apply for this Presentation, altho he should be a Burnet. And if your friend could wait untill the next Burse in the King's Colledge shall be vacant, he shall certainly have the Presentation from me, or any other you shall recommend to me, failing this Bearer your friend. I shall be very fond to see you here when you come to this Country, and believe I am, with much Esteem

D^r Sir

Your very Affectionat humble Serv^t

A. BURNETT

Leyes 12th Aug: 1730

Endorsed:

To

Colonel William Grant
at his House of
Bendallach.

It will be noted that an intimacy had existed between the father of the writer of the letter and Colonel Grant. Perhaps some reader may be able to state whether they had been companions-in-arms, or under what circumstances so special a friendship arose.

H. D. M'W.

ABERDEEN ARMS (2nd S., VIII., 90).—It has been pointed out to me that the pictorial representation of the Aberdeen arms obtained from the Lyon's office in 1674 has not the three turrets on the tops of the three towers, so they must be a local idea. The three towers in it are each double-towered, as on the old seal; and if there had been another storey rising out of the upper, the towers would then have answered to the written description.

JOHN MILNE.

STILL ROOM (2nd S., VIII., 45, 54, 68).—For a long time before 1660 the Government did not interfere with the distillation of aqua vitae, which till then was used only as a medicine. The mistress of a large mansion kept a still for distilling lavender water, rose water, peppermint, Queen of Hungary water, and whisky, all on a small scale. But private distillation has almost ceased, though a small still licence costs only 5s., and yet the name "still room" remains. The plans of Marischal College show a still room where liquors are kept, not made, and it is a common thing to see an advertisement for a still-room maid. Wishing to know the duties of this person at the present day, I inquired at ladies and looked in dictionaries without becoming much wiser; therefore, on finding a description of a still room in Gwilt's "Encyclopaedia of Architecture," I copied it out for the benefit of any who, like myself, had experienced difficulty in finding out the duties of a still-room maid.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

Queries.

801. THE GORDONS OF CARROLL.—This family has been dealt with by Mr. J. M. Bulloch in the *Ross-shire Journal*, beginning September 28, 1906. He has, however, omitted two members of the family, as noted by the *Aberdeen Journal* :—

About the 24th of last month, Elizabeth Gordon, sister to Lieut. Robert Gordon of the Navy, and aunt to John Gordon of Carroll, died at Tain. (*Journal*, April 3, 1780.)

The beginning of this month, died at Invercharron, Ross-shire, Elizabeth Gordon, a maiden gentlewoman, aged about 77. She was the youngest sister of the late John Gordon of Carroll, and grand-aunt to the present John Gordon, Esq. of Carroll. (*Journal*, May 2, 1774.)

Can any reader throw light on these ladies?

ROSS-SHIRE.

802. MRS. GORDON OF CRAIG.—In a recent catalogue of Mr. David Johnston, Edinburgh, occurs the following entry :—

GORDON (MRS., OF CRAIG).—"A Tale of other Times" in a letter to Lady Dalrymple, Elphinstone, Craig, 30th March, 1847. 12 pp., 4to, wrappers. Scarce, 10s. Presentation to Mr. Cunningham from the authoress.

No copy is in the British Museum. Where can I see one? And what is the nature of the booklet?

J. M. BULLOCH.

803. DR. GEORGE BETHUNE.—Can any reader furnish the date of the death of this American divine, who is best known as the author of "The Auld Scotch Sangs," and supply any information concern-

ing him in addition to that given in "Modern Scottish Poets"?

WILLIAM HARVEY.

804. "BESIDE THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH."—The version of this lyric which is most popular is that in which the second stanza begins with the words "In days of mair simplicity." The late Robert Ford, in his "Vagabond Songs and Ballads," says that it was written by an Edinburgh man, whose name I heard but have forgotten." Can any reader supply biographical information concerning the author?

WILLIAM HARVEY.

805. "A GUID NEW YEAR TO ANE AN' A'."—When did Peter Livingstone, the author of this popular song, die, and where was he resident at the time of his death?

WILLIAM HARVEY.

806. THE HIGHLAND INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.—What was the date of raising the first of these companies? Are the records of any of them yet extant, and, if so, where are these preserved?

H. D. McW.

Answers.

595. LAWRENCE SUBSCRIBERS TO JAMES FORDYCE'S HYMNS, 1787 (2nd S., VI., 191).—Will Mr. R. Johnston Robertson pardon my seeming neglect to answer his query? I have in preparation for publication in instalments in this monthly a list of all Lawrances, Lawrences, Lawries, Lowties, and a variety of other forms of the surname, which I have extracted from the Poll Book of 1696 (lent to me by Mr. P. J. Anderson). At the same time I take the opportunity of informing Mr. Robertson that, since his query appeared, I have letters from several persons asking for family history details.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

768. JAMES MURDOCH, AUTHOR (2nd S., VIII., 29, 48).—It may be noted that James Murdoch, M.A., issued in 1903, in collaboration with Isoh Yamagata, "A History of Japan" during the century of early foreign intercourse (1542-1651), with maps; Kobe, Japan. Published at the office of the *Chronicle*, viii. + 743 pp.

R. ROBERTSON.

784. RHYME ON SNUFF (2nd S., VIII., 77, 95).—Repeated fifty years ago by a native of the Braes of Conglass :—

Sneetam, snatum, snuff !
Fine, healthy stuff ;
Clears the een an' quickens the senses,
A little o't dis for sma' expenses.

Is the first line a reminiscence of the Latin grace of old times?

G. W.

792. GORDON HOUSE ACADEMY, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON (2nd S., VIII., 91).—If conjecture be per-

missible on the subject of this query, it might be surmised that some person bearing the name of Gordon once resided in what came to be afterwards known as Gordon House, and that, on leaving it, the dwelling was converted into an educational seminary. Does it not now do duty as a private hotel? In the closing years of the eighteenth century the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon was rector of West Tilbury, Essex. He, or some other person of the name, may conceivably have occupied a London house, which in course of time became known by the name of its owner. W.

793. EDITH AITKEN (2nd S., VIII., 91).—I am unable to furnish the date required by "Alba," or, indeed, to throw any light on the life of Miss Edith Aitken, the actress. Perhaps, however, such a book as Dr. Doran's "Memories of Glasgow," published in 1878, and covering the period between 1860 and 1877, might supply the desired information. Dr. Doran possessed an extensive acquaintance with members of the theatrical profession. W.

794. DAVID LYNDSAY (2nd S., VIII., 92).—No mention is made of "David Lyndsay" in Halkett and Laing's "Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature," and no copy of his book appears in the "Edinburgh Advocates' Library Catalogue." "The London Catalogue of Books" (1816-51) assigns "Dramas of the Ancient World" to "David Lyndsay." It was an octavo volume, published at 10s. 6d. by Cadell. This attribution, however, is discounted by the statement, made in explicit terms, by Mr. Ralston Inglis (an indefatigable and careful investigator), that "David Lyndsay" was merely a *nom de plume*. All trace of the author seems now to be lost. As "Alba" puts it, his real name is probably now "lapped in oblivion." "Alba's" conjecture that he was a clergyman is plausible as well as ingenious. S.

795. "COXSWAIN JOHNNIE" (2nd S., VIII., 92).—Perhaps the song so named may be given in "Vagabond Songs and Ballads, with Notes and Music," published, I believe, in two series by Mr. Gardner, Paisley, and for which the late Mr. Robert Ford collected materials. Failing this, I fear Mr. Alan Reid will need to depend on oral recitation in order to procure a copy of the song. S.

796. ROBERT GORDON OF XERES DE LA FRONTERA (2nd S., VIII., 92).—I have examined the marriage registers of a few old magazines dated 1796 and 1827, but have failed to find any reference to the marriage either of father or daughter. Might not Lang's (J. D.) "Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales" (1834, 2 vols.) supply some information concerning Mrs. Macduff Baxter, the daughter of Robert Gordon? I incline to believe this Gordon to have been of the family of Gordon of Auchendolly, of which several members held possessions in the West Indies. W.

797. RAMSAY OF ABBOTSHALL AND WAUGHTON (2nd S., VIII., 92).—Sir Alexander Grant ("History of Edinburgh University," I., 200) states that the Rev. Andrew Ramsay, rector of the University and minister in Edinburgh, was a younger son of Ramsay of Balmain, and that his elder brother "was one of the first batch of baronets." Foster ("Members of Parliament: Scotland"), Anderson ("Scottish Nation"), and Burke ("Baronetage")—but the latter less explicitly—agree in recording only two Sir Andrews. Speaking of Sir Andrew (No. 2 in the query), Foster says: "First knighted by the usurper Cromwell; created a baronet of Nova Scotia 23rd January, 1669; married Anne, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, 7th earl of Eglinton, and died s.p. 1709." It is clearly established by an entry in the "Edinburgh Register of Interments" that dame Hepburn (who died in 1672) was the wife of Sir Andrew Ramsay (No. 1). W.

798. THE GRANTS OF AUCHANNACHY (2nd S., VIII., 92).—If H. D. McW. will consult Jervise's "Epitaphs," he will find some account of the Leslies of Kininvie. As much, at least, may be inferred from a statement made by the editor of the last edition of Shaw's "History of the Province of Moray." The editor, Mr. Gordon, partly quotes Jervise's list of names, and adds further that a genealogical tree of the Leslies of Kininvie had been prepared by Mr. A. Young Leslie of Kininvie. "The Annals of Banff" (2 vols.) in the "New Spalding Club," and Burke's "Landed Gentry," might also be consulted. Perhaps Auchannachy is a mistake for some other name. May it not be intended for Auchernack in the parish of Abernethy, county of Inverness? W. S.

Perhaps Auchannachy may be the old form for Auchindachy, a Banffshire village three and a half miles south-west of Keith. I believe the local pronunciation of the word is as spelt in the query.

J. G. R.

799. MR. GEORGE CAW, PRINTER, HAWICK (2nd S., VIII., 92).—Hailing myself from the Border country, I regret my inability to add fresh details to Mr. James Sinton's interesting account of George Caw, the Hawick printer. Mr. Sinton supposes that he carried on business in Edinburgh and Hawick simultaneously. Hardly likely, I think. More probably he transferred his business from Edinburgh to Hawick for a few years. It is true that the "Sermons" of Dr. Charters of Wilton are claimed as a Hawick book, while, at the same time, it is true that the "Sermons" appear in catalogues as published in Edinburgh. The explanation, I suppose, is that some Edinburgh publisher undertook to share with Caw the risks of publication. Or, the book may have been *printed* in Hawick but *published* in Edinburgh. Be that as it may, there is a later work from Caw's press than any Mr. Sinton has noted. I have in my possession an old, shabby,

bruised, battered, but fortunately complete copy of Boston's "View of the Covenant of Grace," which bears the imprint, "Hawick: Printed by George Caw. 1787." It is the last production I have heard of as coming from Caw's press. Shortly afterwards, he seems to have returned to Edinburgh. At all events, a "Sermon on Alms," by Dr. Charters of Wilton, has its third edition imprinted "Edinburgh: Printed by George Caw. 1795." Probably he was not more than seven or eight years altogether in Hawick. The name Caw is not very common. Perhaps, if Mr. Sinton would communicate with the courteous and accomplished curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, Mr. J. L. Caw, he might learn something about the Caw family in Scotland. W. S.

800. PRINCE CHARLIE'S PERSIAN HORSE (2nd S., VIII., 93).—No doubt W. M. M. is right in supposing the Chevalier indicated on his engraving to be the "Old Pretender," commonly known as "The Chevalier," or, more correctly, "The Old Chevalier," to distinguish him from his son, Prince Charlie, "The Young Chevalier." Chevaliers, however, abounded in those days. The aide-de-camp of Lord George Murray, commanding the rebel forces during the '45, was called the Chevalier de Johnstone. Another chevalier of the same period, Andrew Michael Ramsay, happened, curiously enough, to be tutor to the Old Pretender's two sons for a short time at Rome, but was driven from the city by the intrigues of certain persons connected with the Pretender's court. There can be no reasonable doubt, however, that James, the Old Pretender, is meant by the title "Chevalier" in the query. The engraving itself I take to have been a kind of political cartoon, having perhaps some recondite allegorical reference to the tale of the "Enchanted Horse" in the "Arabian Nights." Probably it was originally circulated in this country at the time of some Parliamentary election, when feeling ran high between partisans of the rival families of Stuart and Hanover. So far as I can recall in history, there is no horse associated with Prince Charlie's name—much less a *Persian* horse. On the other hand, his meteoric career might well suggest the Arabian legend of the "Enchanted Horse," which was presented, by the way, with no good intent, to the monarch of Persia. W. S.

Literature.

A Jacobite Stronghold of the Church, being the Story of Old St. Paul's, Edinburgh: its Origin on the Disestablishment of Episcopacy in Scotland, 1689, through Jacobite years onward to the Oxford Movement; and its Relation to the Scottish Consecration in 1784 of the first Bishop of the American Church. By Mary E. Ingram, Edinburgh. Edinburgh: R. Grant

and Son. 1907. [10+124 pp., crown 8vo, with four illustrations.]

Under this long and somewhat ambiguous title Miss Ingram gives a most painstaking and interesting narrative of a hitherto neglected phase of the intimate connection between the Jacobite and Episcopal parties during the political struggle. Old St. Paul's was a church militant, buoyant when the tide of war was with them and pathetically depressed as the fated Jacobitism ripened to a "lost cause"—a cause, however, which to this day does not lack its adherents. If we eliminate the warlike element, Old St. Paul's as a church bears a strong family likeness to other churches, but it is gratifying to note that, after toil and storm, pains and penalties, have come times of progress and prosperity more affluent than this old historical church ever before enjoyed.

Scots Books of the Month.

Gelkie, Sir Archibald. *Scottish Reminiscences.* Cheap Edition. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. Maclehose.

Mackay, Rev. Angus, M.A. *Autobiographical Journal of John Macdonald, Schoolmaster and Soldier, 1770-1830.* 4 Plates. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. Halkirk: D. Y. Forbes.

Marshall, H. E. *Scotland's Story.* With Pictures by J. R. Skelton, John Hassall, and J. Shaw. Crompton. 4to. Net, 7s. 6d.

T. C. & E. C. Jack.

Stark, James, D.D., Aberdeen. *Some of the Last Things.* 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d.

Aberdeen: David Wyllie & Son.

Stirling, Amelia Hutchison, M.A. (Edin.) *A Sketch of Scottish Industrial and Social History in the 18th and 19th Centuries.* Illustrated with Portraits. 8vo. Net, 6s. Blackie.

The Woodhouselee MS. *A Narrative of Events in Edinburgh and District during the Jacobite Occupation, September to November, 1745.* Printed from the Original Papers in the possession of C. E. S. Chambers. Only 75 copies printed. Imperial 8vo. Net, 5s. Chambers.

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, FEBRUARY, 1907.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS ON THE STEWART AND STUART FAMILIES.

In accordance with the request of Mr. Eugene Fairfield McPike (2nd S., VII., 53), I herewith append a list of published works bearing upon the history of the above surnames. These have been collected from various sources, notably from Mr. G. Harvey Johnston's bibliography contained in his work, "Heraldry of the Stewarts," published this year. As I am contemplating the publishing of addenda to the published notes on clan literature marshalled by Mr. P. J. Anderson (1st S., V., 125, 126; 2nd S., I., 190, 191), additional references may be sent, addressed to me, c/o the Editor of this journal.

1. A Trewie Description of the Nobill Race of the Stewards. Amsterdam, 1603, folio.
2. Memoirs of the Family of the Stuarts, and the

- Remarkable Providence of God towards them. By John Watson. London, 1683, 8vo.
3. Defence of the Royal Line of Scotland. By Sir George Mackenzie. Two tracts. London, 1685, 8vo; 1686, 4to.
4. Royal Family Described: or, the Characters of James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II. By Mr. Stewart. London, 1702, 4to.
5. Chronological, Genealogical, and Historical Dissertation of the Royal Family of the Stuarts. By Matthew Kennedy. Paris, 1705, 8vo.
6. A Genealogical History of the Stuarts from the year 1034-1710. By George Crawford. Edinburgh, 1710, folio; Paisley, 1782, 4to (continued); Paisley, 1818, 4to (continued).
7. Genealogical and Historical Account of the Illustrious Name and Family of Stewart, to the Accession of the Imperial Crown of Scotland. By David Simson. Edinburgh, 1712, 8vo; London, 1713, 4to.
8. Essay on the Origin of the Royal Family of the Stuarts. By Richard Hay. Edinburgh, 1722, 4to; 1793.
9. A Short Historical and Genealogical Account of the Royal Family of Scotland, and of the Surname, from the First Founder of that Name. By Duncan Stewart. Edinburgh, 1739, 4to, with chart.
10. The Right of the House of Stewart to the Crown of Scotland Considered. Edinburgh, 1746 (second edition).
11. Letters to the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, from Andrew Stewart, on the History and Genealogies of the Stuarts. 1773.
12. State of the Evidence for Proving that Sir John Stuart of Castlemilk is the Lineal Heir Male of Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, who lived in the Fourteenth Century. 1794, 4to.
13. An Historical Genealogy of the Royal House of Stuart. By Mark Noble. London, 1795, 4to.
14. Genealogical History of the Stuarts, from the Earliest Period of their Authentic History to the Present Time. By Andrew Stuart, M.P. London, 1798, 4to.
15. Genealogy of the Stuarts Refuted. By Sir Henry Stuart. Edinburgh, 1799, 4to. (Being a letter to Andrew Stuart, M.P.; No. 14.)
16. Supplement to the Genealogical History of the Stuarts. By Andrew Stuart. 1799, 4to.
17. View of the Evidence for Proving that the Paternal Ancestor of the Present Earls of Galloway was the Second Son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley. By E. Williams. 1801, 4to.

18. Salt Foot Controversy, involving the Descent of the Family of Allanton. By J. Riddell. Edinburgh, 1818, 8vo.
19. Genealogical Account of the Royal House of Stuart, from the Year 1043 down to the Present Period. By Thomas Waterhouse. Grantham, 1826, 8vo.
20. Jacobite Minstrelsy, with Notes containing Historical Details in Relation to the House of Stuart from 1640 to 1784. Glasgow, 1829.
21. History of the Partition of the Earldom of Lennox, with a Vindication of the Antiquities of Merchiston and Thirlestane. By Mark Napier. Edinburgh, 1835, 8vo.
22. Additional Remarks upon the Question of the Lennox or Rusky Representation. By John Riddell. 1835, 8vo.
23. Coltness Collections, comprising Memorials of the Stewarts of Allanton, Coltness, etc. By Mrs. Calderwood. 1842, 4to.
24. Stewartiana, containing the Case of King Robert II. and Elizabeth Mure. By J. Riddell. Edinburgh, 1843, 8vo.
25. Genealogical and Historical Sketch of the Stuarts of the House of Castle Stuart in Ireland. By the Hon. A. G. Stuart. With plates. Edinburgh, 1854, 4to.
26. Fitzallan and Stuart. By Ayton. 1856.
27. Descendants of the Stuarts: an Unchronicled Page in England's History. By William Townend. Portraits and genealogical trees. London, February, 1858, 8vo; October, 1858, 8vo; 1867, 8vo.
28. Red Book of Grantully. By Sir William Fraser. Edinburgh, 1868, 4to. 2 vols.
29. The Lennox. By Sir William Fraser. Edinburgh, 1874, 4to. 2 vols.
30. Memorials of the Stewarts of Fothergill, Perthshire, and their Male Descendants, with an Appendix containing Title Deeds, various Documents of Interest in the History. By Charles Poyntz Stewart, M.A., Trin. Coll., Camb.; F.S.A. Scot., etc. Printed for private circulation by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh and London, 1879, 4to, 160 pp. Full of pedigrees and facsimiles of charters (1455 upwards), arms, views, etc.
31. The Lanox of Auld: an Epistolatory Review of "The Lennox," by William Fraser. By Mark Napier. Edinburgh, 1880, 4to.
32. Stuart of Allanbank (1643-1880). By Louisa L. Forbes. Folding sheet. Edinburgh, 1880.
33. Stewarts of Appin. By John H. J. and Lieut. Col. Duncan Stewart. Edinburgh, 1880, 4to.
34. Red Book of Menteith. By Sir William Fraser. Edinburgh, 1880, 4to (2 vols.).
35. Dukes of Albany and their Castle of Doune. By Sir William Fraser. Edinburgh, 1881, 4to.
36. Stuart of Allanbank Family History, including the Families of Bethune, Eden, Elliot, Marjoribanks, Stuart, and Trotter. Their pedigrees compiled by Mrs. G. E. Forbes. 1881.
37. Red Book of Menteith Reviewed. By George Burnett. Edinburgh, 1881, small 4to.
38. Sidelights on the Stuarts, with Portraits, Facsimiles of Documents, etc. By F. A. Inderwick. 1888, 8vo.
39. Exhibition of the Royal House of Stuart. A catalogue of Jacobite pictures, relics, etc. London, 1889.
40. The Royal House of Stuart. Illustrated by a series of 40 coloured plates drawn from relics of the Stuarts by William Gibb; with an introduction by John Skelton, and descriptive notes by W. H. St. John Hope. London, 1890.
41. Some Account of the Stuarts of Aubigny in France. By Lady Elizabeth Cust. (1422-1672.) 1891.
42. Pedigree of the House of Stewart. Compiled for the Stewart Exhibition. By W. A. Lindsay. Large chart, 1891.
43. Studies on Peerage and Family History. By J. Horace Round. London, 1901, 8vo.
44. The Story of the Stewarts. Printed for the Stewart Society, 1901. The author of this volume is Mr. James King Stewart. He is, says *The Celtic Monthly* (XIII., page 141 [1905]), descended in one line from Stewarts of Tulloch and Invervack in Atholl, and in another, from Stewarts in Glengairn and Strathdon in Aberdeenshire. The same journal states that he has also started a genealogical and historical magazine ("The Stewarts") for the Society, acts as editor, and has contributed articles on the present heir male of the Stewarts, which *inter alia* trace the early history of the rival families of Galloway and Castle Stuart. On his favourite subject he writes with care and authority, and has the happy faculty of presenting his historical information in a manner interesting alike to the general reader and the genealogical expert.
45. The Stuarts: Illustrations of Personal History of the Family (especially Mary Queen of Scots) in 16th, 17th, and 18th Century Art. By J. J. Foster. 2 vols., folio. Published by Dickinson, London, 1902.
46. The Heraldry of the Stewarts, with Notes on all Males of the Family, Descriptions of the Arms, Plates, and Pedigrees. By G. Harvey Johnston, author of "Scottish Heraldry made Easy." Edinburgh and London: W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited, 1906. 4to, contains 8 plates, with representations of 128 arms in colour, recorded by Stewarts.
47. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Publications. Vol. XX.: Charm Stone of the Stewarts of Ardvorlish. By Sir Noel Paton. (Also Vol. XXVII.) Vol. XXIX., Monumental Effigy.
48. Last of the Royal Stuarts: Henry Stuart, Cardinal Duke of York. By Herbert M. Vaughan, B.A. Oxon. 8vo. Methuen, London, 1906.

Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

MADELINE SMITH.

The trial of this woman for alleged poisoning of her French leman in 1857 was the greatest Scottish criminal case of the last century. I was in Glasgow at the time, and, like other people, made a pilgrimage to Blythwood Square, and had "a guid glower at the hoose," and I vividly remember the wrangles at night and street fights during the course of the trial. There are plenty of books on this famous case, and therefore I am not going to trespass therein; but I cannot help recalling to mind that the verdict of "Not proven" seemed to interest our southron friends more than the crime itself—"Ah! so un-English you know." They considered that their own clumsy legal procedure was the perfection of human wisdom; other people denounce it as obsolete jargon and a complex maze of cobwebbery. But I must not digress, for my concern is solely for the accused woman's Australian career.

Madeline Smith's life for fifteen years after her trial is a blank not easily filled up. A writer in the *Scotsman* appears to know all about it, and I am somewhat timorous in venturing to question the dictum of so oracular an authority. However, I candidly confess that I do not believe in the story of her triple marriage—it is sensation run mad. Her first mate is stated to have been some English parson, attracted thereto by an annuity which she had—likely bait for a greedy chunk, but scarcely good enough for a clergyman, who would have been shunned thereafter in any decent society. Her second husband, Dr. Tudor Hora, was in reality the only one she ever had. The story of her third husband, a Mr. Wardle, is a myth. Of that I feel confident. Dr. Hora was a Welsh medical student at Glasgow University, and acquainted with her before the trial. He was fascinated with her attractiveness, for she was a grand-looking lady, even when fifty years old, when I saw her for the first time. She was married shortly after her trial, and they are reported to have lived in Wales, London, the Continent, and even America. It is all conjecture; but we get trustworthy evidence that they lived together in Perth, West Australia, during the seventies. Dr. Hora was in practice there, and she was a proficient pianist, and I presume that they lived comfortably, especially with that annuity of hers—to wit, £400 per annum.

But the *Scotsman* scribe avers that she was discovered in Perth by some Glasgow blatherskite, and in consequence had to make a hasty flight to Melbourne. We are likewise told that she evinced unusual emotion at a public concert on hearing Robert Gilfillan's song, "Oh why left

I my hame?" and had to leave. May or may not be true. I myself have seen hardy Scotch stonemasons weeping on hearing Sandy Hume's fine song, "The Scottish Emigrant's Farewell," which I have heard poor Sandy himself sing in the lang ago. I am inclined to discard both stories. Recently I had a long interview with an old journalistic friend, a warm-hearted son of Erin, who had spent fifteen years in West Australia, living mostly in Subiaco, a suburb of the city of Perth, which is the capital of that colony. I asked him about Madeline Smith, and gave him an outline of her history, winding up with the song yarn, which he termed, contemptuously, "sentimental rot." He said he had never heard of her before, and then assured me that, although there were good men—"real white men"—on the gold-fields, the place swarmed with scallawags and swindlers, blackguards and demireps, heedless of morality and religion, not caring a straw who their neighbours were, only anxious to keep their antecedents in the dark, intent on making their pile by fair or foul means (no matter which), and then clear out of the colony for somewhere else to spend it. Society was demoralised and fluctuating, new-comers arriving, old ones going away, or "joining the majority," and all in a state of feverish unrest, sometimes convulsed with rumours of richer diggings farther off, when there would be a general stampede in that direction. 1857 was to them very ancient history, and they were more interested in present "sticking up," and bushranging exploits; the poisoning of a favourite dog affected them more than the accidental one of a frog-eating Frenchman. He laughed scornfully at the idea of any woman being molested on account of the past, and as I had myself edited an up-country newspaper in a mining township, I knew he was right, and acquiesced in the justice of his remarks.

The fact is that Dr. and Mrs. Hora tired of Perth, as many colonists do, and came to Melbourne during the eighties. He started in practice at Footscray, a quasi-salubrious suburb, sacred to bone-mills and boiling-down rookeries. Here Madeline was recognised, for my niece living there questioned me keenly about the trial of 1857, and then told me that Mrs. Hora, when she took a walk abroad, was stared at persistently and even followed. This espionage becoming insupportable, Dr. Hora removed to Lygon Street, Carlton, and not to North Melbourne, as stated by some writers. I was living there myself, and know positively that she did not reside there. I had to pass and repass Dr. Hora's surgery pretty often on my way to work in the Exhibition Building in the Gardens, and was on the look-out for Madeline, whom I did

see occasionally. From my niece's description I soon spotted the heroine. Of course I kept my knowledge to myself. At night Dr. Hora had a flaring red lantern over the door, and on going home one evening I saw Madeline entering the house. Knowing that she was "a woman with a past," I had a good look at her before she shut the door. A man standing on the kerb remarked to me, "That's the doctor's wife, she's a regular tragedy queen." His guess, although made at random, was nearer the mark than he supposed; but I said nothing, inly cogitating upon Clytemnestra, Beatrice Cenci, and Mary Blandy, and that Madeline Smith had been more fortunate than any of them.

Shortly after, on New-Year's Day, I had further confirmation, for a number of "brither Scots" visited me, and we had "a'wee drappie o't." Amongst the company was a commercial traveller from New Zealand, named Telford, who was generally a loquacious chap; but on this occasion he was abnormally dull and *distrust*. He was rallied upon his silence, and after an extra "toothfu" he thusy unburdened himself:—"Weel, boys, I confess that I am troubled in mind. I saw Madeline Smith in the Carlton Gardens this morning. We had been children together in Glasgow, and knew each other at sight. Poor woman! she is very unhappy, and she implored me to keep her secret. I feel deeply affected at this chance interview, and cannot efface it from my mind." I told him not to worry over the matter, for it was an open secret to us all, as we had known it for some time, and had no intention to harass the unfortunate woman.

Well, Dr. Hora died about 1889, and I presume that his widow returned to West Australia, where she had acquaintances, and in all probability died at Perth on the 20th September, 1893. I have three sufficient reasons for this statement.

First.—I was in Melbourne at the time of her alleged death there, and never heard a word about it, although I am an assiduous reader of the daily press; but I did see a paragraph some weeks after that date to the effect that Madeline Smith had died in Perth. Some Scotch friends talked about it. Thousands of miles separate Melbourne from Perth, and the colony of South Australia intervenes between. It takes a week's steaming, the run between the ports. I have made that voyage. Home writers make sad blunders in our geography.

Second.—I ransacked the files of the Melbourne *Argus* and *Age* for September, 1893, and saw no announcement of the death of Mrs. Hora, or Wardle, or funeral notice either, and it

must be a poverty-stricken person, indeed, whose friends cannot afford that expense. Madeline Smith was never in want of money.

Third.—I went to the Melbourne General Cemetery, and interviewed the secretary (a Scot) in his office anent the matter. He declared that he had never heard that Madeline Smith had been buried there, and at my desire he overhauled the register of interments for September and October, 1893. Result—No Madeline Smith, Hora, or Wardle buried there during those months, or even of any woman with the Christian name of Madeline.

Such are my reasons for disbelief that Madeline Smith died in Melbourne. Poor, erring, passionate creature! She found an "unco grave" in the Perth Cemetery, in all probability, amongst the waifs and strays there garnered in from all parts of the world.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.



LAWRANCE AND LAWRENCE FAMILIES IN ABERDEENSHIRE, 1696.

Always interested in genealogical publications and works dealing with family history, and more so since I became a subscriber to this journal, I have extracted the whole notes relating to the above surname and its variations from the Poll Book of 1696, which I hope will be found of service to those engaged in family history. To Mr. P. J. Anderson I am indebted for the use of the volumes whence the references are taken. The Rev. James Forrest, The Manse, Lonmay, has also greatly lightened my labours by assisting in making genealogical deductions of Lawrences in his district. Should this meet the eye of any person bearing the surname in Buchan, I hope they will communicate with me, and thus help to gather together sufficient materials for the genealogy of the name for future publication.

VOLUME I.

PARISH OF CRATHIE.

152. Alexander Lowrie, and his wife, of generall poll 12s.

PARISH OF BETHELNIE. FROSTERHILL.

324. Margarat Laurence, servant, for fee and generall poll, is 10s.

PARISH OF INVERNOCHTIE. CORNEILL.

541. Item, William Lawtence, his servant, £9 of fee per annum, fortieth part whereof is 4s. 6d., and generall poll, 6s., *inde* both is 10s. 6d.

PARISH OF PETERHEAD.

549. Note:—Christian Hamptoun, in Invernettie, 1696, paid 36s. (was tennent).
 550. Christian Hamptoun, in Invernettie, her proportione of the valued rent, *ut supra*, is £1 16s. 8d., of generall poll is . £2 2s. 8d.

Note:—The above is inserted for reference, as Thomas Lawrance and his wife, Isobel Reid, occupied the farm for a number of years. Thomas Lawrance was formerly a farmer in Cairnchina, Lonmay. Both he and his wife are said to be buried in the old churchyard at Peterhead.

PETERHEAD. DENS.

565. Alexander Tulloch of Clerkhill, his valuation in the said parioch is . . . £200 os. od.
 The hundreth pairt whereof is payable be the tennents (one of whom was) William Lawrance 8s.
 565. The said William Lawrance, his proportione of valued rent is 8s., and of generall poll 6s., *inde* both is 14s.
 Janet Bruce, his wyfe (no children) . . . 6s.

LONGSIDE.

580. Margaret Lawrance, spous to George Mill, tennent in Rora 6s.
 John Milne, his sone, living in the familie, 6s.
 Elspet Milne, his daughter, her generall poll is 6s.

STRICHEN.

601. Alexander Lawrance, tennent in Hilsyde 6s.
 Michael Pittendreich in Roodbog . . . 10s.

SOUTHMAINES.

602. Margaret Laurance, ther, payes . . . 6s.

BORROWHILL.

602. John Innes, tennent ther, and his wife, their generall poll 12s.
 His proportione of valued rent is . . . 6s.
 Patrick Lawrance, his herd, his fee per annum £3, fortieth pairt whereof is 1s. 6d., and generall poll 6s., both 7s. 6d.

WALKMILNE.

604. Elizabeth Lawrance, spous to James Fraser, stewart to the Laird of Strichen, who is already classed in his own familie . . . 6s.

HILLSYDE.

607. Alexander Lawrance, tennent ther, and his wife 12s.
 And for valuation 6s.

ROODBOG.

- Michael Pittendreich, tennent ther, and his wife 12s.
 And for valuatione 10s.

PARISH OF DEER. SKILLIMARNO.

611. John Lawrence, grassman, and his wife 12s.

MILNE BRUXIE.

612. Thomas Lawrence, servant, fee per annum £4, fortieth pairt and generall poll . . . 8s.

BENWALLS.

- William Lawrence, weaver, and his wife 18s.

QUART-ALE-HOUSE.

613. William Lawrence, tennent, and his wife, and for valuatione £1 7s. od.
 And for Alexander Durie, his man, fee per annum £6, fortieth pairt with generall poll, 9s.
 William Lawrence, grassman, and his wife, 12s.

WINDIEWALLS.

615. John Lawrence, weaver, and his wife . . 18s.

MIDLE ADEN.

616. George Lawrence, grassman, and his mother, 12s.

MIDLE ALTRIE.

617. Alexander Lawrence, boy, fee per annum £3, fortieth pairt and generall poll . . . 7s. 6d.

BURNEHILL.

- George Lawrence, boy, fee per annum 2 merks, fortieth pairt and generall poll . . . 6s. 8d.

NEWTONE.

624. Andrew Lawrence, subtenant, and his wife, 12s.
 Isobell Lawrance, servant, fee per annum £2 6s. 8d., fortieth pairt and generall poll, 7s. 2d.

NETHER PITPOWER.

- Thomas Lawrence, tennent, and for valuatione, 18s.
 Alexander, Robert, and Jean Lawrences, his children 18s.
 Jean and Margrett Lawrences, grasswomen, 12s.

CRYALLIE.

627. George Lawrence, grassman, and his wife, 12s.
 William Lawrence, herd, his fee per annum £2, fortieth pairt and generall poll is . . 7s.
 Walter Lawrence, weaver, and his wife 18s.

OVER CREICHIE.

628. William Lawrence, grassman, and his wife, 12s.

TOWN OF CLOLAE WEST.	
629. Agnes Lawrence, grasswoman	6s.
BRAE OF BIFFIE.	
631. Jean Lawrence, grasswoman	6s.
MILNE OF SKELMURE AND CORTHICRAN.	
633. Alexander Lawrence, fee per annum £8, fortieth pairt and generall poll is	10s.
NEW KNOCK.	
634. George Lawrence, servant, fee per annum £8, fortieth pairt and generall poll	10s.
WESTER KNOCK.	
George Lawrence, grassman, and his wife, 12s.	
KINGS CROWN.	
638. George Lawrence, fee per annum 11 merks, fortieth pairt and general poll	9s. 8d.
John Lawrence, byreman, fee per annum £16, fortieth pairt and generall poll	14s.
PARISH OF RATHEN.	
641. The Lord Saltoun, his valuation in the said paroch	£793 6s. 8d.
His tennents as follows.	
John Lawrence in Rathen	7s.
643. John Lawrence, wife at Rathen	6s.
ROBERT MURDOCH.	
(To be continued.)	

*

ALEX. J. WARDEN (2nd S., VIII., 45, 64).—I return thanks to Mr. A. H. Millar, of Dundee, for his courtesy in answering my query. It gives the exact information wanted, and clearly shows the impress of a literary expert. I consulted the London *Athenaeum* of 1892 for an obituary notice of Mr. Warden, as I thought that his able and useful volumes deserved that recognition which is usually given to people of smaller talent, but I was disappointed—nothing there; and as the editor of that time was a Scot himself (the late Norman McColl), I was surprised at the omission. I daresay whatever Scottish proclivities he may have had, he was constrained to keep them in thralldom, lest he should offend the super-sensitiveness of his English patrons. None of Mr. Warden's books are in our public library, but I had a glance at the county history during a visit to the Old Land recently.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF FORFARSHIRE.

1. ABERCROMBY, DAVID, M.D.: Medical Man and Author. Born Seaton, near Arbroath (1620 or 1630), he is said to have died in 1695. The following works ascribed to him appear in the catalogue of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh:—"De Variatione ac Varietate pulsus observationes: accessit ejusdem authoris nova medicinae tum speculativae, tum practicae clavis, sive ars explorandi medicas plantarum ac corporum quorumcumque facultates ex solo sapore," 1685; "A Discourse of Wit," 1686; "Fur Academicus, sive academia ornamenta spoliata a furibus, qui in Parnasso coram Apolline sistuntur, ubi criminis sui accusantur. et convincuntur. Editio secunda, 1701." A notice of him appears in an early edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

2. ABERCROMBY or ABERCROMBIE, PATRICK: Historian, etc. He was a Scottish physician, living in the latter half of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, regarding whose history, however, we have only meagre and contradictory reports. According to the "National Dictionary of Biography," he was born in Forfar, 1556: "third son of Alexander of Fetterneir, Aberdeenshire, a branch of the house of Birkenbog in Banffshire." Dr. Grosart puts his death in the year 1716, but the date seems unascertained. He published "The Advantages of the Act of Security compared with those of the intended Union: founded on the Revolution Principles publish'd by Mr. Daniel Defoe; or, the present happy condition of Scotland, with respect to the certainty of its future honourable and advantageous establishment, demonstrated. Wherein is show'd that both the projected Union, and a nomination of a successor to the Crown, tho' with limitations, cannot fail to compleat the miseries of this Kingdom; but that the Act of Security alone, if adher'd to, will infallibly retrieve our lost happiness, and make us a rich and glorious people. 1706." He was also the author of the well-known work, "The Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation: Being an account of the lives and characters and memorable actions of such Scotsmen as have signaliz'd themselves by the sword at home and abroad, and a survey of the military transactions wherin Scotland or Scotsmen have been remarkably concern'd, from the first establishment of the Scots monarchy to the present term, 1711-15." He also published a translation of the "History of the Campaigns, 1548 and 1549," by

Jean de Beaugue, for which he wrote an introductory preface.

3. ADAM, JOHN: Poetaster. A veritable nomad, or, in plain Saxon, a tramp. Born in Dundee in 1832, he was wont to travel the country (if aliens may still do so) earning a precarious living by reciting his poetry and by the sale of pencil copies of his "generals." He is noticed in Mr. Alan Reid's *Anthology of the Counties of Angus and the Mearns*, who says of him "his verses are by no means despicable, but show occasional gleams of talent and flashes of humour."

4. ADAMSON, ARCHIBALD R.: Poet and Author. Born in Arbroath 10th March, 1839, he worked in Glasgow and learned the brass-finishing trade. After becoming a foreman, he removed in 1870 to Kilmarnock. He published "Rambles round Kilmarnock" in 1875, also "Rambles through the Land of Burns" in 1879. He has also written verses. His elder brother is author of "The Abbot of Aberbrothock" and other novels.

5. ADIE, CHARLES, D.D.: Divine of Church of Scotland. Born Dundee 1785, educated at Grammar School and at St. Andrews University, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Dundee, and after a brief probationership was ordained parish minister of Tealing in 1814, but translated to the South Church, Dundee, in 1826. He received his doctorate from St. Andrews in 1833, and was translated and admitted to St. Mary's Church in 1848. He died 1861, aged 76. He published "A Series of Questions to explain and illustrate the nature and uses of the Lord's Supper," 1836, also "The Righteousness of a Nation: A Discourse," 1835, and several other sermons and other compositions. In Dundee he ministered to a very large congregation. Never very robust, he yet enjoyed uninterrupted good health and was rarely absent from his pulpit. A Moderate in Church politics, but never a violent one, he declined the Moderatorship of the General Assembly some years before his death. A tablet to his memory was placed in the East Church, Dundee, 1863.

6. ADIE, JAMES: Geologist. A native of Dundee, and brought up in the Overgate, he showed from boyhood a great love of mountains and green fields. He was one of the original members of the "Dundee Literary and Scientific Institute," which met in a garret in the High Street. He made frequent excursions to the seashore, the Sidlaw Hills, and other localities,

collecting botanical and geological specimens, and verifying his classifications of them by study in the Watt Museum. His attention was specially directed to geology, on which he wrote several interesting papers, showing considerable range of knowledge. In March, 1846, he went to Glasgow, and some time after emigrated to the United States, where he married, his wife, like himself, being a native of Dundee. Although in business, he devoted all his leisure hours to scientific pursuits. Some time before his death he was connected with the press in Canada. His end was a tragic one, for, having been summoned as a jurymen to attend the Quarter Sessions held at Niagara, he was overtaken by a snowstorm and perished by exposure 6th April, 1855. *Vide* Norrie's "Dundee Celebrities."

7. AIKMAN, WILLIAM: Artist, Portrait Painter. In several works of reference this artist is said to have been a native of Aberdeenshire, but the Cairney estate, where presumably he was born, and of which his father was proprietor, was situated near Arbroath, and was not, I believe, the Aberdeenshire Cairnie at all. He was born 24th October, 1682, the son of William, of Cairney, advocate, by Margaret, third sister of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik. Meant by his father for the law, he preferred to follow art, and in 1707, on his father's death, sold his paternal estate, and proceeded to Rome to study the great masters. He returned to Scotland in 1702, after having visited Constantinople and Smyrna. Patronised by the Duke of Argyll, he settled as a portrait painter in London in 1723. He was much employed by the aristocracy, and had among his friends the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Burlington, Sir Robert Walpole. He was also intimate with Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Gay, Mallet, and Thomson, and Allan Ramsay. Aikman died in 1731, and was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh.

8. AIRTH, JAMES: Minor Poet. Born 1804 in Arbroath, and bred a baker, young Airth had many vicissitudes in life both in Scotland and America. He published 1848 "Maud's Dream," and other poems, and died in 1871. For fuller notice, see Edwards's "Modern Scottish Poets," Vol. VI.

9. AITKEN, SIR WILLIAM, M.D., LL.D.: Pathologist and Author. A native of Dundee, and born 23rd April, 1825, this notable physician, after a distinguished career at Edinburgh University, where he graduated as M.D. and Gold Medallist in 1848, entered the Army Medical Service, where he ultimately became

Professor of Pathology, Army Medical School, Netley, and Examiner in Medicine for Army and Indian Medical Services. He was author (jointly with Dr. Lyons) of a "Report on the Pathology of the Diseases of the Army in the East," 1856; and also published, under his own name, "Outlines of the Science and Practice of Medicine," 1874 (2nd edit., 1882); "The Doctrine of Evolution in its Application to Pathology," 1885; "The Growth of the Recruit and Young Soldier" (2nd edit., 1887); "On the Animal Alkaloids," 1887. He died in 1892.

10. ALEXANDER, ALEXANDER CRICHTON (REV.): United Free Church Minister and Poet. A native of Carnoustie, born in 1845, educated for the United Presbyterian ministry, he was ordained at Douglas in 1872, but translated to Stoke Newington, London, in 1883, where he laboured with much acceptance till a year or two ago, when he retired to Scotland, but soon after accepted a call to the United Free Church, Saline, where he at present labours. Mr. Alexander is a man of fine taste, writes graceful and cultured verse, some examples of which he published in 1865 and at later dates, while specimens of his work of a favourable kind are given in Edwards's "Modern Scottish Poets," Vol. V.

11. ALEXANDER, CHARLES: Canadian Philanthropist. Born 1815 in Dundee, after a long and honoured career in Canada, lasting sixty-five years, he died in Montreal in the autumn of 1905. His death drew forth testimonies to his well-spent life from all parties and sects. He had been a director of several important financial and industrial institutions, all of which passed resolutions expressive of their esteem and sent representatives to the funeral. The hospitals, the Societies for the Protection of Women and Children and for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Boys' Home, the House of Refuge, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Fresh Air Fund, and the Sailors' Institution, of which and some others he was president, were all represented there by members of their committees. The members of the Board of Trade attended in a body with their president. The Harbour Board also attended, as well as many members of the Legislature, the City Council, and other leading citizens. Mr. Alexander had been senior deacon of the Congregational Church, but ministers of every Protestant denomination took part in the funeral service, the Archbishop of Quebec paying a beautiful tribute to the memory and worth of the dead, and concluding the service with the benediction. The

late Sir John Leng, who was present at the service, gave at the time a graphic sketch of the scene in the *Dundee Advertiser*, and spoke of his friend as one of the best men he had ever known, and a most generous supporter of many benevolent societies, as well as a laborious worker in connection with some of them.

12. ALISON, JOHN: Successful Merchant. Born 1763 in Dundee, he died 1845. He held the office of Distributor of Stamps for forty-six years. He was remarkable for the interest he took in all charitable institutions, and was known for the kindness and consideration with which he treated his clerks, all of whom were upwards of twenty years in his employment. See Norrie's "Dundee Celebrities; or, Old Dundee."

13. ALLAN, ARCHIBALD: Violinist. Born Forfar, *circa* 1794, he was a violinist and composer of great ability, and a player in Nathanael Gow's band. As a strathspey player he was probably the best of his day. He composed "Miss Gray of Carse," a beautiful slow strathspey still much admired. He died in 1831, it is understood as the result of ill-treatment from some farm servants when going home from a ball.

14. ALLAN, JAMES: Violinist. Born Forfar, 7th October, 1800, he was a most admirable violin player, cousin and pupil of No. 13. According to a competent judge, the nearest approach to Neil Gow's style of playing was Allan's performance of Daniel Dow's reel, "Bonnie Annie." Comparing the two cousins, another authority says that, "while Jamie had no chance with Archie in strathspey playing, it was doubtful if Archie could surpass him at the reels." A concert for his benefit was given in the Kinnaird Hall, Dundee, in 1869. Allan possessed a splendid physique, and in his prime was a remarkably fine-looking man. He died at Forfar, 18th August, 1877.

15. ALLAN, JAMES STEEL: Violinist. Born 1846, probably in Forfar, he is son of No. 14. He played a solo at his father's benefit, which at once established his reputation as an artistic player.

16. ALLAN, ROBERT B.: Violinist. Another son of No. 14, he is settled as a music teacher in Glasgow.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

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

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VIII., p. 109.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1743. *The Christian Monthly History*, or, an Account of the Revival and Progress of Religion Abroad and at Home. To be published monthly. No. 1, for November. Acts xv., 3: "And they passed through—declaring the Conversion of the Gentiles: And they caused great joy unto all the Brethren." "Edinburgh: Printed by R. Fleming and A. Alison, and sold by the Booksellers in Town and Country. MDCCXLIII." All this appeared on the first page, and resembled a general title for the whole periodical. 8vo, 40+24 pp., printed across the page; price for copies on fine paper, 6d.; on coarse, 4d. each. Arrangements were made for subscribers obtaining copies from specified booksellers in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, and Dumfries.

This publication missed by two years being the first religious periodical for Scotland. It was preceded by the *Weekly History*, which began to appear in Glasgow in December, 1741, and existed for a year. They had a similar purpose, and both arose out of the religious revival which characterised 1741-3. The *Monthly* was edited by James Robe, the minister at Kilsyth in whose congregation the revival had been very prominent, and who is still remembered by his "Narrative" of it. He used his first forty pages as a kind of introduction, dating it "Kilsyth, November 15, 1743,"* in which he gave an account of the progress of the movement, and described the future contents of his journal. The latter were to include revival narratives from Scotland, England, and America, accounts of conversion from paganism, and of opposition encountered, as well as extracts and letters of a religious nature. The little periodical was accordingly intended to be both a history and a book of devotion. To carry out this design, Robe said it was "evident that a very extensive correspondence must be established," and he appealed to ministers and others to "send information as free of charge as possible to me or the printer of this paper." The second part was occupied with narratives from New England, Kilsyth, etc.

Six numbers altogether were sent out, and the paper then suspended publication. They had

not appeared regularly: "through many unforeseen accidents it was not published monthly." Robe had determined not to use mere padding in eking out his pages. If matter was wanting, "in such cases, though it be designed a monthly paper, I will rather chuse to slip a month rather than disappoint my readers." Want of material, however, does not appear to have been the cause of the stoppage—it was rather the high price asked for the paper.

Publication was resumed on May 1, 1745, with a number dated April, consisting of 28 pp., 8vo, price 3d. for fine copies, and 2d. for coarse.

"It was at first designed to have published four sheets monthly, but this was found to be too chargeable for some people who inclined to be served with it."

The next three numbers were of 32 pp. each, and no printer's name appeared on any of the copies examined of the re-start. The intention was to send out twelve numbers, but the last number traced is No. 10, for 1746—that probably for January of that year. Gillies, in his "Historical Collections," refers to it. The whole issue accordingly comprised at least sixteen numbers. There is no reason to suppose that Robe did not conduct the second series as well as the first.

A periodical of almost the same name was published in London for several years, beginning 1740. It was called "*The Christian History*, or, a General Account of the Progress of the Gospel in England, Wales, Scotland, and America, so far as the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, his fellow-labourers, and assistants are concerned." Robe, however, was under no obligation to this paper, except, perhaps, in the matter of suggestion for his own title. He says he had been accumulating communications from many correspondents for some time previous to his venturing on printing.

1757. *The Edinburgh Magazine*. No. 1. July, 1757. 62 pp., 8vo, 2 cols. to the page; price 6d. monthly. Motto: "Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libunt omnia nos." "Printed by Walter Ruddiman, Junior, and Company, Morocco's Close, Lawn-Market." This imprint was in Vol. V. modified to "Wal. Ruddiman, Jun., W. Auld and Company, Morocco's Close, Lawn-Market." In the sixth (and last) volume the name reverted to the original form.

The general scope of the *Edinburgh Magazine*, which is said to have "flourished with great éclat," was the same as that of the *Scots Magazine*, and in the preface to the opening volume it had to justify its appearance as against the older journal. This it did in the following fashion: as to

"what induced us to engage in a new magazine when this part of the Kingdom was in possession of one which had so long and deservedly enjoyed the public favour. It will be allowed that the bounds of a monthly magazine, besides what it must necessarily contain, cannot comprehend every occasional essay, poem, etc., which merits notice."

It declared that there was room in the capital

* It should be noted that magazines were actually issued at the end of the week or month for which they were dated, and not before the month began, as now.

for both. The contents were of the usual character, and comprised a miscellaneous and an historical section. In the second volume, beginning January, 1758, these two parts were separately paged, but this arrangement was soon ended. Each year had a supplementary part added. The journal was also embellished with maps, engravings, and music. A notice in Vol. V. indicated the scope of the magazine as being "a general representation of the Religion, Manners, Politics, Entertainments, etc., of Great Britain, and in particular of Scotland." The editor, who was Walter Ruddiman, Jun., states that

"to gratify that appetite for novelty which is natural to the human mind, by an agreeable variety, has been our constant aim."

Although soon after its start the projectors were able to speak of "the agreeable reception" given to the magazine, it came to an end after a career of less than six years. The last number was sent out December, 1762. It took the unusual course of announcing the end in three columns of poetry, headed "Extremum hunc nobis Arethusa concede laborem."—Virg. After declaring that,

"When lifted to the literary field,
A pregnant prospect did our labours yield,"

the writer proceeded to make a historical survey of the time during which the *Magazine* had existed, and ended by hinting at the troubles that had beset its course. He congratulated himself that

"Thus with success we laboured to improve,
Our chief ambition was our country's love;
Nor flattery knew, nor dipp'd in party rage,
No foul invective stain'd the honest page.

The fault of Fabius was our only crime."

Rivals, however, came up from the south, and these destroyed the chance the *Magazine* had, even in the city of its birth.

"To these we stooped not, till they bore along
Our noblest friends of genius, taste, and song,
Who, smit with love of novelty, withdrew,
And joined the standards of an alien crew.
'Tis vain to struggle when our Friends rebel:
When Brutus drew the poniard Caesar fell.

Yet let us fall, some little praise is due:
We brought the Laurel, bring the Olive too:
Supremely happy if in these approved
You now vouchsafe the countenance we loved.
Happy at least that war and discord cease,
And we and Caledonia sleep in peace."

When the Ruddimans sent out their *Weekly Magazine* in 1768, they suggested that the new journal was the resurrection of the old, for they headed its opening verses "Resurgo." The appearance and scope of the two magazines were practically the same.

1757(?) *The Weekly Journal*. The date usually assigned for the commencement of this paper is 1744. I have, however, been unable to trace it

further back than 1758. The British Museum has two numbers for that year, the first of which is marked Vol. II., No. 1. They are dated February 17 and 23. 4 pp., 4to, 3 cols. to the page. Unfortunately the binder's knife has removed any trace of the imprint, if it existed.

A glimpse into the history of the paper is obtained from Robert Kerr's "Life of William Smellie," printer and scientist. In 1765 Smellie entered into partnership with Robert and William Auld as printers. In 1766 Robert withdrew, and his place was taken on December 22 by John Balfour.

"Mr. Balfour appears to have brought along with him into this new concern the newspaper or journal which formerly had been carried on by Messrs. Hamilton, Balfour, and Nell, or, at least, this new company certainly did publish a newspaper." (I., 319.)

The journal referred to was the *Weekly Journal*. The partnership went on smoothly till the end of 1769, but about that time disputes began between Smellie and Auld. There were several causes of difference, but one of the most acute was concerning the *Journal*. Smellie considered the newspaper a losing concern, and desired its discontinuance, while Auld "perpetually insisted that it should be continued." The result was that the latter withdrew from the copartnership in 1771.

How long the *Journal* lived it is impossible to say. William Auld continued as a printer on his own account, and probably made arrangements for carrying it on. Grant, in his "Old and New Edinburgh," quotes an advertisement from it of date 1775. But it could not have long survived that year. It is probable that it did not exist in 1780, and it had certainly disappeared by 1792. The *Weekly Journal* with which the names of Ballantyne and Scott are associated had no connection with it.

1764. *The Citizen*. No. 1. Edinburgh: printed in the year MDCCLXIV. 16 pp., square 8vo, price twopence.

The first page had the above as a kind of title. The text occupied pp. 3-16, p. 2 being blank. The whole is devoted to the discussion of the wicked ways of the Town Council in the matter of how it exercised its ecclesiastical patronage.

"The conduct of the Town Council of this city, in resuming the right of patronage to the prejudice of us, the citizens, has of late afforded ample matter of conversation and debate. This act of the Council, equally unpopular in manner and substance, deprives us, the present citizens, of privileges enjoyed by our ancestors for these hundred years."

The *Citizen* is not a periodical in the ordinary sense. It appears here because it has been catalogued as such in the Bodleian Library. It is more of the nature of a fugitive pamphlet.

26 Circus Drive,
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN
PERIODICALS.*(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., p. 99.)*

1903. *The Normal Standard* (2nd S., V., 52). This college magazine was short lived. It ran monthly to No. 6, December, 1903; No. 7 was dated March, 1904; and the final issue, No. 8, appeared June, 1904. The first three numbers consisted of 20 pp.; Nos. 4-7, 16 pp.; and the last, 18 pp.

Reviewing the contents of the above issues as a whole, they display considerable talent on the part of their respective contributors, several articles having been produced by persons of literary ability. Each number was prefaced by an editorial reviewing the progress of the scholastic profession, making comments on the various departments connected with the college, and treating of other themes of general interest to subscribers. In addition to the permanent columns such as all college magazines possess, the contents comprised several articles brimful of interesting matter on current and other topics. Besides this, the issues embodied a fairly large proportion of verse, of which mention must be made of at least one piece, which was written in a delightfully humorous strain. It bore the title of "Ye College Tales," and was the work of "A Jossier." Miss Jessie Annie Anderson, the poetess, was also numbered amongst those who wrote poetry for its columns.

The stoppage of the magazine, which, by the way, makes no mention of the fact in its last issue, was said to be entirely due to the constant change of the students who came for instruction within the college walls, some of whom took little or no permanent interest in the welfare of the magazine, which represented their interest in many ways.

1905. *The Bon-Accord Buyer's Guide: Aberdeen's Monthly Magazine*. No. 1, November, 1905, with arms of the city of Aberdeen on its cover. Size, demy 8vo, double-columned. Each issue consists of from 20 to 28 pages, with covers additional, and is distributed gratis to the community. The first issue was printed at the Rosemount Press, Aberdeen; and the later issues "Published by the Proprietor, David Balloch, Advertising Agent, 46 Justice Street (now 154 Union Street), Aberdeen," and now "Printed at the Central Press (John Milne), Belmont Street, Aberdeen."

In addition to the advertisements which are freely scattered throughout its pages, the contents are usually as follows:—Brief articles pertaining to household, medical, and theatrical affairs, humorous paragraphs, and sporting gossip in general, all specially written by an able staff of contributors. This advertising monthly enjoys an extensive circulation. Nearly all the leading business establish-

ments in Aberdeen are found utilizing its columns. It is conducted by Mr. David Balloch, who is also compiler and editor of "The 'O.K.' Street Guide of Aberdeen," an indispensable annual (1d.), which started in 1906, of which 10,000 have been printed and circulated. During the royal visit to Aberdeen in September, 1906, a "Royal Number" of the *Bon-Accord Buyers' Guide* at a penny, containing the official programme, was issued, 28 pp., 4to, double-columned, and covers additional, and beautifully illustrated.

1906. *The Aberdeen Tattler: Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, Topical*. No. 1, Saturday evening, 10th February, 1906. Size, demy 4to, 4 pp., treble-columned, price one halfpenny. Although the fourth page bears the imprint "Printed and Published by [Patrick Arthur] Markey and [A. E.] Green, 3 Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen," it appears that pages 1-3 of the first and only issue of this weekly were printed at the Rosemount Press, Farmers' Hall Lane, Aberdeen, the fourth being produced at their own premises, where [Charles] Diamond also publishes and prints *The Aberdeen Catholic Herald*.

Mr. William Mackintosh ("Gallio," late of *Bon-Accord*, now of *The North Magazine*), the well-known dramatic critic, was its editor. His article entitled "At the Play" included messages of goodwill received by him from Messrs. Herbert Beerbohm Tree and Martin Harvey, both of theatrical fame. But the venture proved unsuccessful from the first, the reason being that the football community, whom this weekly was specially intended to reach, were being better catered for by the Dundee press, with a larger supply of news devoted to the national sport of Scotland, hence there was no reason for the *Tattler's* appearance upon the scene, and a change of organ was deemed unnecessary.

The enterprising publishers intended to hold the first three pages in readiness for the scores announced every alternate Saturday evening during the football season, and directly these became known the information was to be set up for the fourth immediately, and the paper printed off, thus enabling them to impart the information to football enthusiasts long before other sporting papers arrived in the city.

A number of advertisements appeared on pages 2-4. I learn there were 2,000 printed of the first issue, and that the paper's title, which is really a good one, and telegraphic cypher have been duly registered in case it should reappear at some future date.

1906. *Gordon's College Former Pupils' Association*. An annual, distributed gratis. Size, 4to, 7 x 9, 22 pp., including a beautiful coloured plate of the college arms. Imprint on last page: "W. & W. Lindsay, Printers, Market Street, Aberdeen."

A prefatory note in the inaugural issue informs pupils that "This booklet makes no pretensions to the name and distinction of magazine. Its primary purpose is to preserve a record of the membership

of the Former Pupils' Association, and, meantime at least, it is not proposed that it should be issued more frequently than once a year. Articles of a literary character will occasionally appear, written by members only, together with notes on matters of general interest, but the feature of real interest will be the list of names of members. The publication of such a pamphlet has frequently been discussed at annual meetings, but for some reason or other has been postponed. It is expected that members will be prepared to welcome the first number, that they will be prepared to overlook shortcomings that a more critical and less indulgent public might feign to discover; in any case, they will remember that there is no regular or editorial staff to accept responsibilities or make atonement."

An article on "Gordons Abroad," by J. H. Harvey Pirie, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.; Lord Provost (now Sir Alexander) Lyon's address delivered on Gordon's College prize day, June 28, 1906 (accompanied by portrait); a poem addressed "To Gordon's College," by Gildart J. Walker, grandson of the Very Rev. Dean William Walker, LL.D., the historian; rules and constitution of the Association; and list of office-bearers and members of the Association—all alumni of the College—are the subject matter of the first issue. To those who are not acquainted with the history of Gordon's College, it may be added that the historians of this great educational establishment have been the late Mr. Alexander Walker, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., and Mr. Robert Anderson, the present editor of the *Aberdeen Journal*.

Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH.



PRINCIPAL RAINY'S GENEALOGY.—A writer in *The Scottish Review* supplies some interesting particulars about the Highland ancestry of the late Principal Rainy. Dr. Rainy's grandfather, Rev. George Rainy of Creich, was married to Anne Robertson, daughter of Rev. George Robertson, Kincardine, Ross-shire, and a great-grandson of Robertson of Kindeace. (Mr. Gladstone's mother, daughter of Provost Robertson, Dingwall, was a great-granddaughter of the same Robertson of Kindeace.) Dr. Rainy's mother, on the other hand, was a daughter of Captain Robert Gordon, who married Christina Munro, daughter of Hugh Munro, the son of William Munro of Achany, Sutherlandshire. This Hugh Munro, Dr. Rainy's great-grandfather, married a daughter of George Munro of Culcearn, Ross-shire, who was the second son of Sir Robert Munro, twenty-fifth Baron of Foulis. The Principal was also the first cousin to the late Rev. Dr. Robert Gordon Balfour, and another cousin was Mr. C. S. Parker, formerly M.P. for Perth.—*Evening Express*, Jan. 12, 1907.

GORDONS OF AUCHINREATH.

(2nd S., IV., 155; V., 14, 63; VI., 61.)

The following letter may help to indicate the family to which John Gordon, "Commissary Depute and Sheriff Clerk for the Bishopric and Shire of Moray" (who is stated to have died at Elgin on 12th July, 1777), belonged:—

Dr Sir

I understand M^r Grant, Lord Elchies's Sone is named Sherriff for Murray and Nairn, Who Surely will have the nameing of his own Clerk, at Least None will be offered him he'l object to. Your Acquaintance John Gordon in Craighiehead would be very fitt for the Employment, and very Serviceable and obliging to the Judge; in many things he would make him easie, being Experienced not only in the formes of that Court, but also versant and well acquainted in Countrie affairs Such as mostly occur there. If it was not going too farr, I would Earnestly Solicite your interest with Lord Elchies in his behalf. He will be Extreemly gratefull him Self, and I shall State upon it as ane obligation of my own, which if Ever in my power Shall be gratefully repayed. I hope youl pardon my freedom And Allow me to Continue

Dr Sir

Your most Ob^t humble Sev^t
John GordonFoch^{ra} 1st Aprile 1748

Endorsed:—

To

Rot. Grant Esq^r of Tammorr

Also, in Tammore's writing:—

Mr Jo Gordon's Letter Aprill 1748 Desiring to Recomend Auchinreith to be Shereff Clerk.

It may be assumed that Tammore did not fail to respond to the appeal of the writer of the letter (who was the Duke of Gordon's factor), and that Lord Elchies, on being satisfied as to Mr. Gordon's fitness for the appointment, was but too glad to grant anything in the way of a favour to Tammore, tried and trusted manager of his estate of Easter Elchies, which his lordship was able to visit but seldom, and but for brief periods.

H. D. MCW.



HENRY FARQUHARSON.—This Scot, who did much for the instruction of the Russian Navy, and who has been dealt with in our December and January issues, is the subject of a very interesting article (by a Russian) in *The Sphere* of December 29th, 1906.

ABERDEEN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ADDENDA TO "ABERDEEN PRINTERS."

(2nd S., VII., 100, 122, 167.)

Through the kindness of the Principal of the Theological College of the Scottish Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, I had recently an opportunity of examining a small volume of tracts preserved in the library of the college. This I found to contain two Aberdeen printed "Theses," which are not described in the late Mr. Edmond's "Aberdeen Printers," or in my own "Bibliography of the Universities of Aberdeen." I append a note of these:—

1711. PEACOCK, GEORGE. *THESES PHILOSOPHICÆ*, | Quas, A. P. D. O. M. ingenui aliquot Adolescentes | Laureæ Magisterialis CANDIDATI, | In celeberrimo Collegio MARISCHALLANO, | *Universitatis CAROLINÆ ABREDENSIS* | ad diem 19 Aprilis, | Publicè propugnabunt, horis & loco solitis. | Præside GEORGIO PEACOCK | [Arms of Marischal Coll. and quotation] | - | ABREDEIS Excudebant Successores JOANNIS FORBESII | URBIS & UNIVERSITATIS Typographi, Anno 1711.

62 in. (badly clipped). [H. Pp. 8. Title within borders; verso, Dedication to William, Lord Haddo, signed by eighteen candidates (but several names have been cut off: *Fasts*, ii. 287); pp. 3-8, Theses in small pica roman.

1722. HARDIE, PATRICK. AMPLISSIMO AC ORNATISSIMO | DOMINO | D. GULIELMO FORBES | *de Craighervar* &c. *Equiti Baronetto* | Almæ hujus Academiæ Rectori | Magnifico, Dignissimo, non minus propriis Virtutibus quam ge- | nerosa prosapia Illustri. | Theses hasce Philosophicas in Deditissimi affectus & | perpetuæ observantiæ tesseram, D. D. C. Q. PATRICIUS HARDIE Præses | *Et hi CANDIDATI Laureæ Magisteriali Condecorandi.* | [Thirty-six names, fourteen in italics: *Fasts*, ii., 298] | *Qui A. D. O. M. Theses hasce cum Annexis publicè propugnabunt, in* | Collegio Novo Universitatis Carolinæ ABREDENSIS, ad 11 | *Diem Aprilis*, 1722. H. L. Q. S.

[Colophon] ABREDEIS, Excudebat JACOBUS NICOL, URBIS & | UNIVERSITATIS Typographus, An. Dom. 1722.

62 in. (badly clipped). [H. Pp. 8. Title (or Dedication), top and bottom borders: pp. 2-8, Theses in small pica roman, Annexæ (Italics) and Colophon on p. 8. Patrick Hardie was regent from 1717 till his death in 1724.

P. J. ANDERSON.

*
CANT FAMILY.—A list of births and deaths in the Cant family, of Manningtree, Essex, appears in F. A. Crisp's "Fragmenta Genealogica," X., 13.

THE SCOT AND HIS REGIMENTS.

There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that we are witnessing a development of national pride in Scotland, which has hitherto been exhibited mainly by the Rev. David Macrae and Mr. Theodore Napier. Perhaps it has something to do with the bicentenary of the Union; but it is undoubtedly increasing (despite the curious sneers of some Scots daily newspapers); and the agitation on the Scots Greys is only one expression of it. As a matter of fact, the Scot has long been touchy on the military side of the question. This was strikingly shown at the historic meeting in the great hall at Stafford House on February 17, 1881, to protest against Mr. Childers' proposal about the tartan. His idea was to link the 71st with the 73rd, the 72nd with the 78th, and the 42nd and the 79th in a uniform tartan. The proposal resulted in a strong petition to the Queen, influentially signed. It urged that

the tartan dress, hitherto worn by the various Highland regiments as distinctive of the districts in which they were raised, and in which dress they have fought with honour and glory in every part of the globe, be not changed, believing that such distinctive tartans add to the *esprit de corps*, and that such changes as are contemplated are contrary to the instinct of the true Highlander.

The petition was backed by the meeting in Stafford House, when speeches were delivered by the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Athole, the Earl of Wemyss (then Lord Elcho), Sir Donald Currie, and Lord Archibald Campbell. The enthusiasm was kept agog by eight pipers playing the pibroch, their pipes blazoned with the armorial bearings of their lords. A fiery cross was afterwards brought into the hall, and passed from hand to hand. The most dramatic incident, however, occurred when Lord Archibald, who wore the kilt (you will find a picture of the scene in *The Illustrated London News* of February 26, 1881), declared that he should take care that the Queen and Mr. Childers knew that they were in earnest. "And now," he said, unsheathing his dirk, which he kissed, "according to the good old Highland fashion, I swear to preserve the tartan on my dirk." The effect on the audience was electric. The weapon was handed round, and kissed by The Macintosh, who occupied the chair, and by all the important gentlemen present. Some of them indeed shed tears, and then burst into a shout of intense enthusiasm.

The old objection that tartans were modern was repudiated by Lord Archibald, who gave a

most interesting account of the method of producing many of the colours, in which he repudiated the idea that all tartans were the inventions of modern spinners :

The Highlanders of old did not wander to foreign lands, or borrow from foreign looms: their eyes were accustomed to seek the dyes that lay at the door. They took the blue hyacinth for the purple of their tartan. They took the blaeberry also for the same purpose. They used the alder bark for black, the willow for flesh tints. They sought their lovely crimsons and gorgeous yellows from the moss on the great grey rocks, called crotal, also another variety called crotal dubh, or black crotal. They used the plant called rue, which grows low in the sands, binding the same and preventing it from drifting in our Western isles, in such quantities for their reds that at last the plucking of this herb was forbidden, for it loosened the sands and spoiled the crops. General Stewart says he saw tartans 200 years old which still retained much of their original brightness. The cup moss—a crotal moss—was gathered in 1808 to the value of £500 in the Aberdeen district alone. With bullocks' blood and lime Highlanders could also dye tartan.

Queries.

807. INGLIS FAMILY.—What is known of this family, who lived at Fairley, Countesswells?

J. M. B.

808. A MACKIE MARRIAGE.—Arthur Trevelyan, born July 19, 1802, married at Aberdeen, May 9, 1835, Elizabeth Mackie, and died February 6, 1878. (Crisp's "Fragmenta Genealogica," V., 4.) Who was Elizabeth Mackie?

809. CAPTAIN GEORGE GORDON, R.N., OF GREENHAUGH.—What is known of this officer? He was a son of James Gordon of Little Folla.

J. M. B.

810. SIR COSMO GORDON.—In 1824 Knight and Lacey published a pamphlet (80 pp.) entitled, "Life and Genius of Lord Byron, by Sir Cosmo Gordon." Who was Sir Cosmo?

J. M. B.

811. LONGMORE FAMILY.—Barbara Gordon, daughter of James Gordon of Little Folla by his second marriage, married James Longmore. Had they any issue?

J. M. B.

812. ADAM GORDON, NAVY SURGEON.—He seems to be the Adam (son of James, of Little Folla) who was at Marischal College in 1834. What is known of him?

J. M. B.

813. GORDON-ANDERSON MARRIAGE.—Jane Gor-

don, daughter of James Gordon of Little Folla (who died 1823), married "a Mr. Anderson, R.N." Any information about their descendants (if any), his family, and Christian name?

J. M. BULLOCH.

814. TINDER BOXES IN CHURCH.—The *Evening Express* of 12th January this year states:—"The death has occurred at Headley, in Hampshire, of Mr. William Suter, a nonagenarian. The old gentleman has a very vivid memory, and amongst other things used to relate how, when he was a boy, it was the custom for an old woman to stand at the church door while the congregation was assembling for evening service, and supply to the worshippers as they passed a box containing tinder, flint, and rushlights, to enable them to follow the service." Were tinder boxes ever used in Scottish churches?

ROBERT MURDOCH.

815. JARDINE, RANNIE, DUNDAS.—In his autobiography (Grampian Club, 1860) Dr. Alexander Carlyle mentions the sudden death, in June, 1766, of Dr. John Jardine, minister of the Tron Church. He says that he and a party had been engaged to dine with Mr. Henry Dundas the same evening, but that it was put off, as "Dr. Jardine was a near relation of his lady," meaning Mrs. Henry Dundas. In what way were they related? Mrs. Dundas was Elizabeth, daughter of Captain David Rannie of Melville Castle, and Elizabeth Bayley. Were the Jardines and the Bayleys connected, and who were the parents of Elizabeth Bayley?

92 Eaton Terrace, H. A. COCKBURN.
London, S. W.

816. ALEXANDER GORDON OF CARNOUSIE.—Could any of your correspondents inform me from what branch of the Gordon family Alexander Gordon of Carnousie was descended, who was the first Gordon named in the exceptions from the Act of Indemnity, 1747?

LOUDON HILL.

817. JAMES WATSON'S "HISTORY OF PRINTING," EDINBURGH, 1713.—What was Mr. J. P. Edmond's authority for saying that the preface to this book was "written by Mr. John Spotswood, advocate and Professor of Law," as he does in Chapter I. of "Annals of Scottish Printing"? The preface is signed "James Watson," and is written throughout in the first personal singular, the pronouns always referring to Watson. In its course, note is made that Spotswood had set up as a bookseller.

CALDER ROSS.

818. CADDELL, ALIAS MACPHERSON (2nd S., V., 123, 158).—A curious variation of Macfarlane's description of the wife of Alexander Leslie, first laird of Kininvie, occurs in Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain" (1906), where she is described as "Margaret Calder of Napherson." Is this a mistake for "Calder or Macpherson"? If not, where is Napherson?

H. D. McW.

819. DUFF FAMILY.—In a pedigree of a Mackintosh family, dated 1771, I find the marriage of a Katherine Duff, "daughter of John Duff of Beanmachloch [or Beanmakeloch], sister of James Duff of Corsindae, and grand-daughter [neptis] of the laird of Keithmore, who was grandfather of William Duff, Lord Braco, and Earl of Fife." But was not James Duff, first of Corsindie, descended from a younger brother of Alexander of Keithmore? If so, his sister Katherine would be grand-niece, not grand-daughter, of Keithmore. Her mother's name is given as Isabella Pringle. Where is Beanmachloch or Beanmakeloch, and what is the correct spelling? A. M. M.

*
Answers.

466. "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" (2nd S., VI., 45, 63).—Two years ago the question was asked why George Buchanan's portrait was chosen to adorn the front cover of *Blackwood*. The following is from the number for July, 1906, which contains a centenary article on the scholar by Charles Whibley. The figure "has been variously mistaken for Christopher North, Dr. Maginn, and "the Ettrick Shepherd." While some have declared him the author of the 'Book of the Farm,' others are confident that he is the founder of the house [of Blackwood]. And it will come as a disappointment to many that he is none other than George Buchanan, who was once universally believed to be the greatest man of letters ever born in Scotland, and who, even though he has outlived his glory, deserves all the respect that can be shown him on this, the four hundredth anniversary of his birth." From which it is apparent that *Blackwood* itself had no special reason.

EVAN ODD.

780. THE NAME MCKELVIE (2nd S., VIII., 62, 80).—I suggest that this name may be a form of McIlvain. The McIlvains are included in Mr. Frank Adam's "What is my Tartan?" among the sept of the Clan MacBean or MacVean, and Mr. Adam gives MacGeachie and MacGeachin as forms of MacEachan. The MacBeans were an important tribe of Clan Chattan. The handsome tartan of the MacBeans is reproduced in most books on clan tartans. In the late Mr. Charles Fraser-Mackintosh's "Minor Septs of Clan Chattan" (in which the MacBeans are fully dealt with), is the following:—"According to the Rev. Lachlan Shaw, the first MacBean came out of Lochaber, in the suit of Eva, heiress of Clan Chattan, and settled near Inverness. The MS. history of the Mackintoshes says in corroboration that Bean vic Coil Mor (of whom the Clan Vean had their denomination) lived in Lochaber, and was a faithful servant to Mackintosh against the Red Comyn, who possessed Inverlochic, who was a professed enemy of Mackintosh." Whether the prefixed "Il" of McIlvain and "El" of "McKelvie" (or "McElvie") has reference to "Coil

Mor" or to Gillies (a rather favourite name with the MacBeans), I cannot say. The first MacBean of Tomatin was Bean MacBean, styled "Bean Mac-Coil vic Gillie Phadrick." At the battle of Culloden, when the Argyle militia broke down a wall which enabled them to attack the Highlanders in flank, Major Gillies MacBean, who stood 6 feet 4½ inches in height, stationed himself at the gap, and as the assailants passed through, cut down with his broadsword no fewer than thirteen, including Lord Robert Ker, and only fell when attacked by the enemy in numbers. In Logan's "Clans of the Scottish Highlands" are quoted some seven verses on this incident, which appeared in a Northern periodical, and which are said to have been one of Byron's early effusions. I select two verses:—

The clouds may pour down on Culloden's red plain,
But their waters shall flow o'er its crimson in vain;
For their drops shall seem few to the tears for the slain,
But mine are for thee, my brave Gillies MacBain!

With thy back to the wall and thy breast to the targe,
Full flashed thy claymore in the face of their charge;
The blood of their boldest that barren turf stain,
But alas! thine is redder there, Gillies MacBain!

It would be interesting to learn in what district the name of McKelvie prevailed or prevails, and also what variations in the spelling of the name are to be met with in the local records.

H. D. McW.

803. DR. GEORGE BETHUNE (2nd S., VIII., 110).—Rev. George Washington Bethune, D.D., author of "The Auld Scotch Songs," was born of Scotch parentage at New York in March, 1805. I regret I have been unable to get the exact day, or to find any information regarding his early life. He graduated at Dickenson College, Carlisle, Penn., and then entered the Dutch Reformed Church. He was stationed at different times at Rhinbeck, Utica, Philadelphia (where many of his works were published), and ultimately settled in Brooklyn, where he was residing in 1858. Dr. Bethune is well known as the editor of an edition of Walton's "Compleat Angler," which has been highly praised. It has an exceedingly valuable bibliographical preface, etc. The author of the notice on Dr. Bethune in Allibone's "Dictionary of English Literature" writes that Dr. Bethune said to him regarding this book, "I lost no time by it, for it was the occupation of moments while others would have been looking out at the windows." This edition of Walton is also mentioned in Stedman's "American Anthology." Dr. Bethune is also the author of a volume of short poems entitled, "Lays of Love and Faith, and other Poems." The *New York Literary World* describes those poems as "particularly melodious and tender, and there is a relish of mingled scholarship and fun in some of the epigrams, most rare in those days." In 1840 Dr. Bethune published "The Prospect of Art in the United States," which was an address delivered before the Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia in May of that year. "The Duties of Edu-

cated Men," an oration delivered before the literary societies of Dickenson College in July, 1843, was published the same year (1843). In 1845 he published "A Plea for Study," an oration before the literary society of Yale College on 19th August, 1845. During the next ten years he delivered many lectures, a few of which have been published. On account of ill-health, he resigned his position at Brooklyn in 1859, and went to Italy. In the following year he returned to New York City, but his health again broke down, and he returned to Italy in 1861. He died at Florence on 27th April, 1862. He was author and editor of a large number of volumes, a few of which will be found under his name in the British Museum catalogue.

J. B. T.

Dr. Bethune died at Florence on Sunday evening, 27th April, 1862, after preaching in the forenoon in the Free Church of Scotland there. His body was embalmed and taken to America, where it was interred in the family vault at Greenwood Cemetery, New York. A very full and interesting memoir of him was written by his friend, Dr. A. R. Van Nest, and published in New York in 1867. If your enquirer, Mr. Harvey, will send me his address, I shall be happy to lend him the volume.

Dollar.

ROBERT PAUL.

Literature.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton have published a beautiful addition to the bibliography of a fascinating subject. The book is entitled "Mary, Queen of Scots: with Pictures in Colour by James Orrock, R.I., and Sir James Linton, R.I. The Story by Walter Wood. Edited by W. Shaw Sparrow." 4to, 10 x 7 ins.; 133 pp.; price 15s. net; published 1907.

The editor's preface tells us that the object of the book is to show the Queen in her artistic and personal aspect: to quote himself, "the text, unencumbered with fruitless doubts and entangled disputes, is written to be read and remembered."

The story itself is lucidly and vividly written: many small details are so told as to dwell in one's memory. Mary's want of knowledge of the English language is noted with a quotation of her own pretty acknowledgment of the fact. But the history, especially the description of the Carberry Hill disaster, reads more like fiction. Of the illustrations one can say that each is a work of art, and such a book could not have been produced less than a dozen years ago. During the past half century the arts have shown great advance, but none of them so much, perhaps, as that of the graphic arts. Books

which now possess illustrations of the most perfect kind—more, indeed, like the rich missals of the Middle Ages executed by the hand of monks and nuns of that period—are reproduced, like this notable example, deliciously perfect and marvellously cheap. The process of reproduction is known as the three-colour process. The type and binding are equally artistic, and the book is one to be recommended to all lovers of historical subjects and fine pictorial representations. A word of praise must be given to the title page, designed by Jennie Wylie.

Scots Books of the Month.

Darroch, Alexander, M.A. The Place and Function of the Scottish Universities in our Educational System. 8vo. Net, 6d. Blackwood.

Davies, C. J. The Scottish Terrier. 8vo. Net, 3s. 6d. Everett.

Dobell, Bertram. Catalogue of Books Printed for Private Circulation. (Contains Notes on several Scottish Rarities.) 8vo. Net, 4s. 6d.

London: Published by the Author,
77 Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Ford, Robert. The Heroines of Burns, and their Celebrating Songs. 4to. Net, 5s.
Paisley: Alex. Gardner.

Fyfe, W. T. Edinburgh under Sir Walter Scott. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Constable.

Gibson, W. Milne. The Old Scottish Precentor: Historical, Biographical, Anecdotal, and Reminiscent. Illustrated. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d.
Aberdeen Daily Journal Office.

Poems of A. Macgregor Rose (Gordon). Collected and Edited, with a Life of the Author, by Robert Dey, M.A. 8vo. Net, 3s.

Manchester: John Heywood, Ltd.

Sinclair, William. Scottish Life and Humour. 8vo. Net, 1s. and 2s.

Haddington: Sinclair & Co.

Smith, D. Crawford, F.S.A.Scot. The Historians of Perth. 13 Illustrations. 4to. Net, 7s. 6d.
Perth: John Christie.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ABERDEEN, MARCH, 1907.

"SAWNEY BEANE."

(2nd S., VIII., 101.)

It is not my intention to follow "Alba" along the bypaths of belligerent patriotism into which his pursuit of Sawney Beane has seduced him. Suffer me only to say in passing how much I regret some of the expressions he has permitted himself to use in speaking of names so deservedly honoured in the literary world as those of Mr. S. R. Crockett and Mr. Andrew Laing, not to mention others less closely connected with Scotland by birth. My purpose in writing is rather to dispute the assertion, which forms the

pièce de resistance of his interesting contribution to the January number of *Scottish Notes and Queries*, to the effect that the story of Sawney Beane is purely an English fabrication. In making this assertion "Alba" is something less than just to the genius (or, shall we say, the depravity?) of his own countrymen. At all events, the story of Sawney Beane, as issued from the press of Milner and Sowerby, was borrowed or lifted—"convey, the wise it call"—from "Historical and Traditional Tales of the South of Scotland," published, and to a considerable extent written by, John Nicholson of Kirkcudbright. I agree with "Alba" as regards the "Grub Street flavour" of the English compilation. The moral reflections so dear to the average Scottish heart, occurring in Nicholson's narrative, are ruthlessly suppressed by the English penman; while the culinary details of the story, understood to be more congenial to the soul of the typical Englishman, are carefully and conscientiously transcribed. In other respects, however, Milner and Sowersby's publication is merely an abbreviation of the Scottish version.

The story of Sawney Beane—one of the most repulsive, incredible, and impossible stories that was probably ever penned—is not to be lightly dismissed as a fabrication. It is mentioned, I believe, in Hector Boece's "History of the Scots." Not having the "History" at hand, I am unable to give the exact reference, but I understand that it occurs somewhere near the close of the book. Nicholson gives no authority for his narrative, but affirms it to be a tradition thoroughly well attested by historical evidence. "There's no smoke without some fire"—as the proverb hath it. The gruesome tale undoubtedly rests on a basis of fact, which in course of time became overlaid (as such tales are apt to be) with a mass of fictitious details and horrific embellishments. What John Nicholson did was simply to take the tradition at its high-water mark, with all its imaginative adornments, blending indiscriminately fact and fiction, and presenting a photograph (so to call it) of the whole for the benefit of succeeding generations. "Alba" does not need to be

reminded what a boundless capacity there is in tradition to expand and accumulate materials as years roll on. An illustration of this occurs within my own recollection. In my boyhood's days, forty years after the crimes had been committed, the country was still shuddering over the frightful atrocities perpetrated by Burke and Hare in Edinburgh. Rumour literally ran riot over the matter. The victims who perished, according to popular report, were to be numbered not by scores but by hundreds; while the mysterious and awful word "burking," heard in whispers on the lips of their elders, made children afraid to venture out of doors at night, or even to go to sleep in the dark. In common with most people, I, a credulous youngster at the time, with a taste for "buggy" stories, was profoundly convinced of the truth of the appalling details. When, however, at a later date, I read the true version of the tragedies, it came upon one with a distinct sense of disappointment to learn that only sixteen victims (I think) had been done to death, instead of the hundreds asserted by popular tradition. Somehow it seemed as if the murderous ruffians had fallen immeasurably short of the giddy grandeur to which the voice of Rumour had raised them. John Nicholson, however, made no mistake of this kind. He seized the tradition full blown, and, apparently, current in his day, and wrote it down with all its ghastly accretions, gross exaggerations, and unspeakable infamy, with the result that credulous people like the English of "Alba's" acquaintance, finding the story in print, accepted its statements as they would the statements of the Bible, thereby moving "Alba" to wrath and gnashing of teeth.

The facts of the case, I imagine, were something like these. During a peculiarly lawless and unsettled period in Scottish history, when every man did pretty much what was right in his own eyes, a worthless scoundrel, by name Sawney Beane, or Bane, with his equally worthless wife, betook himself from East Lothian to the wilds of Galloway. Using a license quite permissible to writers of historical fiction, Mr. S. R. Crockett has chosen to post-date Sawney Beane by nearly 200 years. It was during the reign of James I. of Scotland (not James VI. of Scotland and I. of England) that the miscreant lived. I speak on the authority of Nicholson. In Galloway, husband and wife, with their infamous family, took up their abode by the sea-shore, in a cave, concerning which tradition has some marvellous tales to tell. There they led a degraded, savage, brutalized, mode of existence, subsisting by plunder,

maintaining themselves by sheep-stealing and cattle-lifting, and occasionally murdering those who resisted their depredations. Their nefarious career continued over a period of several years, until, in the end, the king in person, returned from his long captivity in England, put a summary stop to their brutal crimes. Whether they were cannibals or not is somewhat difficult to determine. Nicholson's narrative strongly asserts that this was the case, but speaks, at the same time, of mutilated bodies of victims being flung into the sea, which does not quite accord with the cannibalistic theory. The supposed relics of humanity discovered in the loathly den where the miscreants were finally captured were, in all probability, nothing more than the bones of animals, and unsightly half-consumed fragments of slaughtered sheep and cattle. The anatomy of the human body was not so well understood in those days as it is at present.

At the same time it must be borne in mind that cannibalism has more than once been attributed to the people of Scotland. In the early centuries of the Christian era, St. Jerome testified from personal knowledge that the Scots were addicted to man-eating. Fortunately, however, for "Alba's" perturbed feelings, "the Scots," at the date referred to by the saint, meant "people from Ireland," not the "natives of Scotland." Then we have the account of the sanguinary Sawney Beane and his infamous brood—reputed cannibals all of them; and again, in the reign of James II. of Scotland, there is the story of the "Ogre of the Sidlaws"—a tale even better attested by history than the one at present under discussion. There may, alas, be some truth in these stories. Such blots on the fair fame of Scotland are not altogether impossible. France, and Italy, and perhaps every civilised nation under the sun, have similar examples of abnormal depravity to deplore in their annals. But even granted that two instances of cannibalism are traceable in Scottish history, the fact will not brand the whole inhabitants of the country with the stigma anthropophagy, as "Alba" seems to apprehend. "One swallow does not make a summer"—nor two, for that matter. If indeed it could be scientifically proved that the teeth of Scottish people are sharper than those of their neighbours, distinctly betokening anthropophagenous proclivities, whereas the Englishman, being a ruminating animal of the bovine type, is incapable of such mastication—if that theory could be established, the accusation against Scotland might assume a serious aspect. But, until that day arrives, "Alba" may safely leave ignorant Englishmen wallowing in abuse of things Scottish, to

the contempt which their rudeness and stupidity deserve. Suffer me to allude to an incident which shows, I think, how such aspersions may best be met. Between thirty and forty years ago, two large religious denominations in Scotland were desirous of becoming united. After protracted negotiations, the proposal, for a time, had to be abandoned, owing, to some extent, to the opposition of a few devout persons in the remote Highlands, who refused to acknowledge as Christian brethren, people who, they alleged, not content with laying sacrilegious hands on the sacred Scriptures, were also in the habit of winding up their unhallowed orgies of scones and buttermilk with (horribile dictu!) toothsome tit-bits of cooked babies! So far as I am aware, no person belonging to the maligned denomination felt himself a penny the worse for so preposterous a calumny. Having a conscience void of offence in the matter of babies, the slanderous accusation was merely regarded as an illustration of the deplorable depths to which religious bigotry, coupled with conceited ignorance, can descend. It only remains to be added that the union, formerly defeated, has now been happily consummated.

There is a fair probability that in years to come Great Britain may still continue to possess within its borders stupid Englishmen who dislike Scotland, and peppery Scotsmen who resent the dislike. It hardly seems to me as if the tone of "Alba's" contribution will do much to sweeten relations between them. This I think a thing to be regretted. To all intents and purposes English and Scottish now form one people. "For better, for worse," the two Kingdoms have become one, owning allegiance to the same king, obeying the same laws, inspired by the same ideals, and recognising (one would fain hope) that an injury done to either of them is an injury done to both. What though there be some stupid Englishmen who, disliking the Scots, pretend to believe them cannibals or the descendants of cannibals! Leave them to stew in the juice of their own childish imaginings. If a Scotsman happens to enter a room where a mother is holding her infant child in her arms, and the infant, misliking the Scotsman's personal appearance, resents his intrusion by lifting up its voice in approved baby fashion—surely the wisest thing for the Scotsman to do in the circumstances is to struggle to maintain an attitude of outward unconcern, however deeply his feelings may be wounded, rather than provoke louder demonstrations of hostility and incur the undying enmity of the mother by pricking the baby with a pin.

W. S.

JAMES CLYDE, LL.D. (2nd S., VIII., 28, 63).—I thank both "W. B. R. W." and "W. S." for their notes *in re* Dr. Clyde. It is somewhat unusual to find three persons (father, son, and grandson) all bearing the same name and all more or less distinguished. Consequently, it need not be wondered at that, when rambling in St. Mary's Kirkyard, Dumfries, I came upon a headstone inscribed to the Rev. James Clyde that I thought it might be the grammarian. I copied it as follows:—"Rev. James Clyde. Born in Perth, 23rd August, 1776. Minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Loreburn Street, Dumfries, from 1810. Died 7th March, 1851. Aged 75." I have a copy of "Greek Syntax, with a Rationale of Constructions" (1857), and it has a prefatory notice by Prof. Blackie, who states that "the work was undertaken at his request for the use of his classes at the University" (Edinburgh). Another book of Dr. Clyde's, "Romaic and Modern Greek compared with one another and with Ancient Greek," is specially eulogised by Lord Broughton in his "Travels in Albania." This nobleman was better known as John Cam Hobhouse, friend and associate of Lord Byron, who dedicated his "Siege of Corinth" to him. In Dr. Clyde's preface we learn that he studied in Athens, under Prof. Asopis, in 1853, having as fellow-student Aristides Cyprianos, who subsequently became famous. Looking at this book with a printer's eye, I observed in the punctuation that when a comma was required a space was placed before it, and this satisfied me that the book was a foreign product, "made in Germany"—that is, printed in Leipsic, where probably he had studied and made friends. Why such a renowned scholar as Dr. Clyde appears to have been should not have received promotion to a professorship in one of our universities is one of those problems very difficult of solution. A parallel case of neglect is that of Wm. Veitch, LL.D. (ob. 1885, aged 91), who was renowned over Europe as a Greek grammarian, yet never obtained a Greek chair.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

A BUCHAN FARM RHYME.—A correspondent relates that her mother, Isabella Lawrance (1815-1899) used to repeat the undernoted rhyme, which was known to her as early as 1820:—

At Sapling Brae
I brak' ma tae;
I shod my horse at Biffie;
I poo'd a wand
In Rennals' yard,
An' whuppit on to Bruxie.

Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF GEORGE
RIDPATH.

Ed. S. V. N. VIII. p. 100.

Recognising the potent personality concealed beneath the fantastic adornment of "Evan Odd," I hasten to assure him that the controversy to which he refers has been so completely buried in oblivion as to render it a thankless, if not hopeless, task attempting to "recover the ashes." In the sad, oblivious years, alluded to by "Evan Odd," of

... old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago.

when my esteemed friend, Mr. Wilson, and I were "butchered to make a Roman holiday"—the point at issue between us was left, when once our contortions had ceased in the arena, in something like the following position. By one combatant it was asserted, on reputable authority, that George Ridpath was born in Stirlingshire, by the other it was inferred, on the authority of persons amply qualified to form a just inference, that he was a native of Berwickshire. Assertion versus inference—that was how the dispute was left when the confused noise of warriors had come to an end. Will "Evan Odd" pardon me for saying that that is precisely the position in which his contribution to the discussion still leaves it?

(1) "Evan Odd" refers to a statement in a pamphlet which he does not quote, but which had led Messrs. Turnbull and Maidment to arrive at the conclusion that Berwickshire was probably Ridpath's native place. Personally I prefer an assertion backed by trustworthy evidence, to any inference however plausible. *Humanum est errare*. An assertion, no doubt, may be wrong, but an inference may not only be wrong but the conclusion it seeks to establish may also be wrong—a double chance of error.

(2) The statement referred to by "Evan Odd" occurs in a pamphlet entitled, "The Spirit of Calumny and Slander." A copy of this pamphlet is, I believe, in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, but I have not hitherto had an opportunity of examining it. It was one of many pamphlets written by Alexander Monro, D.D., a native of Ross-shire, minister successively at Dunfermline, Kinglassie, and Wemyss, who in course of time became Principal of Edinburgh University. He was not contemporary with Ridpath at the University, his Principalship extending from 1685 to 1690, when he was deposed; while Ridpath was expelled the University and banished the country in 1681—if Wodrow's

date and his own statement are to be believed. The two men were strangers to each other: Monro could have known nothing about Ridpath except what he learned from others, or perhaps gleaned from the matriculation registers of the University. The two were bitter opponents and stood at opposite poles of thought and feeling. Monro was a dignified Prelate; Ridpath a sturdy Presbyterian—and what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? Neither would credit his adversary with a capacity to tell the truth. Judging from Ridpath's reply, Monro was a person constitutionally incapable of making a statement of fact without wilful or unintentional falsification. If therefore, he had happened to stumble on the truth as to Ridpath's place of birth, or even so much as a hint at it, Ridpath in all probability would have called attention to a phenomenon so astounding as that Monro, for once in his life, had contrived to state a fact without blundering. In default of knowing Monro's words, will "Evan Odd" give me leave to conjecture what possibly it was he did say? To a Prelate like Monro, a Presbyterian belonged to an inferior order of being in the scale of creation. He probably made some sneering or sarcastic reference to the insignificance of Ridpath's origin. Perhaps he twitted him with being "a scurrilous scribbler—a clownish rustic—a banished outlaw—a creature of no consideration—descended from an obscure family somewhere on the Border"—or words to that effect.

(3) The slighting allusion to his family seems to have wounded Ridpath deeply. Speaking of himself in the third person, he says ("Scots Episcopal Innocence," 1694, p. 52), "... my next Attaque shall be upon your [Dr. Monro's] Evidence, Sir William Paterson, who is pleased to treat Mr Ridpath with the genteel Terms of 'Villain, Rascal, Varlet, etc.' though at the same time Mr. Ridpath is content to refer it to any Herald in Scotland, Whether the Family whence he is descended or Sir William's be the best. It can be very well instructed that the family of Ridpath is of the same Original with the Gordons, both by the Heralds' Books, their armorial Bearings, and constant Tradition. And I think there's none will deny that the Family of Gordon is one of the eldest and greatest Families in Scotland. The history of Douglas does also own that their Princesy Family did not think it below them to espouse the Quarrel of that of Ridpath; the best Families of the Mers, as those of Swinton, Cockburn, etc., will not disown their having been allied to them: And there's yet a Monument in Cranshaw's Church, at the Head of that which was formerly the

Baron of Ridpath's Seat, demonstrating that one of our Kings did not think it below him to be the Guest of that Family, and to honour them with his Company to Church. This I have much ado to prevail with Mr. Ridpath to let pass, as being of the Opinion that all such things are but Vanity; and that *sola Virtus nobilitat*; nor would he have indeed suffered it, but that his malicious Enemies think it their interest to revile and vilify him, because, forsooth, he was a Servant; though at the same time he was never Servant to any Man, but in a Station becoming a Scholar, and thinks it no disgrace to be so still: And as for being Servant to the two Sons of one Mr. Grey, it's false; he had no concern but with one of the two Greys, and that was as an Assistant in his Studies; and that Gentleman did then, and does still treat him as his Companion, nor is he asham'd to own that he serves Mr. Grey now."

A long account follows, occupying several pages, and detailing the circumstances of his expulsion from Edinburgh, which, though deeply interesting, is irrelevant to the present discussion. Two things stand out clearly from the words above quoted. (1) The quotation proves Ridpath to have been no son of lord or laird, but a man in humble circumstances, depending for maintenance on his own exertions. (2) It proves that he regarded Berwickshire as the ancestral home of his family. But, as far as throwing any light on his own place of birth is concerned, he might have been born at John o' Groats or in the wilds of Connemara, for all the help the quotation affords.

I fear I can produce little fresh evidence in favour of Stirlingshire as Ridpath's birthplace. Confirmation of his birth in that county may need to be sought in the British Museum or the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The original home of the Ridpaths was doubtless in Berwickshire, where they were found in large numbers in Ridpath's day. They were less numerous in Edinburgh, Leith, and Haddingtonshire; a few lived in Fifeshire; one, a skipper, was an indweller in Bo'ness; and one enterprising lady of the name penetrated as far as Lanarkshire. No Ridpath, so far as I have observed, was located in Stirlingshire at the period under discussion. Notwithstanding this, local historians claim him for the county, where, they allege, without hesitation, he was born in 1663. Suffer me to bolster up this allegation with my inference, or series of inferences, which I hope "Evan Odd" may consider not less obvious than the one to which he has called attention. In the "Edinburgh Register of Marriages" a marriage is recorded between George Ridpath, tailor, and Jean Weir,

on 16th December, 1652. These may conceivably have been the parents of George Ridpath. If so, Jean Weir may have been a native of Stirlingshire, where the name was then, and is still, not uncommon, and, if so, the accident of Ridpath's birth in Stirlingshire, as vouched for by excellent authority, may readily be accepted.

My thanks are due to "Evan Odd" for hunting down and tracing back to a contemporary source the Berwickshire legend about Ridpath. He has laid the story bare to the root—has stripped it of much of the mystery with which it had become invested—has unconsciously revealed the unlikelihood of any good thing at that particular period coming out of Berwickshire—and has demonstrated, even to the satisfaction, I trust, of my friend, Mr. Wilson, the sheer destitution—the condition of absolutely primitive nakedness—in which his Berwickshire plea for Ridpath now stands.

W. S.

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GLENCOE MASSACRE RELIC.—The *Daily Mail* of 26th January this year contains the appendid notice of a famous relic. Written upon a single sheet of paper, the original order for the massacre of Glencoe is shortly to be sold at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's rooms. The fatal document reads:—

"You Are hereby ordered to fall upon the rebels, the McDonalds of Glencoe, and put all to the sword under Seventy. You are to have a special care that the old Ffox and his sones do upon no account escape your hands. You are to secure all the avenues that no man escape.

"This you are to put into executione at fyve of the clock precisely, and by that time or very shortly after it I'll strive to be att you with a stronger party. If I doe not come to you at fyve you are not to tary for me, but to fall upon.

"This is by the King's special command for the good and Safety of the country, that these miscreants be cutt off root and branch. See that this be putt into executione without fend or favour, else you may expect to be dealt with as one not true to King nor Government, nor a man fitt to carry commisione in the King's service. Expecting you will not fail in the fulfilling hereof, as you love yourselfe. I subscribe these with my hand att Balicholis, Ffeb. 22, 1692, R. O. Duncanson, ffor ther Majesties' service.—To Capt. Robert Campbell, of Glenlyon."

ROBERT MURDOCH.
Aberdeen.

LAWRANCE AND LAWRENCE FAMILIES
IN ABERDEENSHIRE, 1696.

(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., 118.)

VOLUME II.

PARISH OF AUCHREDIE.

Auchmaludies, Bedlainis, and Drums.

11. William Laurance, cottar, and his spouse, 12s.

PITFORSKIE.

12. Marjorie Laurance, servant, fee per annum £8,
fortieth pairt and generall poll . . . 10s.

PARISH OF LONMAY.

36. William Laurence, tennent in Cairnglasse, pos-
sesses of his master's valued rent £63 13s. 4d.,
which, with his owne generall poll, and his
wife, Agnes Murison, is . . . £1 5s. 4d.
Robert Milne, shoemaker, and his wife, Jean
Laurence . . . 18s.
37. Christian Laurence, and her sone, Alexander
Buchan, a weaver . . . 18s.
Alexander Laurence (servant to David Smith,
tennent in Cairnglasse), her yeirlie fee, £12,
is . . . 12s.
William Laurence, weaver, and his wife . . . 18s.
38. Isobell Laurence, and her son, Alexander Far-
quhar . . . 12s.

WESTER CORTHIERAM (VALUATION—
100 MERKS).

41. George Laurence, cottar, and Agnes Robertson,
his wife . . . 12s.

PARISH OF CRIMOND.

48. William Laurence (in Logie), tennent . . . 2s. 6d.

CALSIEHILL.

49. William Lawrence, ther, and his wife . . . 12s.
And for valuation . . . 2s. 6d.

PARISH OF TYRIE. NEW CAIK.

59. Isobell Lawrence, servant, fee per annum 8
merks, fortieth pairt and generall poll . . . 8s. 8d.

PARISH OF ABERDOUR.

63. The Lord Pitsligo, the greatest heretors, valua-
tion is . . . £950 os. od.
The hundredth part, peyable be the tennents,
. . . £9 10s. od.

As followeth:—

- John Lawrence, George Ogstoun, and Alex-
ander Black . . . 2s. 6d.

MAYNES OF ABERDOUR.

64. James Lawrence, servant, fee per annum £15
6s., fortieth pairt and generall poll is 13s. 8d.

AUCHMALUDIE.

65. Agnes Lawrence, servant, the same fee [viz.,
£8 per annum], and poll . . . 10s.

PORTIONERS OF QUARRELL BURN.

69. John Laurence, and his wife and daughter, 18s.
And for valuation . . . 2s. 6d.

MAINES.

72. James Lawrence, subtennent, and his wife, 12s.

TOWIE.

73. John Lawrence, herd, his fee per annum £3,
fortieth pairt and generall poll is . . . 8s. 10d.

PARISH OF PITSLIGO.

85. John Lawrence, his fee per annum is £7, fortieth
pairt with generall poll . . . 9s. 8d.
87. Alexander Lawrence, servant, fee £9, fortieth
pairt and generall poll . . . 10s. 6d.

PARISH OF FRASERBURGH.

92. William Lawrence, servant, at £10 fee per
annum . . . 11s.
94. John Lawrence, servant, at 3 merks of fee, 7s.
Andrew Lawrance, subtennent, and Margrat
Robertson, his wife . . . 12s.
Robert Lawrence, £8 of fee . . . 10s.
96. Elizabeth Lawrence, indweller (subtennent in
Techmuirie) . . . 6s.
101. John Lawrence, and his wife (tennents in the
Maynes of Philorth) . . . 12s.

PARISH OF CRUDEN. OVER ACHIRIE.

116. John Lawronsone, tennent ther . . . 17s. 8d.
Elspet Forrest, his spouse . . . 6s.
George, Gilbert, and Jean Lawronsones, ther
children . . . 18s.

NETHER ACHIRIE.

117. William Hay, grassman . . . 6s.
Margaret Lawrensone, his spouse . . . 6s.

PARISH OF SLAINS. KNAPLEASK.

146. George Lawrensone, in Maynes of Leask,
valued rent is . . . 19s.

MAYNS OF LEASK.

147. George Lawrensone, tennent ther, his propor-
tion of the valued rent is 19s., and the gene-
rall poll for himself and wife is £1 11s. od.
David Lawrensone, subtennent ther, and his
wife, poll is . . . 12s.

PARISH OF FOVERANE. MAINS OF
TILLIERAY.

159. Robert Laurensone, tennent ther, his proportion with the generall poll is . . . 12s.
Item, his wife, her poll is . . . 6s.

KINKNOKIE.

165. George Laurensone, his fee £4 per annum, poll is . . . 8s.

PARISH OF UDNIE. TORRIE.

172. Francis Laurensone, tradesman, and his wife, poll . . . 18s.

NEW SEAT OF DRUMBRECK.

173. John Laurie, for fee and poll, is . . . 11s.
William Laurie (no fee), and poll for himself and wife . . . 12s.

PARISH OF TARVES. NORTHSEAT.

188. Gilbert Lawrance, cottar, and his wyfe, of generall poll . . . 12s.

MEIKLE YTHSIE.

197. George Laurie, servant, of fee and generall poll . . . 14s. 8d.

PARISH OF METHLICK. WEATSEAT.

225. Alexander Laurie and his wife, their poll is 12s.

PARISH OF LOGIE BUCHAN. MEIKLE
TIPPERTY.

231. Elspet Laurenson, for fee and generall poll, 10s.

PARISH OF KINGEDWARD. MILNESEATT.

327. Item, Walter Lowrie (subtenant), grassman ther, and Margaret Smart, his spouse . . . 12s.

PARISH OF TURREFF.

341. Lourance Law, ther . . . 1s.

MILL OF ASHOGLE.

345. John Laurence, servant, for fee and generall poll . . . 10s. 8d.
353. Jean Lourance, servant, for fee and generall poll . . . 9s.
355. James Laurie, servant, for fee and generall poll, is . . . 13s.
360. Elspet Lawrance, for fee and generall poll, 7s.

PARISH OF AUCHTERLASS. MILLN OF
TOWIE.

386. John Lourie, servant, for fee and generall poll, is . . . 11s.

PARISHES OF RUTHEN AND BOTARIE.
HILLYSYDE.

441. Walter Lowrie, and Walter, Jane, and Issobell Lowries, his childring, *in familia*, is £1 4s.

PARISH OF BAHELWIE.

532. William Lowray, in Haterseat (tennent) . . . 5s.

PARISH OF OLD MACHAR. BALGOUNIE.

554. John Laurenstone, wyver, and his wyfe, their poll is . . . 18s.
562. John Laurenstone, with his wife (no children, etc.), and his own generall poll . . . 12s.
563. Margarat Laurenston, 14 merks per annum, . . . 10s. 8d.

TOWN OF OLD ABERDEEN.

584. John Lawrensone, merchant ther (no stock), and his wife . . . 12s.
590. Elspet Laurenstone, servant, for fee and generall poll . . . £1 4s. od.

TOWN AND FREEDOM OF ABERDEEN.

614. Isobell Collie, relict of James Bartlett, stock under 10,000 merks, no child; servants, James Deans and Jean Lowrans, no fee; Marjorie Smith, 16 merks yearly . . . £5 9s. 4d.
616. Thomas Burnet, litster, stock under 5,000 merks, for himselfe and wife, James and Anna, his children; servants, Alexander Robertstone, £24 yearly, Christian Watson and Elspet Lowrans, £8 yeirly, each . . . £5 12s. od.
631. Charles Lowrie, merchant, stock above 10,000 merks, for himselfe and wife, no child; servants, William Lowrie and William Fraser, no fees; Margaret Fraser, Janet Jaffray, and Janet Anderson, no fees; [] Marnoch, 16 merks yeirly . . . £12 13s. 4d.

From the foregoing references, it may be safely asserted that the home of one of the branches of the Lawrances lies in the eastern portion of Aberdeenshire, and I shall be glad if any reader can account in any way for the migration to the districts named in the list. It is quite possible that the name was acquired from Lawrance Fraser of Philorth, Fraserburgh, who flourished 1498. One gentleman tells me that his grandfather said his progenitors believed themselves to be a remnant of those who participated in the Spanish Armada, but the evidence surrounding this mythical tale is without foundation. In any case, the name is one of frequent occurrence in Orkney and Shetland, in a variety of forms.

In a historical sketch of the Clan MacLaurin by James Logan, 1899 edition, p. 305, the following interesting information is given:—The MacLaurins afford an instance of a clan of very ancient descent, having become of inconsider-

able importance compared with other more fortunate tribes. There is a traditional origin given of the MacLaurins with reference to a mermaid, which is among the most puerile of many similar legends, but it was sufficient to induce the heralds to assign armorial bearings allusive to the fancied occurrence when the eminent Lord Dreghorn, who claimed the chiefship, applied, in 1781, for matriculation of these family honours in the Lyon College of Arms.

Loarn or Lawrin, one of the sons of Erc, who settled in Argyle, 503, acquired that district, which from him is said to have obtained its name. This appellation, however spelt, is invariably pronounced Lawrin by the Gael; and there can be no reasonable doubt that it is a modification of Lawrence, the name of the saint who suffered martyrdom under Valerian, 261. Its Gaelic orthography is Labhrainn, the bh being quiescent.

Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

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SCOTT AND URQUHART FAMILIES.—An "Aberdeen Almanac" of 1823, presented by Mr. George Walker, Aberdeen, to the Aberdeen Public Library, has the following information in handwriting on the fly-leaves at the end:—"Anne Urquhart, married to Mr. Scott in Augt. 1820. Sept. 1821 had a still-born dr. In June 1822, had a son who only lived a few hours. Mr. Scott, died 2^d Decr 1822. Williamina Scott, born 13 May, 1823. 10 Dec 1822. Rep^d opened. Present.—G. Burnett, Rev^d. W^m. Malcolm, Leochel, Beng^m Lumsden Hatton burn, Alex Harper, merch^k Abd^m John Lumsden Sherriffs and Rev. Mr. Urquhart—5 first Trustees by unexecuted sett^k" Rev. William Malcolm mentioned above was granduncle of J. Malcolm Bulloch, and that gentleman may note that another edition of his relative's catechism (2d.) which was revised, enlarged, and edited by the Rev. James Grant, D.D., minister of Fordyce, was published by D. Wyllie & Son, 247 Union Street, Aberdeen, last year. There were 1,000 copies printed, and although there is no imprint, the printers were Messrs. G. & W. Fraser, Aberdeen.

Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

MADLINE SMITH (2nd S., VIII., 115).—"Surely it is about time that that unhappy woman, who, we believe, is still alive, and a resident in London, should have the benefit of the Statute of Limitations."—*Spectator*, January 26, 1907.

X.

BUTLER'S "LOBSTER" SIMILE.—There is a favourite quotation in "Hudibras" (Canto II., part 2):

The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis taken out his nap,
And like a lobster boiled, the morn
From black to red began to turn.

Like many other youngsters with literary proclivities, I doated on this droll phrase and dragged it into my correspondence, so much so that the late Mr. Alexander Simpson, well known in Aberdeen as a superior critic on art and the drama, gently reproved me. I had not read Rabelais then, but some years afterwards I bought an old volume (Motteux's translation) of "Pantagruel's Voyage to the Oracle of the Bottle," and there in Book V., chapter 8, I found this realistic picture:—"When day, peeping in the east, made the sky turn from black to red, *like a boiling lobster*, he waked us again," etc. It will be perceived at once that Butler "conveyed" the conceit from Rabelais, who flourished in France fully a century earlier (1483-1553), and, like other thieves, spoiled the booty in its forcible removal. A critic out here instanced that veritable couplet about the lobster as a proof of originality, to copy which would be plagiarism; but he was somewhat shocked to learn that Butler was the plagiarist himself, and consequently he had to modify his oracular dictum. Before I had dipped into Pantagruel and Gargantua, that couplet haunted my mind when other and better Hudibrastic lines eluded recall, and I quoted them with relish as a sample of the wit of Samuel Butler; but one day a matter-of-fact fishmonger disparagingly termed them nonsense, to my surprise. He maintained that the colour of a boiled lobster was fixed and could not turn, whereas the case was different with a lobster that had to be boiled. He examined it from a professional point of view, and his objection was valid and scrupulously correct. But Rabelais made no such blunder, and unquestionably this whimsical description of sunrise belongs by priority of claim to the witty Frenchman.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

GEOLOGICAL NOTE.—In an excavation making just now (February 15) for an addition to the Middle School in the Gallowgate, a layer of black earth is seen below ten or twelve feet of gravel which had been brought to fill up a natural hollow in the Gallowgate, between Littlejohn Street and Upperkirkgate, Aberdeen.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF FORFARSHIRE.

(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., 120.)

17. ALLAN, THOMAS R.: Violinist. Born 1807 in Forfar, he was brother of No. 13, and a violinist of great ability. He settled in Fife, where he successfully organised musical classes, his services being in great demand at all musical gatherings. His end was tragic, as he was found lying dead at a dykeside in 1851.

18. ALLAN, WILLIAM: Minor Poet. Born 1784 or 1780, he died early in the year 1804, but before his death had written a good deal of verse. He was a friend of Alexander Balfour. For notice see "Bards of Angus and Mearns."

19. ALLAN, SIR WILLIAM, M.P.: Minor Poet and Politician. Born Dundee, 22nd November, 1837, bred an engineer, he wrought at his trade in Glasgow and elsewhere, and served on board one of the blockade runners during the American Civil War. He entered the service of an engineering firm at Sunderland in 1868, and became manager of the works in 1870. A prolific author, he has published six volumes of verse. Conspicuous among them are the following:—"A Book of Poems," "Heather Bells," and "Lays of Leisure." Moreover, as befits a marine engine builder and proprietor of the Scotia Engine Works at Sunderland, he has also monographed on "Rough Casting" and "The Engine Room." He first entered Parliament as a Radical in 1893 for the burgh of Gateshead, a seat he held till his death in ——. He was an advanced Radical, generally in sympathy with Sir Charles Dilke's political views, but more particularly with those of Mr. William Allan, a fact which did not, however, render him any the less popular, both in the House and among his constituents. He was one of the most picturesque of parliamentarians in the closing years of Mr. Gladstone's career, and came to the front in that Parliament by his vigorous denunciations of the tubular boilers then being introduced into the Navy. He was knighted before his death in recognition of his public services.

20. ALLARDYCE JOHN: Violinist. Born Guthrie, 5th November, 1838, he is an excellent player on the violin, long resident in Arbroath, and has a wide reputation in the North-East of Scotland.

21. ANDERSON, ALEXANDER (REV.): Free Church Divine and Author. Born 1823 in

Barry, he was ordained to Helensburgh Free Church in 1858, and died in ——. He published a "Life of Dr. Nathanael Paterson."

22. ANDERSON, JAMES (REV.): Free Church Divine and Author. A native of Kirriemuir, born 1807, he was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and the Theological Hall of the Original Secession Church. For some years a minister of that Church in his native town, he resigned his charge owing to an affection of the chest. Settling in Edinburgh, he devoted himself to biographical literature. He assisted Dr. M'Crie, Hugh Miller, Dr. Fleming, and Prof. Balfour in producing a volume called "The Bass Rock," 1847. In 1850 he brought out his most celebrated work, "The Ladies of the Covenant." In 1852 he joined the Free Church of Scotland with many other Original Secession ministers. His other works were, "The Ladies of the Reformation" (two series), 1854, etc., and "Memorable Women in Puritan Times," 2nd vol., 1862. He died in 1875.

23. ANDERSON, JAMES: Author. A native of Arbroath, flourished in the second half of the nineteenth century, and is the author of a book of travels. I have no other notes about him.

24. ANDERSON, JOHN: Town Clerk, etc. Born Dundee, 1795, son of William, a brewer, and elder in the Auld Kirk, he was educated at St. Andrews, but studied law at Edinburgh University. He commenced business in Dundee, where he figured as a keen Liberal and municipal reformer. A Police Commissioner in 1823, he was returned as one of the Merchant Councillors in 1831, and was chosen First Bailie in 1833. In 1838 he opposed the Jail Bill, which, largely owing to his exertions, was defeated. One of the leading spirits in fighting the Auld Kirk pretensions, and getting the legal stipend of ministers reduced to £105, he was appointed Conjoint Town Clerk in 1854, and died 1864.

25. ANDERSON, JOSEPH, LL.D.: Distinguished Antiquary. A native of Arbroath, born in 1832, he became a teacher in his native town 1852, and was sent to Constantinople in that capacity in 1856, where he remained till 1859. He acted as editor of *John o' Groats Journal* 1860-69, and has been Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities since 1870. He has issued the following works:—"Orkneyinga Saga," 1873; "The Oliphants in Scotland," 1879; Drummond's "Ancient Scottish Weapons," 1881. He has also been twice Rhind Lecturer, publishing "Scotland in Early Christian and

Pagan Times," 4 vols., 1881-6, and "Early Christian Monuments of Scotland," 1892. He is Hon. Professor of Antiquities to the Royal Scottish Academy, and has contributed numerous papers to the proceedings of the society.

26. AIKENHEAD, JAMES: a native of Montrose, trained in the office of Robert Clark, writer there, afterwards engaged in London; emigrated from thence to Launceston, Tasmania. In 1841 he, along with others, established "The Cornwall Fire and Marine Insurance Company," of which he remained secretary until 1884; and in 1842 he assisted in establishing *The Launceston Examiner*, of which he acted as editor until 1869. He was one of the founders of the Launceston Savings Bank, of which he remained a manager until his death; also of the Launceston Chamber of Commerce, the Mechanics' Institute, and the Launceston Public Library. From 1870 till 1885 he represented Tamar in the Legislative Council, and from 1876 till his retirement he was Chairman of Committees. He died on 9th July, 1887.

27. ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, M.D.: Son of James Anderson, farmer, Law of Craigo, near Montrose, born 1806, graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh University, but never practised. He took much interest in Montrose Museum, and, being a specialist in coins and medals, he spent much time in arranging these, along with other curios connected with historic dynasties from before the Christian era to the present date. He died at Montrose on 22nd August, 1893.

28. ANDERSON, WILLIAM: Minor Poet. Born about 1750, in Kingoldrum Schoolhouse, he settled as teacher of a private school in Kirriemuir. He wrote verse, and published "The Piper of Peebles—A Tale," in 1793. The first edition, "By the Lamb-Leader," was anonymous. A later edition bore Anderson's name. He published another volume, "The Besom Men," 1798. The date of Anderson's death is unknown.

29. ANDERSON, WILLIAM, THE HONOURABLE, J.P.: Colonial Politician. Born Montrose, January 3, 1828, son of James, and Hannah, his wife; taken to Tasmania in 1842, but removed to Victoria in 1844. In 1849 he took over his father's business as a builder, and managed it till 1854, when he joined his father in the purchase of Rosemount Farm, his present home. He became an elder in the Presbyterian Church in 1854, and was for two years President of the Aborigines Society. Appointed J.P. in 1864,

he sat in the Legislative Assembly for Villiers and Heytesbury from 1880 to 1892, when he was defeated at the poll. In 1887 he was awarded the prize for the best managed farm in Southern Victoria. He was Minister of Public Works in the Gillies Administration, but resigned with the rest of his colleagues in 1890.

30. ANGUS, ALEXANDER: Minor Poet. "Secunder." Born in 1842 at Auchterhouse, he enlisted in his youth, and served as a soldier in India, where he rose to be a sergeant. On his discharge he entered the railway service, and became stationmaster at Carnoustie. At his death in 1896 he was goods agent at Broughty Ferry. A pleasant verse writer, he figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

31. ANGUS, JAMES: Minor Poet. He was of Kirriemuir, and in 1857 he published a booklet of religious verse. I know nothing more of him.

32. ANGUS, WILLIAM CARGILL: Minor Poet. Born in Arbroath in 1870, he enlisted, when only fifteen years of age, in the Black Watch, and saw service in the Belfast riots, 1886. Drafted to Malta, he removed with his regiment to Gibraltar in 1889, and was there in 1892, but anxious to return home; he wrote "Notes from Gibraltar" for the *Arbroath Guide*. His poems and songs have appeared in the *Guide*, the *Weekly News*, and other papers. "O Lass, Are You Weary?" "My Bonnie Jean," "The Sun Will Shine Again" are the pieces that appear under his name in the 15th Vol. of "Edwards's Modern Scottish Poets."

33. ANNAN, ROBERT: Missionary Evangelist. Born in Dundee, 5th October, 1834, he led in youth a profligate life, in the course of which he emigrated to the United States, and then went to Canada, where he enlisted in a Highland regiment, but deserted and entered the Navy, from which he also deserted, but finally gave himself up, after which he was bought off by his relatives, and returned to Dundee. Here he was converted during the 1860 revival, after which he acted for some time as missionary under the East Coast Mission, but latterly became foreman to a firm of wood merchants. It was his habit to preach in the streets on Sabbath evenings and often during the week. A fine swimmer, he saved eleven persons from drowning, but perished in saving the twelfth, a boy of five, who had fallen into the water at the harbour. The boy was saved, but Annan sank and was drowned. His life, under the title of "The Christian Hero," was written by the Rev. John

McPherson, Dundee. A few months after Annan's death 6,000 copies of this book were disposed of, and a second edition of 6,000 copies was issued. His death took place in December, 1867. A monument to his memory, in Dundee Cemetery, was raised in 1869.

34. ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER: One of Scotland's early printers. My only information about him is that he died in 1585, and that he is claimed as a native of Forfarshire. There is an Alexander Arbuthnot mentioned as a poet by Alan Reid, who belonged to the Mearns, 1535-83. Perhaps he was the same person.

35. ARCHER, DAVID WALLACE: Minor Poet. Born Kirriemuir, he was bred as a grocer, then became a law-clerk, and latterly was agent for an insurance company. In 1889 he published "Leaves from Logiedale."

36. ARCHER, WILLIAM: Minor Poet. Born Carnoustie, 1843, and bred to the sea, he is now, or was recently, examining officer of H.M. Customs. He has written songs and poems under the nom de plume of "Sagittarius." See "Edwards's Modern Scottish Poets," Vol. IV.

37. ARNOTT, NEIL, M.D.: Philosopher, Inventor, etc. The son of a Catholic farmer, born at Arbroath in 1788, he was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and Marischal College. After studying medicine, he went to London in 1806, and studied seven months at St. George's Hospital. He made two voyages to China as surgeon in the service of the E.I. Co.; then from 1811 till 1855 he carried on a large practice in London. He was physician to the French and Spanish Embassies, and an original member of the Senate of the London University (1836). He was also F.R.S. and F.G.S., and was Physician-Extraordinary to the Queen (1837). He died in 1874. A course of lectures (1823-4) on Natural Philosophy in its application to medicine formed the basis of his "Elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical" (1827—7th ed., 1876). In 1832 he invented the water-bed, and his treatise on "Warming and Ventilating" (1834) describes the "Arnott Stove" and "Arnott Ventilator." His "Survey of Human Progress" (1861) is full of enlightened views on improvement generally. He was a munificent benefactor to the higher education, he and his widow giving no less than £12,000 to the London University, the four Scottish universities, and two ladies' colleges in London.

38. ARROTT, DAVID, M.D.: Minor Poet. A native of Arbroath, where he was born in 1803, he studied medicine in Edinburgh and Berlin, but settled as doctor in his native place, where the rest of his life was spent. Besides possessing considerable scientific knowledge, and being very skilful in his profession, he was distinguished for his literary attainments. He wrote a good deal of verse, and one of his poems appears in "Round About the Round O." He died in 1877.

39. AUCHTERLONIE, DOUGLAS K. (REV.): A native of Carnoustie, where he was born in 1843, he studied for the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church, and was ordained minister of the congregation at Craigdam in 1872. Mr. Auchterlonie is a man of an original mind, and has published sermons and essays marked by keen thought and powerful imagination. He is much esteemed for his earnestness and devotion to duty.

40. BALFOUR, ALEXANDER: Minor Poet. A native of Monikie, where he was born, 1st March, 1767, he is claimed by Mr. M'Bain, in his "Arbroath Poets," as one of the bards of that town, because he spent a good part of his life there and wrote many of his verses while there resident. His education was limited, and he was early apprenticed to a weaver. Still, so eager was he in the matter of self-education that he was able, after a time, to become master of a side-school in his native parish. He began verse-writing when only twelve years of age, but it was during his life as a teacher that he first wrote for the press. At the age of twenty-six he came to Arbroath as clerk to a manufacturer, and the following year he married. Shortly after, he became a partner in the firm which he served, but the business proved unsuccessful, and in 1815 the firm became bankrupt. Mr. Balfour struggled on for a time in Arbroath, but in 1818 he removed to Edinburgh, where he served as clerk in the house of Blackwood, and where the last years of his life were spent. He died in 1829. A prolific author, his pen was seldom idle: he published many occasional verses, as well as several works in prose and verse. Some of his songs were set to music, and are still popular.

41. BALFOUR, CHARLES: Minor Poet. Born near Carnoustie in 1819, he was early sent to work, and on the stage of life and labour has played many parts. Beginning as a cowherd, he has been successively apprentice brewer, factory worker, soldier, railway parcel deliverer,

goods guard, passenger guard, and station-master. He was seriously injured in a railway accident in 1852, but recovered, and was appointed station master at Glencarse, where he remained till his retiral early in the nineties. He is probably now dead. See Ford's "Harp of Perthshire."

42. BALFOUR, EDWARD GREEN, M.D.: Naturalist and Author. A native of Montrose, where he was born in 1813, this enterprising Scotsman, after studying for the medical profession, became connected with the medical staff in the service of the East India Company, where he rose to be Surgeon-General. A keen naturalist, he published in 1857 "Cyclopædia of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia, Commercial, Industrial, and Scientific: Products of the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdom, Useful Arts and Manufactures." A life of Dr. Balfour appears in the "National Dictionary of Biography." He died in 1889.

43. BALFOUR, SIR GEORGE, M.P.: Liberal Politician. A native of Montrose and born in 1809, he married a daughter of Joseph Hume, the Radical politician of the reformed House of Commons. He was educated at Addiscombe Military Academy, and in 1825 entered the Madras Artillery. From 1843 to 1846 he was Consul at Shanghai, member of the Madras Military Board 1849-57, member of the Military Finance Commission of India in 1859-60. From 1860 to 1862 Sir George was chief of the Military Finance Department of that commission. He has also been assistant to the Controller-in-Chief, War Department. In 1872 he was chosen M.P. for Kincardineshire, a seat he held till 1892, when he retired. Sir George became Major-General 1865 and Lieutenant-General 1874. He died 1894.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON

(To be continued.)

GENERAL HUGH MERCER.—"The Life of General Hugh Mercer," 8vo, 140 pp., illustrated, with brief sketches of General George Washington, John Paul Jones, General George Weedon, James Monroe, and Mary Ball Washington, who were friends and associates of General Mercer at Fredericksburg; also a sketch of Lodge No. 4, A.F. and A.M., of which Generals Washington and Mercer were members; and a genealogical state of the Mercer family, by Judge John T. Goolrick of Fredericksburg, Va., was published last year by the Neale Publishing Company, of New York and Washington. The author affectionately dedicated the book to his wife, a great-grand-

daughter of George Mason, who was an intimate friend and associate of General Hugh Mercer.
Aberdeen. ROBERT MURDOCH.

Queries.

820. "SCOTO-BRITANNICUS."—Who was "Scoto-Britannicus," who published in 1822 a "Scottish Biographical Dictionary," which was the precursor of the collections of R. Chambers, W. Anderson, and Joseph Irving? As for the book itself, I cannot say much in its favour. The memoirs are necessarily brief, but there are several names admitted which will not be found elsewhere. The book is a duodecimo of 300 pages, two columns of only 8 ems pica—a ridiculously narrow measure—with double brass rules at top of page and down the centre. Writing as a printer, I cannot imagine that there was anything gained by the adoption of those little columns: it must have been a positive loss to all concerned, especially the unfortunate compositor. The printers were Balfour & Clarke, Edinburgh, and, in making up the book, they mistakenly only allowed 3 ems pica for "backs," the result being that, when bound, the stitching comes perilously near to the print. Interspersed through the book are several well-known poems. Sempill's "Rhyme on the Earl of Moray" (1568), six pages; Drummond's macaronic poem, "Polemio-Middinia"; Collin's "Dirge on the Death of Thomson"; Michael Bruce's "Elegy on Spring"; Campbell's "Lochiel's Warning," and "Dirge of Wallace"; Alex. Wilson's "Blue Bird"; songs by Tannahill, and Wolfe's "Monody on the Death of Sir John Moore." The book is printed for Peter Brown, of 37 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh. I am almost persuaded that "P. B." was the compiler. He subsequently emigrated to America, and settled in Canada as a journalist, but he was eclipsed in fame both as author and publicist by his son, the Hon. George Brown, a grand Scot of physical and intellectual endowment, who edited the *Toronto Globe* for many years, and died on 9th May, 1880, from the effects of a wound inflicted upon him by a discharged workman named Bennett. Perhaps "W. S." will be able to inform me whether my conjecture that Peter Brown was the compiler of the book in question is correct or not.
Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.

821. "ROSE DOUGLAS."—In Hugh Macdonald's delightful book, "Rambles round Glasgow" (1854), he has this significant item in the Cambuslang section:—"The clever authoress of 'Rose Douglas,' a recent meritorious work of fiction, was born not quite a hundred miles from the manse of Cambuslang, and gleaned a number of the characters introduced into that production from real personages who lived, or are still living, within no very great distance of that locality." Judging Macdonald's "hundred miles" to be a sort of pleonasm, I find that the incumbent of the Established Kirk of Cambuslang at that time was the Rev. J. Stewart Johnston, but

that gives me no clue as to the lady's identity. What was the name of this forgotten authoress?
Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.

822. DRUMQUHASSILL.—Readers of the history of Scotland during the nonage of James VI. will remember the frequency of the Laird of Drumquhassill in the internecine conflicts between the adherents of Queen Mary and those of the Regent Moray. His name was John Cunningham, and he sided with the Regent's party. He is described as a valiant and skilful soldier, and certainly wherever there was fighting going on he was in the vanguard, doughtily contesting, with his own countrymen or with the auxiliary French. He was associated with Crawford of Jordanhill in the successful escalade and capture of Dumbarton Castle in 1571, and in the surrender of Edinburgh Castle in 1578, but falling under the suspicion of the mushroom Earl of Arran, he was executed at Edinburgh, along with Malcolm Douglas of Mains, on 9th February, 1585. Arran himself perished ignominiously in 1596 by the Douglas faction. My query is: Where was this lairdship of Drumquhassill situated? I cannot trace it in the "New Statistical Account of Scotland." Probably its name has been changed long ago, and it is extremely doubtful whether the Cunningham family possess it now. I presume that it was in Ayrshire, the northern district still retaining the name of Cunningham, but Paterson's volumes on Ayrshire families are not in our public library.
Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.

823. CARDNO FAMILY.—What is the meaning of this name? Is it derived from the lands of Cardno, near Fraserburgh, or do the lands take their designation from the surname? I have heard it stated that the family is of French origin, and came to Scotland with the Frasers. I do not, however, find Cardno as a surname in Scotland earlier than the latter part of the fifteenth century. J. M. A. W.

824. LUNAN FAMILIES.—Dr. Gammack, in a query relating to these families (*S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., IV., 205), mentioned that their tradition was well-known in Aberdeenshire. Where can I find any information about the Lunans, or particulars of the tradition referred to?
J. M. A. W.

825. ANDERSON FAMILIES IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—It is suggested in "The Scottish Nation" that the Scottish families of this name are either of Lowland origin or belong to the Gaelic sept of Anderson (the chief of which being Anderson of Candacraig), an offshoot of Clan Anrias. From this it might be inferred that not a few of the Aberdeenshire families of the name are of Celtic descent. Dr. Davidson ("Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch") refers to some Anderson families in Inverurie, and gives an example (p. 120) of the transition of "Andrew" to "Anderson," implying a Scottish, as distinct from a Gaelic, origin. Although the family is very numerous in Aberdeenshire and adjacent counties, I do not find that the question of its origin has ever been considered in the *S. N. & Q.* Where can I

find any authorities on the subject, or any information as to the origin of such families as the Andersons of Bourtrie, of Finshaugh or Finzeauch, of Tilliekirie, of Comalegy, etc.? I also find reference made in Nisbet's "Heraldry" to a family of Anderson of Airderbreck, apparently connected with Aberdeenshire. Where is Airderbreck? W.

826. JAMES WATSON, PRINTER, EDINBURGH.—This well-known printer, in his conflict with Mrs. Anderson, had occasion to address a "Memorial" to the Secretary of State (Scotland) in the year 1713 or thereby. It has never been printed, but is evidently accessible somewhere. Can any correspondent say where the "Memorial" is, or suggest where it may be consulted?
CALDER ROSS.

827. ANDREW BISSET.—This gentleman, a barrister-at-law, was born at Montrose in 1803. (I quote from Joseph Foster's "Men at the Bar," published in 1885.) After education in some Scottish university, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. He adopted the legal profession in 1836, and after three years' study was called to the Bar in 1839. He wrote on the "Law of Partnership," and a "Practical Treatise of the Law of Estate for Life," but the work which gained him most credit in the literary arena was "Memoirs and Papers of Sir Andrew Mitchell," Envoy to the Court of Prussia from 1753 to 1771, two volumes, published 1851. Mr. Bisset had access to the correspondence and State documents of Mitchell, which had been bequeathed to Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar, and preserved in Fintray House. Previous to Mr. Bisset's volumes, there was but a hazy remembrance of the great Scottish statesman and companion of Frederick the Great. Mr. Bisset also published, in 1871, "Essays on Historical Truth." What is the correct date of his decease? His name disappears from the "Law List" in 1900, but is in the preceding year. If Mr. Foster's date of birth be right, and his death in 1899, he must have attained the great age of 96. He had a son named Walter Bisset, also a barrister. Perhaps some correspondent would kindly give the correct dates. There is no mention of his decease in the usual literary repositories, no more than if he had never existed.
Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.

828. MUSICAL TERMS—"TREBLE," "BIMULL-CLIEFF."—Treble is said to come from the Latin word *turibularius*, a censer carrier, and to mean the voice of boys, who threw vessels of silver containing burning incense high in the air in churches, with a cord attached by which they kept them from falling on the floor when they came down. "Bimull-clieff" occurs in Alexander Skene's "Succinct Survey of Aberdeen," 1685:—"In the steeple are three great harmonious bells, in sound each descending below another but by one musical note, as upon a bimull-clieff." What does this term mean?
JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

829. PATRICK GRANT, LORD ELCHIES.—Is any portrait of Lord Elchies known to exist? Inquiry at likely places in Edinburgh has proved fruitless. I should also much appreciate any references to sources of information respecting his career.

H. D. McW.

830. DR. PETER GRANT.—A white marble monument in the east wall of the old Church of Fetteresso is inscribed as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of Mary, daughter of Robert Farquhar, Esq., of Newhall, who died May, 1786, aged 23 years; and of Hobert, son of Captain Arthur Farquhar, R.N., C.B., who died 14th September, 1816, aged 5; and of Dr. Peter Grant, some time physician in Aberdeen, who died at Mansfield, 23rd February, 1837, aged 76 years; and of Amelia Farquhar, his spouse, who died at Mansfield, 1st December, 1838, aged 69." Who was Dr. Peter Grant? He is not mentioned in Mrs. Rodger's "Aberdeen Doctors at Home and Abroad." Was he a graduate of Aberdeen University.

M. GRANT.

831. JOSEPH GORDON.—I am anxious to discover the origin of a Joseph Gordon who is mentioned in the Rev. A. W. H. Eaton's pamphlet on the families of Easton-Sutherland and Layton Hill (New York, 1899) as the grandson of John Gordon, a landed proprietor in "Lord Rea's country," and the son of James Gordon and his wife, Jane, daughter of James Mackay of Muckleferry. Joseph had three brothers—Alexander, a planter in Jamaica; Robert, who died of yellow fever in Martinique; and John, who also was in Martinique. He also had a sister, Christina, who married (1) Donald Sutherland of Muckleferry (died 1798), by whom she had several children, and (2) Captain George Munro, the 71st Regiment (who had previously married Mary, daughter of Dr. Matheson, of Invergordon). By Munro she had James, Mary, and Isobell, all of whom were alive in 1865. The name Joseph as applied to the Gordons is to be found chiefly in Sutherlandshire. It appeared specially among the Gordons of Carroll. There was also a Joseph Gordon at Skibbo, who is said to have been the father of George W. Gordon, the "Jamaica Martyr." Any information upon any of these Josephs will be welcome.

J. M. BULLOCH.

*
Answers.

466. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE (2nd S., VI., 45, 63; VII., 127).—After the death of my great-grandfather, the Rev. William Paul, of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, in 1802, his widow and family continued to live on in the manse—familiarily known as "the West Kirk Manse"—till 1814. Among frequent visitors there was a young man who had acquired the art of wood engraving, whether as a

professional or an amateur I am not certain. It was he who executed the portrait of George Buchanan which, on being shown to William Blackwood, was bought by him and used as the vignette on the cover of his famous magazine. The artist presented the family at the manse with the first impression of the engraving, and it is now in my possession in its old black frame. This information I had from my grandfather, who, at the time referred to, was a resident in the manse. I don't remember the young engraver's name, if indeed I ever heard it. Some time ago I communicated with Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, but they were unable to give me his name or any information as to the circumstances under which the engraving was first chosen for the magazine. I may add that in the original the face of Buchanan is turned to the right instead of to the left, as on the magazine to-day, and that the border of thistles round the vignette is wanting. Otherwise the two are identical.

Dollar.

ROBERT PAUL.

722. BARCLAY OF URY (2nd S., VII., 172, 190, 191; VIII., 29).—David Johnstone, bookseller, 75 Hanover Street, Edinburgh, advertises in his Second-Hand Catalogue, XLVIII., item 63, the following:—"A Genealogical Account of Barclay of Urie for upwards of 700 Years, with Memoirs of Col. D. Barclay and Robert Barclay. London, 1812." 8vo, hf. cl.; scarce, 10s.

Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

761. ADAM DONALD (2nd S., VIII., 28, 47).—I thank "W. L. T." for his answer to my query; it is evidently correct. I am not responsible for those dates, as I simply copied them from a London "Catalogue of Engraved Portraits" in our Public Library. I had a dim recollection of reading a pamphlet or article about Donald in my apprentice days, and desired more light on the subject. I think I recognise in "W. L. T." the name of a gentleman whose fame as a bibliophile has reached Australia, and whose treasury of psalters and early Peterhead publications I would like to inspect. I am tempted to further inquire whether any of Adam Donald's predictions came true, or were they only the idle vaticinations of a brain-sick enthusiast who impressed the neighbouring peasantry into a belief of his supernatural gifts? His portrait being amongst a crowd of celebrities is proof that his fame had travelled a bit.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

765. MOSES PROVAN (2nd S., VIII., 29, 48).—I thank "Evan Odd" for his note in answer to my query, and refer "Chappie" to the same work, "The Glasgow Athenæum: a Sketch of Fifty Years' Work," which I am not likely to see in this colony. My books on Glasgow are not up-to-date, being half-a-century old. What I read about the Athenæum was to the effect that Mr. Provan was one of the leading spirits of the institution, a lover of literature, and probably wrote occasionally, but

I cannot say more, as I really do not know. I was asking for information, and consequently unable to give any. I make no apology to "Chappie" for his overhauling so many dusty documents; it will do him good and keep him out of harm's way. He ought to have consulted Mr. Lauder's book first, and then he would not have got bogged in his search. "Chappie," from the tenor of his communication, seems to me to have been suffering from ecchymosis, which has also tintured his remarks. Thanks all the same for reminding me of T. Atkinson and H. G. Bell. I love and admire both as leal-hearted Scots.
Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.

780. MCKELVIE, MCILVAIN (2nd S., VIII., 62, 80, 127).—It is a question whether these two names have any connection with one another, but "H. D. McW.'s" suggestion that they are synonyms of Macbean is entitled to respect, though not perhaps on the ground he advances. In all probability, Mr. F. Adam in his book included the McIlvains among the Macbeans merely because of the similarity of the final syllable of their name to the tribal name Clan Vein, and he would find difficulty in tracing any individuals bearing the name to the Macbean stock. There is an unfortunate tendency, even in these enlightened days, to assign all persons bearing the same name, or something like the same name, to a common ancestor or clan, and this tendency is very apparent in the book referred to by "H. D. McW." "McIlvain" is probably either "McCoil Bhean" (son of fair Donald), or "McGille Bhean" (son of the fair youth)—the former for choice. I find several instances of the epithet "Vain" ("Bhean") in documents and lists of the 17th and 18th centuries, e.g., "McCouchy Vain" (son of fair Duncan). A similar name is "McIllduy" (son of black Donald). "McKelvie" is readily traceable to "McBean." It is *Mac-gille-bheatha* (MacGilveá), son of the servant, or youth of life, and seems identical with a name which I have found in Badenoch in the 18th century, and by which an existing family of Macbeans connected with that district is still known. This name is McAllvia, spelled variously McGallbea in 1722, McCoilbea in 1725, McAllvia in 1727, and McIlbea in 1773. The persons designated by these names were Macbeans in the parish of Alvie, of a family known locally as "Clann-'ic-al-bheatha," and in a communication to the Inverness *Northern Chronicle* of 12th July, 1905, Dr. Alex. Macbain, the well-known Celtic authority, says of this local name that "the name underlying 'Albheatha' is the old Gaelic one of Maolbheatha, servant of life, a side form of Macbheatha (Macbeth), son of life." Duncan McBean, alias McIlbea, in Achacha of Raits, is one of the witnesses cited in the trial of the notorious Edward Mackintosh (called of Borlum), before the Justiciary Court at Inverness on the 17th of May, 1773. In one declaration emitted in the previous December, Duncan is described as "alias McCoil Beá," in another the alias is omitted, and he is called simply "Duncan McBean in Achacha."

A. M. M.

786. "HAIL, SMILING MORN" (2nd S., VII., 77, 95).—I would have liked to satisfactorily answer Mr. Alan Reid's query as to the authorship of the quatrain which Spofforth has rendered so popular with his harmonious setting, but I am afraid that it must be assigned to "Mr. Anon," otherwise, anonymous. I felt confident that I would get full information thereon in Oliphant's "La Musa Madrigalesca" (1837), but on consulting that book I found that it was restricted to the history of madrigals of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. I then overhauled a great number of musical collections and memoirs, but without success. Mentioning my disappointment to a Scottish crony, he blithely laughed, and rejoined:—"Hoots! it desna matter; but, man, that first line 'Hail, Smiling Morn, that tips the hills with gold,' sets me a-thinkin'." It shows clearly the universality o' the practice o' tippin', when Aurora began the ploy, an' she wasna lookin' gloum at the ootlay either, but smilin'; an', mind ye, her tip wasna siller or copper—na, na! but gold, man. That line proves to me that tippin' was coeval wi' the foundation o' this world, an' nae wonder that waiters, jockeys, funkeys, railway porters, commission awgents, an' a clanjamphrey o' ithers are eydent an' clamorous for tips!"

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

808. A MACKIE MARRIAGE (2nd S., VIII., 126).—The late Mrs. Trevelyan (maiden name, Elizabeth Mackie), was a native of New Byth. She left £500 to the poor of the village. Her mother, when contradicted, was wont to blaze up, "I'm the mither-in-law o' a nobleman: I'll tak' conter frae nane."

G. W.

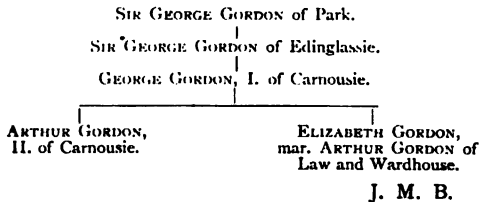
816. ALEXANDER GORDON OF CARNOUSIE (2nd S., VIII., 126).—Alexander Gordon of Carnousie, Forglen, Banffshire, was the youngest son of George Gordon of Carnousie, who was, in turn, second son of Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie, Mortlach, Banffshire. Sir George was second son of John Gordon, second Laird of Park (Banffshire). The Park Gordons were Rothiemay Gordons. Sir George, who was knighted in 1681, was that year made Joint Sheriff Principal of Banffshire. In 1685 he was one of the Commissioners of the shire. He was a strong supporter of William III. during Dundee's rising. He died in 1690 or 1691 at Carnousie, which he had acquired sometime before. His son George succeeded to Carnousie, and was out in the "Fifteen," on the Jacobite side. Arthur, George's eldest son, succeeded to Carnousie, and apparently did not go out with Charlie in the "Forty-five," though his youngest brother, Alexander, the subject of the query, did.

Banff.

JAMES GRANT.

The only person who seems to fit in with "Loudon Hill's" query is Alexander Gordon (born 1708), the sixth son of George Gordon, I. of Carnousie. He appears as executor to his sister Catherine's will in 1764 as "Lieutenant, H.M. Royal Hospital, Greenwich. It is difficult to understand, however, how this position came to be held by a man who was "in

the exceptions from the Act of Indemnity, 1747." His brother, Arthur Gordon of Carnousie, was certainly out in the "Forty-five." The descent of the Carnousie Gordons is as follows:—



817. JAMES WATSON'S "HISTORY OF PRINTING," EDINBURGH, 1713 (2nd S., VIII., 126).—Since sending my query, I have come across the following, which seems a partial answer to it. The extract is from an unpublished MS. by George Chalmers, the author of "Caledonia," and "Life of Ruddiman":—"The late intelligent George Patient (*sic*) asserted that the preface of this little work, which is subscribed by Watson, was, in fact, written by John Spottiswoode, advocate. It is the preface which gives a superficial and inaccurate account of the Scottish printers." Chalmers, however, does not agree with Patient, for he adds:—"If I were to conjecture, I would say that I think Spottiswoode wrote the history of the foreign printers, and Watson the account of the Scottish printers," and that, therefore, the preface is, like the Pentateuch, *Mosaic* work. Who was this George Patient? I think I have accurately transcribed his name.

CALDER ROSS.

819. DUFF FAMILY (2nd S., VIII., 127).—A reader of *Scottish Notes and Queries* writes to me identifying the place name which I had written "Beanmakeloch" with "Bomakeloch" or "Bomacaloch," near Keith. The pedigree of 1771, from which I obtained the name, was compiled and written in France, and I now see that the first syllable of the name is clearly "Beau," not "Bean," as I had copied it.

A. M. M.

I think a pedigree of Menzies of Pittodds appeared in *Scottish Notes and Queries* a few years ago. If so, can a reference be given to it in next number?

Bomakeloch is in the parish of Botriphnie, Banffshire. It is sometimes spelt Balmakellach. It is a farm on the estate of Mr. Gordon Duff of Drummuir. The name given in the query is evidently mis-spelt. John Duff of Balmakellach was the immediately younger brother of Alexander Duff of Keithmore. He died in 1696, aged 73 years. Katherine Duff, John Duff's daughter, is correctly given in the pedigree referred to as "neptes" (which, however, here means "niece," not grand-daughter or grand-niece), of the said Alexander of Keithmore, who was grandfather of William, first Earl of Fife.

Banff.

JAMES GRANT.

Literature.

Parish of Cairnie. Perhaps you may have seen the "Parish of Cairnie," by Chief Constable Jas. Pirie. It appears to me worthy of a passing note. Some chapters are very well done. Besides, the parish, especially Ruthven division, is of rather wide interest, from Jock and Tam Gordon, Geo. Macdonald's "Wow," etc. Durris. A. M.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Barnett, T. Ratcliffe.** Fairshields: Memories of a Lammermoor Parish. 12 Illustrations. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier.
- Bulloch, John Malcolm, M.A.** The Families of Gordon of Invergordon, Newhall; also Ardoch, Ross-shire; and Carroll, Sutherland. 8vo., 122 pp. Post free, 1s. 3d. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son.
- Fox-Davies, A. C., and Carlyon-Britton, P.W.P., F.S.A.** The Law Concerning Names and Changes of Name. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. Elliot Stock.
- Johnson, Trench H.** Phrases and Origins and Meanings. 8vo. Net, 3s. 6d. London: T. Werner Laurie.
- Johnston, G. Harvey.** The Heraldry of the Douglasses. 8 Plates in Colour. 4to. Net, 12s. 6d. W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd.
- Macdonald, Keith Norman, M.D.** In Defence of Ossian. 4to. Net, 3s. 6d. Edinburgh: Norman Macleod.
- Pirie, James.** The Parish of Cairnie and Its Early Connection with Strathbogie. 5 Illustrations. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. and 3s. Elgin: James Pirie, 15 Academy Street.
- Roughead, William** (Editor). Trial of Deacon Brodie. 21 Illustrations. 8vo. Net, 5s. Glasgow: William Hodge & Co.
- Smith, John.** The Hammermen of Edinburgh and Their Altar in St. Giles' Church. Being Extracts from the Records of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh, 1494-1558. Demy 8vo. Net, 10s. 6d. Edinburgh: William J. Hay.

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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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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2nd SERIES.]

APRIL, 1907.

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ABERDEEN, APRIL, 1907.

ABERDEEN AMERICAN GRADUATES.

(1st S., 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, 96, 127, 155, 169; II., 10, 24, 60, 77, 125, 138, 171, 186.; III., 154, 170; IV., 22, 91; V., 92, 120; VIII., 55.)

With the assistance of many friends in Canada, I have been able to add considerably to my notes upon the ministers in Canada.

101. REV. THOMAS ALEXANDER (2nd S., II., p. 171) died at Brantford, Ont., in 1895, upwards of 90 years of age.

134. REV. DANIEL ALLAN (2nd S., VIII., p. 55) died near Stratford, Ont., greatly beloved.

136. REV. DANIEL CLARK (2nd S., VIII., p. 55) died at Indian Lands, much respected.

115. REV. ALEXANDER GALE (2nd S., III., 155) seceded in 1844, and became Professor in Knox College, Toronto: he afterwards received the charge of the Home Mission work in the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and died at Hamilton.

137. REV. HENRY GORDON (2nd S., VIII., p. 55) continued at Gananoque after seceding, and died there.

145. REV. JAMES HERALD (2nd S., VIII., p. 56) went to Port Arthur, Ont., about 1883, and passed on to Medicine Hat in 1885, where he died on March 5, 1890, at the age of 64. It is told of him at Medicine Hat, as a proof of his good judgment, that in 1889 he bought a homestead near the town of Medicine Hat for ten dollars, and part of it has since been sold for 30,000 dollars.

144. REV. ALEXANDER MANN (2nd S., VIII., p. 55) died at Pakenham, Ont.

139. REV. WILLIAM MASSON (2nd S., VIII., p. 55) was minister of Kirk at Galt, Ont., and then returned to Scotland, where he became minister of the Parish of Duffus, and afterwards retired on account of age.

141. REV. ALEXANDER MCKID (2nd S., VIII., p. 55) died at Goderich, Ont., May 23, 1873, aged 69 years.

149. REV. THOMAS MCPHERSON (2nd S., VIII., p. 56) died at Lancaster, Ont., on May 14, 1884, aged 81. In 1844 he refused to secede, and at the re-union in 1875 he refused to unite with those who had seceded. He was noted as an eloquent preacher both in English and Gaelic, and was familiarly known as "Minister Macpherson."

151. REV. JOHN RANNIE (2nd S., VIII., p. 56) left Chatham, Ont., in 1877, and was 27 years in Berbice, British Guiana. He now lives in England.

155. REV. GEORGE SMELLIE, D.D. (2nd S., VIII., p. 56) was descended through a line of ministers, and born in Orkney, June 14, 1811. For eight years he preached in Lady Parish, Orkney, and came to Canada in 1843, where he laboured for 44 years in Fergus, Ont., retiring in 1888, after being 52 years in the ministry. In his earlier years he edited the "Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Bayne of Galt," at whose instance he had crossed the seas, under appointment of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland. In 1885 he received the degree of D.D. *honoris causa*, from Queen's University, Kingston. He died very unexpectedly in Toronto on Nov. 14, 1896.

158. REV. ALEXANDER SPENCE, D.D. (2nd S., VIII., p. 57) returned to Scotland and died at Elgin.

111. REV. JOHN TAWSE (2nd S., II., p. 186) died at King, Ont., 1877.

159. REV. GEORGE THOMSON (2nd S., VIII., p. 57) died at Renfrew, Ont., where he was minister.

113. REV. HUGH URQUHART, D.D. (2nd S., II., p. 186) died at Cornwall, Ont., when minister there.

103. REV. GEORGE CHEYNE (2nd S., II., p. 171) died at Saltfleet, Ont., in 1878.

162. REV. WILLIAM FERGUSON, said to have been educated at Aberdeen, was in 1866 catechist in the Presbytery of Glengary, Ont. ("Report of the Presb. Church of Canada, 1866," pp. 82, 167). He afterwards became minister of Kirk at Streetville, Ont., and died there. Can this be the William Ferguson, native of Peterculter, who graduated at Marischal College in 1848? ("Mar. Coll. Records," II., 525.)

163. REV. JAMES WILSON, M.A., said to have been educated at Aberdeen, became minister at Lanark, Ont., then returned to Scotland, where he was minister of Maxwellton Chapel, Dumfries. He went back to Canada, and officiated in St. Joseph Street, Montreal ("Report Presb. Church of Canada," 1866, pp. 88, 127). Can anyone identify him as a graduate?
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West Hartford, Conn.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF FORFARSHIRE.

(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., 140.)

44. BALFOUR, ROBERT: Principal of College at Bordeaux, Scottish Scholar. A native of Dundee, where he was born in 1550, he published 1616 "Commentaria in Organum Logicum Aristotelis," also in 1820 "Commentariorum in lib. Arist. de philosophica tomus Secundus, quo post Organum Logicum, quaecumque in libris Ethicorum, occurrunt difficilia, dilucide explicantur." His friend Kidd was also born in Dundee.

45. BALFOUR, WM. DOUGLAS, M.P.P.: Canadian Politician. Born 1851 in Forfar, but taken to Canada in 1857, where he received his education. An editor and publisher, he established the *St. Catharine's Daily and Weekly News* in 1872 and the *Ambersburgh Echo* in 1874. After serving on the School Board of St. Catharines, and being chairman of Ambersburgh Public School Board, and acting as Town Councillor, and then Reeve of the town of Ambersburgh, he was in 1882 returned to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario as member for South Essex, a seat which he continued to hold for many years. He carried through bills for the improvement of the law of libel and for the restriction of the powers of municipalities to grant bonuses. He was a Liberal, and in favour of manhood and womanhood suffrage. If still alive, he is doubtless a prominent politician, but my information stops at 1891.

46. BALFOUR, WILLIAM LAWSON: Minor Poet. Born at Point House, Carnoustie, 1831, he is descended from the poet Alexander Balfour. In 1847 he entered the railway service, and was station master, Carnoustie. He subsequently migrated to Dalmeir, on the Clyde, where he has been long a public man and a bailie of Clydebank. He has written verse, and figures in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns."

47. BANNATYNE, GEORGE: Collector of Early Scottish Poetry. A native of Kirktown of Newtyle, born 1545, he was a burghess of Edinburgh, and to his MSS. compiled during the pestilence of 1568 we owe the preservation of much of the Scottish poetry of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He died in 1608. The Bannatyne Club, instituted by Sir Walter Scott in 1823, has published many rare Scottish works in poetry and miscellaneous literature. For

notice of Bannatyne, see "Sir Thos. Foulis' Diary." (S. H. S.)

48. BANNATYNE, JAMES, of Newhall : Scottish Judge. He was a son of the laird of Newtyle, bred to the bar, and was raised to the bench as Lord of Session 1626, and died 1636.

49. BANNATYNE, THOMAS, LORD NEWTYLE: Scottish Judge. Born 31st August 1540, brother of No. 45, and bred to the law, he was associated with his father as Keeper of the Rolls to the Court of Session in 1583. He had previously been Justice Depute in 1572, and became an ordinary Lord of Session in 1577. He died in 1591.

50. BARNETT, JAMES: Minor Poet. Born in Dundee in 1825, and bred a printer, he emigrated to America. Here he published "Four Visions in Twenty Years." He returned later in life to Kingsmuir, near Forfar. See "Bards of Angus and Mearns," and "Edwards's Scottish Poets," Vol. II.

51. BARCLAY, DAVID: Scottish Soldier and early Quaker. He was the son of the last laird of Mathers. Born about 1610, he was a colonel under Gustavus Adolphus during the Thirty Years' War, but is chiefly remembered to-day as the father of Robert Barclay of Urie, the celebrated apologist for the Quakers. His father became a follower of George Fox in 1666, and young Robert joined the Society of Friends two years after, and soon distinguished himself by talent and zeal in defence of the views he had adopted.

52. BARCLAY, ROBERT: Rector of Scots College, Paris. It is a singular instance of the diverse types of character occasionally found in the same family, that the brother of this Romish churchman was a champion of Protestantism, who fought under the great Gustavus in Germany, and who in later years became a devoted follower of George Fox, the most individualist of all Protestant sects, and that he himself should have become a Roman Catholic of such note as to be appointed head of the Scots College, Paris. It is an interesting fact that the afterwards famous apologist for the Quakers was for some time trained under his uncle in Paris, who wished to make him his heir, and exercised so much influence on the lad's mind that for a time he embraced Romanist views. This led to his recall home, and there, as we have mentioned,

after two years with his father, he became himself a convinced "Friend" in 1668.

53. BARCLAY, WM.: Artist. Born in Dundee 1836, he died in 1906. Early in his career he won great success, his pictures being exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy, the Royal Academy, and at South Kensington, in the sixties. He resided chiefly in his native town, where his works were prized.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.



NEW SPALDING CLUB.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New Spalding Club held recently—Colonel Allardyce, convener, in the chair—it was agreed to minute an expression of the Committee's sense of the loss sustained by the Club through the death of Mr. William Cramond, LL.D. Mr. Cramond had been an original member of the Club and of its Council, and for many years was also a member of its Executive Committee. By his monumental works, the "Annals of Banff" and the "Records of Elgin," he helped greatly to establish the reputation of the Club.—It was also decided to include in the programme of the Club a volume of Banffshire records to be edited by Mr. James Grant, LL.B., Banff. The minutes of the "Barrons and freeholders of the Sherriffdom of Banff," begin in 1664; those of the Commissioners of Supply, in 1696; and the Particular Registers of Sasines for the County, in 1600. From these sources Mr. Grant believes that a work of very considerable interest can be compiled, illustrative of many phases of county administration now dead or transmuted, and throwing light on county life and, incidentally, on national policy.—It was further agreed to issue a third and concluding volume of the "Musa Latina Aberdonensis," under the editorship of Mr. W. Keith Leask. The volume will deal with the writings of the lesser local poets of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries, from Florence Wilson to William Meston, including John and William Johnston, the three Wedderburns, the two Leeches, and Professor John Ker of the "Donaides" and "Frasereides." Mr. Leask proposes to give metrical renderings of the poems of local interest, with copious notes explanatory of obscure allusions in the text. Colonel Johnston, C.B., presents a photograph portrait of his collateral ancestor, Professor William Johnston.

MADELINE SMITH.—To several correspondents we beg to say that we do not care to follow this lady farther. ED.

SCOTTISH POETS.

In 1822 Thomas Boys, of Ludgate Hill, London, published "Lives of Scottish Poets," 3 vols. duodecimo, each volume consisting of two parts, about 180 pages each, and with a frontispiece group of five poets—thirty portraits altogether—engraved on steel, and nicely executed. Some of those gem portraits of forgotten bards possess an extra value now, on account of their rareness and uncertainty of reproduction. I specially allude to those of Marcus A. Boyd, James Moor, Caleb Whitefoord, Alex. Geddes, James Mercer, Francis Garden, and Wm. Julius Mickle. There is a singular story pertaining to this collection of biographies, and I opine that it is a correct one. It is to the effect that there was a literary fraternity in London at the beginning of last century and close of preceding one, styled "The Club of True Scots." They met frequently, probably there was conviviality, and they debated keenly, particularly on Scottish themes. Under a different name the same Scottish Society later on was formed into an active organisation, mainly for the welfare of Scots in the great metropolis. At one of their meetings, about 1820, it was proposed that memoirs and criticisms of Scottish poets should be prepared and read by the members, and the project was heartily agreed to. Many papers were accordingly submitted and freely discussed, and ultimately a desire was evinced that they should be printed in permanent form as a souvenir of the brotherhood. Hence those three dainty little volumes, the expenses of publication being, in all likelihood, defrayed by the members themselves. My set is marked "Scarce," and that consequently increased the selling price. There are 65 memoirs altogether, some very brief, others fairly accurate, but all superseded now with our fuller knowledge of the past. Each memoir is signed with initials, and I had the curiosity, in an idle spell, to count them. There are 58 different initials to the articles, with the exception of A. C. and B. T., who supply two small memoirs each. It would be a trivial and even futile task to attempt to indicate and localise any of those writers. I think this verifies the statement that they were primarily contributed by different members of the association. Whether all were resident in London or not is doubtful, but not of much consequence; probably some obtained help in Scotland. Of the more extended memoirs, I specify that on James VI., 58 pp., by D. S. (I am inclined to attribute this to the Rev. David Scott, minister of Corstorphine, and afterwards professor at

St. Andrews, who was stated in an obituary notice to have written "lives" of some Scottish poets, but this is the only one with D. S. attached). The memoirs and critique on Ramsay, 40 pp., is by T. T.; on Burns, 42 pp., by W. G. (? William Gillespie); Ferguson, 38 pp., by D. C.; Geddes, 36 pp., by W. M.; and Blacklock, 30 pp., by J. R. The editor of the whole series of memoirs was a Scottish journalist in London named Arthur Semple, who possibly licked some of them into presentable shape, and whose initials are appended to notes throughout the work. He likewise apparently furnished the supplement of 100 pages to vol. 3, giving concise notices of minor poets. Tannahill is included in the supplement, but his fellow-townsmen Alex. Wilson is not, although he died in 1813. Mr. Semple did his onerous duty very creditably. He probably hailed from Renfrewshire, the habitat of that ancient family. Is there anything known of the further life history of Arthur Semple?

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

★

 THE GALT FAMILY.

A correspondent in Baltimore writes as follows:—I am interested in tracing out the history of the Galts of Eastern Virginia, and am anxious to learn anything that might prove of service in this research. There are many difficulties in the way, owing to the destruction during our Civil War of many of the oldest records of Virginia. The first Galt who lived in Virginia, so far as is now known, was Samuel, who owned a large plantation not very far distant from the proposed site of the coming Jamestown Tercentenary Exposition. Samuel Galt also had the trade of goldsmith, a fact that must have been of great service in those troublous times, and would seem not to have had the same bearing on social position then that it might have at the present day. Samuel Galt was living on this estate of "Strawberry Banks" in about 1735. My descent from him in direct line is as follows: Samuel Galt, I.; James Galt, II.; Alexander Galt, III.; William Richard Galt, IV.; Rogers Harrison Galt, V.; Mary Meares Galt, VI.

The Galts of Eastern Virginia have always been known as one of the Scotch-Irish families of the state. Doctor Dunlop, the friend of John Galt, the novelist, in writing to my great-grandfather's brother, Colonel Patrick Galt, U.S. Army, in 1830, said that about 1680 two brothers, William and John Galt, were banished by order of the Privy Council because they were Covenanters. One of them returned to Scot-

land after the Revolution of 1688, and was the ancestor of John Galt, the novelist. The other, Doctor Dunlop says, was the ancestor of my great-great-uncle, Colonel Galt.

In the Royal Proclamation of 1685, William Galt of the Walkmill in Wark, and John Galt in Gateside, were outlawed. Their names are given under the heading, "Stewartown." In the summer of the same year, John Galt was banished and sent to Port Royal, Carolina, in the ship of Captain Gibson. These last two items I learn from Woodrow, and from other histories. Doctor Dunlop, in his letter to Colonel Galt, says that these two brothers were banished along with Lord Cardross. I find that this colony of Port Royal was the Colony of Lord Cardross. In 1686 the colony was broken up by the Spaniards, and we do not know what became of John Galt. In his "Literary Life," John Galt, the novelist, says that he doubts not that this John Galt was the ancestor of Colonel Galt. If this be so, however, we do not know what became of the family between this time and the time that we find Samuel Galt living in Virginia, in about 1730. We are inclined to believe that John Galt left Carolina and went to Ireland, because there is a strong tradition in the family that our ancestor fought in Londonderry, and because one tradition asserts that the family came to Virginia direct from Coleraine. In this case Samuel must have been the son of John, and must have been the first one to come to Virginia.

The late Sir Alexander Galt of Canada claimed relationship with my grandfather. Sir Alexander was the son of the author, John Galt, of the Ayrshire family.



ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT (2nd S., VIII., 139). —Mr. Wilson's note under this name might easily have been amplified. It belonged to two persons who were contemporaries:

1. *The Printer*, a good account of whom is to be found in Dickson and Edmond's "Annals of Scottish Printing" (pp. 271-326). The ascription to him of Forfarshire as his birthplace seems to be made on slender grounds. Say Dickson and Edmond: — "Robert Chambers ('Domestic Annals,' Vol. I., p. 101) remarks that Arbuthnet's sureties were 'all Forfarshire gentlemen—a fact arguing that Arbuthnet himself was of the same district'" (p. 286).

2. *The Poet*, who was better known as a divine, and Principal of King's College, Aberdeen. See McCrie's "Life of Melville," *passim*.

EVAN. ODD.

SCOTTISH SAINTS AND KALENDARS.

It is interesting to look over the series of Scottish Kalendars which Bishop A. P. Forbes collected, and try to see who the saints were who got a hold upon the popular favour, and were in the best sense national. Those who are acquainted with the dedications of the old parish churches will appreciate the respect paid to the familiar names, and will feel their hearts warm toward the ancient worthies whose names are treasured up in "Tanton" Fair, Laurencekirk; "Paddy" Fair, Fordoun; "Truel" Fair, Kennethmont; "Cowan" Fair, Turriff; "Donnan" Fair, Auchterless; "Sinsairs" Fair, Culsalmond; "Simmerees" Fair, Keith; "Dustan" Fair, Old Deer; and many such. We have no such treasure in America with all our multi-millionaires, who are men of yesterday, and may be in The Tombs, New York City, to-morrow. By tabulating and comparing the Kalendars, I have sought to gather out those saints who have a recognised place in the commemorations, and to pass over those names which do not appear to suggest any Scottish tradition.

January—7, Kentigerna; 8, Nathalan; 9, Fillan; 13, Mungo; 15, Maur; 16, Fursey; 21, Wynnin; 29, Woloc or Makuolok; 30, Glastian or Macglastian; 31, Modoc.

February—1, Bryde; 3, Blase; 4, Modan; 7, Ronan; 17, Finnan, and Fintan; 18, Colman.

March—1, Minnan, and Marnan; 2, Cedde; 4, Adrian; 6, Baldred, and Fridolin; 8, Duthac; 10, Kessog or Mackessog, and Hemelin; 11, Constantine; 13, Kennoch; 16, Boniface; 17, Patrick; 18, Minnan; 20, Cuthbert; 30, Ole or Olaus.

April—1, Gilbert; 5, Tigernac; 6, Bertham or Berchan; 7, Sigenius; 13, Guinoch; 15, Mund; 16, Magnus, Mans, or Mann; 17, Donnan.

May—1, Asaph, and Ultan; 8, Gibrian; 10, Gordian; 11, Congall; 16, Brandan; 17, Cathan; 18, Conwal; 29, David; 31, Petronilla.

June—4, Fothad; 5, Boniface; 6, Colm, Colmos, or Columba; 8, Syra; 9, Columba; 10, Margaret; 12, Ternan; 15, Carnoc; 19, Margaret; 23, Ethelred; 25, Molonach, Moluoc, or Moloc.

July—1, Serf or Servan; 3, Guthagon; 6, Palladius; 8, Kilian; 15, Nine Maidens, and Plechelm; 18, Thenna or Theuna; 29, Sampson; 29, Ole or Olaus.

August—10, Blane; 16, Rock; 17, Inan or Ernin; 24, Erchad; 27, Malrube or Ruffus; 30, Fiacre; 31, Aidan.

September—1, Giles or Egidius; 9, Queran or Kyran; 15, Mirin; 16, Ninian; 22, Lolan; 23,

Theunan or Adamnan : 25, Barre or Finbar ; 28. Conuall and Manchan.

October—8, Triduane ; 11, Kenicus or Kannich ; 13, Conwallen or Congan, Fintan or Fincane, and Findoca ; 15, Colmau ; 16, Gall : 17, Rule or Regulus ; 18, Monon ; 25, Marnok ; 26, Bean ; 29, Kenneir or Kennera ; 30, Tarkin or Talarican ; 31, Fillan.

November—1, Beye ; 2, Maura ; 3, Englate ; 6, Willibrord ; 8, Moroc and Gervad ; 12, Machar, and Livin ; 13, Kilian and Devinick ; 14, Middan, Modan, or Medan ; 15, Machute ; 16, Margaret ; 17, Fergus or Tergusius ; 9, Middan or Medana ; 20, Maxence ; 21, Columba ; 27, Ode or Odda.

December—1, Eloy or Eligius ; 2, Ethernan ; 12, Finnian or Findan ; 14, Drostan ; 16, Bean ; 18, Manere ; 22, Ethernase, and Mayota ; 23, Caran or Karran ; 26, Mofutacus or Fotin.

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THE ORIGIN OF PLACE-NAME PSALM TUNES.—This is a feature of psalm tunes which has not been noted, so far as I am aware. We are all familiar with the tunes which bear the names of "St. Kilda," "Dundee," "Perth," etc. Mr. W. Milne Gibson, in his recently published book, "The Old Scottish Precentor," notes at least five Aberdeenshire place-name tunes which came into use "about the middle of the 18th century" (page 51). These are "Fintray," "Monymusk," "Kintore," "Rayne," and "Paradise"—this latter word being a local term for a certain district of Monymusk. Now, a simple, interesting question arises here: Why were these parish names selected as psalm-tune names in preference to others? This difficulty seems to be explained by the fact that an ex-soldier, Thomas Shannon, began a reform movement in the art of "sacred music" in Monymusk in 1760-1761 (see "Pillars of Bon-Accord," Part I., p. 41). It would appear that he had also taught classes in those parishes which I have mentioned, because, as Mr. Gibson says, "when the new . . . West Church [of Aberdeen] was opened on 9th November, 1755, he and a band of his pupils—mostly farm servant lads and lasses from Kintore, Kemnay, Fintray, and Monymusk—led the praise," etc. (page 27).

STAND SURE.

THE FAMILY OF GRAY.—It may interest genealogists to know that Mr. Alexander Gray, Ibrox, Glasgow, is at work on an account of the family of Gray, because one branch of the family is closely connected with Schivas, near Gight. Another branch held Skibbo Castle now owned by Mr. Carnegie.

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

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VIII., p. 122.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1764. *The Edinburgh Advertiser*. No. 1. January 3, 1764. 8 pp., large 4to, 3 cols. to page. "Edinburgh: printed by Alexander Donaldson and John Reid, and sold at their printing house in the Castlehill, where advertisements and commissions are taken in. Advertisements and commissions are also taken in at A. Donaldson's shop in Edinburgh, and also at his shop near Norfolk Street, in the Strand, London." No. 2 gave the price as 2^d.

The opening number fully sets forth the reasons why the *Advertiser* was undertaken:

"The alterations that took place in October last relating to the course of the posts, suggested the idea of the expediency and utility of a newspaper calculated in some measure to correspond to the frequency of the posts. By the late regulations there are five posts from London, viz., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, on all of which days newspapers may be received from the metropolis; but on two of them, viz., Tuesday and Friday, there are no newspapers published in Edinburgh. . . . At the desire, therefore, of several gentlemen, merchants and others, the Editors have been induced to publish the *Edinburgh Advertiser*."

The journal was accordingly published on Tuesdays and Fridays. With quite unusual uniformity, the same days of publication were maintained to the last. As to the general scope of the paper, the projectors say:—

"Besides what are properly called news, the Editors will give the utmost attention to whatever regards religion, trade, manufactures, agriculture, and politics in Great Britain and the Colonies thereof. . . . Nor shall the article of entertainment, for which there is so large a demand, be disregarded. Essays on useful, ingenious, and entertaining subjects, both in prose and verse, and of moderate extent, will be thankfully received and readily inserted."

The title page of the first half-yearly volume bore the motto, which appears to have been an Edinburgh favourite:

"Quicquid agunt homines, votum, temer, ira, voluptas, Gaudia, discursus nostri est farrago libelli."

It also had the imprint: "Printed by Alexander Donaldson and John Reid, for Alexander Donaldson." Reid's name, however, disappeared with No. 67, Tuesday, August 21, 1764.

Alexander Donaldson had already made his name well known as the purveyor of cheap reprints. By the Act of 1709, copyright lasted for 14 years only, although the London booksellers and printers, acting on what they considered common law, claimed perpetuity in literary property. Donaldson disregarded their opinion, and flooded the market with cheap copies of volumes whose legal copyright had expired. The situation involved several important law suits, but Donaldson ulti-

mately got a final decision in his favour. The contest, however, did not leave the adventurous Edinburgh printer scatheless. In the year before he began the *Advertiser*, he received the censure of Dr. Johnson, who laughingly declared him to be "no better than Robin Hood, who robbed the rich in order to give to the poor." Croker indexed him as "Donaldson, Alexander, the piratical bookseller." With such an enterprising printer and publisher it is not astonishing that the *Advertiser* made its way, even although it had the *Courant* and the *Mercury* as rivals. In beginning his second volume (No. 53), Donaldson had the satisfaction of intimating that

"The design was well relished by the public, and a numerous subscription was obtained. . . . We have received letters from our correspondents and readers in Edinburgh and almost every county in Scotland that our labours have not been unacceptable."

Exactly ten years after the start of the paper, its control passed into the hands of Donaldson's son, Alexander, then a youth of twenty-one, and designed to leave his name unalterably associated with Edinburgh, through his bequest of the money that founded Donaldson's Hospital. His name appears in the imprint, for the first time, in the first week of January, 1774.* It was during the son's proprietorship of the journal that the most stirring events of its history took place. In 1792 a contemporary referred to it as "the least political in Edinburgh," filling its space with "historical affairs" and leaving little room for "political subjects." Donaldson, however, did not escape scatheless from the troubles of the time. Scotland was moved to its centre by the sedition scares that were abroad, and the *Advertiser* office fell under the suspicion of the authorities:

"About the year 1794, a most vexatious circumstance occurred. Some of the workmen in the printing-office took it into their heads to print what was called a seditious handbill, and to scatter it among the inhabitants of the Cowgate and other low streets, telling them it was how to get cheap sugar. The dangerous missile was traced to the *Advertiser* office, and it was a grievous blow to Mr. Donaldson to have a magistrate come to his immaculate premises to seize the printers of a seditious paper. The delinquents were not treated very harshly, but their connection with the printing-house was at an end." †

The international complications of the time made the people eager for news, and Donaldson did his best to supply the want. He

"decidedly adopted the politics of Pitt and Dundas, and advocated their cause with no great delicacy towards those who differed from them. The *Edinburgh Advertiser* was carried on by very inexpensive means. No liberal fees were paid to reporters and correspondents; whatever news came by chance or

could be extracted from the London newspapers, was sufficient for the Northern provincial appetite. . . . The *Morning Chronicle*, conducted by Mr. Perry, and often containing articles by Mr. Fox and the Whig party, played an important part among the journals of the metropolis, but was too strong for the *Advertiser*, and never entered its office to dilute or modify its anti-Jacobinism. This was the temper of the general public: hatred and fear of the French predominated, and the *Edinburgh Advertiser* prospered greatly."

Mr. Norrie gives an amusing illustration of this Edinburgh hatred towards their ancient allies. He says that Donaldson sometimes increased the number of the enemy who fell in battle by ten times, and adds that "at the close of the war it was computed that the *Advertiser* had killed more Frenchmen than there was population in France!" The paper was also fortunate in the days of publication, for it frequently anticipated its contemporaries. News of the Battle of the Nile came on a Friday, and Donaldson jocularly declared that he had special arrangements with Pitt "to favour him with early and authentic intelligence."

In 1819 some change in the proprietorship seemed pending. On January 29 of that year the imprint contained only the words "Published by James Donaldson. Price 7d." On Friday, March 10, this was changed to "Printed by Claud Muirhead"—an imprint which, on Tuesday, November 21, was amplified into "Printed and published by Claud Muirhead." The title page of the first half volume of 1820 contained the longer imprint. The change of proprietorship from Donaldson to Muirhead involved no drastic alteration in the conducting of the paper, for the new owner was the son of one who had "long been the principal manager and superintendent of the office." The Muirheads retained the property to the end.

26 Circus Drive,
Glasgow.

W. J. COOPER.



Y MACKAY.—In the recently published work, titled "The Book of Mackay," the author says that "Y" represents "Aoidh," the genitive of "Aodh," which he thinks comes from "Aed," a Celtic word supposed to mean "the fiery or impetuous one." Other forms of "Aoidh" are "Iye," "Eyg," "Aytho," "Athyn," "Eth," "Heth," "Head." He regards "Hugh" as a different name, equivalent to the Gaelic "Huistean," which is made in Latin Hugo, while "Aodh" is in Latin "Odo" or "Odoneus." Another reason for differentiating "Aodh" and "Hugh" is, he says, that in various instances two brothers may be found in the same family, where the one is called "Aodh" and the other "Hugh."

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

* An interesting MS. note is found on the copy for January 3, 1786, in the volume I have examined. It throws a light upon the way the expensive newspapers of the time passed from hand to hand. It reads: "Gentlemen, the newspapers must be kept clean, and read as soon as possible, for they are to be returned to Edinburgh again, or we are to have no more of them. They are to be sent to W. M'Kenzie."

† "Reminiscences of a Printer in the *Advertiser* office."
—*Lions How*, February, 1867.

* *Ibid.*

JAMES SINCLAIR, ARBORICULTURIST.

The late James Grant, novelist, in his last published book, "Scottish Soldiers of Fortune," which is disfigured with many inaccuracies and misprints, yet containing curious and out-of-the-way information, alludes, in his section "Scots in Russia," to James Sinclair, the Scottish landscape gardener, who resided for over thirteen years on the estate of Prince Woronzoff, in the Crimea, and laid out those gardens which were the admiration alike of the British and French allied forces during the great Crimean War of 1854-5. As Sinclair finished his career in Melbourne fully a quarter of a century ago, a brief biography of the man may not be thought unworthy of a niche in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, being in all probability known to only a limited number.

He was a "Morayshire loon," and when very young was employed at Altyre House, near Forres, the seat of Sir William Gordon Cumming. We get a glimpse of him then from an autobiographical sketch contributed to the *Gardener's Chronicle* by the late Mr. Donald Beaton, the scientific horticulturist, famed for his experiments in dahlia cultivation. He stated that when he was foreman of the Altyre Gardens there was a *boy of genius* there, named Sinclair, who was either drawing figures, scribbling rhymes, or playing on the violin. The latter acquirement secured to the boy the friendship of one of the Baronet's sons, Konaleyn Gordon Cumming, afterwards famed as a lion hunter in Africa, but then a fine, high-spirited lad, who frequently pleaded with his mother for a dance in the gloamin', and Jamie Sinclair was the musician on such occasions, for Lady Cumming could not refuse the request of her gallant boy.

This brought Sinclair under the surveillance of her Ladyship, and she had him educated and trained as a regular gardener, and his progress was rapid. He went to London and remained four years in Kew Gardens under Mr. T. A. Knight, the president of the Royal Horticultural Society. Sinclair's skill in drawing and colouring of plants was freely recognised, but his ability also as a landscape gardener brought him still more into notice. In 1838, when Prince Woronzoff applied to Mr. Knight for a capable person to improve his Crimean estate, Sinclair was selected for the position. He resided there for nearly fourteen years and planted about 1,000 acres as vineyards and fruit avenues, and made such use of his passion for arboriculture as to make him renowned over Russia. It should be remembered that the Crimea was originally settled as a Greek colony, and still bore upon its surface the relics and evidences of an extinct but superior civilisation.

Sinclair conserved whatever remains of Grecian art were upon the Prince's domain with pious care, and made them effective as foils to his gardening improvements.

His fame ultimately reached the Czar Nicholas, who sent for him and consulted him anent improvements in St. Petersburg. The Emperor was so pleased with Sinclair's ingenious suggestions that he decorated him with the Imperial Order of St. Anne, and gave him a passport to travel free from one end of the Russian Empire to the other, and of this boon James Sinclair freely availed himself, visiting every botanical garden in that vast kingdom, and taking notes thereat which he intended to publish. He also penetrated into Austria and Prussia for the same purpose.

At the close of 1851 he returned to Britain and made a lengthened sojourn in Morayshire, leaving a manuscript volume of poems in Elgin at the local newspaper office; but his *forte* did not lie in the weaving of verse, although he thought otherwise. He was in treaty with a London publisher to have his "Tour of the Continental Gardens" printed, but before he had fairly written out his press "copy," hostilities had begun between Russia and Turkey, which eventuated in the great Crimean War, in which Great Britain, France, and Sardinia espoused the cause of Turkey against the Muscovite foe.

As James Sinclair was the only Briton who knew intimately about Sebastopol, the Russian Ambassador ere he quitted England was afraid that "the grand old gardener" would divulge to the British Government what he had seen and learnt of the great fortress; but Sinclair was not built that way—in other words, he had not been long enough in London to acquire the polish of a suave and hypocritical scoundrel. He was a noble Scot; and having served his patrons in Russia for years, he disdained to act as an informer against them. He kept his knowledge to himself, rejecting alike threats and entreaties and stale platitudes about patriotism and such-like bosh, which the wily Southron often too successfully uses to entrap the credulous Scot. In consequence of the turmoil caused by the war, his projected book on continental gardens was never published, nor the companion volume of verse, "Musings on the Shores of the Black Sea."

At the close of 1854, Sinclair emigrated to the Colony of Victoria, and was immediately employed in Melbourne as a landscape gardener. He laid out the Fitzroy Gardens there, and was appointed curator, residing in a cottage on the grounds. He published, in 1855, the "Gardener's Magazine and Journal of Rural Economy," and, in 1857, the "Australian Sacred Lyre," which

was severely criticised in the *Athenæum*, a well-known literary periodical. His verse, while containing just sentiments and agreeable images, with a keen perception of the beautiful, is very unequal, and, in many instances, unworthy of print. But he would not forsake the muse: he had an ingrained hankering after poetical fame, which always eluded his grasp. He kept on rhyming to the last, for a printer acquaintance of mine, who used to scribble versified stuff, occasionally visited the old man in his cottage to do a little tinkering of his crude rhymes. On such occasions Sinclair supplied the printer, who was a showy and pretentious Southron, with spiritual inspiration in the guise of capacious doses of "Long John" and the "Dew of Ben Nevis," so much so that the loquacious and bibulous comp. became speedily obfuscated. The fellow could always get "a drink on the cheap" when so inclined—and that was frequently the case with him—by calling and inquiring about how the poems were progressing. Astute dodger that—and he used to gasconade afterwards how he fooled the old fellow; but—yes, but the whisky was prime, although the verse was primitive. However, Sinclair published no more poems, and his MS. was, I presume, sold as waste paper. When passing through the Gardens on my way to work, I often saw the old man, with one foot resting on a spade, and in a contemplative attitude, having a dreamy and far-away look—probably indulging in a reverie of old times when settled by the shores of the Euxine Sea. I certainly would have liked a chat with him, and willingly would have essayed the task to marshal his hobbling verse into decent order, but the demands of business and the want of a formal introduction—that intolerable shackle of modern civilisation—restrained any advances on my part. He died at his house in the Fitzroy Gardens on the 29th April, 1881, aged 72. His ablest publication in Australia was "The Beauties of Nature, and how far they transcend those of Art," a thesis drawn up by a practical expert.

There was not even a paragraph in the Melbourne papers when Sinclair made his final exit. "The best o' fowk are never missed"—besides, he was only a Scotchman! I wrote an account of him, which appeared in the *Collingwood Observer*, conducted by Mr. James Macalpine Tait, J.P., son of the famous Glasgow Radical, John Tait, editor of the *Liberator*, who died in 1837, and had his elegy written by Sandy Rodger. Mr. Tait is an aged journalist now, and a week ago made a valedictory address to his readers, after 50 years' labour with the pen. I know not whether there is a stone to Sinclair's

memory in the Melbourne Cemetery; but the Fitzroy Gardens will remain a lasting memorial of his skill and ability as an arboriculturist.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

*—

OLD PARR.—When visiting the Royal Picture Gallery of Dresden in 1902, I saw about twenty portraits by the celebrated Sir Anthony Van Dyck, and amongst them one of Old Parr. I was amused to read in the excellent catalogue (500 pp.), compiled by Dr. Julius Hubner, this curious blunder:—"Portrait of the *Scotchman*, Thomas Parr in his 151st year." How the Shropshire centenarian came to be described as a Scot is a puzzle for the ingenious in such matters. A note stated that the picture was in the collection of Charles I., and after changing hands several times it was secured by Hyacinthe Rigaud (died 1743), who was styled the "French Van Dyck," and he sold it to Count Wackerbarth for the Elector of Saxony. Van Dyck, it may be remembered, married a Scottish lady, Mary Ruthven, a descendant of the Earls of Gowrie.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

GORDON AS A PLACE NAME IN LONDON.—The name of Gordon is extensively used in Bloomsbury (the Bedford estate), the 6th Duke of Bedford having married in 1803, as his second wife, Lady Georgiana Gordon, the sister of the last Duke of Gordon. The best known part of the estate in which the name is used is Gordon Square. In it stands Gordon Hall, which is the name of a girls' school in connection with the Apostolic Church: while Gordon Place and Gordon Street run into it. There is also a Gordon Street in the City Road. In Francis Street, which runs parallel with Tottenham Court Road, a new block of buildings is called Gordon Mansions. Then there is Huntley Street running off Bedford Square. The name Cosmo was introduced into the Gordon family through the second Duke's friendship with Cosmo de Medici, and is used to name a lane connecting Queen Square with Southampton Row, and quite recently a big hotel called the Cosmo Hotel has been erected at the corner of the lane. There is a Gordon Place in Camden Grove, but Mr. E. V. Lucas, who lives there, does not know how it came by the name. There is a Gordon Grove at Camberwell, a Gordon Road at Peckham, and another Gordon Road at Stoke Newington. Gordon House Road runs from Highgate Road to Gospel Oak Station.

ABERDEEN AND INVERNESS MAIL ARRANGEMENTS OF 1822.—According to a MS. at the end of an "Aberdeen Almanac," that year the mail arrangements were as follows :—

Dispatched from Aberdeen	5 0	p.m.
Arrives at Oldmeldrum	7 10	"
" " New Stables	8 50	"
" " Banff	10 28	"
Allowed for Coach business	0 20	mins.
Arrives at Cullen	12 18	a.m.
" " Fochabers	1 46	"
" " Elgin	2 51	"
" " Fochabers	4 16	"
" " P.O. Inverness	7 46	"
1 hour and 14 mins. allowed for making up North mail.		

Return from Inverness to Aberdeen.

Dispatch from Inverness	4 30	a.m.
Arrives at Nairn	6 30	"
" " Forres	7 50	"
Allowance for Breakfast at Forres	20	mins.
Arrives at Elgin	9 35	a.m.
" " Fochabers	10 38	"
" " Cullen	12 6	p.m.
" " Banff	1 46	"
Allowance for Dinner at Banff	25	mins.
Arrives at New Stables	3 49	p.m.
" " Oldmeldrum	5 34	"
" " P.O. Aberdeen	7 44	"

Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

ABERDEEN WATERMAN—A "TRAIL."—Before water was brought into the town from the wells about Gilcomston Dam in 1767, a man went about with two trees—like the trams of a cart—with the ends trailing upon the ground, with cross bars, and a large barrel, which he filled with water and carried to families who were to wash or brew. In the winter time he and his horse cut a queer figure. He had a large, coarse cloth hood that covered his head and shoulders, and the horse's hoofs were generally full of icicles, which rattled as he went along at a very slow pace. He was mostly employed in the night time, and slept all day. His pay was only 1d. per barrel, but he always got some broken meat. The mark on a road made by such a conveyance was called a "trail." This term used to occur frequently in novels in which the Red Indians of North America were introduced. After European settlers came, the Indians got possession of some of their horses by stealing them or catching runaways. Having no conveyances, they harnessed them to two long slender trees on which they placed their wigwams and young children when journeying from place to place, and the tracks they made were called "trails."

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

THE LATE DR. CRAMOND'S PUBLICATIONS.

Some time ago the late Dr. Cramond expressed his belief that the only complete sets of his publications were to be found in the Aberdeen University Library and in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh. We shall be glad to learn if any items have escaped the compiler of the appended list.

1880. Annals of Cullen: being extracts from records relating to the affairs of the Royal Burgh of Cullen, 960-1879. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1880. (6½ × 4 in. Pp. 38. Some copies on large paper, 8 × 4½ in.)
1882. Reminiscences of the old town of Cullen, 1812-18, with plan of the town. [Quotations.] Aberdeen: John Adam, 73 Union Street. Cullen: Geo. Seivwright. 1882. (8¼ × 5½ in. Pp. [4] + 51 + [1]. Three folding plans. Printed by G. Cornwall & Sons.)
1883. The church and churchyard of Cullen. Printed for the author, and sold by John Adam, 73 Union Street, Aberdeen, and G. Seivwright, Cullen. 1883. (8¼ × 5½ in. Pp. viii. + 168. Five photographic plates. Printed by G. Cornwall and Sons.
1885. The church and churchyard of Deskford. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1885. (6½ × 4 in. Pp. 37 + [1].)
1885. The church and churchyard of Rathven. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1885. (6½ × 4 in. Pp. 135 + [1].)
1885. The presbytery of Fordyce. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1885. (6½ × 4 in. Pp. 74 + 4 [reviews].)
1886. The church and churchyard of Boyndie. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1886. (6½ × 4 in. Pp. 79 + [1] + 4 [reviews].)
1886. The church and churchyard of Fordyce. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1886. (6½ × 4½ in. Pp. 115 + [1] + 4 [reviews].)
1886. The church and churchyard of Ordiquhill. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1886. (6 × 4½ in. Pp. 74.)
1887. Inventory of the charters, burgh court books, books of sasine, etc., belonging to the burgh of Cullen, deposited within the Council chamber of the burgh, 1887; together with a copy of the charter of the burgh, and translation thereof; copy of the covenant of Cullen, and perambulation of the marches of the burgh. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. (7½ × 5 in. Pp. 19 + [1], and coloured cover with title.)
1887. Inventory of the charters, burgh court

- books, books of sasines, etc., belonging to the burgh of Banff, deposited within the council chamber of the burgh. 1887. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 8, and coloured cover with title.)
1887. The plundering of Cullen House by the rebels: an incident in the Rebellion of 1745-46. Narrated by eyewitnesses of the plundering. [Quotation.] Printed for the compiler by W. F. Johnston, Buckie. 1887. (8½ × 5½ in. Pp. iii.—xii. (misprinted xi.) + 25 + [3].)
- [1888] The annals of Cullen: being extracts from records relating to the affairs of the royal burgh of Cullen, 961-1887. Second edition. Printed by W. F. Johnston, Buckie. (Reprinted from *Banffshire Advertiser*. 7 × 4½ in. Pp. [4] + 127 + [1].)
1888. Illegitimacy in Banffshire: facts, figures, and opinions. Reprinted from the *Banffshire Journal* of January 10, 17, 24, and 31, February 7 and 14, 1888. Banff: *Banffshire Journal* office. MDCCLXXXVIII. (7½ × 4½ in. Pp. 74.)
1889. The penny guide to Cullen. Published by George Seivwright, The Square, Cullen. 1889. (4½ × 3½ in. Pp. 48 (27—48 advertisements), and folding map. Printed by G. Cornwall & Sons, Aberdeen.)
- [189?] The ancient office of Mair. [Not seen.]
1890. The church of Speymouth. Elgin: stereotyped and printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1880. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 97 + [1].)
1890. History of the Bede House of Rathven. Buckie: printed at the *Banffshire Advertiser* office. 1890. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 14, one plate, and coloured cover with title.)
1891. The annals of Banff. Vol. I. Aberdeen: printed for the New Spalding Club. MDCCCXCI. (10 × 7½ in. Pp. xvi. + 385 + [1]; nine plates. Printed by Milne & Hutchison.)
1892. The castle and the lords of Balveny. With illustrations. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1892. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 43 + [1]; illustrations in the text.)
1892. Illegitimacy in Banffshire. Paper read on 9th August in the Economic section of the British Association at their meeting in Edinburgh in 1892. . . . Reprinted from the *Banffshire Journal* of August 9 and 16, 1892. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 24.)
1892. The penny guide to Cullen. Second edition. Published by George Seivwright, The Square, Cullen. 1892. (4½ × 3½ in. Pp. 44 + [30]; advertisements, coloured cover with title, and one plate. Printed at the *Advertiser* office, Buckie.)
1893. The annals of Banff. Vol. II. Aberdeen: printed for the New Spalding Club. MDCCCXCII. (10 × 7½ in. Pp. xii. + 498; eleven plates. Printed by Milne & Hutchison.)
- [1893] The family of Milne in Banff. Extracted from the "Annals of Banff." With notes by G. C. M. (9½ × 7½ in. Pp. 10.)
1893. The making of a Banffshire burgh: being an account of the early history of Macduff. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1893. (6½ × 4 in. Frontispiece + pp. [2] + 40.)
1894. The annals of Fordoun: being extracts from letters relating to the affairs of the parish of Fordoun from the earliest times to the year 1894. Montrose: printed at the *Standard* office. 1894. (7½ × 4½ in. Pp. [2] + 108 + [2], with folding map.)
1894. The Milnes of Banff and neighbourhood: being a paper read to the Banffshire Field Club on 8th December, 1893. [Motto.] Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1894. (6½ × 4 in. Pp. 20, and coloured cover with title.)
1894. The Milnes of Banff and neighbourhood. Second edition. 1894. (6½ × 4 in. Pp. 21 + [1], and coloured cover with title.)
1894. On Stra'finla top: a guide to Auchinblae and Fordoun district. Dundee: printed by John Leng & Co., Bank Street. 1894. (6 × 4½ in. Pp. 48 (36—48 advertisements); three full-size plates included in paging.)
1895. On Scots drink. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1895. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 42.)
1895. The parish of Grange: Lecture delivered in the Parish Church of Grange. Reprinted from *Banffshire Journal*. Printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office for the author. 1895. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 34.)
1896. The guide to Cullen. [Quotations.] Third edition—rewritten. Published by G. Seivwright, The Square, Cullen. 1896. (4½ × 3½ in. Pp. 72 + 44 [advertisements]. Four plates. Printed at the *Advertiser* office, Buckie.)
1896. Life in Elgin 350 years ago. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1896. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 29 + [1].)
1896. On Scots drink. Second edition. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1896. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 35 + [1].)
- [1896] The church and parish of Bellie. Reprinted from the *Elgin Courant and Courier*. Price sixpence. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 51 + [1].)
- [1896] The church of Aberdour. Printed at the *Fraserburgh Advertiser* office. (7½ × 4½ in. Pp. 55 + [1], and coloured cover with title.)
1897. The court books of the Regality of Grant:* a true statement of their contents. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1897. Price four pence. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 28, and coloured cover with title.)

* Misprinted "Nabrn" in S. N. & Q., XI., 111.

1897. Extracts from the records of the Kirk Session of Elgin, 1584-1779, with a brief record of the readers, ministers, and bishops, 1567-1897. Reprinted from *Elgin Courant and Courier*. Price one shilling and sixpence. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1897. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. [2] + 359 + [2], and coloured cover with title.)
1897. Guide to Grantown and district. With map of the district by Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh. Price three pence. Dundee: John Leng & Co., printers and lithographers, Bank Street. 1897. (6½ × 4 in. Map as frontispiece + pp. 48 (31-48 advertisements); three full-page plates included in paging.)
- [1897] The church of Keith. Reprinted from the *Banffshire Herald*, Keith. Price sixpence. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 95 + [1].)
1898. The church of Grange. Reprinted from the *Banffshire Herald*, Keith. Price nine pence. 1898. Keith: printed by John Mitchell, Mid Street. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 141 + [1], and coloured cover with title.)
1898. Municipal life in Elgin in the sixteenth century: being extracts from the burgh and head court book of the royal burgh of Elgin, 1570-1585. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1898. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 51 + [1].)
1898. The truth about George Wishart, the martyr. Montrose: printed at the *Standard* office, High Street. 1898. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 18.)
1899. Old memories: a walk in the churchyard of Cullen. [Motto.] Reprinted from *Banffshire Journal*. Printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office for the author. 1899. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 31 + [1].)
- [1899] The church and priory of Urquhart. Reprinted from the *Elgin Courant and Courier*. Price one shilling. 7 × 4½ in. Pp. 71 + [1].)
1900. The church of Alves. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1900. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 118.)
1900. The churches of the parish of St. Andrews, Llanbryd. Price one shilling. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1900. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 109 + [1], and coloured cover with title.)
1900. Rothiemay house: being a paper read at a meeting of the Banffshire Field Club on 12th January, 1900. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1900. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 32, with folding plate.)
1901. Old Scottish land measures. Paper read on 28th June, 1901, at the joint meeting in Banff of the Northern Association of Literary and Scientific Societies. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1901. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 20.)
1902. Exhibition of bells in the Museum, Elgin, from 23rd to 30th August, 1902. Elgin: *Courant and Courier* office. 1902. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 16.)
1903. The church of Birnie. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1903. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 38, and coloured cover with title.)
1903. Elgin calendar for 1904. Issued on opening of the Cooper Park, 19th August, 1903. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. (7½ × 4½ in. Pp. 20.)
1903. Extracts from the Diary of Alexander Brodie of Maine (1671-1676). Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1903. (7½ × 5 in. Pp. 24, and coloured cover with title.)
1903. The hammermen of Banff. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1903. (6½ × 4½ in. Pp. 14, and coloured cover with title.)
1903. The records of Elgin, 1234-1800. Vol. I. Aberdeen: printed for the New Spalding Club. MCMIII. (10 × 7½ in. Pp. [12] + 509 + [1]; twenty-three plates. Printed by Milne and Hutchison.)
1904. The annals of Cullen, 961-1904. [Third edition.] Buckie: W. F. Johnston & Sons. 1904. (8 × 3½ in. Pp. 108.)
1904. Cullen in 1650: being a paper read to the Cullen Literary Society on 21st January, 1904. Banff: printed at the *Banffshire Journal* office. 1904. (7½ × 5 in. Pp. 16, and coloured cover with title.)
1904. Memoir of the family of Kings of Newmill. (From the original MS. by Mr. Robert Young, solicitor, Elgin, of date 1862, in the possession of Colonel Leslie of Kininvie. Copied by W. Cramond, LL.D., 1894.) Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1904. (7½ × 5 in. Pp. 22, and coloured cover with title.)
1906. Extracts from the records of the Synod of Moray. Price one shilling. Elgin: printed at the *Courant and Courier* office. 1906. (7 × 4½ in. Pp. 220.)
1907. [*In the Press.*] Extracts from the minutes of the Presbytery of Elgin. Reprinted from the *Courant and Courier*.
1907. [*In the Press.*] The records of Elgin. Vol. II. New Spalding Club.

*
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Queries.
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832. THE WORD "PONY."—It seems extremely probable that this word (of which the earliest known forms are the Scotch *powny*, *powney*, *pownie*) represents a hitherto undiscovered *poulnay*, an adaptation of the Old French *poulnet*, a little foal, diminutive

time of *poulain, polain*, a foal, colt, regularly formed on the late Latin *pullanus*, itself a normal derivative from the classical Latin *pullus* (Greek Πῦλος), cognate with O. Teut. *folon-*, whence our *foal*. Dr. Murray, editor of the "New English Dictionary," is anxious to have quotations showing the earlier spelling in *poul-* or *pol-* in order to make the origin certain. It seems most probable that the form will be found in Scottish documents. The earliest instance known to Dr. Murray is dated 18th June, 1659, in the extracts from the diary attributed to Andrew Hay of Craginethan, and published in *Notes and Queries*, Ser. VI., VII., 61, 162, 263:—"After dinner I walked to the mosse and found that the peats were not yet dry. I caused bring home the powny and stugged him. Thereafter I did read a little on the litle french book against melancholy ["Reveille matin contre la melancholie" (ibid. 62)], because my spirit was sad." Dr. Murray will esteem it a favour if quotations (with full references) are sent to him direct, as the article "pony" is already in proof. It should be addressed 78 Banbury Road, Oxford.

833. THE CUMMINGS OF CULTER.—On February 24, 1907, there died Emile Victor Garreau, of 7 Russell Road, Kensington, "second son of Augustus Victor Garreau of Beaubois, Mauritius, J.P. for Seychelles," and grandson of "Sir Robert Stewart Cumming, Bart., of Culter." The baronetcy, according to "G. E. C.," became dormant or extinct about 1793, when the third baronet died in poverty in Whitechapel, but it was assumed "possibly soon after 1793, but more probably some 80 years afterwards," by Robert Cumming of Airdrie. "G. E. C." says that Robert Stewart Cumming (who was granted Cummingswood, Prince Edward's Island, for his services as surgeon at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807), and who died in 1847, never assumed the title. What was the name of his daughter who married Garreau?
J. M. B.

834. SCOTS EPISCOPACY.—In 1852 there was published, through A. Brown & Co., a pamphlet (8vo, 9 pp.) entitled: "Suggestions for practically Carrying Out the Principle of Lay Co-operation at the Synods of the Scottish Church." It is signed by G. J. R. Gordon, John Dunn, George Ogilvie, and George Grub. Was G. J. R. Gordon the laird of Ellon?
J. M. B.

835. MISS GORDON, RUBY COTTAGE.—I am informed that a Miss Gordon, sister of Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon of the Warehouse family, lived at Ruby Cottage, Silver Street, Aberdeen. Any information about her is welcome.
J. M. BULLOCH.

836. "THE STANDARD HABBIE."—Allan Ramsay, in his first rhymed epistle to Lieut. Hamilton of Gilbertfield, alludes to Robert Sempill's "Elegy on Habbie Simson," the piper of Kilbarchan, as if it

was the first of that peculiar six-line Scottish stanza, four of which are octo-syllabic and two quadrisyllabic, and calls it the "Standard Habbie." This measure became extensively popular with nearly all our native bards. Ferguson wrote his most felicitous verses in this jerky stanza, and Burns excelled in it also. Even Beattie, of "Minstrel" fame, essayed a set of such Scottish verses to Ross, the author of "Helenore." A Glasgow gentleman, residing in Ascot Vale, near Melbourne—Mr. Allan McNeillage—writes it tersely and freely, as many of his printed verses will attest. Robert Sempill, the author of "Standard Habbie," died about 1668, aged 73, and his poem is conjectured to have been written in 1640. (See James Paterson's "Poems of the Sempills of Beltrees," 1849.) His father, Sir James Sempill (friend of Andrew Melville), and his son, Francis Sempill, were also versifiers. But Sempill was not the first in Scotland to introduce this metrical standard, for I find in the verses of Alexander Scot, the "Scottish Anacreon," who wrote an address to Queen Mary Stuart in 1562, three pieces cast in this peculiar mould: "Patience in Love," nine verses; "Cupid's Tyranny," five verses; and "A Complaint," seven verses, one of which I subjoin:

That ever I loved, alas! therefore
Thus to be pined with pains so sore,
An' thirled thro' ilka vein an' bore
Without offence:
Christ send remeld. I say no more,
But patience.

My query is—Was Alexander Scot the first "makar" in our country to originate this poetical measure?
Melbourne, Australia. ALBA.

837. DRUM USED AT HARLAW.—In the year 1873, according to a press cutting pasted into one of the old Spalding Club books, the following advertisement was seen:—

SALE OF ANOIENT RELIC.—There will be Exposed for Sale, by Public Boup, within the Hall, No. 15 Adelphi Court, on Saturday, 3rd May, at 12 o'clock Noon, The Drum, lately belonging to the City Armoury, which was used by the Aberdonians at the Battle of Harlaw. Well authenticated. S[haw] R[obert] W[arrender] S[haw], [Auctioneer].

Where is the relic now, and who is the possessor?
ROBERT MURDOCH.

838. SHAW'S OF ROTHMURCHUS.—Mr. A. M. Mackintosh, of Geddes House, Nairn, thus writes me on the 9th January this year:—"I cannot place Robert Shaw (sheriff-officer in Aberdeen), son of Shaw Shaw, but as you say the latter was a grandson of a Shaw who had seven sons, it would appear not unlikely that the — Shaw was either William Shaw, seventh and youngest son of Duncan of Crathinard, who died in 1726, or even Duncan of Crathinard himself, though perhaps Duncan would be a little too early in point of time. William, as well as his father Duncan, had seven sons, but none of these bore the Christian name of Shaw." Mr.

Mackintosh also mentions he has the genealogies of several Shaws, but the genealogies of the Rothiemurchus and Dalnavert branches are by no means clear in the 17th or 18th century.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

839. LAWRENCE AND MACKINTOSH FAMILIES.—In response to enquiry by Mr. A. M. Mackintosh, Geddes House, Nairn, in the *Northern Chronicle* a few years ago, some party gave the names of twenty-two children of Alexander Mackintosh of Bervie (1707-1731) and Isabel Duff from a Lawrence sampler. Can any reader tell me the connection, if any, of the Lawrence family with Alexander Mackintosh of Bervie? Also, who is the owner of the sampler? A daughter of Alexander Mackintosh married Robert Anderson, Sheriff-Substitute of Moray.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

840. HUNTLY IN BOMBAY.—Huntly Lodge, Bombay, is mentioned in the *Scots Magazine* for December, 1818, p. 587. Why was it so called? J. M. B.

Answers.

801. THE GORDONS OF CARROLL (2nd S., VIII., 110.)—The intention of "Ross-shire" is apparently to enliven the pages of *Scottish Notes and Queries* by introducing into the sober gravity of its queries a species of conundrum. Presumably his query signifies: In what relation did the two ladies mentioned stand to each other? The answer appears to be that they sustained to each other the relations respectively of aunt and niece. It further appears that the elder John Gordon of Carroll was grandfather of the John Gordon of Carroll who was living when the newspaper paragraphs were penned.

ALIQUIS.

802. MRS. GORDON OF CRAIG (2nd S., VIII., 110.)—To speak of the contents of a book which one has never seen is a somewhat risky proceeding. There are, however, certain indications in Mr. J. M. Bulloch's query which seem to point clearly enough in one direction. The booklet referred to is perhaps an account of the Assuanley cup, formerly in the possession of Mrs. Gordon of Craig. If Mr. J. M. Bulloch will refer to Jervise's "Land of the Lindsays," pp. 182-4, he will probably be inclined to adopt this conclusion. If, further, he will consult the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," II., 180-4, he may even derive some information about Mrs. Gordon's "Tale of Other Times." S.

803. DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON BETHUNE (2nd S., VIII., 127) was born in New York City on March 18, 1805, and died in Florence, Italy, on April 27, 1862. JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

806. THE HIGHLAND INDEPENDENT COMPANIES (2nd S., VIII., 110.)—If by "Highland Independent Companies" "H. D. McW." means "Highland Fencible Regiments," the answer to his query is that 1759 was the year when the earliest of them originated. Browne's "History of the Highland Clans," Vol. IV., pp. 368-84, contains an account of the various companies, with dates of their raising, and some particulars about each of them. S.

807. INGLIS FAMILY (2nd S., VIII., 126.)—Fairley is a mansion in Newhills parish; Countesswells is a mansion and estate in the parish of Peterculter. I am unable to trace any Inglis occupancy of either of these places. Perhaps the Inglis family may be descended from Robert Inglis, son of John Inglis, merchant burghess in Edinburgh, who, in 1643, was "retoured" as possessed of the lands and barony of Grandholme. S.

809. CAPTAIN GEORGE GORDON, R.N., OF GREENHAUGH (2nd S., VIII., 126.)—In the Navy List for 1815, the name of George Gordon appears as promoted to the rank of Commander. The date of his promotion indicates that he had probably seen service during the naval operations of the Napoleonic wars. There is no record to show that he ever attained the rank of full Captain. Perhaps he was merely called Captain out of courtesy. Indeed, his rank as Commander would, in popular speech, entitle him to be so called. He is not to be mistaken for the Captain George T. Gordon who, about the same period, commanded a British expedition to the Potomac. S.

810. SIR COSMO GORDON (2nd S., VIII., 126.)—One feels greatly tempted to regard "Sir Cosmo Gordon" as a *nom de plume*, were it not for the fact that, whenever the book, "Life and Genius of Lord Byron," is mentioned, there is never a hint of pseudonymity attached to its author. In 1824 there was at least one Cosmo Gordon who may have written the book. He was the fourth son of Alexander, Lord Rockville, of the Aberdeen family, and a Lord of Session. His son Cosmo, born sometime in the seventies of the 18th century, rose to be a general in the Army, and died in 1867. He was not entitled to be called *Sir* Cosmo, but an elder brother, Sir William Duff Gordon, who died in 1823, was a baronet. Possibly, through some printer's blunder, the baronetcy may have been credited to Cosmo Gordon. In all probability he was the same as the Lieut.-Colonel Gordon who, in 1805, published an "Address to Volunteers." W. S.

811. LONGMORE FAMILY (2nd S., VIII., 126.)—There was a James Longmore, a successful agriculturist in Banffshire, occupying the farm of Hilton, who, according to "The Annals of Banff," was chosen to be an elder in the parish church in 1863. Assuming his identity with the person named in the query, the probabilities are that he was married, and

had a family. Elders were generally chosen from among those who were heads of families.

S.

813. GORDON-ANDERSON MARRIAGE (2nd S., VIII., 126).—I would venture to suggest that the husband of Jane Gordon was named James Anderson. He was L.R.C.S. in 1807, M.D. (of Aberdeen) in 1817, and ultimately became an Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

S.

814. TINDER BOXES IN CHURCH (2nd S., VIII., 126).—Tinder boxes were in use in Scotland as well as in England, and may often enough have been carried in the pockets of worshippers to divine service. The English custom, however, to which Mr. Murdoch's query alludes, probably arose at a very early period, and carried with it in the earlier stages of its existence a kind of symbolic meaning. No such meaning, at any time, can be found in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The practice of using lights in churches, prevalent in the Romish Church, and not unknown in the Church of England, has always been regarded by Presbyterians as superstitious.

CLERICUS.

815. JARDINE, RANNIE, DUNDAS (2nd S., VIII., 126).—The word "Bayley" in this query is doubtless equivalent to the Scottish "Baillie." In all likelihood the lady belonged to some branch of the Lamington Baillies, who, it is said, were distantly related to the Jardines. There does not seem to have been any near relationship between the two families. Perhaps the relationship spoken of in the query may have been between Mrs. Henry Dundas and Dr. Jardine's wife. Dr. Jardine was married to a Drummond, and the Drummonds are understood to have been somewhat closely related to the Baillies.

S.

818. CADDELL (? CALDER), ALIAS MACPHERSON (2nd S., VIII., 126).—"H. D. McW." is undoubtedly right in his surmise. There is no such place-name as "Napherson." I have looked over a few books of place-names in order to "mak' siccar." "H. D. McW." may rest assured that "Margaret Calder or Macpherson" is the true reading.

S.

820. "SCOTO-BRITANNICUS" (2nd S., VIII., 140).—I possess a copy of the "Scottish Biographical Dictionary" of 1822, but had long abandoned, as an insoluble problem, the attempt to determine its authorship. Consequently, to my great regret, I am unable to fulfil "Alba's" flattering expectation. At the same time, I have no hesitation in thinking that "Alba" himself has solved the problem. That Peter Brown was the compiler of the "Dictionary" is extremely likely—in fact, in the light of "Alba's" remarks about him, it is practically certain. The book is not of much value, but possesses certain distinctive features, to which "Alba" has called attention in his luminous and helpful note. I have

tested it in a few cases, and find that the compiler has used the best authorities available at the time, but has not exhibited much original research, and has reproduced not a few statements and dates since discovered to be quite erroneous. Watkin's "Dictionary" (from which he has borrowed largely), and the "General Biographical Dictionary" of 1798 are mainly the authorities from which the work is compiled. Permit me to express to "Alba" my sense of the value of many of his discoveries, hints, and suggestions in the pages of *S. N. & Q.* The discovery of Peter Brown is only one of many. It says little, however, for literary research in Scotland that "Scoto-Britannicus" should have remained so long veiled in mystery, and that it should have been left to one hailing from the uttermost parts of the earth to discover in the end the real name of the writer.

W. S.

821. "ROSE DOUGLAS" (2nd S., VIII., 140).—Sarah R. Whitehead was the name of the authoress of "Rose Douglas." The full title of the book is: "Rose Douglas; or, Sketches of a Country Parish: being the Autobiography of a Scotch Minister's Daughter. By S. R. W. In two volumes." London, 1851. 8vo.

W. S.

822. DRUMQUHASSILL (2nd S., VIII., 141).—This lairdship was situated in the parish of Strathblane in West Stirlingshire, and was part of "The Lennox." The name was not changed, but the proprietor, James Cunninghame of Drumquhassill, parted with the lands sometime between 1638 and 1661, when he died. Robert, his brother, had purchased the lands of Trienbeg, or Drumbeg, from the laird of Gleneagles in 1616. William Cunninghame, his brother, succeeded in 1644, and his son, John, possessed also the lands of Bandalloch, or Balindalloch, before 1689. Passing over some generations, William Cunninghame of Bandalloch, colonel in the Army, sold his estate, and bought that of Balanorris in the Isle of Man, having married Christian, daughter of John Taubman, former proprietor of Balanorris. The present representative of Cunninghame of Drumquhassill is James Stewart Robertson, Esq., now of Edradynate, Perthshire, whose aunt was heiress of Balanorris. (See "The Parish of Strathblane," by J. G. Smith. Glasgow, 1886.)

Edinburgh.

W. MACLEOD.

"The great Strathendrick family of Cunninghame of Drumquhassill, which in the beginning of the seventeenth century was on the wane," p. 241. "On the north bank of the Endrick [in Drymen, Stirlingshire] is Park of Drumquhassill, the property of Miss Govane," p. 270.—Extracts from "Strathendrick and its Inhabitants from Early Times," by John Guthrie Smith, Glasgow, 1896—a work containing between forty and fifty references to the Cunninghams.

G. W.

Drumquhassill (or "Drumwhassel," as Hill Burton spells it) was in the parish of Drymen, and county

of Stirling. It was formerly an estate in possession of the Cunninghams of Ayrshire, but all trace of their occupancy has now, I believe, disappeared from the county. The Stirlingshire Cunninghams, according to Douglas, were descended from Andrew, second son of Robert Cunningham, the 9th laird of Kilmaurs. They seem to have been among the most warlike of the family to which they belonged. Most of our historians mention John Cunningham of Drumquhassill as one of the bravest and most skillful soldiers of his day; while, at a much later period, another of the name, also connected with Stirlingshire, proved himself, on one occasion, in single combat, more than a match for the redoubtable Rob Roy.

W. S.

828. MUSICAL TERMS: "BIMULL-CLIEFF" (2nd S., VIII., 141).—Dr. Forrest, Lonmay, says:—"B mol is good Dutch." A Dutch dictionary gives as one meaning of "mol," "a musical term meaning minor mode." "Bimull-Clieff" must therefore mean the key of B minor. Probably the term came with the bells themselves to Aberdeen from Belgium. It seems an impossibility to get a Flemish dictionary in this country, else we might find that "mol" is both Dutch and Flemish.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

Literature.

A History of the Family of Cairnes, or Cairns, and its Connections. By H[enry] C[airnes] Lawlor. London: Elliot Stock. (Printed by R. Carswell & Son, Belfast.) 4to; pp. xvi., 292 pp., with 43 illustrations, and five genealogical tables. Price 21s.

This volume is a good example of the industrious genealogical work that is in progress all round, and it is typical that it should have been produced by a man of 37, instead of, as in other days, a mere old gentleman of 73. In noticing a book of this kind, it is usually the merest presumption in a critic to enter into a minute examination of its contents, for the compiler in nine cases out of ten is a pioneer and solitary authority. Moreover, one ought to be concerned mainly with the spirit of the undertaking—utterly thankless from the financial point of view, but bringing immense satisfaction to the patient builder himself.

Mr. Lawlor's methods are modern, relying on research and discarding tradition. But his undertone of apology that the family "have no claim to be included among the greater noble families of these kingdoms" is slightly old-fashioned, for these so-called noble families are frequently the veriest mushrooms, unable to show anything like a descent of 600 years.

The cradle of the Cairnes family was in the parish of Mid Calder, Mid Lothian, from which they spread in several directions, notably through Ireland, whither they went at the time of the Ulster "plantations." Mr. Lawlor (whose mother was a Cairnes) has pieced together the history of the name with indefatigable industry, and though (being but 37) he will yet find much to add, he has made a splendid beginning and produced a very useful book.

Scots Books of the Month.

Blair, Matthew. The Paisley Thread Industry. With 130 Illustrations of Paisley, Past and Present. Crown 4to. Net, 6s. Paisley: A. Gardner.

Clark, Andrew (Editor). The Shirburn Ballads, 1585-1616. With 39 Illustrations from Black-Letter Copies. Demy 8vo, pp. viii. + 380. Net, 10s. 6d. Clarendon Press.

Cowan, Samuel. The Last Days of Mary Stuart, and the Journal of Burgoyne, her Physician. 12 Illustrations. 8vo. 12s. 6d. London: Everleigh Nash.

Macgregor, Rev. Alexander, M.A. The Feuds of the Clans. 8vo. Net, 3s. 6d. Eneas Mackay.

Scotia: The Journal of the St. Andrew Society. Illustrated. Candlemas, 1907. Vol. I., No. 1. Net, 1s. Edinburgh: R. & R. Clark, Ltd.

Scotland—Privy Council Register. Vol. VII., 1638-1643. (Second Series.) 15s. Wyman.

Stevenson, Robert Louis. A Child's Garden of Verses. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, and a Frontispiece. Pocket Edition. Small 4to. Net., 2s. Longmans.

The Old Quadrangle. Edinburgh University, 1900-05. By Four Graduates. Frontispiece. Large crown 8vo., pp. 162. Cloth, 3s. net.; Paper, 2s. net. Edinburgh: W. J. Hay.

Urquhart, A. R., M.D. (Editor). Auld Perth: Being the Book of the Faire in Aid of the City and County Conservative Club. Large 8vo. Net., 3s. 6d. Perth: John Macgregor & Co.

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, MAY, 1907.

BRODIE, MICHIE, AND GAULD FAMILIES.

(2nd S., VIII., 59, 66.)

I am much obliged to Mr. Murdoch for the information contained in the October number of your publication. Helen was a sister of Jonathan, merchant, Aberdeen (born 14th September, 1774, died 26th November, 1805), and daughter of George Michie, Invernochty, Strathdon (born 1720, died 10th December, 1797), by his wife Katherine Gordon (born 1731, died at Aberdeen, 15th March, 1800).

In the Strathdon Churchyard, alongside of the stone to the above George Michie, is one

erected to Peter Michie (born 1705, died 2nd June, 1730). And next to this is a very old stone erected by Alexander Michie, Braesachiel, to the memory of his father, John Michie, who died 18th January—, aged 67 years (the year of his death is illegible). Were Peter and John related to George, and if so, how; and what became of Alexander?

The following may be of interest to Mr. Murdoch:—

William Brody, Belnaglack, was a witness on 5th February, 1792, to the baptism of Alexander, son of Alexander Michie, Taylorsneals, Glenbuchat.

Mary Brodie, married James Michie, Stockethead, Aberdeen. Their family consisted of Helen Michie (born 1st September, 1765), Janet Michie (born 30th August, 1767), Francis Michie (born 3rd September, 1769).

William Gell, Kirktown, Strathdon, was witness to the baptism, on 23rd August, 1687, of Elspet, daughter of Francis Michie, farmer, Semeil, Strathdon.

William Gauld, Nethertown, Glenbuchat, was witness to the baptism, on 28th October, 1797, of Isobel and William, twin children of William Michie, Sloggie, Glenbuchat.

—Gauld, Tillykerrie, Cromar, married Margaret (born 4th October, 1841), daughter of James Michie, Mill of Rippachie, Tarland.

David Gauld, tailor, Old Machar, was witness to the marriage, on 19th July, 1781, of Ann Michie (born 1753, buried in Spital Cemetery, Old Aberdeen, on 11th December, 1811), to Robert Ogg, wright, Aberdeen. He was also witness to the marriage, on 28th June, 1787, of John Michie, tailor, Spital (born 1768, buried in Spital Cemetery on 11th June, 1816), to Margaret, daughter of William Smith, woolcomber, Aberdeen.

David Gald was witness to the baptism, on 5th November, 1766, of James, son of James Michie, blacksmith, Spital, Aberdeen.

John Gall, labourer, Aberdeen, was witness to the marriage, on 22nd June, 1780, of May, daughter of George Michie, Crookmore, Alford, to George Duncan, dyer, Aberdeen.

Calcutta.

CHAS. MICHIE.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
FORFARSHIRE.

(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., 147.)

53. BARRIE, JAMES MATTHEW, LL.D.: Noted Novelist, Playwright, etc. Born Kirriemuir 9th May, 1860. "I am inclined," says Dr. William Wallace, in the *Bookman*, "to give him the third place among living British novelists. He does not possess the Shakespearian variety of Mr. Meredith, nor has he such a conception as has Mr. Hardy of the Euripidean tragedy of human life. But he is incomparably drollier than either: he has more drollery than any novelist since Dickens, and the power of forcing you to laugh unexpectedly is the privilege of genius." "I should be inclined," he adds, "to bracket Mr. Barrie with Galt (Galt at his best, as in 'The Entail,' is the Scottish Balzac) as second to Scott among Scottish novelists, Stevenson being fourth, and Mrs. Oliphant fifth." Probably Dr. Wallace is right in placing Barrie below Meredith and Hardy in respect to the intellectual power displayed by these two great writers, but in respect to the general readability and healthfulness of the works of the authors compared, I am persuaded that Barrie is undoubtedly superior to either, and perhaps stands at the head of living English writers. Certainly he is the most successful of present-day Scottish litterateurs. He is also, I am persuaded, much superior to Galt, whom I would place below either Stevenson or Neil Munro either as a stylist or creator of character. But a truce to such comparisons. Let me next briefly notice the chief works published by this remarkable son of Angus. After a good education received at Dumfries Academy and Edinburgh University, young Barrie chose a journalistic career. Here he soon made a name for himself, especially by his graphic sketches of the life of the Scottish common people, since republished as "Auld Licht Idylls," and "A Window in Thrums." Later writings of his are, e.g., "My Lady Nicotine," "When a Man's Single," and, more especially, "The Little Minister." "Tommy and Grisel," "Sentimental Tommy," as well as his monograph on his mother, entitled, "Margaret Ogilvy," have had a great vogue, and have largely enhanced his reputation. He has also given great attention to the drama, and is one of the most popular playwrights, one of his plays, "Peter Pan," having had a run of popularity seldom equalled. Altogether, Forfarshire may well be proud of a literary man whose genius is so unique and undeniable.

54. BARCLAY, ROBERT: Provost of Montrose, etc. Born and educated in that town, he was eldest son of Charles Edward Barclay, a previous Provost of his native town. A well-known business man, of a studious disposition, but with little taste for public life. In 1868, however, he was induced to enter the Town Council, when he was at once elected Provost, but at the end of his term of office he retired into private life. To the affairs of Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society he devoted much time and attention, having acted for many years as honorary secretary. He was the last male representative, in the 22nd generation, of the family of De Berkley of "Mernez and Mathrys," in direct descent from John De Berkeley, who acquired the lands of Conveth in Laurencekirk parish, *tempore* Alexander II.

55. BARRY, P.: Author. He has written on social questions, also has written some technical works on gunnery, etc.; probably born about 1828. He published "The Dockyards and the Private Shipyards of the Kingdom," 3rd edition, 1863; "Dockyard Economy and Naval Power," 1863; "The Dockyards, Shipyards, and Marine of France," 1864; "Shoeburyness and the Guns: a Philosophical Discourse," 1865; "Over the Atlantic and Great Western Railway," 1866; "Wealth and Poverty Considered," 1870; "The Workman's Wrongs and the Workman's Rights," 1871.

56. BARTY, JAMES STRACHAN, D.D.: "The Last of the Moderates." Born in the manse of Newtyle, 1805, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Meigle, 1828, and ordained colleague and successor to his father in Bendochy parish in 1829. Created D.D. by St. Andrews University in 1852, he was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1868. At his death, in 1875, he was spoken of as "the last of the Moderates," but he may also be called "the first of the Tariff Reformers," for he was the political progenitor of the movement recently headed by Mr. Chamberlain, having published in 1850 "Peter Plough's Letters to the Right Honourable Lord Kinnaird on High Farming and Free Trade," a Tariff Reform publication in the days when Protection had received its death-blow, but when there were still devoted adherents of the system who thought it certain to be restored. The article on Bendochy in the "New Statistical Account of Scotland" is by Dr. Barty, as also is an "Address" published in his Moderatorial year, 1868. A fine sepulchral monument has been erected to his memory, and while the Birmingham programme of Tariff Reform is still

the authorised programme of the present Conservative party, it may perhaps be said that, though Dr. Barty has long been at rest in his grave, his spirit keeps marching on.

57. BAXTER, DAVID (SIR), Baronet: Manufacturer and Philanthropist. Born Dundee 13th February, 1793, he died in 1872. A very successful business man, at his death his heritable and personal property amounted to £1,200,000. About £50,000 was given to the Free Church of Scotland, with which he was connected, and about £40,000 to found a chair of Engineering and endow scholarships in Edinburgh University.

58. BAXTER, EDMUND: Lawyer. Born Dundee 1808, died 1865. "As a lawyer," says Mr. Norrie, "he was a fluent speaker, a sound reasoner, and always dealt with his subject in a thoroughly hearty, honest way."

59. BAXTER, EDWARD: Manufacturer. Born Dundee 3rd April, 1791; died at Kincaldrum 26th July, 1870. At his death, the *Dundee Advertiser* summed up his character in the following terms:—"He neither sought nor attained personal popularity. From the constitution of his mind, he saw mankind only in the mass, and forgot that it was the power of the individual by which it was moved. Nevertheless, this constitutional insensibility to the presence of others, this want of sympathy with the humble annals of the poor, if it kept him from a place in their affections, was the source of that power which he wielded like a Hercules against the old provosts and old baillies of our old rotten burgh." He belonged to the Congregational Church, which benefited much by his counsels, if not so much by his wealth.

60. BAXTER, FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY: Author. Born in Dundee in 1806, he died in 1870. He was bred to the Law, but he became a general merchant. Having literary proclivities, he contributed to *Tait's Magazine* and other periodicals. He also edited the *Dundee Advertiser* for some years, but settled afterwards in London, though he retired finally to Scotland, where he died. His only novel, "Percy Lockhart, or, the Hidden Will," appeared posthumously in 1872. It reveals power, and seems to show that, had its author given himself to novel writing, he would have attained eminence in that art.

61. BAXTER, WILLIAM EDWARD (Rt. Hon., M.P., P.C.). Born 1825, son of 59, and nephew of 57, a native of Dundee, he was educated

there and at Edinburgh University. He became a partner in his father's firm, and was very successful. He frequently contributed to the press, and from 1850 onward issued numerous publications. In 1853 he began to lecture in public on a vast variety of topics. He also travelled very extensively, and was a painstaking student of political and public questions. In 1855 he succeeded Joseph Hume as member for the Montrose District of Burghs, which he represented for thirty years. His maiden speech in Parliament was made within a month of his election. In 1856, at the request of Lord Palmerston, he seconded the Address at the beginning of the session, but when asked to join the Administration, he declined to do so. In the Gladstone Administration of 1868, he accepted office as Secretary to the Admiralty, in 1871 was promoted to be Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and in 1873 was made a Privy Councillor. Shortly afterwards he resigned office owing to disapproval of the general management by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is understood that he was offered the office of Postmaster-General, which he declined. He died at Kincaldrum in 1890. He was deemed one of the ablest of Scottish Parliament men.

62. BAXTER, JOHN BOYD, LL.D.: Philanthropist. Born Dundee in 1796, died 1882. One of the munificent benefactors by whom the University College, Dundee, was founded.

63. BEAN, MARGARET: Minor Poet. Born 1865 at Piperton, near Brechin, where her ancestors had occupied a farm (it is said) for six centuries. Miss Bean was educated in Brechin and Edinburgh, and has been a teacher in both England and Scotland. She figures in Edwards's "Modern Scottish Poets," Vol. XV.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

SIR J. WILLOUGHBY GORDON. — Consult pages 96, 98, 99, 310, 311, 328, 329 of "The Origin and Early History of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea," compiled in Her Majesty's Office of that institution, London. In this book mention is made, on page 161, that in Ranelagh Gardens there is a statue in bronze, erected by subscription in 1865, of Sir J. M'Gregor, Bart., Director-General of the Army Medical Department from 1815 to 1851. Major-General George Hutt was secretary to the Commissioners at date of publication, April, 1872. The University Library, King's College, has a copy of the book on its shelves.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERTH.

In a recently published book entitled "Auld Perth," there is an article on the "Literature of Perth," with a bibliography of "local interest," written by Mr. A. R. Urquhart.

The bibliography is arranged alphabetically under authors. Anonymous books are separately entered under subjects, and the books named in Morison's Sale Catalogue of 1797 are lastly mentioned, if not otherwise identified.

The first book noticed is the "Muses Threnodie," by Henry Adamson (1638). In a note to this book, Mr. Urquhart says:—"Although thirty copies were printed by aid of the Town Council, there does not seem to be a copy in the Perth Charter Room, nor is it to be found in the Advocates' Library." This is quite right, but Mr. Urquhart might have added that there is a copy in the British Museum.

Mr. D. Crawford Smith, F.S.A.(Scot.), in his "Historians of Perth," (page 50), tells us regarding the same book, "only one copy of the first edition [1638] is known to exist, and even it has the title page supplied. This copy was sold some years ago for five guineas."

I do not know to what copy Mr. Crawford Smith refers. There is certainly no reason whatever for doubting the genuineness of the title page of the British Museum copy of the first edition of Adamson's "Muses Threnodie." It was acquired in 1886, but I do not think it is the only copy, as one, apparently perfect, was sold at Sotheby's for £6 2s. 6d. in 1891.

Mr. Crawford Smith also tells us of a unique edition of the poem published in 1773 (the year before James Cant's edition), but Mr. Urquhart has not mentioned it in his bibliography.

The next book which Mr. Urquhart notices is James Cant's edition of Adamson's "Muses Threnodie," 1774, and in a note we are told that a copy of this edition is in possession of Dr. Urquhart. As this is the only indication that the general reader gets of where Henry Adamson's "Muses Threnodie" may be seen, I would respectfully suggest to Mr. Urquhart that he might add a note to his notice of this book, informing the general reader that the poem is bound up with David Peacock's "Perth: its Annals and Archives," and also to make a note to his entry of David Peacock's book to indicate that the poem is there. I recently saw a copy of the works of James I., bearing the imprint "Perth, 1827," but I cannot find any trace of it in the bibliography.

Notwithstanding one or two errors and omissions, Mr. Urquhart has done a service

to bibliography, and I trust at no distant date he will give us a complete bibliography of Perth, with an introductory study of "The men who have made the literature of Perth, from Robert Heron to R. S. Fittis, and of those who gave their work to the world of readers, from George Anderson to the printers of to-day."

J. B. T.



THE FIRST GORDONS OF ELLON.—It has puzzled genealogists why James Gordon, the second laird of Ellon (of the first family which held the estate) should have gone out of Scotland in 1747, when he empowered his spouse, Elizabeth Glen, to have charge of his lands. May I suggest that he may have gone to America with his brother-in-law, James Glen, the Governor of South Carolina? At any rate he seems to have gone there six years before, for, according to the *Scots Magazine* of July, 1741 (p. 331), "Mr. Gordon" was appointed secretary to Glen.

J. M. B.

THE FIFE PICTURES.—Mr. John Grant, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh, offered in his February catalogue, for half-a-guinea, the catalogue of the pictures belonging to James, Earl Fife, grandfather of the present Duke of Fife, in Duff House, Delgaty Castle, Rothiemay House, Innes House, and Fife House, 4to., half-calf (rare). Privately printed, 1807.

EXTRACTS FROM EDINBURGH TOWN COUNCIL MINUTES.—*December* 14, 1698: "The which day the Councill grants license and warrand to Moses Mosias, Jew, to trade and use merchandise within the good toun and privileges yrof, during the Councill's pleasure, And in caise the Jew Moses Mosias turn Christian, the Councill declare they will for his Incouragement admitt him burges gratis." On November 15, 1700, another Jew was granted the same permission, but no offer was made to him.

January 12, 1700: The Council took into consideration the number of thieves and prostitutes in the city, and ordered that, "conform to the custom of other places abroad, those common thieves and whores should be marked upon the nose by stricking out a piece of the left side of the nose with ane iron made for that purpose."

May 16, 1701: The Council orders "the good touns Chamberlain to pay to Roderick Square four dollars for ane poem."

EVAN ODI.

MACPHERSON LETTERS.—V.

(2nd S., VII., p. 167; VIII., pp. 2, 75, 105.)

The subjoined letters serve to illustrate that the droving business—a somewhat favourite pursuit amongst the minor Highland gentlemen of the 18th century—was not unattended with considerable risk. The custom seems to have been for the drovers to obtain cattle from various owners, and, having formed a drove, to start for the South, with a view to the disposal of the cattle at Falkirk, Barnet, or elsewhere. As a rule the drovers did not pay the owners when obtaining the cattle, but gave bills payable on some date subsequent to a particular market, so that when a drover was unable, as in the case mentioned below, to obtain even as much as the price he had agreed to pay for the cattle, he was in a somewhat unenviable position. But to Donald Macpherson of Crubin, when placed in this dilemma, an original idea seems to have occurred, and which it may be assumed was the means of relieving him from his embarrassment. His letter runs :—

Gaskenloan, 5th August 1731.

Sir,

I wrote Lesmurdy att Glass Marcat and desired in my Letter to acquaint you of q^t might happen if times would not alter in ye South And by all appearance they will not so soon as this Catle woud needs be sent South, for y^e Letter end of y^e year tho' right is not fit for my Sort of Catle.

Tuesday Last I Came home from falkirk qr had Sixty beasts of qch number I brought back again 24 that Coud not be Sold to paie us y^e price of yr buying List although at first buying were under 15 £ Scots each: So that you may Judge by that Same q^t under yr price might such Catle as I brought out of your Country be sold at qn at first buying and near 23 £ each: And now seeing that your Catle are all to ye fore and in very good order you woud take ym back again to your plough this year and pay for ye grassing of ym And Again next it may be the'l be better occasion for you for I Can asure you thers a great Chance of Losing ten shill: should ye head in y^e South So that I woud think when you Can be no Loser that you woud not Oblidge me to goe South w^t ym and have too Sure y^e Chance of Loseing Considerably. Being on heast I refer you to Lesmurdie's Letter inclosed and when you read please Seal and Send your answer And obldige

your humble Sertt.

DON: M^cPPERSON

Endorsed :—

Robert Grantt of Tamore
heast heast

Also in Tammore's writing :—

Donald M^cphersone of Crubin. Letter offering back the Catle he bought from me. 1731.

The letter is also endorsed with the following note to Tammore in the writing of Francis Steuart of Lesmurdie :—

Sir

I mead open your Letter after the berar telling me ther was one in it to me and that he had Called at your house and missed you, as Likways he told me of the subject qch is Just the same with myne So that to morows night Ile be at minimore, and you may send your answer to him yr, and I shall cause my servant carie it qch you may leat me Know the Contents of Because Im in strait what to doe with him, whither to taik my owen (?) without paying Grassing or Leting him Keep ym.

Tammore's reply to Donald Macpherson's letter was as follows :—

Tomoir 8th August 1731.

Sir

I have yours of the 5th Just now by a Ser^t of Lesmurdys wherein you tell me that your afraid that you cannot make a profitable merket of the Catle you bought Last Spring and theirfore desired Lesmurdy to make an offer to me of the parcell you bought of me then in your Last to him the time of Gles merket, it seems he did not think you was in earnest, for he neither wrote or spocke to me on the subject till now that I have your own Letter offering Back the Catle you bought from me upon my paying you for Grasing them: that is a sort of trade I have not yet dealt in: I never offer'd a beast back that I bought, and I presume If you expected or even got profit you would not think it fit or necessary to Communicat any part of it to me, nor did any man I sold to till now Insinuat any such proposall to me. Yet as this is the first time I have had occasione to sell Catle to you and that its possible the times doe not answer your expectatione, I am Content to indulge you so farr as to take Back the Catle I sold even tho I have since bought oysr for my plough and could have sold the few I gave you to as good advantage as the price you promised, and to a mer^t that would not offer them back, provided you deliver them to me at this place safe and in good order without any cost or Charges to me even of Grasing or so much as driving them here Betwixt this date and the eighteenth current only, and If you doe not then deliver them back to me in the termes above, your to make your own use of them and pay me the price as condensed on.

Endorsed in Tammore's writing :—

Double of a Letter to Crubine. 1731.

H. D. MCW.

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

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VIII., p. 151.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

In 1832 the *Advertiser* felt the pressure of the times upon it. From its start it had made little or no alteration in its general appearance, the only increase in size being from 4to to small folio. On Tuesday, July 3, of that year, the paper suddenly blossomed into 4 pp. folio of the modern newspaper size. Its readers had urged the inconvenience of its shape, and the owner said, "Though we are not fond of innovations, we can see no objection to gratify our readers." At the same time a general declaration of policy was made: "We shall firmly and fearlessly advocate constitutional principles." It was the time when the Church was entering on what became known as the Ten Years' Conflict. The *Advertiser* determined to support the Moderate side in the interests of peace and order in the Church, "seeing that now its very existence is assailed under the mask of reform." It continued an advocate of the Established Church to the very end.

This change of size was probably coincident with the acceptance of the editorial control of the paper by Rev. [Dr.] Andrew Crichton. For some little time it had been under the direction of the versatile Robert Chambers—how long is unknown.* In 1832, however, his firm began the issue of their *Historical Newspaper* and their well-known *Journal*, and he seems then to have withdrawn. Years afterwards he added this sentence to his "Traditions of Edinburgh," in reference to the *Advertiser*. He says it "was for a long course of years the prominent journal on the Conservative side, and eminently lucrative, chiefly through its multitude of advertisements." Crichton, who made some reputation for himself in Edinburgh as an editor and author, did much to enhance the usefulness of the paper. He retired from it in June, 1851. His place was taken by Robert W. Paterson, who continued in office till the journal suspended publication.

When it required only five years to complete a century of existence, the *Advertiser* disappeared. Its proprietor had apparently got tired of it, although he had been connected with it one way or another for nearly all his life. The last imprint ran: "Edinburgh: printed and published at the office, No. 91 Rose St., by Claud Muirhead, and also published at the office, No. 13 South Hanover St., every Tuesday and Friday morning." The concluding number was dated Tuesday, March 29, 1859, and the journal was then merged in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*. Its last words were a protest:

* Mr. A. H. Miller has given the dates 1829-32.

"As a contemporary, the *Evening Post*, has somewhat officiously been publishing, during the past fortnight, an article in which it speaks of the cessation of the *Advertiser* 'as an event which we have been expecting for some time—a statement which may possibly lead some people to imagine that the *Advertiser* has become an unprofitable property—we take leave to mention that such is not the case. The sale of the *Advertiser* has taken place for private reasons on the part of the proprietor, and we may add that it closes its career with a circulation which we have good reason to believe to be about double that of the *Evening Post*."

The *Courant* received its partner with open arms, testifying to its ancient "respectability" and to "the integrity and ability with which it has always been conducted as well as the courtesy and fidelity with which it has ever held its course." The incorporation took place on April 1, 1859. Four years before its withdrawal, the circulation of the *Advertiser* was set down at 1,433 copies.

1768. *The Weekly Magazine, or, Edinburgh Amusement*,* containing the essence of all the Magazines, Reviews, Newspapers, etc., published in Great Britain. Also extracts from every work of merit, whether political, literary, or comical, being a Register of the Writings and Transactions of the Times. No. 1, July 7, 1768. 32 pp. 8vo. The separate numbers contained no imprint, but the title page of the volume bore: Edinburgh: printed by and for Wal. Ruddiman, Junr., Foresters' Wynd, Lawn Market. The motto was:

"Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libunt omnia nos."

The first volume was dedicated to Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bt., M.P.

The conductor or editor was Walter Ruddiman, the nephew of the famous Thomas Ruddiman, and his journal was the first weekly magazine to appear in Scotland. It was meant to rival the *Scots Magazine*. The editor evidently considered his paper the true successor and continuation of his *Edinburgh Magazine* of 1759, for he headed his poetical introduction, "Resurgo," and then continued:

"I, who ere while, by emulation led,
Fondly pursued the amazing trade,
Explored the paths of literary fame,
Gave birth to genius," etc., etc.

—an effusion which he signed "W. R., Junr." Under his management the *Magazine* achieved unusual success. When he died, June 18, 1781, the *Caledonian Mercury* said that, in conducting the paper, he "discovered a degree of genius and literary merit not inferior perhaps to any of his contemporaries."† The paper itself followed hard upon the plan of the *Scots Magazine*. It contained light articles of the type current at the time, and, in addition, made a specialty of contributions that were judged of practical utility, suitable, as the publisher says, for the

* The magazine is occasionally referred to as the *Scots Weekly Magazine*. Cf., e.g., Maidment's "Ballads."

† "The Ruddimans in Scotland," by G. H. Johnstone, Edinburgh, 1901, gives many interesting facts about the literary and other activities of this well-known family.

requirements of physician, virtuoso, country gentleman, merchant, mechanic, or farmer. The poetical department contained a larger number of pieces that are still considered of merit than was usual. It has been noted that both Telford, the engineer, and Mayne, the author of the "Siller Gun," contributed rhymes to its pages, and that the paper was a means of beginning a friendship between them that lasted till 1834. Its special feature, however, was the news section. It laid itself out to give a weekly summary of events, and everything was done to make this part as fresh and full as possible.

There is a consensus of opinion that the appearance of Robert Fergusson's poems in the pages of the *Magazine* contributed much to its popularity. Dr. A. B. Grosart, that fervent partisan of the poet, says that, because of his contributions "Ruddiman's *Weekly* leapt at a bound to a then unparalleled success. The successive numbers were eagerly waited and watched for. Coffee-rooms and clubs rang with talk of the successive poems. From every nook of broad Scotland complimentary letters and verses were received by the jubilant publisher."* There can be no doubt that Fergusson and Ruddiman were on exceptionally good terms. In his "Last Will" the poet desires that it should be registered in Walter's *Weekly Magazine*, and in the "Codicil" he writes:

"To Walter Ruddiman, whose pen
Still screened me from the Dunce's den,
I leave of platiz a picture. . . ."

But, perhaps, it is too much to give to Fergusson the whole credit for the favour with which the magazine was received. The editor himself had another explanation. Writing in the number for July 11, 1782, he said—"To the novelty of the plan, which admitted every variety of miscellaneous literature, with a full narrative of the public occurrences of the week, may be ascribed its uncommon success"—the italics being his own. Owing to the tax on newspapers, news was dear. By its plan, the *Magazine* was a newspaper to all intents and purposes, and, in addition, its price made it easily accessible. The citizens of Edinburgh and neighbourhood would have belied their reputation for healthy economy had they not subscribed to it rather than to the high-priced journals, its contemporaries. Arnot, the historian of Edinburgh, after describing the contents of the *Magazine*, says—"As this was afforded very cheap, the publication was very successful. Indeed it became so in a degree unprecedented in Scotland, for in winter 1776 the number of copies sold amounted to 3,000 weekly."

For some years nothing noteworthy happened, but by 1777 the open hostility of other publishers was aroused. They complained that Ruddiman's

paper was escaping its legal dues, and so damaging their trade by an unfair competition. They accordingly made a joint formal representation to the authorities, who took up the case, and called Ruddiman before the Court of Exchequer to show cause why he should not be punished for evading the Stamp Acts. The case was tried on June 16, 1777. The editor drew some fine distinctions. He pleaded that the publication day of the journal was Thursday, on which day no post arrived in Edinburgh, and the *Magazine*, accordingly, could not be a newspaper, but a pamphlet, as it had been registered; that no objection had been taken although it was now in its 9th year; that other papers were in the same case, and that the Act had no relation to magazines. The ingenious defence failed, even although it was asserted that "the essays from time to time published in it had been of essential service to the manufacturers and improvements of the country." Ruddiman had a verdict recorded against him, but in view of all the circumstances, the judgment was not made retrospective. Ruddiman met the situation by publishing the news section under the title of *Ruddiman's Weekly Mercury* (see below), and continuing the issue of the other part under the old name.

This, however, was not the last trial of strength which Ruddiman had with the authorities. One point still remained doubtful, viz., that with regard to the interval of publication which put a journal beyond the scope of the Stamp Act. All weeklies were considered newspapers if they published news. The region beyond the seven days was doubtful. Ruddiman, accordingly, changed his day of issue to Thursday, on December 30, 1779, and thereafter sent out his numbers every eighth day. At the same time he resumed "our primary plan," of publishing two departments—news and miscellaneous. This arrangement was continued till Tuesday, June 27, 1780, when the editor had to withdraw. He stated that

"a fresh prosecution in Exchequer is just commenced against us at the suit of the Crown. To attempt a second opposition to such superior force would be vain."

He compromised by inserting, in place of the "History of the Times," a monthly summary of events. Publication day was fixed for Thursday.

The volume (47) which began on December 30, 1779, changed its name to *The Edinburgh Magazine or Literary Amusement*, "containing the essence of all magazines, reviews, etc., with a variety of original pieces by men of literature, both in prose and verse. Also extracts from new publications of merit, on whatever subject or science, being an entertaining record of the writings and transactions of the times." In 1780 the circulation stood at 1,400 weekly.

The American War of Independence dealt a severe blow to papers which did not give up-to-date news; and the *Magazine* felt the pressure thus caused. It stopped publication on July 11, 1782.

* "Life of Fergusson," p. —, chap. 8, gives a list of Fergusson contributions to the *Magazine*. In 1773 they were issued in separate volume form.

"This miscellany, circumscribed as it has been in the historical department, is ill calculated to satisfy a curiosity so ardent or an anxiety so natural at the present momentous crisis. And it is from this circumstance the publishers have not of late reaped an adequate recompence for the expensæ and labour attending the execution of this work. It is, therefore, not without much concern they find it necessary to discontinue the publication for the present."

The suspension continued over a year. Publication was not resumed till July 3, 1783. The title was then changed to *The Edinburgh Weekly Magazine*, a name which it retained to the end.

Soon after the new start, the Ruddiman in charge had another tussle with the Revenue officials. In the number for July 10, 1783, he intimated that he had intended to insert a fortnightly report of news, but that he had "received information from the officers of stamp duties that it is their fixed resolution to prosecute every printer who shall publish news or occurrences in any form whatever upon unstamped paper oftener than once a month." The publisher had perforce to submit. Towards the end of the same year, he tried another evasion, this time to provide weekly accounts of the proceedings in Parliament, but again the authorities threatened proceedings unless stamped paper was used. The editor again thought discretion the better part of valour, although he retorted that he "knew of no Act of Parliament which subjects the news of a fortnight to a stamp duty, any more than the news of a month." On December 25, 1783, he adopted the plan of devoting every fourth number to Parliamentary intelligence.

The *Magazine* appears to have disappeared during the course of the following year. The last number I have examined is that for June 10, 1784, but Mr. Johnstone says the end did not come till June 24, 1784.

26 Circus Drive,
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.



LAWRENCES IN AUSTRALIA.—I beg to intimate to Mr. Robert Murdoch, who appears to be specially interested anent the Lawrence family, the death of Alexander Lawrence, a Banffshire cadet, on the 11th February. He was brought out to Australia when a mere lad, and worked his way up to an honourable position. I append a notice from the *Melbourne Argus* of 12th February:—"The announcement to-day of the death of Mr. Alexander Lawrence, of Coliban, Redesdale, will be received with deep regret by a large circle of friends. A week ago he was stricken with apoplexy, and gradually sinking, death ensued on Monday evening. He held the position of president of the shire council of Metcalf, and for many years was an active member of several societies which aimed at the advancement of agricultural and pastoral

interests. As an expert judge of stock, his advice was much sought after. Mr Lawrence was the third son of the late Mr. James Lawrence, the builder of the Melbourne Town-Hall and some of the finest edifices in the city. He has left a widow and a family of five daughters and two sons. His remains will be interred this afternoon at the Boroondara Cemetery."

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

JOHN ABELL.—This famous singer is reckoned to have been English from his employment in the Chapel Royal by command of Charles II. He was born in 1660, and died at Cambridge in 1724. He first came into notice by his singing of the old Scottish song "Catherine Ogie," as he possessed an alto voice of exquisite purity. But this fine vocalist was an Aberdonian, and a product of that "Sang Schule" which gave us the "Aberdeen Cantus." My authority for this statement is that of a contemporary, Sir Samuel Forbes of Foveran, born 1653, died 16th July, 1717. He wrote in 1715 "A Description of Aberdeenshire," which has been printed, and will be found in Gavin Turreff's "Antiquarian Gleanings from Aberdeenshire Records" (1871). It has this pregnant paragraph relating to Aberdeen: "Music here is much in vogue, and many citizens sing charmingly. The well-known Abell was a native of this place, and his kindred are known by the name Eball; and it is said there are others as good as he." The surname Abel still exists in Aberdeen. I remember a worthy denizen in Virginia Street, James Abel, a baker, who was a Town Councillor. That John Abell should be considered English need not be wondered at when nowadays eminent Scots are classified as Englishmen. Some months back we had in Melbourne Mr. Andrew Black, of undoubted Scottish lineage, born and bred in Glasgow, billed and advertised in our newspapers as "the famous *English* baritone." This audacious lie passed uncontradicted, and the "intelligent foreigner" might reasonably assume that Black was an Englishman when he saw it so deliberately intimated in the daily press. My friend Mr. Neil Izett pawkily remarked that it was in accordance with the predatory ethics of John Bull—always coveting, claiming, and grabbing whenever he had a chance, and pithily summed up in this maxim—"What's yours is mine, what's mine's my own!" Mr. David Baptie, in a new edition of his "Musical Scotland," should begin it with John Abell.

ALBA.

Melbourne Australia.

A FORGOTTEN TRAGEDY IN GAMRIE.

About 140 years ago the quiet parish of Gamrie in Banffshire was thrown into a state of great excitement when strange rumours reached the ears of the law as to a tragedy alleged to have been committed some ten years previously, and in which the widow and son of the head of one of the oldest and most respected families in the district were seriously implicated. The circumstances have now almost entirely gone from memory, but they were talked of at the time over the whole kingdom. A pamphlet, now rarely met with, published in London in 1766, gives the evidence at the trial, and has the following preface:—

“The singular circumstances of this case, the atrocious nature of the crime, the great distance of time since that crime is said to have been committed, together with the doubtfulness and uncertainty of the evidence, have excited the curiosity of the public, and have occasioned the trial’s now been published.”

The facts are briefly these:—At the Circuit Court of Justiciary held at Aberdeen on 4th, 5th, and 6th September, 1766, by Lord Kaims, one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, Helen Watt, widow of the deceased Alexander Keith of Northfield, and William Keith, his eldest son, were charged with the murder of the said Alexander Keith of Northfield. The indictment bore that “Helen Watt, having been espoused many years ago by the said Alexander Keith of Northfield, a person considerably above her rank, for his second wife, and having brought forth several children to him, whereof the said William Keith is one, the said deceased Alexander Keith did execute a testament settling certain provisions upon his second wife and her children. That after this the said Helen Watt and the said William Keith became impatient for the death of the said deceased, Alexander Keith, and the said Helen Watt was heard to express wishes to that purpose during an illness under which the said deceased Alexander Keith laboured for some time, but the said Alexander Keith not being likely to die of that illness, the said Helen Watt his spouse, and the said William Keith his son, did treacherously and wickedly conspire to murder the said deceased Alexander Keith, and in pursuance of this their wicked intention, upon the 22nd November, 1756, the said deceased Alexander Keith, who was then in the same state of health he had been in for some time, having supped in his bed-chamber at his house of Northfield with the said Helen Watt and the said William Keith and some more of the family, and after supper the other persons having gone out of the room and left the said Helen Watt and the said

William Keith with the said deceased Alexander Keith and two young children who were asleep in a bed, they, the said Helen Watt and William Keith, or one or other of them, did wickedly murder the said Alexander Keith by strangling him in his bed either with their hands or with some cord or rope or napkin, or in some other violent manner, and that the said deceased had been so strangled was evident from the marks of violence that appeared upon the body, a blue spot upon the breast, and a blue or discoloured mark quite round the neck which must have been occasioned by strangulation, and which appearance could not have proceeded from the effects of any natural disease if the said deceased had died without violence; and these marks of violence being discovered upon the body the night deceased died, and also being discovered by sundry persons next day, who enquired what the cause of these marks could be, the said Helen Watt was anxious to conceal them, and pretended to account for these marks by saying that they had proceeded from laying on a blistering plaster or dressing of a blistering plaster with garters upon the said deceased Alexander Keith’s back or neck the night he died, although there had been no such plaster or dressings tied on with garters upon the deceased that evening.” She was also charged with hastening the funeral in a most indecent manner to conceal her crime.

It was not till about ten years thereafter, viz., 8th July, 1766, that Helen Watt and William Keith were apprehended and lodged in Banff prison. The panels denied the libel. The procurators for the defence stated that Alexander Keith of Northfield was born about 1692; that about twenty years before his death he married Helen Watt, who bore to him a great number of children, and with whom he always lived very happily. He had early in life contracted a habit of excessive drinking, which gradually impaired his health, and being persisted in for a long course of years, at length ruined a constitution naturally healthy and strong. The physicians informed his wife and family that his death was near at hand, and a few days after he died.

In defence, it was stated that certain marks on dead bodies cannot be accounted for. In this case, moreover, the body was not examined by a physician or any person of skill, but by ignorant, inaccurate country people by whom alone they were said to have been perceived, and who now, only after ten years, are witnessing regarding them. It was also pleaded in defence that during these ten years most important witnesses for the defence had died, and that the present Keith of Northfield gave no information to the

Public Prosecutor while such were alive, and has only now brought it after their death. It was also pleaded in behalf of the prisoners that the motives alleged were most absurd and incredible. Was it likely when they were informed he was dying that they would hasten his death by murder, merely for a few days or hours? Besides, from the terms of his settlement, it was their interest that he should live. Another circumstance was the improbability of a youth of under eighteen years being guilty of the murder of his father; and his character both before and since has been irreproachable. Moreover, he was of all his other children the most beloved and favoured by his father, and no motive can be alleged for his committing such a crime.

A jury having been empanelled, witnesses were called.

Elspeth Bruce, aged 39, deponed that she was a servant at Northfield at the time; that Northfield and his spouse did not live comfortably together, but were often squabbling; that at one time she came butt the house, and said, God that he had broke his neck when he broke his horse's neck, and then she would not have got so much anger by him; that Henrietta Keith came into the kitchen and told her that her father had taken two spoonfuls of brose to his supper; that in a little time after the cry came that he was dead—certainly within half-an-hour. Northfield died on a Monday night, and the burial was on the Thursday following. The kitchen was divided from the room in which Northfield died by a wooden partition, but she heard no noise in the room the night Northfield died. In answer to a question, she stated that Helen Watt was the daughter of a fisherman at Crivie.—Wm. Taylor in Darfash, aged 40 years, saw his master Northfield the night he died, who told him he thought himself better; that, when he came to see him, he was sitting in the chair with one leg above the other and a pinch of snuff between his finger and thumb; that, about a fortnight before he died, Helen Watt said that if God would not take her husband, might the devil take him; and that her reason for saying so of her husband, as the deponent conjectured, was that her husband liked a dram too well, and was spending too much; that he saw a blue mark on his master about the neck when he lifted the cloth off his face—it was about the breadth of three fingers; that Helen Watt said that mark was occasioned by a string tied round his neck for holding on a plaister; that the corpse was taken out of the house for interment without advertising Mr. Wilson, the minister, or George Keith, the eldest son, and that the corpse was carried about a mile and a half before these

two gentlemen knew of it; that some time after the funeral, Wm. Keith, the panel, said to his mother, the other panel, that if it had not been her four quarters his father might have been living; that she would never get justice till she was hung up beside Wm. Waste; and that he could be content to pull down her feet.—John Strachan, wright, aged 42, made the coffin, saw the mark on the neck, also a mark on the defunct's breast, reaching down towards the slot of the breast; that the marks were of a blackish blue, like the neck of a fowl newly strangled.—Dr. Irvine, aged 53, physician, Banff, deponed he never saw a bluish mark or ring round the neck of a dead body that he could suspect was occasioned by any sort of disease without external violence.—James Gordon of Techmuiry, aged 70, deponed that young Northfield soon after his father's death wrote a letter to the deponent suspecting that his father was strangled by his wife and his son William.—Mr. James Wilson, aged 70, minister of Gamrie, deponed that young Northfield intimated to him at the funeral that his father had not got justice in his death; that the burial was on the Thursday after his death; that he and Northfield were in an upper room, and on going to the window observed the corpse was gone; that both were much surprised, but followed after as fast as they could, young Northfield on foot and the deponent on horseback. (At this stage, one of the jury, Wm. Forbes of Skellater, went out of the Court and was seen on the street going towards the New Inn, and the agent for the defence insisted the trial could not proceed; but as no witness was being examined at the time, the objection was overruled.)—John Mair in Newton of Northfield, aged 58, deponed that young Northfield wished the burial to be on Saturday, and Helen Watt wished Thursday, which latter accordingly was done.—James Boath, tailor in Banff, aged 50, deponed that the two panels quarrelled in his house several years after Northfield's death; that the mother said to the son, "Sir," or "William, I know as much of you as would get you hanged."—Janet Watt, in Covie, aged 23, deponed that after a quarrel between Wm. Keith and his mother about milking the cows, he said that his mother was a liar, a thief, and a murderer.—Isabel Robertson, in Drochash, aged 21, deponed that Wm. Keith lay in the same bed in which his father died, and was so frightened with ghosts and apparitions that he got a lad to lie in the room with him for a night or two, after which he went to another bed.—James Irvine, aged 30, deponed that six or seven years ago he was servant to Wm. Keith, who complained that he could not sleep in bed because he was troubled.

The declarations made by the accused before James Duff, Sheriff Clerk, were then read, which showed that the deceased took a very little supper, either of ale-berry or kale-brose, and soon after died; that there had been a blistering plaister applied to the deceased's back, and after it was taken away, kale-blades were applied to the place where the plaister had been; and in order to keep these blades in their proper place, they were tied on with the deceased's own garters, which went below the armpits, and round the farther side of the neck, and these kale-blades and garters continued in that situation after deceased's death until his grave linen was made and put upon him.—John Chap, surgeon in Old Deer, aged 75, deponed he attended Northfield till eight days before his death, when he found him so ill that he thought him a-dying, and he desired his wife not to send for him again unless he grew better; that he left blistering plaisters to put upon his back; and that his disease was an asthma, attended with a high fever.

The jury, by a plurality of voices, found the panels guilty, but in respect of the said William Keith's youth, and the presumed influence the said Helen Watt his mother had over him at the time of committing the murder, they also by a plurality of voices earnestly recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

On 6th September Lord Kaims decerned and adjudged the said Helen Watt and Wm. Keith to be "carried from the bar back to the Tolbooth of Aberdeen, therein to be detained and to be fed upon bread and water only; the said Helen Watt until Friday, the 17th October, and the said Wm. Keith until Friday, the 14th November; and the said Helen Watt, upon the said 17th October, to be taken furth of the said Tolbooth to the common place of execution of the burgh of Aberdeen, and between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon to be hanged by the neck by the hands of the common hangman upon a gibbet till she be dead, and her body thereafter to be delivered to Dr. David Skene, physician in Aberdeen, to be by him dissected and anatomised; and that Wm. Keith, on 14th November, be similarly hanged, and thereafter his body to be hung in chains upon a gallows on the Gallow Hill of Aberdeen."

The sentence, however, was not carried out, for "His Majesty, upon some favourable circumstances having been represented to him, was most graciously pleased to grant a pardon to both the convicts."

William Keith died at Aberdeen, 22nd December, 1767. W. CRAMOND, LL.D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS ON THE STEWART AND STUART FAMILIES.

(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., p. 114.)

The following additional references are gleaned from William Thomas Lowndes' "Bibliographer's Manual," published by Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden, London, 1864:—

49. Tragical History of the Stuarts. 1697, 8vo.
50. The Right of Succession to the Crown of England in the Family of Stuarts. 1723, 8vo. First edition.
51. Remarks on a Book called "The History of the House of Stuart." (Oldmixon's.) 1731, 8vo.
52. Genealogical History of the Royal Family of Stuart. 1755.
53. Defence of the four illustrious Stuarts, Kings of Great Britain. 1758, 8vo.
54. A View of the Evidence for proving that the present Earl of Galloway is the lineal Heir male and lawful Representative of Sir William Stuart of Jedworth, so frequently mentioned in History from the Year 1385 to the Year 1429. 1796, 4to. This privately printed tract was drawn up by the Rev. E. Williams, Chaplain to the Earl of Galloway.
55. Stuart Papers printed from the original in possession of Her Majesty. Edited by J. H. Glover, Royal Librarian. Vol. I. All published, and the greater part of the edition wasted. London, 1847, 8vo. Pp. 323. Appendix, pp. 181. A second title was given, viz., Letters by Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, the Chevalier St. George, and some adherents of the House of Stuart, etc. See Life of James II., by J. S. Clarke, D.D., p. 472.

Aberdeen.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

Queries.

841. A REBEL OF 1745.—Your correspondent, Mr. R. Murdoch, gives a list of certain men who fought at Culloden, and who were proscribed by the Government. An ancestor of mine from Kelishmont, Keith, was in hiding for many months on the Hill of Altmore near Keith, after having taken part at Drumossie Muir. He was a mounted man, and my grandfather, George Simpson, had all his accoutrements, which included holster pistols and a genuine Andrea Ferrara (which were all stolen in my grandfather's time). A number of Government soldiers lived at the farm for a long time in the hope that they would catch their man. I wonder if this

particular Simpson (who was an Episcopalian) was included in the list of "rebels" made by the Government.

HENRY SIMPSON.

842. CAPTAIN WILLIAM GORDON, MINMORE.—In the Marischal College Register, class 1831-5, appears the name of "Jacobus F[raser] Gordon, f. Gul. (dem) 92^{da} legionis centurionis in Glenlivat." This William was the tenant of Minmore. According to his tombstone at Tombae, he died in 1829, aged 74. The only William in the 92nd to whom he answers is the one who, from an Ensigncy in the 133rd Foot, was appointed Lieutenant in the 100th Regiment, July 4, 1795 (*London Gazette*, p. 705). At that time he was a man of 41, rather a late age for a lieutenant. From half-pay of the 92nd, he qualified in terms of the Military Act to be Captain in the Aberdeenshire Militia, May 2, 1803 (*London Gazette*, p. 680). He seems to have rejoined the Gordons, for William became Lieutenant in the 92nd, September 10, 1803 (*ibid.*, p. 1,174). Am I right in identifying him thus? J. M. B.

843. WILLIAM AIKMAN (2nd S., VIII., 119).—William Aikman, 1682-1731, portrait painter, is declared in several works of reference to be a native of Cairney, Aberdeenshire. This statement is made in such a recent and excellent book as Chambers's "Biographical Dictionary." Mr. Pirie, Elgin, assures me that he was the son of William Aikman, advocate, of Cairney, Forfarshire. Have you any information on this point? A. M.

844. J. M. LOGAN.—In the "Harp of Britain," a dainty little song-book (384 pp.) printed at Glasgow in 1839 by George Brookman & Co., there are several original songs by J. M. Logan of Glasgow, such as: "A Lovely Floweret Blooms by Tay," "Away to the Land of the Free," "The Jewish Maid," etc. Anything known concerning this apparently forgotten song-writer? Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

845. GILBERT M. GIBSON.—This ingenious gentleman was rector of the Bathgate Academy, and in 1845 he published at Edinburgh (A. & C. Black) the first five books of Eutropius's "Abridgment of Roman History," with a learned and exhaustive vocabulary of 200 pages attached thereto. I think that he was amongst the first in our country to combine in his "Vocabulary" both the analytic and synthetic methods of tuition, and his experiment was extensively copied afterwards. He stated in his preface that "Greek and Gaelic (or Celtic) are the two main springs whence Latin in all its voluminous flow emanates, and in his appendix he satisfactorily proves it. He likewise alludes to some previous book of his, an "Etymological Geography." I would like to learn something of the personal history of this learned and classical dialectician, but at present to me he is simply the name of a neglected scholar. When was the date of his decease? Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

846. THE NAME KEILLER.—Can you supply me with the origin and meaning of the name "Keiller"? I think it is a Perthshire or Forfarshire name. We have within seven miles of Perth a Keillor Castle, and Easter and Wester Keillor Farms; then, in Forfarshire, we have Inverkeillor and Rankillor. I am told that it is the same as MacKellar, and also that it is a Celtic name for "Son of the Superior," "Cell man," "Cellar," "Kellerman," "Seller," etc. There is also a local tradition that the estate of Keillor, near Methven, owes its name to the "fact" that a hermit took up his abode on these grounds. K.

847. THE OLD PRETENDER.—Does there appear in any of Fielding's works, and if so, which one, a supposititious journal of the reign of the Old Pretender?

848. GEORGE GORDON, 8TH WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—According to a War Office Return of 1828, this officer was married at Guernsey on November 26, 1801, and had a daughter, Amelia, born February 8, 1821. In 1828 he was living in the Cabrach. Who was this George? J. M. B.

849. LIEUT. GEORGE GORDON, 92ND HIGHLANDERS.—He married at Kingussie June 5, 1820, and had, according to a War Office Return of 1828 (now at the Record Office)—

John, born June 29, 1821.

William Mitchell, born April 16, 1823.

Alexander, born September 6, 1827.

Who was this George?

J. M. B.

850. THOMAS DUNCAN GORDON.—This officer in the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, according to the War Office Return of 1828 (now at the Record Office), was married at Forres July 24, 1819, and had:—

John, born July 25, 1820.

George, born April 19, 1822.

Thomas, born December 13, 1823.

Caroline, born January 5, 1825.

Louisa, born December 25, 1827.

Who was this officer?

J. M. B.

851. MR. SHERIFF GORDON.—On February 4, 1849, "Mr. Sheriff Gordon" presided at a meeting in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, when addresses were delivered to the pupils of the Apprentice Schools of Edinburgh. Was he John Thomson Gordon (son-in-law of Christopher North) who became Sheriff of Midlothian in 1848? J. M. B.

852. JOHN MONCRIEF OF TIPPERMALLOCH.—Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* give me information regarding John Moncrief of Tippermalloch? Amongst other works he was the author (or compiler) of "The Poor Man's Physician, or, the Receipts of the Famous John Moncrief of Tippermalloch; being a Choice

Collection of Simple and Easy Remedies for most Distempers, very useful for all Persons, especially those of a poorer condition." The edition I have seen is the third, and is marked "Edinburgh: printed for Mr. Thomas Heriot, Bookseller, in the Parliament Close, and sold by him and other Booksellers in Town. M.DCC.XXXI." D. R.

853. DIPPIE FAMILY.—Information wanted concerning ancestors of David Dippie of Etal, Northumberland, ensign in the Aberdeen Fencibles, 1800. Was this family formerly located in Berwickshire, and is it of Huguenot descent?

BORDERER.

854. THE PLACE-NAME DEAN.—Is there a place of this name near Edinburgh, and is anything known of Patrick Houstoun, living at Dean in September, 1728? H. D. McW.

855. JOHN'S COFFER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.—What is known of this establishment, in existence in 1733? H. D. McW.

856. THE PLACE-NAME BONINGTON.—Is there a place of this name near Edinburgh, and who was the person referred to by this designation in December, 1739? H. D. McW.

857. THE BRIDGE OF BALGOWNIE.—Where does the couplet regarding the Bridge of Balgownie first appear in print? JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

858. CRUDEN, AUTHOR OF THE CONCORDANCE.—A gentleman in England, interested in Cruden, wishes to know where he can find in print a story regarding Cruden's mother to the effect that she had become comatose in an illness, and, being believed to be dead, had been buried, but came to life again when some thieves, trying to remove her marriage ring, began to cut off the finger it was on. This is said to have happened before Cruden's birth, in or near Aberdeen, where Cruden was born in 1701.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

Answers.

145. CHAPLAIN GORDON OF VERDUN.—It is more than five years since I asked about the identity of "the worthy Chaplain Gordon," as he is called by Captain Frederick Hoffman, R.N. (1793-1814), in "A Sailor of King George," and it is only now I am able to answer the question. According to the *Gentleman's Magazine* (Vol. VIII., N.S., p. 97), he was the Rev. William Gordon (or Gorden), and was a native of Islip. "He matriculated as a Bible clerk at All Saints College, Oxford, in 1788, was afterwards a Jackson scholar and Bible clerk of Merton College, and graduated B.A. 1792, and M.A. 1795. In 1794 [Foster, in his "Index Ecclesiasticus," p. 73, gives the date as November 5, 1823] he was presented to the vicarage of Dewston,

Oxford, by Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood," 3rd bart., of Kirtlington Park, Oxford (1745-1828). We find him as a subscriber to the "Discourses on Several Occasions," by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart., of Dalpholly or Invergordon. His name there appears as "Gorden." The *Gentleman's Magazine*, which also spells it that way, goes on to say that he became tutor to Sir Henry Dashwood's son, and accompanied the lad to France during the short peace of 1802-3. In 1803 they were both detained as prisoners of war, and sent to Verdun. "During a period of eleven years' detention in France, Mr. Gorden's discretion and his influence with the French authorities, founded solely on esteem for his character, enabled him to render important services to many of his countrymen, prisoners like himself, while his talent for business, his readiness to oblige, his unremitting labour in the committee of management for the relief of the distressed English in France, as well as the manner in which he discharged his duty as a clergyman, won the respect and regard of all. From the time of his return to England up to his death he resided on his benefice, where he was most assiduous and attentive to the wants of his parishioners. As a magistrate he was upright, patient, and humane, and as a man and member of society his tenderness of heart, his amiability, and unvarying benevolence will cause him to be long and affectionately remembered." A long list of the prisoners at Verdun is given as an appendix to Mr. Joseph Babington Macaulay's "Life of the Earl of Stirling," a very curious pamphlet published at Paignton last year. According to this list, two other Gordons were among the prisoners, Henry, a naval officer, and William Henry Gordon, who appears in a list of "professors and language masters."

J. M. B.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62, 79, 94, 110, 124, 142, 157, 174; VI., 12, 30; VII., 79, 174; VIII., 94).—Add—Traditional Tunes | A | Collection of Ballad Airs, | chiefly obtained in Yorkshire and the | South of Scotland; | together with their appropriate words | from Broad-sides and from Oral Tradition. | Collected and Edited with Illustrative Notes, by | Frank Kidson. Oxford: | Chas. Taphouse & Son, 3, Magdalen Street. | 1891. 174 pp. Jas. Strafford, Music and General Printer, 113 Briggate, Leeds.

Songs and Ballads | of | Northern England. | collected and edited by | John Stokoe. | Harmonised and arranged for pianoforte by | Samuel Reay, | Mus. Bac., Oxon. Newcastle-on-Tyne and London: Walter Scott, Ltd. | Dedicated, | By Permission, | To his Grace | The Duke of Northumberland. | 198 pp., 4to. The Walter Scott Press, Newcastle-on-Tyne. N.D. ROBERT MURDOCH.

538. THE WORDS OF "COCKABENDY" (2nd S., VI., 125).—Mr. E. Leighton Gordon may be glad to have the following additions to the first verse of this bothy ballad, which circulated in Glenbuchat, 1850, and is still well known to this day:—

Dinna gi'e the lasses drink,
 Dinna gi'e them brandy;
 Gi'e them sticks o' cinnamon,
 And lumps o' sugar candy.

Chorus at the end of each verse—

He cock, hi cock, Hi cockabendy,
 Crack
 For a gill o' brandy.

The words amissing are not suitable for reproduction here, hence omission. If querist possesses information on rhymes and bothy ballads, I trust he will become a member of the Rymour Club, and enrich their transactions. As far as I am aware neither words nor music of this spirited bothy ballad have appeared in print elsewhere.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

792. GORDON HOUSE, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON (2nd S., VIII., 91).—It is not known how this house (in Highgate Road) came to be called by the name of Gordon, but by a curious coincidence it is now occupied by an Aberdeenshire man, Dr. Adam Alexander, M.B., C.M., son of George Alexander, Fyvie. He says:—"The St. Pancras Borough Council asked me some time ago to find out about one Gordon who is said to have lived here, but I could find no trace. Lords FitzRoy and Lennox often appear in the deeds. The house is old, and the tenants used to have the privilege of hawking, fishing, and shooting on Parliament Hill and Fields."

B.

793. EDITH AITKEN (2nd S., VIII., 91, III).—This lady, now Mrs. Bunten, is at present living in Glasgow, where she teaches elocution. Her husband, to whom she was married when in Australia, has been dead several years. See an article in the Dundee *Weekly News*, March 30, 1907, entitled "Glasgow's Greatest Actress: Miss Aitken's Stirring Life Story. Recollections of Plays and Players."

W.

809. CAPT. GEORGE GORDON, R.N., OF GREENHAUGH (2nd S., VIII., 126).—He served as midshipman on board the "Blanche" frigate, on which he was wrecked and taken prisoner near Ushant on the night of March 4, 1807. On this occasion about forty-five seamen and marines perished, one-third of whom through drunkenness. He was made lieutenant November 26, 1810; appointed to the Flagship of the Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth June 4, 1811, and from thence promoted Commander January 9, 1815. (John Marshall's "Roy. Nav. Biog." IV., part I, p. 341; *Naval Chronicle*, Vol. XVII., p. 319.) He was still holding the rank of Commander when he died 1839-40. (List of deaths officially reported after June 30, 1840—Navy List, October, 1840.) He is possibly the "Capt. George Gordon," R.N., who married December 22, 1815, at Edinburgh, Miss Anne Gordon, Hanover Square (*Gentleman's Magazine*), as there was no other George Gordon in the Navy List at that time.

C. O. SKELTON.

811. LONGMORE FAMILY (2nd S. VIII., 126).—Barbara Gordon and James Longmore had a family of four sons and four daughters. Mr. Leith Emslie Longmore, farmer, Baldavie, is a son. By the way, Mrs. Longmore was said to belong to Cocklarachy, in Drumblade parish.

J. Y.

823. CARDNO FAMILY (2nd S., VIII., 141).—I am of opinion that Cardno is a variation of the older form Cardney. In the 14th century Marion (or Mariot) de Cardney, mistress of Robert II. of Scotland, to whom she bore three sons (Crawford's "Shire of Renfrew"), is described as the daughter of John de Cardney of that ilk. The estate of Cardnye was in Aberdeenshire, probably in or near the parish of Skene. Eccentric spelling or local pronunciation might easily transmute Cardney into Cardno.

J. J.

824. LUNAN FAMILIES (2nd S., VIII., 141).—Your correspondent can make a beginning on Jervise—"Epitaphs," I., 212-3, 375; Dr. Walker—"Life of Rev. John Skinner," 26, 120-2, and "Life of Bishop John Skinner," 6, 15, 16; "Year Book of Episcopal Church in Scotland," 1904, p. 182; King's College "Roll of Alumni and Graduates"; Marischal College "Fasti," II. The "Diary of the Rev. Alexander Lunan" in the Diocesan Library at Brechin is very valuable and interesting. I fortunately took a full synopsis of it, and it gives a pleasant picture of the parson, first at Blairdaff, and then at Inglismaldie. It should be printed.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

Any tradition respecting the Lunans inevitably carries one back to the days when Scotland was groaning beneath the yoke of Romish persecution. Walter Mill, priest of Lunan, and the last martyr for the faith before the Reformation, is reported, before his death, to have given utterance to words, which were interpreted in the light of a prophecy, to the effect that, though his body perished, the cause for which he died would go on and prosper. To this prophetic testimony, the appearance of Lunans studying at Aberdeen University, several of them with a view to becoming ministers, would, in popular estimation, seem to furnish an adequate fulfilment. For the life and dying sayings of Walter Mill see Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," Howie's "Scots Worthies," and Scott's "Martyrs of Angus and Mearns." It need hardly be added that the Romanism, which our forefathers so much dreaded, is no longer so great a bugbear to their enlightened descendants.

R. Y.

825. ANDERSON FAMILIES IN ABERDEENSHIRE (2nd S., VIII., 141).—No genealogical chart of the Anderson family is known to me. The author of "The Scottish Nation" has a work entitled "Genealogy and Surnames," which might be consulted. The "Retours" and the various "Registers of Testaments" might also be of value. In an early number of *S. N. & Q.* (1st S., Vol. III.) an inquirer,

asking about Andersons in Aberdeenshire, was referred to Colonel Allardyce, 3 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen, for information. Perhaps the same source might still be available for "W."

D. B.

826. JAMES WATSON, PRINTER, EDINBURGH (2nd S., VIII., 141).—If Mr. Calder Ross has not already ascertained the local habitation of Watson's "Memorial," he might do well to visit the Historical and Antiquarian Department of the Register House, Edinburgh, the curator of which is the Rev. John Anderson. There, possibly, the "Memorial" may be preserved. The Department is open from 10 to 4 o'clock.

827. ANDREW BISSET (2nd S., VIII., 141).—I am unable to discover any notice of the death of this distinguished writer. Neither the "Dictionary of National Biography" nor Boase's "Modern English Biography" makes mention of his name. I have examined an index to the obituary notices in *The Times* for 1899, 1900, and 1901, but without success. The "Law List" mentioned by "Alba" seems to be the only chronicle (such as it is) of his decease or disappearance. This is all the more strange when one considers his eminence as a writer. The following facts, supplementary to "Alba's" note, may not be without interest. He studied at Aberdeen University before going to Cambridge. In addition to the publications named by "Alba," he also wrote (1) "Omitted Chapters of the History of England," 1864, 2nd edition 1867, 2 vols.; (2) "History of the Commonwealth of England," 1867, 2 vols.; (3) "History of the Struggle for Parliamentary Government in England," 1877, 2 vols.; (4) "Short History of the English Parliament," 1877, 2 vols.; (5) "Notes on the Anti-Corn Law Struggle," 1884. A high authority called him "one of the most critical of modern English historical writers." Green, the historian, names his "History of the Commonwealth" as an authority for the period which it covers, and terms the book a "vigorous defence of the Council of State." Mr. Bisset's last published work, so far as known to me, appeared in 1884, but even before that date the process of disappearance had seemingly begun, because, in a London Directory for 1881, I find the name of Walter Bisset, but no mention of Andrew Bisset as residing in London.

CHAPPIE.

829. PATRICK GRANT, LORD ELCHIES (2nd S., VIII., 142).—The "Dictionary of National Biography" and Anderson's "Scottish Nation" contain brief sketches of Lord Elchies. He is also alluded to in Tytler's "Life of Lord Kames." So far as I am aware, no portrait of him is in existence.

G. H.

830. DR. PETER GRANT (2nd S., VIII., 142).—Dr. Peter Grant was, I believe, a student at Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.D. in 1790. He served in the army.

J. H.

831. JOSEPH GORDON (2nd S., VIII., 142).—Joseph Gordon, father of George W. Gordon, the "Jamaica Martyr," is stated to have been a native of Inverness-shire. He was a planter in Jamaica, where he resided for more than half a century. George W. Gordon's mother was a slave. See "Personal Recollections of the Hon. George W. Gordon, late of Jamaica," London, 1867. A recently issued publication, "The Book of Mackay," may perhaps furnish some information about the other Joseph Gordon inquired after in the query.

J. F. M.

835. MISS GORDON, RUBY COTTAGE (2nd S., VIII., 157).—The small estate of Auchnacant in the parish of Finzean, which was owned, along with Arnage, by the Sibbalds and afterwards by the Rickarts, came eventually, I think, to Mercers (I am writing from memory), one of whom, I think, married the Admiral Sir J. A. Gordon you refer to in *S. N. & Q.* of this month. A daughter of this couple, I think, married a Captain or Major West, whose representatives, I believe, still possess it.

A. J. MITCHELL-GILL.

836. "THE STANDARD HARRIE" (2nd S., VIII., 157).—I cannot answer "Alba's" question regarding the stanza he designates as above, but that, at an early period in Scottish history, a stanza of the same type, though in one respect distinct from it, was popular among the "makars" of that country, may be inferred from the fact that Fabyan, an English chronicler, quotes the following rhyme as having been a favourite song among the Scottish common people, and sung (he says) "in derision of the English":—

Maydens of Englande, sore may ye morne
For your lemmans lost at Bannockysbourn,
With hew a lowe!
What! Weneth the King of England
So soon to have won Scotland?
With rumblyowe!

"Thys songe," continues Fabyan, "was after many daies song in daunces in the carols of the mai lens and mynstrilles of Scotland, to reprofe and disd lyne of Englyshmen, with dyuers others whych I ouerpasse." I find also, in the "Harp of Renfrewshire" (1st Series), Appendix No. I. (1872), a series of archaic verses written in this same stanza. They are styled "The Geste of Schir Gormalyn and the Reid Woulff at the Wardis End." The date of this poem is not given, but the chances are that, if not a clever imitation, it was written some time in the 15th century. The first verse runs thus:—

Iythe and listen feerlaal,
In quhat manere thirlit in thralls,
Wee ane Scoots May fair,
Be ane reid Woulff, ane ugsam fende,
Iggand nie the warldis end;
Quhyll ane knicht freen: did wend
Thilk woulffs hort till tere.

From the character of the language in many of the stanzas, I incline to think it to have been an imitation, probably the work of Motherwell. But even if so, taken as it should be along with Fabyan's verse,

it seems to suggest the origin of what "Alba" calls "The Standard Habbie."
Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

"The Gude and Godlie Ballatis," attributed to the three Wedderburns, and published, it is believed, in a crude form before 1546, were probably antecedent in time to anything produced by Alexander Scot. According to the most recent authorities, Scot, born about 1525 and died about 1584, may possibly have been a native of Stirling, but in every respect conjecture plays a conspicuous part in his life and literary activity. He is claimed as belonging to Edinburgh, and also to Forfarshire, out of a mischievous propensity, perhaps, to rob a poorly endowed county, like Stirlingshire, for the benefit of other more favoured localities, already sufficiently enriched with the "gifts from the gods." Scot can hardly have published much before 1560, and there is good reason to believe that the "Gude and Godlie Ballatis" preceded even the earliest of his poems. One of these "Ballatis," or spiritualised songs, is cast in the same measure as that made familiar to us in the "Elegy on Habbie Simson." I quote the first verse:—

Rycht sorelle musyng in my mynde,
For pletie sore my hart is pynde
Quhen I remember on Christ sa kynde,
That savit me:
Nane culd me saif from thyne till Ynde
Bot onlie he.

In regard to "Alba's" query, Was Scot the first "makar" of this measure in Scotland? the answer, I think, must be in the negative. At the same time, it would be quite unsafe to contend for the original of such compositions being found in the "Gude and Godlie Ballatis." I would venture to suggest that the model for all compositions of the kind may be found among the early Miracle Plays, which in former days exercised so powerful an influence on the religion, taste, and literary culture of the people of this country.

W. S.

Literature.

Preliminary and Intermediate Arithmetic, for Civil Service and other Public Examinations. By W. Stewart Thomson, M.A. Third edition. 1s. 6d. net. Aberdeen: Lewis Smith & Son. 1907.

The author has kept in mind that his task was to prepare students for certain examinations. One thing required at all such examinations is expert and accurate work. There is, therefore, a sufficient number of mere mechanical exercises, needing no cogitation before attacking them. Stocks and interest, not being required, are not treated of. The candidates are, however, expected to be familiar with common foreign weights and measures, and many exercises upon

these are introduced. In Part I. there are problems in proportional parts, percentages, averages, vulgar and decimal fractions, contracted methods of division, etc., which are solved as examples; and Part II. contains numerous exercises to be solved in the same manner.

Evolution is seen in examination papers as well as in organised bodies, and the author has not given a compilation of past papers, but has studied them to find the trend of the direction in which examiners are going, and prepared the student for anticipating his examiner instead of following him—closely, perhaps, but always behind him.

★

Scots Books of the Month.

Balfour-Melville of Pilrig, Barbara. The Balfours of Pilrig: a History for the Family. Crown 4to. Net, 25s. Edinburgh: Wm. Brown.

Birch, Walter de Gray, LL.D., F.S.A. History of Scottish Seals. Vol. II. Illustrated. 4to. Net, 12s. 6d. Eneas Mackay.

Fox-Davies, Arthur Charles. Heraldry Explained. 114 Figures in Text. 8vo. Net, 1s. T. C. & E. C. Jack.

Matthews, John (Editor). American Armoury and Blue Book. [Contains several references to Scottish-Americans.] 8vo. Net, 20s. London:

John Matthews, 93 and 94 Chancery Lane.

Redfern, Owen. The Wisdom of Sir Walter. Criticisms and Opinions collected from the Waverley Novels and Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott." With Introduction by Rev. John Watson, D.D. 8vo. Net, 5s. A. & C. Black.

Shepherd, J. H., M.A. Introduction to the History of the Church in Scotland. 8vo. 2s. 6d. London:

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Sidgwick, Frank (Editor). Ballads and Poems illustrating English History. Extra foolscap 8vo. Pp. viii. + 212. 1s. 6d.

Cambridge University Press.

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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NOTICE.

*We regret that, on account of an increased cost to produce, we are compelled to raise the price of SCOTTISH NOTES & QUERIES. It will in future be *qd.* per copy—Postage additional.*

ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1907.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE BELFRY.

Among the numerous interesting publications called forth by the Quatercentenary of Aber-

deen University, I do not find any mention of the fate of the belfry which for so many years stood on Marischal College, and the bell which hung in it, and I think it may be interesting to note what became of the belfry after the College was rebuilt in 1836-40 from the designs of Archibald Simpson, architect.

From the College minute book, under date 2nd August, 1836, it appears that Mr. Alexander Rainnie was declared contractor for the whole of the new buildings for the sum of £21,420, and by the contract, dated 9th September, 1836, the old buildings were given up to the contractor, "with the exception of the glass cases and other movable presses and furniture, including shelves in and about the same, and also with the exception of the cupolas and frames of the present observatory and other fixtures therein, connected in any respect with the instruments within the same; and of the cupola and bell, inscription stones on the walls, and the chimney frame of the hall, all of which they specially reserve and retain." And on 11th July, 1844, Mr. Rainnie grants to the Commissioners for rebuilding the College a discharge for the full payment of the contract price.

Upon the old College, at that time demolished to make way for the new one, there stood above the clock, as shown by the engraving in Wilson's "Historical Account and Delineation of Aberdeen, 1822," the belfry or cupola above referred to, although it seems to be doubtful at what period it was erected. In the "Handbook to City and University" published in connection with the Quatercentenary celebrations, September, 1906, Mr. Walker, the esteemed secretary of the University Court, at page 23 says: "Of the buildings" (i.e., the buildings as completed in 1741) "thus altered and extended, a great part were still standing sixty years ago, by which time they had become wholly insufficient and unsuitable, and were condemned. All that we possess now are two inscriptions, the one, 'ΑΡΕΤΗ ΑΥΤΑΡΚΗΣ' (i.e., 'Virtue is self-sufficient'), in the vestibule, immediately under the large window; the other, reproduced overleaf in facsimile from a photograph, the defiant motto of Earl Marischal, that may also be read in the

vestibule, over the archway that faces the main entrance at the base of the Mitchell Tower," the motto being the well-known "Thay haif said, what say thay, lat hame say." The two inscriptions Mr. Walker mentions are no doubt the "inscription stones on the walls" named in the College minute above referred to.

But Mr. Walker does not seem to be aware that the "inscription stones" are not the only part of the old buildings still extant, although no longer possessed by the University, for the belfry or cupola still stands, cracked a little in one part, but nevertheless sound and capable of carrying a bell, were that method of summons not now superseded by the siren or steam whistle. Notwithstanding the reservation of the



cupola and bell duly minuted, it would appear that the contractor must have got possession ultimately of the former, for he sold it to Messrs. Alex. Pirie & Sons, paper manufacturers, Stonewood Works, near Bucksburn, as the following entry in their cash book shows:—

1840.

Dec. 31. By Al. Rannie, for Belfry of
Marischal College - - £10 0 0

Messrs. Pirie were about that time adding to their works, and the additions were so designed as to show a belfry crowning the front elevation, and there the old belfry was once more erected, and still stands where it has stood for sixty-seven years, and as shown in the accompanying photograph taken in March of this year.

Thus far the belfry, but there is no mention of the sale of the bell, and I have no reason to suppose that it was sold by the contractor along with the belfry, and if not, what has become of it? WILLIAM GARDEN, M.A.

Uttershill,
Penicuik.



SCOTTISH POETS (2nd S., VIII., 148).—Those readers of *S. N. & Q.* who possess a full set will find in 1st Series, II., 92 (November, 1888), an account of this interesting publication. As there are probably many of your readers besides "Alba" who are not so fortunate, I will summarise that account. "The Society of Ancient Scots" was composed of a select number of natives of Scotland resident in London. One requirement for a candidate desirous of becoming a member was that his application should be accompanied by an original memoir, written by himself, of some Scotsman eminent in arts or arms, letters or science, and this specimen of his qualifications was read before the society at a meeting previous to that on which the ballot was to be taken. The result was that the society had on hand a large number of memoirs of poets, historians, philosophers, etc., which had been handed in since the re-establishment of the society in 1770, down to the time when they resolved to publish them in 1820. It was decided to publish the poets first, then the historians, philosophers, etc., but they evidently stopped at the poets. Arthur Sempil was the secretary of the society, and to him was intrusted the work of publication. My set is in six parts, in the original paper binding, and the account of the society is printed on the inside of the front and back cover. On the back of the covers is an advertisement of the "Percy Anecdotes," just published by the same publisher, Thomas Boys, 7 Ludgate Hill. The first five parts are dated 1821, the sixth 1822.

GEORGE ST. J. BREMNER.
San Francisco, Cal.

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

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VIII., p. 168.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1774. *The Edinburgh Repository*, or, Fortnight's Magazine. No. 1. Wednesday, March 2, 1774. Price 4d. Edinburgh: John Wotherspoon, at the printing house, Advocates' Close, Luckenbooths. The *Repository* was a periodical on the same lines as the *Scots Magazine*. It contained general and literary articles, tales, and poetry. It was published by subscription, and proposals for its appearance were sent out a month in advance, "gratis," as the advertisements carefully state. It was not the first Scottish attempt to establish a periodical which, by its fortnightly issue, would evade the newspaper tax. An earlier attempt in Dundee had failed, and no better fate awaited the *Repository*, for it "did not last above three months."
1774. *The Gentleman and Lady's Weekly Magazine*. No. 1. Friday, January 28, 1774. 32 pp. 8vo, double columns. Price 2½d. The weekly issues had no imprint. The title-page to the volumes, of which there were five, bore, "Edinburgh: printed by William Auld." The motto of the magazine was from Shakespeare: "To hold, as 't were, the mirror up to Nature; to shew Virtue her own features, Scorn her own image, and the very age and body of Time his form and pressure." With the second volume, April 29, 1774, the day of publication was changed to Wednesday. The weekly issues were bound up into four annual volumes. This weekly magazine owed its existence to the success of the *Scots Magazine*, and was meant as a rival to *Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine*. It gave a good deal of space to news and essays, and freely opened its columns to correspondents. At the end of the first volume its conductor, who is understood to have been "Balloon" Tytler, speaks of "the encouragement we have already met with." He had several times to rebuke his contributors for literary theft. The journal is truly called "a miscellany," for all was grist that came to its mill, and it borrowed from all sides.
- We won't regard it wit be old or new,
But blame the false an l value still the true.
- Each number devoted several pages to poetry. The magazine did not commend itself, and it was dropped on March 29, 1775, Vol. 5., No. 13. The only indication of its suppression was the notice on the last page: "End of the Fifth Volume, and the conclusion of this work."
1776. *The Caledonian Gazetteer*. No. 1. Friday, May 31, 1776. 4 pp. folio, 3 columns to the page. Imprint: "Edinburgh: printed for and by John Robertson, and sold at his printing house in the

Parliament Close, where advertisements and subscriptions are taken in. Price 2½d."

As has been already explained (S. N. & Q., 2nd S., VIII., 73), the *Gazetteer* arose out of the extended enterprise of the *Caledonian Mercury*. The proprietor found that he could not overtake the printing of all the news, advertisements, and essays placed at his disposal for the latter journal. He required more space, but he was faced with the possibility of losing subscribers if he published oftener in the week. They might be willing to buy three weekly numbers, but not six. He met the difficulty by starting the *Gazetteer*. As he said:

"He resolved, therefore, to publish two separate papers, leaving every person to take either or both as he may think proper. The *Caledonian Mercury*, therefore, will continue to be published, as at present, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and another paper, under the title of the *Caledonian Gazetteer*, will be published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday."

Care was to be exercised that the same matter should not be printed in both journals, but in general appearance the papers were hardly distinguishable. At the same time the proprietor promised that the new journal would be merged in the *Mercury* should the sales warrant such a course. This would turn the latter into a daily.

The enterprise did not succeed, and Robertson withdrew the *Gazetteer* within a month. In all, thirteen numbers were issued, the last being dated Friday, June 28, 1776. The difficulty arose from the dependence of the Edinburgh journals on those of London. No post arrived from the English metropolis on Thursday, and it was almost impossible to procure "copy" for a Friday issue. At first a compromise was attempted. The *Gazetteer* was suppressed and the *Mercury* sent out every lawful day except Thursday, but, as has already been shown, the *Mercury* reverted to its former style of publication within a few weeks.

1777. *Ruddiman's Weekly Mercury*. No. 1. Thursday, July 3, 1777. 16 pp. 8vo, 2 cols. to page, price 3d. No imprint appeared on the first twelve issues. That on No. 13 and onwards was "Edinburgh: printed for and by Walter and Thomas Ruddiman, and sold by them at their printing office, Forester's Wynd." On December 8 appeared a supplement named *Ruddiman's Weekly Mercury Extraordinary*, 16 pp., same size. On August 20 the day of publication was changed to Wednesday. A cover was used, and after a few numbers all advertisements were confined to it.

The circumstances out of which the *Mercury* arose have already been detailed (S. N. & Q., 2nd S., VIII., 167). As was to be expected, the publisher made the most of the proceedings that had been taken against him. Before the first number was issued, he sent out a gratis number, in which he gave "a broad hint, in a short allegory, of the origin, progress, and issue of the prosecution against us." His second number gave details of the case, without the allegory. No. 1 gloried

in the martyrdom to which the paper had been subjected. It

"now wears the badge of slavery [i.e., the red news-paper stamp]. He is thus running his quarantine of reformation like the convicts on the Thames, but with this difference, that he cannot, alas! like them, see an end of his servitude."

The editor boasts that "it came out in the course of the trial that the circulation of the *Weekly Magazine* was nearly equal to that of all the Edinburgh newspapers put together." There was to be no alteration in the plan of the journal, even although the old magazine had become bifurcated.

"We have all along made it our study to arrange the materials of our history in a more methodical manner than is commonly done. This plan we intend still to pursue. We shall at the same time endeavour to make as judicious a selection of probable or authentic intelligence as in our power."

The conductors continued the small size, although that did not give the journal "the air of a newspaper," but ere long they were forced to conform to the usual standard. They made the *London Chronicle* their model, and on Wednesday, December 31, 1777, sent out the *Mercury* enlarged to 4to, 8 pp., 3 cols. to the page, the price remaining at 3d. The imprint was the same, although it was changed to "Thomas Ruddiman & Company" on July 31, 1782. In announcing the change to the larger size, the publisher says:—

"After six months' experience, we find it [the size] both inconvenient for [subscribers] and still more so for ourselves, as it has been attended with much trouble in the execution, and much hindrance in the dispatch. We have therefore transformed it into a downright newspaper. The *Weekly Mercury* reaches every corner of Scotland."

How long the *Mercury* lasted has not been discovered. On January 2, 1782, the editor said he provided "the most authentic information on every subject which composes the motley farrago of a newspaper," and issues have been seen up to December 18, 1782. Constable's "Catalogue" indicates that it was continued for a time in 1783. In all probability the paper did not last much longer. Ruddiman had died in 1781, and the *Weekly Magazine* itself disappeared during 1784. Arnot says that the circulation stood at from 1,800 to 2,000 when he wrote in 1779.

1779. *The Mirror*. No. 1, Saturday, January 23, 1779. Motto—*Quis novus hic hospes?*—Virg. 4 pp. folio, price 1½d each. Printed in large type on good paper, across the page. "Edinburgh: Published by William Creech, by whom communications from correspondents are received." No. 2, Saturday, January 30, 1779; thereafter every Tuesday and Saturday, except from Saturday August 21, 1779 (No. 60), to Tuesday, December 7, when publication was suspended. No. 5 was published on Wednesday, because the Tuesday of that week was kept as a national fast. The title page issued when the journal ended bore the words:—"The *Mirror*: a Periodical Paper. *Veluti in Speculo*. Edinburgh: Printed for William Creech." The amount of matter in each number

varied considerably, some numbers having the lines crowded together. No. 1 had 39 lines to the page, but that number was frequently exceeded. Press of matter often left no room for the imprint. Several numbers were reprinted in a second edition. The original issue makes up a noble folio.

The *Mirror* arose in the hands of a select coterie, all of whom were connected with the Scottish bar, except the editor, the well-known Henry Mackenzie, the "Man of Feeling." In the concluding number Mackenzie thus states how the periodical actually began:—

"The idea of publishing a periodical paper in Edinburgh took its rise in a company of gentlemen whom particular circumstances of connection brought frequently together. Their discourse often turned upon subjects of manners, taste, and of literature. By one of those accidental resolutions of which the origin cannot easily be traced, it was determined to put their thoughts into writing, and to read them for the entertainment of each other. Their essays assumed the form, and soon after someone gave them the name, of a periodical publication: the writers of it were naturally associated; and their meetings increased the importance, as well as the number of their productions. Cultivating letters in the midst of business, composition was to them an amusement only; that amusement was heightened by the audience which this society afforded: the idea of publication suggested itself as productive of still higher entertainment."

It is understood that William Craig suggested the undertaking.

The writer of the biographical notice of George Horne in "Chambers's Biographical Dictionary" states that he had information concerning the club from Lord Bannatyne, its last survivor. For a time the club was named the "Tabernacle," but afterwards adopted the designation of the "Mirror Club." It was the days of such clubs, but surely Edinburgh could not have produced another of like talent and culture. In addition to Mackenzie, it included several who afterwards rose to eminence on the bench—Lords Abercromby, Wedderburn, Bannatyne, Cullen, and Craig. To these were added as contributors to the journal Lords Hailes and Woodhouselee, Prof. Richardson of Glasgow, and David Hume, the nephew of the philosopher. Great secrecy was observed in all the transactions of the club. They frequently changed their place of meeting to add to the mystification. They gathered "sometimes in Cleriheugh's, in Writers' Court; sometimes in Somers', opposite the Guard House in the High Street; sometimes in Stewart's Oyster House in the Old Fishmarket Close, and fully as often perhaps in Lucky Dunbar's, a moderate and obscure house in an old alley leading betwixt Forrester's and Libberton's Wynd." * Equal reticence was observed as to the authorship of the various papers. The publisher's successor in business declared that even Creech himself did not know at the time who the authors were. †

Lord Abercromby gives an amusing account of the meetings of the club. "I can never forget,"

* Chambers's "Biographical Dictionary," s.v. "Craig."
† Creech's "Fugitive Pieces."

he says, "the pleasure we enjoyed in meeting to read our papers in the club. There they were criticised with perfect freedom, but with the greatest good humour. When any of us produced a paper which, either from the style or manner of it, or from the nature of the subject, seemed inadmissible, it was condemned without hesitation, and the author, putting it in his pocket, drank a bumper to its manes. We had stated meetings to receive the communications with which we were honoured, which afforded another source of amusement. This pleasure, however, was not without alloy. We were often, from particular circumstances, obliged to reject compositions of real merit; and what perhaps was equally distressing, we were sometimes obliged to abridge or alter the papers which we published."*

The object of the *Mirror* was succinctly stated in the first issue:

"I propose in the following papers 'to hold, as 't were, the *Mirror* up to nature, to show virtue her own features, vice her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure'! . . . This is a field which, however extensively and judiciously cultivated by my predecessors, may still produce something new."

The plan was indeed old, whatever may have been its mode of execution. The writers never lost sight of a didactic purpose, and were always pointing a moral according to the fashion of the time. Their efforts have been described as "not very humorous, mildly facetious, politely moralising, with literary reviews which were seriously critical." As Abercromby shows, the editor assumed to himself the right of altering what he desired to print, and in No. 7 stated that

"acceptance or refusal of an essay is no criterion of its merit, nor of the opinion in which it is held by the editor. A performance may be improper for the *Mirror*, as often on account of its rising above as of falling below the level of such a work, which is peculiarly circumscribed, not only in its subjects, but in the manner of treating them."

One or two contributions remained anonymous, and if these be excluded, the authors numbered thirteen only. Mackenzie wrote 38 essays, Craig 17, and Abercromby 11.

"The *Mirror* men," as they were called, made the *Spectator* their model. Sir Walter Scott named its editor "the Scottish Addison," and there is something odd in the fact that a direct charge of plagiarism from Addison has been advanced against Mackenzie.† That the resemblance of the *Mirror* to the *Spectator* is more than that of mere plan seems to have been suggested while the *Mirror* itself was running. At any rate, Mackenzie inserted in No. 96 a letter in which he makes fun of such a possible accusation. He makes his correspondent say that her cousin had informed her that the first number "was copied from the first paper of the *Spectator*, and upon looking into both, we found them exactly the same, all about the author and the work from beginning to the end." He closes the letter with "your

very last number was to be found, every word of it, in Johnston's Dictionary"!

There can be no doubt, however, about the reception the periodical met with. The Scottish capital bought it and rejoiced over it. It was canvassed in clubs and coffee houses. It spread into the country and even created a stir in London. Abercromby tells how he was one day in Cadell's London shop, when a certain noble lord asked the bookseller if he had any information as to the authorship of the *Mirror* papers. All that the shopman could say was that all the *litterati* of Scotland were concerned in its production,* which answer was probably as near the truth as was possible. Immediately after the appearance of the first two numbers, they were reproduced in the *Scots Magazine*, which added a note giving the location in its own pages of the introductory papers of the *Rambler*, the *Tattler Revived*, etc., and recommending its readers to compare the new with the old. It assured them that "our country will not suffer by the comparison." Creech, the publisher, who ought to have known, stated that the paper "met with much public approbation."

The last number, No. 110, was published on Saturday, May 27, 1780, with the promise that "some time hence will be published the *Mirror* in volumes." In the valedictory number Mackenzie suggests reasons for the discontinuance—the critical condition of the nation, the anonymity of the writers, etc. Perhaps there was a certain shabbiness in the following:

"The place of its publication was in several respects disadvantageous. . . . We do not easily allow a title to instruct or to amuse the public in our neighbourhood with whom we have been accustomed to compare our own abilities. Hence the fastidiousness with which in a place so narrow as Edinburgh, home productions are commonly received, which if they are grave are pronounced dull, if pathetic are called unnatural, if ludicrous are termed low."

There is a suspicion that want of sufficient financial support may also have had something to do with the withdrawal of the paper, for when the *Lounger*, a paper of exactly the same size and style, was begun, each number was priced 2d. However it came about, the Edinburgh public mourned over the demise. When, some time later, the whole periodical was reprinted in 12mo volumes, they were eagerly bought up. The promoters received such a handsome sum for the copyright when they disposed of it that they were able to hand £100 of the proceeds to the Orphan Hospital, and buy a hogshead of wine for their own use.† That they had been proud of the periodical is shown by the fact that they annually observed its anniversary by dining on the day the first number had been issued. Reprints soon appeared in London and Dublin, and before 1813 Creech and his successor had published eleven editions. Since that time further impressions have been sent out.

26 Circus Drive,
Glasgow.

W. J. COOPER.

* *Lounger*, No. 30, August 27, 1785.

† *Notes and Queries* 5th S., II.

* *Lounger*, August 27, 1785.

† Chambers's "Biographical Dictionary," s.v. "Mackenzie."

MYLES MACPHAIL (2nd S., III., 73).—Editor and publisher, conjunct with his brother William, of the *Ecclesiastical Journal* bearing his name from 1846 to 1863. They were remarkable men, for in youth they made a pedestrian pilgrimage through Italy. Their publishing office was in South St. David Street, Edinburgh. They had previously published "The Church of Scotland Pulpit," consisting of sermons and criticisms, a species of literary work of perennial interest everywhere. Becoming involved in financial difficulties, Myles Macphail and family emigrated to Melbourne in 1864. His brother William remained in Edinburgh till his death, in 1884. Myles, the elder brother, had poetic ability, for in 1859 he published a centenary poem, "Burns's Vision of the Future," a very superior production. During the seventies of last century, I was made aware of his existence in a singular manner. I was employed as a "reader" in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, in a job printing-office, and had the task allotted me of looking after the correction of a number of Ferdinand Bailliere's publishing projects. Ferdinand Bailliere was of French extraction (son of Hippolyte Bailliere, publisher of medical works in London), and a very showy and bounteous personage. He employed literary hacks to do the necessary writing. The "Squatter's Directory for Australasia" was one of his projects, and the compiler's name was Myles Macphail. I had a good deal of palaver with him while the book was being printed, and found him to be a countryman, fair-complexion, light-haired, tall, handsome in person, and genial in manner. I asked him if he was related to the Edinburgh publisher, and he laughed pleasantly, and replied, "Only his son," adding that his father was not far away, being then actually employed in a subordinate capacity in the Melbourne General Post-Office, a short distance up the street. He promised to introduce me to his father, but the proposal miscarried, as I left that employment for the Government service. I remember my last interview with the junior Macphail very distinctly, for whilst we were busy pottering away at the proofs of his "Directory," a tropical thunderstorm occurred, with a terrific downpour of rain, so much so, that in a short time the street in front was transformed into a seething, swirling torrent of brown water over a foot in depth. The roof of the printing-office was defective, and the rain penetrated into the case-room in such copious profusion that work was stopped. I piloted Mr. Macphail round the back settlements to a hostelry on higher ground, and there we had a long chat together. He died of consumption on 3rd September, 1877,

aged 37. His father survived for about six years, dying at Brighton (marine suburb of Melbourne), on the 10th October, 1883, aged 67. He published in 1874 "This World and the Next," and contributed some striking verses to the *Melbourne Leader*, notably "The Spirit's Farewell to the Body." His son's death must have been a severe blow to the old man, for the junior Mac was a most lovable person.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

ANCIENT GRAVE.—A few weeks ago an ancient grave, probably of pre-Christian date, was found at Gateside, near the Brig of Balgownie. The sides and ends were formed of thin slabs set on edge, and it was covered by a large, flat, heavy slab of ice-transported gneiss. The internal length was 4 feet 3½ inches, the width 2 feet, and the depth 1 foot 10 inches at one end, and 1 foot 5 inches at the other. The floor was red gravel, over which were dotted small, flat, water-worn stones. It contained fragments of bones and a few teeth. The largest piece of bone had been the shaft of a thigh-bone of a man, who had been strong and full-sized. The body must have been placed in the grave with the knees bent up, and perhaps the head had been raised. The whole of the stones forming the grave have been transported to Marischal College, and set up exactly as found. The lid is on its edge, beside the tomb, supported on brickwork. The gravel and water-worn stones have been laid on the floor, and on these have been placed a box with a glass top, containing the fragments of bone found in the grave.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

ANOTHER "WICKED" BIBLE.—My grandfather possessed a "Matthew Henry Bible," in three huge folio volumes. His custom was on Sunday afternoon to study the particular chapter and verse on which the minister had preached, evidently, as I thought (and still think), to see if the reverend gentleman had cribbed anything from Matthew Henry. One day he called me to him, and showed me a most extraordinary misprint in Philipians, 2nd chapter, 7th verse: "But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a *serpent*." "Och, laddie, it gart me shudder," was his comment.

GEORGE ST. J. BREMNER.

San Francisco, Cal.

BUTLER'S "LOBSTER" SIMILE (2nd S., VIII., 136).—"Alba's" contributions to *S. N. & Q.* are always very interesting, and show that he is a voracious reader. If, however, he had read his Rabelais in the original French, he would not have charged the author of "Hudibras" with plagiarism, but, rather, he would have taxed the *translator* of Rabelais with cribbing from Butler. In the passage quoted from book 5, chapter 7 (not 8), the original French is "Au point du jour pareillement nous esveilla pour manger soupes de prime." Simply "At break of day," etc., not a word about lobsters. Motteux wrote his translation of the 4th and 5th books of Rabelais at least half a century after Butler's "Hudibras" had been printed. So, unless "Alba" can find the same simile used by any of the Elizabethan dramatists, he must in honour apologise to the shade of Butler. Many other instances could be pointed out of Motteux's amplification of the text of Rabelais. In chapter 1 of the same book, for the simple phrase "Jeusnons, de par Dieu" ("Let us fast in God's name"), he strings it out thus, "Since you are so steadfast and have us fast, let's fast as fast as we can, and then breakfast in the name of famine"—all for the sake of quibbling on the word "fast." Our countryman, Sir Thomas Urquhart, who translated the first three books of Rabelais, made a far better translation than Motteux or any one else who has tried to render the wit and spirit of Rabelais into English. Although he had not the imaginative and creative power of Rabelais, he had something of the same miscellaneous knowledge, the same endless vocabulary, and the same "high, fantastical" use of it, and yet Sir Thomas had a way of his own in getting over difficulties. Thus, in book 2, chapter 11, he translates the unintelligible word "bombies" as "*bum bees!*" J. H. Burton has a very amusing footnote on this in the chapter on "Hogmanay" in his "Ancient League with France." In the same book, chapter 6, Sir Thomas makes the Limousin speak Aberdonian. When Pantagruel takes him by the throat, he yells "Haw! gwid maaster! My thrapple! the bean of my cragg is bruck! for gauad's seck, lawt my lean!" etc. But the funniest of all is Sir Thomas's translation of Panurge's *English* speech, in chapter 8, same book. Rabelais' indifferent English is here turned into a chaotic jumble of Scots, English, Latin, and Heaven knows what else.

GEORGE ST. J. BREMNER.
San Francisco, Cal.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CLAN LITERATURE: WITH NOTES.

(Continued from 2nd S., I., 191.)

BELL.

Memorial of the Clan of the Bells, more particularly of the Bells of Kirkconnel, and Bells of Blackethouse, Chief of the Name. By C. D. Bell. Privately printed, and only for a few friends. 8vo pp. 48, with illustrations. Cape Town, 1864.

This work commences with "Copy of an old MS. in the library of the last Bell of Rammerscales, said to have been written about the year 1692. According to this MS. the Bells of Kirkconnel were of French extraction, a gentleman named William le Bell having come over to Scotland with the Earl Douglas when he returned from an embassy to France in 1374. "So much is certain, that the family settled in the great lordship of Annandale and sheriffdom of Dumfries in the South, when that barony belonged to the Earls of Douglas. They were vassals and retainers of the great house of Douglas." To the copy of this MS. Mr. Bell has added extensive notes relative to the family history, with some biographical notices of its more distinguished members. The essay, fragmentary as it is, and making no pretence at completeness, is nevertheless by no means devoid of interest or value. (From Dobell's Catalogue, 1906, pp. 210-211.)

BRODIE.

The Diary of Brodie of Brodie, Senator of the College of Justice. 8vo. Edinburgh: printed by T. Lumsden & J. Robertson, and sold by Booksellers in London, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. Edinburgh, 1740.

Extracts from the Diaries of Alexander Brodie of Brodie, and of his son, James Brodie of Brodie, A.D. 1652-1685. Edited by David Laing, Signet Library, Edinburgh, for the Spalding Club, 1863. This club was inaugurated in Aberdeen, 1839.

Lord Brodie: His Life and Times, 1617-1680. With Continuation to the Revolution. By George Bain, author of "History of Nairnshire." Nairn: Telegraph Office, 1904. With photograph of Brodie Sculptured Stone, Brodie Castle. xviii. + 194 pp. Demy 8vo.

Extracts from the Diary of Alexander Brodie of Maine (1671-1676). Compiled by Dr. William Cramond, Cullen. 24 pp. Elgin, 1903.

Brodies in Glenbucket (now Glenbuchat). A MS. pedigree of this branch of Brodies, who are descended (so says the late Mr. William Brodie, who died 17th July, 1900) from John Brodie, 3rd son of the 12th laird of Brodie, by his second wife, Margaret, widow of Dunbar of Benagefield, is in

the possession of his grand-nephew, Mr. Robert Murdoch Lawrance, Aberdeen. He has greatly augmented the Brodie MS., and hopes to verify the descents at some future date.

CAMPBELL.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Clan Campbell: an Epitome of the Story of the House of Argyll during the last Six Centuries. With coloured plates of the new Lorne and Louise tartans, and vignette portraits. London: James Hogg, York Street, Covent Garden. N.D.

Argyle and Greenwich (John, Duke of), Life, containing an Historical and Genealogical Account of his Family and Ancestors. By Robert Campbell. 8vo. Portrait. 1745.

The MacCailein Mòr: a History of the Argyll Family from the Earliest Times. By the Rev. Hely Smith. Genealogical chart. 8vo. 1871.

Campbells of Melfort, Argyleshire (Memorial History of). M. O. Campbell. Illustrations, with supplement. Printed for private circulation only. 8vo. 1882-1904.

Castle Campbell, the Ancient Stronghold of the Argyll Family: a Historical Sketch. By the Rev. Robert Paul, F.S.A.Scot., Dollar. With three illustrations and two plans. Demy 8vo, 31 pp. Dollar: James Miller & Alexander Mackenzie. 1905.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Publications. Vol. VII.—Traditions of Glenurchay; History of the "Maiden," or Scottish Beheading Machine (Archibald, Earl of Argyll); Vol. XXIII.—Duns and Forts of Lorne, etc., illustrated; Vol. XXVIII.—Charm Stone of Campbells of Craignish (see also Vol. XXIX.); Vol. XXIX.—Charm Stone of Campbells of Glenlyon; Vol. XXX.—Fosterage Bonds of Campbells of Kilberry, etc.

CAMERON.

Memoirs of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochell, Chief of Clan Cameron, with an Introductory Account of the History and Antiquities of that Family, and of the Neighbouring Clans. By John Drummond, Edinburgh. Maitland Club publication. Crown 4to. 1842.

Royal Lochaber: Historical, Genealogical, and Traditionary. By W. Drummond Norie. Illustrated by many fine portraits of celebrities reproduced from old and rare prints, original drawings by Mr. Lochart Bogle, photographs, etc. Glasgow: Morrison Brothers. 1898.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Publication. Vol. XVI. Jottings in Mid-Lochaber. Illustrated.

CLAN CHATTAN.

An Account of the Confederation of Clan Chattan: its Kith and Kin. Glasgow, 1898.
Proceedings at the Dinner of the Clan in 1898.

Has an appendix, "Cluny of the '45." By Provost Macpherson. Inverness, 1898.

Macpherson (Sir Æ., of Invershie). The Loyall Dissuasive and other Papers concerning the Affairs of Clan Chattan, edited from the originals at Cluny Castle by the Rev. A. D. Murdoch. Portrait and facsimile. 8vo. Scottish History Society, 1902.

The Minor Septs of Clan Chattan. By Charles Fraser Macintosh, LL.D. Illustrated with eight coloured plates of clan tartans, and many facsimilies of ancient documents, relics, clan antiquities, etc. Treats of the following Septs: Cattanach, Clark, Crerar, Davidson, Farquharson, Gillespie, Gillies, Gow, Macbean or Macbain, Macgillivray, Mackintosh, Macphail, Macpherson, Macqueen, Noble, Shaw, etc. 1903.

CLANRANALD.

Vindication of the Clanranalds of Glengarry, with Remarks as to the Descent of the Family. By John Riddell. Printed by William Aitken, Edinburgh. Edinburgh: W. & C. Tait, 1821.

Moidart: or, among the Clanranald. By Charles Macdonald. On pages 171-174 is part of a roll of men upon Clanranald, its mainland estates, with their arms; made up in 1745. Oban, 1889.

COLQUHOUN.

The Chiefs of Colquhoun. By Sir William Fraser, 2 vols. The correspondence of Sir James Colquhoun of the '45 is in Vol. I., 344 *et seq.*; that of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden is in Vol. II., 229-234, (1st S., V., 125). Edinburgh, 1869.

DEWAR.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Publication. Vol. XII. The St. Fillan Crozier. Illustrated. See also Vol. XXIII.

DOUGLAS.

History of the House and Race of Douglas. By David Hume of Godscroft. 8vo. 1820.

History of the Family of Douglas of Tilwhilly. London, 1850.

Drumlanrig Castle and the Douglasses. By Dr. C. R. Ramage. Crown 8vo. 1876.

The Genealogy of the Families of Douglas of Muldearg and Robertson of Kindeace, with their Descendants. Dingwall, 1895.

History of the House of Douglas. By Sir Herbert Maxwell. With introduction by W. A. Lindsay, *Windsor Herald*. 2 vols., 8vo. London, Freemantle, 1902.

The Heraldry of the Douglasses. With Notes on all the Males of the Family, Descriptions of Arms, Plates, and Pedigrees. By G. Harvey Johnston. 96 pp. Edinburgh and London: W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd. 1907.

Synopsis of the Genealogy of the Douglas Family. London, 1754.

DRUMMOND.

A Genealogical Memoir of the Most Noble and Ancient House of Drummond, and of several Branches that have sprung from it. By David Malcolm. Edinburgh, 1808.

Case of Thomas Drummond of New Painshaw, near Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, claiming the Honours and Estates of the Earldom of Perth. 8vo. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1830.

DUFF.

Genealogical and Historical Memoirs of the Duffs, principally of the Family of Moldavid. Edited by Lauchlin D. Gordon Duff. Printed for private circulation. Aberdeen, 1869.

EWEN.

Some Records of its History. By Robert Sutherland Taylor MacEwen, Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, and some time Recorder at Rangoon. With specimen of tartan as frontispiece. iv. + 46 pp., 8vo. Glasgow: John Mackay, 1904.

FARQUHARSON.

A series of articles appeared in the *Aberdeen Free Press* from 2nd January, 1904-2nd April, 1904, 10 instalments, by "F.S.A.Scot." See also "Minor Septs of Clan Chattan," by C. Fraser Mackintosh. Glasgow, 1898 (pp 147-172).

FORBES.

Memoranda relating to the Family of Forbes of Waterton, from a MS. of the deceased John Forbes (born 1754, who was served heir to the last Thomas Forbes of Waterton in 1775), and is now printed solely for the use of members of the family. 4to, pp. 61; view of the house of Waterton in 1770, arms of the family, and several sheets of genealogies. Aberdeen, 1857.

The principal contents of this volume are as follows:—Catalogue of Original Papers relating to the Family, 1630 to 1725; List of Papers, from 1725 to 1774; the Family of Forbes, from Lumsden, etc. (folding plate); Pedigree of Forbes of Waterton (folding plate); Tree of the Family of Scrymgeour (folding plate); Documents relating to the Dunkeld Family, 1702 to 1775; a variety of Miscellaneous Memoranda relating to the family history. (From Dobell's Catalogue, 1906, p. 57.)

Pedigree of Forbes of Monymusk and Pitsligo. Compiled by Mrs. G. E. Forbes. 1881.

The Genealogy of the House of Tulquhon. By J. D. 20 pp., and appendix. Aberdeen: printed at the *Constitutional Office*, by William Bennet, 1839.

Genealogy of the Family of Forbes, from the Account of Mr. Matthew Lumsden of Tullikerne, written in 1580, etc. Reprinted: Inverness, 1883.

Memorials of Forbes of Forbesfield, with Notes on

connected Morgans, Duncans, and Fergusons. By Alexander Forbes. With 11 full-page illustrations. 4to, ix. + 134 pp. Only 150 copies printed, by Taylor & Henderson, The King's Printers, Adelphi Press, Aberdeen, 1905.

Forbes of Tombeg, 1687-1907, with Notes on some Descendants and Connections. MS. in the possession of Mr. Robert Murdoch Lawrance, Aberdeen.

FRASER.

A Collection of 15 tracts relating to the contest of the Lovat Peerage in 1729-1730, with genealogical tables, memorial for those of the surname of Fraser.

History of the Frasers of Lovat, with Genealogies of the Principal Families of the Name, to which is added those of Dunballoch and Phopachy. By Alexander Mackenzie. Demy 8vo, 768 pp. Inverness, 1896.

Memorials of the Family of Frasers. Privately printed for Sir William Fraser, Edinburgh, 1904. With portrait of Alexander Fraser, 17th Lord Saltoun. 22 pp., 4to.

Chronicle of the Frasers. The Wardlaw Manuscript entitled "Polychionicon seu Policratica Temporum; or, The True Genealogy of the Frasers," 916-1674. By Master James Fraser. Edited by William Mackay. Edinburgh: printed by T. and A. Constable, for the Scottish Historical Society, 1905. [A review of this book, by Mr. J. A. Lovat-Fraser, appeared in the *Celtic Monthly*, Vol. XIII., p. 168.]

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Publications. Vol. VII.—Documents relating to Lord Lovat; Vol. XXVIII.—Armorial Medal of Fraser, 1665.

GALBRAITH.

Memoirs of the House of Hamilton connected, with an addition on the Clan Galbraith. 4to. Edinburgh, 1828.

GORDON.

History of the Family of Gordon, 2 vols., by William Gordon of Old Aberdeen. [For description, see *S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., Vol. V., p. 166.]

House of Gordon. Vol. I., issued by New Spalding Club, contains history, etc., of Gordons of Abergeldie and Gight, by John Malcolm Bulloch, M.A.; and Cochlarchie, by Rev. Stephen Ree, B.D., Boharm. An extensive bibliography on published works on the great Gordon family is contained in this volume.

GRAHAM.

Or and Sable, a book of Graemes and Grahams. By Louisa G. Graeme. Crown 4to. Edinburgh: William Brown, 1902.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

(To be continued.)

THE DORIAN WAY.—This was the name given by Marischal College students to the route taken by the professor of Greek, Robert James Brown, from his house in Golden Square to the College. He was perhaps never altogether late in the morning, but always very nearly, and he took the shortest route, *vid* Union Street, Correction Wynd, Barnett's Close, and Red Lion Court. He held office from 1827 to 1860, retiring at the union of the Universities. His method of speaking was guttural, and sometimes students failed to make out what he said, which led to his getting a sobriquet indicating this peculiarity. Latterly it gave place to "The Dorian," which simply meant "The Grecian," though the Dorians were only one of two Greek lines. Red Lion Court took its name from an inn which probably had for a sign the Red Lion rampant, the personal arms of the sovereigns of Scotland, and this sign may have been adopted because the kings of Scotland had made the inn their residence when in Aberdeen. In the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts there is a note of a payment by James IV. to the wife with whom he lodged in Aberdeen. In the *Aberdeen Journal* there is, in 1754, an announcement by William Buthlaw, victualler at the Red Lion, fronting Marischal College gate, that he had removed to William Green's back house, the first in the thoroughfare opposite the College Church leading to the Guestrow, and that he offered good entertainment to those who might please to diet with him. The Red Lion Court was No. 77 Broad Street, which was under the pediment gable in the front of Henry Gray's warehouse, and it had an opening also to the Guestrow, which was under the support for telephone wires in the back wall of the house. Iron pins in the walls showed that both openings had, as usual in ancient Aberdeen, been provided with doors to be closed at night. When the old house which had been the inn became unfit for habitation, the court was shut up. When, however, Henry Gray took down the house and was proceeding to erect another without a passage through it, the Town Council exacted a payment from him for shutting up a public thoroughfare, though it had undoubtedly been originally a private entrance to the Red Lion Inn. Long before Professor Brown's time the Red Lion Inn had been shifted from Broad Street to the north side of West North Street, where there was a public-house, No. 8, called the Red Lion till after the middle of the last century. The landlord's wife was one of those killed in a railway accident at Kittybrewster at the opening of the Great North of Scotland Railway.

JOHN MILNE.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF FORFARSHIRE.

(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., 163.)

63. **ALEXANDER, REV. THOMAS:** Presbyterian Minister. Born at Fowlis, near Dundee, 1817; apprenticed as an ironmonger in Dundee; subsequently made several voyages to sea; afterwards taught a school at Invergowrie, and subsequently entered the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland. He was for some time assistant to the Rev. Dr. Candlish; was appointed to the Presbyterian Church in Chelsea, and a few years before his death was elected Moderator of the English Presbyterian Synod. He wrote several popular theological works, and was a neighbour and intimate friend of Thomas Carlyle. He died 6th February, 1872. (Norrie's "Dundee Celebrities.") A good story is told of him and Carlyle. One day, having bored the philosopher greatly during a walk through London, Carlyle suddenly stopped short at a street crossing, and dismissed his companion saying, "Here we part: you go to the left, I go to the right, and if you go to the right, I shall to the left."

64. **BEATTIE, DAVID ALEXANDER (REV.):** Minor Poet. Born Arbroath in 1831, he was educated at Edinburgh for the Free Church ministry, and was ordained at Towie, Aberdeenshire, in 1858, but translated to Garvald, Haddingtonshire, 1861, where he still labours. He has published a number of verses, among which may be named "The Bride of Death," "Songs of Life," and "Scenes from the Land of Scott." He has also written a poem, in six cantos, on "Black Agnes of Dunbar." He contributes to the local press occasionally, and figures in "Modern Scottish Poets," Vol. XII.

65. **BEGG, PETER:** "Father of the Dundee Free Library." This worthy was born in 1819 and died 1885. George Gilfillan gave him the name noted above.

66. **BELL, PATRICK, LL.D. (REV.):** Inventor, etc. This ingenious clergyman was born at the farm of Mid Leven, Auchterhouse parish, in April, 1799, and died in 1869. His reaping machine was one of the first, but not actually the first, of its kind, the honour of the first invention being due to John Common of Denwick in 1812, though the first suggestion of such a machine is attributed to Capel Loft in 1785. Mr. Bell's machine, which proved simple and

efficient, appeared in 1826, and continued in use for many years, and several of its features reappear in present-day machines. Dr. Bell was translated to Carmylie in 1843, and some time before his death he received a public testimonial from agriculturists in consideration of the service his invention had rendered to agriculture.

67. BALMYLE OR BALMULE, NICHOLAS DE: Chancellor of Scotland, and Bishop of Dunblane. Educated as clerk in the Abbey of Aberbrothock; held chancellorship from 1301 till probably 1307, when he was appointed to the bishopric of Dunblane. His name does not appear in any official document later than 1313, and he is reported to have died in 1319 or 1320. ("Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. III.)

68. BENNETT, DAVID: Engineer and Labour Leader. A native of Dundee, born in 1830, he learned engineering in his native town, but emigrated to Australia, and settled in Melbourne in 1856. For many years he was employed in Longlands Foundry, and was known as a stalwart champion of the rights of labour. He took an active part in favour of the Eight Hours Movement in Australia, and was Secretary of the Association of Engineers for twenty years. One of the founders of the Trades Hall, he was long hon. secretary of the Trades Hall Council, and its paid secretary after 1888. I have no later note concerning him.

69. BIRRELL, MARY: Minor Poet. Born presumably in Dundee, she published in 1871 a booklet entitled "The Rifle Volunteers, and other Poems."

70. BIRRELL, WM. DUNDAS: Minor Poet. Born about 1868 at Liff, near Dundee, the son of a publican, he figures in the 14th volume of "Modern Scottish Poets."

71. BIRSE, DAVID: Minor Poet. A native of Brechin, and a friend of the poet Alexander Laing. A MS. volume of verse by him is in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. He is biographed in "Bards of Angus and the Mearns." He flourished in 1819, when the MS. is dated.

72. BISSETT, THOMAS: one of Dundee's eccentrics. He was a gravestone cutter in Dundee, an excellent workman, but a confirmed drunkard. He died alone in his house in the Seagate, 19th May, 1829, after a drunken spree. In anticipation of his end, he had prepared for himself the following epitaph:—

Here lies Thomas Bisset, who often did quiz it
Either when sober or drunk;
Ae day, o'er a bottle, the deil dang his dottle,
An' Death cam' and put oot his spunk.

73. BLACK, DAVID DAKERS: Local Historian. He was born in Brechin in 1801, became town clerk of his native town, as well as factor to Lord Panmure, in both of which capacities he was much respected. He published in 1838 a "History of Brechin," which was reissued in 1867, and the history brought up to date. The book is a good specimen of local histories. Mr. Black was dead before 1882.

74. BLACK, JAMES: Local Benefactor. This good man built at his own expense, and partly with his own hands, the bridge of Gannochie. He was born in 1677, and died in 1750, leaving most of his means for charities. The inscription on his tombstone reads:—"James Black, born at Mill of Lethnot, dy'd Oct. 24, 1750, at Wood of Dalbog. Chiefly built the Bridge of Gannochie, and doted for the support of it 50 merks Scots: Besides 1,000 merks for other Bridges and pious uses: viz. 500 merks for a Schoolm^r at Tillibardir: and 300 merks toward building a Bridge at Balrownie, with 200 merks to the poor of Fettercairn.

"No Bridge on Earth can be a Pass for Heav'n,
To generous deeds Let yet due Praise be given.
—"Memento, 1746, Moir."

75. BLAIR, DAVID, J.P.: born in Brechin 1750, died 1836. Son of a minister, he went to Dundee at an early age, and engaged in business there. By industry, ability, and perseverance he rose to a high position among Dundee merchants. For many years he acted as stamp master. An active magistrate, he took deep interest in all local and charitable institutions, and was one of the originators of the Lunatic Asylum. He died 24th December, 1836. See Norrie's "Dundee Celebrities."

76. BLAIR, PATRICK, M.D.: Scottish Botanist. Born in Scotland towards the close of the 17th century, probably in Dundee. He practised medicine there, and was known as a skilful anatomist. A nonjuror, he was imprisoned in 1715. He subsequently went to London, and became known to the Royal Society by papers he read on the sexes of flowers. He afterwards settled at Boston, in Lincolnshire, and seems to have died there about 1729. He published "Observations on Physic, Anatomy, Surgery, and Botany," in 1718; "Botanic Essays," in

1720; and his "Pharmaco-Botanologia," in 1723-8. He also read many papers to the Royal Society on anatomical and botanical subjects.

77. BLYTH, DAVID: Minor Poet. He was born in 1810 in Dundee; at the age of 16 entered the merchant navy, and made numerous voyages. Having received a liberal education, he soon rose from the ranks. Failing health compelled him to leave the sea, and he died in 1838. In 1879 a selection of his poems, entitled "The Pirate Ship, and other Poems," was published. The volume, which was a handsome one, contained poems and songs by other members of the Blyth family, which showed that they were a very poetic family. See Edwards's "Modern Scottish Poets," Vol. I.

78. BOECE, OR BOYCE, ARTHUR: Lawyer and Judge, etc. *Flourit* 1535. He was brother of No. 77. A native of Angus, possibly born in Panbride or Dundee. He was a doctor of Canon Law, a licentiate in Civil Law, and held the office of Professor of Canon Law in King's College while Hector was Principal. He published a book of excerpts from the Canon Law, and was a Scottish Judge.

79. BOECE, OR BOYCE, HECTOR: Scholar and Author. Principal of King's College, Aberdeen. Born 1465 or 1470, educated at Paris, where he became Professor of Philosophy, he was appointed the first Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, and had a large part in organising that institution. His fame chiefly rests on his Latin History of Scotland, which was translated and published by the Scottish Hist. Society. He died 1536. For notice see *Scottish Notes and Queries*, IX., 81; X., 51.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

★

GAVIN TURREFF: ANTIQUARY AND AUTHOR. —In the May issue I observe "Alba" making reference to this painstaking antiquary, and I find that our esteemed contributor, "W.B.R.W.," makes no reference to his death (1st S., XII., 118). He is buried in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen, where a handsome granite obelisk bears the following inscription:—"Gavin Turreff, M.A. | Born 18 September, 1803 | Died 20 December, 1878. | Author of | "Antiquarian Gleanings" | for 40 years a faithful | servant of the Aberdeen Bank | and Union Bank of Scotland | in Aberdeen | Erected by friends | in remembrance of his Christian | character and sterling worth." ROBERT MURDOCH.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICALS.

(Continued from 2nd S., VIII., p. 124.)

1852. *The Chameleon* (1st S., I., 73; IX., 104; 2nd S., VI., 76). The following is an extract from *The Evening Express*, 2nd May, 1905:—"To the older generation of Aberdonians, the name of John Spark, whose death occurred a few days ago, will recall a type of free lance literature that has now almost ceased to exist. The announcement of a *Chameleon* from the pen of John Spark was invariably looked forward to with intense interest, and, taken all over, not even those who got special mention in its pages were inclined to cry out. The humour may have been occasionally broad, and the satire stinging, but there was invariably an under stratum of truth that saved the situation. As John's knowledge of public men and public affairs was both extensive and accurate, he was never at a loss for material when a call was made upon his pen, and on not a few occasions John Spark brightened up the somewhat sombre life of the town." The last two issues already mentioned, viz., XXV. and XXVI., were printed by James Blair, 11 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen.

1905. *The Bon-Accord Buyer's Guide: Aberdeen's Monthly Magazine* (2nd S., VIII., 123). This advertising monthly ran to No. 12, October, 1906, when the following intimation appeared:—"We wish to inform our readers of certain changes that we are about to make, beginning with our November number. In the first place, we shall appear in a greatly enlarged and improved form. We shall cease to be the *Bon-Accord Buyer's Guide*, and we shall make our bow to our readers as *The North Magazine*." *The Buyer's Guide*, so runs the notice, was so successful that the proprietor, Mr. David Balloch, offered so much more in its new form, and it was taken for granted that readers would be ready to pay "the nimble penny."

1906. *The North Magazine* (late *The Bon-Accord Buyer's Guide*). Vol. II., No. 13; November, 1906. Price 1d. Size 4to, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 20 pp., double-columned, covers additional. Imprint at the foot of the last page of the cover: "Printed and published monthly by the Proprietor, David Balloch, of 154 Union Street, Aberdeen, Scotland. Subscription, 1s. 6d. per annum, post free.

The contents include brief and bright comments on local events, brought down to within a day or two of publication on the first day of each month, short, racy articles, numerous business advertisements, also, the same popular features of its predecessor.

1907. *Lindsay's Record Time Tables*. Size, demy 18mo; price 1d. monthly. Published by W. & W. Lindsay, Market Street, Aberdeen.

The first issue of these time tables, which appeared January, 1907, is got up in quite a different plan from others, and is unique in its way. It opens directly from the centre. Each page is larger than its neighbour, with the routes struck out in a heavy black heading, thus enabling the travelling public to alight upon the information required at a glance. It contains the usual information found in all time tables in connection with transit outside and within the city; a £100 free insurance policy, and a large percentage of local advertisements.



BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICALS (continued from 2nd S., VIII., 124).—I have lately found an imperfect copy of the first number of a periodical which, I think, has as yet escaped notice. It is entitled *The Northern Gaberlunzie Budget*, and was published on Thursday, 21st March, 1844, price one penny. It consists of 8 pages 8vo, and is described as "Under the auspices of the Bon-Accord Gaberlunzie Club." The imprint reads: "Published for the Gaberlunzie Club, And sold by C. COCKERILL, 224 George Street; WATSON, Gallowgate; at 5 FLOURMILL BRAE; by GLASS, WOODSIDE; and KNIGHT, Old Aberdeen." The number ends with the following note: "THE BUDGET, No. II., much improved in variety and arrangement, will appear this day fortnight." Can any reader say what the Gaberlunzie Club was, and whether any numbers of *The Budget* besides the first ever appeared? W. J.



Queries.

859. SIR JAMES LIVINGSTON.—Who was Sir James Livingston, *temp.*, 1742, in which year he had a son studying at Leyden? H. D. McW.

860. SHANK HOUSE, NEAR EDINBURGH.—In what parish is this house situate, and who is the present owner? H. D. McW.

861. SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY.—Who was Sir Alexander Ramsay, *temp.*, 1736? He appears to have had bursaries at Edinburgh in his gift. H. D. McW.

862. LATERVANDECK.—Peter Grant and his wife, Helen Grant, had a son called John, born at Later-vandeck, 22nd August, 1762. Where is Later-vandeck? Is it an old spelling of Lochtervandeck, in Glenrinnas? M. G.

863. NINETEEN YEARS' LEASES.—I shall be glad of any information as to the origin of this term of leasing farms. A. M.
Durriss.

Answers.

259. THE GORDONS OF MANAR (2nd S., IV., 141, 158; V., 110; VI., 12).—Mr. J. Malcolm Bulloch may note that a tablestone in St. Nicholas Churchyard, adjacent to John Gordon of Murtle and Francis Gordon of Craig's tombstones is inscribed:—"Sacred to the memory of Hugh Gordon, Esq., of Manar, who died 11th July, 1834, aged 68, and of his youngest son, William, who died 27th April, 1834, aged 15, also of his widow, Elizabeth Forbes, who died 10th February, 1870, aged 85 years." The writer hopes that Mr. A. M. Munro will complete his articles on St. Nicholas Churchyard epitaphs *in extenso* at an early date, as many are scarcely decipherable and time will work havoc with those that have been spared to us.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62, 79, 94, 110, 124, 142, 157, 174; VI., 12, 30; VII., 79, 94; VIII., 94, 173).—Add:—A Garland of | of | County Song | English Song | English Folk Songs | with their Traditional Melodies | Collected and Arranged by | S. Baring-Gould | and | H. Fleetwood Sheppard | Methuen & Co., | 36 Essex Street, W.C. | London | 1895 | xi. + 112 pp., 4to. [Contains fifty songs.]

English Folk Songs | for Schools. | Collected and Arranged by | S. Baring-Gould, M.A. | and | Cecil J. Sharp, B.A. | London: | J. Curwen & Sons, Ltd., 24 Berners Street, W. | iv. + 105 pp., n.d. [Dedicated by Permission to their | Royal Highness Prince Edward | and Albert of Wales.]

Folk Songs from Somerset | Gathered and edited with piano accompaniment | by | Cecil J. Sharp | and | Rev. C. L. Marson | First and Second Series. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Schott & Co.

Folk Songs | from Somerset | With Pianoforte Accompaniments | and introduction | and notes. Third Series | London: | Simpkin & Co., Ltd. Schott & Co. | Taunton: | Barnicott & Pearce, Athenæum Press. | MCMVI.

The above songs are according to the sub-title, gathered and edited by Cecil J. Sharp and Charles L. Marson, Vicar of Hambridge. Dedicated by Permission | to Her Royal Highness | The Princess of Wales. Barnicott & Pearce, Printers. 82 pp. Sussex Songs. | Popular Songs of Sussex | arranged by | H. F. Birch Reynardson | London: | Stanley Lucas, Weber, & Co., | 84 New Bond Street, and 325 Oxford Street, W. 4to, 48 pp. n.d.

[Contains twenty-six songs.]

The above-mentioned books are in the possession of Mr. Gavin Greig, M.A., an exponent and authority on folk song of the north-east of Scotland.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

811. LONGMORE FAMILY (2nd S., VIII., 126).—A tablestone close to the Back Wynd entrance to St. Nicholas Churchyard is inscribed:—"To the Memory

| of | Helen Longmore, | wife of | Lieutenant John Emslie, | 83rd Regiment, | who died 30th April, 1812, | aged 29 years, | also their eldest daughter, | Mary, who died 19th December, | 1819, aged 16 years, | John Emslie, | late Captain 83rd Regiment, Foot; | died at Aberdeen, | 24th July, 1844, aged 68 years, | and was interred here, | also his daughter Jane, | died 5th August 1865, aged 56 years. | Alexander Leith Emslie, M.D. | only son of Captain Emslie, | died at Auchtermuchty 14th March 1854, | aged 48 years." The above Helen Longmore is probably a relative of James Longmore mentioned in query.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

818. CADDELL, ALIAS MACPHERSON (2nd S., VIII., 126).—"Alexander Leslie, first laird of Kininvie, second son of George Leslie, married Marian Calder, daughter of Alexander Calder or McPherson of Napferson," from "The Historical Records of the Family of Leslie," Vol. III., page 346.

M. G.

823. CARDNO FAMILY (2nd S., VIII., 141).—Cardno is a modern form of the Gaelic word "Carnach," meaning abounding in Cairns. The *d* is an insertion, not so much for euphonic purposes—for it is seldom sounded—as to vary a place or personal name from its simplest form. Many places in Scotland abound or did once abound in cairns. Some places on the brows of the sunny side of hills have many cairns. They evidently had been made by gathering stones off the surface of the ground to let grass for sheep grow early in spring when it is scarce and much needed. Other cairns are seen near the junction of two Highland glens. It is customary at funerals to invite people from one glen to meet a funeral party coming down and then to help to carry the coffin of a friend a mile or two. They have sometimes to wait for the arrival of the coffin, and they employ this interval in building a small Memorial Cairn. In some places now cultivated the ground was once so encumbered with blocks of stone, transported by moving ice, that it could not be ploughed or harrowed till they were gathered into heaps. At Memsie, near Fraserburgh, there are two large cairns, perhaps 90 feet in diameter, which may have been tribal burying places, though they were probably added by stones from the neighbouring fields. Any such places would be called "Carnach" in Gaelic. "Ach" at the end of a Gaelic word often becomes *o* in Scotch. Aberlemnach has become Aberlemno. Other forms of Cardno are Carno, Carne, Cardeny, Cardney, and the Aberdeen Cardenough may be Carnach slightly changed to make it a name with a meaning intelligible to Scotsmen. They are all originally place names, which have been given to persons living near the Cairns, and so made personal names.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

820. PATRICK GRANT, LORD ELCHIES (2nd S., VIII., 142).—"H. D. McW." stated that enquiry in likely places in Edinburgh has proved fruitless in

discovering a portrait of the above. What may be considered likely places is doubtful. The W.S. Library would occur to one as a likely place, and if I mistake not a portrait has hung on the walls there for years. J. McG.

832. THE WORD "PONY" (2nd S., VII., 156).—A somewhat earlier use of the word than in the passage cited by Dr. Murray occurs in the first stanza of "Hallow Fair," generally attributed to Francis Sempill, of Beltrees:—

"Maggie sae brawly was buskit,
When Jockie was tied to his bride,
The pownie was ne'er better whiskit
Wi' a cudgel that hung by his side."

With considerable probability, Mr. Eyre Todd conjectures that the poem was composed by Sempill, previous to his marriage in 1655. The words quoted above are sometimes—but wrongly—ascribed to Fergusson, who also wrote a poem entitled "Hallow Fair." In Lydgate's verses "On the Prospect of Peace," the phrase "A poleyn steede" is used, meaning possibly "a young steed," and perhaps tending to confirm Dr. Murray's view of the derivation of the word "pony." Lydgate, it may be mentioned, died *circa* 1451. A contributor to *Notes and Queries*, June, 1883, mentions "pony" as finding a place in Bailey's "Dictionary," 1736 edition. There is, however, a reference earlier than that year. In Boyer's "French-English Dictionary" edition for 1729, the word is given as the English equivalent of the French *bidet*. Possibly it may be found in the 1st (London) edition as well, published in 1699. It is, perhaps, worthy of mention that in some early French dictionaries the alternative meaning for "pony" is "a little Scotch horse." Allan Ramsay, in the second canto of "Christ's Kirk on the Green" (written in continuation of King James's poem of the same name) has the following delectable lines:—

"The lasses babb'd about the reel,
Gar'd a' their hurdies wallop,
And swat like pownies whan they speel
Up braes, or whan they gallop."

The canto was written, the author states, in 1715. Two lines of inquiry about the use of the word look distinctly promising—(1) when Robert the Bruce met and overthrew Sir Henry de Bohun at Bannockburn in 1314, he is said to have been mounted on a pony. Barbour calls it "a litill palfrey." Was Sir Walter Scott, writing his "History" about 1828, the first to transform *palfrey* into *pony*? (2) Boece's "History of the Scots" includes in one of its chapters a description of the Orkney Isles, quoted in Professor Hume Brown's "Scotland before 1700." A tantalising entry in the index to the Professor's book about "Ponies of Orkney," and referring to Boece's description, leads the reader to anticipate that the word "pony" may have been as early as the age of Hector Boece. On turning to the passage, however, the words the historian actually uses are found to be

"Their hors ar littil mair than asinis." At the same time the *sheltie* or Shetland pony—of which the Orkney animal was probably a variety—has long been known under that name. What author before Edmonston, whose "Account of Zetland" was published in 1809, has mentioned the Shetland pony? Let me refer to a recently published work, "Ponies: Past and Present," by Sir Walter Gilby, containing an account of the Exmoor, New Forest, Welsh, Shetland and many other varieties of the pony, as likely to furnish information concerning the earliest use of the word. The book was published by Vinton and Co., some five or six years ago.

W. S.

833. THE CUMMINGS OF CULTER (2nd S., VIII., 157).—Grace Helen Cumming, daughter of Robert Stewart Cumming of Culter, married Victor Garreau, barrister-at-law, in 1851. Her husband died in 1867. Debrett asserts that Robert Stewart Cumming never assumed the baronetcy, but that his son, Sir Kenneth William Cumming, did so on his father's death in 1847.

G. H.

834. SCOTS EPISCOPACY (2nd S., VIII., 157).—George John Robert Gordon of Ellon, eldest son of Alexander Gordon of Ellon, was born in 1812, married Rosa Justina, daughter of William Young of Rio de Janeiro, in 1843, and succeeded his father in 1873. Although not "laird of Ellon" in 1852, there can hardly be a doubt that he was the "G. J. R. Gordon" of the query. He was at one time Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Wurtemberg.

G. H.

835. MISS GORDON, RUBY COTTAGE (2nd S., VIII., 157).—In 1852 a Miss Lucy Gordon resided at 9 Golden Square, Aberdeen. Perhaps she may be the lady inquired after.

J. F. M.

836. "THE STANDARD HABBIE" (2nd S., VIII., 157).—"Alba," "W. B. R. W.," and "W. S." will find a complete account of this stanza in "The Centenary Burns," edited by Henley and Henderson.

G. W.

840. HUNTLY IN BOMBAY (2nd S., VIII., 158).—In an old East Indian Gazetteer it is stated that European residents in Bombay, about eighty or ninety years ago, were fond of building themselves bungalows outside the city, and residing in them with their families. The name, Huntly Lodge, suggests such a residence, built and probably so called by some person belonging to the family of Gordon. Who he was it may now be impossible to determine, but at the time mentioned in the query there were, at least, three Gordons on the Bombay Medical Establishment, one of whom may conceivably have erected a "Huntly Lodge" in memory of the home land. I give the names as they appear in "An Alphabetical List of Bombay Surgeons," extending from 1764 to 1838:—(1) Alexander Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, 1805; Surgeon, 1818; died at

Sattarah, 1819. (2) George Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, 1808; Surgeon, 1819; Head Surgeon, 1828; died in England, 1832. (3) John Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, 1819; died at Zoar, 1821.

J. H.

843. WILLIAM AIKMAN (2nd S., VII., 172).—There is no doubt possible regarding the fact that William Aikman was a cadet of the important family of the Aikmans of Cairnie, near Arbroath, Forfarshire. In Mr. J. M. McBain's interesting volume, "Eminent Arbroathians," a very full account of this family is given; also a sketch of the career of its last representative, William Aikman, and a note pointing out the mistake made by Chambers and the "Encyclopedia Britannica," which has bothered "A. M.," and many others that I could name.

ALAN REID.

In reply to the query by "A. M." last month, it may be stated that there is in the Abbey Churchyard, Arbroath, a flat red sandstone slab, with the fragment of an inscription: "Hoc est tumulus Aikmanorum Lordburnæ," the date whereon is supposed to be 1560. The Aikmans of Lordburn and Cairnie held these lands for centuries; and in a MS. book by William Aikman of Cairnie, dated 1700, there is a local tradition that the first of the Aikmans in the district was an English goldsmith, brought by William the Lion for the purpose of doing gold and silver work in connection with the abbey. In the same book it is stated that "in the churchyard of this town there is a burial place belonging to them, built after the manner of a chest, vaulted and asseler work within, with this inscription on the top in very ancient characters, lately revised by John Aikman of Cairnie—"Hic jacet antiqua Aikmanor de Lordburn familia," in which there is reported to have been laid ten John Aikmans of this family successive without interruption, whereof the late John Aikman of Cairnie was the last." In the chapter house of the abbey, there is a monumental brass inscribed—"To perpetuate the memory of my ancestors, the Aikmans of Lordburn and Cairnie, this tablet is placed in the Abbey of Aberbrothwick, on the stones that covered the resting-place in the Abbey grounds of ten John Aikmans, the last of whom was born 1613, and died 1693. He was designated the Gude Laird o' Cairnie. His eldest son, William Aikman, was an eminent advocate and Sheriff of Forfarshire. He succeeded to Cairnie, and died 1699, and was buried in the Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh. He was succeeded by his only son, William Aikman, the celebrated historical painter of Scotland, who sold Cairnie in 1707. He was born 1682, and died in 1731, and with his only son, John, rests in the Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh. Thomas Aikman, the second son of the Gude Laird o' Cairnie, was a lawyer of eminence, and Keeper of the Records of Scotland. He bought the lands of Ross and Broomelton, Hamilton, Lanarkshire. Here the representative of the Aikman family now resides. The Abbey was visited by me, my wife, and eldest son, Thomas

S. G. H. R. Aikmah, on the 10th anniversary of our marriage, the 21st September, 1868, and this tablet was presented to the Town by me, the great-great-great-great grandson of the Gude Laird o' Cairnie, in affectionate remembrance of the Aikmans of Lordburn and Cairnie, who resided in and near Arbroath for many centuries. Hugh Henry Robertson Aikman, Ross House, Jan. 1st, 1869."

J. E. LEIGHTON.

Goodyburn, Perth.

854. THE DEAN (OR DEN) (2nd S., VIII., 173).—is the name by which the valley of the Water of Leith, now within the city boundary of Edinburgh, is known. There was a house of Dean, as also a village of Dean, and the Dean Bridge, one of Telford's master works, is one of the sights of the metropolis. I cannot trace Patrick Houston; but it is well known that in 1705, Archibald Houston, a Writer to the Signet, and a prominent Edinburgh lawyer, was killed at the Cross, by Gilbert Kennedy of Auchtyfardel, Lanarkshire.

ALAN REID.

H. D. McW. will find references to the Village of Dean, in the Water of Leith, Edinburgh; to Bonnington, near Leith, and to John's Coffee House in Parliament Close, Edinburgh, in "Old and New Edinburgh," by James Grant, published by Cassell and Co.

H. A. P.

855. JOHN'S COFFEE HOUSE (2nd S., VIII., 173).—This celebrated *howff* was a great resort of the judges and lawyers of the 18th century, and figures largely in the local lore of the period. Defoe notes that the opponents of the Union met here to denounce that scheme; but "John's" was the headquarters of the disaffected generally, as of several early Edinburgh Clubs. It stood near the Courts of Law, off the High Street, and at the north-east corner of the vanished Parliament Close.

ALAN REID.

856. BONNINGTON (2nd S., VIII., 173).—The name of a populous district lying between Edinburgh and Leith. Anciently it was a landed property, with a mansion-house which is still represented among the older dwellings of the district. Bishop Robert Keith, well known as a strenuous upholder of Episcopacy by pen and action, resided here in the troublous times of Jacobitism. Though the Bishop lived in Bonnyhaugh, his own house, at Bonnington Village, I think the reference can only apply to him. In any case, he was much in correspondence with Prince Charlie, and he had the honour of Rob Roy's name among the subscribers to his "History of the Church and State of Scotland."

ALAN REID.

858. CRUDEN, AUTHOR OF THE CONCORDANCE (2nd S., VIII., 173).—The story here referred to is widely current, and localises itself so variously that I hear it is impossible now to associate it with any one place or person. It appears, for instance, in D.

H. Edwards' notes on Edzell, when it fits a Countess of Lindsay. Kinghorn also claims it, where the wife of the parish minister was the subject of the attempt; and there are other instances of the adaptability of this gruesome but popular legend.

ALAN REID.

Scots Books of the Month.

Aitken, Robert, M.A. The Poems of Robert Fergusson, with a Sketch of the Author's Life. Portrait. 8vo. Net, 1s. Edinburgh: W. J. Hay.

Henderson, John A., F.S.A.Scot. Aberdeenshire Epitaphs and Inscriptions: with Historical, Biographical, and Antiquarian Notes. Vol. I. Nine Full-Page Illustrations, and six others. 4to. Net, 15s. 6d. Aberdeen Journal Office. (Only 250 copies printed for subscribers.)

Fraser, Alexander Duncan, M.D., D.P.H., Edin. Some Reminiscences, and The Bagpipe. One Illustration in colour, and numerous fine Illustrations. 8vo. Net, 10s. 6d. Edinburgh: W. J. Hay, John Knox's House.

Lang, Andrew. History of Scotland. Vol. IV. 8vo. Net, 20s. Blackwood.

Lindsay, Thomas M., D.D., LL.D. A History of the Reformation. Vol. II. 8vo. 10s. 6d. T. & T. Clark.

Macdonald, George, LL.D., and Park, Alexander, F.S.A.Scot. The Roman Forts on the Bar Hill, Dumbartonshire. Illustrated. 4to. Net, 5s. Maclehorse.

Macmillan, Hugh, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E. Rothiemurchus. Illustrated. 8vo. Net, 3s. 6d. Dent.

McDowall, William. History of the Burgh of Dumfries: with notices of Nithsdale, Annandale, and the Western Border. Third Edition, with Additional Notes. 8vo, xii. + 878 pp. Net, 10s. Dumfries: Thomas Hunter & Co., Standard Office.

The Scots Peerage. A History of the Noble Families of Scotland. Vol. IV., Fyfe—Hyndford. 4to. Net, 25s. David Douglas.

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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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