



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

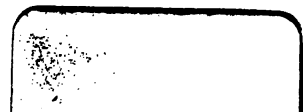
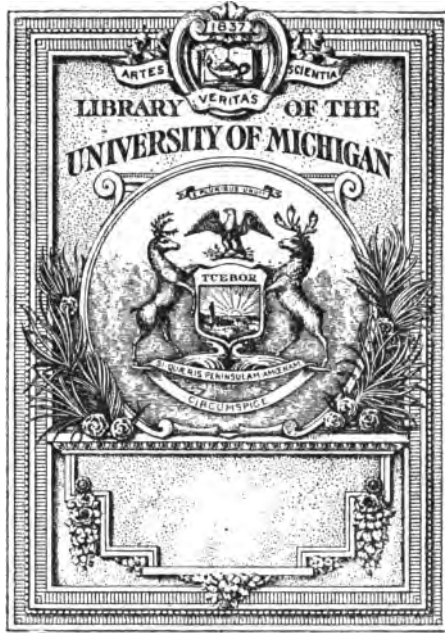
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

B

874,335

Scottish

Notes and Queries.





SCOTTISH
NOTES AND QUERIES



VOL. IX.

JUNE 1895, TO MAY 1896

ABERDEEN

D. WYLLIE & SON, 247 UNION STREET

1896.

PLATE 1
FIG. 1
MAY 1954

W. JOLLY AND SONS,
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,
ALBANY BUILDINGS, 23 BRIDGE STREET,
ABERDEEN.

1885

INDEX.

INDEX TO NINTH VOLUME.

A

- A. on Stake and Ryse, 110
 A., E., 180
 A., F., on Tavern Bill, 13
 Aberdeen Almanack, 2
 Aberdeen Musical Composer, 190
 Aberdeen (Singular Discovery in), 142
 Aberdeen Graduates Signing the Declaration of Independence, 15
 Aberdeen Burgess Oath and Popery, 45
 Aberdeen Doctors, 30
 Aberdonians Abroad : James Cadenhead, 35, 81, 145, 161
 Aberdeenshire, Notable Men and Women of, 9, 24, 41, 57, 69, 92, 105, 123, 137, 156, 164, 186
 Accuracy in Citing, 56
 Æstimatione Nixa, on the Newhaven Peerage, 190
 Aitken, Mrs. Mary Carlyle, 26
 Aldermen in Scotland, 79
 Aldis, H. G., on Early Scottish Printing, 46
 Alexander, Cosmo John, 14
 Alford, Ballad on the Battle of, 62
 Allan, George, on Bisset Crest and Motto, 126
 American Universities and Colleges, 166
 Amo on "Birze Yont," 14
 — on Saltcoats, 28
 — on Accuracy in Citing, 56
 — on Ian Maclaren, 77
 Anderson, John, painter, Edinburgh, 7
 Anderson, P. J., on Aberdeen Periodical Literature, 45
 — on Literature of the Robertson Smith Case, 171
 — on The Book of Bon-Accord, 172
 — on Bibliography of Edinburgh Periodical Literature, 26, 171
 — on Bibliography of Dundee Periodical Literature, 27
 — on James Gatt, a forgotten Cullen Poet, 181
 — on Aberdonians Abroad : James Cadenhead, 35
 Anderson, Robert, on Aberdeen Publications, 151, 163
 Angus Family, Aberdeen, 46
 Antiquarian Discovery, Interesting, 43
 Antiquary or Antiquarian, 62, 79, 80, 96
 Antoinette Bourignon, 62, 80
 "Auld Lowrie," 45
 Ayr Burns' Statue, 72

B

- B. on Name of Figure wanted, 14
 Ballad Wanted, 47
 Bat of Oats or Barley, A, 77
 Belief about the Dying, 157
 Beliefs about the Dead, Primitive, 139

- Bibliography of Aberdeen Periodical Literature, 103, 149, 162
 Bibliography of the Barbour's "Bruce," 34
 Bibliography of Dundee Periodical Literature, 27
 Bibliography of Edinburgh Periodical Literature, 26, 171
 Bibliography, Local, 5, 20, 38, 53, 73, 89, 99, 120, 133, 152, 166, 184
 Bibliography of Montrose Periodical Literature, 27
 Bibliotheca on The Bibliography of Barbour's "Bruce," 34
 "Birze Yont," 14
 Bisset Crest and Motto, 77, 126
 B., J., on Cosmo John Alexander, 14
 Blackwood, The Firm of, 12
 Bon-Accord on Benjamin Franklin, Printer, 46
 Bon-Accord, Book of, 172
 Boundaries of Counties and Parishes in Scotland, 173, 191
 Bondager, 15
 Brown, David, Poet, 79
 Brown, Robert, Botanist, 119
 Buchan and Buchanan, On the Names, 181
 Buchan Field Club, The, 75
 Burns's Bed, 52, 69
 Burns's Cottage Collection, 52
 Burns's Centenary, The, 141
 Burns's Great-Grandson, 71, 172
 Burnsiana, 3, 13, 141
 Burns' Relics, 94

C

- C. on Nurseries in Aberdeen, The Dawn of, 2
 — on Double Names, 108
 — Hay of Arnboth, 191
 — on A Saint a Provost, 172
 — on Andrea Ferara, 109, 143, 158
 — on Stake and Rice, 109
 — on Alexander Skene of Newtyle, 158
 — on To Ride the Breize, 160
 — on Mary Q. of Scots' Prayer, 190
 Caithness Folk-Lore, 61
 Canterbury Tales, The, 8
 Chaps Ye, 79
 Cheyne, M.D., George, 11
 C. J., on the Deil's Reply to Burns, 126
 — on "Farmer's Ha'," 175
 Christie, Magister David, 29
 Cleekhimin, the place-name, 108, 139, 174
 Coin, An Old, 44
 Coins, Find of, at Milliport, 76
 Coins, Sale of, in Edinburgh, 12
 Coleridge on Edinburgh, 13
 Collots d' Escury, 28

Copland, M. A., Rev. Patrick, 9
 Copland, Samuel, D.D., 10
 Copland, LL.D., Prof. Patrick, 10
 Couper (Sydney C.), on "Auld Lowrie," 45
 — on Boundaries of Counties and Parishes in Scotland, 173, 191
 — on the names Buchan, Buchanan, and Scrimgeour, 183
 Counties and Parishes in Scotland, Boundaries of, 173
 Coutts, Francis, Discoverer of the so-called Acid-Cure, 10
 Cowan, William, on Peter Williamson's Press, 47
 Cowie, James, Minor Poet, 10
 Cowie, Hugh, Q.C., Noted Lawyer, 10
 Covering Mirrors after a Death, 125
 Crab, Gilbert, Scholar and Philosopher, 10
 Craig, Sir Thomas, 10
 Craignyle, LL.A., Poet, Elizabeth, 10
 Crichton, James, 1st Viscount Frendraught, 10
 Cromar, A.M., James, 11
 Crombie, M.A., Rev. Alexander, 10
 Crombie, M.P., John William, 10
 Cross, Southern, on the Stevenson-Leslie connection, 125
 — on List of Pollable Persons, 125.
 Crow, William, 79
 Cruden, M.A., Rev. Wm., 11
 Cruden, D.D., David, 11
 Cruden, M.A., Alexander, 11
 Cruickshank, Amos, of Sittyton, 24
 Cruickshank, Adam, Poet, 11
 C., S. C., on "Clickimin" a place-name in Aberdeenshire and the Shetland Islands, 139
 — on To Ride the Breize, 160
 Cullen, Walter, 11
 Cumine, Joseph, of Auchry, 11
 Cuming, M. P., Sir Alexander, 24
 Cuming, Sir Alexander, 24
 Cumming, D.D., John, 24
 Cumming, Lt. Gen. John Gordon, 24
 C., W., on Name of Figure Wanted, 47
 — on Antiquary or Antiquarian, 62

D

Dalgarno, Family of, 117
 Dalgarno, George, 24
 Dalgity, Isa and John, 24
 Dalrymple, Charles Elphinstone, 24
 Dalrymple, General John Hamilton, 25
 Daniel, James, 25
 Daniel, John, 25
 Daniel, Robert M., 47
 Daniel, Thomas, 25
 Dating, old method of, 191
 Dauny, William, 25
 Davidson, Alexander, 25
 Davidson, D.D., Alexander Dyce, 25
 Davidson, M.D., Alexander Dyce, 25
 Davidson, D.D., LL.D., Andrew Bruce, 25
 Davidson, George, 25
 Davidson, James, 26
 Davidson, James Ironside, 26
 Davidson, James, Journalist, 26

Davidson, John, 41
 Davidson, John Morrison, 41
 Davidson, D.D., John, 41
 Davidson, Provost Sir Robert, 42
 Davidson, Professor Peter, 41
 Davidson, Robert, 42
 Davidson, Thomas, 42
 Davidson, LL.D., William Leslie, 42
 Davie, James, 42
 Davison, M.D., William, 42
 Deeside Murder Story, A. 102, 140
 Deil's Reply to Burns, The, 77, 109, 126
 Delnies, a human skeleton at, 190
 Dempster, Thomas, 42
 Designed, 108, 126, 143
 Dewar, Rev. Alexander D., 42
 Dey, Rev. Robert, 42
 D'Garn on Family of Dalgarno, 119
 Dinnie, Donald, 42
 Dinnie, Robert, 42
 Dick, D.D., Professor John, 42
 Document, an ancient, 125
 Documents, discovery of interesting, 107
 Donald, Adam, 42
 Donaldson, M.D., Professor Alex., 57
 Donaldson, M.D., Professor Alexander, 43
 Donaldson, LL.D., Principal James, 42
 Donaldson, M.D., Professor James, 43
 Donaldson, Principal, Walter, 57
 Donside, on Ryce or Rys, 110
 — on To Ride the Breize, 143
 Double Dott, on What is a Scotch Book? 44
 Double Names, 15, 108
 Douglas, A. S., on method of dating, 191
 Douglas, Francis, 57
 Douglas, D.D., Professor William, 57
 Douglas, Sylvester, Lord Glenbervie, 57
 Downie, M.D., Rev. Robert, 57
 Druids offer Human Sacrifices? Did the, 78
 Duff, D.D., Archibald, 58
 Duff, Hon. Sir Alexander, 57
 Duff, James, fourth Earl of Fife, 58
 Duff, Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant, 58
 Duff, M.A., Rev. William, 158
 Dumbreck, Sir David, 58
 Dun, Finlay, 58
 Dun, Patrick, M.D., Principal, 58
 Dun, Sir Patrick, M.D., M.P., 58
 Dun, M.D., Robert, 58
 Duncan, M.D., James Matthews, 59
 Duncan, D.D., John, 59
 Duncan, LL.D., Rev. Professor John, 59
 Duncan, Col. Francis, 58
 Duncan, Professor William, 59
 Duncan, William Augustine, C. M. G., of Petersham, 59
 Duthie, Elizabeth Crombie, 59
 Dyce, Alexander, Lieut.-General, 59
 Dyce, Professor Robert, 59

E

Early Scottish Printing, 46
 Ed. on Anderson (John) painter, Edinburgh, 7

Ed. on The Parish of Grange, 16
 — „ The Deil's Reply to Burns, 108
 — „ In a Walled Garden, 127
 — „ On Files of the local press, past and present, 132
 — on the pronunciation of the old name Marischal, 189
 Edinburgh MS. Forgeries, 77, 96
 Edmond, J.P., on the Scottish Alexander Book, 46
 E. E. V. on Portraits of R. L. Stevenson, 76
 — on Panorama seen from the Observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis, 80
 — „ Literary Edinburgh, 124
 Eirde House in Cromar, Aberdeenshire, Discovery of an, 147
 E., J. C. on Professor William Greenfield, 125
 — on St. Winifrid's Well at Cambuslang, 125
 Ellon Presbytery, Records of the, 14, 30
 Enquirer on Hay of Arnbath, 173
 Esdaile, Geo., on Burns's Bed, 52
 Eye, on Thomas the Rhymer's Tower, 61

F

Fenton, The Lairds of, 77
 Ferrara, Andrea, 95, 109, 143, 158
 Fife, Kingdom of, 79
 Files of the Local Press, Past and Present, 132, 170
 F., J. B., on Angus Family, Aberdeen, 46
 — on Baronetcy of Foveran, 77
 — on Bisset Crest and Motto, 77
 — Aldermen in Scotland, 79
 Forbes Clan, The, 143
 Forbes of Waterton and Forbes of Thornton, 62, 79
 Forbes, Sir John, III. Bart. of Foveran, 62, 77
 Forglen Church, 106
 Forty-Five. The, 76, 106
 Foveran, Baronetcy of, 77, 108
 Franco-Scottish Society, The, 106
 Franklin, Benjamin, Printer, 46
 F. W. on Painter of Portrait of Queen Mary, 157
 Fullerton, Robert Udny (Gen.) 187.
 Fyfe, Wm. Baxter Collier, 187.

G

Gammack, James, LL.D., on Aberdeen Graduates signing the Declaration of Independence, 15
 — on Strachans of Glenkindie, 28
 — on a Deeside Murder Story, 140
 — on American Universities and Colleges, 166
 Gatt, James, a forgotten Cullen Poet, 180
 Genealogical Queries, 132
 "Get up and Bar the Door," 141
 G., J. F. S., on Invergarry Castle, 142
 Glasgow Municipal Banner, 28, 28, 48
 Glasgow Protocols, 142
 Glenmuick Churchyard, Cast-Iron Slab in, 73
 G., M. R. R. McG., on Mr. Robert Ogilvy, 62
 — on Mr. Alex. Rose, 62
 — on Isobella Graham, 62
 Gordon, James, on Dr. Geo. Keith, 175
 Gordon, Pryse Lockhart, 3
 Graham, Isobella, 62

Greenfield, Professor William, 125, 143
 Gall, James Hogg, 187.
 Gall, Wm. (Poet) 187.
 Garden or Gardyne, Alex. 187.
 Garden, Alex. (Professor) 187.
 Garden, Rev. Alex., 188.
 Garden, F. R. S., Alex., 188.
 Garden or Gairden, D.D., George, 188.
 Garden or Gairden, D.D., James, 188.
 Garden, Peter, 188.
 Garioch, M. A., Rev. George, 188.
 Gauld, Harry, 188.
 Geddes, LL.D., Sir Wm. D. 188.

H

Hagiology of the Ballater District, Notes on, 33, 186
 Hay of Arnbath, 173, 191
 H., C. E., on the Forbes Clan, 143
 Henderson's History of the Caithness, 79
 Heritable Goods abstracted by the Earl of Atholl from Darnaway Castle, Inventory of, 115
 Highland Charm to raise the Wind, A, 94
 Horizon, 79
 H., R. P., on Andrea Ferrara, 109
 "Humum Spernit" on Forbes of Waterton and Forbes of Thornton, 62
 — on Middleton, 62, 77
 — on Sir John Forbes, II. Baronet of Foveran, 77, 62

I

I. on Caithness Folk-Lore, 61
 — on Forty-Five, The, 76
 Invergarry Castle, 142

J

Jacobite Letter, A Curious, 60
 Jacobite Picture, Discovery of, 140
 Jelly-Bag Club Recipe, 173
 Jest of Brechin, The, 158
 J. K., on Double Names, 15
 — on Verdegrease, 29
 — on Narrow Wynd Friendly Society, 29
 — on Aberdeen Doctors, 30
 — on Burns's Relics, 69
 — on Antiquary or Antiquarian, 80
 — on Local Bibliography, 5, 20, 38, 53, 73, 89, 99, 120, 133, 152, 166, 184
 — on Local Surnames ending in O, 126
 — on Designed, 126
 — on An Aberdeen Musical Composer, 190
 Johnstone, Arthur, and James Man, 29
 Johnstone, Arthur, Extant Portraits of, 85
 Johnstone, Arthur, Works of, 50, 65, 82
 J., W., on James Man and Arthur Johnstone, 29
 — on The Works of Arthur Johnstone, 50, 65, 82
 — on Bibliography of Aberdeen Periodical Literature, 103

K

- Keith, Dr. Geo., 157, 175
 Keith, Henry Barron, 78
 Kennedy of Craigoch and Kilhenzie, The Sons of, 108
 Kirriemuir on Name Wanted, 95
 K. on the Sons of Kennedy of Craigoch and Kilhenzie, 108
 K., W., on A Cast-Iron Slab in Glenmuick Churchyard, 73

L

- Lanark Custom, An Old, 173
 Leech, John, 26
 Leighton, J. E., on Saltcoats, 48
 Leslie, Harriet, on Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple, 43
 Leyden the Poet, 76
 Limner on Sir David Wilkie, 15
 L., H. W., on The Ballad on the Battle of Alford, 62
 — on Forbes of Watertoun and Forbes of Thornton, 79
 — on Redundancy of Titles, 95
 Literature—Scottish Poetry of the Seventeenth Century, 64
 — The Parish of Grange, by Cramond, LL.D., 16
 — Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke, by M. M. B., 30
 — History of Northumberland, The, by C. J. Bates, 63
 — Glimpses of Peebles, by Rev. A. Williamson, 110
 — Lex Mosaica; or The Law of Moses and the Higher Criticism, 31
 — American Historical Register, The, 63
 — History of the University of Aberdeen, by J. M. Bulloch, 111
 — In a Walled Garden, by Bessie R. Belloc, 127
 — Twelfth General Report of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, 31
 — Repentance Tower and its Traditions, by Geo. Neilson, 31
 — Burns at Galston and Ecclefechan, by John Muir, 175
 — Famous Scots Series, 175
 — Stirling Post Office, History of, 31
 — Panorama seen from the Observatory on the Summit of Ben Nevis, 86
 — The Brotherhood of Mankind, by Rev. J. H. Crawford, 127
 — The Parish of Longforgan, by Rev. Adam Philip, 127
 — Dundee, its Quaint and Historical Buildings, by A. C. Lamb, 191
 — John Cruickshank, Prof., by Joseph Ogilvie, LL.D., 192
 — Archaeological Notes on Early Scotland, by W. G. Don, M.D., 192
 Literature of the Robertson Smith Case, 171, 192
 L., J. G., on Dr. Geo. Keith, 157
 — on David Skinner, the Rebel Provost, 158
 — on "The Jest of Brechin," 158
 Lockhart, John Gibson, Marriage of, 46
 Longevity of Highlanders, 141

- Low, James G., on John Leech, 26
 — on Collots d' Escury, 28
 — on Magister David Christie, 29
 L., W., on Place-name Cleekhimin, 174

M

- Macdonald, Flora, 4
 Mackinlay, J. M., F.S.A. Scot., on Well of Spa, Aberdeen, 1
 — on Notes on the Hagiology of the Ballater District, 33, 186
 — on To go to the stones, 63
 — on Wine Well at Peterhead, 104
 — on Covering Mirrors after a Death, 125,
 — on Primitive Beliefs about the Dead, 139
 Mackintosh, W., on Scottish Alexander Book, The, 17, 85, 132, 187
 — on Bibliography of the Barbour's Bruce, 34
 — on Johne Rolland and the sources of the "Seuin Seages," 129
 Maclachlan, Ewen, Memorial Stone to, 107
 Maclaren, Ian, 77
 Macleans, Chieftship of the, 12
 MacLeod, W., on Aberdeen Almanack, 2
 Mair, M., on the Manse of Methlick in the 17th century, 93
 — on "One Couple" or Two Couples, 108
 Marischal; The pronunciation of the Name, 189
 Merlin, Michael, on an Old Lanark Custom, 173
 — on Coleridge in Edinburgh, 13
 — on Nature's Sculptuary, 20
 — "Unanswered Queries," 45
 — on a Curious Jacobite Letter, 60
 — on "The Sin-eater," 95
 — on Scottish Ecclesiastical Titles, 63
 — on The Deil's Reply to Burns, 77
 — on Marymass Fair, Irvin, 78
 — Thomas the Rhymers Grave, 95
 — on Jelly-Bag Club Recipe, 173
 Man, James, and Arthur Johnstone, 29
 Marymass Fair, Irvine, 78, 109
 Mary, Q. of Scots' prayer, Versions of, 190
 Massacre of Glencoe, 60
 Methlic, Manse in the 17th century, The, 93
 Michie, J. G., on a Deeside murder story, 102
 — on Discovery of Eirle House in Cromar, Aberdeenshire, 147
 Middleton, 62, 77
 Mining on an island in the Forth, 43
 Mitchell Hall, The, 177
 Mountstuart House, Butc, 37
 M. (T.) on Records of the Ellon Presbytery, 14
 M., T. on Edinburgh M.S. forgeries, 77
 Munro (Alex. M.) on Epitaphs and Inscriptions in St. Nicholas Churchyard, 97, 137
 — on Portraits in Possession of Robert Gordon's College, 113
 Murray, Sir Rob., P.R.S., 78
 M., W., on Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke, 30
 — on Lex Mosaica; or The Law of Moses and the Higher Criticism, 31
 — on Baronetcy of Foveran, 108
 — on The History of the University of Aberdeen, 111

M., W. M., on Pretender Portrait, 142

N

Name of Figure Wanted, 14, 47
 Name Wanted, 143, 174
 Name Wanted, 95, 109
 Names Ending in O, 77, 126
 Narrow Wynd Friendly Society, 29
 Nature's Sculptuary, 20
 Newhaven Peerage, 190
 New Spalding Club, 119
 Noun and Adjective, 96
 Nurseries in Aberdeen, The Dawn of, 2

O

Odd, Evan on Royal Portraits at Holyrood, 46
 — on the Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, and
 Scottish Presbyterian Cathedrals, 47
 — on the place-name Cleekhimin, 108
 Ogilvy, Mr. Robert, 62
 Old Clock, 143
 Old Subscriber on Name Wanted, 143
 "One Couple or Two Couples," 108
 Ower yere Tether and ower the Score, 78

P

Peebles Cross, The, 124
 Penny Post in Edinburgh, Origin of, 47
 Peterhead, Wine Well at, 104
 Phillip, R. A., John, 12
 Pollable Persons, List of, 125
 Pretender Portrait, 142
 "Prophet in his own country," A, 94
 Pulpit Gowns, 173
 Puzzled, on Scottish Ecclesiastical Titles, 46

Q

Queen Mary, Painter of Portrait of, 157

R

Regist. Secreti Concilii Acta, 1682-1685, 2
 "Ride the Breize," To, 143, 160, 174
 Robert Gordon's College, Portraits in possession
 of, 113
 Rolland, Johne, and the sources of the "Seuin
 Seages," 129, 162
 Rose, Mr. Alex., 62
 Ross, J. Calder, on R. L. Stevenson and Swanston,
 Midlothian, 36
 — on A Highland Charm to raise the Wind, 94
 Royal Portraits at Holyrood, 46
 Royalist Landowners in Strathbogie, 14
 R., S., on Pulpit Gowns, 173
 Ryce or Rys, 110

S

S. on Name Wanted, 109
 Saint a Provost, A, 172
 Saltcoats, 28, 48
 Scotch Books for the Month, 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96,
 111, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192
 Scots MSS., Sale of, 44
 Scott, An Unpublished Portrait of, 141
 Scott, J. W., on Stevenson's Works, 79
 — on Kingdom of Fife, 79
 — on Burns' Relics, 94
 — on Burns' Great-Grandson, 172
 — on Antiquarian or Antiquary, 96
 — on Scot, Scottish and Scotch, 146
 — on Glasgow Municipal Banner, 28, 48
 — on Scottish Ecclesiastical Titles, 46
 — on Antoinette Bourignon, 62
 — on Burns' Great-Grandson, 71
 — on Find of Coins at Millport, 76
 Scottish Silver Mine, An old, 189
 Scottish Alexander Book, The, 17, 46, 85, 132, 187
 Scottish Ecclesiastical Titles, 46, 63
 Scottish MSS., Three Valuable Old, 45
 Scottish, Scot, and Scotch, 75, 146
 Scrimgeour; On the name, 181
 Sereiad Corn, 77
 S., H. F. M., on A Prophet in his own Country, 94
 — on Andrea Ferrara, 95
 — on Edinburgh MS. Forgeries, 96
 "Sin Eater," The, 95
 S., J. W., on The Firm of Blackwood, 12
 Skene, Alexander, of Newtyle, 142, 158
 Skene, Thos., on The Heirs of the Skenes, 104
 Skene, The late Mr. Andrew Philip, 37, 104
 Skinner, David, the Rebel Provost, 158
 Smith, James, on Stab and Ryce, 110
 Stab and Ryce, 110
 Stake and Rice, 109, 110
 Stevenson-Leslie Connection, The, 125
 Stevenson, R. L., Portraits of, 76
 Stevenson, R. L., Works of, 79
 Stevenson, R. L., and Swanston, Midlothian, 36
 Stevenson, R. L., on Edinburgh, 173
 St. Nicholas Churchyard, Epitaphs and Inscriptions
 in, 97, 151
 St. Winifrid's Well at Cambuslang, 125
 Strachans of Glenkindie, 28
 Stuarts, The Early, 29
 Sturrock, James, on an Unpublished Portrait of
 Scott, 141
 Sutherland, William, 79

T

T. on Names ending in O, 77
 — on a Bat of Oats or Barley, 77
 — on The Lairds of Fenton, 77
 — on Sereiad Corn, 77
 Tavern Bill; Last Century, 13
 Tay, Interesting Discovery on the, 61
 Taylor, W. L., on Dr. George Keith, 178
 Tegg, Publisher, London, 15, 108

- Things in General, 78
 Thomas the Rhymers Grave, 95
 Thomas the Rhymers Tower, 61
 Thomson, William, on the origin of the Penny Post
 in Edinburgh, 47
 Titles, Redundancy of, 78, 95, 126
 T., J., on Alexander Skene of Newtyle, 142
 T., J. R., on Royalist Landowners in Strathbogie, 14
 To go to the stones, 63
 Turreff, Jas., on Pryse Lockhart Gordon, 3
 — on Records of the Presbytery of Ellon, 30
- U**
- Unanswered Queries, 27, 45
- V**
- Verdegrease, 29
- W**
- W. on Ballad Wanted, 47
 Walker, G., on Antoinette Bourignon de la Porte, 30
 Waly or Walie, 78
 Waverley, on Marriage of John Gibson Lockhart, 46
 W., C. W. E., Bibliography of Barbour's "Bruce," 34
 Well of Spa, Aberdeen, 1
 W., G., on a Belief about the dying, 157
 — on To Ride the Breize, 160
 What is a Scotch Book? 44
- Wilkie, Sir David, 15
 Wilkies' "The Abbotsford Family," 61
 Williamson's Press, Peter, 29, 47
 W., J. on the Extant portraits of Arthur Johnstone, 85
 W.; W. B. R., on Antoinette Bourignon, 80
 — on Henderson's Family History of Caithness,
 — on Silas Tegg, 108
 — on Name Wanted, 174
 — on Designed, 108, 143
 — on To Ride the Breize, 174
 — on Marymass Fair, 109
 — on Did the Druids offer Human Sacrifices? 78
 — on Sir Rob. Murray, P. R. S., 78
 — on Things in General, 78
 — on Horizon, 79
 — on Chaps Ye, 79
 — on David Brown, 79
 — on William Crow, 79
 — on William Sutherland, 79
 — on Antiquarian or Antiquary, 79
 — on Ower yere tether and ower the Score, 78
 — on Redundancy of Titles, 78
 — on Henry Barron Keith, 78
 — on Creel Church, 78
 — on Waly or Walie, 78
 — on Professor Wm. Greenfield, 143
 — on Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,
 11, 24, 41, 57, 69, 92, 105, 123, 137, 156,
 164, 186
 — on George Cheyne, M. D., F. R. S., 11
 — on Tegg, Publisher, London, 15
 — on Bondager, 15
 — on Robert M. Daniel, 47



WELL OF SPA, ABERDEEN.

W. J. & SONS, ABERDEEN

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. I.

JUNE, 1895.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	
Notes—Well of Spa, Aberdeen (with illustration),	1
Aberdeen Almanack,	2
The Dawn of Nurseries in Aberdeen,	2
Pryse Lockhart Gordon,	3
Burnsiana,	3
Local Bibliography,	5
John Anderson, Painter, Edinburgh,	7
Canterbury Tales,	8
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,	9
MINOR NOTES:—	
George Cheyne, M.D., F.R.S.,	11
The Firm of Blackwood,	12
John Phillip, R.A.,	12
Chieftship of the Macleans,	12
Sale of Coins in Edinburgh,	12
Burnsiana,	13
Coleridge on Edinburgh,	13
Tavern Bill—Last Century,	13
QUERIES:—	
Records of the Presbytery of Ellon—"Birze Yont"—	
Royalist Landowners in Strathbogie—Cosmo John	
Alexander—Name of Figure Wanted,	14
ANSWERS:—	
Double Names—Latin Poem by John Leech—Tegg,	
Publisher, London—Aberdeen Graduates Signing the	
Declaration of Independence—Bondager—Sir David	
Wilkie,	15
LITERATURE,	16
SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,	16

ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1895.

NOTES.—WELL OF SPA, ABERDEEN.

THE following particulars about this well occur in an article, entitled *Notices and Examples of Inscriptions on Old Castles and Town Houses in the North-East of Scotland*, by A. Jervise, Esq., Brechin, in the fourth volume of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*:—"The celebrated Well of Spa at Aberdeen, last renovated or restored in 1851, bears representations of the Scottish Thistle, the Rose of England, and the Fleur-de-lis of France, surmounting this inscription:—

'As Heaven gives me
So give I thee.'

Below these words is a carving of the rising sun, and the following altered quotation from Horace:—

'Hoc fonte derivata salus
In patriam populumque fluat.'

It appears that 'the virtues' of this spa were early known and appreciated, for in 1615, record says that there was 'a long wyde stone which

conveyed the waters from the spring, with the portraiture of six Apostles hewen upon either side thereof.' It is described as having then been 'verie old and worne'; and sometime before his death the building was repaired by George Jamesone, the 'Scottish Vandyke.' By an extraordinary overflowing of the Denburn, which adjoins the well, the building by Jamesone was destroyed. It was again restored in 1670, as the date and words 'spada rediviva' show; when, probably, the above quotation from Horace had been added, as the demolition of the work is said to have happened during the same year that the Civil War broke out, to perpetuate the occurrence of which the above lines may have been selected. According to Monteith and some old writers, it also bore this record of its virtues:—

'The Stomach, Reins, the Liver, Spleen, yea sure
A thousand evils this wholesome Spring doth cure.'

The well was more famous in former days than it is now. There are two springs, both of them chalybeate; but the amount of iron in the water diminished very considerably more than fifty years ago, through certain digging operations in the neighbourhood. Magical virtues were attributed to some wells; but we are not aware that the Well of Spa was regarded with superstitious veneration. There is at any rate no story connected with it like that attaching to the Well of St. Keyne in Cornwall, made familiar through the medium of Southey's well-known ballad. Whoever after marriage first drank of the water of St. Keyne's Well would be the ruler of the house. On one occasion a bridegroom hurried to make sure of this right, but was chagrined to find that he had been anticipated, his bride having taken a bottleful of the water with her to church. In their recently published *Ancient and Holy Wells of Cornwall*, Misses M. and L. Quiller-Couch, quoting from some MS. notes by the late Mr. T. Quiller-Couch, tell us that "it has been related that Mr. Leah, then rector of the parish of St. Keyne, sent two dozen bottles of this gifted well water to a bazaar in the grounds of Mount Edgcumbe, and that they met with a ready sale at two shillings a bottle, with a loud demand for more."

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

ABERDEEN ALMANACK.

ON coming to the enclosed in the course of research, it occurred to me that it might prove of some interest if inserted in *Scottish Notes & Queries*.

W. MACLEOD.

112, Thirlestane Road, Edinburgh.

REGIST. SECRETI CONCILII ACTA
1682-1685.

AT EDINBURGH, 28 FEBRUARY 1684.

The Lords of his Majesties privy Council having considered the Complaint pursued by John Forbes printer in Aberdein against Agnes Campbell his Majesties printer and Patrick Telfer now her spous for his intrest and Robert Sanders printer in Glasgow for ane injurie done him in reprinting the Almanack of Aberdein printed by him And the said Robert Sanders not only reprinting thereof but Counterfeeting and affixing the armes of Aberdein thereto with the defenders ansuer to the complaint and report of a Comitty of their number to whom the consideration of that affaire was comitted Doe find the said John Forbes hath bein in use and possession of printing yeirly ane Almanack as printer of the toun and Coledge of Aberdein and therefore allows and authorises him to continow to print the said Aberdeins Almanack as he has been formerlie in use to doe And discharges the said Agnes Campbell Robert Sanders or any others to reprint the same at any tyme within one yeir after his pubelishing thereof or affix the toun of Aberdein's armes thereto as they will be answerable And the said Lords upon this occasion takeing notice that bookes and papers are printed without allowance and licence And finding it very unfitt that any persone should presume so to doe Doe hereby discharge the said Agnes Campbell David Lindsay Robert Sanders John Forbes John Reid or any other persones printers in this kingdome to print any bookes or papers quhatsoever or to reprint any of these formerlie printed without speciall licence from the Bishop of the Dioces, for anything in Divinity, the Dean of Faculty for the Law, the President of the Coledge of Phisicians for Phisick, and the Clerks of Council to licence anything els, (The Kings printer notwithstanding may print books taught in Schoolls as formerlie) whereto the said persones concerned are to give obedience as they will be anserable att their perrill.

Mr J. Cuthbert Hadden has written in the current number of "The Scottish Review" on "The Songs of Scotland before Burns."

THE DAWN OF NURSERIES IN
ABERDEEN.

THE following is copy of a Circular, issued in the year 1760, and is interesting as illustrating to some extent the state of Gardening in Aberdeen in those early times :—

"Whereas William Reid, Gardner at Gilcomston near Aberdeen proposes not only to raise and sell all kinds of fruit trees of the best kinds and all kinds of forrest trees which this soil or climate will bring to perfection, as also many kinds of flowering shrubs and flowers likewise Asperagis Colly Flower and other best garden stuff that as yet has not been raised here in plenty for sale, but also for the conveniency and satisfaction of all who are curious in gardening and would wish to see Pyne Apples raised here, and foreign curious exotick plants brought forward and preserved, he would gladly bestow his pains, time and labour upon erecting and keeping a Hot-house fitt for raising propogating and preserving all such plants as require the addition of such heat, this would be a means to satisfy and gratify many curious persons, and may be a means of instructing young Gardeners who have not seen that part of the business, and it will give pleasure to gentlemen and ladies to have Pine Apples &c. raised here where they can command them at pleasure and the conveniencies to be had will enable him to afford them cheaper as they are sold at London, but it will require a larger sum as is convenient for him to lay out to erect and furnish a Hot-house, he proposes to give his pains and lay out what he can but cannot attempt it without some encouragements and assistance which he begs leave to represent to the Honourable the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen & to the noblemen and gentlemen of this and the neighbouring counties. If they contribute to the extent of fifty or even twenty guineas to his assistance he will forthwith sett about it with alacrity and care and have it erected now and furnished with plants and what is needfull next Spring. Those who contribute shall be first served with everything produced and at easier rates as any others and themselves or their gardeners have access gratis to see what is done or doing at all times.

N.B.—The house and necessarys, besides plants, &c., will cost towards £100 Ster. at least, by what the man who hath but a small capital must be much in advance. Mr. Butcher got above £300 contributions for his at Edinburgh, and by the countenance of Noblemen and gentlemen in the north, of which this will be evidence, the undertaker will be encouraged and doth intend it to provide proper nurseries of fruit trees for walls, espaliers and orchards, all of the best kinds for our climate, which will prevent expence and risque of bringing them from London or Edinburgh, by which they are often lost by being kept long out of ground, and otherways bruised and injured; also to naturalize to our climate as many forreigners as possible from all parts of Russia and America and Islands, by which many valuable and agreeable plants and trees may be introduced, much to the real benefit as well as ornament to the Country.

This plan may also save much money from going

out of the country for trees and seeds, and all incline to be cheaper and better served, and if encouraged he proposes likewise to save money to the country to try to win and dress clover seed of all sorts and even St. Foin and Lucern.

Arch. Grant [of Monymusk] two guineas for myself and two for Mr. Garden of Troop and two for Mr. Grant of Auchoinany.

C.

PRYSE LOCKHART GORDON.

To the "List of Local Bibliography" in the May number of *S. N. & Q.*, may be added an interesting work by a member of the Clan Gordon, viz.: the "Personal Memoirs or Reminiscences of Men and Manners at Home and Abroad," by Pryse Lockhart Gordon, 2 vols., London, 1830.

Mr. Gordon, who was a son of the parish minister of Ardersier in Nairnshire, entered the army at an early age, and was a major in the North Fencibles when that corps was disbanded in 1801, afterwards serving as aid-de-camp to the Earl of Montgomery in Sicily. A considerable portion of his life was spent in the Continent. At the time of the Battle of Waterloo he was attached to the Commissariat at Brussels. Interesting details are given in his "Reminiscences" of the exciting scenes which he witnessed in that city, both preceding and following the great battle.

Returning from the Continent, Mr Gordon, in 1831, took up his abode in Aberdeen, where he remained for several years, and was well-known as an art *connoisseur*, also exerting his influence in forwarding the prospects of several promising young artists.

He spent the latter years of his life in Cheltenham, where he died in 1845, in his eighty-fourth year, leaving a son who was for some time secretary to Sir Walter Scott.

In the following account which Mr. Gordon gives of his expenses while attending King's College, Aberdeen, we get an interesting glimpse of University life nearly one hundred and twenty years ago.

A DOMINI, 1776.

	£	s.	d.
Expenses of a journey on foot from Deskford to Aberdeen (fifty miles), performed in two days with my companion, James Gray	0	2	4
College fees to the bell-ringer and sacrist	0	5	0
My share of coals and candles for the winter	0	17	6
Pens, ink and paper	0	6	6
Breakfast of bread and milk, at the rate of 9d per week (26 weeks)	0	19	6
Board (dinner) at college table at 14/- per month	4	4	0

Carried forward,} £6 14 10

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	£6	14	10
Bread, cheese, butter, smoked haddocks, small beer and other luxuries, for supper	1	4	0
Tea and sugar, once or twice a week	0	12	0
Expenses at taverns and dancing balls	0	18	0
To Sweety Nell, an old woman who sold lollypops	0	13	0
Washing	0	14	0
Expenses of college balls	0	8	0
To the bed-maker	0	12	0
To <i>Squinting Sandy</i> for cleaning shoes	0	6	0
A pair of gloves at the graduation ball	0	1	6
<i>Sweeties</i> at various times	0	6	0
Three penknives (always losing them)	0	3	0
Shuttlecocks	0	1	4
Fines for being late at roll call	0	3	6
do. for throwing snowball at the sacrist	0	0	6
Fees to the Greek Professor	1	11	6
Ditto to Professor of Humanity (Latin)	0	15	0
Charity in Church	0	1	1
Ditto to beggars	0	1	6
Paid for lessons in drawing	0	12	0
To a Highland sergeant for lessons in the broadsword	0	6	0
Skates and cudgels	0	4	6
Expense of returning home (partly on a return hack-chaise)	0	5	0

£17 4 3

The above was expended during his first year. The second he was more extravagant, for he states that he got rid of ten pounds beyond his bursary, the value of which was £9. His grandfather thought he was *very* extravagant, observing that his expenses never exceeded twelve pounds per session; but that was *sixty years* before.

JAS. TURREFF.

BURNSIANA.

WHAT is justly considered an important historical find has recently been made in London, of official books of the Scotch Board of Excise. The *Glasgow Weekly Mail*, of 20th ult., gives a long and interesting detail of the discovery, a discovery which the apologists of Burns hail as vindicating his character. It seems that some 40 years ago the Excise Boards of England and Scotland were amalgamated, and the whole of the records of the Scotch Board deposited in Somerset House. Dr James Adams, reporting the matter, says—

"The collection was practically rubbish, and preparatory to it being cut up and sold for waste paper, precaution was taken for the preservation of anything likely to be of value or useful for after reference. An officer of position was deputed, with a general mandate, to superintend the men employed. That officer was Mr J. Macfadzean, at one time Collector of Customs, Glasgow, now for many

years retired. He knew the existing tradition, and conducted a very careful search for any reference to Burns. He was successful, and discovered the register in which Burns is minuted as a revenue official; that in which his 'official character' is recorded; that which records the minutes of the Board; the censures and penalties inflicted on officers during the period of Burns's service; that in which Burns is minuted for promotion, and elevated to the list of Examiners, together with a complete list of all the officers of 'the Dumfries Collection' of 1791, then under the control of Collector Mitchell, a gentleman whose name appears in several of the poet's letters. Mr Macfadzean made literal transcripts of this 'treasure-trove,' an act for which his name should be borne in kindly remembrance by all who value the character of our greatest Scotchman. Mr Macfadzean's excerpts occupy eight pages of large folio now lying before me—and he has kindly—for 'a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind'—explained to me their general nature and special significance, and permitted me to make a 'judicious' use of them, carefully suppressing names.

"In the present connection, the most important of these registers is that in which all Censures and Penalties are recorded; and 'the absence of Mr Burns's name from this register proves conclusively,' Mr Macfadzean explains, "that Burns was *never censured by the Board*, not even in the mildest form in which they were in the habit of expressing their sense of what is termed 'trivial faults.'"

"It is minuted that he (Burns) was appointed on 28th July, 1790, to the Dumfries third division, called the Tobacco division; and on 26th April he was placed on Dumfries first division at his own request, and it was his last division, and involved much heavier and more responsible duties.

"From the list of 'character' and 'censure' records I have given, it is very evident that the revenue officers stood in slippery places, insecure alike under sharp inspection of superiors and vengeful observation of small traders and smugglers, who had suffered seizures or fines; and who, as their opportunity came round, could indicate by direct accusation, or secret information, an officer given to 'tippling' habits, drunken frolics, blunders, remissness in duty, for any or every fault, however trivial, that made them amenable to censure.

"But *no charge exists* against Burns, whose conduct throughout avoided 'spurring' to his unpopular *duty*, or to reproach for merciless consideration of poor traders over whom he was 'drest in a little brief authority.' His conduct

and progress in his new employment were indeed *beyond that of his brother officers.*

"He was speedily transferred from the simple 'tobacco foot walk' to the important and arduous duties of a district, technically called one of '14 rides,' comprising 10 parishes, with distances apart of fully 15 miles; and assuredly these 'rides' tried the poet in more ways than his superiors meant, for they averaged 200 miles a week, or from 30 to 40 miles every day. And it was while occupied on these solitary rides, communing with his own heart and with Nature, that many of his immortal poems were composed, and many admirable prose compositions blocked out, which are found in his correspondence. But it was only after the scrupulous discharge of his duty, only after the toil of a day of monotonous drudgery in heat, cold, or wet, and after a dinner consisting often of a bit of bread and cheese—which, nevertheless, contented him—that he had leisure (*sic?*) to rest, and rock himself in his coarse wooden chair, before committing to paper his day's musings and transcribing copies of his poems for the gratification of numerous greedy applicants and admirers. The time occupied in exigent official duty, and the physical labour of transcribing the numberless writings still floating round the world and selling above their weight in gold, should demonstrate to the least reflecting how impossible it was for him to indulge in drinking habits; while his firm, bold handwriting shows no traces of infirmity from bodily excesses.

In the face of these facts, even although they partake of a negative line, one cannot grudge their natural inferences. Whatever Burns's personal habits were, they do not seem to have been such as to have rendered him unfit for the proper discharge of his official duties. By all means let the ill-fated and misguided poet get the full benefit of this discovery; and let us add one word recommendatory of the official vigilance which reads its records before sending them away as "rubbish to the void."

♦♦♦♦♦

FLORA MACDONALD.—Flora Macdonald's adventures, as related by Sarah Tytler in "The Macdonald Lass," which Messrs. Chatto and Windus published on May 1st, have been gathered from a little book by the late Mr. MacGregor, who, as his father before him, was minister of Kilmuir, in which parish stood the farmhouse of Kingsbarrow, Flora's home. His information was derived from one of Flora's grand-daughters. The frontispiece of the book will be a copy of her portrait, by Allan Ramsay, from the Bodleian Library.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THIS month our additions to the Spalding Club Hand-List include many of the dramatic writings of Andrew Halliday, some of which still hold a place upon the comic stage. He was a charming essayist, many of his lighter efforts reminding one strongly of Charles Lamb.

The name of Alexander Hamilton reminds us that the School of Obstetrics in the University of Edinburgh was founded by a man of the Mearns. He was a specialist of acknowledged skill, and after the lapse of a whole century his eminence as a teacher is remembered with respect. We preserve another Kincardineshire name in David Herd, a famous antiquary in his day, whose collections of Ancient Scottish Song, which a hundred and fifty years ago only existed in the lingering memories of aged people, are invaluable.

John Hay, of the family of Delgaty, was a famous but virulent opponent of John Knox; a noted Roman Catholic commentator and editor, and a compiler of Oriental Memoirs. He is believed to have acquired more knowledge about the distant East at that period than any other man in Europe.

For nearly two centuries Aberdeen has generally been able to spare a few of her literary Printers for the enlightenment of the rest of the world, and they invariably succeed wherever they settle down. Few of this class can shew a better record than David Henry, the partner and brother-in-law of Edward Cave, who earned the eternal gratitude of mankind by abridging Tillotson's Sermons, pioneered Mavor's Voyages, wrote efficient Guide-Books to places of popular resort in the Metropolis, and edited the Gentleman's Magazine for more than half-a-century of its golden age.

It almost looks like the perpetration of one of his own practical jokes to include in a Scottish Bibliographical List the name of Theodore Hook. But in the days of receding fortune, when he was little better than a literary hack, he was employed by the widow of Sir David Baird, to write the Memoirs of that great Aberdeenshire soldier, and the two volumes are well worth persual. K. J.

Gregory, James, De Morbis Cæli Mutatione Medendis Edin. 1774.
(reprinted 1776.)
Dissertation on the Theory of the Moods of Verbs Edin. 1790.
Answer to Dr. James Hamilton, Jr. " 1793.
ed. Cullen's first lines of the Practice of Physic. 2 vols. " 1805.
Lucubrations on an Epigram " 1808.
There is Wisdom in Silence " 1810.
The Viper and the File " "

MS. Notes of Lectures in Bib. Med. Chir. Socy., Abdn.
Gregory, John, MS. Extracts of Lectures on Institutions of Physics, 1772 } in Bibl.
MS. Notes of Lectures on Physiology } Med. Chir.
" " Therapeutics } Soc., Abd.
and Pathology }
Lectures on Duties of a Physician Edin. 1805.
Gregory, Wm.
Letters to Sir William Dunbar Abd. 1844.
Testimonials Edin. 1843.
Beauties of English Orthography Bath N.D.
An epistle on English Orthography " 1850.
Hand-Book of Organic Chemistry Lond. 1852.
Do. Inorganic Chemistry " 1853.
Elementary Treatise on Chemistry Edin. 1855.
ed. Liebig's Animal Chemistry 1842.
ed. Liebig's Familiar Letters on Chemistry 1851.
trans. Liebig's Institutions for the Chemical Analysis of Organic Bodies 1839.
trans. Liebig's Principles of Agricultural Chemistry 1855.
ed. Liebig's Researches, Chemistry of Food 1847.
ed. Liebig's Researches on Motion of Juices in Animal Body 1848.
trans. Reichenbachs Researches on Magnetism 1850.
ed. Liebig's Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology 1847.
ed. Elements of Chemistry by Dr. Turner 1842.
Statistical Account of King's Coll. Edin. 1845.
Abstract of Researches on Magnetism Lond. 1846.
Greig, James (Pitsligo), A Catechism (Abd. 1800).
Greig, James.
The Place where the Lord Lay " 1859.
Greig, John, Young Lady's Arithmetic Lond. 1798.
Use of the Globes " 1805.
New Introduction to Arithmetic " "
System of Astronomy " 1810.
Astrography " "
The World Displayed " "
Grover, John, Lord Aberdeen and the Ameer of Bokhara " 1845.
Grub, George, Pref. to Hist. Collns. on Abdn. and Banff Abd. 1869.
Prefatory Memoir of Thomas Innes Edin. 1880.
Guild, Wm., The only way " 1608.
Trueth Triumphant (trans.) Abd. 1637.
Antichrist pointed and painted " 1655.
Sermon in Bp. Forbes Funeralls " 1635.
Note—"The Noveltie of Poperie," first printed Abd. 1639, and bound up with "An Antidote against Poperie."
Guildry of Aberdeen, Law Papers.
Geo. Gray v. Prov. Brebner Answers 1818.
Elphinstone & Mortimer v. Brebner, Replies and Duplies 1819.
Guthrie, R. R. L., The Seal of Lord Chancellor Seafield Edin. 1892.

- H., L.*, Letters to Public Characters on the New Police Bill Abd. 1826.
- Hacket, George*, "Logie o' Buchan," various editions. Occasional Poems Abd. 1737.
- Hadden, James*, Poetical Works " 1850.
- Haddo, James*, The Sacrament of Baptism Edin. 1704.
- Hall, James and William (Footlee)*, Men and Brethren, what shall we do (Broadsheet) Abd. 1852.
- Hallen, A. W.*, The Mar Peerage 1875.
- Halliday, Andrew*, Checkmate Lond. N.D.
- Daddy Gray " "
- The Loving Cup " "
- Romeo and Juliet Travestie " "
- My Account with Her Majesty " "
- "Beggars" in London Labour, &c. " 1862.
- The Great City " 1867.
- Antony and Cleopatra, arranged by A. H. " 1873.
- Halliday, Andrew and W. Brough*, Doing Banting Lond. N.D.
- An April Fool " "
- The Actor's Retreat " "
- The Area Belle " "
- The Census " "
- The Pretty Horse Breaker " "
- Going to the Dogs " "
- The Colleen Bawn settled at last " "
- Muddborough Election " "
- Upstairs and Downstairs " "
- A Valentine " "
- My Hearts in the Highlands " "
- A Shilling Day at the Great Exhibition " "
- Halliday, Andrew, and Fred. Lawrance*, Kenilworth, an Extravaganza " "
- Halyburton, Thomas*, Life, &c., of John Nisbet Abd. 1860.
- Hamilton, Alex. (nat. Fordoun.)*
- Elements of Midwifery Lond. & Edin. 1775.
- Treatise of Midwifery " 1780.
- Outlines of Midwifery " 1784.
- Anatomical Tables " 1786.
- Management of Female Complaints " 1792.
- Letters to Dr. Osborne " "
- Hamilton, David James*, Testimonials 1882.
- Hamilton, Edward*, Life of Paul Jones Abd. 1848.
- Hamilton, Elizabeth (Eastfield, Aberdeen)*, Short Memoir of Gavin Hamilton Abd. 1840.
- Hand-Book of the Aberdeen Mechanics Institute* Abd. 1880 & 1881.
- Harding's Masterpiece of Imposture, or the Adventure of John Gordon* Lond. 1734.
- Harper, William*, The Song of Solomon, with introd., &c. Edin. 1775.
- Hart, Hugh*, Outline of Consultative Presbyterian Church Government Abd. 1830.
- The Blessedness of the Pious Dead, &c., and the late H. H. " 1861.
- Harvey, Alex.*, Testimonials 1849.
- On the Fœtus in Utero Edin. 1849 & Gw. 1859.
- Illustrations, &c., of Sudden and Violent Death Lond. 1846.
- Relative Influence of Male and Female Parents, &c. Edin. 1854.
- Notes towards Outlines of Materia Medica, &c. s.l. 1857.
- On Chronic Heart Disease Lond. 1854.
- Man's Place in Nature Unique, 8 pp. Bf. 1864.
- The Honey Bee (Abd.) 1868.
- First Lines of Therapeutics Lond. 1879.
- Harvey, Arthur*, Agricultural Statistics of Aberdeenshire Abd. 1859.
- Harvey, John*, To the Memory of the E. of Kintore 1719.
- The Bruiciad 1769.
- Hawes, Joel*, Lectures to Young Men Abd. 1838.
- Hay Family*, De Nobilissime Gentis Haiorum Edin. 1703.
- Hay, Alex.*, Tyrocinium Pharmaceuticum " 1697.
- Hay, Archd.*, trans. Euripides Hecuba Paris 1543.
- Hay, Edmond, S. J.*, Three Letters (in Forbes Leith's Narratives).
- Hay, Frank*, A Case of Epilepsy with Aphasia Lewes. 1895.
- Hay, George*, The Sincere Christian instructed. 2nd ed. Edin. 1793.
- Works, 5 vols. " 1871.
- (with *Alex. Geddes*), Collection of Spiritual Songs Abd. 1804.
- Hay, Sir Gilbert*, Works. (Abbotsford Club). Edin. 1847.
- Hay, Lord James*, On Concrete Drain Tiles " 1843.
- Hay, John (Dalgattensis)*.
- Certain Demands, &c., proposed to the Ministers of the new pretended Kirk of Scotland Paris 1580.
- Editions in French: Lyons 1583 and Brux. 1595. in German: Freyburg 1585; the first book printed there.*
- Disputationum libri duo, &c. Leyden 1584.
- La Defence des Demandes, &c. Lyons 1586.
- Universitatum totius orbis Tournon "
- L'Antimoine aux Responses, &c. " 1588.
- ed. J. Serrani quartus Anti-Jesuita, &c. 4 vols. 1589.
- " J. Serrani pro vera, &c. 1594.
- " Bibliotheca Sancta (*Sistoda Siena*) Lyons 1591.
- reprinted 1610 and 1626.
- " Litteræ Alex. Valignano 1603.
- " De Rebus Pertanis Antw. 1604.
- Japponiensis Imperii, &c. " "
- De Rebus Japonicis " 1605.
- Hay, Sir John Dalrymple*, The Reward of Loyalty Edin. 1862.
- Hay, J. Marley*, The Lady of St. Arven 1884.
- Hay, Thomas*, Essay on Rinderpest Abd. 1865.
- Hay, William*, Shorthand Simplified Lond. 1892.
- Hector, Alex.*, Statement of Facts, &c. (Fisheries) " 1862.
- Henderson, Alex.*, De Modo quo musculi, &c. Edin. 1803.
- trans. Cabanis' Revolutions of Medical Science Lond. 1806.
- Life of Alex. Adam " 1810.
- The Imposture of Ann Moore " 1813.
- Henderson, John*, De Phthisi Pulmonali Edin. 1751.
- Henderson, John*, The Chinese Potato " 1855.

Henderson, Wm., De Effectibus Alcoholis Edin. 1813.
 Notice respecting Alexander, Emp. of Russia " 1855.
Henry, David, Twenty Discourses abridged from Tillotson Lond. 1763.
 Complete English Farmer " 1772.
 Historical Account of English Circumnavigators. 4 vols. " 1774.
 and two Supplementary vols., 1775-1785.
 Descriptive Guide to Westminster Abbey Lond. N.D.
 Do. St. Pauls " "
 Do. The Tower " "
Henry, David, Christian Baptism Abd. 1860.
 A Reply to the Rev. J. Macfarlane's review of above " 1861.
Henry, T. C., The Anxious Inquirer " 1838.
Hepburn, Alex., Description of Buchan, 1721.
 In Collections on Aberdeen and Banff, 1843.
Herd, David (nat. St. Cyrus).
 Collection of Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs Edin. 1769.
 2nd ed., 2 vols., 1772; 3rd ed., 2 vols., 1776.
 Critique on Leyden's, ed. of "The Complaynte of Scotland," &c. Edin. 1829.
 Letters from D. H. and others to Geo. Paton (Maidment) " 1830.
Hervey, James, Theron and Aspasia. 2 vols. Abd. 1789.
Hewlett, Wm. O., Hist. of the Earldom of Mar N.D.
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, List of Exhibitors at Aberdeen (Poultry) Edin. 1858.
 Do. (General Stock) " "
Highland Legends, by Glenmore. 2nd ed. " 1859.
Hill, Rowland, Token of Love Abd. 1841.
Hints on the Singing of Psalms " 1854.
Hints respecting Candidates for the Degree of M.D. in Edinburgh University, by a Graduate of King's Coll., Aberdeen Edin. 1824.
Hird, John, Sir William Wallace Abd. 1892.
Hoadly, Benj., Office of the Civil Magistrate " 1836.
Hogg, James (Carnock), Sundry Discourses " 1778.
Hogg, James (Woodside), The Working Man's Own Day " 1849.
Home Protection and how to secure it Phd. 1850.
Hook, Theodore, Life of Sir David Baird. 2 vols. Lond. 1832.
Horticultural Society of Stonehaven, Rules, &c. S.L. et A.
 (*Howard, Leonard*), New Companion to the Festivals Abd. 1808.
Human Life; a Vision " 1804.
Humanus, Appeal to Members of the Free Church. 2nd ed. " 1846.
Humble, H., Remarks on a Recent Debate Lond. 1862.
The Humble Address of the Episc. Clergy of Aberdeen. fol. Edin. 1715.
Hume, David, Hist. of the Houses of Douglas and Angus " 1644.

Hume, Joseph, Draft Report on Income Tax Lpool, 1852.
 On Parliamentary Reform Lond. 1850.
Hunter, James, Pit Dwellings Edin. 1870.
 Early Remains in Kotheimay " "
Hunter, Wm. A., Exposition of Roman Law Lond. 1876.
 Introduction to Roman Law " 1880.
 Handbook of the Roads and Bridges Act, 1878 Edin. 1882.
 Trial of Muluk Chand Lond. 1888.
Huntley, W., A Breviate of the Prelates Intolerable Usurpations, &c. 1627.
Huntly, Case of Marq. of, re Titles of E. of Enzie, &c. (H. of Lords) N.D.
Hutchison, Alex. Copland, Practical Observations in Surgery Lond. 1816 & 1826.
Hutchison, Geo., Remarks on the Education Bill Abd. (1854.)
 The Mighty Taken Away " 1862.
 The Case for the Church Edin. 1884.
Hutchison, John, Whale Fishery Phd. 1830.
Hutchison, Wm., Sabbath every Man's Birthright Gw. N.D.
 Practical Economics Edin. & Phd. 1846.
Hutchinson, J. (Stonehaven), Proceedings of the Bishop of Brechin Ston. 1846.
Hutchison Robt. and Geo. Forbes (Bermuda.)
 On Ulcers from Dracuuculi Edin. 1744.
Hymns and Anthems (Episcopal) Abn. 1813.
Hymnal Selections " 1871.
Hymns at the opening of Belmont Cong. Chapel " 1865.
Hymns Supplementary, &c., Ferryhill Ph. Ch. " 1885.

(To be continued.)

JOHN ANDERSON, PAINTER,
 EDINBURGH.

THIS person was referred to in the correspondence reproduced (VIII., 8) regarding the apprenticeship of George Jamesone, whose maternal uncle he was. The following I take to be an earlier notice of him, gleaned from the Burgh Records of Aberdeen, under the date 21st February, 1599, published by the Spalding Club. A payment is made to "John Andersoune, paynter," of "the soume of ane hundreth and twelff merkis" for "paynting of the commoun clerkis chalmer." It seems exceedingly probable that at this date Anderson was in business in Aberdeen, his native place, and had afterwards migrated to Edinburgh as a larger field, where young Jamesone joined him in the capacity of apprentice to the trade in 1612. E.D.

Mr. S. R. Crockett contributes a readable article on "Scottish National Humour" to the last issue of "The Contemporary Review."

THE CANTERBURY TALES.

THE KNIGHT'S TALE (*Continued*).

II.

The summer fades, the nights are long,
Increasing twice the torments strong
Of lover free, and prisoner bound,
Unknown which hath the sadder wound.
In brief, this Palamon we see
In prison, doomed perpetually
To chains and fetters until dead ;
And Arcite, exile on his head
For ever, far from that countrée,
No more his lady love to see.

Of lovers I this question ask ;—
The twain—which hath the harder task ?
One sees his lady day by day,
But must in prison dwell alway.
The other where he list may go,
But see her shall he nevermoe.
Deem as ye list all ye that can,
Forth I will tell as I began.

At Thebes full many a day did pass
That Arcite faints and cried "Alas !"
His lady shall he see no moe !
Shortly to tell you of his woe,
Such sorrow never can, I'm sure,
Be felt while doth the world endure.
Food, drink, and sleep do not avail,
For lean he waxed, cast down and pale ;
Eyes hollow, ghastly to behold,
Hue yellow, pale as ashes cold ;
A moody man and much alone,
Wailing all night in constant moan.
If song he hears, or instrument,
Then doth he weep, he cannot stent.
His spirits feeble, and so low
So changed his voice, no man could know
His speech, or guess his mutterings.
In dress, and gait, 'mongst other things
He fared as lovers, felt the woes
Of Eros, and much more of those
That spring of humours melancholic,
Within the head in cell fantastic.
In short, were turned quite round about
His habits, feelings, mind throughout.
Of this sad lover Dan Arcite,
Why should I more his woes recite ?

When he had borne a year or twain
This cruel torment, woe, and pain
At Thebes, his country as I said ;
One night in sleep as he him laid,
He thought the wing accoutred god
Highte Mercury before him stood,
And cheered him ; in his hand upright
His drowsy wand ; on head full bright
His two winged cap ; as god arrayed
When Argus he in sleep had laid ;
And said him thus, "To Athens wend ;

Now of thy woe is made an end."

With that did Arcite wake and start.
"How sore soever I may smart,"
Quoth he, "to Athens will I fare,
And for no dread of death shall spare
To see her whom I love and serve :
She present—reck I nought to starve."
With that, his eye hath caught a mirror,
He seeth how changed is all his colour,
His visage of another kind.
Anon, right ran it in his mind,
"Since so disfigured is his face
By grief, and in such altered case,
He may, if that he bear him low,
In Athens live for evermoe
Unknown, and see her day by day."
Anon, he changed so his array
And clad himself in labourer's weed.
Alone, save one sole squire he fee'd
Who knew his case and privy,
And was disguised as poor as he,
To Athens goes the nearest way.
So to the Court he went one day,
Proffered his service at the gate
To drudge and draw as men should rate.
Shortly this matter to explain,
He served with one—the Chamberlain
That dwelt with lady Emilie.
Arcite alert, full soon 'gan see
Of every servant serving her.
He hewed wood well, did water bear,
For young and hardy for the nonce,
And eke full strong and big of bones,
He toiled as no one else could do.

Thus had he served a year or two,
Then, page to Emilie did rate
And known by name as Philostrate.
Not half so well beloved as he
Was one in Court of his degree.
His gentle bearing so well known,
Through all the Court went his renown.
Folks said it were a charity
That he were raised in his degree,
Or Theseus something should devise,
To give his virtues exercise.
And thus full soon a good name sprung
Both of his deeds and worthy tongue,
That Theseus hath him taken nigher,
And of his chamber made him squire,
With gold sufficing his degree.
And eke was brought from his countree
Each year full privily his rent,
Which all so quietly he spent,
That no man knew of how he sped,
And thus three years his life he led.
In peace and war such place he took,
No man was dearer to the duke.
Thus leave I him in bliss, alone,
And now will speak of Palamon.

In prison dark, terrific, strong,
Sits Palamon these seven years long,
Forpined for love and deep distress,
Feels double woe and heaviness.
For him hath love distracted so,
That well nigh mad is he through woe ;
A prisoner eke, and pent up here
Perpetually, not for a year.

To rhyme in English properly
His sufferings, all unfit am I ;
Therefore I pass without delay
Until the seventh year, and in May
The third night, as old books explain,
The story there is told more plain.
Whether by chance or destiny,
As when determined, it must be ;
At midnight Palamon hath risen,
By friendly help hath broke his prison,
And fleeth as fast as he can go.
He'd given his jailer strong drink so,
Well spiced, made of a certain wine
Drugged with narcotics, opium fine.
Though all the night they did him shake,
Yet slept he on, nor would awake.
Fled Palamon far on his way.

The night was short, nigh hand was day,
That he perforce himself must hide,
So to a grove there fast beside
With timid foot stalks Palamon.
He then resolved, as time wore on,
Within that grove to hide all day,
And in the night to take his way
Thebes-ward, and urge his friends to prey
On Theseus' realm with war's array,
When either he would lose his life,
Or win his Emilie for his wife,
Such his design and purpose plain.

Now turn we to Arcite again,
Who little wist how nigh was care,
Till Fortune brought him in the snare.
The early lark presaging day,
Singing salutes the morning gray ;
And fiery Phoebus rising bright,
That all the East laughs with the sight ;
His beams drink up, ah ! thirsty thieves !
The silvery dew-drops from the leaves ;
And Arcite, in the Court Royale
Of Theseus, as squire principal
Hath risen and hails the merry day,
To give the honour due to May,
Full on the point of his desire,
Spurring his courser, fast as fire
Hath ridden to the fields to play,
Beyond the Court a mile or tway,
And to the grove of which I've told,
By chance his way he 'gan to hold ;
To make a garland he perceives
Rich stores of woodbine, hawthorn leaves ;
And loud sings in the sunny sheen.

" Welcome, O May, with flowers and green,
Right welcome be, thou fair fresh May,
Thy verdure here thou dost display."
Leaving his steed, with lusty heart
He to the grove with haste doth start,
Along a path roams up and down,
And there by hap was Palamon
Hid in a bush, so none might see,
In terror of his life was he.
Nor did he know it was Arcite ;
Of seeing him his thought was slight.
How true ! as said for countless years,
" The field hath eyes, the wood hath ears."
Themselves, men evenly should bear,
For often meet they unaware.
Arcite wits not of his compeer
Close listening to his words so near,
For in the bush he sits full still.

(To be continued).

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

137. *Copland, Patrick, M.A. (Rev.)*: Founder of Divinity Chair and Educationalist. Born at Aberdeen, 1572, and educated there at the Grammar School and University, Mr Copland or Copeland entered the E. I. Co. Service in 1612. On returning to England in 1616 he brought with him a native of India, whom he had converted to Christianity, and who was baptised in London that year. After a second visit to India in 1617, Copland returned home in 1621 via Japan ; and published an account of his experiences in *A Couvante of newes from the East Indies*. About this time he collected money for erecting schools in Virginia, and in 1622, having preached a sermon in London before the Virginia Company, it was published at the request of that company under the title *Virginia: God be Thanked: a Sermon of Thanksgiving for the happy success of the affayres in Virginia, &c.* Copland's object was to go to that Colony and assist in the development of the education of the people. Circumstances, however, prevented this design being accomplished, and as a consequence this Scottish scholar appears to have remained in London till 1626, at which date he proceeded to the Bermudas. Here, for at least 20 years, he continued to act as a missionary and educationalist. But religious troubles having arisen in the Colony, Copland, in 1648, along with 70 others, sailed away to Eleutheria, one of the Bahama group of islands. Here he probably remained till his death, which, Dr. Gammack conjectures, took place between 1651 and 1655. Mr Copland deserves to be remembered as having established the Divinity Chair in Marischal College in 1617, and as having been first Rector of Henrico College, Virginia, in which Colony, however, he seems never to have set his foot. For fuller notice of Copland see *Scottish Notes & Queries* (I., 137 ; V., 2 ; VII., 14, 54, 76, 107) ; *Fasti Acad. Marischal.*, 159-178 ; Neill's *Memoir of Patrick Copland, and University and College of Virginia*.

138. *Copland, Patrick, LL.D. (Prof.)*: Born in Manse, Fintray, January, 1749, and educated at Marischal College, Mr Copland was chosen Prof. of Natural Philosophy there in 1775. In April, 1779, he was transferred to the Chair of Mathematics in the same University, which he filled till 1817. He taught with much success for 40 years, and in acknowledgment of his services was made LL.D. in 1817. Dr. Copland was a correspondent of Watt, Telford, Biot and other Scientific celebrities. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Linnean Society, and died in 1822. See also *S. N. & Q.*, I., 87, 108, 124.

139. *Copland, Samuel, D.D.*: Established Church Divine and Author. Father of the foregoing. Born in Tough Manse, 1714, he graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, and was ordained minister of Fintray in 1745. In 1785 he published *An Essay on the Christian Character*, and in recognition of his abilities had D.D. conferred upon him. He died in 1795. The Statistical Account of Fintray, in Sir John Sinclair's collection, is from his pen.

140. *Coutts, Francis*: Discoverer of the so-called Acid Cure. Born in Cromar in 1806, Mr Coutts began in the seventh decade of this century to advocate a method of treating disease by means of rubbing the spine and body with a strong acid. This method had great vogue for a time, and Mr Coutts had considerable success in vending his medicine. He published in 1870 a volume entitled *Acetopathy: or the application of practical chemistry to acute and chronic diseases*. He died in 1887. His life with a portrait has been printed in 1890.

141. *Cowie, Hugh, Q.C.*: Noted Lawyer. Born in Auchterless in 1829, he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. A Wrangler in 1851, he was called to the bar in England, and became Q.C. in 1882. He acted as Secretary to the Criminal Law Commission, and assisted in preparing the Criminal Code. In 1855 he was made Secretary to the Commission for inquiring into the Education Acts. He died in 1886.

142. *Cowie, James*: Minor Poet. Born at Woodside near Aberdeen in 1827, and bred a mason, he published, in 1850, *Hamespun Lays of a Deaside Ploughboy*. In 1880 he was still writing verse.

143. *Crab, Gilbert*: Scholar and Philosopher. K. J. in *Scottish Notes & Queries*, VIII., 133, says of this writer that two of his works, both very rare, are the earliest printed books produced by any Aberdeen author. They are as follows: *Tractatus notitiarum mgri Gilberti Crab*, 4d (Parisii), Denis Roce, n.d.; and *Aristotelis Ethica Nicomachea*, 1517; a beautiful copy of the latter of which is preserved in the Aberdeen University Library.

144. *Craig, Thomas (Sir)*: Feudal Lawyer, Minor Poet and Author. A scion of the Craighinray, now Craigston family, and possibly born in Gamieston Ca. King Edward parish, in the year 1538. He is commonly, however, said to have been born in Edinburgh. Educated at St. Andrews and Paris, he was called to the bar in 1563, and in 1564 was made Justice Depute. He wrote various Latin poems, some of which appear

in the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*. A very successful lawyer, his principal work, "*Jus Feudale*," is still held in estimation by lawyers and historians, and is an authority all over Europe. He died 1608. Among his works are:—*Poemata*, 1603; *Scotland's Sovereignty Asserted, being a Dispute concerning Homage against those who maintain that Scotland is a Feud of England*, translated from the Latin by George Ridpath, 1695; *The Right of Succession to the Kingdom of England*, translated out of Latin by James Gatherer, 1703.

145. *Craigmyle, Elizabeth, L.L.A.*: Poet. Born at Strawberry Bank, Aberdeen, the daughter of a scholarly and cultured gentleman, she soon became literary herself. In 1886 she published *Poems and Translations*, and in 1888 *A Handful of Fancies*. In 1889 she edited, for the "Canterbury Poets," Bayard Taylor's translation of *Faust*; and in 1892, for the same series, a volume of translations from *German Ballads*.

146. *Crichton, James, 1st Viscount Frendraught*: Royalist Leader. The eldest son of James Crichton of Frendraught, in Forgue, who was suspected, probably unjustly, of having a hand in that burning of Frendraught tower in which Vis^t. Aboyne, Rothiemay and others were consumed in the winter of 1630. Two well-known ballads have been written on this theme, in which the Crichtons are charged with foul play. James, the son of this suspected incendiary, was ennobled in the lifetime of his father in 1642. He was royalist in sympathies, and accompanied Montrose in his last unfortunate expedition in March, 1650. Here he behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Invercharron, Ross-shire, and though wounded himself, enabled his chief to escape uninjured from the field. He was himself taken prisoner; but anticipated a public execution by what Douglas in his peerage calls a "Roman death."

147. *Crombie, Alexander, LL.D. (Rev.)*: Philosopher and Scholar. Born in Aberdeen in 1760, he graduated in 1778. Dr. M'Cosh says he became a presbyterian minister in London, and a schoolmaster at Highgate, and afterwards at Greenwich. He wrote a number of educational works of value, as *Etymology and Syntax of the English Language*, 1802, a book which reached a seventh edition in 1853; and *Gymnasium sive Symbola Critica*, 1812. This latter work has also passed through many editions, and is deservedly esteemed. He has two philosophical works, one on *Philosophical Necessity*, 1793, and another on *Natural Theology*, 1829. This work M'Cosh describes as clear and judicious. Dr. Crombie became proprietor of the estates of Phesdo and Thornton in the Mearns about the beginning of this century. He was a public spirited and benevolent gentleman, and died much lamented in 1840. He also published two pamphlets on political subjects.

148. *Crombie, John William, M.P.*: Liberal Politician. Son of John Crombie of Balgowrie Lodge, and born in 1858, Mr. C. was educated at the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, and at the University of his native town, where he graduated. On finishing his undergraduate course at Aberdeen, he spent a year

in France and Germany in study. He has also travelled much on the Continent, especially in Spain, and has visited Egypt, Palestine and America. A contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and *Temple Bar*, as well as to other journals. Mr. Crombie, about 1890, published a book that has met with much public favour, entitled, *Some Poets of the People in Foreign Lands*. In 1892, at the general election, he was returned Member for Kincardineshire as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, and he is, perhaps, one of the most promising of our younger Scottish Parliamentarians.

149. *Cromar, James, A.M.*: Distinguished Teacher. Born in Aboyne parish in the 6th decade of the 18th century. Mr. Cromar was long the Rector of Aberdeen Grammar School. He died in 1826.

150. *Cruden, Alexander, M.A.*: Concordance Maker. Born 31st May, 1701, at Aberdeen, graduated at Marischal College; but owing to mental disturbance caused by a disappointment in love, he discontinued his studies for the ministry, and proceeded to London in 1722, where he acted as classical teacher for some time. In 1732 he settled in London as corrector for the press, uniting with this occupation the business of bookseller. He issued his first edition of the Concordance in 1737. Soon after a second mental aberration led to a second confinement. In 1754 he offered himself to the electors of the City of London as a candidate to represent them in Parliament. He also published a book entitled *The Adventures of Alexander the Corrector, by Himself*. He took a deep interest in the prisoners of Newgate, and in almost all other forms of wretchedness that are rife in a great city, and did all in his power to assist the sufferers. He died in 1770. Shortly after his decease a *Scripture Dictionary* by him in two 8vo volumes was published in Aberdeen. His remarkably valuable *Concordance* has gone through many editions, both in this country and America, and will preserve his name for many generations, as long, indeed, as the English Bible is studied.

151. *Cruden, David, D.D.*: Established Church Divine. Born in Aberdeen in 1745, he graduated at Marischal College in 1764, and was ordained minister at Nigg in 1769. He had D.D. from his own College in 1796, and died in 1826. His publications are *Some Observations on the Conduct of a Minister*, 1821, and *Account of Nigg Parish in Stat. Acc. of Scot.*, VII., 1.

152. *Cruden, William, M.A. (Rev.)*: Minor Poet and Author. Born at Pitsligo in 1725. Son of the parish head, he graduated at Marischal College in 1743, and was ordained to Logiepert parish in 1753. He was received into connection with the Relief Synod, and admitted to Albion Street Chapel, Glasgow, in 1767, but falling into some trouble with his congregation he withdrew to London, where he became minister of Crown Court Presbyterian Church, Covent Garden, in 1774, and died in that connection in 1785. He was author of *Hymns on a Variety of Divine Subjects*, 1761, also *Nature Spiritualised in a Variety of Poems*, and *Sermons on Evangelical and Practical Subjects*, 1787.

153. *Cruikshank, Adam*: Minor Poet. A native

of Daviot, and born in 1807. Mr Cruikshank published a volume of Poems in 1829. His death took place about 1888.

154. *Cullen, Walter*: Minor Poet and Chronicler. Born in Aberdeen on 2nd November, 1526, he became reader in St. Nicholas Church after the Reformation, and kept a record of Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c. He is described in *Bards of Bon-Accord* as "a cultured pious man with a predilection for poetry," and many of the stanzas supposed to be by him are given in that volume. He died 1584. His *Chronicles of Aberdeen* have been published in Vol. II. of the *Miscellany of the Spalding Club*.

155. *Cumine, Joseph, of Auchry*: Agriculturist. Mr. C., who came into his property in 1739, was a great benefactor to his native parish of Monquhitter. He was born about 1710, and died before 1791.

W. B. R. W.

GEORGE CHEYNE, M.D., F.R.S. (VIII., 165, 189).—My authority for saying that George Cheyne graduated at Edinburgh is (1) Dr. John Watkins, who, in his *Universal Biographical Dictionary*, asserts, in reliance on the account of Cheyne given in the *Biographica Britannica*, that though "educated for the church at Edinburgh, he devoted his mind to medical studies under Dr. Pitcairn, and after taking his doctor's degree, proceeded to London." I have not personally seen the *Biog. Brit.*; but I have no doubt that Dr. Watkins quotes it accurately. (2) Chambers, in his *Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen*, corroborates, by saying explicitly, "When about 30 years of age, having taken the degree of M.D., he repaired to London." (3) To similar effect is the statement of *The Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography*, which says, "He took his degree of M.D. in Edinburgh, and came to London about the year 1700." (4) Then in the Catalogue of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, he is described as "George Cheyne, M.D.," and as this title stands at the head of all his works as given there, it seems certain that he must be designated M.D. on the title pages of these works. It is quite possible, of course, that subsequent investigation may have shown that Dr. Cheyne was not entitled to call himself M.D. But I think that till the evidence has been presented, and I have not seen it, it is well to think that the writer in the *Biog. Brit.* was right.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

Messrs. Black have just issued a handsome volume by the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, of Abbotsford. "The Tragedy of Fotheringay: founded on the recently published journal of D. Bourgoing, Physician to Mary Queen of Scots."

THE FIRM OF BLACKWOOD.—A very noteworthy literary announcement has recently been made,—a history of the publishing firm of William Blackwood & Sons, from the pen of one of "Maga's" most gifted lady contributors, Mrs. Oliphant. The narrative will commence with the founder of the house, the original "Ebony," and will be continued to the death of his youngest son, the late Mr John Blackwood, which occurred in 1879. The chief interest of the book may be expected to centre in the account of the genesis and the achievements of *Blackwood's Magazine*. "Maga" first appeared in 1817 as the *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*; ¹ and when one recalls the brilliant list of contributors to this periodical, and the fact that after a career of nigh eighty years it shows no signs of senility, it is not too much to say that such an authoritative history as we may expect the forthcoming work to be will prove a valuable contribution to our literary annals. "*Blackwood's* will always be memorable," says a recent writer, "not merely as marking a new development of the magazine, and as coinciding with the very zenith of Edinburgh's supremacy in English literature, it is also perhaps unrivalled for the amount of good literature which has appeared in its pages." Among the more prolific contributors to the magazine may be mentioned Wilson, Lockhart, Hogg, Maginn, "Delta," and Galt. Other names come trooping—De Quincey, Aytoun, Lytton, Alison, Samuel Warren, Mrs. E. B. Browning, Mrs. Oliphant,—greatest of all, George Eliot; and many another famous for song and story. The elder Blackwood proved himself not merely a capable publisher, but a most competent editor as well. The man who could hold the reins and tool successfully, over a rough and difficult road, a team which included Christopher North and the "Scorpion," "O'Doherty" and the "Shepherd," must have been richly endowed with the editorial instinct. That he was so, "his discovery" of George Eliot abundantly proves; were other proof than the extraordinary success of his magazine required. After his death, in 1834, the magazine was continued under the editorship of his three sons in succession; each one of whom, like their father, exhibited a rare union of literary culture and appreciation with sterling business skill.

J. W. S.

In a recently published novel by a lady, issued by a well known London firm, we read of "*that stern old Puritan—Graham of Claverhouse!*" Up with the bonnets o' Bonnie Dundee!

¹ I. *Vide S. N. & Q.*, V., 182, 183.

JOHN PHILLIP, R.A.

I LATELY stumbled on a gravestone in the churchyard of Old Meldrum, bearing the following inscription, which may be of interest to the many admirers of this eminent artist. I may mention that Patrick Phillip and Jane Chapman are the artist's grandfather and grandmother, George and John Phillip were his uncles, and Christian his aunt. It seems strange that no authentic life of Phillip "of Spain" has ever been published, so far as I am aware. It was in many respects a very picturesque one.

LIMNER.

Erected
in February 1835
By GEORGE PHILLIP, Merchant
Arbroath, in memory of his father
PATRICK PHILLIP
who died on the 9th of February, 1806
aged 61 years, also
near this spot are interred the mortal
remains of four of Patrick Phillip's family.

Also
JANE CHAPMAN
spouse of the said Patrick Phillip
who died 22nd October, 1843
aged 87 years.
JOHN PHILLIP
Late Merchant, Forfar, born
1787, died 1871.
CHRISTIAN PHILLIP
born 4th July, 1796, died 5th Dec. 1877
the above were son and daughter
of said Patrick Phillip.

CHIEFSHIP OF THE MACLEANS.—It may be as well to note that a very lengthy letter, going fully into the vexed question as to the chieftainship of the Macleans and citing authorities, appeared in the *Glasgow Herald*, April 8, 1895. One or two other letters on the subject appeared at a later date.

SALE OF COINS IN EDINBURGH.—On April 22nd, in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, a valuable collection of coins and war medals, including the cabinets formed by the late Dr. Anderson, Montrose, and the late Sir John Boyd of Maxpoffle (ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh), was disposed of. The following were the best prices:—

Charles I. Oxford half-pound piece, £4; Cromwell crown, £4 10s; James VI. half-unit, gold, £4 4s; Robert III. St Andrew, with short cross, gold, £7 7s; James I. lion, gold, £3 10s; James II. five-guinea piece, 1688, £6 15s; William and Mary five-guinea piece, 1694, £6 10s; Peninsula war medals, with clasps for Vittoria, Pyrenees, Neville, Nive, and Toulouse, Wm. Caldwell, 71st Foot, £3 5s; Peninsula, with clasps for Salamanca and Vittoria, Harris, Waggon Train, £2 4s.

BURNSIANA.—The following interesting original Burns letter has just been discovered among the effects of Mrs. Morrison, widow of Mr. William Morrison, Painter, Leith. The letter is now in the possession of Mr. J. W. Thomson, Painter, 102 Duke Street, Leith, an active member of the Leith Burns Club. The letter was written by the poet to his friend Mr. Clarke, Schoolmaster at Forfar :—

MY DEAR CLARKE,—Still, still the victim of affliction. Were you to see the emaciated figure who now holds the pen to you, you would not know your old friend. Whether I shall ever get about again is only known to Him, the Great Unknown, whose creature I am. Alas ! Clarke, I begin to fear the worst. As to my individual self I am tranquil. I would despise myself if I were not, but Burns' poor widow and half a dozen of his poor little ones, there I am weak as a woman's tear. Enough of this, 'tis half my disease. I duly received your last, enclosing the note. It came extremely in time, and I was much obliged to your punctuality. Again I must request you to do me the same kindness. Be so very good as by return of post to enclose me another note. I trust you can do it without inconvenience, and it will seriously oblige me. If I must go, I leave a few friends behind me whom I shall regret while consciousness remains. I know I shall live in their remembrance. Adieu, dear Clarke, that I shall ever see you again, is, I am afraid, highly improbable. R. BURNS.

June 26, 1796, Dumfries.

COLERIDGE ON EDINBURGH.—The following description of the city of Edinburgh, by Coleridge, may prove interesting to readers of *S. N. & Q.*, as it forms a worthy pendant to the familiar one in "Marmion," which was published only five years after this description was penned. The letter in question is presented to the public for the first time in *Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge*, Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, 2 vols. London : William Heinemann, 1895. In 1803 Wordsworth, his sister, and Coleridge went in company for a Scottish tour, as is well known from Dorothy Wordsworth's journal. The French invasion scare was then at its height, and the author of "Christabel" (who had parted from his companions at Arrochar) was actually "taken up for a spy, and clapped into Fort-Augustus !" He reached Edinburgh after having walked over 260 miles in eight days. The following is his description of "Edina" :—

"What alternation of height and depth ! A city looked at in the polished back of a Brobdingnag spoon held lengthways, so enormously stretched up are the

houses ! . . . I climbed last night to the crags just below Arthur's Seat—itselt a rude triangle-shaped base cliff, and looked down on the whole city and firth—the sun then setting behind the magnificent rock, crested by the castle. The firth was full of ships, and I counted 54 heads of mountains, of which at least 44 were cones and pyramids. The smoke was rising from 10,000 houses, each smoke from some one family. It was an affecting sight to me ! I stood gazing at the setting sun, so tranquil to a passing look, and so restless and vibrating to one who looked steadfast ; and then, all at once, turning my eyes down upon the city, it and all its smokes and figures became all at once dipped in the brightest blue-purple ; such a sight that I almost grieved when my eyes recovered their natural tone. Meantime Arthur's Crag, close behind me, was in dark blood-like crimson, and the sharpshooters behind were exercising minutely, and had chosen that place on account of the fine thunder echo, which indeed it would be scarcely possibly for the ear to distinguish from thunder."

The reason given for the riflemen choosing the Hunter's Bog to practice in,—“on account of the fine thunder echo,”—is decidedly novel ; and one not likely to have occurred to any one who was not a poet.

MICHAEL MERLIN.

TAVERN BILL—LAST CENTURY.—The following is the engraved Tavern Bill form of the latter end of last century.

To	Magnum Bonums
—	Bottles Oporto
—	— Zerry
—	Mutchkins Punch
—	Extraordinary Fruit & Sugar
—	Cadies
—	More Punch
—	More Wine
—	Broken
—	Tappet Hens
—	Mugs Porter
—	Bottles Lisbon
Aberdeen to Banff by Coach	£1 1/-

F. A.

The "National Observer" is responsible for the following :—The "Evergreen : a Northern Seasonal," will not compete with the "Yellow Book," as we have seen it in the past, for the new quarterly, unlike the Y. B., is to be devoted to literature and art. The Edinburgh publication of the Evergreen will be in the hands of "Patrick Geddes and Colleagues, Lawnmarket."

"The Highland Brigade in the Crimea" is the title of a volume by the late Sir Anthony Sterling, which will shortly be issued by Messrs. Remington.

Queries.

971. RECORDS OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ELLON.—Perhaps some of your readers versed in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland in the period after the Revolution of 1644 will throw light on the following. In the old Records of the Presbytery of Ellon it is written:—"12th Novr. 1701. The Presbytrie appointed the Moderator to send a double of the sentence of the General Assembly anent Dr. Gairden to the Episcopal ministers of the bounds to be intimat by them and accordingly to make report." 3rd Decr. 1701. "The moderator reports that he sent the double of the sentence of the Gr. Assembly to all the Episcopal ministers in the bounds, and that he received no answer but from Mr Dunbar, incumbent at Cruden, wherein by reason of some scruples he hes he promises to take it to some further consideration, and to doe in it as the Lord shall direct him, and withall professes his abhorrence of M. Ant. Bo. her principles and opinions."

Questions are:—Who was the Dr. Gairden, and what was the sentence of the Assembly? And, in particular, who was the woman meant by the initials given, whose principles and opinions Mr Dunbar professed to abhor? The writing is very distinct. The matter is not again alluded to in the Presbytery Book, but it might have been up before, for it should be explained that for a period of more than 12 years up to the first date given above the Records have been lost. In only four of the eight parishes of the Presbytery were Presbyterian ministers settled as yet; in the others the Episcopal incumbents held on and do not seem to have been far interfered with.

T. M.

972. "BIRZE YONT."—What is the origin of this motto of the Breadalbane Clan? I have heard the following explanation given:—

A Breadalbane laird at one time built his house at the extreme end of his property, and on being asked by a neighbour what he meant by doing so, replied, "We'll birze yont," implying that by pushing or shoving, or by some other method well known to the Campbells, he would by-and-by add a few more hundred miles to his property in the other direction.

AMO.

973. ROYALIST LANDOWNERS IN STRATHBOGIE.—Can any reader furnish a list of "Rebel" or Royalist landowners in the Strathbogie district of Aberdeenshire, A.D. 1630-1650? How many of them suffered forfeiture?

Toronto.

J. R. T.

974. COSMO JOHN ALEXANDER.—From *Picturesque Rhode Island* by Wilfred H. Munro, Providence, 1881, I extract the following interesting reference to Cosmo Alexander. In sketching the life of Gilbert Charles Stuart, said by West to be "the best portrait painter in the world," and who was the son of Gilbert Stuart, a Scotchman of Glasgow, who started a snuff mill at New Kingstown, Rhode Island, where the artist was born, the author says that "Cosmo Alexander, a Scotch gentleman who was ostensibly a painter, but was surmised to have come to America upon a

political mission, was his first instructor. With Mr. Alexander young Stuart made a tour of the Southern Colonies, and also went to Scotland." Further particulars of the life and career of Alexander will be much esteemed. Stuart himself seems to have had a distinguished career. He subsequently studied under Benjamin West, and after some years of struggle his genius was recognized. He is said to have "achieved a wonderful reputation, and was living in unusual splendour in Great Britain," when he suddenly refused any new commissions, and returned to his native country to fulfil his great ambition to paint the great President Washington. One of his best portraits of the General hangs to-day in the State House at Newport, R. I.

J. B.



975. NAME OF FIGURE WANTED.—Can any one inform me who is supposed to be represented in the above old and somewhat unskilful woodcut? B.

Dr. Fraser, of Falkirk, one of the leading authorities in Scotland upon the subject of the bagpipes, delivered, at Glasgow, a very interesting lecture on the national instrument of the Scottish Highlanders.

Answers.

118. DOUBLE NAMES (II., 14).—The earliest instance I have observed of a hyphen used to connect a double surname occurs on the Title-Page of the Probationary Thesis of a young Aberdeenshire doctor in 1768, thus:—Theodore Forbes-Leith.

K. J.

233. LATIN POEMS BY JOHN LEECH (II., 142).—Among hitherto unanswered queries is one relating to Joannes Leochæus, a local writer of the 17th cent., the Titles of whose nine published works will duly appear in my Bibliographical Notes. He graduated in Arts at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1614, and is understood to have been the elder brother of David Leech, who became its Sub-Principal. Dr. Joseph Robertson states that he more than once held the Office of Rector in his University, and that he has preserved the names of several of his Teachers in an Epigram. Will J. G. L. kindly give authority for his reputed nativity?

K. J.

749. TEGG, PUBLISHER, LONDON (VI., 156).—I find that the proper name of this gentleman is Thomas, not Silas, and that he was a native of Glasgow, born about 1771. A sketch of him appears in a volume giving an account of a number of London publishing houses. I have not learned the date of his death; but Miss Howitt was right when she called him a Scotsman.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

945. ABERDEEN GRADUATES SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (VIII., 127).—I have not seen Sanderson's *Biographies*, but I have carefully consulted Lossing's *Eminent Americans* (1857), and his *Biographical Sketches of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence* (1859), with Encyclopædic articles more or less based on these. Of the fifty-six who signed there can scarcely have been any graduate, properly so called, from Aberdeen, and only one, so far as I can learn, who had any connection with it. This was John Witherspoon, a native of Yester, Haddingtonshire, who signed as one of the Members of Congress from New Jersey. He had been ordained for Beith in 1745, and held other charges in Scotland before he went to America. He was a voluminous writer, and published in 1764 a work in three volumes, entitled, "Essays on Important Subjects"; in the same year, and possibly on account of this book, he received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen, presumably from Marischal, as his name is not given in the King's list. He died in Princetown, N. J., in 1794, and a colossal statue was erected to his memory in 1876 in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Of the others, James Wilson from Pennsylvania was a Fifeshire man, educated at the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow and Edinburgh. George Ross, also from Pennsylvania, was of Scotch parentage. Thomas Nelson, Junr., from Virginia, grandson of a Scotchman, was educated in England. Francis Lightfoot Lee, also from Virginia, was "educated in Britain under Rev. Dr. Craig, a Scotch clergyman of piety and learning" [who

was he?] William Hooper, from North Carolina, was of Scotch descent and a graduate of Edinburgh: he came to America in 1737, and returned to England for ordination in 1747. But in all this there is no allusion to any graduation at Aberdeen.

Plymouth, Conn. JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

963. SIR DAVID WILKIE (VIII., 192).—I have a strong impression that "The Rent Day" is in Her Majesty the Queen's possession, and that it hangs in one of the corridors of Windsor Castle.

LIMNER.

967. BONDAGER (VIII., 190).—This word is defined by Dr. Murray thus:—"One who performs bondage service; spec. in recent times, in the South of Scotland and Northumberland, a female outworker, whom the occupier of a cotthouse on a farm, and generally also each 'hind,' or married farm-worker occupying a 'hind house,' undertakes, as a condition of his tenancy, to supply from his own family, or else to engage, board, and lodge, to do regular field labour on the farm." The word is not in Jamieson's Dict., 1808-25. The earliest quotation given by Dr. M. is 1837. Howitt. *Rur. Life*, II., iv. (1862), 119, "I heard these women called Bondagers."

The term *Bondager* is derived from *Bondage*, which Dr. M. thus defines:—(a) The tenure of a bonde or Bond, after the Norman conquest, tenure in villenage; the service rendered by a bonde. (b) *Sc.* "Services due by a tenant to the proprietor, or by a cotter to the farmer." (c) *esp.* The services of the *Bondager*. These are relics of sense (a) surviving to modern times in Scotland and adjacent parts of England.

The word *Bond* has an interesting etymology. The following is Dr. M.'s account, [early M.E. *bonde*:—O.E. *bonda*, *bunda*, husbandman, householder, husband, adopted from ON. *bónde* (i), contraction of *bóande*, *buande* "occupier and tiller of the soil, peasant, husbandman, 'husband,' ppl. sb. from *bua*, *boa*, to dwell, L. *colere*, and thus equivalent in sense and etymology to Germ. *Bauer*.]" "In Iceland the *bónde* was a peasant proprietor including all owners of land from the petty freeholder to the franklin." In the more despotic Norway and Denmark "*bónde*" became a word of contempt, denoting the common low people; and in modern Danish *bønder* means *peasants*. In the Icelandic commonwealth the word has a good sense, and is often used of the foremost men—this notion of the word (a franklin) still prevails in the minds of Icelanders (*Vigf.*) In OE., *bonda*, *bunda*, appears first in the laws of Cnut, apparently in the same sense as in ON., and nearly if not entirely = OE. *ceorl*. When through the effects of the Norman Conquest, the *ceorl* sank from the position of a freeman tilling his own land to that of a tenant bound to certain services to a Lord (see Freeman's *Norm. Cong.*, V., 477) *bonde* became equivalent to "Villain," and so, at length, to serf, slave, and was thenceforth evidently associated with *Bond* (that with or by which a thing is bound) and *Bound*. Dr. Murray shows by quotations that originally the word *Bond*, as he defines it, was used in English to represent (1) a Householder, master of a house, husband; and then (2) a Peasant, churl, often used as a designation of rank or condition

below burgess, and finally (3) a base vassal, serf, one in bondage to a superior, a slave.
Dollar. W. B. R. W.

As a number of interesting queries, given in earlier volumes of *S. N. & Q.*, remain unanswered, might it not be well to draw the attention of readers and contributors to these? The replies might be too late for the purpose for which they were originally put, but many of these queries might *now* be answered; and the volumes made more interesting and complete. Not a few are from pens for ever idle now. *Vale!*

So writes a valued correspondent, and his views we gladly endorse. A beginning is made this month by a contributor who shares a like opinion, and it is to be hoped others will support the suggestion. ED.

Literature.

The Parish of Grange. Lecture by WILLIAM CRAMOND, LL.D. Cullen, 1895.

Mr. Cramond's blue books constitute a little library for number. The present issue is one of the happiest of the whole series, and as becomes a lecture, conveys a large amount of varied information in a very popular and taking manner. With certain specific differences Mr. Cramond has abundantly demonstrated that parishes synchronized, unconsciously perhaps, their manners, customs and general usages and language. His racy *resumé* of the history of Grange should be a prized item of its local literature. We have read it with very much interest.

ED.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

Agricultural Analysis. W. H. Wiley. Vols. 1 & 2. 8vo, 12s 6d net Clay.
Among the Gods. A. Klein. Demy 8vo, 15s Blackwood.
Annals of the Parish. J. Galt. New Ed., 2 vols, 3s net each Blackwood.
Bankruptcy. Goudy. New Ed., roy 8vo, 36s net Clark.
Book Lovers (Thoughts for). H. L. Lumsden. 8vo, 1s 6d L. Smith.
Chemistry (Organic). J. S. Scarf. 8vo, 2s Collins.
Counsel in Scots Law. G. Marr. 1s Macleod.
Criminal Jurisdiction (Summary). H. H. Brown. Demy 8vo, 12s Clark.
Dualism and Monism. Prof. Veitch. 8vo, 4s 6d net Blackwood.
Ethics (Elem. of). J. H. Hyslop. Cr 8vo, 7s 6d net Blackwood.
Fœtus (Diseases of the). J. W. Ballantyne. Vol 2, 10s 6d Oliver & Boyd.

French Course (1st). J. J. Benzemather. 8vo, 1s 6d Blackie.
Golf Songs and Recitations. David Jackson. 1s Porter (L.)
Highland Floods in the 19th Century. D. Nairne. North. Count. Pub. Co.
Lays o' Hame an' Country. A. Logan. 8vo, 1s 6d Oliphant.
Lexican Syriacum. C. Brockelmann. Cr 4to, 30s net Clark.
Liberal Platform (The). Royal 8vo, 2s 6d net Scot. Lib. Assoc.
Medical (Students' Pocket) Lexicon. E. Longley. 4s Pentland.
Midwifery (Quest. in) Answered by W. R. Smith. 8vo, 1s 6d net Pentland.
Penal Servitude and Crimes Act. D. Dewar. 5s net Green.
Personal Names and Surnames of the town of Inverness. A. Macbain. 3s 6d North. Count. Pub. Co.
Physics (Quest. in) Answered by W. R. Smith. 8vo, 1s 6d net Pentland.
Preaching (Lecture on). J. Ker. New Ed., 8vo, 3s 6d Elliot.
Scottish Poetry of the 17th Century (Abbotsford Poets). 8vo, 5s, La paper 7s 6d Hodge.
Shakespeare's 12th Night (Warwick Ed.) 8vo, 1s 6d Blackie.
Social Unrest. A. W. Williamson. 8vo, 6d Blackwood.
Stephen's Catechism of Agriculture. Revised by. J. Macdonald. 8vo, 1s Blackwood.
Stormonth's English Dictionary. New Ed. 10s net Blackwood.
Surgery (Quest. in) Answered by W. R. Smith. 8vo, 1s 6d net Pentland.
Tales for Young People. M. Edgeworth. 8vo, 1s 4d Blackie.
That Baby, and other sketches in Scottish and English. H. Stein, 1s Dunlop & Drennan (K.)
The Days of the Fathers in Ross-shire, by the late Rev. John Kennedy. New Ed., with portrait, 8vo, 2s 6d Young (I.)
The Divine Life in the Church. 2 vols Hitt.
The Mill on the Floss. Vol 1, 2s 6d Blackwood.
The Musical Educator. John Greig. Vol 1, 7s 6d Jack.
Thomson (John) of Duddingston, Parson and Painter. W. Baird. 2nd Ed., 25s Elliot.
Voyages en Zigzag. R. Topfer. 8vo, 1s Blackie.
Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each month to JOHN INGLIS, 16 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh.

The *Artist* of April, 1895, contains a reproduction of the white marble statue of Highland Mary, which is to be erected at Auchamore Farm near Dunoon, the birth-place of Mary Campbell. The statue is the work of Mr. W. Stevenson, R.S.A.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. 2.

JULY, 1895.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	
The Scottish Alexander Book,.....	17
Nature's Sculptuary,.....	20
Local Bibliography,.....	20
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,.....	24
MINOR NOTES:—	
John Leech,.....	26
Mrs. Mary Carlyle Aitken,.....	26
Bibliography of Edinburgh Periodical Literature,.....	26
Bibliography of Dundee Periodical Literature,.....	27
Bibliography of Montrose Periodical Literature,.....	27
Unanswered Queries,.....	27
QUERIES:—	
Strachans of Glenkindie—Magister David Christie— Saltcoats—Glasgow Municipal Banner—Collots D' Escury,.....	28
ANSWERS:—	
Verdegrease—James Man and Arthur Johnston— Narrow Wynd Friendly Society—Peter Williamson's Press—The Early Stuarts—Aberdeen Doctors in 1769 —Records of Presbytery of Ellon,.....	29
LITERATURE,.....	30
SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,.....	32

ABERDEEN, JULY, 1895.

THE SCOTTISH ALEXANDER BOOK.

A GREATER amount of interest has of late years been taken in early Scottish literature, but the field, so far from being explored, has scarcely been touched. The Scottish Text Society has done important service, but its powers are limited. With all the Scot's vaunted patriotism he has neglected to study the literature of his own country, and left to the scholars of other lands the critical investigation of the literary masterpieces of his forefathers. This is surely not as it should be. It is far from creditable to Scottish scholarship, especially in these days of advanced education. Why should there not be in our higher schools and colleges in Scotland, at least a systematic study of, say, Barbour's "Bruce," Thomas of Erceldoune, Sir David Lindsay's poems, and King James' "Quhair," as we have of Chaucer, Langland, Gower and others? Granting that Barbour was not equal in genius to Chaucer (these two great writers were contemporaries), for philological and educational purposes, the "Bruce" has equal claims with the "Canterbury Tales"; while on grounds of patriotism it seems strangely ungrateful to forget how much of the national

independence and the respect that Scotsmen feel for themselves to-day is owing to the spirit infused into the nation by Barbour's splendid enthusiasm for his country and his king. Welcome acknowledgment should be made of Mr. Eyre-Todd's Abbotsford series of the Scottish poets. The series is intended for popular use, and deserves all encouragement; but we require students' editions of the "Bruce" and the "Kingis Quhair," as we have in plentiful number of the "Canterbury Tales." We are not without hope that these will be yet forthcoming, and that in our Scottish Universities and schools our early Scottish poets will not always be ignored.

All this is a very general introduction to a brief notice of a long-forgotten poem, familiarly known as the "Scottish Alexander Book," or "The Buik of the most noble and vailyeand Conquerour Alexander the Great." In giving some particulars regarding this poem, I have to express my obligations to a German scholar, Dr. Albert Herrmann, whose *Untersuchungen* (Berlin, 1893) on this subject are characteristically minute and elaborate.

Round the name of the great King of Macedon many stories and legends have gathered. They have been contributed by various countries, and Scotland has not been lacking in this respect. Unfortunately we know little or nothing of the author of the Scottish Alexander Book. That he was a Scotsman is clear; that he was an admirer and imitator of Barbour will be made abundantly evident later on. He was, too, a man of education, knowing the French language well, and able also to express himself with vigour and clearness in his native speech. That he lived in the North of Scotland seems to be indicated from the dialect in which he wrote, and which resembles Barbour's. At the close of his poem he tells us that his work is not original but translated from the French for the benefit of those who do not understand that language.

For to translait in Inglis leid
Ane remains quilk that I hard reid.

To short thame that no Romanes can,
This buke to translait I began,
And as I can, I maid ending.

"Romanes" here, we know from other sources, means the French language.

Again he says :

To follow that in franche I fand writtin,

And :—

To mak it on sa gude manere,
Sa oppin sentence and sa clere
As is the frenche.

He farther informs us that he took seven years to complete his self-appointed task. The year in which it was finished was evidently 1438 :

Before the tyme that God was borne,
To save our saullis that was forlorne ;
Sensyne is past ane thousand yeir,
Four hundreth and threttie thairto neir
And aucht and sumdele mare, I wis.

He makes no claim to originality, and takes pains to make it clear that he follows his author most minutely, but this statement must be taken with a grain of salt. He has, he confesses with great modesty, neither wit nor wisdom, and while he has done his best, he is conscious that his work has many faults, which those who read his poem may be pleased to amend :

Forthy my wit was nocht travalit
To mak it sa, for I na couth,
Bot said furth, as me come to mouth,
And as I said, richt sa I wrait.
Thairfoir richt wonder weill I wait,
And it hes faltis monyfold,
Quhairfoir I pray baith young and ald
That yarnis this romanis for to reid,
For to amend, quhair I misyeid.

The name of this humble-minded Scottish author has unfortunately not been handed down to us, probably because modesty prevented him from ever appending his name to his work. Of the poem, or translation, there is no existing manuscript. The earliest printed copy is dated Edinburgh 1580. It bears the name of Alexander Arbuthnet, who, a year before, in union with Bassandyne, produced the first printed Bible in Scotland. That the printing of the Scottish Alexander Book was almost synchronous with the printing of the Bible is an interesting fact, and proves the importance, as well as the popularity, of our unknown author. This popularity may account for the absence of any manuscript of the poem having survived the thumbing of readers. There are certain spellings of words in this printed edition which belong to a later period than that assigned to the poem, and it is supposed that Arbuthnet either modernized his author somewhat, or that a later copyist had done so to the manuscript from which he printed. The device of the printer, a pelican tearing open its breast to appease the

hunger of her young ones with her heart's blood, bears the twofold inscription—"Pro lege, rege et grege.—Love kepyth the lawe, obeyeth the Kynge, and is good to the Commen Welthe." Near these, at both sides, are the allegorical figures "Prudencia" and Justicia."

From the only known copy of this edition, in the possession of the Hon. W. Ramsay Maule of Panmure, a reprint was made for the Bannatyne Club, at the expense of William Henry Miller of Craigendinny. It bears the date 1831, but was not published till 1834. There were only 100 copies printed, corresponding to the number of members in the Club. This reprint contains only the text without introduction or commentary. No other edition of the poem, as far as we know, has been published. Henry Weber, in his *Metrical Romances* (Edinburgh, 1810), Vol. I., p. xxxi., drew attention to the Arbuthnet edition, and as an appendix to his introduction, gave an analysis of the poem according to a summary "which was made some years ago by a friend, without any view of its being published." Weber had not succeeded in seeing a copy of the work itself.

These are the few external facts known about the Scottish Alexander Book and its author. A few words may now be said regarding the probable sources of this ancient poem.

The author, as we have seen, confesses that he translated from the French, but his poem, unlike the numerous Alexandrian legends, contains no account of Alexander's life, but comprises independent poems, in which the Macedonian King by no means plays the chief part. The poem is divided into three parts :

- I. The Forray of Gadderis, pp. 1-105.
- II. The Avowes of Alexander, pp. 107-351.
- III. The Great Battel of Efesoun, pp. 353-442. (The pages refer to the B. Club edition).

Part I. stands by itself, and is without introduction and conclusion. Parts II. and III. form according to their contents a closely combined whole, although from external arrangements it would appear that the poet had put at the beginning of Part II. an introduction of his own, and at the end of Part III. a corresponding conclusion. Judged by language and style there can hardly be any doubt that Part I. came from the same hand as Parts II. and III., but whether the three poems were put together by the author himself, or by Arbuthnet the printer,¹ and styled : "The Buik of the most noble and vailyeand Conquerour Alexander the Great," is, of course, not certain.

In the "Forray of Gadderis" we have no

¹ Alexander Arbuthnet, the printer, must be distinguished from his contemporary, Alexander Arbuthnot, the poet.

hint as to the source of the translation, apart from the phrase, "as I hard it say," which, however, may be a mere expletive. But there can hardly be any doubt that our Scottish author has translated from the old French poem, *Fuerre de Gadres*; and that the source of "The Avowes of Alexander" and "The Great Battel of Effesoun" is found in *Les Voeux du Paon*. This will be evident from the following considerations.

It has been proved by Dr. Meyer in his work *Alexandre le Grand dans la Littérature française du Moyen Age* (Vol. II.), that the old French *Fuerre de Gadres* was originally an independent work by an otherwise unknown Eustache, and purely imaginative in its character, and was interpolated later into the great cycle of Alexandrian romances. There are at least twenty existing MSS. of the *Fuerre de Gadres*. Two of these are preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the others at Paris. Some of these contain this romance alone, and others along with *Les Voeux du Paon*. Of all these manuscripts only one has been printed. It is that known as "H," and numbered 786 in the Paris Collection (Bibl. Nat. Fr.) It was published at Stuttgart in 1846 by Heinrich Michelant, under the title *Li Romans d' Alixandre*. On examining this French version, we at once discover the source of our Scottish Alexander Book. The "Forray of Gadderis" corresponds exactly to all those parts in the *Li Romans d' Alixandre* which bear the headings: "Assant de Tyr"; "Combat de Perdicas et d' Akin"; "Combat du pauvre Désarmé"; "Mort de Ginohocet"; while the chapter headed *Fuerre de Gadres* treats of the Conquest of Chaldaea.

The Scotch version, therefore, contains the French *Fuerre de Gadres* only, in the narrow sense of the word, since it breaks off with the death of Gaudifer, the flight of Betys, and the encampment of the Macedonian army; while in the French this part of the Alexandrian *saga* is continued up to the storming of Gaza. The Scotch version deviates from the French in a number of other not unimportant points, so that we may conclude that it was not from this particular MS., or a copy of it, that our unknown author translated. Probably a greater likeness will be found between his translation and some of the Oxford MSS., if a comparison were made. Here is an opportunity for original investigation awaiting some zealous young scholar. It is quite certain, however, that it is in this cycle of French Alexandrian romances that we find the source of "The Forray of Gadres."

The "Forray," it may be added, exists in a very abbreviated form in a northern alliterative

poem, "The Wars of Alexander," which Mr. Skeat edited for the Early English Text Society in 1866.

The sources of Parts I. and II.—"The Avowis of Alexander" and the "Great Battel of Effesoun," which form the larger division of the Scottish Alexander Book, will now be pointed out. As already indicated, although apparently divided, they form an organic whole. They are really a translation of the old French poem *Les Voeux du Paon*, more rarely entitled, *Li Romans de Cassamus*. It has only the loosest connection with the Alexandrian legends. It was composed by Jacques de Longuyon, at the request of Duke Thibaut II. of Lorraine (1304-1312), who, however, did not survive the completion of the work. We may judge of the favour it enjoyed in the middle ages, from the number of imitations and continuations of the poem that sprung up, as well as from the multiplication of manuscript copies. Meyer says: "Peu de poèmes du moyen âge ont obtenu un succès comparable à celui des Voeux du Paon. J'en connais une trentaine de copies."

It is unfortunate that not one of the many MSS. of *Les Voeux du Paon* has found an editor, so that we are as yet without a critical edition of the poem. Ward gives a brief analysis of the poem according to a MS. in the British Museum (19956). Here the poem ends with a five-fold marriage—Gadifer and Lydoine, Betis and Ydorus, Porrus and Fezonie, Cassiel and Edea, Marcien and Eliot, while according to the version from which the Scotch translation is made, only three couples are wedded at the close—Porrus and Fezonas, Cassiel and Ideas, Betys and Ydorus. In the French MSS. the poem is divided into three parts, of which the first extends to the capture of Porrus, while the second contains the assumption, and the third the fulfilment of the vows. Instead of this arrangement, we find in the Scottish Alexander Book, as already stated, this portion of the poem separated into two parts, of which one has the wholly unsuitable title "The Avowis of Alexander," and the other, which is of disproportionate shortness, "The Great Battel of Effesoun."

Although there has been no complete version of *Les Voeux du Paon* edited, yet there have been numerous citations from the poem by other writers. It is not necessary here to specify these, but it may be added in conclusion, that Francisque Michel, in his edition of Benoit's *Chronique des Ducs de Normandie*, has reproduced 188 verses, and these we find repeated, word for word, in the Scottish Alexander Book.

W. MACKINTOSH.

(To be concluded.)

NATURE'S SCULPTUARY.

IN a former volume some interesting notes appeared on legends connected with Boulders. As a pendant to these, I venture to suggest brief accounts of cliffs and detached rocks upon which nature has carved representations of human forms and faces, or of animals and birds. To make a beginning: On Salisbury Crags, Edinburgh, near the top of the cliff, about midway on the Radical Road, a jagged rock juts out bearing a very striking resemblance to the face of the Duke of Wellington. The best position to view this phenomenon is from the North Bridge, and when one is fresh from examining Steell's fine equestrian statue of the Iron Duke opposite the Register House, the effect is very striking. The extinct volcano, Arthur's Seat, it is scarcely necessary to add, is in the shape of a couchant lion. Its leonine form is best seen, perhaps, from the Portobello road, shortly before reaching Piershill Barracks. To turn to the Clyde, on the shore, at Dunoon, there is a large mass of basaltic rock resembling the head of a bird, and hence known as the Crow Rock. The eyes, beak, &c., have been painted, in order, apparently, to aid the vision of the unimaginitive spectator. The Maids of Bute, in the Kyles of Bute, just beyond the most northerly point of the island, have also been painted; to my mind a most reprehensible practice, as the whole point in what I have chosen to call "Nature's Sculptuary," is that these objects are natural, and owe nothing to the ingenuity of man. The two Maids on the green hillside, seen from the water, can scarcely be distinguished from living women, gazing at the passing steamer. On the neighbouring island of Cumbrae, the larger, are to be seen two examples of these curious rock formations, which, indeed, are scattered pretty freely over the country, and are a source of never-failing wonder to the ubiquitous tourist. The first, which at once attracts the eye on entering Millport Bay from the direction of Largs, is a large sleeping lion, extended at full length on the ridge of the low sandstone cliff which skirts the shore. The lion extends for many yards, the head facing the water, and the body and tail sloping upward. Farther on the road, going north, on the same low range of mingled basalt and red sandstone cliffs, a very good head of a man, wearing what appears to be a deep fur cap, catches the eye. The eyes, nose and mouth have in this case also been made more conspicuous by a touch of paint. My last example, and these notes are written at random as they are recalled to memory, is from the island of Arran. On the ridge of one of the mountains, if my memory serves me, a human head can be

made out, which is said to resemble that of Lord Brougham. Other contributors to these pages may be able greatly to extend this list, and the guide-book compilers in consequence placed under lasting obligations. Illustrations, or even rough sketches, would add considerably to the interest of these notes.

MICHAEL MERLIN.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

IN making our additions to Mr. Robertson's "Hand-List of Bibliography of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine," we have considerably extended his Catalogue of the important antiquarian publications of Cosmo Innes, more numerous than those of any other Scottish Antiquary, and of the utmost value to the historian. His biographer has asserted that Innes was partly educated at Edinburgh University, but this appears to be a mistake, for Mr. P. J. Anderson has been unable to find his name on any Class-List. We have also added the names of several individuals belonging to the local families of Innes and Irvine, notably George Innes, the lamented Free Church Minister of Cannobie, and the late Alex. Forbes Irvine of Drum, Sheriff of Argyll and Convener of Aberdeenshire, whose Practical Treatise on the Game Laws was long a standard work.

Every publication of Gilbert Jack of Leyden is well worth noting, and we regret our inability to enlarge the List of Public Theses, at the delivery of which this great Aberdeen Doctor presided during his long and successful Professorship at the Dutch University. Principal William Jack, who held his office at King's College for the long period of forty years, was a man of much less eminence, and we were disappointed to find on perusal that the pamphlet which we note was not an original work at all, but merely an English translation of a chapter in David Chalmers' (Fintræus) rare Treatise, *De Scotorum Fortitudine, &c.* (Paris, 1631), and that it fell very far short of proving what its magniloquent title asserts.

It is pleasant to congratulate a living author upon the well deserved success of his useful books. Prof. Andrew Jamieson of Glasgow, whose venerable and cultured father happily still lives among us, is a high authority on Electrical and Mechanical Science, and his published Treatises have acquired an immense popularity, and been translated into several languages. Indeed we may say that "Jamieson's Electrical Rules and Tables" are to the Electrician what "Hoppus" is to the Timber Measurer, or a Ready Reckoner to a Merchant. His "Text Book on Steam" reached its roth

edition in the present year. Robert Jamieson's collection of Ballads so largely relate to our Counties that we have included his name, although he belongs to us by education only, having been born on the wrong side of the Spey.

We now reach the name of an Aberdeenshire family which for three past centuries has rarely been without a more or less distinguished representative in the ranks of local authorship. Its greatest ornament is Dr. Arthur Johnston, the highest example of classic culture, not in Scotland merely, but in Europe, in the age which succeeded the pre-eminence of Buchanan. The publication of the *Delitiæ* in 1637, to which he was the largest and best contributor, marked a distinct epoch in the literary history of Scotland; and time has not diminished the high appreciation in which succeeding generations of scholars have held the efforts of his muse. The sumptuous and beautifully illustrated volumes of *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, which the New Spalding Club is issuing under the editorship of Sir William Duguid Geddes, will form a splendid and everlasting monument of our greatest Latin Poet.

Some of Arthur Johnston's books are extremely scarce, and no complete collection of them is known to exist, the least imperfect being probably that in the University of Aberdeen, to which considerable additions have recently been made by the liberal benefactions of the present heir presumptive to the family Baronetcy, who is directly descended from the eldest brother of the poet, and who has for many years been an ardent collector of the works of his famous kinsman. The same gentleman well sustains the literary reputation of his family in his own published works, his enlarged edition of the Genealogical Account of the Descendants of James Young (*privately printed, Abd. 1804*), being especially notable as a perfect model of diligent and painstaking research and excellent tabulated arrangement, forming the best and most useful example we yet possess of local Family History. His Bibliography of Dr. Arthur Johnston will appear in these columns.

Dr. George Johnston of Liverpool, a minister of the Presbyterian Church of England, distinguished as a critical reviewer and author, is of Aberdeenshire birth and education, and a remarkable example of the superior literary ability of the Northern Johnstons.

The works of John Johnston, Professor of Theology at St. Andrews, born in Aberdeen and educated at Marischal College, are not always easy to distinguish from those of an eminent Polish Naturalist of the same name, who was descended from an Aberdeenshire Merchant at

Dantzic. Our Professor died in 1611, when the Pole was only six years of age, but left many MSS., some of which were afterwards published. Such a work is the *Enchiridion Ethicus*, a tiny Elzevir, published in 1634, which we have not seen and cannot allocate. The Brit. Mus. Catalogue assigns it to the Pole, but Hazlitt does not, and therefore we leave it an open question until we can examine for ourselves.

We do not know where William Jolly was born, and hope we may not live long enough to discover the secret from a Biographical Dictionary, for we once had the pleasure of his society during a railway journey for several hours, and found him an excellent, unassuming, widely informed and interesting travelling companion; and he has written a book on a worthy old Aberdeenshire character, wherein he displays his own good qualities as well as those of his subject, and we are very pleased he is entitled to a place upon our List.

K. J.

<i>Inlay, Geo. Anderson</i> , Creosote and Carbolic Acid in Bronchitis	Lond. 1876.
<i>An Important Question</i>	G. King Abd. N.D.
<i>Important to Chartists</i>	" "
<i>Inray, The Hon. John</i> , Epidemic Yellow Fever	Edin. 1838.
Endemic Fever in Dominica	" 1848.
Memoir on Yaws	Lond. 1873.
<i>Imrie, Ninian</i> , The Strata of Mount Battock	Edin. 1812.
<i>Incidents in the Life of Selim Aga</i>	Abd. 1846.
<i>Index to the General Turnpike Act</i>	" 1823.
<i>The Industrial Schools at Aberdeen</i>	Lond. 1849.
<i>Infirmery of Aberdeen</i> , Copy of H.M. Charter	1773.
Resolutions. (House Surgeon, &c.)	1814.
Resolutions of Æconomical Committee	" "
Report on Duties of Clerk, Treasurer and House Steward (one person)	<i>circ.</i> 1815.
Annual Report, Inf. and Lun. Asylum fol. 4pp. each 1815, 1816 & 1817, 6pp. 1818.	
Report concerning an Annual Committee of Management	1821.
<i>Inglis, Ralston</i> , The Dramatic Writers of Scotland	Gw. 1868.
<i>Ingram, Wm. (Rothiemay)</i> , Prize Essay on the Sabbath	Lond. 1883.
<i>Innes, Cosmo</i> , Two Ancient Records (Bannatyne Club)	Edin. 1827.
Computum Magistri Fabrice Pontis Dunkeldensis, 1573-6 (Bannatyne Club)	" 1831.
Registrum Monasterii de Passelet Maitland C.)	" 1832.
Liber Sancte Marie de Melros (Ban. C.) 2 vols.	" 1837.
Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis (Ban. C.)	" "
Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis "	" 1841.

- Regist. de Dunfermlyn (Ban. C.) Edin. 1842.
 Liber Ecclesiæ de Scon " 1843.
 Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis
 (Ban. C.) 2 vols. " "
 Riddett's Last Chapter (4 leaves, no title) s.l. "
 Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland
 (vols. 6 and 7, &c.) Lond. 1844, &c
 Liber St. Marie de Calchou
 (Ban. C.) 2 v. Edin. 1846.
 Carte Monialicum de North Berwic.
 (Ban. C.) " 1847.
 Liber Insulæ Missarum " "
 Liber St. Thome De Aberbrothoc
 (Ban. C.) 2 v. " 1848-56.
 Two Ancient Records " 1848.
 Registrum St. Marie de Neubotle
 (Ban. C.) " 1849.
 Registrum Honoris de Morton " 1853.
 Memoir of Thomas Thomson, Advocate
 (Ban. C.) " 1854.
 The Black Book of Taymouth " 1855.
 Registrum Episcopatus Breclunensis
 (Ban. C.) " 1856.
 The Crozier of St. Moluach " N.D.
 On the Black Book of Breadalbane " "
 Notices of Manners from Dundee
 Council Records " (1857).
 Address as Pres. of Socy. of Antiquaries
 " " "
 Curiosities of old Scottish Tenures " 1858.
 Seal of the Burgh of Aberdeen (1430) " (1863).
 Memoir of J. A. St. John " "
 Address to the Socy. of Antiquaries " 1864.
 Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis Gw. " &c
 Objects of Archæological Interest in
 the West of Scotland " "
 On Bruce, &c. Edin. 1865.
edit. Old and Remarkable Trees " "
 Ledger of H. Halyburton " 1867.
 Facsimiles of National MSS. of
 Scotland " " &c
 Ancient Laws and Customs of Burghs " 1868.
 Scots MSS. in English Libraries " 1870.
 Memoir of Dean Ramsay " 1874.
Innes, George, Fourteen Discourses Lond. 1783.
Innes, George (Cannobie), A Plea for
 Toleration Edin. 1845.
 Vindication of the Free Church in
 Cannobie " "
 Sermons and Memoir Gw. 1849.
Innes, George, Aberdeen, Dundee and
 Leith Tide Tables Abd. 1821 &c
 Meteorological Observations for 1840,
 at Abdn. (" 1841).
Innes, James, Les Femmes Illustres (trans.) Edin. 1681.
 Idea Juris Scotici Lond. 1733.
Innes, Lewis, Charta Authentica Paris 1695.
 Life of K. James II. 2 vols. Lond. 1816.
The Inspector and Baby Galloway
Instructions, &c., Repairs under Turn-
 pike Act Abd. 1821 & 1827.
Interesting Outlines of the Hist. of Scot-
land. R. Wilson, Abd. N.D.
Intolerance Indefensible, by Aliquis " 1829.
- Introduction to Mental Arithmetic* Abd. 1858.
Intrusion of Mr. Edwards upon the
People of Marnoch " 1841.
Irvine, Alex., De Jure Regni Diacepsis
 Leyden 1627 & Helm. 1671.
Irvine, Alex., A Dialogue between A & B Lond. 1694.
Irvine, Alex., Cause of Emigration from
 the Highlands Edin. 1802.
Irvine, Alex., Introduction to Botany Lond. 1858.
 Illust. Hand-Book of British Plants " "
 The Botanist's Chronicle " 1863.
edit. The Phytologist " 1884 &c
Irvine, Alex. Forbes, Treatise on the
 Game Laws Edin. 1850 & 1856.
 Law Reports Edin. 1855-68.
 Report of Trial of Madeline Smith " 1857.
Irvine, Alex. R., National Education " 1857.
Irvine, George, The Bride of Messina Lond. 1837.
Irvine, Mary Catherine, The Signs of
 the Times Abd. 1831.
 Ashburn Lond. & Edin. 1857.
 The Friendly Disputants " 1859.
 Heart Repose " 1867.
Irvine, Patrick, The Law of Entail. 2d ed. " 1826.
 The Law of Marriage " 1828.
 The Administration of Justice in
 Scotland " 1831.
Irvine, Robert Hamilton, The Medical
 Topography of Ajmeer Calcutta 1841.
 The Materia Medica of Patna " 1848.
Irvine, William, Essays on Chemical
 Subjects Edin. 1805.
Israel, William Smart (Old Deer).
 Treatise upon the Scriptures Abd. 1844.
Itinerant Society for Aberdeen and Banff,
 Report, &c. Abd. 1827 also 1828 and 1829.
It'll a' come richt Abd. 1872.
Jack, Alex., De Pseudo-Syphilide Edin. 1819.
Jack, Alex., Six Views of Kot-Kangra Lond. 1847.
Jack, Alex., A Reviewer reviewed Abd. 1876.
 The Battle of Glenlivet " "
 Shorter Catechism for the 19th cent. " 1878.
 Guide to Bursary Competition " 1879.
Jack, Gilbert, De Constitutione physiccæ
 (Thesis) Leyd. 1607.
 De Epilepsia " 1611.
 Primæ Philosophiæ Institutiones
 Leyd. 1616, 1628 and 1640.
 De Natura Leyd. 1627.
 Oratio Funeris in ob. G. J. (*Adolph*
Vorstius) " 1628.
Jack, John, M.A., Approaching Fall of
 Babylon, &c. Abd. 1886.
Jack, Thomas, Onomasticon Poeticum Edin. 1592.
Jack, Wm., Desc. of Malayan Plants,
 Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Bencoolen 1820-1.
 Malayan Plants Calcutta 1843-4.
 Brief Memoir of W. J. Lond. (1830).
Jack, Wm. (Principal), Proofs that the
 Scots were the Founders of the
 principal Universities on the
 Continent S.L. et A.
Jaffray, Andrew, A Serious and Earnest
 Exhortation Abd. 1677.

- Jaffray, Robert*, Essay on Reasons for Secession Kilmarnock 1805.
- Jamie, Wm.*, Stray Effusions, Mont. 1849, 2d ed. 1850.
- The Emigrant's Family Gw. 1854.
- The Musings of a Wanderer " 1856.
- Jamieson, Andrew*, Submarine Telegraph Cables " 1881.
- The Hist. of Selenium " "
- Appendix to Rankine's Mensuration " 1883.
- Pocket Book of Electrical Rules and Tables. 4th ed. Lond. 1886, 6th ed. 1889.
- Elementary Manual on Electricity 1st ed. in three parts, Lond. 1889-90, 2nd ed. 1890.
- Elemente Magnetismus und der Elektrizität Leip. 1891.
- Elementary Manual on Applied Mechanics Lond. 1892.
- Report on Dry Cells " 1894.
- Report on the Walker Wilkins Patent " "
- Jamieson, George*, Man's Incapacity " 1842.
- Jamieson, George* (Shanghai), The Silver Question " 1895.
- Jamieson, George Auldjo*, The present Agricultural Depression Edin. 1885.
- Jamieson, Patrick*, Epicedium (Forbes' Funeralls, 1635)
- Jamieson, Patrick* (*Peterhead*), On Prolapsus of Funis Umbilicalis Lond. 1875.
- Prolapsus Ani in Infants " 1877.
- Jamieson, Robert*, Popular Ballads and Songs 2 vols. Edin. 1806.
- edit. Burt's Letters 2 vols. " 1818.
- Jamieson, Robert*, Lect. on the Med. Jurisprudence of Insanity Lond. 1850.
- Phrenical Action of the Cerebrum (" 1858.)
- Jamieson, Robert A.*, Food, a Lecture, Shanghai 1875.
- Jamieson, Thomas*, Inorganic Chemistry Abd. 1877.
- Opening Lectures of Agric. Course, Abdn. Univ. " 1877-94.
- Analysis of Phosphates " 1882.
- The Land Question; two Lectures Lond. 1883.
- System of Technical Agric. Instruction Abd. 1892.
- Turnip Disease; Cause and Cure, &c. " 1894.
- Annual Reports of Experiments to Agric. Assn. 1875-82.
- Annual Reports to Sussex Ag. Impt. Assn. 1882-91.
- Annual Reports to Agric. Research Assn. 1883-94.
- Jamieson, Thomas F.*, The General Principles of Reclaiming Land Edin. 1857.
- Structure of the S. W. Highlands Lond. 1860.
- Crag Strata beneath the Boulder Clay " "
- Ice Worn Rocks of Scotland " 1863.
- Parallel Roads of Glenroy " "
- Lecture on "The Grub" Abd. " "
- Remains of the Stone Period in Buchan Edin. 1868.
- Jamieson, William* (*Amsterdam*), Christ, a Compassionate Saviour Amst. 1837.
- Sermon on Jeremiah ix., 23, 24 " 1852.
- The Faith and Features of the Church " "
- National Recognition of Jehovah " 1855.
- Japp, Francis Robt.* (and *E. Frankland*).
- Lecture Notes for Students Edin. 1881 &c.
- Inorganic Chemistry 1884 &c.
- Jeanie McLean's Revisit to Woodside*, in 5 parts N. D.
- Jervise, Andrew*, Inscriptions on Old Castles in N. E. Scotland Edin. 1863.
- The Eirde House at Migvie " 1865.
- The Eirde House at Culsh " "
- The Castle of Craig " 1871.
- Antiquities of Cullen " 1873.
- St. Palladius Chapel " 1874.
- Sale Catalogue of his Library " 1878.
- Johnshaven Temperance Society*, Laws, &c. Abdn. ptd. N. D.
- Johnston, Alex. James*, The Influence of Art Napier, N. Z. 1861.
- Reports of Appeal Cases " 1867, 1872 &c.
- The New Zealand J. P. Wellington 1879.
- Johnston, David*, The Authorship of Ecclesiastes Lond. 1880.
- Johnston, David* (*Fordoun*), On Hernia Edin. 1849.
- Tracheotomy Lond. 1852.
- On Obturator Hernia Edin. 1881.
- Johnston, David Morice*, Sale Catalogue of his Library Lond. 1863.
- Sale Catalogue of his Autograph Collections " "
- Johnston, Elias*, Condorcet's Sure Method (trans.) Edin. 1813 also 1815 and 1819.
- Hamilton's Introduction to Merchandise (revised) Edin. 1820.
- Testimonials " 1824.
- Elements of Arithmetic " 1826.
- Johnston, George*, De Hydrope " 1819.
- Johnston, George, D. D.*, The Unpardonable Sin Lpool. 1858.
- The Root and Fruit of Romanism and Ritualism " 1872.
- Scottish Church History Edin. N. D.
- Johnston, James*, De causis diversæ molis Leyd. 1693.
- Johnston, James F. K.*, Clyde, Irwell and Mersey Mauch. 1875.
- On the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 " 1883.
- Johnston, John*, Cantica Sacro Novi Testamenti Saumur 1611.
- Icones Regum Judæ et Israelis Lugd. 1612.
- Mors Piorum Saumur 1611.
- Sidera Vateris Cævi Saumur 1611.
- Supplement to Sidney's Arcadia Lond. 1638.
- Five Letters in Camden's Epist. " 1691.
- Latin Poems in Camden's Britannia " 1586.
- Testament and Latter Will (Maitland Club Misc.) Gw. 1834.
- ΠΕΡΙ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΝ. *Ms. in Adv. Lib. Edin.*
- Letter to Abraham Ortelius, 4th May, 1594, in Guildhall Library.
- Johnston, Sir John*, Brief Hist. of the Memorable Passages, &c. Lond. 1690.
- Account of Behaviour, Confession, &c. " "
- Capt. Johnston's Last Farewell S. L. "
- Johnston, Robert W.*, The Telegraph Edin. 1867.
- Johnston, Wm.*, Epitaphium (Forbes' Funeralls, 1635).
- Prælectiones Mathematicæ, MSS., Univ. Lib. Abd.*

- Johnston, Wm., edit.* Wanley's Wonders
2 vols. Lond. 1806.
- Johnston, Sir Wm.,* The Case of W. J.,
Esq., re Dumfries Boroughs
Election Lond. 1708.
- Johnston, Sir Wm.,* Collection of Hand-
Bills signed by. (Windsor Elec-
tion, 1802), *Brit. Mus.*
- Johnston, Wm., M.D. (Brigade Surg. Lt. Col.)*
Letter to the President R.C.P. Lond. Lond. 1890.
(*Reprinted in Ho. of Commons Return, 1890.*)
ed. Regulations for Army Medical
Services 1890.
- ed.* Manual for the Medical Staff
Corps Lond. 1893.
- Geneal. Account of Descendants of
James Young Abd. 1894.
- Jolly, Alex.,* The Duty of receiving Christ's
Ministers S.L. et A.
- Jolly, William,* John Duncan, Scotch
Weaver and Botanist Lond. 1883.
- Burns at Mossiel Py. 1881.
- Flora MacDonal in Uist Perth 1886.
- Jopp, Keith,* Destruction of Jerusalem
(poem) in Edin. Acad. Prize
List, &c. Edin. 1835.
- Scraps; Prose and Poetry (2 parts) Abd. 1895.
- Josephus, Flavius,* Works of, " 1786.
- Juvenile* School of Industry Soup Kitchen,
Public Meeting. Fol. 3 pp. 1846.
- Juvenile* Industrial School, Appeal (Abd. 1848).
(*To be continued.*)

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

156. *Cuming, Alexander (Sir, M.P., Bart.)*: Public man. Born at Culter House, Peterculter, in 1670. He was M.P. for Aberdeenshire, 1709-22, and ruined by the South Sea Bubble, 1720; he died in 1725. His son, in a letter addressed to Lord Halifax in 1750, claims that his father had been, on one occasion, the means of saving the life of George II.

157. *Cuming, Alexander, (Sir, Bart.)*: Eccentric Enthusiast. Born about 1696, about the year 1730 he was induced by a dream of his mother's to visit America. Here he was crowned chief ruler of the Cherokee Nations, and returned presently to England, bringing with him six chiefs, who were presented to George II. at Windsor. The chiefs did homage, and laid at the King's feet four scalps, to show that they were more than a match for his enemies, and five eagles' tails as emblems of victory. A sketch of his life and its strange schemes, ending, as it did, by leaving him a pensioner in the Charterhouse, where he died in 1775, is contained in *Anderson's Scottish Nation*, p. 742, and in *Scottish Notes & Queries*, VI., 61. He was son of the above, 156.

158. *Cumming, John, D.D.*: Divine and Author. Born in Fintray Parish, 10th November, 1807, he graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1827, and in 1832 was ordained to the Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. Here he preached with great success till 1879. He was a keen

controversialist both against the party who subsequently formed the Free Church, and against the claims of the Papacy. His audacity in this debate drew on him much odium and ridicule. In 1868 he asked the Pope if he might attend the Oecumenical Council; but his application was declined. His works are very numerous. Among them may be mentioned: *Apocalyptic Sketches* (three series, 1848-50); *Prophetic Studies*, 1850; *Signs of the Times*, 1854; *The Millennial Rest*, 1862; *Ritualism, the Highway to Rome*, 1867; *The Seventh Vial*, 1870, &c. He received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh in 1844, and died in 1881.

159. *Cumming, John Gordon, Lieut.-General*: Distinguished Peninsular Officer. Of the family of Pitlurg and Parkhill, Newmachar, and born in 1761, he entered the army in 1778, and served with distinction, especially in the Peninsula, eventually attaining the rank of Lieutenant-General. He died in 1828.

160. *Cruikshank, Amos, of Littyton*: Famous Breeder of Shorthorns. This gentleman, along with his brother Anthony, were the founders of the type of Shorthorn, now called "The Aberdeenshire," or the "Scotch," which has become a formidable rival of the best English Strains of the bred. The brothers laid the foundation of the famous Littyton herd in 1837, in the purchase of "Countess," a shorthorn cow of Mason of Chilton blood. From that time they devoted themselves with unequalled success to the task of breeding shorthorns. There fame at last became world-wide, and their stock an object of desire by breeders in every agricultural country. In June, 1889, after Anthony's death, the herd was broken up and sold. Mr. Amos, who was a typical Aberdeenshire farmer, born at Kinmuck, Keithhall, in 1808, died this year, aged 87.

161. *Dalgarno, George*: Author and Philosopher. A native of Aberdeen, and born about 1626, Mr. Dalgarno was educated at Marischal College, and afterwards taught a school at Oxford for 30 years, dying there in 1687. Though now almost forgotten, he is spoken of as a very able writer. The following two works are said to be marked by great originality: *Ars Signorum, Vulgo character universalis, et lingua philosophica*, 1661, and *Didascalocophus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, 1682—both reprinted for the Martland Club in 1834. The former is a very ingenious attempt to represent and classify ideas by specific and arbitrary characters irrespective of words. Leibnitz has repeatedly referred to it in complimentary terms. Dugald Stuart speaks equally highly of the second work.

162 & 163. *Dalgity, Isa*, and *Dalgity, John*: Minor Poets. These two members of the same family, the latter born in 1859, and the former apparently older, are natives of the parish of Old Machar, and born in Craigharr Cottage there. They both figure in Edward's *Minor Scottish Poets* as having produced creditable verse. For sketch of their productions see that work.

164. *Dalrymple, Charles Elphinstone, F.S.A.*: Antiquary and Poet. Born in Aberdeen in 1807, the

7th son of Sir R. H. E. Dalrymple, he served for sometime in the Guards, but retired and lived in the North. He was a contributor to this journal. In 1885 he published *Lays, Highland and Lowland*. He died in 1891.

165. *Dalrymple, John Hamilton (General)*: Younger brother of above, born in 1819, he served with distinction in the army, and died in 1888. He was of the family of Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.

166. *Daniel, John*: Musical Composer. A native of Aberdeen, and born about 1803, he practised as a Music Master in his native town, but in 1833 became precentor in St. John's Church, Montrose. Finally, however, he settled in New York as a Music Teacher and Composer about 1843 or 4. His death occurred in 1881. He edited, *The National Psalmody of the Church of Scotland*, 1843.

167. *Daniel, Thomas*: "The Buchan Poet." Born at Easter Auquharny, Cruden, in 1784, he published a volume of poems in 1827, and a second edition was issued in 1837. He died in 1860.

168. *Daniel, James*: Compiler. Probably a native of Aberdeenshire, he published at Aberdeen, in 1843, *The Shipowners' and Shipmasters' Directory to the port charges, all the depths of water, &c., at the various places for loading and discharging vessels in Great Britain and Ireland*. In 1844 he published, in London, *The Shipowners' and Shipmasters' Directory to the foreign port charges at nearly 350 of the principal ports in all the countries in the world*. These works have proved very useful, and ran into many editions.

169. *Dauney, William*: Antiquary, &c. A native of Aberdeen, and an advocate, Mr. Dauney is remembered by a volume on Scottish Music, entitled, *Ancient Scottish Melodies, from a Manuscript of the reign of King James VI., with an introductory inquiry illustrative of the History of Music in Scotland*, 1838. Mr. Dauney was born in 1800, and died in 1843.

170. *Davidson, Alexander*: Noted Poacher. Born at the Mill of Inver, Crathie, in 1792, he was in early life a gamekeeper; but not relishing gentleman's service, he threw up his situation, and betook himself to Smuggling, in which he prospered; but having ventured all the little capital he had acquired in a timber speculation, and lost the same, a great change came over the mind and temper of the man. From this time forward Sandie Davidson took to a roaming life, having his home nowhere, but everywhere. From March to November he seldom sought the shelter of a house to pass the night, preferring the grassy banks of the Dee or the Spey, or, what was to him more delightful still, "the bonnie blooming heather of the mountains." Although a poacher, Sandie recognised the validity of the law, which enjoined a close time in both fishing and fowling, and, as soon as close time expired, he was in the field equipped for the sport, dressed as smart as any gentleman in the land, and, indeed, by those who did not know him, he would be taken for the landlord of the property on which he might be found, and his style of doing business was more like that of the "free forester" of the olden

time, claiming the privilege he exercised as the inalienable right of a freeborn Scot; but he was often heard to say, "that real gentlemen are deserving of respect; and I hold it to be too impudent to shoot over their grounds when they themselves are out." The scene of Sandie's shooting excursions extended from Glenmark in Forfarshire to Inverness, and his time to shoot was in the early morn or late in the evening; and a full bag was usually his reward for an hour's work. Many interesting stories are told of the exploits of this singular man in Michie's *Deeside Tales*. His death, which occurred in 1843, was in keeping with his life, for his body was found dead on the moors where he had lived so freely.

171. *Davidson, Alexander Dyce, D.D.*: Free Church Divine. Son of the Superintendent of the Devanha Brewery, and born in 1807. Educated at the University of his native city, he was ordained minister of Belmont Street Chapel in 1832, and translated to West Parish Church of Aberdeen in 1836. He came out in 1843 and became minister of the Free West. Among his writings, besides several occasional sermons, may be mentioned, *The Position and Duties of Christ's Church*, 1844; *Lectures Expository and Practical on the Book of Esther*, 1859. He obtained his D.D. degree from Aberdeen University in 1854. He died 27th April, 1872. Further particulars may be obtained from the Preface by Francis Edmond, Esq., to the volume of Dr. D.'s Sermons, published in 1872.

172. *Davidson, Alexander Dyce, M.D.*: Medical Teacher, &c. Born at Forrester Hill, Aberdeen, in 1845, he was educated in his native city for the medical profession, having previously graduated in Arts. In 1878 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the Aberdeen School of Medicine, and died in 1886. He published a Syllabus of Materia Medica in 1873.

173. *Davidson, Andrew Bruce, D.D., LL.D.* (*Prof.*): Free Church Oriental Scholar. Born in 1831 in Aberdeenshire, he was educated at Marischal College and the Free College, Edinburgh, where, in 1863, he was appointed to the Chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis. In this capacity he has since laboured quietly, but has exercised a quite unusual personal influence on his students. Indeed it is commonly said that the movement towards what is called "the higher criticism" in the Free Church owes its origin to the teaching and example of this remarkable man. With great self-repression Dr. Davidson has seldom spoken outside his lecture-room, and has published little, and that rather suggestive than demonstrative of his power as an exegete. He was throughout a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee. His works are *A Short Treatise on Hebrew Accentuation*, 1861; *An unfinished Commentary on Job*, 1862; *A Hebrew Grammar*, 1874; and admirable *Short School Commentaries on Job; the Epistle to the Hebrew; and Ezekiel*.

174. *Davidson, George*: Minor Poet. A native of Aberdeen. For particulars about his career see *Bards of Bon-Accord*. He was born in 1806, and died in 1872.

175. *Davidson, James*: Minor Poet. Born in 1829 at Logie Buchan, and bred a grocer's assistant, he early took to literary effort, and became for a time reporter to the *Banffshire Journal*. Subsequently, however, he resumed the grocer's business. In 1861 he published Poems chiefly in the Buchan dialect.

176. *Davidson, James*: Journalist. Son of the parish minister of Inverurie, and born in the Manse there, in the 5th decade of this century. Mr. Davidson is a successful Journalist on the staff, I believe, of the *Glasgow Herald*.

177. *Davidson, James Ironside*: Canadian Politician. Born on 8th June, 1818, in Monquhitter parish, and educated at the parish school, he emigrated to Canada, where, after many years of successful farming, during which he was twice President of the Ontario Central Agricultural Association, he entered the local legislature as member for South Ontario as a Liberal, and in favour of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued).

JOHN LEECH.—In Dict. Nat. Biog., p. 386, 7th article, Leech or Leitch, it is stated by the writer, that "although he (Leech) describes himself as 'Scotus,' was, doubtless, connected with the Leech family of Carden in Cheshire."

In 1617 Leech published "Janis Sperantis Strend, &c.," and he describes himself on the title page of that work as "Celurcano Scoto," which I render as a "Scotsman of Celurca." Celurca is the old name for Montrose, whether that be the modern book of Montrose or the Lands of "Alt Monros," which are situated further up the river. These lands of Alt Monros are in the parish of Maryton, and here we find the home of the Leeches. In 1644 John Leitch, Wright, was elected as trades representative on the Montrose Town Council board of Mardale. Andrew Leitch was minister of Maryton, also in the near neighbourhood of Alt Monros. Andrew married Magdalene Adamson of Montrose, and he died "the brughe of Montros" in June, 1611. He had two sons, *John* and *Andrew*, the former of whom could have been John Leech the Latin Poet. The Leitch family bury in Maryton Churchyard, where a decayed stone with Blacksmiths' Crown suggests the calling of that member of the Craft. Jemse (Mem. of Angus and Mearns), p. 59, states, "Montrose has given birth to many other eminent men, among whom are John Leech."

New Edition of Lands of Lindsay, p. 314, rather modifies the assertion by stating: "John Leech, a writer of Latin poems . . . according to the title of one of his poems, would seem to have been a native of Montrose, and educated at the Grammar School there, under David Lindsay, afterwards Bishop of Brechin." It was only natural and convenient for the

young Leech that he should be sent to the Grammar School of Montrose, it was only half-an-hour's walk, and at that time under the ablest of masters. Brechin was six miles away, while Arbroath was twelve; so, undoubtedly, Montrose or Old Monros is the home of the Leech progenitors. JAMES G. LOW.

MRS. MARY CARLYLE AITKEN.—It is with feelings of great regret that we record the death of Mrs. Mary Carlyle Aitken at Edinburgh, in her forty-seventh year. Under her uncle's (Thomas Carlyle) will she received the manuscripts and documents from which Jane Welsh Carlyle's "Letters and Memorial," and also Carlyle's "Letters and Reminiscences" were prepared, and the bulk of the Library of the Chelsea sage. Mrs. Aitken was best known as the authoress of a collection of Scottish Songs, which is included in the "Golden Treasury Series." I.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE (VI., 73; VIII., 46).

1824-25. *The New Lapsus Linguae, or the College Tattler [sic] for Session 1824-25*. A file of this magazine is now in the Aberdeen University Library. It professes to be edited by "Criticus, etc., etc., Student of Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Medical and Plinian Societies of Edinburgh, and by Justus, Student of Law"—wrongly given in *S. N. & Q.*, VI., 18, as editors of *The Lapsus Linguae, or the College Tattler* of Session 1823-24. The second series was printed by J. Ruthven & Son, and published by John Sutherland. It contains much outspoken criticism of the professoriate, very different from the perhaps too laudatory sketches to be found in the University Magazines of the present day.

Professor Wilson (Christopher North) delivers lectures "better calculated to please and amuse than to instruct. He has many awkward and unprepossessing gestures with his arms and body." Professor Leslie "commands neither admiration nor respect. He reads his lectures in such a slovenly manner that he is everlastingly losing his place, and speaks in so very indistinct a manner that it is impossible for all to make out what he is saying." Professor Home "is continually coughing and hemming, keeps his chin into his breast, so that his voice goes away from pupils, and reads a great deal too fast." Professor Duncan delivers "the most unpopular course of lectures in the whole University."

In No. 44 of the *New Lapsus* (23rd March, 1825) is given the well-known story of the pretended "Professor of Signs" in the University of Aberdeen, and his interview with the Spanish ambassador. This has appeared in many forms. How far back can it be traced?

Four contemporaries are depreciatingly referred to in the pages of the *New Lapsus* :—

The College Mirror. At least ten numbers. (*N.L.L.*, pp. 88, 94). "Sunk itself lower in the contempt of its readers than perhaps any periodical ever published."

The Chum. At least four numbers. (*N.L.L.*, p. 72). "Drivel . . . quite beneath our notice."

The Bolus. At least three numbers. No name of publisher or printer. (*N.L.L.*, p. 21). "Lamentably low . . . scurrilous . . . degraded."

The Argus. (*N.L.L.*, p. 135). It is possible that this reference may be the contemporary St. Andrews magazine of the same name.

Permit me to express the hope, shared by many readers of *S. N. & Q.*, that Mr. J. W. Scott's interesting and valuable articles on Edinburgh Periodical Literature may be soon resumed. P. J. ANDERSON.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DUNDEE PERIODICAL LITERATURE (III., 150; VI., 107).

It would seem that the series of the St. Andrews University *Argus*, described by Mr. Lamb as appearing from December, 1825, to February, 1826, must have had a forerunner. I quote from the *New Lapsus Linguae* for 17th January, 1825 :—

"The editor of the *Chum* informs us that a Publication, which equalled ours at least in point of assurance and scurrility, was commenced at St. Andrews this year, and had to give up on account of its not defraying the cost of printing. We are quite willing to believe this. The Editors of the *Argus* at St. Andrews were, in all probability, not so fortunate as to meet with a person who could act the part of Publisher, Printer, Printer's Devil, and Pressman."

P. J. ANDERSON.

Pewter and Pewter marks form the subject of a handbook which is being prepared by Mr. E. Guy, Dawber, and Mr. Langton Dennis (22 Buckingham St., Adelphi). They will be very glad to receive any information concerning fine specimens of pewter work, especially such as are in private collections.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MONTROSE PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Montrose Chronicle. Best Advertising Medium in the Town and District. No. I., Wednesday, June 20, 1894.

A GRATIS publication, published weekly, in which the Editor's aim is to place before the public a really readable paper of such a nature as may be of some interest to them.

Politics neutral, but evidently the school-master has left the town since ever its appearance, as the spelling of the most simple words has been of the vilest description, and continues up to the present issue. Montrose was once famous for its "spelling bees," but the lustre of these competitions has been sadly dimmed by the advent of the *Montrose Chronicle*. It is published every Wednesday by Alex. Burnett, printer and publisher, near the North Port, Montrose, but its first number appears to have been got up in a hurry. J. G. Low.

UNANSWERED QUERIES.

It has been suggested that a list of unanswered queries might be set out, in order that correspondents may see clearly, and without unnecessary personal trouble, how matters stand. In collating the whole eight volumes published, it is found that out of the 970 Queries put, upwards of 400 of them have never been answered. Subjoined is a list of their numbers. On referring to these, it is quite obvious that some of the queries will probably never get answered, but it is also equally clear that with care and research many solutions of the difficulties could be given. One very common reason for not replying to a query is to be found in the fact that persons who could answer it well and satisfactorily, think (often erroneously) that their knowledge is "common to the race," and will certainly be contributed by several hands. The opportunity is so regarded by all, and thus it happens that many of the queries remain unanswered, not because they are recondite, but the reverse. We must acknowledge the painstaking courtesy and interest of several of our correspondents in this department. Still there is obviously room for more workers in it.

- 8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 26, 31, 32, 33, 40, 42, 44
- 49, 55, 56, 57, 61, 71, 73, 74, 78, 80, 83, 92, 102
- 104, 114, 115, 120, 121, 132, 141, 142, 143, 145
- 153, 155, 157, 159, 164, 169, 170, 172, 187, 193
- 199, 200, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 213
- 214, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 229, 235, 237, 238
- 242, 243, 244, 245, 247, 248, 254, 255, 256, 257
- 261, 264, 265, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273, 276, 279

284, 301, 302, 304, 306, 308, 309, 310, 311, 317
 318, 319, 325, 326, 328, 329, 331, 333, 334, 336
 338, 339, 340, 343, 345, 348, 358, 362, 363, 369
 371, 372, 373, 375, 376, 377, 379, 383, 384, 385
 386, 388, 389, 394, 396, 398, 401, 402, 408, 409
 417, 418, 419, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431
 432, 434, 435, 436, 439, 440, 442, 443, 450, 454
 457, 458, 460, 466, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 476
 477, 478, 483, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 493
 496, 497, 498, 499, 502, 503, 505, 506, 508, 509
 510, 511, 516, 517, 519, 521, 522, 526, 529, 533
 538, 539, 542, 543, 545, 546, 547, 548, 550, 554
 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565
 567, 569, 570, 571, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579
 580, 581, 582, 587, 588, 594, 595, 596, 598, 600
 601, 602, 605, 606, 608, 609, 611, 613, 618, 621
 622, 625, 628, 630, 632, 633, 636, 637, 639, 642
 643, 644, 646, 647, 649, 655, 657, 659, 660, 661
 663, 665, 666, 667, 669, 671, 676, 678, 680, 681
 683, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 691, 693, 696, 697
 699, 700, 701, 704, 707, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717
 719, 720, 721, 722, 724, 726, 727, 729, 730, 731
 732, 735, 736, 737, 739, 740, 742, 746, 748, 749
 751, 753, 758, 764, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 774
 775, 776, 779, 780, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791
 792, 793, 794, 797, 801, 803, 804, 805, 808, 813
 814, 816, 818, 819, 822, 826, 829, 830, 831, 834
 837, 838, 839, 844, 846, 847, 848, 850, 851, 852
 853, 854, 85, 857, 858, 856, 861, 862, 867, 869
 870, 874, 87, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882
 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 889, 890, 891, 893, 895
 896, 898, 899, 901, 902, 905, 906, 909, 910, 612
 914, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 927, 928, 930
 931, 932, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 942
 943, 944, 945, 947, 951, 952, 953, 956, 958, 959
 960, 961, 962, 964, 965, 966, 968, 969, 970.

Queries.

976. STRACHANS OF GLENKINDIE, &c.—Will some reader inform me:—

1. Has any connection between the Strachans of Thornton, Lynturk and Glenkindie been clearly ascertained? The author of the *View of the Diocese of Aberdeen*, in referring to the sept, says, "of whom Glenkindy in Kildrummy is chief."

2. What were the armorial bearings of the Strachans of Lynturk? Neither in the coats recorded, c. 1672, by Thornton or by Glenkindie, nor in Nisbet, is there any mark of cadency. What evidence remains as to Glenkindie arms earlier than 1672?

3. The Steps of descent from Alexander Strachan of G kir, A.D. 1631, to Sir Patrick Strachan of ... D. 1730, are not clear. Can any reader agree in the 17th century?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.
 Conn., U.S.A.

NOTES.—Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* the derivation of the name of the own, Saltcoats? AMO.

978. GLASGOW MUNICIPAL BANNER.—At the last monthly meeting of the Glasgow Town Council, the following discussion took place relative to the municipal banner of St Mungo's:—

"Mr. FERGUSON said he had a proposal to make, which would probably be a popular one and accepted at once. It had often been remarked that the city of Glasgow, now called the first municipality in the world, was without a municipal banner. Instead of having a flag representing Custom House and tax-collecting institutions, they ought to have a municipal banner. They might have the Scottish Lion up occasionally until a civic banner was procured.

The LORD PROVOST—We have such a flag now.

Mr FERGUSON—Then we should have it up.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings,

Mr FERGUSON stated that a number of the Councillors had never heard that Glasgow had a flag. He accordingly gave notice that at next meeting he would move that the flag should be produced."

What is the history of this flag, the very existence of which seems to be unknown to many of the "city fathers" of the "Second City in the Empire," as Glasgow is now persistently dubbed? The municipal authorities of that city do not appear to have as much respect for their flag as the Town Council and the Trades of Edinburgh have for their famous "Blue Blanket"; or surely such a motion as the one announced would have been superfluous.

Has any connected history of the banners, maces and official costumes of Scottish Burghs been written? If no such work exists, the pages of *S. N. & Q.* would be a very suitable place for succinct notes, illustrated where practicable, of these interesting symbols of civic authority.

Glasgow.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

979. COLLOTS D' ESCURY.—I subjoin a brief pedigree of the Collots d' Escury, closing with the name of Simeon Ecuier Collot d' Escury, who died at Montrose in 1779. Are any particulars known about this person, or the circumstances of his death?

Montrose.

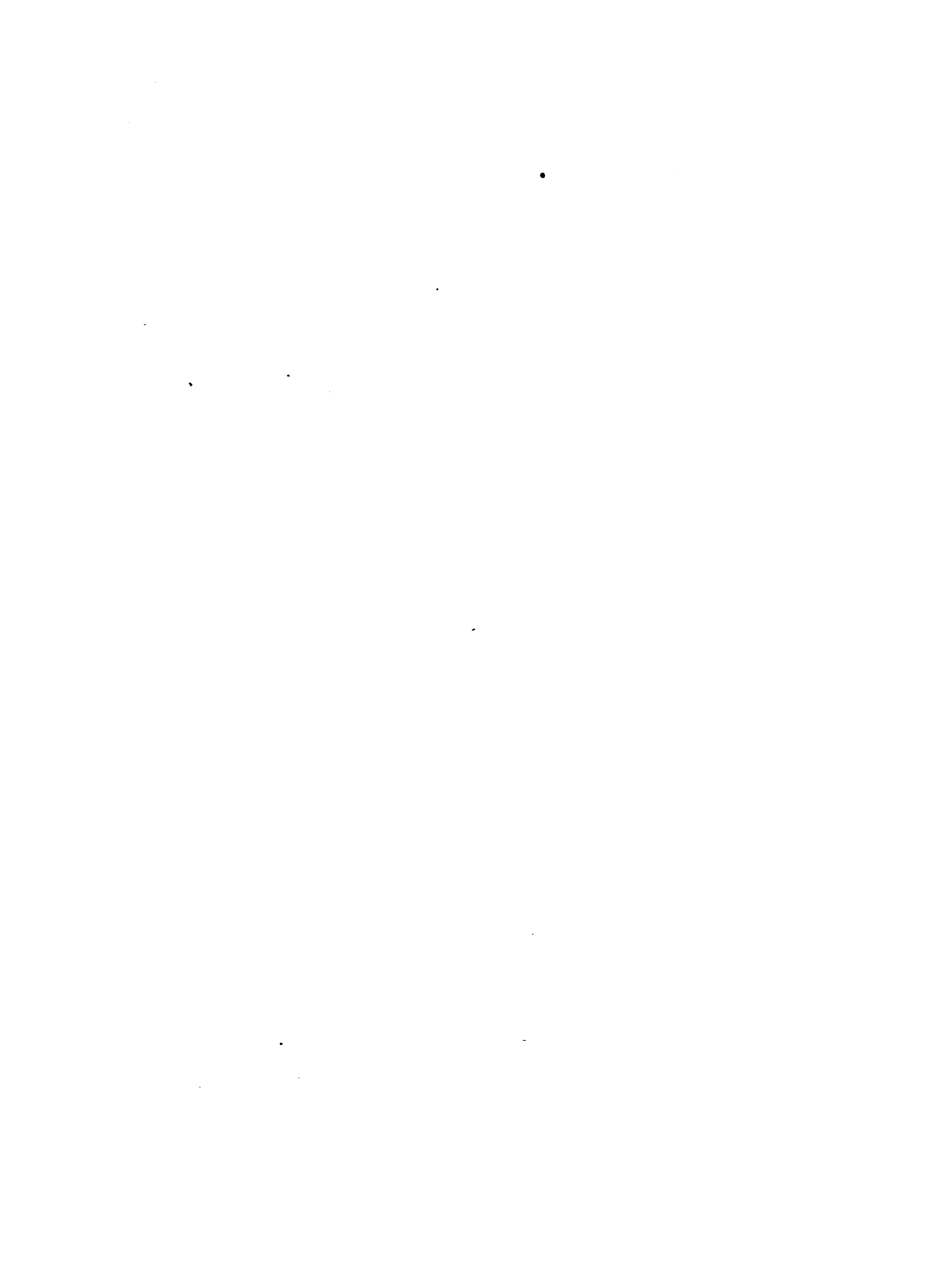
J. G. LOW.

Daniel Collot d' Escury	=	Anne
Seigneur de Laudauran, &c.		Catherine
Captain in the French Cavalry.		de la Vallette
Died in Dublin, 1714.		Marr. 1677.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Simeon Collot d' Escury = 1st N. Sulyard de	
Born in France 1684.	Leefdael.
Col. of Reg ^t . of Infantry in the	2 nd Elizabeth Buron
Service of the King of	by whom he had
Great Britain.	2 children.

x 1		x 2
Henry Ecuier		Simeon Ecuier
Collot d' Escury,		Collot d' Escury,
Captain in the English		Captain in the English
Service. x		Service. x





PETER WILLIAMSON,
REMARKABLE FOR HIS CAPTIVITY AND SUFFERINGS,

SUPPLEMENT TO SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES, JULY, 1895.

980. MAGISTER DAVID CHRISTIE.—The names of any sons and daughters of "Magister David Christie, Clergyman and Master of the Hospital at Edinburgh" in 1670, &c.
JAMES G. LOW.

Answers.

142. VERDEGREASE (II., 45).—Bailey's Dictionary, Vol. I, has "Verdegrease, Verderet = a Paint; a sort of Magistry (precipitate) made of the common Verdegrease." This substance was reputed to possess antiseptic properties which made its use desirable in the Coffin-mounting business.
K. J.

365. JAMES MAN AND ARTHUR JOHNSTON (III., 105, 125, 127, 143; VII., 14).—I recently made enquiries at the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and was told by Mr. J. T. Clark, the keeper of the Library, that, as far as known to him, the *Historical Collections* of James Man are not in the library. Mr. Clark would be very glad if anyone who has ever seen the manuscript would communicate with him.
W. J.

594. NARROW WYND FRIENDLY SOCIETY (V., 94).—The latest publication which has come under my notice relative to this concern was printed in 1867. I came across a copy of it in a volume of pamphlets in a local bookseller's shop, and I think I have also seen it among the Banchory Pamphlets in the F. C. College Library. As the subject did not interest me, I took merely bibliographical particulars of it, but I have a faint impression that the Society had reached or was approaching its termination, and that there was some want of unanimity.
K. J.

606. PETER WILLIAMSON'S PRESS (V., 124).—The premature publication of my notes, as a late reply to this query, may be justified by the local importance of the subject. Most Aberdonians suppose they can learn all that is worth knowing about Peter Williamson by the expenditure of sixpence. But they are mistaken, for the little known history of Peter's everyday life in Edinburgh for thirty years would be ten times more interesting than his adventures among the Mohawks. He seems to have possessed considerable natural ability, inventiveness, and energy, to have been one of the class whose shifts are numberless, yet only moderately successful. He published the first Edinburgh Directory, established a system of cheap local delivery of letters and parcels—a penny postage in fact, was a soldier, an advocate of coast defences, a political reformer, innkeeper, printer, flying stationer, news-monger, author and editor, and possessed that worst of chronic afflictions, a troublesome wife. My Bibliography of him is certainly imperfect, for so many of his productions were of a kind that speedily reach the waste-paper basket, that some have completely perished. If a complete set of the publications under-noted could be brought together, they would be worth at least £30. I send his Portrait for reproduction.

French and Indian Cruelty, 1st and 2nd editions York 1757.
3rd ed. *Gw.* 1758; 4th *Lond.* 1759; 5th *Edin.* 1762.
The Defenceless State of Great Britain York 1758.

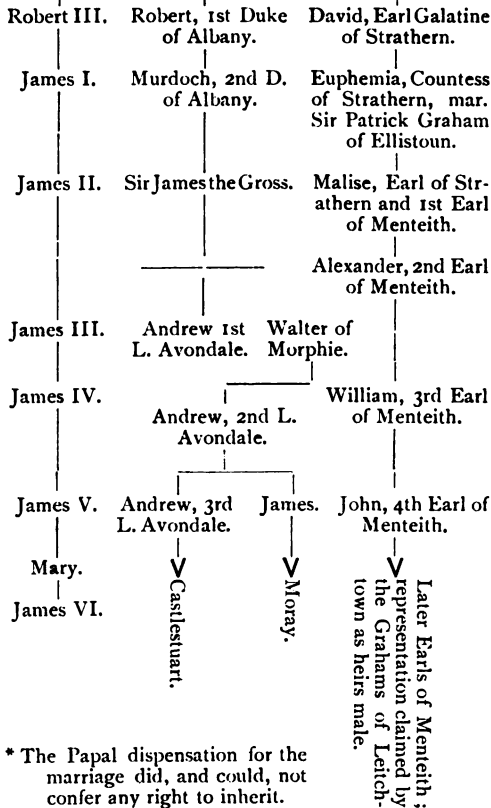
Account of the War in North America	Edin. 1760.
State of the Process, Proof, &c. P. W. v. Cushnie and others	(, 1761-2.)
P. W. v. Fordyce and others—Memorial for Pursuer	,, 1765.
———— Memorial for Defender	,, "
———— Proof and Procedure	,, "
Travels through America	,, 1768.
A Nominal Encomium on the City of Edinburgh	,, 1769.
Curious Collection of Moral Maxims and Wise Sayings	,, N.D.
Royal Abdication of P. W.	,, "
The Scots Spy or Critical Observer	,, 1776.
The New Scots Spy	,, 1777.
Proposals for establishing a Penny Post in Edinburgh	,, N.D.
Edinburgh Directory (<i>first of series 1773; last of series</i>)	,, 1788.)
<i>The first ed. (1773) was reprinted,</i>	<i>Edin. 1839.</i>
French and Indian Cruelty (<i>very much enlarged, with Map and Portrait</i>)	,, 1787.
Trial of Divorce, P. W. Printer, agt. Jean Wilson his spouse	,, 1789.
Life and Curious Adventures (<i>also Edin. (with port.) 1805; Abdn. 1826, 1841, &c., &c.</i>)	Abdn. 1801.
The Eventful Life of P. W.	Glas. 1821.
The Surprising Life of P. W. (<i>Chap Book</i>) Falkirk, N.D.	,, 1822 &c
Peter Williamson (W. & R. Chambers)	Edin. N.D.

617. THE EARLY STUARTS (V., 158, 173, 189).—In the remarks and pedigree printed in 1892 on the claims to represent the Royal Family of Scotland, no notice was taken of the descent from Robert II.'s second marriage. But if, as many sound judges have held, the right of the children of the first marriage to inherit the throne was vitiated on account of their having been born out of wedlock, the question of the claim of the issue of the second marriage to represent the legitimate line is of interest. There is no doubt as to the regularity of the second marriage, while very grave misgivings about the first exist. Therefore, the point to be considered is, who is the true representative of the Early Stuarts? Is it the line of the Earls of Strathern ^{and} Menteith, or that of the Earls of Castlestuart or any other descendant of the first marriage? It is the former in my opinion. The chief grounds for holding such opinion lie in the facts (1) there is not the slightest doubt about the regularity of the second marriage of King Robert II. and the legitimacy of its issue, and (2) the actions of Kings James I. (of Scotland) and Charles I. in regard to the then Earls of Strathern ^{or} Menteith, which are matters of common history. As for the case of the 7th Earl of Menteith, Charles's Chancellor, Lord Weston, on examination of his pedigree, told the Council that the Earl only required a sharp sword to set him on the throne. The undoubted heir then, according to this line of argument (and by Robert II.'s Act of Settlement), to the throne on the death of James V. was John Graham, IV. Earl of Menteith, at that time a prisoner of war in England, having been taken at the

rouf of Solway Moss. This being so, the representative of the Earls of Menteith has the distinction, as well, of being heir to the ancient Crown of Scotland, *by right of blood*. George Marshall Graham, titular of Leitchtown, in Menteith, claims to be heir-male of the Earls of Menteith by unbroken male descent, and if he be really so, it appears to me he must be the person entitled to be considered the true and legitimate representative of the Early Stuarts. I shall be glad to know what any of your readers may have to say to the contrary of a claim put forward on the line I have pursued in the foregoing jotting.

Carron Hall, Larbert. WALTER EASTON, JR.

* Elizabeth (wife) = Robert II. = Euphemia (2nd wife).
whose 8 children were all born prior to marriage.



* The Papal dispensation for the marriage did, and could, not confer any right to inherit.

762. ABERDEEN DOCTORS IN 1769 (VI., 172).—Long before the Medico Chirurgical Society was instituted in Aberdeen, the local Practitioners had formed a kind of Trade Union for the purpose of fixing the terms upon which they should receive and

train Apprentices, and certify their professional progress and qualification at the expiration of their Indentures. A Copy of a Memorandum of Agreement on this subject is preserved among the Banchory Pamphlets in the Library of the Free Church College. K. J.

971. RECORDS OF PRESBYTERY OF ELLON.—Dr. Gairden was the Rev. Dr. George Garden, one of the (Episcopal) ministers of the ancient collegiate church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, ejected along with his colleagues in 1693.

The General Assembly summoned Dr. Garden before it in 1701, on the charge of defending and attempting to propagate the opinions of Madame Antonia Bourignon, and ended by deposing him from all his ecclesiastical functions. Notwithstanding this sentence, he still continued to officiate, as before, to the members of his old congregation.

JAS. TURREFF.

971. Antoinette Bourignon de la Porte, 1616-1680, was a famous Flemish mystic, remarkable for her claims to illumination; having numerous followers in France and Scotland. Dr. Gairden, of Aberdeen, propounded her hallucinations, for which he was deposed by the General Assembly in 1701. A good account of Bourignonianism is found in the Assembly's condemnation of it. See Eadie's *Ecclesiastical Cyclopaedia*, under her name. G. WALKER.

Literature.

Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke. An Elizabethan Historiette, by M. M. B. Aberdeen: Privately Printed by W. Jolly & Sons. 1895.

A PASSING notice ought certainly to be taken of this admirable "historiette," which reveals extensive reading, careful study of facts, and no little constructive power. It is the first monograph, as far as we know, that has been written of the distinguished sister of Sir Philip Sidney. The undoubted genius, fine classical taste, and varied learning possessed by Mary Sidney have been rather thrown into the shade by reason of the greater glory of her brother's powers. But Mary Sidney was not unrecognized in her own day. Spenser styles her—

The gentlest shepherdless that lives this day,
And most resembling, both in shape and spright,
Her brother dear.

Daniel, the poet, dedicated his Sonnets to her; Massinger, the dramatist, was proud of her patronage. It is believed that the "W. H." to whom Shakespeare dedicated his Sonnets was her son, and that these lines of Shakespeare therefore refer to her:—

Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee
Calls back the lovely April of her prime.

Ben Jonson has immortalized her in his well-known epitaph :

Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother ;
Death, ere thou hast slain another
Fair and learned and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

All this, and much more, Mrs. Bulloch brings before us in her historiette, and gives us also a few specimens of Mary Sidney's metrical translations of the Psalms from the Hebrew, undertaken in union with her brother. If it is somewhat late in the day to attempt to do justice to the memory of one so gifted and noble, the work will be all the more gratefully received. Mrs. Bulloch's materials were scanty, but she has made the most of them ; and as a pleasing contrast to the "New Woman" of these days, her portrait of Mary Sidney is peculiarly acceptable.

W. M.

Lex Mosaica ; or, The Law of Moses and the Higher Criticism. With an introduction by the late Right Rev. LORD ARTHUR HARVEY, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells. Edited by RICHARD VALPY FRENCH, LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A. London : Eyre & Spottiswoode.

OF the fourteen writers, including the Editor, who contribute essays to this volume, two are Scotch—Principal Douglas of Glasgow and Dr. Stewart of Heathcot, Aberdeen. The other writers are Professor Sayce (Oxford), Rawlinson (Oxford), Girdlestone (Oxford), Watson (Cambridge), Stanley Leathes (London), Watts (Belfast), Wace (London), Revs. J. Lias and Dr. Sharpe (Cambridge), Dr. Sinker (Cambridge) and Spencer (Oxford). It is the most systematic and ablest attempt to reply to the theories of the "higher critics." The names of the authors are a sufficient guarantee for special knowledge in the departments assigned to them. It is not within our province to discuss matters of theology, but we note with satisfaction, that among this band of scholars, Scotland is ably represented. We do not think we have ever seen Dr. Stewart appearing to better advantage as an apologist than he does on the present occasion. His subject is the "History of the Southern Kingdom in relation to the Law of Moses." The article, which extends to fifty-five pages, shows an excellent command of the materials, clear and close reasoning, and perfect lucidity of expression.

W. M.

History of the Stirling Post Office from the earliest times. Stirling : Cook & Wylie. 1895. (36 pp., post 8vo.)

THE occasion of the opening of a new Post Office at Stirling has been taken to give a historical sketch of the rise and progress of the service of post from the very earliest times,

based mainly on the works of Mr. Herbert Joyce, C.B., and of Mr. Lang. Acquaint as we are with the marvellous development of the modern system of the transmission of letters, its early and small beginnings possess much interest. Louis XI. of France is credited with the establishment of the first postal service in 1477, and the first known use of the word "post" in our own country is made by the English envoy writing from Stirling to his master Henry VIII. in 1515. Besides the ancient history of the subject, much interesting local information has been happily summarized in this pamphlet.

The Twelfth General Report of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, 1892 to 1894. Glasgow, 1895.

THIS exhaustive Report of 65 pages is especially interesting in containing an abridged notice of its founder, Mr. Stephen Mitchell, taken from *The Guide*, Glasgow, for November, 1894. This "Civic benefactor," although at business from 16 years of age, and never what one might call a literary man, had a keen sense of the value of education, and the vast importance of books and reading, and bequeathed the residue of his estate for the establishment of this library, which now contains 63,000 separate works. Mr. Mitchell was born at Linlithgow in 1789, and died at Moffat in his 85 year.

Repentance Tower and its Traditions. By GEORGE NEILSON, author of *Trial by Combat*, &c. Edinburgh : George P. Johnston, 1895. [25 pp. 4to.]

THIS nicely got up reprint is of a paper read at the Glasgow Archæological Society in 1893. Its object is to furnish the historical grounds that tradition has long ago sought to give for the existence of this rather remarkable Border Tower. Mr. Neilson's knowledge of the literature of the subject seems complete, and it helps him much in his explication of this curious problem. The Tower is an almost square loop-holed structure, rising some 30 or 40 ft. high, having the word "REPENTANCE" carved on the door-way lintel. The legend most nearly approximating to the author's historical researches is one that charges Baron Herries (John the Réef) with having drowned, in crossing the Solway, 14 prisoners after he has guaranteed their safety, and that he built the Tower by way of expiation for the crime of which he had been guilty. In the history of a period which synchronizes with the assumed age of the Tower, the author finds a well authenticated tragedy in quite as much need of expiation as that surviving in the legend. In 1548, John Maxwell, afterwards Lord Herries, in order to ingratiate himself with the guardians of a Border heiress, con-

sented to resist an inroad of the English, although in so doing he placed in jeopardy the lives of 14 of his countrymen who were held as hostages by the English. Maxwell's patriotism yielded to his self-interest, with the result that the hostages were executed. His remorse was deep but unavailing, and the author with good reason surmises that he was the builder of Repentance Tower, doubly useful as attesting his settled state of mind, and as Beacon Tower in troublous times. Mr. Neilson has done his work *con amore*, and his monograph will be read with respect.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

Aberdeen (Trans. of the) Ecclesiological Society.
Vol. 8 Printed for the Society.
Across the Common after Wild Flowers. Uncle
Matt. 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d Nelson.
A Riding Retrospect. G. A. Fothergill. 4to, 4s
net. Waterston.
Around a Cornfield in a Ramble after Wild Flowers.
Uncle Matt. 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d Nelson.
A Stroll on a Marsh in Search of Wild Flowers.
Uncle Matt. 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d Nelson.
Beggars on Horseback: A Riding Tour in North
Wales. M. Ross and E. O. Somerville. 8vo,
3s 6d Blackwood.
By Adverse Winds. O. Smeaton. Cr 8vo, 6s
Oliphant.
Bye-Laws and Standing Orders for Burghs in Scot-
land. James Muirhead. 21s Hodge.
Carlowrie. A. S. Swan. 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d Oliphant.
Church (Laws and Dec. of) of Scotland. Dr. Mair.
Cr 8vo, 9s net Blackwood.
Curious and Instructive Stories about Wild Animals
and Birds. 8vo, 2s 6d Nimmo.
Dampier (Life and Adven. of William). Cr 8vo,
1s 4d Blackie.
Deuteronomy (Crit. Comment. on). S. R. Driver.
8vo, 12s Clark.
Disendowment Doctrines Disproved. J. B. Douglas.
8vo, 1s Lewis.
Down the Lane and Back in Search of Wild Flowers.
Uncle Matt. 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d Nelson.
Edinburgh (The Municipal Buildings of), a sketch of
their history for 700 years. Robert Miller. 21s
net. Council Chambers.
Family Prayers. A. M. C. S. 8vo, 2s Clark.
Ferguson (Poems of Robert), with Life by Robert
Aitkin. 8vo, 1s White.
For the Sake of a Slandered Woman. Marion Mole.
8vo, 2s 6d net Blackwood.
Give Me Thine Heart: Addresses to Boys. W. E.
Frost. 8vo, 4s 6d Douglas.
Hamley (Life of General Sir E. B.) A. J. Shand.
2 vols, 8vo, 21s Blackwood.
Heligoland as an Ornithological Observatory. H.
Gätke. 21s Douglas.
Homer's Odyssey. Translated by P. S. Worsley.
New Ed. 7s 6d net Blackwood.
Husband and Wife (Popular Law Series). 8vo, 1s
Wilson (E.)

James Inwick, Ploughman and Elder, with a glossary.
P. H. Hunter. Cr 8vo, 3s 6d Oliphant.
Kathleen Clare: Her Book. Edited by D. G.
McChesney. 8vo, 6s Blackwood.
Keat's Birthday Book. 32mo, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s Nimmo.
Links of Progress. D. Macleod. 8vo, 6d Blackwood.
Man and the Years, and other Poems. D. Buchanan.
8vo, 5s Maclehose.
Man on the Earth. L. W. Eyde. Cr 8vo, 2s
Blackie.
Mathew Dale, Farmer. Mrs. Sanders. 8vo, 1s,
1s 6d Oliphant.
Medical Gynecology. A. J. C. Skene. 8vo, 21s
Pentland.
Military Glasgow. J. H. Watson. 4to, 1s
Carter & Pratt.
Nellie's Lover and other Stories. M. Rock. 8vo,
1s Moran.
Norway (Glimpses of). R. Lawson. 8vo, 1s
Parlane.
Presbyterian (The) Church. A. Wright. 8vo, 5s
Oliphant.
Spinal (Diseases of the) Cord. B. Bramwell. 8vo,
16s net Clay.
Spott on the Pamirs and Turkistan Steppes. C. S.
Cumberland. 8vo, 10s 6d Blackwood.
Tayside Songs. Robert Ford. 3s 6d net Gardner.
The Citizen of England. G. A. Smith. 8vo, 1s 6d
Chambers.
The Cruise of the Midge. M. Scott. Cr 8vo, 1s 4d
Blackie.
The Land Question. J. Erskine. 2s 6d net Hodge.
The Resurrection of the Dead. 2nd ed. W. Milligan.
Cr 8vo, 4s 6d Clark.
The Roll Call of Faith and other Sermons. D.
Campbell. Cr 8vo, 3s 6d Douglas.
The Snowstorm. Mrs. Gore. Cr 8vo, 1s 4d Blackie.
Through the Copse. Uncle Matt. 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d
Nelson.
Tuberculous Disease of Bones and Joints. W. W.
Cheyne. 14s net Pentland.
Zoology (Illust. of). W. R. Smith and J. S. Nowell.
8vo, 7s 6d Pentland.
Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each
month to
JOHN INGLIS,
16 Hillside Crescent,
Edinburgh.

The Burns Federation propose to commemorate the centenary of the death of the poet by holding, in the Galleries of the Institute of the Fine Arts, Glasgow, an exhibition of the relics of the poet. In requesting the co-operation of the Glasgow Town Council, the Federation, through Messrs. Sneddon and Craibe Angus, expressed regret that the Art Galleries in the Kelvin Grove Park will not be ready by the death-day of the poet, July 21, 1896.

Printed by W. Jolly and Sons, 23 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.
Published by D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen. Editorial Commu-
nications should be addressed to the "Editor"—Advertisements
and Business Letters to the Office, 23 Bridge Street

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. 3.

AUGUST, 1895.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—

Notes on the Hagiology of the Ballater District,.....	33
The Bibliography of Barbour's Bruce,.....	34
Aberdonians Abroad: James Cadenhead,.....	35
R. L. Stevenson and Swanston, Midlothian,.....	36
The Late Mr. Andrew Philip Skene,.....	37
Mountstuart House, Bute,.....	37
Local Bibliography,.....	38
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,.....	41

MINOR NOTES:—

Mining on an Island in the Forth,.....	43
Interesting Antiquarian Discovery,.....	43
What is a Scotch Book?.....	44
Sale of Scots MSS.,.....	44
An Old Coin,.....	44
"Auld Lowrie,".....	45
Unanswered Queries,.....	45
Aberdeen Burgess Oath and Popery,.....	45
Bibliography of Aberdeen Periodical Literature,.....	45
Three Valuable Old Scottish MSS.,.....	45
The Centenary Burns,.....	45
The Scottish Alexander Book,.....	46

QUERIES:—

Early Scottish Printing—Royal Portraits at Holyrood	
—Scottish Ecclesiastical Titles—Marriage of John	
Gibson Lockhart—Benjamin Franklin, Printer,.....	46

ANSWERS:—

Angus Family, Aberdeen—Ballad Wanted—Origin	
of the Penny Post in Edinburgh—Robt. M. Danlel—	
Peter Williamson's Press—The Church of St. Giles,	
Edinburgh, and Scottish Presbyterian Cathedrals—	
Name of Figure Wanted—Saltcoats—Glasgow Muni-	
cipal Banner,.....	46

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,.....	48
----------------------------------	----

ABERDEEN, AUGUST, 1895.

NOTES ON THE HAGIOLOGY OF THE BALLATER DISTRICT.

THE district round Ballater is interesting to the antiquarian. The present parish church, standing in the Square of Ballater, was built in 1873, and was the successor of one dating from 1798. Ballater itself is of comparatively recent origin, having arisen soon after the middle of last century in connection with the then famous Wells of Pannanich, two miles to the east on the other side of the Dee. The parish is a large one. It is made up of the three ancient parishes of Glenmuick on the south, Tullich on the north-east, and Glengairn on the north-west. The first was dedicated to the Virgin. Its graveyard, stretching up a gentle slope within hearing of the Muick burn, is situated close to the Manse of the united parishes on the road leading to Abergeldie and Balmoral. In it is

an upright gravestone with the date 1596 cut on it. There are no remains of the church. This church, like that of Glengairn, was, in pre-Reformation times, a vicarage belonging to Tullich. The ruins of the church there, dedicated to St. Nathalan, still form a picturesque feature in the landscape. Passing along the road from Ballater to Dinnet, one sees the ruin standing in its circular graveyard, where there are some fine trees. The church is believed to have been built about the middle of the fifteenth century. (*Vide Mackintosh's History of the Valley of the Dee*, p. 139). Inside the ruin is the burial-place of the Farquharsons of Whitehouse and Shiels; and outside, surrounded by a railing, is an interesting collection of five or six sculptured stones, some showing a cross incised on them, and one having the curious mirror-like symbol so puzzling to archæologists. The parishes of Coull and Old Meldrum were, like Tullich, dedicated to St. Nathalan, a local saint, known also as St. Nauchlin. An account is given of him in Bishop Forbes's *Kalendar of Scottish Saints*, which may be referred to. I extract the following from E. Taylor's *Braemar Highlands; their Traditions, and History* (pp. 57-9):—"St. Nathalan belonged to one of the noble families on Deeside, near Ballater, yet differed from them so much as to prefer the quiet pursuits of agriculture to all the glories of rapine and war. So exceedingly devout was he, that he spent most of his time in divine contemplation and acts of beneficence.

"During a great scarcity he fed his starving neighbours from his own abundant stores. But of course they could not last for ever, so when spring-time returned, St. Nathalan was without seed for his ground. But there could be no fear for a saint like him: so he gathered a quantity of the finest sand that could possibly be had, and with it his lands were sown; and when harvest-time came round, never was such a crop seen as loaded the fields of St. Nathalan.

"After the generosity he had shown his neighbours, it was little enough that they should assist him; so they turned out *en masse*, and began to reap in right earnest. While all were thus busily engaged, the heavens grew black, and anon the murky clouds poured forth tremendous torrents. The Gairn and Dee rose

and rose, until at length their ruthless floods swept the whole of this wonderful crop into their devouring vortex.

"The shock was so sudden that the saint so far forgot himself as to be very angry, and utter some unguarded expressions. Just then the heavens grew serene, and St. Nathalan at the same moment became convinced of his great wickedness in murmuring against God, and resolved also to expiate his great sin by a penance correspondingly severe. So getting a heavy iron chain, he bound it round his ankle, and fastened it with a padlock; then threw the key into the Dee (that particular part being still known as the Key Pool), as it was not to be unlocked until he did something at Rome—I forget what.

"After a weary pilgrimage he reached his destination; and, having performed his vow, was walking along the street in quiet meditation. A boy selling fish, however, caught his attention. He bought one, and, strange enough, on opening it there was the identical key he had thrown into the Dee. After this he remained several years at Rome. But, as was natural, he began to have a strong desire to revisit his native hills. So enriched with the Pope's blessing, and invested also with some wonderful gifts of healing, he returned home; and, having built several chapels at his own expense, he was forthwith hailed as the *patron saint of the Braes of Mar*."

The incident of the fish is interesting, for we find a parallel to it in one of the legends connected with St. Kentigern—better known as St. Mungo—to whom the ancient parish of Glengairn was dedicated. I refer to the story of the Queen of Cadzow's ring thrown into the Clyde, and afterwards recovered inside a fish at the suggestion of the Strathclyde saint. The fact is worth noting that St. Mungo, associated with Strathclyde and North Wales, not to mention other districts in the south, had a church dedicated to him here in the north. Still further north in Aberdeenshire, we find traces of his cult in *St. Mungo's Hill* and *St. Mungo's Well* near Huntly. St. Mungo's Kirk, like St. Nathalan's, is now a ruin. It stands within its graveyard, close to the river Gairn at Bridge of Gairn, about a mile and a quarter from Ballater. Within the shelter of its walls are growing several fine ash trees. Not many yards away at the foot of a grassy slope, a spring, named after the saint, gushes forth. The water is pure, and refreshingly cold, when drunk in the heat of summer. The district, through the munificence of Sir C. Brookes, is supplied with many fine wells.

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

Glasgow.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BARBOUR'S "BRUCE."

THE following interesting correspondence on this subject lately appeared in a Glasgow contemporary:—

Sir,—The following are all the MSS. and printed editions of Barbour's "Bruce" at present known to literary antiquaries. The most accurate of the two extant MSS. is G 23, St. John's College Library, Cambridge. Its opening pages are wanting. The copyist, as stated at the end, was J. de R. (Ramsay), who finished the work on the 28th of August, 1487. The other MS. is in the Advocates' Library. The transcriber in this case also was John Ramsay, but the work was more hurriedly done. He began Blind Harry's "Wallace" in 1488, and proceeded to the "Bruce" in 1489, for Simon Lochmalony, Vicar, Moonsie Head, Cupar-Fife. The printed edition of 1616 was taken from a third MS., now lost, which apparently contained some lines omitted from the other two.

The earliest printed edition was a small black letter quarto, published at Edinburgh 1570 or 1571, at the cost of Henry Charteris. There exists only a single copy of this edition, and that is incomplete. The next was that of Andrew Hart, Edinburgh, 1616, only two copies of which are extant—one being in the Bodleian. Hart issued a second edition in 1620, in which the words and orthography were tampered with and "modernised." A third followed in 1647 and a fourth in 1665. There was another Edinburgh edition in 1670, by Andrew Anderson, based on Hart's. In 1672 appeared the Glasgow edition of Robert Saunders (18mo). A black letter edition was published at Edinburgh, by Robert Freebairn, in 1715, characterised by the great liberties which were taken with the words of the text by way of "modernisations." Carmichael & Millar printed the next edition at Glasgow, 1737. In 1790 an edition was issued at London, edited, with annotations and glossary, in 3 vols. foolscap, by John Pinkerton. The text of this was taken direct from the MS. of the Advocates' Library. Pinkerton was the first to divide the poem into books, of which he made 20. Dr. John Jamieson, the compiler of the Scottish Dictionary, edited "The Bruce," in 1820, from John Ramsay's second MS., the same as Pinkerton used. Accompanying Jamieson's edition was a volume containing Blind Harry's "Wallace." Jamieson divided "The Bruce" into 14 books. A reprint of these appeared at Glasgow in 1869. The late Cosmo Innes for the first time collated the Cambridge and Edinburgh MSS. and produced an edition for the Spalding Club in 1866.

The last edition was that published by the

Early English Text Society, edited by W. W. Skeat, in four parts, 1870-89. This is the premier edition of the work, and is so thorough that it is not likely that it ever will be surpassed. There is, perhaps, no one dead or living, who has worked in early English Literature, that excels Mr. Skeat in extensive scholarship and minute and painstaking accuracy. The title of this edition runs, "The Bruce; or, The Book of the most Excellent and Noble Prince Robert De Broys, King of Scots: Compiled by Master John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, A.D. 1375. Edited from MS. G 23 in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, written A.D. 1487; collated with the MS. in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, written A.D. 1489; and with Hart's edition, printed A.D. 1616. With a preface, notes, and glossarial index by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, Litt. D., LL.D. Edin., M.A. Oxon., Erlington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge, and Fellow of Christ's College." London: Published by the Early English Text Society, 1870-1889.—I am, &c.,

Thurso.

BIBLIOTHECA.

Sir,—It is desirable that this bibliography should be made as complete as possible. I, therefore, supplement the letter of "Bibliotheca" by mentioning two works in German that deal with this early national epic. One is "Darstellung der Flexionslehre in John Barbour's Bruce. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss des Altschottischen. Von Friedrich Hugo Henschel. Leipzig, 1886." This is a very elaborate work, dealing in the most minute manner with the various parts of speech in order, especially with regard to their inflexions. To the student of early northern English it is of great value. The other work is entitled—"Über die Charaktere im 'Bruce' des altschottischen Dichters John Barbour. Ein literarhistorischer Versuch von Dr. Julius Baudisch. Marburg, 1886." This interesting treatise is one of those learned dissertations which are sometimes read at the close of a semester in the German Gymnasium. "At this solemnity," says Matthew Arnold, "a dissertation is read by the director or one of the professors, and every European student knows how much valuable matter has appeared in these dissertations." Dr. Baudisch read his lecture in connection with the closing ceremony of the K. K. Staats-Oberrealschule in Marburg. Herr Henschel's treatise was written as a thesis for the degree of Dr. of Philosophy at the University of Leipzig. As far as I know a complete edition of Barbour's "Bruce" has not appeared in Germany, but selections are given by Mätzner in his "Altenglischen Sprachproben" (Book

IX., according to Jamieson's edition), by Zupitza in his "Alt-und Mittelenglisches Uebungsbuch" (Book V.) and by Wülker in his "Altenglischen Lesebuch" (Book I., 1-444).—I am, &c.,

Bearsden.

WILLIAM MACINTOSH.

Sir,—Your correspondent remarks that the latest and best edition of the "Bruce" is the E.E.T.S. edition of Professor Skeat, which the writer declares to be unsurpassed. As a matter of fact, the edition he refers to is not the latest, and it has been surpassed by Dr. Skeat himself, who edited the work for the Scottish Text Society only last year—an edition which may practically be considered final.

W. E. W.

ABERDONIANS ABROAD: JAMES CADENHEAD.

IN the *Account of the Learned Men and Writers of Aberdeen*, p. 120, mention is made of "Mr. Andrew Cadderhead, Doctor of Medicine. He was a learned Physician. He lived at Padua in Italy."

It seems probable that a mistake has occurred here, and that the person intended is *James Cadenhead*, professor in the University of Padua, two of whose writings are noted by "K. J." in *S. N. & Q.*, VIII., 134. Signor Girardi, librarian to the University of Padua, who has kindly directed my attention to various sources of information regarding James, states that he can find no trace of Andrew. I quote notices of James from three different works.

"Scholares Scoti.

"1639-40. 23 Januarii. D. Jacobus Cadendus Scotus.

"1648-49. D. Jacobus Scadnedes.

"1649-50. D. Jacobus Cadenellus (a).

(Hac litera (a) nomina eorum, qui aliquot annos in Universitate morati sunt, signavi).

"Consilarii et Electionarii Scotae Nationis.

"1648-49. D. Jacobus Scadnedes cons. Scotiae die I. Augusti electus, fuit alter duorum oppositorum pro ultramontanis. (Hoc nomen ab eodem scriptore in eodem acto eodemque folio in descriptione novorum consiliariorum *Cadnedes* scriptum fuit).

"1649-50. D. Jacobus Cadenellus oppositor ut statutum fuerat fuit, electus est I. Augusti cons. Scotiae. (Hoc nomen *Cadenellus* in descriptione cons. scriptum est.)"

De Natione Anglica et Scota Juristarum Universitatis Patavinae: A. Andrich et B. Brugli.

"We visited Dr. Cadened, a Scotchman, professor of logick in this University [Padua]. He formerly liv'd in Vicenza, and there taught gentlemen's sons,

tilt the Jesuits came and set up school. The English that were in Padua, while we were there, were Dr. Stokeham, Dr. Willughby and Mr Swale. . . .

"In the roof of the cloisters are the names of these Englishmen under their coats of arms. [74 names]. All these names are under *Anglica Natio*. . . . Under *Scotia* these Scotchmen, viz:—*Henricus Lindesavus*; *Alexand. Falconarius*; *Tho. Somervil, Cambusnethensis Glottianus*; *Ant. Lantrorshes*; *D. Arrig, Erskin*; *Henr. Suenton*; *Gul. Cranstonus*; *Rob. Newton, Edinburg.*; *Joan. Mineus, Edinb.*; *Georg. Sibbaldus*; *Nicol. Harus*; *Tho. Forbes*; *Patricius Clunesius, Rossensis*; *Tho. Camerarius*; *Rob. Bodius*; *Jacobus Cadenendus, Aberd.*"

Journey thro' part of Italy, etc., in 1663:
Sir Philip Skippon.

"De logica schola secunda.

"1661, postridie non. aug. *Jacobus Cadenendus Scotus, accitus florenis cxx.*

1664, pridie non. mart. cum *Cadenendus ad locum primum progressus est, successit Joannes Morosinus.*

"De prima logicae schola.

"1664, v. id. febr. suffectus est *Jacobus Cadenendus Scotus, qui locum secundum occupabat, florenis ccc. addito paucis post mensibus jure Collegii Medici.*

1666, pridie id. nov. cum *Cadenendus ad locum secundum Philosophiae ordinariae transisset, Joannes Morosinus successit.*

"De secunda philosophiae ordinariae loco.

"1665, nonis sept. *Jacobus Cadenendus Scotus ex prima Logicae schola traductus est stipendia suo florenorum ccc., qui anno 1677 crevere ad dcc.*

1679, *Cadenendus cum obiisset, pridie kal. sept., Vitalis Terrarubea.*"

Fasti Gymnasii Patavini: Jac. Facciolatus.

Andrich and Brugi's work, first quoted from, contains much interesting information regarding the "*Natio Scota*" at Padua in the 16th and 17th centuries. Many north country names appear, e.g. *Robertus Bannerman Aberdonensis, Patricius Camerarius, Gulielmus Andersonus, Thomas Forbes, Robertus Strachanus, Henricus Lindsay, Joannes Jonnesonus, Henricus Leslie f. Caroli, Georgius Gordon f. Gulielmi.*

P. J. ANDERSON.

At the meetings of the Scottish Association of Master Bakers in Dundee last month, Mr. Macadam, Edinburgh, suggested that next year they should have a full discussion with regard to the old records of Scottish bakers. There were certain records of the Bakers' Association of Scotland lying buried in public and private libraries. These were full of interest to the bakers of to-day, and he thought they ought to get hold of them, and have them printed and circulated.

R. L. STEVENSON AND SWANSTON, MIDLOTHIAN.

IN the interests of accuracy, it may be advisable to call attention to the following matters:—In the March number of *Good Words*, there appeared an article under the title of "An Early Home of R. L. Stevenson," by John A. Ross. The article was illustrated by five reproductions of photographs. One of them is entitled "Swanston Cottage—the home of R. L. Stevenson." Swanston Cottage it certainly is not, and a home of Stevenson it can hardly be called, for it is a true representation of Colinton Parish Manse, distant about a couple of miles, all of Stevenson's connection with which consisted in occasional visits to it, while his maternal grandfather, Dr. Balfour, occupied it as minister of the parish. It is strange that such a glaring mistake should have occurred, as Mr. Patrick, the photographer, is well acquainted with the district, and has issued a photograph of the right building in a very beautiful portfolio of Stevenson views which he has published.

Another picture is named "John Todd's Cottage"—John Todd being the shepherd with whom young Stevenson spent many an odd minute. It certainly is the present shepherd's house, but I have it on individual authority that it has only recently attained to that official dignity. Todd's cottage, he affirms, was the one which Mr. Ross describes as the "inevitable village store with its legend about tea and tobacco." This second illustration being wrong, carries with it the condemnation of a third, where the mistake is repeated. Three incorrect pictures out of five is not so bad!

While in the neighbourhood of Swanston, I may notice a doubtful identification which Stevenson himself makes in his "Edinburgh Picturesque Notes." On page 167, he repeats the story of how the tenure of certain lands at Penicuik depends on their owner blowing three blasts of a horn (of *S. N. & Q.*, IV., 14, 37)¹, while he is seated on the top of what Stevenson says the country people call "General Kay's Stone." The stone to which reference is thus made, is a monolith standing within sight of Swanston, and is usually known as the "Battle Stone," or the "Cermanus Stone." The ceremony is generally represented as taking place upon the Buckstone, and though I have come upon other statements which seem to make the Cam Stone and the Buckstone identical, none of them are very trustworthy. Quite a number of specially named stones are associated with the

¹ It should be stated that since that note was contributed, I have had reason to doubt the identification there made.

immediate neighbourhood, and what with Kay's Monuments, Cam Stones, Buckstones, Harestones and Borestones, there is little wonder that some confusion has arisen.

J. CALDER ROSS.

Musselburgh, Midlothian.

THE LATE
MR. ANDREW PHILIP SKENE.

THE recent demise of this gentleman deserves something more than a passing notice, although we are unable to add anything more to the knowledge of his personality than he gave himself in his various communications to these pages. He belonged to that distinguished family of which the late Historiographer Royal was such an outstanding ornament. Our intimacy with Mr. Skene began shortly after the appearance of Dr. W. F. Skene's *Memorials of the Family of Skene*, published by the New Spalding Club, of some of the conclusions in which he took strong exception. And whilst, in his lucubrations on this theme, the editorial patience was often strained to the last degree, it is only fair to state, in a few words, the two points on which he maintained (not improbably with justice) that Dr. W. F. Skene had treated him unfairly. It is well nigh impossible for the general reader to discover these points in the mass of irrelevant matter introduced into Mr. Skene's articles in *S.N. & Q.*, especially as neither these articles nor the *Memorials* were accompanied by a sketch genealogy.¹

I. Mr. A. P. Skene would not admit the descent which Dr. Skene assigned to himself, and of Thomas Skene of Marnoo, Australia, from James Skene of Wester Corse. The baronetcy conferred in 1520 on James Skene of Curriehill and his heirs whatsoever," would, according to Dr. Skene, be claimable by himself, the line of Halyards in Midlothian being extinct, and now by his nephew Felix, clerk to the House of Lords. According to Mr. A. P. Skene the sole claim vested in his own person, and he seems to have intended to endeavour to be served heir to Sir James, of Curriehill.

II. According to Dr. Skene, Alfred Skene (now Alfred von Skene) of Prerau, was descended from a younger son of Andrew Skene of Auchorie, whose eldest son, Sir Andrew of Halyards in Fife, was ancestor of Mr. A. P. Skene. This descent Mr. A. P. Skene refused to admit. The sailing Captain Charles Skene of the Drumoreck line (who died in 1894) he recognised as a possible chief of the clan to succeed himself.

¹ This defect Mr. P. J. Anderson's kindness enables us to supply in the Supplement herewith, to which the reader is referred.

Mr. A. P. Skene proposed to the New Spalding Club to issue a volume supplementary to the *Memorials*, in which his contention should be set forth at length. But the Editorial Committee, "after giving the fullest consideration to the papers submitted by Mr. Skene, regarded it as inexpedient to include controversial matter bearing on Family History among its publications."

But for Mr. Skene's recent death, at the age of 63, it is not unlikely that he would have carried out his alternative of issuing a volume vindicatory of his claim, and corrective of Dr. Skene's. He wielded a trenchant pen, and supported his causes with great ability. Mr. Skene had in early life been in the army, but was a gentleman of varied culture, and high scholarship, Greek being almost as familiar to him as his mother tongue. At Pornic (Loire Inférieure, France), where he latterly lived, he kept himself abreast of all the literary activities of the day, and wrote a good deal for several of the leading London papers, including the *Saturday Review*. Two or three years ago he published a recondite treatise on a question of Greek Philology, entitled *Ante Agamemnona*. It was his design that this work should be in the possession of every university in the world. Mr. Skene is perhaps seen at his best in his kindly appreciation of his kinsman Dr. Skene, in *S.N. & Q.* volume VI., page 83.

MOUNTSTUART HOUSE, BUTE.

THE annual excursion of the members of Edinburgh Architectural Association this year was to the Island of Bute. Driving across the island to the southern shore, St. Blane's Chapel was first inspected. Mr. R. Rowand Anderson, LL.D., president of the association, explained that this ruin, which stands on an eminence near to the shore a few miles to the west of Kilchattan Bay, has been the subject of a good deal of archaeological speculation. A careful examination of the building showed that it was practically of one period, the early Norman. The chapel was believed to have been built about the year 1100, towards the close of the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The only change in the style of the building was a repair to the choir, which probably took place in the thirteenth century. The party then drove to Mountstuart House, the princely mansion of the Marquis of Bute. In December, 1877, Mountstuart House, built in the early part of the eighteenth century from plans by an architect named Adam, caught fire, and, with the exception of two wings, was burned down. The work of rebuilding the mansion was begun in 1879 upon plans prepared

by Dr. R. Rowand Anderson. The new building, which is of red Corsehill stone, externally is all but complete. A clock (illuminated by night) and a peal of bells in the central tower are yet to be put in place. Internally there remains much yet to be accomplished, the work there being of an unusually elaborate character. The new building is in style Gothic of the thirteenth century. The wings of the earlier house are preserved and incorporated in the new mansion, the plan of which is a square. The central part of the house, and indeed the main feature of it, is the great hall and staircase, which are both of marble. In height about 60 feet, the hall is vaulted with wood, which is to be richly decorated, while the staircase is vaulted with marble.

The main pillars are of green Chippolino or onion coloured marble; the capitals are white, the bases are composed partly of Emperor's red and dove coloured marble, and the arches are of Pavouretta marble. The walls are lined with alabaster. Round the hall is an ambulatory, which is repeated on the floor above. The hall is lighted from the top by twelve windows filled by stained glass representing the Zodiac, designed by a London artist, Mr. Lonsdale: the stars, made of thick clear crystal, being mapped out with astronomical accuracy. The window of the great stair-case is filled with stained glass, prepared by the same artist, representing the heraldry of the Bute family. The whole length of the principal floor is occupied by drawing-rooms and libraries, a second staircase, also vaulted in marble, giving access to the garden. On the other side of the building the front is almost entirely occupied by the dining-room, service-rooms, and entrance vestibule. The upper floor is entirely given up to bed-rooms and dressing-rooms arranged in suites, and on the garden front, commanding an extensive view of the firth, to private sitting-rooms for Lord and Lady Bute. Round these are suites of rooms for guests. There is also an extensive nursery wing, with its own hall, stairs, and kitchen. The mansion is lighted throughout by electricity. Mountstuart House is a very successful application of mediæval architecture to a modern domestic building.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Sarah A. Tooley contributes to "The Woman at Home," an article entitled "The Ladies of Edinburgh." The pages are illustrated with portraits of several notable ladies.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, in the "Century," publishes some interesting personal recollections of his late friend, Robert Louis Stevenson.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

No doubt it was by inadvertence that the work so well known as Kennedy's Annals was omitted from Mr. A. W. Robertson's "Hand-List of Bibliography of the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine." Such accidents are inseparable from unaided compilation, and it is not so much to repair them that our additions are published, but rather to bring to the knowledge of the Compiler names of local writers and their works with which he is manifestly totally unacquainted, in order that the Bibliography projected by the New Spalding Club may have a chance of being made reasonably complete.

Several members of the Keith family have attained literary eminence. George Keith was the ablest and most remarkable literary character in the Quaker controversy of two centuries ago. Reared a Presbyterian, he embraced the novel tenets of the Society of Friends shortly after taking his degree of M.A. at Marischal College, and he suffered to the full the penal consequences of maintaining his convictions. Brilliant as an orator, and powerful as a controversial writer, he boldly championed his faith in England and in Pennsylvania, and it stands to his credit that his pen was the first to denounce the slavery of the negro in the British Colonies. Becoming dissatisfied with the Quakers, he joined the Anglican Church in 1700, and after a successful mission to America, finally ended his days in a poor living in the south of England.

A successful author was Alex. Keith, D.D. of St. Cyrus. His eldest son, Alexander, was also an author, and we have endeavoured to distinguish his writings from those of his father, whose name alone appears in the Hand List. We hope later to perform a similar service for three Andrew Cants, three John Skinners, two William McCombies, two William Andersons, and others whose works have somehow got carded together. A younger son of the same family, Dr. Thomas Keith, some of whose works we note, is a surgeon of quite exceptional eminence.

Fifty years ago that grand old Christian, John Kennedy, D.D., of Stepney, was pastor of Blackfriars St. Congregational Church in Aberdeen. He has since been an acknowledged leader of Independency in England, has edited the *Evangelical Magazine* and the *Christian Witness*, and has published upwards of forty works which do not come within the plan of the Hand List. We note, however, a Memoir of an Aberdeenshire man who will occupy a considerable place on our List. His younger brother, James Kennedy, the Indian Missionary, is the author of many works of merit, and we note his

contribution to the Robertson-Smith controversy. The brothers are natives of Perthshire, but their youth was spent at Inverness, and they were educated at King's College, Aberdeen.

Robert Kerr, the eminent writer on Domestic Architecture, was born in Aberdeen in 1823. He was President of the Architectural Association in 1847, and in 1861 was appointed Professor of his Art in King's College, London. John Kesson, another of the host of local authors unknown to Mr. Robertson, died before the prime of his literary career was attained. He was a charming character, and is still remembered with affectionate regret in his native city although half a century has elapsed since, as a resident, he trod its granite streets. His "Cross and the Dragon" is a characteristic contribution to the literature of international ethics readable with profit even at the present time.

How scarce some of the writings of Dr. James Kidd have become. We had a distinct recollection of having seen a work of his on Infant Baptism, and for months have been hunting for it in every direction, but it is only within the last few days we ran it down in the New College Library, Edinburgh. Yet there must be copies somewhere in Aberdeen. Another important item which we note is the first edition of his *Eternal Sonship*. The New Year's Address to the children attending Gilcomston Sunday School is a booklet of the kind that is seldom preserved. But we found a copy in the King Pamphlet Library in Belmont Congregational Church along with many others not in the Hand List.

The high place which the Sons of Bon-Accord have held in the Annals of the Science of Botany from the days of Robert Morison is well maintained by George King of Calcutta, whose useful works are marked by extensive knowledge and great accuracy. The last work on this month's List is the Iconoclastic Reformer's Answer to Tyrie, the Aberdeenshire Jesuit, who however, as we shall observe when we reach his name, was not deterred from further argument, but insisted on having the advantage of the final word.

Mr. P. J. Anderson may perhaps feel some disappointment that no additions are made under the initial K to the King's College List; but we have decided that our extensive notes of publications relating to both the Aberdeen Universities shall be tabulated under the title University of Aberdeen. K. J.

The Kaim of Mathers, &c. (? By Alex. Balfour) Mont. 1857.

Keddie, Wm., The Royal Route (Guide to Braemar, &c.) Gw. (1872).

<i>Keith, Alex., Earl Marischal</i> , Expenses in Edinburgh, 1642	(Edin. 1822).
<i>Keith, Alex., D.D.</i> , Fulfilment of the Prophecies	London. 1830.
The Evidence of Prophecy (in <i>Italian</i> , Lond. 1837).	" "
Evidence of the Truth, &c., in <i>Persian</i> (in <i>Welsh</i> , Lond. 1871).	Edin. 1846.
Preliminary Essay to Isaiah as it is	" 1850.
<i>Keith, Alex., Jr.</i> , A Sermon at St. Cyrus	Abd. 1841.
Isaiah as it is	Edin. 1850.
<i>Keith, Alex.</i> , Carbohc Acid in Scarlatina	Lond. n.d.
<i>Keith, Alex. Dalsiel</i> , Treatment of Psoriasis	" 1877.
<i>Keith and Strathisla Temperance Society</i> , Rise and Progress of	Elgin 1831.
First Annual Report	Abd. 1832.
<i>Keith, George</i> , The Universal Free Grace	Amst. 1671.
General Epistle to Friends	" 1671.
The Woman Preacher of Samaria	" 1674.
Vindication from Hicks and Kiffin	Lond. "
A Looking Glass for Protestants	" "
<i>trans.</i> Pocock's Philosophus Antodidactus	" "
The Quakers' Creed	" 1678.
The True Christ owned	" 1679.
Fundamental Truths of Christianity	" 1688.
Divine Inspiration and Revelation continued	Phil. 1691.
Presbyterian and Independent Churches brought to test	" "
Quakers in Pennsylvania	" 1692.
Plea of the Innocent	" "
Reasons of the late Separation	" "
More Divisions amongst the Quakers	" 1693.
Heresie and Hatred	" "
Against Buying or Keeping Negroes	" "
The Christian Quaker	" "
Trial of G. K. and others before a Court of Quakers	" "
Truth advanced	Lond. 1694.
A Farther Discovery	" "
Judgment given forth	" "
Causeless Grounds of Surmises removed	" "
Copy of a Paper, &c.	" 1695.
Thanksgiving, &c.	" 1696.
Proceedings at Turner's Hall	" "
More Work for G. K.	" "
Christian Testimony	" "
Explications and Retractions	" 1697.
Letter to Curtis and others	" "
Second Narrative of Turner's Hall	" "
Reprimand for Libel	" "
Third Narrative of Turner's Hall	" 1698.
Deism of Penn exposed	" 1699.
Fallacies of Penn detected	" "
Travels to Bristol	" "
A Serious Dialogue	" "
Bristol Quakerism exposed	" 1700.
Proceedings at Cooper's Hall, Bristol	" "
Sermon on 1 Peter iii., 16	" "
Complaint against the Quakers	" "

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|---|--------|----------|
| Serious Call to the Quakers | Lond. | 1700. | Cæsarean Operation | Edin. | 1811. |
| Two Sermons on Luke i. 6 | " | " | On Death from Cold, &c. | " | 1824. |
| Sermon on 2 Cor. v., 14-15 | " | " | <i>Kelman, James Anderson</i> , Interest Tables | Lond. | 1867. |
| Reasons for renouncing Quakerism | " | " | <i>Kemlo, Alex.</i> , Introdn. to Brief Description | | |
| Farewell Sermon | " | " | of the Well of Woman | | |
| Account of a National Church | " | " | Hill, &c. | Abd. | 1884. |
| Good Conscience | " | " | <i>Kemlo, Wm.</i> , De Mensibus | Edin. | 1819. |
| Apostles and Prophets Doctrines | " | " | <i>Kemp, John</i> , Epitaphium (Forbes Funerals, 1635). | | |
| Fifth Narrative of Turner's Hall | " | 1701. | <i>Kemp, Robert S.</i> , Historical Notes on | | |
| A Plain Discovery | " | " | Insch | Bff. | 1895. |
| Reply to Mr. Mather | " | 1703. | <i>Kempt, Robert</i> , The Thames | Lond. | 1858. |
| Sermon | " | " | What do you think of the Exhibition | " | 1862. |
| Power of the Gospel | " | " | The American Joe Miller (two edns.) | " | 1865. |
| Notes of the True Church | N. York | 1704. | The Anglo Scottish Year Book | " | 1875 &c. |
| Use of the Holy Sacraments | " | " | Pencil and Palette | " | 1881. |
| Two Sermons | Lond. | 1705. | Convivial Caledonia | " | 1893. |
| Magick of Quakerism | " | 1705-7. | <i>Kennedy, Andrew</i> , A Pastoral Address | Huntly | 1841. |
| Against the Quakers | " | 1707. | <i>Kennedy, C. J. (and F. R. Lees)</i> , Prize | | |
| Necessity of Faith | " | " | Essays (Temperance) | Abd. | 1842. |
| New Theory of Longitude | " | 1709. | <i>Kennedy, James</i> , Deuteronomy written | | |
| An Easie Method, &c. (Longitude) | S.L. et A. | | by Moses proved by the Book | | |
| <i>Keith, Geo. and R. Barclay</i> , Quakerism | | | itself | Lond. | 1878. |
| no Popery | | 1675. | Memoir of Margaret Stephen Kennedy | " | 1892. |
| Quakerism confirmed | | 1676. | <i>Kennedy, John, D.D.</i> , Difficulties, &c., | | |
| <i>Keith, George Skene</i> , Tracts on Reform | S.L. | 1793. | of the Temperance Cause | Abd. | 1840. |
| Address on Chapels of Ease | S.L. | 1797. | How may Parents save their Children | " | " |
| General View of the Taxes on Malt | Edin. | N.D. | Parental Duties enforced (<i>two edns.</i>) | " | 1841. |
| Sermons and Discourses | | 1825. | Foxe's Book of Martyrs (abridged, | | |
| <i>Keith, James</i> , Epitaphia (<i>Forbes Funerals, 1635</i>). | | | with introdn. and notes by J. K.: | | |
| Panegyrica (<i>in Gardyne's Scottish Kings</i>) | Edin. | 1709. | <i>Abdn. ptd.</i>) | Gw. | 1842. |
| <i>Keith, Robert</i> , A Catalogue of the Bishops | " | 1753. | Hymns for Sabbath Schools | Abd. | 1844. |
| <i>Keith, Thomas, M.D.</i> , Notes on Diseases | | | Select Remains of A. Campbell, with | | |
| of the Ear | " | 1862. | Memoir | " | 1845. |
| On Ovarian Dropsy | " | 1863. | Preface to Covenanters in the North | " | 1846. |
| Fourteen Cases of Ovariectomy | " | 1864. | The Pastor's Stewardship | Lond. | 1847. |
| Forty Cases of Ovariectomy | " | 1865. | The Jewish Exile (<i>Abd. ptd.</i>) | " | 1848. |
| On Ovariectomy (<i>several papers</i>) | " | 1867-74. | Reflections on the French Revolution | " | " |
| Suppurating Ovarian Cysts | " | 1875. | Idumæa, with a Survey of Arabia | " | " |
| Cases of Removal of Uterus, &c. | Lond. | " | Service and Suffering (<i>Memoir of</i> | | |
| T. K. and Ovariectomy (J. M. Sims) | N. Y. | 1880. | <i>John Morison, D.D.</i>) | " | 1860. |
| Ovariectomy | Louisville | 1881. | <i>Art.</i> The Covenanters in the North | | |
| Supra-Vaginal Hysterectomy | Edin. | 1883. | in <i>Brit. Quarterly Review</i> | | 1846. |
| Surgical Treatment of Abdominal | | | <i>Kennedy, William</i> , Annals of Aberdeen. | | |
| Tumours (2 parts) | " | 1885-9. | 2 vols. | Abd. | 1818. |
| <i>Keith, William, E. of Kintore</i> , To the | | | Sketch of the Affairs of the Treasury | | |
| Memory of, (a poem) | " | 1719. | of Aberdeen. 2nd ed. | " | 1821. |
| <i>Keith, Sir Wm.</i> , On the present war with | | | <i>Kennedy, William (Kintore)</i> , Prize Essay | | |
| France | S.L. et A. | | on the Sabbath | " | 1850. |
| Essay on Education | Lond. | 1731. | <i>Ker, Bishop</i> , The Retired Christian, &c. | " | 1764. |
| History of British America | " | 1738. | <i>Ker, John (Donaides)</i> , Quaternæ Epistolæ | Lond. | 1713. |
| Collection of papers written occasion- | | | <i>Kerr, George</i> , Medical Sketches | " | 1818. |
| ally. 2nd ed. | " | 1749. | <i>Kerr, John</i> , Aberdeen Graduation and | | |
| Public Spirit | " | " | its Lessons | Edin. | 1869. |
| On Taxing the Colonies | " | 1767. | Report on Gordon's Hospital | Abd. | 1873. |
| <i>Keith, Wm.</i> , Lateral Operation of Lith- | | | <i>Kerr, John (Laurencekirke)</i> , Reminiscences | | |
| otomy | Edin. | 1844. | of a Wanderer, Part I | Dund. | 1890. |
| (<i>with W. Pirrie</i>) Acupressure | Lond. | 1867. | <i>Kerr, Robert</i> , Discourses on Fine Art | | |
| <i>Kellie, George</i> , On Compression by the | | | Architecture | Lond. | 1846. |
| Torniquet | Edin. | 1797 & Bf. | The Gentleman's House, Lond. 1864; | | |
| Quædam de electricitate animali | | 1802. | 2nd ed. 1865; 3rd ed. 1871. | | |
| complectens, etc. | Edin. | 1803. | On Ancient Lights | " | 1865. |
| | | | A Small Country House | " | 1874. |

- His Excellency the Ambassador
Extraordinary Lond. 1879.
The Consulting Architect „ 1886.
Kesson, John, Complete Guide to the
British Museum „ 1843.
Poem on May. (Broadsheet) s.l. et a.
trans. Kohl's Travels in Scotland Lond. 1844.
„ *Ingemann's Childhood of King*
Eric Menved „ 1846.
The Cross and the Dragon „ 1854.
A Compiler of the Universal Catalogue
of Books on Art for S. Kensing-
ton Museum.
Kidd, James, Treatise on Infant Baptism s.l. 1822.
The Eternal Sonship Abd. 1822.
New Year's Address „ 1831.
The Adaptation of External Nature „ 1836.
Kidd, W. J. P., A Collection of Sacred
Harmony Elgin 1842.
(The entire work beautifully lithograph-
ed by Henderson, Aberdeen).
Kilgour, Alex., On Disease of the Heart Edin. 1850.
Lectures „ 1834.
Kilgour, George, Railway Extension C. Town 1881.
Kilgour, Bp. Robert, Nature, &c., of the
Apostolic Communication Abd. 1785.
Oratio Coram Episcopo 1787.
Kincardine, County of, Rules, &c., for
Constabulary „ 1840.
Kincardineshire Agricultural Association,
Rules, &c. „ 1822.
Kincardineshire Criminal Returns („) 1859.
Kincardineshire Life Boat Institution,
First Report (Stonehaven 1865).
Appeal „ 1866).
King, Adam, A Perpetuall Kalendar Paris 1588.
Poemata (in the Delitiae) Amst. 1637.
King, George, Catalogue of the King
Pamphlet Library Abd. N.D.
King, George (Calcutta), The Lion of Aboo Calc. 1868.
The Birds of Goona „ „
Veg. Products used as food in Famine,
Rajpootana Edin. 1870.
The Famine Foods of Marwar „ „
Paritium Tricuspe „ 1877.
Glossary of Indian Plants Calc. 1877.
The Winged Cardamon of Nepal „ 1880.
The Ficus of Indo-Malaya and China „ 1887.
King, W. Ross, Stone Relics in Aber-
deenshire Edin. 1870.
Materials for Defensive Armour Lond. 1874.
Notes on Querus Edin. 1875.
Early Scottish Bronze Javelin „ 1889.
Kinloch, Alex. John (of Park), Extra-
ordinary Case of Mistaken
Personal Identity „ N.D.
Kinnier, David Bayne, A new Essay on
the Nerves Lond. 1738.
Kirby, John, Music for Canticum by Sir
W. D. Geddes 1894.
Music for Sunniest Season of Life, by
J. M. Bulloch „ „
Kirton, John, Dissertatio de Dirarhœa, &c. Leyden 1720

- Knight, Ann Cuthbert*, A Year in
Canada Edin. 1816.
Knight, William, Heads of a Course of
Lectures Abd. 1811.
Statistical Account of Marischal Coll. Edin. 1845.
Knight, William, Biog. of W. Minto
(in Literature of Georgian Era) „ 1894.
Knott, John, A Selection of Tunes, new
edn. Abd. N.D.
Knowles, Benj., Short Memoir of. (A. R.
Paterson) „ 1866.
Knowles, George (Birse), Descriptive Poem
in three parts in Scots Mag. Edin. 1815.
Knox, A. E., Autumns on the Spey 1872.
Knox, John, An Answer to a Letter of a
Jesuit named Tyrie St. Andrews 1572.
(To be continued.)

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

178. *Davidson, John*: Antiquary and Minor Poet. Born in Old Meldrum, 29th March, 1804, and educated at Marischal College, he became a lawyer's clerk. Being of a literary turn he wrote a good deal of verse, also pamphlets on politics, and was for twenty years transcriber for the Spalding Club. In 1865 he removed to Dundee to arrange the Burgh Records there, and died in 1871. In 1872 a posthumous volume of his poems and prose pieces was issued.

179. *Davidson, John, D.D.*: Antiquary, &c. A native of Aberdeen, born in 1816, he was educated at Marischal College for the ministry, and in 1844, he was ordained assistant and colleague to the Rev. Robert Lessel, Inverurie, of which parish he continued pastor till 1892. He received the degree of D.D. in 1877, and in 1878, he published his elaborate *History of Inverurie and the Earldom of Garioch*. He has also published a pamphlet on *The Bass of Inverurie*. Dr. Davidson was a valued contributor to this journal.

180. *Davidson, John Morrison*: Journalist and Author. An Aberdonian, and educated at the University there. Mr. Davidson is now, or was recently, a London Journalist of radical politics. He has published, 1884, *The Book of Lords*, and 1886, *The Book of Erin*. He has also published *The Old Order and the New*, an excellent account of Socialism, which reached a third edition in 1891, and a shilling treatise on *Home Rule for Scotland*. He edited *The South London Leader*, a radical weekly.

181. *Davidson, Peter (Prof.)*: Scottish Scholar. An Aberdonian who distinguished himself on the continent in the 15th and 16th centuries. He was born about 1450, and died at Copenhagen, 1520. Educated at Paris, he became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and a teacher at Cologne, from whence he was summoned in 1479, by the King of Denmark, to superintend the teaching of arts and theology in the new University of Copenhagen. He was thus one of the three scholars who were the means of establishing that educational seminary.

182. *Davidson, Robert, Sir (Provost)*: Hero of the Battle of Harlaw. Sir Robert gallantly led a large body of his fellow-townsmen, on the occasion of the Celtic raid, which was repulsed at Harlaw, and he and his fellow-burgesses performed so important a part in that memorable battle, that they are still held in honour by their descendants. Sir Robert fell on the battle field in the year 1411, and his body was interred near the great arch of the steeple of St. Nicholas Church. More than three centuries afterwards, the remains of his body were discovered with a small crimson cap on the skull.

183. *Davidson, Robert*: Electrician. Born at Aberdeen in 1804, he early devoted himself to scientific study, and while yet a lad devised an improved form of galvanic battery. In 1839 he submitted an electro-magnetic motor, capable of driving a turning lathe, to Professors Fleming and Forbes of King's College, who brought the invention under the notice of Faraday. In 1842 an electric locomotive constructed by him was tried with success on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, thus anticipating by nearly half a century the electric railways of recent years. Mr Davidson died at Aberdeen in 1894.

184. *Davidson Thomas*: Early Scottish Printer. Seems to have been a native of Deeside. He flourished from 1520 to 1540.

185. *Davidson, William Leslie, LL.D.*: Divine of Church of Scotland. Born Wartle, near Old Rain. He graduated at Aberdeen, and was ordained minister of Bourtie in 1873. Author of *The Logic of Definition; English Words Explained; Theismas grounded in Human Nature*. The University in which he held the Burnett Lectureship has recently made him LL.D.

186. *Davie, James*: Editor of Church Music. Probably a native of Aberdeen, and born in 1783, he became precentor in St. Andrew's Church in that city. The founder, and for many years the conductor of the Aberdeen Choral Society. He also edited three Collections of Church Music. He died in 1857.

187. *Davison, Wm., M.D.*: Physician to the King of Poland. A native of Aberdeenshire, or perhaps of Aberdeen City. A contemporary of the celebrated doctors, Patrick Dun, Alexander Reid, and Wm. Gordon, and like them, famous for his skill.

188. *Dempster, Thomas*: Scholar, Latin Poet, and Historian. He is said to have been born in Muireisk, Turriff, and is also claimed for Auchterless, and Brechin. He studied at Aberdeen and Cambridge, and passing to Paris, he taught classical literature in the College of Beauvais. Expelled from Paris, he returned to England; but finally settled again on the Continent, teaching successively at Nismes, Pisa, and Bologna, where he died in 1625. He was born in 1579 or 80. He was a good Latin Poet, and wrote four tragedies. Among his other works are, *Antiquitatum Romanorum; Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum; Menologium Scotorum; De Bello a Christianis contra Barbaris pro Christi Sepulchro*. In this work he was assisted by the Aberdeenshire scholar, George Conn.

189. *Dewar, Alexander D. (Rev.)*: Congregational Minister and Minor Poet. A native of Crathie, and born in 1822, he published, in 1856, *An urgent appeal to the non-abstaining Ministers of Christ of all denominations on their apathy to the Temperance Reformation*. In 1867, he published *Goodwin and other Poems*. He died at Ormskirk in 1864.

190. *Dey, Robert (Rev.)*: Congregational Divine. Born in Inverurie, 4th August, 1848. Educated at Edinburgh University, after a brief ministry at Nairn and Glasgow, he proceeded to New South Wales, where he is now one of the leading ministers. He conducts *The Australian Independent*, a religious journal devoted to the interests of congregationalism. In 1888, he was Chairman of the Congregational Union of New South Wales.

191. *Dick, John, D.D. (Prof.)*: Secession Divine and Author. Born Aberdeen, 10th October, 1764, graduated at King's College in 1781, and trained for the ministry under John Brown of Haddington, he was ordained to Slateford Secession Church, 1786; he continued there till, in 1801, when he was inducted as colleague and successor to Mr. Pirie of Greyfriars Church, Glasgow. In 1815 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton, New Jersey, and in 1820 he was appointed to the Chair of Theology in the United Secession Theological Hall. This position he held with great honour till his death in 1833. Besides sermons and essays, &c., Dr. Dick has published a *Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures*, which was much thought of at the time of its publication, and which is still read. Subsequent to his death, his *Lectures on Theology* were published in four volumes, and these are still occasionally examined by students. His *Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles* were also published in 1848. Dr. Dick was one of the wisest and most scholarly ministers of his church and times in Scotland.

192. *Dinnie, Donald*: Champion Athlete. A native of Ballogie, Aboyne, Birse, Dinnie obtained not only local renown, but world-wide distinction, at least in sporting circles, by his exploits in throwing the hammer, and other athletic exercises. He was *par excellence* "the Scottish Champion." Born 10th July, 1837.

193. *Dinnie, Robert*: Poet, Local Historian, &c. Born at Allancreich, Birse, in 1818. He published in 1865, *A History of Birse*; in 1876, *Songs and Poems*; in 1880, *The Deeside Guide*; and 1885, *The History of Kincardine O' Neil*. He is father of No. 189.

194. *Donald, Adam*: "Prophet of Bethelnie." Born at Bethelnie, 1703, and died 1780. He was a much dreaded wizard in his time. He used to frequent the Churchyard to converse, as was supposed, with departed spirits, who informed him of matters on which he was consulted, e.g., loss of property, &c. His answers were generally vaguely and ingeniously constructed, and when the missing property was found, the people who had consulted him always seemed to say that they had been rightly guided. He was not merely a necromancer, but a witch doctor as well, and professed to cure lingering diseases. In doing so, he prescribed simple unguents of his own

manufacture, which had to be applied with certain ceremonies. His fees were moderate, only sixpence and a shilling; but he made a good income, as his fame was great, and crowds came to him from all directions. For full notice of him, see *The Bee* for 1791.

195. *Donaldson, Alexander, M.D. (Prof.)*: Noted Aberdeen Doctor. Born in Aberdeen, 4th March, 1731. He succeeded his father as Professor at Marischal College, and held that office till his death in 1793.

196. *Donaldson, James, M.D. (Prof.)*: Born in 1699. He was appointed Professor of Medicine at Marischal College in 1732, and died 1761. For notice of the above two doctors, see Morgan's *Annals of Woodside and Newhills*, 1888.

197. *Donaldson, James, LL.D. (Principal)*: Scholar and Educationalist. Born at Aberdeen in 1831, he graduated at Marischal College in 1849. Thereafter he studied Theology at New College, London, from 1849 to 1851; thence he proceeded in 1851 to Berlin, where he studied Philology. In 1852 he became assistant Professor of Greek in Edinburgh University, and was chosen Rector of the Grammar School, Stirling, in 1854. Thence he was called to be classical master in the High School, Edinburgh, in 1856, of which he became Rector in 1866. In 1881, he was chosen Professor of Humanity in Aberdeen University, and in 1886 was translated to St. Andrews as Principal of the United College there. His works are a *Greek Grammar*, 1853; *Lyra Graeca*, 1854; *Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council*, 3 vols, 1864-66. He also edited *The Ante-Nicene Library*, 1867-72, (24 vols.), and has published *Lectures on the History of Education in Prussia and England*, 1874, and a volume on *The Expiatory and Substitutionary Sacrifices of the Greeks*, 1875.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued).

SIR,—Will you allow me to correct one or two errors in the notices of my brothers, CHARLES ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE, and GENERAL DALRYMPLE (IX., 25).—Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple was never in the army. He was born at Logie Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire, in 1817, and died 1891. He was the son of Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone of Logie Elphinstone. General John Hamilton Elphinstone Dalrymple of the Scots Guards, was 8th son of Sir R. D. H. E. of Logie Elphinstone. Born 1819, died 1888. He served in the Crimean campaign. If you would have the great kindness to alter this, it would be very satisfactory to Mrs. C. E. Dalrymple, myself, and the remaining members of the family.

HARRIET LESLIE.

Woodend House, Banchory.

“The Spectator” publishes a long poem entitled “The Tomb of Burns,” which is from the pen of William Watson.

MINING ON AN ISLAND IN THE FORTH.—Messrs. James Hutton & Son, who some time ago floated the Culross Coal Company, with the view of working the minerals of Middlegrange and Culross, have for some weeks had a squad of men engaged on the Preston Island, an island in the Firth of Forth, opposite Bo'ness and Culross, in the hope of being able to reopen pits which were sunk on the island early in the present century. Sir Robert Preston spent £30,000 on the island in sinking three shafts, fitting them up with the best machinery which could be obtained in the days of early mining, erecting houses, and building a pier. Sir Robert had only begun to open up the minerals when a fire-damp explosion occurred, and the concern was abandoned. When the Messrs. Hutton took possession of the island the sea was washing over the mouths of the three pits. They repaired the retaining walls and carried out some puddling with the most satisfactory results. All through it has been apparent that the pump had only the natural growth in the mine to contend with—no sea water—and in a very short time the pits will be clear of water. The explorations already show that the pumping pit had been sunk to a depth of 46 fathoms, and in this short distance four workable seams of coal are exposed. One of the seams is 9 feet thick, and the seam 12 fathoms under this is 5 feet in thickness. Under this again the well-known Fife seams, the “Five Foot” and “Dunferlime Splint,” are known to be lying whole. The coals all seem to be of excellent quality, and the area is large. There is a depth of 13 feet of water surrounding the old pier built out from the island by Sir Robert Preston, so that the shipping of coals will be an easy matter.

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.—At the old castle or Royal palace of Kindrochit, the ruins of which are almost grass covered, and which stands on the east bank of the Clunie, near the bridge in the middle of the village, some interesting discoveries have been made during the last few days. The castle was built by Malcolm Canmore in 1059, and several charters of the date of King Robert II. have been discovered from time to time. The other day, while Mr. Alexander M'Hardy, contractor, and his men were removing what appeared to be a heap of rubbish at a point that seemed to be outside the castle enclosure, they discovered that they were working on a part of the massive castle wall, probably a portion of the south-western tower. The uncovered wall was found to be 11 feet thick, and on the inner side a stone staircase leading to the lower chambers was unearthed. The steps are of freestone, and

measure 3 feet 3 inches in length, and are of light colour. The chisel marks are yet as distinct as when the steps came from the dresser. It is a spiral stair, and the outer ends of the steps are nicely circled as if moulded out of wood. It is supposed, from the quality of the freestone, that it had been taken from Kildrummy. The excavations will now probably be carried further.—*Evening Gazette.*

WHAT IS A SCOTCH BOOK?—This question arises from a consideration of Mr. Inglis's interesting monthly collection of Books, and is one which is not so easy of solution as it appears. Mr. Inglis's answer is: it is a Scotch book if it is issued by a Scotch publishing house—or more accurately by a house whose offices of publication are situated within the bounds of Scotland. But *audi alteram partem*. It seems to me that two classes of determinants must be considered, the subject of the book, and those who undertake to bring the subject before the public—otherwise the subject-matter and the author, printer, binder, and publisher. (In this case the salesman may be neglected). As regards the first class, I think all will agree that only those books, which deal with subjects which are distinctively Scotch, or which can be of no nationality whatever, but are sent out by Scotch houses, should obtain a place on the list, if the title is to mean anything. The difficulty arises with the second class, and the point is best illustrated by examples. Why should "The Raiders," written by a Scot, in a Scottish town, and telling a Scots story, be omitted simply because it is printed and given to the world by an English firm? The case of "The Window in Thrums" is even worse. It is written and actually printed by Scots, and yet is an English book, because it has the imprint of an English firm. "Adam Bede," on the other hand, is reckoned as a Scotch book, because it is printed and published by an Edinburgh publisher. More intricate anomalies could be indicated, but space must be consulted, and enough has been said to elicit some opinions.

DOUBLE DOTT.

In the course of his sermon at the opening of Crathie Church, Dr. Donald Macleod stated that that was the first instance, since the Reformation, in which a monarch had been present at the dedication in Scotland of a Parish Church. It was the first Church in Scotland, as far as he was able to discover, of which it could be said that the same sovereign laid the foundation and was present at the dedication.

SALE OF SCOTS MSS.—A poem by Burns, in the poet's autograph, consisting of impromptu verses to Mrs. W. Riddell on her birthday, and commencing—

"Old winter, with his frosty beard,"

was sold last month at Sotheby's at a sale of historical and literary manuscripts and musical scores. The poem was purchased by Dr. Walter for £7. Some short letters from Sir Walter Scott sold at prices ranging from 10s. to two guineas. In one of these Sir Walter declares that, having always considered his poetry as at the command of musical persons, he had never accepted offers for the exclusive right of setting them to music. An interesting Scotch lot, sold for £2 10s., consisted of a letter from Lord Lovat, with an engraved admission to his trial, and a curious old Scotch paper of 1747 with reference to the Scotch Jacobites. A letter from the "Old Pretender" (James III.) to the Earl of Panmure, dated Scoon, January 22, 1716, sold for only £9 10s., though the same letter, when sold at the Joy sale in 1887, realised £15. £9 10s. was the sum given for a letter from Lady Hamilton, expressing the writer's annoyance at finding her memorial to the Prince Regent published in the newspapers. A fine specimen of Queen Elizabeth's signature, with postscript of eight lines to the Duke of Bouillon, sold for £29; and a sign manual of Cromwell for ten guineas. One of a number of interesting French autographs was a letter from Louise de la Vallière, signed with her "religious" name "Louise de la Misericordes," which sold for £16. Specially notable among literary autographs were four pages of Thackeray's MSS. of "Philip," which sold for £22 10s.; and a letter from Byron to the Vice-Consul at Venice demanding the immediate dispatch to him of his daughter Allegra. Some of the musical scores, part of the collection of the late A. G. Kurtz, of Liverpool, realised high prices. For instance, an original musical MS. by Beethoven, bought by Sir Julius Benedict for Mr. Kurtz, sold for £37; Mozart scores for £33 12s. and £28; a signed fragment of Mendelssohn's *Walpurgis Nacht* sold for £6 15s., and the scores of two of Chopin's *Polonaises* for ten guineas. By the sale, which lasted for two days, a total of over £750 was raised.—*Glasgow Herald.*

AN OLD COIN.—A correspondent writes—While a person in Smithy Croft was digging in his garden the other night, he turned up what appeared to be an old halfpenny. On closer examination the date seemed to be 1048. It is about the same size as a modern halfpenny, but the inscription is not very distinct.

"AULD LOWRIE."—Many readers of *S. N. & Q.* have no doubt observed a paragraph which appeared in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, towards the end of last month, to the effect that part of the metal of "Auld Lowrie" had been recast into the bells of Craigeibuckler Church. My reason for sending it to the press was, that although a good deal of discussion has arisen as to what has become of the metal of "Auld Lowrie," nobody seems to have found out the above fact. About three years ago I sent a paragraph, which mentioned that the bells of Craigeibuckler Church were cast from the metal of "Auld Lowrie," along with the Latin inscription by Sir William Geddes. I think at that time I promised to send the inscription which was engraved on the largest bell, which is entirely composed of the metal of "Auld Lowrie." I am pleased that I am now able to do so. It is as follows:—

"OLD LOWRIE
HUNG IN S. NICHOLAS STEEPLE A.D. 1351,
AND
DESTROYED BY FIRE A.D. 1874.
YOUNG LOWRIE
RECAST FROM METAL OF OLD LOWRIE,
A.D. 1882."

The original intention of placing the brass plate with the Latin inscription in the belfry of the church was not carried out, but it was fixed instead to part of the wall inside the church, near the pulpit. SYDNEY C. COUPER.

UNANSWERED QUERIES.—The authoritative list of unanswered queries since the commencement of this publication is appalling. The list might, however, be very considerably extended, as many queries and even answers contain additional queries, of secondary and tertiary importance. In the series of Bibliographical articles, again, which from the first have formed the chief feature of *S. N. & Q.*, there are many questions asked which await an answer. Who will forth and cry *adsum*?

MICHAEL MERLIN.

ABERDEEN BURGESS OATH AND POPYERY.—The following is a copy of the Burgess Oath of Aberdeen about two centuries ago. C.

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear in the presence of God that I presently own, profess and shall adhere to and maintain the true reformed Protestant religion, denying the Heresies of Popery and Quakerism, and if I shall at any time hereafter, as God forbid, apostatize from the said Protestant religion, by owning or professing Popery or Quakerism, I hereby renounce all benefite and priviledge competent to me as Burgess of Aberdeen, alike as if I had never been admitted thereto."

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICAL LITERATURE (I., 5, 100; III., 8).—

1761. *The Aberdeen Magazine*. The twelve numbers for January to December contain 670 pages, but a *Supplement to the Aberdeen Magazine* appeared subsequently (? in 1762) of 52 pages, including (on pp. 718-22) an Index to the whole work.

1872. *Here, There, and Everywhere*. No. IV., seven pages, has no date or publisher's name. P. J. ANDERSON.

THREE VALUABLE OLD SCOTTISH MSS.—Three valuable old manuscripts of Scottish historical interest, the property of Mr. Alexander Pringle of Yair, Selkirkshire, will be sold by auction at Sotheby's, London. One of these is a MS. Bible of the 14th century, originally belonging to Sweetheart Abbey, Dumfries, which came into the possession of Mr. Pringle from his ancestors, the Cunyngames of Caprington. The volumes contain in the Old Testament only the books up to Esther, including the Apocrypha. An inscription in Latin is written on the reverse of the last leaf of Esther, and on the first leaf of the book of Genesis is the figure of a deer. The volume contains 1221 leaves, illumined with figures of grotesque animals and birds and human figures in early English costumes. Another of the Scottish manuscripts is the service book of Holyrood Abbey in Latin, containing the authentic contemporary history of the monastery of Holyrood, and an inventory of the vestments and ornaments of the high altar and vestibule of the Abbey, written on October 12, 1494. The third Missal is John Fordun's "Chronicles of Scotland," written in Latin on vellum, and in leather and oak bound.

THE CENTENARY "BURNS."

SIR,—Permit us to take advantage of your columns to say, with reference to our new edition of the poetry of Burns, that, as the editor's object is to purge the existing text of as many errors as possible, we shall be greatly obliged to all owners of original MSS. who will communicate with us, with a view to comparison and collation.—We are, sir, yours faithfully,

T. C. & E. C. JACK.

Causewayend, Edinburgh, July 6th, 1895.

In the June and July numbers of "Life and Work," Mr. Fraser Robertson writes on "Greyfriars Churchyard." The interesting article is illustrated with two good plates of the Martyr's Monument, and the Covenanters' Prison.

THE SCOTTISH ALEXANDER BOOK (IX., 17).—The only existing copy of the earliest edition is imperfect. It is not dated 1580, neither does the place of printing appear on the large fragment known to us. It is quite true that the device used by Alexander Arbuthnot is found in the book, but we have not absolute proof that he was the printer. As much might have been learned from a careful perusal of the Bannatyne Club reprint, to which the writer of the article seems to have had access.

J. P. EDMOND.

Queries.

981. EARLY SCOTTISH PRINTING.—“The Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace” (1508?) and “The Buke of the Howlat” (1520?). Unique fragments of these two books were discovered by Dr. David Laing, whose description of them is quoted in Dickson and Edmond’s “Annals of Scottish Printing.” Is it known where, or in whose possession these fragments now are? The information is desired in connection with the issue of a series of Facsimiles of Early Scottish Printing which the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society have in view.

Edinburgh. H. G. ALDIS.

982. ROYAL PORTRAITS AT HOLYROOD.—How many of these are really authentic? One’s patriotism would like to count as many as possible, but the sense of the fitness of things forbids a long list. Can any one give the history of the production of the series? When was the contract for their manufacture drawn out, by whom were they executed, at what cost, and who paid the bill?

EVAN ODD.

983. SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES.—The subjoined letter, which appeared in a recent issue of a Glasgow newspaper, does not seem to have elicited any reply; and as the subject is an important one, and one suitable to the pages of *S. N. & Q.*, I venture to submit it to your readers. This is not the first letter on this subject I have seen.

“June 13, 1895.

“SIR,—It is surely time that we came to some understanding as to the new titles which are being introduced in the case of the clergy. We read of the Right Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D., presumably because he is Moderator of an Assembly which is addressed by the Lord High Commissioner as “Right Reverend and Right Honourable.” This may have some appropriateness. What is the meaning, however, of the Very Rev. Dr. Story? He is so termed, no doubt, because he was formerly Moderator. But how, in the name of wonder, is the Right Rev. of the Moderator’s year transformed into the Very Rev. of all subsequent years? As to these titles, the case, I believe, stands as follows:—1. The holder of the Deanery of the Thistle (at present Dr. J. Cameron Lees) may be rightly addressed as the Very Rev., because that is the immemorial designation of a Dean. 2. The Principal of any of the Scottish Universities, if a clergyman, has been traditionally so described;

i

e.g., the Very Rev. Principal Caird or Principal Tulloch. 3. During the year of office the Moderator may fairly receive the ascription Right Rev. or Very Rev., but there is neither legal right nor ancient usage for calling him so after the expiry of his official term. This habit is a purely recent custom. No one did so 25 years ago. Who ever heard of the Very Rev. Norman Macleod, or even of the Right Rev., during his Moderatorship? These designations are really imported from Episcopacy, which has still a few others not appropriated, such as the Most Rev. the Archbishop and the Venerable the Archdeacon. Where are we to stop?—I am, &c.,”

PUZZLED.

These innovations are generally regarded as peculiar to the “Auld Kirk.” The following, from that usually accurate journal the *British Weekly* (of date June 27, 1895), is surely a typographical error:—

“Owing to illness in his family, Principal Rainy was unable to conduct the anniversary services in the Free East Church, Inverness, on Sabbath last. The senior minister, *The Ven. Dr. McTavish*, preached in the forenoon on the ‘Kingship of Christ,’ and in the evening the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Brechin, took the service.”

Will the Highland Host accept of this? The words “clergy,” “incumbent,” “altar,” and the like, not infrequently used relative to matters ecclesiastical in Scotland, are scarcely permissible. Not so very long ago we had Lord Rosebery referring to the Scotch ministers in their comfortable *parsonages!* Where is Jenny Geddes now?

Glasgow.

JAS. W. SCOTT.

984. MARRIAGE OF JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART.—Can any of your Historical readers inform me the day of the week, with date, of the marriage of John Gibson Lockhart with Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. of Abbotsford, and Author of the *Waverley Novels*, &c.

Galashiels.

WAVERLEY.

985. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PRINTER.—The Freedom of the City of Edinburgh was conferred in 1769 on Benjamin Franklin, Printer, Philanthropist and American Statesman. I am desirous of having the particulars of this interesting event, but I have failed in finding such in any Local History at my command. Perhaps some of your correspondents will assist me.

BOX-ACCORD.

Answers.

225. ANGUS FAMILY, ABERDEEN (II., 124).—The names and dates of the Family given in this query are the family of Alexander Angus, Bookseller in Aberdeen, eldest son of the Rev. John Angus of Kinnellar. Alexander Angus, the Bookseller, father of the family, died at Aberdeen in September, 1802, aged 81 years. His son, John Angus, died unmarried at Aberdeen in October, 1828, aged 84. Andrew Angus, born October 6th, 1754, died a bachelor in May, 1830, aged 75. He was Librarian of the Advocates’ Library, Aberdeen, in 1811. The late Dr. Angus of H.E.I.C.S. was related to the Kinnellar

family; but I am unacquainted with any of the descendants of Alexander Angus' family. Perhaps some of the older residents in Aberdeen, whose forebears frequented John Angus' shop in Union Street, may be able to answer the query. J. B. F.

238. BALLAD WANTED (II., 156).—The lines in question occur in the ballad of the Battle of Alford, which, as taken down from recitation by the late Rev. Dr. Gillan, Alford, is as follows:—

We lay all night aside Leslie,
And they aside Asloun;
And up we got afore daylight
To ding the beggars down.
When we were in the battle rank
We were anent Millhill;
I wat full well they gart us rue—
We got fighting our fill.
The Earl of Mar the right wing guided,
The colours stood him by,
Lord Gordon on the left presided,
Who well the sword could try.
There came a ball from the west,
Which shot him through the back;
Although he was our enemy,
We grieved for his wrack.
I canna say it was his men,
But yet it cam' that way;
In Scotland there was not a match
For that man where he lay.
They hunted us and dunted us,
And chased us here and there;
Till sixteen hundred o' our men
Lay gasping on the blair.
Ochon! ochon! says Haughton,
That ever I was born,
To see the Buckie burn bluid,
An' blaadin' a' my corn.

Is the above ballad that referred to in Vol. II. (Answer 112), page 201? W.

393. ORIGIN OF THE PENNY POST IN EDINBURGH (IV., 39).—During the month of June a very interesting, as well as instructive, correspondence was carried on in the *Daily Scotsman* on the above subject, to which Dr. Cramond, Cullen, your valued correspondent, contributed. When I wrote on this subject in July, 1890, I said:—"When the Penny Post was assumed by Government, Williamson received a pension, but I have not been able to ascertain the amount." The object I have in again communicating on the subject is to supply this information, viz., that the Pension was £25 per annum.

Leith, 7 Madeira Place. WILLIAM THOMSON.

603. DANIEL, ROBT. M. (V., 110, 142, 157).—I find, by consulting the Marischal College records, kindly submitted to me by Mr. P. J. Anderson, Librarian to the University, that this author describes himself as a native of Peterhead. The entry in the Album is as follows:—Robertus M. Daniel, fil. Joannis, mercatoris in urbe Peterhead: Physica; Math. 2da. From this note it would appear that the sketch of the parentage and early life of Mr. Daniel, published after his death in *Tait's Magazine*, and re-

produced by William Anderson in his *Scottish Nation*, is of the nature of a romance. Mr. Taylor is, therefore, right in claiming Daniel as a Peterhead author, and though at first I hesitated to give him a place in my Aberdeenshire Notables, under the impression that the positive character of the statement made by his biographer in Tait's Journal as to his being the son of an Inverness-shire laird, rendered it unlikely that Mr. Taylor's informant could be correct. I am now of the opinion that Daniel was, as Mr. Taylor says, a native of Peterhead, and accordingly propose to add a brief sketch of his life in an Appendix to the series of sketches now appearing in *S. N. & Q.*
Dollar. W. B. R. W.

606. PETER WILLIAMSON'S PRESS (V., 124; IX., 29).—The following publications are not included in the list given in your last issue:—

Mob contra Mob, or the Rabblers rabled. Wrote by a Buchan poet [W. Meston] in the style of Hudibras, in six cantos Edin. 1769.
The Psalms of David in Metre. 8vo .. 1772.
Do. do. 32mo .. 1779.
Works of Sir David Lindsay .. 1776-7.
Life and Adventures of P. W. .. 1802.

As to the Edinburgh Directory, your correspondent is in error in giving 1788 as the date of the last of the series issued by Williamson. He published a Directory in 1794, and in 1795 a supplement to the same. Probably this was the last issued by him. I shall be glad if any of your readers can give information as to the existence of copies of the Directory for any of the following years, viz.:—1776, '79, '81, '84, '85, '87 and '89.

I should also like to know whether Williamson's name appears on the copy of "A Nominal Encomium on the City of Edinburgh" seen by your correspondent. The copy in my possession has no printer's name, but it is bound up with the edition of "Mob contra Mob" noted above. The latter bears the imprint:—"Parliament House: Printed by Peter Williamson in one of his New Portable Printing-Presses, MDCCCLXIX."

WILLM. COWAN.

7 Braid Avenue, Edinburgh.

867. THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES, EDINBURGH, AND SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIAN CATHEDRALS (VII., 173).—In a Presbyterian church there can only be Cathedrals by courtesy, so to say, and if the name still clings to some buildings it is because at one time they did actually contain the chair of a Bishop. This is true of St. Giles, and the title of Cathedral, as applied to it, carries us back to the days of Jenny Geddes. I noticed not long since that what used to be Archbishop Leighton's church at Dunblane is still denominated "Dunblane Cathedral" on the notice board at the gate. In the case of the Edinburgh High Church, however, a kind of compromise is often made by calling it the "Cathedral Church of St. Giles." EVAN ODD.

975. NAME OF FIGURE WANTED (IX., 14).—The figure is a representation of a statue erected to the memory of George Canning in 1832. It is a colossal statue in bronze, by Westmacott. The engraving

given in *Notes & Queries* is so exact a copy that it might almost have been printed from the same block as that in No. 10 of the Penny Magazine. If "B" has not the vol. of the magazine, I will be glad to let him see that I am correct in my answer. W. C.

977. SALTCOATS (IX., 28).—I have pleasure in submitting the following information regarding this town, taken from *Groome's Gazetteer of Scotland*:—"Saltcoats was made a burgh of barony by a charter of 1528; but it soon lost its burghal character, and almost sank into extinction. It was originally a collection of clay-built cots, inhabited by poor persons, who manufactured salt in small pans and kettles; and it thence obtained the name of Saltcoats."

J. E. LEIGHTON.

978. GLASGOW MUNICIPAL BANNER (IX., 28).—The only reference to this flag at the last monthly meeting of the Town Council, as reported in the *Glasgow Herald*, is the following:—"Mr. Ferguson, in terms of motion, moved that a suitable city flag be provided worthy of the municipality, and that it be displayed upon the Municipal Buildings when meetings of the Corporation and Police Commissioners are held." This motion was adopted. The Lord Provost, it may be as well to state, was not present at this meeting; but in view of his words at the previous meeting,— "We have such a flag now," the motion that "a suitable city flag be provided" appears somewhat superfluous.

Glasgow.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- Agriculture. R. H. Wallace. Cr 8vo, 2s Chambers.
 Boston (Thomas) of Ettrick, his life and times.
 Andrew Thomson. Cr 8vo, 2s 6d Nelson.
 County (Assoc. of) Councils in Scotland. Cases
 decided 1890-1894. J. H. Balfour Melville. 8vo,
 5s 6d net Mackenzie & Storrie.
 Deeside. A. J. McConnochie. 2nd ed, 1s
 Lewis Smith.
 Felix Holt the Radical. Vol. I. G. Elliot. Cr
 8vo, 2s 6d Blackwood.
 Golfer's Guide. W. Dalrymple. 8vo, 3s White.
 Grip the Old Book. J. Philip. 8vo, 6d Milne.
 Inverness (Guide to). New Edition, revised. A.
 Mackenzie. 8vo, 1s Mackenzie (I.)
 Local Gov. Scotland Act, 1894. J. Donaldson. 8vo,
 1s net Hodge.
 Man and the Years, and other Poems. David
 Buchanan, selected with biography by W. Freeland.
 Cr 8vo, 5s Mackelohse.
 Materia Medica, pt. 6. (Catechism Series). Cr 8vo,
 1s net Livingstone.
 Medical (Indices and Report of), Officers to Privy
 Council. E. L. Marsh and L. G. Irvine. Roy.
 8vo, 2s 6d net Hodge.
 Notes and Comments on Sale of Goods Act, 1893,
 with special reference to the law of Scotland. R.
 Brown, 16s net Green.
 Old Testament (Ethics of). W. S. Bruce. Cr 8vo,
 4s Clark.
 Recitations and Dialogues. 3rd Series. J. W.
 Paterson. 8vo, 1s Author (E.)

- Reckoner (Rapid). 16mo. 6d Gall.
 Repentance Tower and its Traditions. George
 Neilson. 4to, 2s 6d Johnston.
 Riverside Rumbles of an Edinburgh Angler. D.
 Fraser. 8vo, 3s 6d Lewis.
 Scottish Home Industries. Sm. 4to. 6s nett
 Munro (D.)
 Steam and Steam Engine, Land and Marine. H.
 Evers. Cr 8vo, 1s 6d Collins.
 Stevenson (The Homes and Haunts of Robert Louis).
 M. Armour. 12mo, 2s, 3s 6d White.
 The Bible Doctrine of Man. J. Laidlaw. 8vo,
 7s 6d Clark.
 The Defence of the Church of Scotland. 8vo, 6d
 nett Hitt.
 The Representation of Scotland: Parliamentary
 Election since 1832. T. Wilkie. 8vo, 7s 6d
 Wilkie (P.)
 Troon Illustrated. 2d Rankine (G.)
 Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each
 month to
 JOHN INGLIS,
 16 Hillside Crescent,
 Edinburgh.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. Maclehoose and Sons have just issued a most important volume by Mr. Robert C. Graham, F.S.A., of Skipness. "The Carved Stones of Islay" is illustrated with 100 illustrations of crosses and other carved stones, and to insure satisfactory results the stones in the majority of cases have been moulded in wet paper, recast in plaster, and then photographed by a special process of Messrs. Annan & Sons.

Mr. William Baird, F.S.A., the author of William Thomson, Parson and Painter, is contributing the "Annals of Duddingstone" to the "Portobello Advertiser"

Mr. S. R. Crocket is again interviewed. This time his interesting early life is raked up by an "Idler" representative, Mr. Crocket contributes to the new "Pall Mall Magazine."

A lengthy and interesting article on "Aberdeen in Literature" appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* on June 22nd. Somewhat singularly no reference was made either to Dr. George MacDonald or to Dr. Walter C. Smith, two Aberdonians *par excellence*.

Three volumes of the minutes of the Presbytery of Berwick (one of them supposed to date as far back as 1785) have been missing since 1858, and all efforts to recover them have hitherto been fruitless.

Printed by W. Jolly and Sons, 23 Bridge Street, Aberdeen. Published by D. Wylie & Son, Aberdeen. Editorial Communications should be addressed to the "Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to the Office, 23 Bridge Street

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

Vol. IX.] No. 4.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

REGISTERED. {PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	
A Contribution to Local Bibliography,.....	49
Burns's Bed,.....	52
Local Bibliography,.....	53
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,.....	57
MINOR NOTES:—	
Our Illustration,.....	60
Accuracy in Citing,.....	56
Massacre of Glencoe,.....	60
A Curious Jacobite Letter,.....	60
Interesting Discovery on the Tay,.....	61
Wilkie's—The Abbotsford Family,.....	61
Caithness Folk-Lore,.....	61
Thomas the Rhymer's Tower,.....	61
QUERIES:—	
Forbes of Waterton and Forbes of Thornton—Mr. Robt. Ogilvy—Mr. Alex. Rose—Isabella Graham—Antiquary or Antiquarian?—Antoinette Bourignon—Middleton—Sir John Forbes, III. Bart. of Foveran,...	62
ANSWERS:—	
Hallad on the Battle of Alford—To go to the Stones—Scottish Ecclesiastical Titles,.....	62
LITERATURE,.....	63
SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,.....	64

ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

A CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE WORKS OF ARTIUR JOHNSTON, PHYSICIAN TO KING CHARLES I.

1. *Consilium Collegii Medici Parisiensis de Mania G. Eglisheimii, quam prodidit scripto, cui titulus: Duellum pœticum pro dignitate Paraphraseos Psalmi ciiii. Decertantibus*

G. {Eglisheimio Medico } Regio.
{Buchanano Paedonomo }

Quod Parisiensis Academiae judicio submisit. Edinburgi. Excudebat Andreas Hart. 1619.

24mo.¹ Title and 13 pages, numbered (3) to (15). On the last page is Johnston's anagram, VIRTUS NOS ORNAT. The only copy, I know of, is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. See Nos. 2, 17, 21, 22, and 24.

2. Another edition, published "Parisiis. Anno. 1619." With no publisher's name.

24mo. Title and 13 pages, which in this edition are

¹ The size of the books enumerated in this list is expressed in terms of the Library Association scale, not according to signatures.

numbered from 2 to 13. The *Consilium* was republished in *Octupla* (No. 17), and also in three of the editions of the *Musa Sacrae* (Nos. 21, 22, and 24). When Johnston inserted it in his *Parerga* (No. 8) and in the *Delitia Poet. Scot.* (No. 14), he substituted the name "Hypermorus Medicaster" for Eglisheim, and in the *Musa Sacrae* the satire is entitled *Hypermorus Medicaster, sive Consilium Collegii, etc.* There is a copy in the Brit. Museum Library and in Aberdeen Univ. Library [o. 12.58]. The copy in the latter is bound with W. Barclay's work on the same subject, *Judicium de Certamine G. Eglisheimii cum G. Buchanano, etc.*, London, 1620, and Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are inserted in the same volume. Barclay's *Judicium* was also reprinted in Nos. 17, 21, 22, and 24.

3. *Onopordvs Fvrens. Avtoribus Philologis Parisiensibus. Parisiis. Anno M.DC.XX.*

24mo. Title and 24 pages, numbered from 3 to 23. Neither Johnston's name nor anagram appears, but he has inserted this satire in his *Parerga* (No. 8) and in the *Delitia Poet. Scot.* (No. 14). The only copy, I know of, is in Aberdeen University Library, bound with Nos. 2, 4, and 5.

4. *Qverelæ Saravictonis & Biomeæ. Anno. M.DC.XX.*

24mo. Title and 10 leaves. Printed in italics. No pagination. Neither Johnston's name nor anagram appears, but the poems are inserted by him in his *Parerga* (No. 8) and in the *Delitia Poet. Scot.* (No. 14). There is no place of publication mentioned, but as the title bears a device identical with that in No. 5 it is evident it was printed at Heidelberg. (See Geddes' *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, Vol. I., p. 53). The only copy, I know of, is in the Aberdeen Univ. Library, bound with Nos. 2, 3, and 5.

5. *Nicrina ad Heroas Anglos. Heidelbergæ.*

24mo. Title and three leaves. No pagination. On the last page, before the word FINIS, are inscribed the letters V.N.O., the initial letters of Johnston's anagram *Virtus Nos Ornat*, and he has inserted the poem in his *Parerga* (No. 8) and in the *Delitia Poet. Scot.* (No. 14). As to the curious device on the title page both of this book and No. 4, see Geddes' *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, Vol. I., p. 76. The circumstance that this cut is identical with that in No. 4 fixes the date of publication as about 1620. The only copy, I know of, is in the Aberdeen Univ. Library, bound with Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

6. In obitum Jacobi Pacifici, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hybernæ Regis Fideique Defensoris Elegia. Auctore Arturo Jonstono Medico Regio. Londini. Impensis Nath: Butter. 1625.

A small quarto, consisting of five leaves, without pagination. There is a broad mourning border at the top and bottom of the title page, and at the beginning and end of the elegy. Two epigrams are appended and the anagram *Virtus Nos Ornat* concludes the work. The only copy, I know of, is in the British Museum Library.

7. Elegiæ Dvæ: Vna Ad Episcopvm Abredonensem, de Fratris obitu: Altera De pace rupta inter Scotos & Gallos. Auctore Arturo Jonstono, Medico Regio. Abredoniæ, Excudebat Edwardus Rabanus. 1628.

For complete description of this book, see Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, 1884, page 28. The only copy I know of is in the Edin. Univ. Library, and was the gift of William Drummond of Hawthornden.

8. Parerga Artvri Ionstoni Scoti, Medici Regii. Aberdoniæ, Excudebat Edwardus Rabanus. Cum privilegio. 1632.

See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, page 41. There is a copy in the Aberdeen University Library [M.N. 19.329]. There are two copies in the British Museum Library, and a copy in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Advocates' Library, Signet Library, and Edin. Univ. Library, etc.

9. Epigrammata Arturi Ionstoni Scoti, Medici Regii. Abredoniæ, Excudebat Edwardus Rabanus. Cum privilegio. 1632.

See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 41. There are two copies in the British Museum Library, a copy in the Bodleian Library, the Advocates' Library, and Edinburgh Univ. Library.

10. Canticum Salomonis Paraphraste Arturo Jonstono, Medico Regio. Londini. Apud Thomam Harperum. Impensis Nathanielis Butter. 1633.

A small 8vo, of 35 pages. There is a copy in the British Museum Library, and another in the Bodleian Library.

11. Musæ Querulæ, de regis in Scotiam Protectione. The Muse's complaint of the King's journey to Scotland. London. Printed by Thomas Harper for Nathaniel Butter, and are to be sold at his shop at Saint Austen's Gate. 1633.

12mo. Ten pages, without pagination or signatures. On the left hand pages are the verses in Latin, after the last of which is inscribed the anagram *Virtus Nos Ornat*. On the right hand pages the English version is given, the author's name being added, *Fra. Kinaston. Knight*.

The only copy, I know of, is in the Bodleian Library.

12. Musæ Aulicæ, auctore Arturo Jonstono Medico Regio Interprete F. K. Londini. apud

Thomam Harperum. Impensis Nathanielis Butter. 1635.

8vo. Fourteen leaves, without pagination. The Latin version is on the left hand pages, and the English (by Sir Francis Kinaston) is on the right hand. The only copy, I know of, is in the British Museum Library.

13. Paraphrasis Poetica Psalmorum Davidis. Auctore Artvri Jonstono, Scoto. Accesserunt ejusdem Cantica Evangelica, Symbolvm Apostolicvm, Oratio Dominica, Decalogvs. Aberdoniæ, Imprimebat Edwardus Rabanus. Anno 1637.

See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, pp. 61 and 202. There are two copies in the Aberdeen Univ. Library. Copies also in British Museum Library, in Bodleian Library (imperfect), in Advocates' Library, Signet Library, Edin. Univ. Library, Aberdeen Public Library (imperfect), etc.

14. Delitiæ Poetarvm Scotorvm hujus ævi Illvstrivm. Amsterdami, Apud Iohannem Blaev, c10 10 CXXXVII.

This work, which was edited by Johnston, is a 32mo, in two parts. Part I. (699 pages) contains, in addition to the verses of other Scottish writers, Johnston's *Parerga*, *Epigrammata*, and *Musæ Aulicæ*; Part II. (573 pages) contains none of his writings. This book is met with frequently; there are several copies in Aberdeen University Library.

15. Artvri Ionstoni Scoti Medici Regii Poemata omnia Quorum Catalogium Pagina secunda Exhibet. Middelb. Zeland. Ex Officina Moulertiana. A° c10 10CXLII.

A narrow 32mo. Title, and pages numbered from 3 to 443. On the title-page there is an engraving of Johnston after Jamesone, but without engraver's name. Around this portrait is inscribed, "1639. ÆTAT. 52." Compare these figures with those round portrait in the *Mus. Sacræ* (No. 21). This book, which was edited by the Rev. William Spang, minister of the Scots Church, Campvere, at the expense of Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, is met with frequently. Copy in the Aberdeen University Library [MN. 23.84²].

There is another copy in Aberdeen University Library [MN. 23.84], in which there is no inscription round the portrait, and the word "Mouleriana" takes the place of "Mouleriana" on the title. I have not seen another similar copy.

16. Paraphrasis Poetica Psalmorum Davidis, auctore Arturo Jonstono, Scoto. Accesserunt ejusdem Cantica Evangelica, Symbolvm Apostolicum, Oratio Dominica, Decalogus. Londini. Excudebat R. Daniel & venalis prostat apud S. Thomson sub signo Equi Candidi in Cosmeterio D. Pauli. 1657.

24mo. 180 pages. There is a copy in the British Museum Library, and in the Bodleian Library.

17. Octupla : Hoc est, Octo Paraphrases Poeticæ Psalmi CIV. Authoribus totidem Scotis, viz.

Georgio Buchanano, Pædonomo } Regio,
 Georgio Eglisemmio, Medico }
 Thoma Rhædo, Arturo Jonstono Medico Regio,
 Henrico Henrisono ab Elvingston, M.D., Guli-
 elmo Stuarto Ochiltrio, Niniano Patersono
 Glascuensi, & V.D.M. . . . Gualtero Deniston
 Ludimagistro, Mussilburg.

Inseruntur G. Eglisemmii Poëticum duellum.
 Nec non

Consilium Collegii Med : Parisien. }
 Et } de eodem.

Guil. Barclayi M.D. Judicium
 Hisce adjicitur Proper Subjecti similitudinem, &
 Exemplarium inopiam, JONAS Propheta, Heroico
 Carmine Latino descriptus, Sebastiano Casta-
 liono Authore. Edinburgi, . . . 1696. Et
 vanales, etc.

16mo. Forty-three leaves, without pagination, then
Jonas with separate title, pages 1 to 30. Edited
 by Rev. Andrew Symson. For comparison of
 list of authors of *Octupla* and those of *Decupla*,
 see No. 22. Barclay's *Judicium*, contained in
 this book, is stated to be *Ad exemplar Londini*
impressum, 1620, and Johnston's *Consilium*, is
Ad exemplar Edinburgi impressum, 1619 (see
 Nos. 1, 2, 21, 22, and 24). There is a copy in
 the British Museum Library, Bodleian Library,
 and Aberdeen University Library [MN. 16.229].
 With each of these copies is bound *Cerasum et*
Sylvestre Prunum, Edin. 1696, a Latinized
 version by Thomas Dempster of Alexander
 Montgomery's *The Cherry and the Slae*.

18. Arturi Jonstoni Scoti Psalmorum Davidis
 Paraphrasis Poetica, nunc demum castigatius
 edita. Amstelædami. Typis Francisci Halmaæ.
 Typogr. CIIOCCVI.

24mo. 180 pages. It has a frontispiece "J. Goeree
 del.", "J. V. Viane fecit." The editor was
 David Hoogstratan. There is a copy in the
 Aberdeen University Library [MN. 11.286], in
 the Advocates' Library, and in the Bodleian
 Library.

19. Cantici Solomonis Paraphrasis Poetica.
 Arthuro Jonstono Scoto, Medico Regio, Auctore.
 Editio nova, summo studio recognita, ac Notis
 Illustrata. Edinburgi, apud Robertum Free-
 bairn Anno Domini MDCCIX.

8vo. Title, four pages unnumbered + pp. (5) to
 (37). This is the quarto edition edited by Rud-
 dliman, referred to at page 31 of Lauder's *Calumny*
Display'd, 1740. Copy in the Aberdeen Univer-
 sity Library [MN. 19.330], and in the Edinburgh
 University Library.

20. Cantici Solomonis Paraphrasis Poetica.
 Arthuro Jonstono Scoto, Medico Regio, Auctore.
 Summo studio recognita, ac Notis Philogicis

illustrata. Editio altera. Edinburgi, In Ædibus
 Tho. Ruddimanni. Anno Domini MDCCXVII.

16mo. Title, four pages not numbered + pp. 33.
 There is a printer's error at page 4, the number
 45 being placed before the forty-sixth instead of
 the forty-fifth line. This is the "Duodecimo for
 the use of Schools" mentioned at p. 30 of
 Lauder's *Calumny Display'd*, 1740, as "published
 by Mr. Ruddiman at the importunity of some
 schoolmasters." There is a copy in the Aberdeen
 Univ. Library [MN. 22.263], and in the Signet
 Library. According to the Catalogue there is a
 copy in the Advocates' Library, but it could not
 be found in 1890 or in 1895.

21. Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ : sive
 Quatuor Sacri Codicis Scriptorum, Davidis &
 Solomonis, Jobi & Jeremiæ, Poëticæ Libri, Per
 totidem Scotos, Arct. Jonstonum & Jo. Kerrum,
 P. Adamsonum & G. Hogæum, Latino Carmine
 reditti : etc. Edinburgi : Apud Tho. & Wal.
 Ruddimannos M. DCC. XXXIX.

8vo. In two parts. Part I. pp. xiiij. + lxxviii. +
 208. There is between pages lxx. and lxxiiij.
 (which is misprinted lxiiij.) a second title enumer-
 ating the contents of PARS PRIOR. Part II. pp.
 iiij. to xxviiij. + 209 to 520. There is between
 pp. 440 and 443 a separate title to Eglisem and
 Buchanan's *Poeticum Duellum*, to which is added
 Barclay's *Judicium* (see Nos. 2, 17, 22, and 24)
 and Johnston's *Consilium*, which is here entitled
Hypermorus Medicaster, sive Consilium Collegii,
 etc. (see Nos. 1, 2, 17, 22, and 24). Each part
 has a frontispiece engraved by Cooper after
 Jamison, differing somewhat in execution, but
 both represent King David playing the harp with
 Johnston seated beside him writing, while above
 this device is a likeness of Johnston "Anno 1629,
 aetat. 52" (see No. 15). This book, which was
 edited by the somewhat notorious William Lauder,
 is to be met with frequently; there are three
 copies in Aberdeen University Library.

22. Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ : sive
 Arcturi Jonstoni, Medici Regii, Psalmorum
 Davidicorum, Cantici Solominis, & Cantici-
 corum Evangelicorum Paraphrasis Poetica.
 Joannis Kerri Cantici Solominis Paraphrasis
 gemina. Roberti Bodii à Trochoregia ad
 Christum Servatorum Hecatombæ.

Inseruntur Geo. Eglisemmii Poëticum Duellum,
 Consilium Collegii Medicorum Parisien-
 sium } de eodem

Gul. Barclaii M.D. Judicium }
 Summo quæque studio . . . Gulielmus Lau-
 derus Edinburgenus, Philologus. Edinburgi :
 Apud Tho. and Wal. Ruddimannos. M.DCC.
 XXXIX.

12mo. Pp. lx. + 208 + xxiv. + 80.
 The preface (pp. i. to viij.) differs from that in No.
 21, but pp. ix. to lx. correspond to pp. xxviiij.
 to lxxviii., with the exception that the words
 "PARS PRIOR" are omitted from the second

title, which in this one volume edition is inserted between pp. lii. and lv. Pages 1 to 108 correspond with those having the same numbers in No. 21. Following page 208 is inserted, with a separate title, *Decupla: sive Psalmi CIV. Decem Paraphrases Poeticæ, Auctoribus totidem Scotis: etc.*, pp. xxjv. Then follows, also with a fresh title, *Poeticum Duellum: etc.* pp. 80, which correspond to pp. 443-520 in No. 21. The *Poeticum Duellum*, having separate title, pagination, and signatures, might be treated as a distinct book, did not the first title shew it to be part of the contents of the volume. So also the *Decupla* might be held as separate did not the catch word "Poeti-" at the end, shew it was printed for insertion before the *Poeticum Duellum*. The authors of the *Decupla* include all those of the *Octupla* (No. 17) except Walter Deniston, whose paraphrase is omitted, and there are added David Hume, Thomas Hope, and Archibald Pitcairn.

This is a book met with frequently. There are three copies in Aberdeen University Library, one of which is the copy presented by Lauder to Cruden, the author of the Concordance. (See *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. xxxii. p. 200; *Notes and Queries*, 4th series vi., 296, and 8th series vii., 473). I have never seen a copy of this edition with a frontispiece.

23. *Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ:*
Hecatombe. Summo quæque studio
Gulielmus Lauderus, Philologus. Edinburgi:
Apud Tho. & Wal. Ruddimannos. M.DCC.XXXIX.
12mo. This book contains pp. j. to ix. + 1 to 208, of No. 21; the *Decupla* and *Poeticum Duellum* being omitted. It has the same frontispiece as Vol. I. of No. 21. This book is met with frequently. Two copies in Aberdeen Univ. Library, only one of which however (MS. 19.328) is complete with frontispiece. Copy in Aberdeen Public Library.

24. *Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ:*
Hecatombe. Inseruntur, etc. Edinburgi:
Apud T. & W. Ruddimannos. Venales Prostant
Apud W. Monro & W. Drummond: Et Londini,
apud G. Innys, G. Strahan, F. Gyles, J. & P.
Knapton, T. Longman, R. Manby, J. Hodges,
& J. Davidson, Bibliopolas. MDCCLX.

12mo. Another edition of No. 22, the only alteration being the additional list of booksellers, and the change of date of publication on the title. Copy in Aberdeen University Library [MN. 19.327].

W. J.

(To be continued.)

Mr. William Carnie contributes a befitting tribute to the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Ewing, whose first wife was Juliana Horatio Ewing. The article was printed in the *Aberdeen Free Press* of 19th July.

BURNS'S BED.—We take the following interesting letter from the *The Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*.

Rusholme, August 2, 1895.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. J. C. Ewing, I have to say that the bed on which the poet was born was bought by my father along with other things, but on its removal from the "neuk" it was found to be so decayed that it was thrown on to the "midden" as utterly worthless; almost "humus" in its nature. I have plenty of evidence that he did so buy, and from a statutory declaration I give an extract, "that he bought such furniture and the box-bed on which the poet Robert Burns was born, and which were then removed from the cottage."

I enclose a list of the relics, and shall be glad to answer any queries that adepts in the Burns cult may desire to make.—I am, &c.

GEO. ESDAILE.

The "Cottage" Collection of relics of Robert Burns, the Poet, sold at the Cottage, near Alloway Kirk, by public auction—see the advertisement in the *Ayr Advertiser*, 28th September, 1843. These relics have been in the possession of the family of the present owner for fifty years, and consist of the following:—

- One arm chair.
- One rail chair.
- One splat chair.
- One Pembroke table.
- One long table.
- One small table.
- One chest of drawers.
- One corner cupboard.
- One eight-day clock and case.
- One toddy ladle.
- One ale horn.
- One drinking cup.
- One tea caddie.
- One table bell.

Five vols. of visitors' books with 43,000 names.

Twelve chairs put in by the "Miller" Gonde on the influx of visitors, sold with the above on date, together with the certificates and evidences of identity given at the time of sale or obtained afterwards.

Photo of advertisement of public roup or sale, 28th September, 1843.

Negative of the same.

Autograph memo. of the Poet, dated 1790.

Sword and scabbard, f worn by the Poet when he Probe, was in the Excise.

Together with the certificate by his son Robert as to the sword, and the declaration by John King as to the probe given to him by Jean Armour.

Burns' pedigree of nine generations—about 396 names—in which occur the entries of 28 people who have signed the visitors' books.

Forty-three thousand slips, forming the index to the above five volumes of visitors' books.

Copies of all names cut on the relics.

Copies of all Masons' marks made in the books.

Rubbings of all the surfaces of the relics which have been cut over by visitors.

Rubbings of all Masons' marks cut on the surfaces of the tables, chairs, cupboard, drawers, &c., showing those of many degrees.

Facsimile of Burns' Masons' mark.

Gossipy notes, being the history of the relics for the last one hundred and thirty years.

Many engravings and woodcuts of the Poet and of his relations and descendants.

Also several engravings and woodcuts of the interior and exterior of the cottage, by Bewick, Faed, Sam Bough, Creswick, &c.

Several engravings of incidents in the history of the above, and bearing on the Burns' cult.

Cast of the skull of the Poet.

Lengthy correspondence with Burns' people as to the relics including:—

R. W. Cochran Patrick, M.P., Ayr Burghs, 10th April, 1883.

Captain Sneddon, Hon. Sec., Burns' Federation, 21st December, 1889, and many others.

Newspaper cuttings as to the sale of the cottage in 1843, &c., &c.

Rubbings of dates cut on the relics by visitors from 1796 to 1843.

The "Reid" miniature of the Poet, painted by Alexander Reid at Dumfries, in 1795-6, and of which the Poet wrote to Mr. George Thomson and Mr. Walter Riddell, "It is most like what I am at this moment."

Photo of the above and negative.

Copyright of the same for Great Britain.

About two hundred engravings, woodcuts, &c., of all the known portraits of the Poet, by Beugo, Holl, Malcolm, &c.

Do. of his relatives and descendants.

Do. of the exterior of the cottage, by Sam Bough, Creswick, "Grecian" Williams, Bewick, &c.

Do. of the interior, by Faed, Johnstone, &c.

Do. of the flight of Tam o' Shanter.

Together with the affidavits and exhibit respecting the early history of the "Reid" miniature, showing that it was brought to Manchester eighty years ago by a "cousin" of the poet, and various other memoranda relating to its identification.

On 21st December, 1889, Captain Sneddon wrote, "Undoubtedly the furniture is genuine, and all that it is so carefully certified to be."

Jacobite England is stirred to its depths by the movement to erect a monument to Oliver Cromwell. A great many people will doubtless be surprised to learn that there are still Jacobites in England, but such is the case. They have even an organ of their own, *The White Cockade*, which refers to the Protector as the regicide O. Cromwell.

Mr. Hepburn "Gabriel Setoun" has completed a volume of child poems, which will be shortly issued.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

NINETY years ago the young wife of a poor exciseman on preventive duty at Braemar brought him a little baby boy. The parents were natives of the parish and adherents of that small remnant of the old Catholic Church which has been firmly rooted in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire from prehistoric times. The young mother was left a widow when wee Johnnie Lamont was still a child, and, as he displayed some aptitude for education, the kindly priest of Kindrochet became interested in him, and obtained his admission to the Scots College of Benedictines at Ratisbon. The early promise of his capabilities was gloriously fulfilled, for, at his death in 1879, Johann Von Lamont, the famous discoverer of magnetic earth currents and decennial periods, was Professor of Astronomy in the University of Munich, and the greatest authority on terrestrial magnetism. We note many of his publications, which number nearly 100 volumes, besides which the Catalogues of the Royal Society of England describe no fewer than 107 important contributions made to scientific journals during his long and busy life.

Although he was one of the most distinguished men born in Aberdeenshire during the present century, yet the name of Johann Von Lamont will be sought for in vain in the New Spalding Club "Hand-List of Bibliography of the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine." Its compiler may plead in excuse that as Lamont never returned to his native country, it is not easy, without extensive local knowledge, to identify the barefooted laddie on the Braes o' Mar with the ennobled Bavarian Astronomer. But hundreds of local authors, including many of high eminence, are in the same category. A small branch of the widely distributed family of Legge, probably descended from some worthy Flemish Armourer, has been settled in rural Aberdeenshire for several centuries. The pretty village of Huntly is justly proud of several eminent sons of that name to whom she gave nativity; but they are not in the Hand-List. Yet their names are well known in Aberdeen, for they were students of distinction at the University, and one of them, Prof. James Legge of Oxford, is the most erudite Chinese scholar Europe has yet known. We now catalogue as many of their books as we could discover.

Mr. James G. Low's note on the nativity of John Leech (*S. N. & Q.*, IX., 26), is satisfactory enough. We may dismiss the Carden theory, for Leeches were quite as plentiful in North East Scotland as in Cheshire long before our poet's days. The site of Celurca, although uncertain, was assuredly south of the North Es

and north of Arbroath, the birthplace of Neil Arnott, whose name being in the Hand-List, we may safely assume that its still unexplained plan is capacious enough to include an Aberdeen Graduate so distinguished as John Leech. It is supposed there were earlier editions of the work noted as published in 1651.

Our notes of the useful translations by Dr. Robert Laws of the Livingstonia Mission contain five items more than the number mentioned in the Hand-List, but as it gives no details we cannot name the omissions.

Unlike their Fifeshire cousins, the Leslies of Aberdeenshire have generally opposed the doctrines of the Reformation. The most famous of the Aberdeenshire men was John, Bishop of Ross, whose history as the friend and defender of his queen is well known. After his day, when Reformed religion predominated in Scotland, there was little scope for its opponents, and we therefore find that the majority of their writings were published on the Continent, and consequently are not very accessible to the Bibliographer. Indeed we may remark generally that the representation of Catholic literature in the Public Libraries of Scotland is abnormally small, and we are sensible of great gaps in our Additional List, which we may not have an opportunity of filling up. Still, of the family of Leslie our notes contain the names of several men of mark, e.g. two sons of the old house of Balquhain, who, at the interval of a single generation, became Field Marshals of Austria, and were ennobled: Count Walter Leslie, the prisoner of Gustavus Adolphus and assassin of Wallenstein, and his more famous nephew Count James Leslie, the Liberator of Vienna.* Then William Leslie, a younger son of the Laird of Wartle, and Graduate of King's College, who, after being Presbyterian Schoolmaster of Logie Durno and turning Catholic, became Professor of Theology at Padua, and died in 1727, Bishop of Laybach, Primate of Carniola, and a Prince and Privy Councillor of the Austrian Empire. On the Protestant side we note, among others, the name of the venerable centenarian John, Bishop of the Isles and of Orkney, who died Bishop of Clogher, and was father of Charles Leslie, the keenest and most voluminous contributor to Controversial Theology of his time.

K. J.
L., J., Maitland's Ghaist, &c. Abd. 1826.
L., J., Yule " 1873.
Laidlaw, J., Britain's Curse and its Cure " 1874.
The Bible Doctrine of Man Edin. 1879.
Memorials of John Hamilton " 1881.

* In *The Scot Abroad* Dr. John Hill Burton erroneously describes the two Counts as father and son; but see *Dr. Robertson's Collections*; *Grant's Memoir of Sir John Hepburn, &c.*

Laing, Alex., Scarce Ancient Ballads Abd. 1822.
An Cluaran Albanach " 1834.
Laing, Alex., An Incident of the Reformation " N.D.
Laing, David, Pref. to Breviarium Aberdonense Edin. 1854.
Calendar of Scottish Saints from Aberdeen Martyrology, &c. (Edin. 1859).
Some Account of Lt. Col. William Mercer " 1860.
Early Historical Writers of Scotland " 1878.
(with *Dr. Daniel Wilson*) Notices of Alex. Gordon, the Antiquary " 1875.
Laing, James (Doctore Sorbonico), De Vita et Moribus atque Rebus Gestis Hæreticorum Paris 1581.
De Vita et Moribus Theodori Beze " 1585.
Laing, Seton, Address to the Creditors of J. W. Cole Lond. 1858.
Laird, Marion, of Greenock, Memoir of, Abd. N.D.
Lanmie, Andrew, or Mill of Tifties Annie.—Stirling 1815; Falkirk 1827; Gw. 1817; 1820; 1823, &c.
Lamont, John (Johann von Lamont).
Observationes Astronomicæ. 10 vols. Munich 1824 &c.
Annalen der Sternwarte bei München, 34 vols. " "
Jahrbüch der Königlichen Sternwarte, 4 vols. " 1838 &c.
Magnetismus der Erde " 1837 &c.
Handbuch der Erd Magnetismus " 1849.
Astronomie und Erd Magnetismus Stuttgart 1851.
Denkrede auf du Akademie Siber, &c. Munich 1855.
Handbuch des Magnetismus " 1856 &c.
Magnetische Ardsbestimmungen, &c. (Bavaria). 2 vols. " 1854.
Untersuchungen . . des Erd Magnetismus . . der Sud Westlichen Europa " 1858.
Untersuchungen in Nord Deutschland, Belgien, &c. " 1859.
Der Erdstronun und der Zusammenhang, &c. Leip. 1862,
and many others.
Lamont, Peter, De Nepatitide Edin. 1817.
Lang, J. M., Address, 18th Sept. 1856 Abd. 1856.
The Larger Catechism, with Proofs G. King " N.D.
Lauder, William, Epitaphia (Forbes' Funerals, 1635).
Lauder, William, edit. Poetarum Scotorum Muse Sacre Edin. 1739 &c.
Lawrence, James, Half an Hour wi' Burns Abd. 1893.
Laws, &c., Oddfellows " 1852.
Laws and Regulations of the Society of Masons belonging to the Operative Lodge, Banff Abd. 1788.
Lawson, James (Sub-Principal K.C.), Eximii viri Johannis Knoxii, &c. (appended to Smeton's Ad Virulentum A. Hamiltonii, &c., Responsio) Edin. 1579.

<i>Lawson, John Parker</i> , Life of George Wishart	Edin. 1827.	<i>Nemesis Poetica</i>	Edin. 1617.
<i>A Lay of the Links</i>	N.D. (Abd. 1856).	<i>Musæ Priores sive Poemata</i>	Lond. 1620.
<i>A Layman</i> , Remarks on the Scottish Church Question	" 1846.	<i>Eroticon</i>	" "
Tract for the Times, No. 91 (Abd. ptd.)	Edin. 1849.	<i>Epigrammata</i>	" 1623.
Tracts by,	Abd. 1865.	<i>Rudimenta Grammaticæ Latinæ</i>	" 1624.
<i>Leach, Alfred</i> , Medical Education		<i>A Booke of Grammar Questions</i>	" 1651.
Medico Legal Notes		<i>Legge, George, LL.D.</i> , The Consummation of the Cross	" 1836.
Method of Producing Iodoform Spray	Lond. 1884-6.	God's Instrumentality, &c.	" 1837.
Death from Liquid Chloroform	" 1886.	Principles of Nonconformity	" 1845.
Antiseptics in Vaccination	" 1890.	Discourses	" "
<i>Leask, James Greig</i> , Examination Questions on the Medical Sciences	Lond. 1882 & 1883.	Christianity in Harmony with Man's Nature	" 1850.
<i>Leask, William</i> , The Hall of Vision	Manc. 1837.	The Range and Limitations of Knowledge	" 1856.
Evangelical Dissenters	Lond. 1844.	The Mission of Great Britain, &c.	" 1860.
The Claims of Mind	" "	Lectures on Theology (with memoir)	" 1863.
Evidences of Grace	" 1846.	<i>Legge, James</i> , The Rambles of Ching Tih. pref.	Lond. 1843.
Identity of Interests of Employers and Employed	" "	An Argument for Shang-Te	Hong-Kong 1850.
Philosophical Lectures	Dover "	Letters on the rendering of the name of God into Chinese	" "
Confirmation	Lond. 1847.	Letter to the Church under the pastoral care of J. Morison	Lond. 1851.
The Footsteps of Messiah	" "	Notions of the Chinese concerning God	H. K. 1852.
Natural Resolutions	" 1848.	Trans. into Chinese of Baker's Reading for Deaf and Dumb	" 1856.
True Manhood	" "	Specimen of the Chinese Classics	" 1857.
Philosophy of Early Closing	" 1849.	The Land of Sinim	Lond. 1859.
The Great Redemption	" "	Confucian Analects	H. K. 1861.
Views from Calvary	" "	Works of Mencius	" "
The Last Enemy	" 1850.	The Shu-King	" 1865.
The Tried Christian	" 1851.	Life and Teachings of Confucius	" 1866.
Moral Portraits	" 1852.	4th ed. 1875.	
The Closet Book	" "	Three Weeks on West River, Canton	" "
Beauties of the Bible	" , & 1856.	The Shi-King	" 1871.
Lays of the Future	" 1853.	The Ch'un Ch'in	" 1872.
Review of Seven Years' Pastorate	" 1854.	Life and Works of Mencius	" 1875.
Character	" 1855.	Ancient Chinese Poetry in English Verse	Lond. 1876.
The Young Man's Best Capital	" 1857.	Inaugural Lecture	Oxford "
The Two Lights	" 1859.	Confucianism	Shanghai 1877.
Happy Years at Hand	" 1861.	Famine in China	Lond. 1878.
The Sunday Excursion Train	" 1863.	The Ghu-King, &c.	Oxford 1879.
Willy Heath	" "	The Religions of China, Lond. 1880; New York 1881; (in Dutch) Utrecht 1882.	
Earth's Curse and Restitution	" 1866.	The Yi-King	Oxford 1882.
Royal Rights of the Lord	" "	Christianity and Confucianism	Lond. 1883.
Carey Glynn	" 1868.	The Li-Ki. 2 vols.	Oxford 1886.
The Rich Man and Lazarus	" 1876.	A Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms	" "
The Doctrine of Future Life	" 1877.	Nestorian Monument of Hsi-an-foo	" 1888.
<i>Leask, William Keith</i> , Local Humbugs (Abd. 1884).		The Chinese Classics (in English), 3 vols.	Lond. 1869-78.
Readings from Carlyle	1894.	The Chinese Classics with a Translation by J. L.	7 vols. Lond. v.y.
<i>Ledel, Jacobus</i> , Tractatus conceptuum et signorum perutilis	S.L. et A.	<i>Legge, John</i> , Memorials of, with Memoir by James Legge	" 1880.
Ars obligatoria logicalis, &c.	" "	<i>Legge, William</i> , A Pastoral Letter	Norwich 1842.
<i>Ledingham, John</i> , Discovery of Cists near Turriff	(Edin. 1875).	A Reading Book	" "
<i>Lee, F. G.</i> , Death, Judgment, &c.	Lond.	Handy Book of E	" "
The Words from the Cross	Abd.	<i>Leighton, Robert (Archer)</i> a Holy Life	
The Message of Reconciliation			
<i>Leach, David</i> , Oratio Funerbris and Epitaphia (Forbes' Funeralls, 1635).			
<i>Leach, John</i> , Jani Malifera Strena	Edin. 1617.		
Jani Sperantis Strena	" "		
Lacrymæ in Aug. Mon. Jacobo I.	" "		
Nemo Calendis Maii	" "		

- Leith, A. H.*, Abstract of the Conference Sanitaire Internationale de Constantinople Bombay 1867.
- Leith, Alex.*, True Copies of the Dying Declarations of Lord Balmerino, Alex. Leith, &c. 1750.
- Leith, Emily*, Thoughts and Remembrances Gw. 1885.
- Leith, Sir Geo.*, Account of P. of Wales Island Lond. 1804 & 1805.
- Leith, Sir James*, Memoirs of, Barbadoes 1817; Lond. 1818.
- Leith, Theodore Forbes*, De Delirio febrili Edin. 1768.
- Leith, Wm. Forbes*, Life of St. Margaret " 1884.
Life of St. Cuthbert " 1888.
- Leith, Williamina H. S. F.*, Whitehaugh, a Poem Boulogne 1848.
Prayers, &c. Abd. 1849.
- Le Mesurier, Haviland*, Thoughts on a French Invasion " 1798.
- Lendrum, Alex. (Rector of Blatherwyke)*, Letter to a Parishioner Lond. 1845.
The Church of Scotland her own best Advocate " 1850.
Prize Paper on the Four Gospels " 1856.
The Rights of the second order of Clergy " 1859.
The Principles of the Reformation " 1875.
The Misgovernment of the Church " 1882.
- Lendrum, John*, Hist. of the American Revolution. 2 vols. Boston 1795.
another edn. Exeter V.S. 1836.
- Leslie, Alex. (Prof. at Ancona)*, Missale Mixtum secundum Regulam . . . Mozarabes. 2 vols. Rome 1755; repd. Paris 1850.
- Leslie, Alex. (Turriff)*, Specification of Patent 2028 of 1862 Lond. 1863.
- Leslie, Alex.*, In Memoriam Abd. 1878.
- Leslie, Alex.*, Agricultural Experimental Stations Edin. 1878.
- Leslie, A. (Peterhead)*, A Defence of Sabbath Evening Schools " 1807.
- Leslie, Charles*, Historical Memoirs of the Family of Leslie. 3 vols. Edin. 1869 and Abd. 1880.
- Leslie, Charles (Musselmou'd)*, Will ye go to Crookieden. Broadsheet N.D.
A New Song, called the Jacobite's Lamentation. 1746 (satire on C.L.)
- Leslie, Ernest (Prof. at Rheims and Nancy)*, La Maison de Lorraine Comy. 1742.
Ode. 4to, 4pp. (Rheims) S.A. and 4to, 6pp. Metz S.A.
Pastoral Heroique Reims S.A.
Description de l'arc de triumphe, &c. " "
Ode sur la bataille de Fontenoi " 1745.
Traduction de l'hymne de M. Gaudru " 1746.
Ode au Roi de Pologne. 4to, 8pp. S.L. et A.
Epitre au Roy Nancy 1751.
Ode au Roi de Pologne. 4to, 6pp. " 1756.
Ode a la Imperatrice " (1757).
Ode au Roi de Pologne 8vo. " 1761.
- Leslie, George (Capucian)*, Life of, Il Cappuccino Scozzese Bologna 1644.
Upwards of forty editions have been issued in various languages.
- Leslie, George*, Divine Dialogues 1684.
- Leslie, Hugh*, Letter Second to R. M'Leod Abd. 1807.
Remarks on the Judicial Procedure, &c Edin. 1808.
- Leslie, James (Count)*, Distinta Relatione, &c. (Brit. Mus.) 1685.
Vera Relatione, &c. (Brit. Mus.) " "
Vera disegno e distintissima Relatione, &c. (Brit. Mus.) " "
- Leslie, James*, Dictionary of Synonyms Edin. 1806.
- Leslie, James (Aberchirder)*, Willie and Meggie's Marriage (two edns.) Abd. 1837.
The Cotter's Tale Book " 1839.
- Leslie, James Robert*, A Catechism on Confirmation Buckie 1880 & Lond. 1883.
Catechism on the Christian Ministry " 1883.
- Leslie, John (Bp. of Ross)*, Relacion de las casas de Schozia S.L. et A.
The Copie of a Letter written out of Schotland " "
L'Innocence de Marie Reyne d'Escosse " 1572.
Regionum et Insularum Scotie Descriptio Rome 1575.
Pro Libertate Impetranda Oratio Paris 1574.
Paransisad Nobilitatum Populumque Scotorum Rome 1575.
De Titulo, &c., in English Edin. 1584.
(*Portraits of Q. Mary and James VI. back of Title.*)
The same in French and also in Spanish Rouen 1587.
History of Scotland (1436-1531) in Scottish. (Bann. Club) Edin. 1830.
Les Devotes Consolations, &c. Rouen 1590.
Congratulatio, &c., Card. Alberto Arch-Duci Austrie Brux. 1596.
Discourse containing a Perfect Account, &c., re Q. Mary.
(in Anderson's Collns. on Mary, vol. iii., Edin. 1797-8).
Diary of J. L. (1571) in Bannatyne Miscellany Edin. 1827.
Vestiarum Scoticum, ed. by John Sobieski Stuart " 1842.
- Leslie, John*, The Udry Case, General Assembly proceedings 1850.
(*To be continued.*)

ACCURACY IN CITING.—It is very important when quoting from any work, or referring to any article in a periodical publication, to give vol., page and edition, or date and year. Fulness in citing prevents much trouble and annoyance. For example, on p. 43 of last month's *S. N. & Q.*, we are informed that a poem on "The Tomb of Burns," by Mr. William Watson, appeared in the *Spectator*; but we are not informed as to the date.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

198. *Donaldson, Walter, (Principal):* Scholar and Philosopher. A native of Aberdeen, born in the sixth decade of the 16th century, he became one of the most learned and distinguished of the many Scottish Scholars who flourished on the Continent in the 17th century. He was in the retinue of Bishop Cunningham of Aberdeen and Peter Junius, Grand Almoner of Scotland, when sent on an embassy from James VI. to the Court of Denmark and the Princes of Germany. Subsequently he returned to the Continent and delivered a course of lectures on Moral Philosophy at Heideberg. One of his students having taken notes of these lectures published them, and several editions of the work were printed both in Germany and Britain under the title *Synopsis Moralis Philosophiæ*. Donaldson was afterwards Professor of Philosophy and the Greek language and Principal of the University of Sedan, where he remained 16 years. He was then invited to open a College at Charenton, but the proposed establishment was objected to as illegal and was never commenced. See Bayle's *Diet.*, IV. 626. His works are *Synopsis locorum communium in qua sapientiæ humanæ imago representatur*, France, 1602; *Lacrymæ tumulo Walliæ Princ.*, Sedan, 1613; *Synopsis oeconomicæ*, 1620; *Electa Laertiana*, 1625. The date of his death I have not seen, but it probably was not before 1630.

199. *Donaldson, Alexander, M.D. (Prof.):* Aberdeen Doctor. Born 4th March, 1731, in Aberdeen, he became Professor of Medicine in 1754, associating with that office the professorship of Oriental Languages in Marischal College. One of the early physicians of the Infirmary, he was much respected in his native city. He bequeathed to Marischal College all his Oriental Books. The Donaldsons of Auchmull were an old ecclesial family, related to the Moirs, and descended from Professor Donaldson of Leyden University. Prof. D. had a house and shop in the Gallowgate. Both father and son were intimately associated with Aberdeen Infirmary.

200. *Douglas, Francis:* Minor Poet and Topographical Writer. Born 1720, in Aberdeen, and bred a baker, he went to London in his early manhood, but returned home in 1748 and began bookselling. In 1759 he published a poem entitled *Rural Love*, which is still readable, and in 1761 commenced issuing *The Aberdeen Magazine*. He also published *The History of the Rebellion*, in 1745 and 1746, and *A General Description of the East Coast of Scotland from Edinburgh to Cullen*, 1782, also *The Birthday*, a poem, 1782, and other works. He died in 1790. He engaged with much eagerness in the "Douglas Cause," supporting by his pen, in the *Scots Magazine* and elsewhere, the claim of the successful litigant, Archibald, son of Lady Jane Douglas. In consideration of these services he was gifted with the life-rent of one of the Douglas farms, known as Abbot's-inch, near Paisley.

201. *Douglas, Sylvester, Lord Glenbervie:* Public man, Colonial Governor, &c. Son of John of Feehil, Ellon, and born 24th May, 1743, he was educated

for the medical profession but left it for the English bar, where he attained a high position as an authority on controverted elections. In 1789 he married the eldest daughter of Lord North, the prime minister, and was appointed secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1793 he became M.P. for St. Canice, Ireland, and in 1795 M.P. for Fowey, Cornwall. Appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1797, he was created an Irish Peer, as Lord Glenbervie, in December, 1800. Previously he had proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope as Governor, 1800-1801. He also was for a time Joint Paymaster General of the Forces, and Surveyor General of Woods and Forests, 1803-7. He wrote on Controverted Elections and Reports of Cases in King's Bench. Died 1823. His son, Frederick Sylvester North Douglas, M.P. (born 1790, died 1819) who predeceased him, was author of an Essay on the points of resemblance between the Ancient and Modern Greeks.

202. *Douglas, William, D.D. (Prof.):* Divine and Author. Probably an Aberdonian, he graduated at King's College, 1619, and was ordained at Forgue in 1628. He was a member of the Assembly in 1638 and of the Commission in 1643, and was chosen Professor of Divinity at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1644. Orem, in his History, says:—"Mr. William Douglas, Minister of Forgue, was chosen by the Covenanters to be Professor of Divinity, and was reckoned a great man among the Covenanters, next to Henderson. At the Restoration he joined the Episcopal party and kept his place." Kennedy says:—"he was one of the ministers appointed to reprove Charles II. in 1650 for using familiarities with the female friend who attended him." As spokesman he is said to have concluded his rebuke by exhorting the King to be more careful in shutting his windows, a delicacy, says Hume, never forgotten by Charles. Among other works he published *Vindiciæ psalmodiæ ecclesiastico-divinæ*, &c., 1657; *Academiarum Vindiciæ, in quibus novantium præjudicia contra academias etiam reformatas averruncantur, earundemque institutio recta proponitur*, 1659. In this work he mentions 48 Protestant Universities as then extinct. He also wrote an Oratio Panegyrica on the Restoration. He died in 1666.

203. *Downie, Robert (Rev.) M.D.:* Minor Poet, &c. Probably an Aberdonian, he was Librarian of Marischal College, and was admitted to the charge of St. Clement's, Aberdeen, before 1652. He had the degree of M.D., gave his library to the college in 1662, and died previous to 11th February, 1680. Works: *Pœms dedicated to the Earl of Kinnoull*; also *Eulogium Scoticum, dedicated to Charles I.:* *Epitaphia Metrica*, 27-31; (*Forbes' Funeral Sermon*) 1635; *Vide Maidment's Scots, Writers and Hero Scott's Fasti*.

204. *Duff, Hon. Sir Alexander, G.C.H.:* General. Born in Aberdeen in 1778. and served at India, 1798, and in 1806 he was the cent

G.C.H. 1833. In 1834 he was knighted by William IV., and attained the full rank of General in 1838. Died 1851.

205. *Duff, Archibald, D.D.*: Congregational Divine. Born in the Gallowgate, Aberdeen, and educated at the Grammar School and University. Mr. Duff emigrated to Canada in 1832, but returned to Scotland in 1836 and studied at Glasgow under Dr. Wardlaw, attending also the University there. In 1841 he was settled at Fraserburgh as Congregational Minister. In 1845 he adopted what were then called "the New Views," and formed a new Congregation. In 1847 he went to Liverpool, at the instance of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, to advocate the aforesaid "New Views." In 1848 he removed to Hawick, where for 8 years he faithfully laboured. In 1856 he entered the service of the Colonial Missionary Society and returned to Canada, where for 27 years he preached the Gospel, first at Cowansville, then at Sherbrooke. At the age of 70 Mr. Duff resigned his charge and returned home, dying in England in 1883. He received the honorary title of D.D. from the University of Vermont.

206. *Duff, James, 4th Earl of Fife, K.T. G.C.H.*: Peninsular General. Born in Aberdeen, 6th October, 1776, during the Peninsular War he volunteered his services in the Spanish Patriotic army, in which he obtained the rank of General. He was wounded at Talavera, 1809, and again at the storming of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz, in 1810. In 1823 he was made G.C.H., and in 1827 a K.T., having been the same year created Baron Fife in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. He died 1857.

207. *Duff, R., Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant, M.P., P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.*: Statesman and Author. Probably born at Eden House, King Edward, he was educated at Edinburgh and at Balliol College, Oxford. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple 1854, was for many years M.P. for the Elgin group of Burghs. He became Under Secretary for India 1868 and held that office till 1874. He was chosen Lord Rector of Aberdeen University 1866-72, and Under Secretary for the Colonies 1880-1886. He served as Governor of Madras from 1881 to 1886. He has written extensively on politics and other subjects.

208. *Duff, William, M.A. Rev.*: Established Church Divine and Author. Born King Edward Manse, 1733, and ordained at Glenbucket 1755, he was translated to Peterculter in 1767, and thence to Foveran, where he remained till his death, in 1815. Works: *Essays on Original Genius in Philosophy and the Fine Arts, particularly Poetry*, 1767; *Critical Observations on the writings of the most celebrated original geniuses in Poetry*, 1770; *Sermons on several occasions*, 2 vols, and other minor publications.

209. *Dumbreck, David, Sir, K.C.B., M.D.*: Distinguished Army Medical Officer. Born in Aberdeenshire in 1805, Mr. Dumbreck was educated for the medical profession at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1830. Having entered the army medical department, he was rapidly promoted there, and in 1854 became Inspector General, Medical De-

partment of the Army, in 1866 Honorary Physician to the Queen, in 1871 K.C.B. He latterly resided in Florence. His death occurred in 1876.

210. *Dun, Finlay*: Musician. B. Aberdeen, 24th Feb., 1795, educated at Perth and Edinburgh Univ.: he studied the violin at Paris and on the Continent, and then returned and settled in Edinburgh as a musician. In 1829 he published a collection of sol-feggi; but is best known by the collection of Scotch songs which he edited in association with John Thomson. He died in 1853.

211. *Dun, Patrick, M.D. (Principal)*: Scholar, &c. A native of Aberdeen, after graduating at Marschal College he went abroad and studied medicine under his fellow-townsmen, Dr. Duncan Liddell, then professor at IJelmsstadt. Dun returned to Aberdeen, where he pursued a successful career as a physician. He was Principal of Marschal College from 1621 to 1649. During that period it suffered from fire and Dun contributed the handsome sum of 2000 merks for the reparation of the edifice of the said college. Besides this he contributed in his lifetime his lands of Ferryhill for the support of four masters in the Grammar School of Aberdeen, which constitutes him the founder of that institution. There is a portrait of Dr. Dun by Jamesone in the Rector's Room, Aberdeen Grammar School. His death is said to have occurred in 1652.

212. *Dun, Sir Patrick, M.D., M.P.*: Eminent Physician in Dublin. Said to be the grand-nephew of the above Patrick Dun. He was born in Aberdeen in 1642, but early settled as a physician in Dublin, where he filled the office of President of the College of Physicians, of which he was the founder, in 1681, 1690 and 1693. He was also state physician for many years, and in 1696 was knighted. He sat in the Irish parliament as member for Killyleagh in Down. He died without issue in 1714. By his will he divided the residue of his estates for the establishment of one or two professorships of physic in the College of Physicians, Dublin, and to this bequest is due, the estates having increased in value, the foundation of the school of physic in Ireland, and the erection and endowment of the hospital of Sir Patrick Dun in Dublin. A memoir has been published by T. B. Belcher, M.D., 1866.

213. *Dun, Robert, M.D.*: One of the noted Dun family of Doctors, and born in the first decade of the 17th century. Said to have been state physician to the Earl of Essex, 1640.

214. *Duncan, Francis (Colonel) LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., M.P.*: Distinguished Soldier, Politician and Author. A native of Aberdeen, born 1836, he graduated with honours at the University there, from which he subsequently received the degree of LL.D. He entered the Artillery in 1855, and in 1883 was chosen to organize and command for two years an artillery for Egypt. During the Nile Expedition Colonel Duncan commanded at Wady Halfa on the line of communication, and for his services was made a C.B. and received the War Medal. Colonel Duncan was created Hon. D.C.L. King's College, Canada, 1861, and Hon. D.C.L. Durham, 1882,

He is author of *The History of the Royal Artillery: The English in Spain*, and several works on Colonial and Military questions. In 1855 he was chosen conservative M.P. for the Holburn Division, London. He died in 1888.

215. *Duncan, James Matthews, M.D., F.R.S.E. (Prof.)*: Medical author, &c. Born 29th April, 1826. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native city, as well as at Marischal College, where he graduated. Subsequently he studied at Edinburgh and Paris. He set up practice as a physician in Edinburgh, and in those early days—about 1847—took an active part in the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, and contributed largely to the diffusion of knowledge regarding it. As early as 1853 he began to lecture on Midwifery in connection with the Surgeons' Hall Medical School. In 1870 he was a candidate for the Chair of Midwifery in Edinburgh University, and to the surprise and disappointment of the medical profession, his claims were passed over by the curators in favour of those of Sir James Simpson's nephew. In 1877 he was offered the offices of Obstetric Physician and Lecturer in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, which he accepted. In London or in Edinburgh his career was a great success, and he was acknowledged to enjoy in both cities the best practice in his particular branch of the medical profession. Dr. Duncan contributed many important works to the literature of his profession. Among these are, "On Perimetritis and Parametritis," "Researches in Obstetrics," "Fecundity, Fertility, Sterility, and other Allied Topics," "On the Mortality of Childbed and Mortality Hospitals," and "Contributions to the Mechanism of Natural and Morbid Parturition." Dr. Duncan was not only greatly admired and beloved by his professional brethren at home; but he was also well and favourably known among Continental savants. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; LL.D. of Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society; an Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London and Edinburgh, and other scientific and medical societies. Dr. Duncan died in 1890.

216. *Duncan, John, LL.D. (Rev.) Prof.*: Scottish Orientalist and Philosopher. B. at Gilcomston, near Aberdeen, 1796. He graduated at the University there in 1814. After studying divinity in various schools he was licensed in 1825. In 1826 he came under the influence of Cesar Malan, and became an earnest evangelist; in 1831 he was settled in Glasgow; but went in 1841 to Pesth as Missionary to the Jews. Having joined the Free Church at the Disruption, in 1843, he became Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the New College, Edinburgh, which post he held till his death. Dr. Duncan was an extraordinary man, learned in several departments, and greatly gifted as a talker. He was also a profound thinker, as well as an eminently Godly man; and, though not successful as a teacher of Hebrew, he greatly impressed and influenced his students, and indeed all who met him. His life has been written by Dr. David Brown in a volume which is very stimulating and instructive. Dr. Knight, of St.

Andrews, has also Boswellised the good old man in a very interesting and remarkable volume called "Colloquia Peripatetica." Another volume has also been issued on this remarkable man's character, entitled, "John Duncan in the Pulpit and at the Communion Table." He died in 1870.

217. *Duncan, John, D.D.*: Congregational Divine, &c. Born Turriff, 1827, and educated at Aberdeen. Mr. Duncan succeeded J. H. Wilson in "the Ragged Kirk," Aberdeen. In this charge he has been a very devoted and successful minister, and a prominent Temperance Reformer. In recognition of his beneficent public labours the University recently gave him the degree of D.D.

218. *Duncan, William (Prof.)*: Critic and Translator. Born in 1717 within sight of Marischal College, he graduated there in 1737. Originally designed for the ministry, he, however, preferred the press to the pulpit, and repaired to London, where he devoted himself with much ardour and success to literature. In 1752 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, and soon after he published his "Elements of Logic," which has since held its ground as a work of high authority, perspicuity, and utility. As an introduction to the study of philosophy it is most helpful. It was originally designed to form a part of Dodsley's Preceptor. As a translator Mr. Duncan was equally happy. His select translations of Cicero are effectively done; as also his version of Cesar's Commentaries. He died in 1760.

219. *Duncan, William Augustine, C.M.G., of Petersham, New South Wales*: Journalist and Author. A native of Aberdeenshire, and trained for the Presbyterian pulpit. Mr. Duncan subsequently joined the Church of Rome. Emigrating to Australia he became Editor of *The Weekly Register*. He also wrote a number of pamphlets on Education, and has left behind him a "History of the Colony," still unpublished. Born in 1811; he died in 1885.

220. *Duthie, Elizabeth Crombie*: Public benefactor. Born in the City of Aberdeen 1817, this excellent lady, before her death, had the satisfaction of providing her fellow-citizens with one of the finest public parks in Scotland. It lies along the banks of the Dee, and is beautifully laid out. She died in 1885.

221. *Dyce, Alexander (Lieutenant-General)*: Distinguished soldier in India. Born 10th March, 1758, he entered the army in 1776, and served in India with great honour, having attained the command of the Southern Division of the Indian Army in 1818.

222. *Dyce, Robert, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. (Prof.)*: Aberdeen Professor. Born in Aberdeen 30th November, 1798. After his professional studies were over, he served for some time in the Army Medical Staff, being five years at the Mauritius and five years at the Cape. He left the Army in 1834, and in 1841 was appointed Lecturer on Midwifery at Marischal College, becoming Professor of that subject on the union of the Colleges in 1860. He was also Physician to Gordon's Hospital and the Royal Infirmary. W. B. R. W.

(To be continued).

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

OUR Illustration this month is a reproduction of a scarce woodcut portrait of the Capucin Father, George Lesley of Monymusk, who flourished in the beginning of the 17th century. For particulars regarding this singular character see Gordon's *Hist. of Scots Affairs*, vol. iii., and authorities there cited. His biography was written by the Catholic Archbishop of Verno, translated into various languages, and attained a large circulation. The concluding chapter of Dr. Joseph Robertson's *History of the Reformation in Aberdeen* (rep. Edmond & Spark, Abdn. 1887) is entirely devoted to an epitome and caustic criticism of the work.

MASSACRE OF GLENCOE.—“We hear,” says a contemporary, “there is to be a most romantic ceremony in Glencoe this month. A number of well-known West Highland lairds have engaged one or more Gaelic Choirs and a band of pipers who will give a programme of Celtic music in the Glen and neighbouring villages. The pipers, marching, with muffled drums, from one end of the glen at nightfall, will, about midnight, play laments at the scene of one of the most sanguinary incidents in all Scots history. By the irony of circumstances, a prominent and titled Campbell is the originator of the scheme.”

Had this “function” taken place three years ago there might have been some justification for it; but the degenerate Gael of to-day would scarcely deem, even “pipers, marching, with muffled drums,” a sufficient inducement to visit the gloomy glen at midnight on Feb. 13th, 1892, the bicentenary of this fearful massacre.

A CURIOUS JACOBITE LETTER.—We cull the following from an interesting article, entitled “Cluny and Lady Cluny of the '45 after Culloden. I,” contributed by “A. M.” to the *Glasgow Herald*, of date August 10th, 1895. This is the Cluny who figures so graphically in R. L. Stevenson's *Kidnapped*. Lady Cluny was the daughter of the celebrated Simon, Lord Lovat. An amusing account of her courtship is given in some letters addressed by Lord Lovat to the “brave Lochiel” of the time, which the present Lochiel contributed to the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*.

The following curious and amusing letter, says the writer of the article, never hitherto published, is supposed to have been written to Lady Cluny by a friend under the assumed name of “Donald Hatebrecks.” It is addressed on the cover, “To the Honble. Lady Worthy at her Hermitage,” and is dated “Tartanhall, August 5th, 1751.”

“Madam—Your doing me the honour of making

such respectful mention of me in your letter to the young Gentleman, who will put this into your Hands, calls for a grateful acknowledgement, which I heartily wish it were in my power to make suitable to my Inclination. Then, indeed, should your Ladyship's present Hermitage be turned into a palace.

“The other day I had a letter from London, dated July 27th, in which is the following paragraph:

“Two days ago this great City was alarmed with the Accounts of the Death of its Glorious Deliverer the Great Duke of C—d. The Report proved premature; but they say his Heinous is far gone in a Lethargy and cannot live long.

“Let him tumble to the other World when he will, his funeral pomp will not be attended with many Tears, as it will be no hard matter to find a Successor to a Butcher, though it will be difficult enough to pitch upon one to equal him in Guts and yet to have no Bowels! Nothing can paint the Vanity and Fickleness of this world more to the Life than the Fate of William the Cruel. These very animals who lately exalted him to Adoration itself will be the persons to rejoice most at his Death, for upon the Death of his Brother they opened with full mouth upon their once Darling Willie, and made no Bones to declare their fears that he had given a Dose to poor Feckie.¹ In a Word, their Language and Clamour were such that One was apt to think Hell was let loose upon the Demigod himself! Their Venom they could not contain, such a panic were they seized with, lest he should step into more power and then make his own beloved Adorers feel what others had felt before them. From this we see there are some certain critical periods of Time that will force Truth out of the hidden Recesses of villainous Breasts even against Inclination.

“I have my end, if this poor scribe happens to add in the least to your Ladyship's Entertainment.

“My warmest wishes attend your nearest and dearest Friend.² May he live and be happy in enjoying all he wishes and all he wants; for to him and all his concerns I heartily pray for all Things good and happy.—I have the honour to subscribe myself, madam, your Ladyship's much obliged and very humble servant,

“DONALD HATEBRECKS.”

“Tartanhall, August 5th, 1751.”

The above, whether authentic or not, is a very good example of the secret letters which were written in the days when the hated “brecks” were commanded to be worn, and it was no longer safe to sport the tartan in the hall.

MICHAEL MERLIN.

The “Perthshire Society of Natural Science” are shortly to issue the late Mr. Francis Buchanan White's lifelong work, “The Flora of Perthshire.” His death last December has prevented its issue by himself, but he has left it in a state that permits of its immediate publication.

¹ His brother, Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died a short time previously.

² Her husband—Cluny of the '45.



GEORGE LENEY OF MONYMUSSK

Third Archbishop of the Order of S. Francis

In the Habit of his Fraternity

Engraved from a new woodcut



INTERESTING DISCOVERY ON THE TAY.—Mr. W. O. Dalglish of Errol Park has just presented to the Dundee Museum a fine specimen of an ancient Caledonian canoe, discovered in the River Tay opposite Errol about ten days ago. Formed of a single oak tree, and probably hollowed out by means of fire, the canoe measures twenty-nine feet in length, and, four feet wide at the stern, narrows to about two feet wide at the bow. The stern only has been a separate piece, and has been inserted into a groove $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. One side of the canoe is almost complete, while the other has sustained considerable damage. At the bow there is a hollow as if intended for the attachment of a figure-head. It is understood that Mr. Alexander Hutcheson, F.S.A. Scot., Broughty Ferry, is to communicate a paper on the subject of the find to the first meeting of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

WILKIE'S—“THE ABBOTSFORD FAMILY.”—The Board of Manufactures have just added to the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, Sir David Wilkie's picture, familiar in its engraved form, of “The Abbotsford Family,” painted in 1817 for Sir Adam Ferguson. It is thus described by Sir Walter Scott:—“The idea which our inimitable Wilkie adopted was to represent our family group in the garb of south country peasants, supposed to be concerting a merry making, for which some preparations are seen. The place is the terrace near Kayside, commanding an extensive view towards the Eildon Hills.” The group consists of Sir Walter Scott, Sir Adam Ferguson, Sir Walter's mother, Miss Sophia Charlotte Scott, Miss Anne Scott, her younger sister; Sir Walter's eldest son, a captain in the King's Hussars; and Charles Scott, the youngest son of the family. There are also two dogs in the group, distinguished favourites of the family. The picture is an important addition to the Gallery, as, with the exception of the portrait of his sister, it is the only finished painting by Sir David Wilkie on the walls. It was exhibited in Edinburgh in 1871, on the occasion of the centenary Scott Exhibition.

CAITHNESS FOLK-LORE.—Mr Frank Rinder, writing in the *Scottish Review* on “Fragments of Caithness Folk-lore,” informs us that so lately as the middle of this century a girl of Louisburgh, near Wick, was accused of being in league with the ‘poopers o’ mischief,’ and a remedy akin to that recently practised with such tragic results in Ireland was devised. She was placed in a basket lined with shavings of wood, which was hung over a fire. The issue in this case was not

fatal, but the folk averred that she was not ‘half so witch-like’ after she had been singed. Mr Rinder prints a remedy for toothache, which was never known to fail, by a Sutherland stalker of last generation. “In perfect good faith the following words were written on a scrap of linen or paper:—

“Peter sat on a stone, weeping;
Christ came past and said,
What aileth thee Peter?”
“Oh my Lord, my tooth doth ache;”
Christ said, ‘Rise Peter, thy
tooth shall ache no more.”

This charm was worn round the neck until eventually the worm was driven out of the tooth”
l.

THOMAS THE RHYMER'S TOWER.—The Edinburgh Border Counties Association have now completed the purchase of the Tower of Thomas the Rhymer and the two adjoining cottages. To commemorate the occasion a tablet has been erected bearing the following lines from Sir Walter Scott's ballad of “Thomas the Rhymer.” The Edinburgh Association, 1894.

“Farewell my father's ancient tower;
A long farewell, said he;
The scene of pleasure, pomp or power
Thou never more shall be!”

The tablet was designed by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, and was unveiled by Mr. Wallace Bruce, amid a large assemblage of Borderers.—EVE.

The Edinburgh Bibliographical Society proposes to issue a series of facsimiles illustrative of the history of Scottish printing from its commencement to 1640. They will be reproduced by the collotype process, and of the size of the originals. The editorial committee who superintend the work are Messrs. E. Gordon Duff, T. Graves Law, J. P. Edmond, W. Cowan, H. G. Aldis, and the Secretary. The series will consist of five or six parts, each section being complete in itself and treating of a well-defined period or group of printers, and containing from fifteen to eighteen facsimiles, with brief descriptive notices. The size will be that of Messrs. Dickson and Edmond's “Annals of Scottish Printing” (demy quarto), to which the series will naturally form an illustrative supplement. The first part (1507-1520?) will include two facsimiles of Andrew Myllar's “Garlandia,” and two of his “Expositio Sequentiarum”; one of Violette's “Expositio Sequentiarum,” and two of his Sarum Missal; five specimens of Chepman and Myllar's work; four of the Aberdeen Breviary of Chepman; a page of a Donatus in

Aberdeen University Library; and two pages of the "Compassio B.V.M." of John Story. The descriptions will be written by Mr. E. Gordon Duff. The second part (1530?-1581) will include examples of the work of Thomas Davidson, John Scot, and Lekprevik; and specimens of the later printers in their chronological order will follow.

Queries.

986. FORBES OF WATERTON and FORBES OF THORNTON.—Can any of your readers give me information concerning David Forbes (living in 1765), who was the second son of Thomas Forbes of Thornton, first cadet of Sir John Forbes of Waterton; what profession did he follow, and whom did he marry?
Edinburgh. "SPERNIT HUMUM."

987. MR. ROBT. OGILVY.—Can any one kindly give me a lead as to Mr. Rt. Ogilvy, Sub-principal at King's College, minister of Methlick, 1641-1663, when he died. Of what Ogilvies was he, and did he leave a family? His wife was a Middleton of Cauldhame.
M. R. R. MCG. G.

988. MR. ALEX. ROSE.—Can any one kindly give information as to "Mr. Alex. Rose" (or Ross), described on 28th Feb., 1724, as "Doctor in the Grammar School of Aberdeen" ?
M. R. R. MCG. G.

989. ISOBELLA GRAHAM.—May I ask of what family was Isobella Graham, relict of Mr. James Hepburn, minister at Funnhaven (Forfarshire), she being, 1596-7, described as "relict," had married John Strachan of Griseslie. M. R. R. MCG. G.

990. ANTIQUARY OR ANTIQUARIAN?—Is the word "antiquarian" as a noun or Scotticism, or is it allowable in English? Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary* states that "antiquarian, as a noun, is used for antiquary." Sir Walter Scott in his "Journal," p. 443, speaks of "the old antiquarian." A few pages further on occurs "the dramatic antiquary." In the literary columns of the leading newspaper of Scotland we find "Antiquarians and students of local Scottish history will welcome the appearance of this work." And again, "Such a work should be welcomed alike by the antiquarian, the architect, and the student of Scottish history." In Dr. Carlyle's *Autobiography* occurs the following passage: "As we were not antiquarians we could not form any conjecture about it [Stonehenge]." C.

991. ANTOINETTE BOURIGNON (IX., 971).—When a candidate for ordination as a minister of the Established Church of Scotland appears before the Presbytery, has he not still to announce that he will not teach the heresies of Antoinette Bourignon? Do licentiates of the F.C. and U.P. churches make a like vow when ordained? JAS. W. SCOTT.

992. MIDDLETON.—Who was the Rev. Patrick Middleton? He was born 1662, took his degree at St. Andrews 1680, and was ordained 1684 Minister of

Leslie, in the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy, but was discharged, 1692, for not praying for William and Mary. In 1712 he was factor to Lord Kinnaird at Dundee. He married (1) Margaret Orme, and (2) Margaret Crawford, widow of John Forbes of Knapernay, and died at Bristol in 1736. Was he related to the Very Rev. Dr. George Middleton (born 1645, died 1726), Principal of King's College, Aberdeen?
Edinburgh. "SPERNIT HUMUM."

993. SIR JOHN FORBES, III. BART. OF FOVERAN.—Is the Baronetcy granted in 1700 to Samuel Forbes of Foveran and his heirs male extinct, or *dormant*? Sir Alexander Forbes, the II. Bart., was succeeded in 1765 by his cousin, John Forbes, son of Samuel Forbes of Knapernay, Aberdeenshire. When and where did Sir John Forbes die, and had he no male heir? His father had four younger brothers:—Thomas, Alexander, David and John, all born in Edinburgh, 1700-1713.—Did none of these leave male issue?
Edinburgh. "SPERNIT HUMUM."

Answers.

238. BALLAD ON THE BATTLE OF ALFORD (II., 156; IX., 47).—I thank W. for his interesting reply to the question I asked long ago. The ballad he has kindly sent is certainly—as a ballad—poor stuff, but it seems genuine, for, although modern phrases and historical mistakes are visible here and there, the verses seem on the whole to have been composed soon after the battle. In ballads handed down by oral tradition only, we must make allowances for inventive minds filling up gaps left by defective memories.

The word "beggars" in the first verse as a term of contempt is quite modern; and "I canna say" has a suspicious look about it. Again, the statement that the Earl of Mar was in command of the right wing of Montrose's army is certainly wrong, whether it be due to the author of the ballad himself, or more probably to a later generation of reciters.

Lord Gordon is said to have had the *left* wing instead of the *right*, as Patrick Gordon and Wishart say, but "rights" and "lefts" are liable to be transposed in reciting from memory. Patrick Gordon's authority by the by is a little shaken by his saying that Lord Gordon (who was eight-and-twenty) was killed "before time or nature had granted him the ornament of a Lord"!

On the other hand, the ballad's account of Lord Gordon's wound and death agrees with the other authorities, and it is very interesting to see how deeply this young nobleman was regretted by foes and friends alike. The topographical details in the first and second verses are new and evidently correct. Montrose's force was lying round the village of Alford, and no doubt up "aside Asloun." Baillie, who had followed him from Keith, halted for the night, as the verse says, at Leslie, and betime in the morning crossed the hill and came down by Millhill to the ford on the Don. At Millhill very likely he first came in sight of the enemy and formed his men "in the battle ranks."

But where is or was the Buckie burn? Will some Alford correspondent kindly mention?

The word "blair" (field, plain, battlefield) seems unique, and in this way, although as a place-name, it is common enough. Neither Jamieson nor the New English Dictionary has it.

Has the ballad ever been published before?

H. W. L.

933. TO GO TO THE STONES (VIII., 92, 110, 144).—This subject was referred to a month or two ago in *S. N. & Q.* The following extract from a pamphlet on the "Maydyn Stane of Bennachie," by the late Rev. John Longmuir, LL.D., may be of interest:—"The sites of standing stone circles have been chosen, in many cases, as the most suitable places for parish churches; hence some of these stones are within the enclosure of the kirkyard, and some of them have been got in the foundations or walls of old churches. The suitability of their position for churches has been singularly proved in at least two cases: the parish churches of Echt and Marnoch had both been built in the neighbourhood of such circles, but on lower ground and on the water-side; when the old churches went to decay, the more modern buildings by which they have been replaced have both been built among the stones, thus paying a compliment to the sagacity of those who first selected these sites. It may farther be remarked, in connection with this branch of our subject, that so intimately were the stones (clachan in Gaelic) and the church associated in the minds of the Gaelic-speaking population, that going to the clachan was equivalent to going to the church." The writer of the article on the parish of Alford in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* mentions that a circle of standing stones in that parish was locally known as "The Auld Kirk." The name of "The Auld Kirk" was also given to another circle of stones in Tough parish.

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

933. SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES (IX., 46).—According to the *British Weekly* (Aug. 1st, 1895), the Very Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod was present at the opening of a bazaar at Strone; whilst the Right Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod attended a similar function a few days later at Skelmorlie. "Who's who?" The *Glasgow Herald* again informs its readers that the Very Rev. J. Hood Wilson, D.D., moderator of the Free Church, opened a new church at Caldercruix. If we must have these imported titles foisted upon us, at least let us have consistency in their use. Would it be correct to style Principal Rainy or Principal Brown, Aberdeen, the "Very Rev.," seeing that they are the heads of halls or colleges unconnected with a university? When the late Principal Cairns received the LL.D. degree from Edinburgh University, the *Scotsman*, I remember, designed him the "Very Rev. Principal Cairns."

MICHAEL MERLIN.

The July, Edinburgh contains a just and careful criticism of the works of the late Robert Louis Stevenson.

Literature.

The History of Northumberland. By CADWALLADER J. BATES. London: Eliot Stock, 1895. [302 pp., 9 × 6 inches.]

THIS goodly volume is one of the now well known series of Popular County Histories. Mr. Bates seems thoroughly at home with his theme. But whilst we have read the volume with not a little interest, it scarcely fulfils our ideal of what a popular county history ought to be, inasmuch as it confines itself far too much with those events which gave shape to the political destinies almost alone, of this most important district. No doubt Northumberland was a great debateable land, of varying extent, now stretching from the Humber to the Forth, anon shrunk to pitiful dimensions by stress of war, the scene of more racial conflicts than any other territory in Great Britain, a veritable battle-ground, every yard of which has been besprinkled with human blood; yet, in spite of all this, there is still no good reason why this military side of the subject should have so dominated the whole narrative. The author's real difficulty has been an *embarras des richesses* of warlike material, and he has, so to speak, succumbed to the seduction. As a narrative of the tireless tramp of armed men, and the savagery of their onslaughts, attacks, and defences, surprises and reprisals, sieges and sacks, acts of sacrilege and superstitious folly, the work is executed with fitting vivacity and nerve. Our complaint is that the author leaves the reader to read into all this essentially drum-and-trumpet history, the unwritten history of a slowly growing civilization, the influence of the dominant races, the progress of agriculture and of other arts, the advance of letters, education, social life, all which constitute most important factors in history, and which, if ignored to any extent, make any history necessarily lop-sided. As a vidimus of one of the aspects of Northumbrian history to be treated of in Mr. Bates' forthcoming *magnum opus* it is excellent; as a substitute for a Popular History of Northumberland it is inadequate. An admirable Index accompanies the volume, but a map of the district, showing the four dykes of the Roman occupation, would have been an alms for which the general reader had been glad. E.D.

The American Historical Register, issued by The Historical Register Publishing Company, Philadelphia, the first part of which was noticed on page 80 of Vol. VIII., now concludes its year. It fulfils in its 1524 pages all that we predicted of it. Whilst the bulk of the subject matter is mainly interesting to Americans,

there is much of it equally interesting to ourselves, as well as to European nations generally, all of whom have furnished their quota of the adventurous spirits who have been the makers of American history. The numerous and beautiful illustrations embrace a large number of reproductions of authentic portraits of the prominent figures of the past. The Publishers are to be congratulated on the highly successful result of their year's labours. ED.

Scottish Poetry of the Seventeenth Century—

Sir Robert Aytoun, Sir David Murray, Sir Robert Ker, Sir William Drummond, The Marquis of Montrose, The Semples of Bel-trees. Glasgow: William Hodge & Co., 1895. [Cr. 8vo. 295 pp.]

THIS is the latest issue of the Abbotsford Series of the Scottish Poets, so charmingly edited by George Eyre Todd, and "To his Grace the Duke of Montrose, K.T., the volume which contains the complete extant poetical works of his heroic ancestor, the most noble James, Marquis of Montrose, is dedicated." The first thing that strikes the reader is the fact that excepting five or six short pieces in the Semples' section, the whole volume, although written by Scottish poets, is essentially English in language, thought, and feeling. This is amply accounted for by Mr. Eyre Todd in the facts that when King James transferred his Court to London, Scottish poetry was at a low ebb, and the writers, all of them men of position, education and refinement, were completely caught by the spirit which dominated English poetry in the master works of Spenser, Shakespeare, Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, as well as Milton. "The ancient themes," says the editor, "as well as the characteristics and the language of the Scottish poets of former days were abandoned, and the verse of the north might almost as aptly have been the product of southern pens." It is not however to be supposed that the productions were purely mimetic. The Scottish poets "bettered the instruction," and Mr. Eyre Todd, whose estimate of Drummond's poetry is, that it was the finest English poetry of its time, quotes the opinion that if we had had no Drummond we should never have seen the delicacies of *Comus*, *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*. As usual each author's contributions are introduced by a judicious biographic notice and critique. And this remains to be said, that the selections are always so representative that what has not been brought in may safely be held as read. Possessors of this series may be assured that in these handy volumes they possess all that is essential in the field of Scottish Poetry. ED.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- Ben Nevis (Panorama seen from), from drawings made by James Shearer. 1s Shearer.
 Bute (The isle of), in the Olden Times. With illust., maps, and plans. Vol. II. The Royal Stewarts and Brandanes. 4to. 15s net Blackwood.
 Caller Herrin', a story of Scotch Fisher Folk. G. Douglas and H. Derrick. 8vo, 1s Wright (G).
 Citizen of England. G. A. Smith. 8vo, 1s. Chambers.
 Climbing the Hill. A. S. Swan. 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d Blackie.
 Defence of the Ch. of Scotland. Facts, Arguments, and Answers to Opponents. 8vo, 6d net Hitt.
 Edinburgh Hospital Report. Vol. III. 12s 6d net Pentland.
 Edinburgh (The County of), or Midlothian: its Geology, Agriculture, and Meteorology. 2nd Ed. R. Richardson. 8vo, 2s net Clay.
 Fife, Pictorial and Historical. Its People, Burghs, Castles and Mansions. A. H. Millar. 2 vols, 4to. 42s net Westwood.
 Flying Moments. Cr 8vo, 1s Menzies.
 Into the Haven. A. S. Swan. 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d Blackie.
 King and Baronage. W. H. Hutton. 8vo, 1s Blackie.
 Ladhope Free Church, (Origin and History of). Galashiels, 1837-95. Robert Hall. Walker (G).
 Local Government Directory of Scotland, 1895-96. 8vo, 2s 6d Adshead.
 Master of Blantyre, by Author of Mem. of Cap. H. Vicars. Cr, 8vo, 1s. Nelson.
 Matthew Dale, Farmer. Mrs. Saunders. 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d Oliphant.
 Melvin (James), Rector of the Grammar School of Aberdeen. A sketch by David Masson, with appendices. Sm 4to. 5s net Printed for the Centenary Committee.
 Midlothian (The) Esk and their Associations from the source to the sea. Thomas Chapman and "John Strathesk." Illustrated by Geo. Aikman, R.S.A. 4to, 12s 6d net Douglas.
 Mite (The) New Testament. 1s 3d Bryce.
 Passages in the Life of a Galley-Slave. Translated by W. Bethum-Edwards. 8vo, 1s 4d Blackie.
 Perthshire (Guide to). 8vo, 1s Hunter.
 Poor Jack. Cap. Marryat. 1s 4d Blackie.
 Puddin, an Edinburgh Story. W. G. Stevenson. 8vo, 1s Oliphant.
 Romola. Vol 2. G. Eliot. 8vo, 2s 6d, 3s 6d Blackwood.
 Surgery pt 1. Hæmorrhage, &c. Catechism Ser. 1s net Livingston.
 Sutherland Highlanders (Hist of the 93rd). P. Groves, 8vo Johnston.
 The House of Cargill. M. M. Black. 1s. Oliphant.
 Torch Bearers of History. 2nd Series. A. H. Stirling. 8vo, 2s 6d Nelson.
 Vignettes of the North. G. Eyre Todd. Cr 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d. Morison.
 Warner's Chase. A. S. Swan. 8vo, 1s, 1s 6d Blackie.

Printed by W. Jolly and Sons, 23 Bridge Street, Aberdeen. Published by D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen. Editorial Communications should be addressed to the "Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to the Office, 23 Bridge Street

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. 5.

OCTOBER, 1895.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	
A Contribution to Local Bibliography,.....	65
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,.....	68
Burns' Relics,.....	69
Burns' Great-Grandson,.....	71
The Ayr Burns' Statue,.....	72
Local Bibliography,.....	73
Scottish, Scot, and Scotch,.....	75
"The Forty-Five,".....	76
MINOR NOTES:—	
The Buchan Field Club,.....	75
Portraits of Robert Louis Stevenson,.....	76
Find of Coins at Millport,.....	76
Leyden, the Poet,.....	76
QUERIES:—	
Middleton—Sir John Forbes, III. Baronet of Foveran —Baronetcy of Foveran—Bisset Crest and Motto— Names Ending in O—A Bat of Oats or Barley—The Lairds of Fenton—Sereiland Corn—Edinburgh MS. Forgeries—Ian Maclaren—The Deil's Reply to Burns —Maryam's Fair, Irvine,.....	77
ANSWERS:—	
Owre yere Tether and Owre the Score—Redundancy of Titles—Henry Barron Keith, Poet—Creel Church— Waly or Wallie—Did the Druids offer Human Sacrifice? —Sir Robert Murray, P.R.S.—Things in general —Horizon—Chaps ye—David Brown "The Horndean Poet"—William Crowe—William Sutherland—Henderson and Fleming Families—The late R. L. Stevenson's Works—Forbes of Watertoun and Forbes of Thornton— Aldermen in Scotland—Kingdom of Fife —Antiquary or Antiquarian—Antoinette Bourignon,.....	78
LITERATURE,.....	80
SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,.....	80

ABERDEEN, OCTOBER, 1895.

A CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(Continued from page 52.)

THE WORKS OF ARTHUR JOHNSTON, PHYSICIAN TO KING CHARLES I.

25. Psalmorum Davidis Paraphrasis Poetica. Auctore Arturo Jonstono Scoto. Cum Indice Vocabulorum.—The Psalms of David According to the Translation in the English Bible. With An Index of the Words. London: Printed in the Year MDCCLX.

4to. A Life of Johnston, in English, and *Testimonies of Learned Persons*, pp. 1-14, follow the title and a page containing an extract from Duport's Preface to his Greek Translation of the Psalms. The rest of the book is without pagination, A-Z in fours + Aa - Yy 3 in fours + Aaa - Ddd in twos. Then follow *Index Vocabulorum* A - Y in twos + Index (of English words) B - N in twos. The Latin version is on the left and the English on

the right hand pages. There is a frontispiece, "G. Scotin, Sculpt.", representing David seated at a table composing his Psalms, with a child at his feet who is fingering a harp. This finely executed book was the first of the editions published by Mr. Auditor Benson, but his name does not appear. (See Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*. 1812. Vol. II., pp. 135-139; and foot note, page 177, Chalmers' *Life of Ruddiman*. Edin., 1794.) There is a copy in the British Museum Library. There are three copies in the Aberdeen University Library, none of which, however, contain the *Life, etc.*, pp. 1-14, and only one (MN. 23.15) has the frontispiece.

26. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici interpretatione, argumentis, notisque illustrati: in usum Serenissimi Principis. Londini, Apud Gulielmum Innys, Danielem Browne, et Paulum Vaillant, Bibliopol. Typis Gulielmi Bowyer. MDCCLXI. 4to, pp. xvj. + 392, followed by *Index Vocabulorum*, pages unnumbered, A to Y² in twos, on which last page are *Corrigenda*. The index is substantially the same as that in 25. This edition, published by Benson on the plan of the Delphin classics, is dedicated by him to Frederic, Prince of Wales, the father of George III. It contains a translation into Latin, by Dr. John Ward, Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, of Benson's *Life of Johnston* published in Nos. 25 and 32. (See p. 20 Dr. Birch's *Account of the Life of John Ward*. Lond., 1766.) A letter to Mr. Benson by Ward on the subject is preserved in the MS. Room of the British Museum in *English Letters written to his Friends by I. W.* Vol. I., p. 35. There is a frontispiece representing David playing on the harp, "Gravelot, delin." "G. Scotin, sculp." There is also a portrait of Johnston "M. Rysbrackius marm. Sculp. & G. Vertue aeri incidit 1740. Granger, in his *Biographical History of England* (third edition, 1779) Vol. II., p. 313, says the bust, from which the head was done, belonged to Benson. In front of the Index is inserted a plan of the environs of Jerusalem. This book is met with frequently: there are two copies in the British Museum Library, and five in the Aberdeen University Library, only three of which, however, are complete with all the engravings.

27. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici interpretatione, argumentis, notisque illustrati: in usum Serenissimi Principis. Londini, Apud Gulielmum Innys, Danielem Browne, et Paulum

Vaillant, Bibliopol. Typis Gulielmi Strahan. MDCCXLI.

8vo, pp. xvi. + 336, followed by *Index Vocabulorum* (pages unnumbered) A — L in fours. The contents of this edition are the same as No. 26, with the exception that there is no dedication. The frontispiece and the portrait of Johnston in this edition bear to have been engraved by G. Vander Gucht, instead of by Scotin and Vertue respectively, while the plan of Jerusalem is the same in both editions. Granger says the head of Johnston, taken from the same bust, is better executed than the engraving in No. 26. Copy in the British Museum Library, and five copies in Aberdeen University Library, three of which only are complete with engravings.

28. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici cum argumentis et notis, Juxta editionem in usum Serenissimi Principis. Londini: Apud W. Innys, D. Browne, et Paul. Vaillant Bibliop. Typis Gul. Bower, M.DCC.XLI.

16mo, pp. 312. Contents the same as No. 27, with the exception that the plates, the Life of Johnston, the *Interpretatio*, and the Index are omitted. On the first page there is a headpiece, "*H. Holbein, In.*" representing Henry VIII. reclining under a tree. This is described as "indeed a neat edition" in Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, 1815. Vol. IX., p. 492. There are three copies in the Aberdeen University Library.

29. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici, Juxta editionem in usum Serenissimi Principis. Londini: Apud W. Innys, D. Browne, et Paul. Vaillant Bibliop. Typis Gul. Bower. MDCCXLI.

16mo, pp. 157. Of this edition, which is without notes, there were two issues in 1741. They differ from one another in the following particulars: (1) The printing, page for page, does not exactly correspond, although in both, FINIS is on page 157. (2) The headpieces at the beginning of the text, and at the beginning of the *Cantica Evangelica*, etc., which follow the Psalms, are different in the two issues. (3) In the first issue *Corrigenda* are printed at the end of the book, but are omitted in the second, the corrections having been made in the text.

There is a copy of the first issue in Aberdeen University Library [MN. 11.261]. In the British Museum Library there is a copy of the second issue [3090. a.a.] with an incorrect title, which describes it as "cum argumentis et notis, . . . editio altera." This mistake is not exceptional, as the copy of the second issue in the Aberdeen University Library [MN. 11.262] has a similar title.

30. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici, cum argumentis et notis, Juxta editionem in usum Serenissimi Principis. Editio altera. Londini: Apud W. Innys, D. Browne, et Paul. Vaillant Bibliop. Typis Gul. Bower. M.DCC.XLII.

16mo, pp. 312. This is a reprint of No. 28. A less elegant design is substituted for the headpiece by Holbein on the first page, and the design of another headpiece at the top of page 299 differs from that on the same page in the earlier edition. *Corrigenda*, which are printed at page 298 of No. 28 are omitted, the corrections having been made in the text. Copy in Aberdeen University Library [MN. 7.281].

31. Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici, cum metaphrasi Græca Jacobi Duporti, Græcae Linguae apud Cantabrigienses Exprofessoris Regii. Londini: Apud W. Innys, D. Browne, et Paul. Vaillant, Bibliop. Typis Gul. Bowyer. MDCCXLII.

8vo, pp. 224. At the end of the book are *Emendationes* comparing the 1657 with the 1742 edition, and *Errata*. This edition was published by Benson. (See *Lives of Scottish Writers*, by David Irving, LL.D., Edin., 1839. Vol. II. p. 37). There is a copy in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and in Glasgow University Library.

32. The Psalms of David, According to the Translation in the English Bible. With Dr. Arthur Johnston's Paraphrastic Translation On the opposite Page. To which is prefix'd The Life of the Translator, and at the End Two Indexes, one of the Latin, the other of the English words. London: Printed for R. Manby on the Ludgate-Hill over against the Old Bailey. MDCCXLIII.

40. Frontispiece same as in No. 25. Following the title is a page of *Emendations* (comparing the 1657 and 1743 editions), on the back of which, in the copy in Glasgow University Library, is pasted the portrait of Johnston which was published with No. 26. After this leaf follow the Life of Johnston, in English, and *Testimonies of Learned Persons* pp. 1-14, which, with the remainder of the book (without pagination) correspond to No. 25, with the trifling alteration that the page described as containing an extract from Duport, which follows the title page in that edition, is here inserted between the text and the indices. The only copy I know of is in Glasgow University Library.

33. Davidis Selecti Psalmi, juxta Arturi Jonstoni versionem. Cum annotatiunculis in gratiam rudiorum, quas adjectit H. B. Wilson, A.M. Scholæ Mercatorum-scissorum Hypodidascales. Londini. Ex officinâ Harding et Wright, St. John's-Square; et prostant venales apud F. C. et J. Rivington; et Lackington, Allen et Soc. 1809.

16mo, pp. 32. Explanatory notes, as well as the scansion of many of the lines of the selected psalms are given. The only copy I know of is in the British Museum Library.

34. Musa Latina Aberdonensis Arthur Johnston. Vol. I. The Parerga of 1637 Edited

by Sir William Duguid Geddes, LL.D. Principal of the University of Aberdeen Aberdeen Printed for the New Spalding Club MDCCXCII

4to, pp. 318. With illustrative portraits by Jamesone and others, reproduced by photogravure. This volume is referred to in the note to No. 4. A retranslation into English is given of the Life of Johnston, contained in Nos. 26 and 27, the original English version of which is to be found in Nos. 25 and 32. This is the latest edition of any of Arthur Johnston's works, but Sir William Geddes has almost completed the preparation of a second volume of the *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, which will embrace the *Epigrammata* and the *Encomia Urbium* which Johnston wrote in praise of the different Scottish towns.

II. DOUBTFUL EDITIONS.

35. Mr. Auditor Benson at page xvj. of two of his editions of Johnston's *Psalms* (Nos. 26 and 27) gives a "CATALOGUS variarum Editionum *Psalmorum Davidicorum* ARTURI JONSTONI," in which he mentions one published "*Londini*, Anno 1637, 8vo." Dr. Irving is most likely correct when he says, at page 31 of his *Lives of Scottish Writers*, Edin. 1839, that as the *Psalms* were printed in Aberdeen in 1637, and in London in 1657, the one edition may have been confounded with the other.

36. The *Catalogus*, in the 4to edition (No. 26), referred to in 35, contains an undoubted misprint. An edition is there mentioned as published "*Londini* Anno 1652, 12mo," but this is corrected in the 8vo edition (No. 27), where the book is described as printed "*Londini* Anno 1657, 8vo," which is No. 16.

37. In the *Catalogus variarum Editionum*, at page xvj. of Nos. 26 and 27, an edition of the *Psalms* is mentioned by Benson as published "*Cantabrigiæ*, ——— 12mo." Neither Mr. Robert Bowes, the compiler of the *Catalogue of Books printed at, or relating to Cambridge*, 1894, nor Mr. Jenkinson, the Cambridge University Librarian, knows anything of it.

38. There is an inaccuracy in the printed catalogue of the Bodleian Library, 1843 (3 vols. folio), which might lead one to suppose that Johnston's Paraphrase of Psalm civ. had been printed in 1620. An entry under his name in this Catalogue is "Paraphrasis Poetica, Psalmi civ., 8vo, Lond. 1620." On the margin of the copy of this catalogue, in use in the Library itself, is a reference to the press number of each book, and this shows that the book referred to is *Octupla*, 1696 (No. 17), the compiler of the catalogue having apparently copied "London, 1620," from a part-title in that volume.

III. PUBLICATIONS BEARING ON LAUDER'S EDITIONS OF JOHNSTON'S PSALMS, &c.

39. When Lauder published his *Poetarum Solorum Musa Sacra* (Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24) the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on his petition, recommended that Johnston's Paraphrase of the Psalms should be taught in the lower classes of all Grammar Schools. (*Scots Magazine*, Vol. II., p. 534, 1740.) In consequence of this, Mr. John Love published an anonymous pamphlet of 22 pages, 4to, entitled "A Letter to a Gentleman in Edinburgh, wherein the proposal made to the late General Assembly for having Dr. Johnston's Paraphrase of the Psalms taught in the Schools as a proper Sacred Lesson betwixt Castalio's Dialogues and Buchanan is considered: Buchanan is vindicated and critical remarks upon the Doctor's Paraphrase are offered. Edinburgh . . . 1740." The pamphlet is signed "PHILO-BUCH." The only copy I know of is in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, bound in a volume of Pamphlets [M. 10.34] and catalogued under the word "Letter."

40. Lauder, under the signature of PHILLETES, replied in a pamphlet of 36 pp., 4to, entitled, "Calumny Display'd: or, *Pseudo-Philo-Buchananus* couch'd of a Cataract. Being A modest and impartial Reply to An impudent and malicious Libel, intituled, *A Letter to a Gentleman in Edinburgh*, &c. Wherein Doctor Johnston is vindicated, and critical Remarks upon Buchanan's Paraphrase of the Psalms are offered. . . . Edinburgh. Printed in the Year M.DCC.XL." In the appendix a copy of Lauder's petition to the General Assembly, &c., is given. There is a copy of this pamphlet in the British Museum, and in the Aberdeen University Library [MN. 8.166].

41. Love retorted in "A Second Letter to a Gentleman, etc.," a copy of which I have not seen. Refer to *Dictionary of National Biography*. Vol. xxxii. p. 200.

42. Lauder returned to the attack in "Calumny Display'd, etc." Pt. 2 (pp. 44) and Pt. 3 (pp. 82). Edin., 1741. 8vo. Copy in British Museum Library. This scholastic contest between Lauder and Love was called, in Edinburgh, *Bellum Grammaticale*. See Chalmers' *Life of Ruddiman*, 1794, page 149, footnote (e).

W. J.

(To be continued.)

The Old Cross of Peebles has been re-erected on its original site, through the liberality of Major Thorburn of Craigerne. An inscription bears that the shaft was in existence previous to 1320 A.D.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

223. *Dyce, William, M.D., F.R.S.*, of Cuttlehill. Father of Professor Robert Dyce. He was born 31st August, 1770, in Aberdeen. He was an eminent physician and a man of scientific attainments. A fine portrait of this distinguished physician is preserved in the Medical Hall, Aberdeen. He died in 1835.

224. *Dyce, William, R.A.*, Painter. Born at Aberdeen in 1806. He graduated at the Marischal College at the age of 16. After a preliminary training in art, in 1825 he went to Rome, where he developed a tendency toward pre-Raphaelite art. In 1830 he settled in Edinburgh, where, besides painting portraits, he contributed largely to the Exhibitions. In 1837 he was appointed Master of the "Trustees" Academy, but eighteen months later left for London, where he held various appointments. In 1844 he became Professor of Fine Arts, King's College, London. He was one of the artists chosen to decorate the Palace of Westminster and the House of Lords. Dyce became A.R.A. in 1844, and R.A. in 1848. The following are some of his works:—"King Joash shooting the arrow of deliverance," a "Madonna and Child" (1846), a "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel" (1850), "Christabel" (1855), "The Good Shepherd" (1856), "Neptune assigning to Britannia the empire of the sea" (1857), "St. John leading home his adopted mother," "The Man of Sorrows" (1860), and "George Herbert at Bemerton" (1861). He died in 1864. This excellent artist was a man of singularly wide culture, and an accomplished musician. In 1842-3 he published a sumptuous edition of the Prayer-Book, with a dissertation on Plain Chant and its use in the English Service.

225. *Edmond, Francis, LL.D.*: Lawyer, &c. Born 12th Nov., 1805, in Aberdeen, he graduated at King's College, and in 1829 was admitted a member of the Aberdeen bar. He soon took a prominent place in the profession, and at his death was the oldest on the list of advocates. A leading Free Churchman he followed Dr. Davidson of the West Church at the Disruption. A generous friend of the church with which he was identified, his exertions tended greatly to the promotion of the Aberdeen Free Church College. He was a friend and supporter of Prof. Robertson Smith during the progress of his famous case. At his death in 1892, he left many gifts to local and public charities.

226. *Edmond, J. P.*: Antiquary. Born in Aberdeen in (1849). This gentleman, who is now Private Librarian to the Earl of Crawford, has published some valuable works on antiquarian subjects, exhibiting most painstaking research. Conspicuous among these is his great work on "The Aberdeen Printers."

227. *Edward, William*: Minor Poet. A native of Delgaty, Turriff, and born there in 1747. His poems were published in 1810.

228. *Elmsley or Elmsly, Peter*: London Publisher. A native of Aberdeenshire, and born in 1736. This enterprising Scot proceeded south and established a publishing and bookselling business in London. He died in 1802.

229. *Elmsley, Peter, D.D. (Principal)*: Scholar and Author. Nephew of the above, and probably born in Aberdeenshire in 1773. He was educated at his uncle's expense at Westminster and Oxford, where he graduated in 1794. In his day he was reckoned a great scholar. He was also a contributor to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. In 1823 he was appointed Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and Professor of Ancient History. He edited Aristophanes, Euripides, &c. He died in 1825. After his death, in 1833 appeared at Cambridge, edited by F. E. Gretton, M.A., "Elmslieana Critica: sive annotationes, ad scenicorum linguam usque quantum attinet, in fabulis Græcis a P. Elmsleio olim editis obviae." For fuller sketch, see Imp. Dict. of Biog. sub voce.

230. *Elmslie, Rev. Wm. G. (Professor)*: Orientalist and Preacher. Son of the Free Church Minister of Inch, and born in the Manse there on 5th October, 1848. Mr. Elmslie, after a distinguished career at Aberdeen, studied for the ministry in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. His most important work, however, was done in connection with the Presbyterian Church of England, by which denomination he was at an early age chosen to act as Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis to their theological students. Professor Elmslie was a man singularly gifted, having developed a form of pulpit power which made his services greatly sought after in London pulpits of nonconforming denominations. His was an active intellect, mind and heart lying open to all the influences of our age; and his preaching was marked by direct dealing with its outstanding problems. Probably these frequent public appearances drew too much on the energy of a constitution never strong; at all events, he succumbed to an early age before an attack of fever, dying towards the end of the year 1889.

231. *Elmslie, Wm. Jackson, M.D.*: Missionary to Cashmere. Born in Aberdeen, 29th June, 1832, and educated there and at the Free Church Hall in Edinburgh. Dr. Elmslie was one of the first medical missionaries sent to the heathen from Britain, having been chosen by the Church Missionary Society to be their agent in Cashmere. In that country he laboured with great diligence and success till his death in 1872. One of the fruits of that labour was an excellent Dictionary of the Cashmere Language. His life, which was a very interesting one, has been published.

232. *Elphinstone, Sir James Dalrymple, Hon. Bart., M.P.*: Public man. Probably born Logie-Elphinston, Pitcairne, 20th Nov., 1805, he served in the East India Company's Navy, in which he held the rank of Commander. Having succeeded his father in 1848, he devoted himself to a public political career. In 1852 he unsuccessfully contested Greenock in the Conservative interest. In 1857 he was more successful at Portsmouth, and sat as member for that burgh till 1865, when he was again unsuccessful, as also in Aberdeenshire in 1866. In 1868, however, he was again returned for Portsmouth, and held that seat till 1880. He was a Junior Lord of the Treasury during the whole of the Disraeli administration from 1874 till 1880. He died in 1886.

243. *Richard, St. (called also St. Terhan)*. This early champion of Scottish Christianity is claimed by Mr. Dinnie, in his little work on Kincardine O'Neil, as a native of that parish, and born, according to local tradition, on the Bines of Tolmund, on the estate of Findack. He is the patron saint of what is thus alleged to be his native parish. He is described as a man of piety and learning, who after pilgrimages through Scotland and other parts of the world as a missionary of Christ, was brought home to Kincardine O'Neil after his death and buried there at his own desire.

244. *Esdaile, Peter, M.P.*: Politician, &c. Born Bahal Cotle, Ulney, in 1814, he settled in Aberdeen, where, after becoming head of the local firm of Esdaile & Macintosh, drapers, he took an active part in the civic life of that community, having, indeed, been Provost from 1880 till 1884. He entered political life in 1885 as Liberal member for West Aberdeenshire, and soon took a prominent place in Parliament. He continued to represent West Aberdeenshire till 1892, when he was appointed Chairman of the Scottish Fishery Board, a post, however, which he did not long hold, as he died in 1894.

245. *Ewing, Alexander, D.D., D.C.L. (H.P.)*: Broad Church Theologian. Born at Shelagreen, Aberdeen, 25th March, 1814, he died 22nd May, 1874. Elected Bishop of Argyll and the Isles in 1846, he represented the Broad Church School on the Scottish Episcopal Bench. He was a very thoughtful and suggestive preacher, and his views, which are exceedingly interesting, will be found in his volume of discourses, *Resolutions considered as Light*. See also Memoir of Alexander Ewing, D.D., L., by A. J. Ross, B.D., London, 1877.

246. *Ewing, Alexander (Col.)*: Musician. Born in Old Machar in 1849, Mr. Ewing, though educated at Marischal College for the law, preferred to enter the army in 1865, where he now holds the rank of Staff-pyrameter, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. He has received a medal for service in China. Well known as an accomplished amateur musician, his tune "Ewing" is very popular.

247. *Fulmer, Forbes, (Prof.)*: Orientalist and Scholar. Born in Aberdeen about 1805, and educated at the University there, this distinguished student became Professor of Oriental Languages in University College, London. Among his works may be mentioned the following: "Selections from the Bostan," 1839, a Persian Grammar, which reached a second edition in 1848; *Tufat ul Ahraf*, 1848; and *Salamun u Alsal*, 1850. I have not ascertained when he died.

248. *Furquhar, Sir Arthur, (Rear Admiral)*: Distinguished Naval Officer. Born in 1772 in the City of Aberdeen, he entered the Navy, where he greatly distinguished himself in 1805 by his defence of the Acheron against an enemy of overwhelming superiority; and again, in 1814, at the reduction of Glückstadt. He died in 1843.

249. *Furquhar, James, M.P.*: London Merchant, &c. Born in Aberdeen on 1st August, 1764, he settled in London, where he became a prominent merchant. In 1801 he was chosen M.P. for the Aberdeen

District of Bughis, a position he held till the year 1818. In 1824 he became M.P. for Portarlington. In 1840 he became proprietor of Johnston, Laurence-kerk, and died in 1843.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

BURNS' RELICS.

What are "Relics of Robert Burns, the Poet?" This was the question we asked on perusing the note on "*Burns' Bed*," and "*The Cottage Collection of Relics*," in last month's issue of this magazine, pp. 52, 53. We answer, anything of any description that ever belonged to the Poet; anything he ever made or wrote; a lock of his hair, or even a cutting from his finger nail. We would go further still, and add anything that belonged to his parents while he lived in family with them, and which may have been used by him. It is apparently to the latter category that Mr. George Esdaile, by implication, would wish us to believe that the leading items in his imposing list belong.

But they do not. Apart from the Reid miniature, which we cannot recollect having inspected, and the history of which is unknown to us, there are only three possible relics of the Poet on the whole list. Their genuineness is well authenticated. They are (1) An Autograph Note of 1799 to a merchant in Dumfries, ordering a bar of shoering iron to be sent to Ellisland; (2) A Sword and Scabbard; and (3) A Gauger's Probe. The autograph is undoubted, yet, although both interest and value attach to the meanest scrap from the Poet's pen, four unpublished lines of his own glorious rhyme were worth four hundred such memoranda.

The remaining "relics" have no relation whatever to the Poet or his family. They were brought into the mud hut where he was born, at different periods, by its later possessors, after his father had vacated it. A certain amount of interest, of a very secondary kind attaches to them, because they stood for many years in the room where the Poet first saw the light, and are thus the only existing relics of his birthplace, while it remained in its original state as built by his father. The collection, although unique, is of minor importance, and does not possess one tenth of the value which it would, if it could be established that the articles were furnishings of the cottage while occupied by William Burnes, 1757-1766.

Many years ago we had an opportunity of carefully examining the Esdaile collection and the evidence relating to it. We have since patiently considered the matter, and if due investigation was possible, and in our

judgment we are of opinion that there is not one particle of proof or even of probability that any of the items of furniture ever belonged to William Burnes or to any member of his family.

It cannot be thought singular that we should denounce the description of these articles of furniture as "Burns' Relics," when even the identities of the "Cottage" itself and of its site have been assailed. Upon the day when William Burnes removed from it with his little family, he was all unconscious of the fame which the name of his eldest born would confer upon its mud walls ere half a century should elapse. And who shall say what was the history of that forsaken hovel during the remaining thirty-four years of the eighteenth century? What interests would strive during these years to sustain the rickety verticality, or prevent the natural decay, of the slender materials of

"the lowest shed
That ever rose on Scotland's plain!"

We admit we are not convinced that those materials did not occupy the site of the present "Burns' Cottage," as has been recently stated in an extensively circulated newspaper of the west. We believe that at the time its fame began to spread there were too many honourable men living who knew it well, including Gilbert Burnes, who was born in it and spent all his boyhood in its vicinity, to allow the perpetration of a base deception. Happily with regard to its furniture there can be no excuse for the slightest delusion, and we trust our explanations will dispel all doubt from every unprejudiced mind.

When the Scottish peasant removes from one dwelling to another, he never sells, but invariably "flits" his moveable "goods and gear." William Burnes removed from the "auld clay biggin" to Mount Oliphant, in its immediate neighbourhood, in 1766, when the future poet was a child of seven years. Apart from any other circumstance, our knowledge of his worldly position and the necessities of his increasing family, is sufficient to assure us that he was not so overburdened with chairs, tables, "aumries" or clocks, as to leave even a small selection behind. But it so happens that we know that he was unable to dispose of the "biggin," (which was his own leasehold property), or to obtain a tenant for it; and we should be sadly wanting in appreciation of the known good sense of the Poet's parents, if we supposed that they would permit a single article to remain within its damp walls. There is not the smallest room for doubt that those walls were emptied of everything that could be carried away. We have as little doubt that the family furniture was again "flitted" to Lochlea when Mount Oliphant was vacated in 1777.

There, after the father's financial misfortune and death, his illustrious son tells us that "his all went among the hell hounds that growl in the kennel of justice." It may be that at their dispersal the members of the family contrived to retain or acquire some cherished memorials. If so, their place would be again changed to Mossgiel, where in all likelihood they remained in possession of Gilbert Burnes, who was still farmer there at the date of his brother Robert's death in 1796.

The fame of the "auld clay biggin" did not begin, nor did it become "a place of pilgrimage" until the publication of repeated editions of Dr. Currie's "Life and Works of Robert Burns," had established the Poet's distinction, and aroused the interest of the world. The "Goudie" family who had occupied it for many years made what capital they could, and gave what account they pleased of its contents. We may admit the possibility that the rotten framework of boards which Mr. Esdaile, Senr., consigned to the midden after the auction sale in 1843, composed the veritable box-bed to which

"a blast o' Januar win'
Blew hansel in on Robin."

Box-beds are fixtures, and as invariably left behind as the moveables are "flitted." But the other effects then purchased by Mr. Esdaile had no more relation to our National Poet than has the modern furniture which to-day stands in the rebuilt Burns Cottage at Alloway, or in the farm-houses of Lochlea, Mossgiel, and Ellisland.

To some extent the external appearance and fashion of the effects themselves afford coincident evidence that they could not have belonged to William Burnes; while in regard to a few specific articles this conclusion is foregone. The toddy ladle is turned from white wood, of a manufacture not earlier than the present century. But no one acquainted with his history could credit William Burnes in his "clay biggin" days, or perhaps at any period of his truly exemplary life with the possession of such an utensil. A wooden drinking cup and tea caddy (!) are more modern still, and reputed to have been made from the wood of a tree (not thorn, however)

"which grew aboon the well
Where Mungo's mither hanged hersel'."

The ale horn and table bell point rather to that consecration to the worship of Bacchus which dishonoured the cottage for many years, than to the "Let us worship God," of the devout and upright cottar who reared its mud walls, and brought within them the worthy bride whose firstborn son became Scotland's greatest Poet.

The very chairs and tables in the collection smell of the business of the beershop rather than of the children's home. And who would have left behind an eight-day clock, a corner cupboard, or a chest of drawers, to rust and mildew in a damp, deserted mud edifice? The clockmaker's name is *Adam Howie*, and probably its true date and history may still be traceable.

The pleasure with which we have been able to confirm our adverse opinion of these "relics" is undisguisable. With no unreasonable aversion to "Scotch Drink," or its moderate use, yet it is only with feelings of the most intense abhorrence that we can contemplate the discreditable purposes to which the natal shrine of our National Poet, and the furniture which the Goudie family introduced to it, were for a lengthy period surrendered. The humble home of his infancy, whose inmates and habits have been so vividly pictured by himself in undying poetry, and by his brother in homely prose, possesses traditions and associations too honourable, glorious, and holy, to be thus degraded without evoking universal regret. Nor does it elevate the soul to be reminded by such inglorious "relics" that "Scotland's Skaith" ruined the health, blunted the better feelings, and destroyed the life of our Poet. It is satisfactory to know that they find a resting-place far removed from the scene of their employment in a debasing traffic.

The Visitors' Books begin in 1829 and are continued to 1841. They contain some interesting autographs, *e.g.* those of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Lord Brougham, Lord Lansdown, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Charles Napier, James Glencairn Burns, Cadell the publisher, &c.

We do not know Captain Sneddon, Hon. Sec. Burns' Federation, and it is quite possible we have here endorsed the opinion he has so vaguely expressed. "Undoubtedly the furniture is genuine;" but the articles are nowhere certified to be the relics of Robert Burns. They are what we have indicated: "GOUDIE RELICS," and nothing more.

K. J.

BURNS' GREAT-GRANDSON.

IN an earlier volume of this publication (*S. N. & Q.*, VIII., 173), a paragraph appeared on "Burns' Direct Descendants;" in which it was stated that the great-grandson of the poet—also named Robert Burns—was acting as the keeper of the City of Edinburgh Gunpowder Magazine at Blackhall, a village two or three miles from Edinburgh. Some further particulars concerning Burns' great-grandson, which I am enabled to glean from several articles and

letters which appeared in the Glasgow newspapers during the month of August, cannot fail to interest the readers of this periodical. Robert Burns IV., (whose genealogical tree is given in the No. of *S. N. & Q.* noted above) is in his fifty-second year. Educated at his father's school at Dumfries, he served for a time in the Scots Fusilier Guards. Leaving the army, he was appointed keeper of the City of Edinburgh Powder Magazine at Blackhall, a hamlet on the Queensferry Road; a post he has held (at a salary of £52 per annum, with a free house) for the past thirteen years. Mr. Burns has no family. He and his wife, a "comely and vigorous body," appear to be very contented with their lot. He has much of that spirit of independence which characterized his ancestor, William Burness, the poet's father. For a considerable time past Mr. Burns has suffered from chronic rheumatism, and has of late been in very poor health. A few sentences from an interview which a representative of the *Glasgow Evening News* (Aug. 8, 1895) had with the poet's great-grandson may appropriately be quoted:—

"Our representative's ring was answered by Mrs. Burns, a comely and vigorous body, to whom he explained his mission. She welcomed him heartily, and without delay proceeded to denounce the injudiciousness of people "fleein' into print" on subjects they knew nothing whatever about. "Us in poverty!" she exclaimed, "look at the house, and look at the grounds!" The *News* man looked; and certainly the house was very pleasant—substantially built of stone, its windows latticed, and with roses and other flowers on the walls. Within, Mr. Burns sat in the front room, a biggish apartment, reading Mr. Gladstone's Armenian atrocities speech, and looking by no means well. He said he was glad to see the visitor, and hoped he had come to contradict the painful and untrue stories published the other day and largely circulated. "To say I am in poverty," he said, "was very wrong. I cannot understand how anybody could have got that idea into his head. As a matter of fact, I consider myself well off. You see the house yourself, and can judge as to my 'surroundings.'"

"Aye," chimed in Mrs. Burns, "to read whit wis in the papers you would think we were in poverty, misery, and filth, and him deein'."

"Yes; but," suggested the visitor to Mr. Burns, "you have been unwell, haven't you?"

"Yes," said Mr. Burns, "for some years now, with rheumatism; but for the past ten days or so I have been more unwell than usual, and kept to my bed. I was in my bed when the gentleman who wrote the story in the paper called. The fact is, a work has been made about nothing."

While Mr. Burns thus strongly protests against the idea of a newspaper subscription, his position is such that, assistance given otherwise would not be distasteful to him. His wife and he, on their own showing, are quite cheery

and "contented wi' little;" but their condition might be greatly improved without destroying the quiet of their lives. What seems to be specially needed is a suitable provision for the future comfort and well-being of the aged couple; and this is a work to which the various Burns' Associations may very appropriately address themselves.

ROBERT BURNS HUTCHINSON.

In a letter to the *News*, suggesting that Mr. Robert Burns' case should be taken up by the Glasgow Burns Club or by the Federation, Mr. James Angus makes the following observations respecting the claims of Robert Burns Hutchinson on the liberality of admirers of the ploughman-poet:—

"And here I may remark that the unfortunate case of Mr. Robert Burns Hutchinson, who some time ago met with a serious accident in Chicago, might also be inquired into. An attempt was made to do something to better his circumstances at the time of the accident, but for want of proper organization, rather than want of public sympathy, nothing came of it. Mr. Hutchinson, I may explain, is a son of the beautiful Sarah, whose portrait, with that of "Bonnie" Jean, was first published in 1843, by Blackie & Son, and is now in almost every Scottish household, in an admirable engraving by Holt, after the picture by S. McKenzie, R.A. Sarah, better known as Mrs. Burns Hutchinson—widow of Dr. B. W. Hutchinson—is a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel James Glencairn Burns. Knowing the circumstances as I do, I do not think the claims of Mr. Hutchinson have received the attention they deserve from the Burns Clubs. But, however this may be, there are many matters that on occasion might be considered by a council of the Glasgow Burns Clubs.

JAMES ANGUS,
Secy. Rosebery Burns Club,
22 Ratho Terrace, Springburn."

In another portion of his letter Mr. Angus suggests that as the Burns Federation has sufficient work in hand (in connection with the coming centenary of the poet's death); the cases of Burns and Hutchinson should be taken up by the Glasgow Burns' Club. The honour of convening the various clubs, however, Mr. Angus points out, should fall to the premier club—the Bank Burns' Club, which was instituted in 1844; in conjunction with the Bridgeton Club, which was founded in 1870. If all the Burns' associations in this country, in America, and in the colonies, were to join hands in this matter, something might be done to ease the declining years of these two representatives of our great national poet, which would be worthy of Scotsmen, and a fitting tribute to the memory of "the mighty dead."

Glasgow.

JAS. W. SCOTT.

THE AYR BURNS' STATUE.

THE Burns' statue at Ayr, which was unveiled four years ago by Sir Archibald Campbell, now Lord Blythswood, has just been completed by the insertion of the fourth and last panel. The tablet represents "The Parting of Burns and Highland Mary." It is the gift of a number of Americans, and the unveiling ceremony was performed by the late United States Consul at Edinburgh, Mr. Wallace Bruce, on 21st August. In the course of his address Mr. Wallace Bruce said that it was with great delight that he stood there, a connecting link, at least in a slender way, between the lovers of Burns in the United States and in Scotland—that meant all Scotland. Four years ago, at the unveiling of this beautiful statue, he delivered a poem, "The Auld Brig's Welcome to the Peasant Poet." The statue and pedestal were now complete; the four panels, representing "Tam o' Shanter at the Auld Brig o' Doon," "The Cottar's Saturday Night," "The Jolly Beggars," and "The Parting of Burns and Highland Mary," were figurative of the human, the humorous, the patriotic, and the tender qualities of Robert Burns.

Mr. Wallace Bruce afterwards recited the following poem, which he had written:—

"WILL YOU GO TO THE INDIES, MY MARY?"

"Will you go to the Indies, my Mary?"
Sang Robin in days long ago;
And still clear as a carol of morning
His notes in sweet melody flow.

"Will you go to the Indies, my Mary?"
Ay farther and fonder thy way:
Beyond the soft sway of her palm trees,
Or rose-broidered rills of Cathay.

Thy footsteps have wandered in music,
No name, Highland Mary, like thine
From the ripple of sweet-flowing Afton
To Columbia's anthem of pine.

Like a wide-arching rainbow of glory
Thy fame spans the ocean to-day,
And perfumes of sweet hawthorn blossoms
Float round us in billows of spray!

Resplendent with faith and devotion
Thy troth is a vision of light;
And though woven of pleasure and sorrow
The girdle of love is still bright.

Yon star-sprinkled "Pathway of Angels"
Gleams white as when Love gave it birth;
But Burns and his Mary are nearer
With pathway that circles the earth;



**Cast-iron slab in Glenmuick Churchyard,
Ballater.**

S. N. & Q., OCTOBER, 1895.

W. JOLLY & SONS, ABERDEEN.

Where lovers in rapture will wander
And dream the same dreams as of yore,
By the glow of the same golden sunsets
And lapping of waves on the shore :

Till the stars grow pale in their journey,
Till the sun is shorn of its light,
And cold on the eyelids of morning
Hang the darkness and dews of the night ;

Till then, ay, till then, and forever,
For lovers and love never die,
Shall the song of our sweet Highland Mary
Blow closer the earth and the sky !"

A CAST IRON SLAB IN GLENMUCK
CHURCHYARD.

THE accompanying illustration, drawn from a photograph, represents a broken cast iron slab in the Old Churchyard of Glenmuck, near Ballater.

Mr. W. R. Lethaby, an authority on decorative work of all kinds, to whom a photograph of the slab was submitted, proposes it to be a Sussex "fireback." In *Arts and Crafts Essays* (Livingtons, 1893), Mr. Lethaby writes as follows on these cast iron "firebacks" :

"Throughout this county (Sussex) and Kent, in out of the way farm houses, from firebacks to open hearths, fine specimens of the founder's art, are still in daily use as they have been for three hundred years or more. Some have Gothic diapers . . . evidently cast from moulds made in the fifteenth century . . . Others, of the following centuries, have coat arms and supporters, salamanders in the flames, figures, a titon or centaur, or even a scene, the Judgment of Solomon, or Marriage of Alexander, or more appropriately mere pattern work, vases of flowers and the like. However crude they may be, and some are absolutely inadequate as sculpture, the sense of treatment and relief suitable to the material never fails to give them a fit interest."

The decorative material employed on the Glenmuck slab includes tritons, cupids' or cherubs' heads, vases, fruit, and a scene, the subject of which it is difficult to make out. Only the first word "TITL," of a title under the scene remains.

How comes this Sussex "fireback" of the 17th century to be lying in a corner of a remote Aberdeenshire grave yard? Is it possible that it was used as an adjunct to some now destroyed monument? Perhaps some light may be thrown on these questions.

Anyhow, the panel is sufficiently good to merit transference to a more safe place of keeping than the churchyard. W. K.

LOCAL, BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Leslie, John (*Bp. of the Isles*), Sermon Lond. 1631.
Life and Times of (by R. J. Leslie) " 1885.
Leslie, John T. W., *Oh Ben Ben* " 1892.
Lesly, P., *Psalmic Conjunctions* Scotiæ, sive *Choro* halata *Lisnegarua*. Duld. 1639.
Leslie, Peter (*Daughter*), *The Causes of Animal Heat* Lond. 1778 & 1788.
Leslie, Walter (*Count*), *Glückliche Vernehmung des Kayserlichen Generals, &c.* s. l. 1684.
Cassara Legatio (with Portrait) Vicina 1688.
Leslie, Wm. (*Principal, King's Coll.*) *Epitaphia* (in *Forbes' Funerals*, 1635.)
Scripturam Cassatori (in *Garden's Life of Dr. John Forbes*)
Leslie, William (Bishop of *Faybach*)
Poem on his leaving Padua (Padua 1697).
Leslie, Wm., *General View of the Agriculture of Nairn and Murray* Edin. 1811.
Leslie, Wm. (*Madriff*), *The Headship of Christ* Abdn. 1845.
Leslie, Wm. *Leslie, Vita di St. Margherita Reg. di Scotia* Rom. 1675.
Janus Lesheana Great 1692.
Lesly, George, *Fire and Brimstone* (Lond.) 1675.
Abraham's Faith " 1684.
The Universal Medicine " "
Israel's Troubles and Triumph " 1699.
Lesly, John, *An Epithene* " 1631.
Letter to Mr. John Man on his late Performance against Mr. Rudblin Abdn. 1753.
Letter to the Burgesses of Scotland (Civil) 1 Oct. 1784 " 1784.
Letter to the People, &c. (second) " 1792.
Letters on Rev. D. F. K. Drummond's Remarks, by A. B. C. Edin. & Abdn. 1845.
Letters to Alex. Bannerman, Esq. *Epistle II* " 1832.
Do. Do. Epistle III " "
Letter to the Rev. Dr. Kidd, by an Antipedobaptist " 1825.
Letter (to the People of Scotland) of Committee on Missions " 1825.
Letter to Lord Palmoxton by a West India Colonist (Abdn. pd.) Lond. 1838.
Letter to the Members of the Aberdeen Working Men's Association " 1839.
Letter to the Consumers of Gas (J. Chalmers) " 1843.
Letter to the Students of Marischal College, by a Fellow Student Abdn. 1835.
Letter on Christian Baptism addressed to C. Leckie, by a Baptist " 1840.
Letters written in the year 1816, on Infant Education, &c. P. Buchan, *Phd.* 1823.
Letters on the Nature and Duration of Future Punishment Abdn. 1835.
Letters of a Stranger, Part I " 1839.
Letters to Sir Wm. Nelson, Letter I " 1840.
A Letter to the Working Classes (Sigma) " 1831.
A Letter by a Delegate to the General Assembly to Dr. M. (Lord Aberdeen's Bill) " 1840.
Letter by a Member of St. Paul's Chapel 2 Aug. 1843.

- Letter to the Working Classes of Aberdeen, &c., by a Lover of Truth ,, 1859.
- A Letter to the Rate Payers of Aberdeen (Junius Junior) ,, (1871).
- Leyden, John, Scottish Descriptive Poems Edin. 1803. (Contains the only accessible edition of "Albania.")
- A Liberal, Address to Friends of Equal Religious Rights Abd. 1837.
- Liddell Duncan, Tractatus de Dente Aureo, &c. 12 mo. Hamb. 1628.
- Disputationim physiologicarum. 4 parts. Helm. 1597.
- Disputationem pahiologicarum. 9 parts. ,, 1598.
- Liddell, Francis (*Minr. of Orphir*), The Melancholy Case of Francis Liddell. 8vo, 92pp. Edin. 1808.
- Ligertwood, John, De angina inflammatoria ,, 1773.
- Sale Catalogue of his Library Abd. 1885.
- Lillie, William, Napoleon's Expedition to Russia. (Broad Sheet.) N.D.
- Lind, Adam (Whitehill), Preserved Thoughts, selected from the Papers of the Late William Forsyth, Bookbinder, New Pitsligo Abd. 1857.
- Sermons Edin. 1879.
- Lindsay, A. W. (*E. of Crawford*), Letters on Egypt Lond. 1838.
- Ballads trans. from the German. p.p. Wigan 1841.
- The Evidence and Theory of Christianity Lond. ,,
- Report upon Claim of E. of Crawford to the Original Dukedom of Montrose ,, 1855.
- Scepticism, &c. ,, 1861.
- Memoir of Lady Ann MacKenzie, Ctss. of Balcarres and of Argyle ,, 1868.
- Conservatism ,, "
- The True Story of Lord and Lady Byron ,, 1869.
- Æcumenicity, &c. ,, 1870.
- Lindsay, James, D.D.
- Sermon, 16 Oct., 1796 ,, 1797.
- Sermon on 1 Cor. xv. 53, 57 ,, 1799.
- The Influence of Religious Knowledge ,, 1813.
- Sermon on 1 Cor. xiv. 18, 19 ,, "
- Oration at Red Cross Street ,, 1816.
- On Advances in Knowledge ,, 1818.
- Sermons on various Subjects ,, "
- Lindsay, David, Dedicatory Commendation and Poesies. (Forbes Funeralls, Abd. 1635.)
- Lindsay John, De Calore Edin. 1732.
- Lindsay, Robert, On Singapore Lond. 1869.
- Linton, Alex. (Surgeon, R.N.), Plan for Extension of Franchise Abd. 1860.
- Lindsay, Wm., edit. Knight's Auld Yule and other poems Edin. 1869.
- List of Pollable Persons, &c., 1696. 2 vols. Abd. 1844.
- List of Paupers, &c. ,, 1850.
- List of Persons admitted M.A. King's College and Univ. ,, 1856.
- Litster, W., A Short Hist. of the Aberdeen Tonic Sol-Fa Society ,, 1889.
- The Little Pastoral of a Scottish Bishop* (Two editions) ,, N.D.
- Littleton's Poems Boyle ,, 1777.
- Lizars Alex. J., Operation for Squinting Lond. 1840.
- Testimonials Edin. 1846.
- Elements of Anatomy. (3 parts.) ,, 1844.
- (*The Separate Titles are "Text Book of Anatomy for Junior Students."*)
- Division of Geniohyoglossi Muscles, &c. Lond. N.D.
- Lochnagar, John o' Badenyon, &c. Stirling (1825.)
- Lochnagar, Wha's at the Window, &c. Gw. (1820.)
- Logan, James, Stone Circles in Scotland (Edin. 1827).
- Monumental Stones in the N. of Scotland (,, 1828.)
- Ecclesiastical Collections for Aberdeenshire (,, 1831.)
- An Aberdeenshire Ambray (,, ")
- Catalogue of Books of the Gaelic Socy. of London. 12mo. Lond. 1840.
- A Brief Sketch (Regalia) (,, 1848.)
- Gaelic Gatherings (Lond. 1848 & 1863.)
- Logie, Andrew, An Answer, &c. Abd. 1634.
- A Vindication of Episcopacy St. 1660.
- Logie, Cosmo Gordon, On the Cattle Disease Lond. 1866.
- London Aberdeen University Club, Rules, &c. Lond. 1885 & 1886.
- London Non-Accord Society, Rules, &c. Lond. 1875.
- Longmuir, A. D., Bohemia Sherborne 1886.
- Longmuir, John, Sabbath Sailing. 16pp. Newc 1846.
- The Comet, and other Poems Abl. 1858.
- ed. Walker's Rhyming Dictionary Lond. 1865 & 1888.
- ed. Helenore Lond. 1866.
- ed. Abridgement of Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary ,, 1867.
- The Silvae (trans. from Buchanan) Edin. 1871.
- Address to the Statue of Mar. James Keith Phd. 1874.
- ed. Jamieson's Etymol. Dicy. of the Scot. Language. 5 vols. Py. 1879-87.
- Lonie, Wm. O., Prize Essay on the Stereoscope Lond. 1856.
- Lorimer, John, Concise Essay on Magnetism Lond. 1795 & 1800.
- Loss of the Kent and Essex. G. King, Abd. N.D.
- Lovie, Alex. (*Aberdour*), Reclamation of Waste Land at Towie Edin. 1883.
- Low, Alex., The Priory of Monymusk Edin. 1868.
- Low, Charles Rathbone, The Late Capt. A. H. Gordon of Fyvie, &c. Lond. N.D.
- Low, Walter Forbes, In Memoriam Kilmarnock 1893.
- Lowe, William (*Actor and Dramatist.*)
- The Abbot of Aberbrothock, a Drama.
- The Miller of Fyfe, ,,
- Tam o' Shanter, ,,
- Watty and Meg, a Pantomime. ,,
- Low, William, Ordination of, with Sermons, &c. Abd. 1831.
- Low, William Leslie, The prey of the Terrible delivered ,, 1875.
- David Thomson, M.A. ,, 1894.
- Lowson, David.

Excision of Stricture of Rectum	London.	1879.
Median Hypertrophy of Cervix Uteri	"	"
Gastrotomy, &c.	"	1891.
<i>Lumsden, Alex.</i> (R. C. Priest.)		
A Brief Account, &c. (Trial, &c.)	London.	1680.
The Tryals, &c.	"	"
<i>Lumsden, H. W.</i> , Beowulf.	London.	1881.
2nd ed.	London.	1883.
<i>Lumsden, Sir Harry Burnett.</i>		
The Mission to Kandahar	Calcutta.	1860.
<i>Lumsden, Hugh Gordon</i> , Two Eirde		
Houses at Kildrummy	(Edin.)	1878)
<i>Lumsden, James, D.D.</i> , Religious State		
of Sweden	London.	1855.
Lectures on Principles of the Free		
Church. No. IV.	Abd.	1858.
Memorials of the late Rev. John Smith	"	1867.
<i>Lumsden, Matthew</i> , The Shah Namu	Calcutta.	1811.
Arabic Grammar. 2 vols.	"	1813.
Selections for the Persian Class	"	"
<i>Lumsden, Robert</i> (of Corrahee), Corachee		
Chapters on Jean of Bogmoor	St. N.D.	
<i>Lumsden, Thomas</i> , A Journey from		
Meerut	London.	1822.
<i>Lunan, John.</i>		
Hortus Jamaicaensis	Kingston, Jam.	1814.
The Laws of Jamaica relating to		
Slaves	"	1819.
edit. The Jamaica Gazette		
<i>Lunatic Asylum</i> , Statement of Facts.		
(Election of Physician)	(Abd.)	1812.
Medical Report.	Abd.	1836, 1845, 1849, &c.
<i>Lundie, James</i> , De arteriis et venis	Utrecht	1710.
<i>Lundie, John</i> , Miscellaneous Poems,		
(Abbotsford Club)	Edin.	1845.
Carmen dedicatorium and Epitaphia,		
(Forbes' Funerals)	Abd.	1635.
<i>Iyall, David</i> (nat., Auchinblae.)		
The Habits of the Kakapo	London.	1852.
Account of Botanical Collections in		
British Columbia	"	1863.
<i>Lyonn, John</i> , Teares for . . .	Lord Fyvie,	
4to. Six leaves	Edin.	1622.

SCOTTISH, SCOT, AND SCOTCH.

A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* writes:—I do not wonder at the bewilderment of an Englishman regarding these terms, for they have been much misused by Englishmen, and even by Scotsmen themselves. The word "Scottish" is sometimes a distinguishing adjective. On the Borders there are two kinds of Borderers, and the word "Scottish" is used to distinguish those who live in Scotland from those who live in England. "Scot," though it seems to be an adjective, is in reality a noun. "The Scots Fusiliers" are the Scots who are armed with fusils or guns. "The Scots Greys" are Scots mounted on grey horses. "Mary Queen of Scots" is rightly so called, because she was queen of every individual Scotsman. "Scotch" is an adjective, and "Mary Queen of Scotch" might mean queen of our mists, snuff, whisky, &c. The adjective "Scottish" is generally applied to persons, abstract nouns, or dignified concrete nouns, as queen, hero, nation, history, poetry, romance, art, achievements, throne, flag, banner, &c. "Scotch" is mostly applied to concrete nouns, and has often a sort of contemptuous meaning, as Scotch mist, snuff, short-bread, oatmeal, broth, kail, cattle, greys (meaning lice). It need not be wondered at if an officer commanding Scots Greys would not like to be called the commander of Scotch greys. I give these distinctions hurriedly and with some diffidence, and shall be glad if some of your readers will distinguish more clearly than I have done the meanings of the words "Scottish," "Scot," and "Scotch."

Mr. Reid, of Balmaghie, has nearly ready for the press a small volume on the Church of Balmaghie, which he calls "The Kirk above Dee Water." It will consist of short notices of the church, churchyard, ministers since 1615, &c. The volume will contain views of the church and portraits of ministers; and will have an introduction by S. R. Crockett. The publisher is Adam Rae, Castle-Douglas.

Messrs W. & R. Chambers announce for publication during the ensuing season a new and revised "Life and Works of Robert Burns," by the late Dr. Robert Chambers. The revision has been placed in the hands of Mr. William Wallace. The work, which will be in four or five volumes, will be illustrated from original drawings by C. Martin Hardie, W. D. Mackay, G. O. Reid, & G. Pirie.

THE BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—At a meeting which was recently held of this Club a highly interesting paper was read on "The Races in Buchan," by Mr. John Gray, B. Sc., of Brixton. He explained that a Committee of the British Association had undertaken an ethnographical survey of the British Isles, and urged on the Club, as such, to contribute their aid, so far as the area of its operations, in furnishing statistics on the subject. The Physical characteristics to be noted in such a survey are chiefly the colour of the hair and eyes, shape of the nose, height standing and sitting, and length and breadth of the head. Mr. Gray hazarded some more or less hypothetical conclusions as to the constitution of the population of Buchan, which survey would go far to establish ready a beginning has been which will be watched.

"THE FORTY-FIVE."

Mr. Adam Smail's interesting articles on the "Forty-Five" (from unpublished documents) which he has printed in the "Scots Magazine" of August and September, has brought forth a crop of letters, each containing some reminiscence of the famous rising. As these letters are too numerous for us to reprint here, as we should have desired, we append a list of dates when these letters appeared—The "Daily Scotsman" August 22nd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, & 31st, September 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, & 12th. Mr. Smail will contribute at least other two articles giving more side-lights on the "Forty-Five" to the same magazine. I.

The quarter-centenary celebrations of Aberdeen University are calling forth a literature of the subject. Mr Robert S. Rait has just issued a History of the Universities, through Mr J. G. Bisset, Publisher; whilst another volume is announced on the same theme by Messrs Hodder & Stoughton, Publishers, from the pen of Mr John Malcolm Bulloch.

Messrs Maclehoze announce the following addition to Burns literature, "Robert Burns in other tongues, being a critical account of the translations of the principal poems of Robert Burns which have appeared in foreign languages, together with the foreign texts," by Wm. Jacks.

In connection with the movement in Edinburgh to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Thomas Carlyle, briefly alluded to last week, it is proposed to have a conference of those interested in order to make the necessary arrangements. Amongst those who have already given their warm approval and offers of assistance are Professor Masson, Principal Muir (who will bring the matter before the meeting of the University Court on October 14th), Mr. Thomas McKie, and the secretaries of the Dumfriesshire Association, of the Edinburgh Borderers' Union (Mr. S. Douglas Elliot, S.S.C.), and of the Border Counties Association. A lecture on Carlyle will be delivered early in December, at the Edinburgh Literary Institute, by Mr. James Sime, of Craigmount. Messrs W. & R. Chambers announce a popular biography of Carlyle, partly illustrated by views of Carlyle localities from private photographs by Mr. G. G. Napier. Suggestions, or offers of advice and assistance, in connexion with this commemoration, will be gladly received by Mr. Thomas Usher, secretary of the Border Counties Association, Sycamore Lodge, Duddingston, Edinburgh. Mr. Usher has himself written to us on the subject, commending the scheme particularly to those admirers of Carlyle who engaged in the purchase of the house in Cheyne Row.—*Athenæum*.

FIND OF COINS AT MILLPORT.—During the alterations which have been going on for some considerable time at Damhead Farm, Millport, a large number of gold coins have been unearthed. The floor of one part of the building was being lowered, and in doing this a workman came across one of the coins. Later on other three were got, and afterwards no fewer than ten were picked up among the clay, making in all 14. The coins have turned out to be all guineas and all over 200 years old, which makes them the more valuable. There is not likely to be an owner for them, as nobody seems to know who inhabited the house at that date, and the only solution to the problem is, that somebody living in the house about the end of the 17th century had hid them in the clay floor, and having died they were allowed to lie. There were two floors on the top of the clay—one of pitch, and the top one ordinary stone flags. Mr. Baillie, who now owns the farm, is putting all the earth through a riddle in the hope of finding some more.—*Largs and Millport Weekly News*, Aug. 31, 1895.

As I have not seen any reference to this "find" elsewhere, I shall be obliged by some reader of *S. N. & Q.* stating the dates of the coins, and their future destination.

JAS. W. SCOTT.

LEYDEN THE POET. - An obelisk was unveiled last month at Henlawshiel, near Denholm, Hawick, on the site of the cottage where Dr. Leyden, the poet and scholar, spent his youthful days. A memorial tablet was on the same occasion unveiled in the cottage where the poet was born. Considering that a tasteful monument was some years ago erected to Leyden on the village green; the site of the "noisy mansion" of George Scott, for nigh half-a-century the parish schoolmaster; the inhabitants of Denholm and Borderers generally, cannot be reproached with having neglected the memory of this tuneful singer of Teviotdale; whose early death was lamented in feeling verse by Scott and Hogg:

"Leyden! a shepherd mourns thy fate,
And Scotland knows her loss too late!"

PORTRAITS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. —The following list we have taken from the *Athenæum* of Sept. 7th and 14th:—"Portraits by J. S. Sargent, A.R.A., printed at Bournemouth in 1885, now in possession of Mrs. Fairchild, of Boston. Portrait by Signor Nerli, painted in Samoa, in 1892. A large bronze medallion by Augustin St. Gaudins, executed in New York in 1888, now in possession of Mr. Sidney Colvin. A bust, done at Honolulu, by Allan Hutchinson. A bust, done at Sydney, believed to be by a French artist. A medallion, done at Honolulu. A bust

by D. W. Stevenson. A bust drawing by J. W. Alexander, which appeared in the "Century Magazine" in 1888. A drawing, by William Strang, at Bournemouth, which was afterwards etched.
E. Y. E.

ERRATA.—(P. 62), 2nd col., 15th line from foot, *for* Lord *read* beard.

(p. 63), 1st col., 4th line, *for* and *read* used.

Queries.

994. MIDDLETON.—Who was the Rev. Patrick Middleton? He was born 1662, took his degree at St. Andrews, 1680, and was ordained, 1684, minister of Leslie, in the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy, but was discharged, 1692, for not praying for William and Mary. In 1712 he was factor to Lord Kinnaird at Dundee. He married (1) Margaret Orme, and (2) Margaret Crawford, widow of John Forbes of Knapernay, and died at Bristol in 1736. Was he related to the Very Rev. Dr. George Middleton (*b.* 1645 *d.* 1726), Principal of King's College, Aberdeen?

Edinburgh.

"SPERNIT HUMUM."

995. SIR JOHN FORBES, III. BARONET OF FOVERAN.—Is the Baronety granted in 1700 to Samuel Forbes of Foveran and his heirs male extinct, or *dormant*? Sir Alexander Forbes the II. Bart. was succeeded in 1765 by his cousin, John Forbes, son of Samuel Forbes of Knapernay, Aberdeenshire. When and where did Sir John Forbes die, and had he no male heir? His father had four younger brothers—Thomas, Alexander, David, and John, all born in Edinburgh, 1700-1713. Did none of these leave male issue?

Edinburgh.

"SPERNIT HUMUM."

996. BARONETCY OF FOVERAN.—Andrew Turyn was granted a charter by King Robert Bruce, of the Barony of Foveran in 1316. Sir John Turing was created Baronet of Foveran in 1638. Sir Robert Turing, the present Baronet, holds the title. How or under what circumstances was this Baronety granted in 1700 to Samuel Forbes of Foveran, as stated in Query 993 of *Notes and Queries* for September, Vol. IX., page 62, or can two different families hold the same Baronety?
J. B. F.

997. BISSET CREST AND MOTTO.—I have heard that the Bissetcrest is a stump of a tree cut, and the branches growing from it. The motto is, "Though cut still flourishing." Is this the crest of the Lessendrum family, or does it belong to the Bissets of Beauly? Can all of the name of Bisset claim this coat of arms as descendants of the Beauly race? or to what family of Bisset does the crest belong?
J. B. F.

998. NAMES ENDING IN O.—Several Aberdeenshire family names terminate in O, as for example Argo, Cardno, Catto, Durno, etc. Will any of your readers give information as to the origin of this peculiar termination?
T.

999. A BAT OF OATS OR BARLEY.—What is a bat of oats or barley? In a deed granted by Richard de Kyntor, Provost of Aberdeen in 1459, he endows the Hospital of Saint Thomas the Martyr with some roods of land in the Burgh of Kintore, subject to payment to the lairds of Fenton or Fentoun of 5 bats (bata) of oats, old measure (Chartulary of St Nicholas, New Spalding Club) and in the Aboyne paper similar payments are mentioned "one boll barley with bat" (cum bato) and half a boll and half a bat barley (dimeidium bate).
T.

1000. THE LAIRDS OF FENTON.—Who were the lairds of Fenton or Fentoun mentioned in query No. 999, or where were their lands?
T.

1001. SEREIAN D CORN.—What kind of corn is meant by "Sereian d Corne"? I find the name in a deed granting lands in Fetteresso (Marischal College Records N. S. C.) the lands are to be held subject to payment of "una bolla granorum lie sereian d Corne"—this in the translation is "serjeand Corn."
T.

1002. EDINBURGH MS. FORGERIES.—Every one must be on the side of your contributor, Mr. Simpson, in exposing the "Edinburgh MS. Forgeries." But in doing so strict accuracy on his own side is absolutely necessary. In looking over some of your back numbers, I find in that of April, 1895, that, in dealing with documents, 17, "Dundie" to Lord Callander etc., he says—"But Dundie was killed June 17, 1689." Unless Hill Burton and other authorities be altogether wrong he was killed July 27th, 1689—the date they give as the battle of Killiecrankie—so that the MS. would not be invalidated *on this account*. A reference to the paragraph will explain; I need not go into detail. Surely the date of Killiecrankie can be given to a day.
T. M.

1003. IAN MACLAREN.—Is the author of the *Bonnie Briar Bush* correct in employing Ian as equivalent to the Gaelic for John? The following paragraph appears in a contemporary:—"The Gaelic name of John is Iain or Eoin, not Ian, and that Iain is pronounced Ee-en (ee as in see). Ian is a provincial Gaelic word more frequently written Eun, which means a bird, a fowl. In the Irish language Ian means a vessel, the blade of a weapon, a weasel. Yan is equivalent to John in the Armoric dialect of the Celtic. But the Gaelic pronunciation of the name John is as above."
AMO.

1004. "THE DEIL'S REPLY TO BURNS."—Does any edition of Burns's works contain this poem? The "Reply," I believe, consists of some two dozen verses. Here are two:—

"O, wae's me, Rab, hae ye gane gyte,
What is't that gars ye tak' delight
To jeer at me, and ban and flyte
In Scottish rhyme,
And fausely gie me a' the wyte
O' ilka crime?"

"The truth is, Rab, that wicked men,
When caught in crimes that are their ain,
To find a help are unco fain
To share the shame,

•••••
•••••
•••••
•••••
•••••

And so 'they shout wi' might and main,
The deil's to blame."

Who wrote this "Reply to Robert Burns," which was I understand forwarded to the poet?

MICHAEL MERLIN.

1005. MARYMASS FAIR, IRVINE.—In reporting the election of the Captain of the Ancient Incorporation of Carters of Irvine for the current year, a contemporary states that the pageant of Marymass Fair Saturday has been conducted by the Carters' Society for several centuries. It is supposed, says the writer of the paragraph in question, to have had its origin in a grand *fête* given to the workmen who had been employed in the building of Seagate Castle, which has been a ruin for more than two hundred years. Can any reader add anything to this statement?

MICHAEL MERLIN.

Answers.

317. OWRE YERE TETHER AND OWRE THE SCORE III. 45.—These phrases need little explanation. The first clearly refers to the fact that the person to whom it is applied has trespassed beyond the bounds allotted to him; as a cow, goat, or other animal might do who had dragged out the pin by which the cord was held to which it was attached. The second refers to the fact that in certain games a score is drawn beyond which the player must not go without incurring certain penalties.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

358. REDUNDANCY OF TITLES (III., 95).—There is no doubt that in the 16th and 17th, and early part of the 18th century, the title *REV.* was never applied to designate any of the Scottish Clergy. Ministers then were invariably spoken of as Mr. Robert Blair, Mr. David Dickson, Mr. Ebenezer Erskine, and so on. Soon after the Union with England, however, whether as the consequence of that event or not I know not, the habit of designating a minister as the Reverend began to creep into common use. And now, as the result of a further evolution, it is becoming common to speak of Principals of College, and Moderators of Assemblies, as Very Reverend, Most Reverend, &c.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

375. HENRY BARRON KEITH, POET, (III., 106.) For notice of the writer, see Morgan's *Annals of Woodside*, sub voce.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

340. CREEL CHURCH (III., 77).—I find in Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary* the term *Creel-house*, defined as a house or hut with the walls made of wickerwork covered with clay. For references he quotes Robinson's *Whitby Glossary* and Dr. Mackintosh's *Hist. Civiliz. Scot. I. Intro. 134*. "Till recently Creel houses were used in some parts of the Highlands." In all likelihood, therefore, the Creel Churches to which Dr. Gammack refers were similarly constructed.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

404. WALY OR WALIE (III., 157).—I suggest that this name, as applied to fragments of earthenware, may

be a corruption of the word *willow*, as, for long in Scotland the willow-pattern, as it was called, was almost universal as the ornament of the common earthenware dishes in use among the people. I suppose the children to have corrupted and mispronounced the word and so to have originated the terms which is current in the West of Scotland among the rising generation to designate such fragments.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

460 DID THE DRUIDS OFFER HUMAN SACRIFICES (IV., 75)—The following extract from Herzog's *Encyclopædia*, taken from an article on Druidism, answers this question in the affirmative: "The dark oak groves were their temples, and there reigned not only mystical wisdom but also abominable savagery. Human sacrifices were offered up with peculiar cruelty."

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

423. SIR ROB. MURRAY, P.R.S. (IV. 39.)—Lord Lindsay, in his interesting work "*The Lives of the Lindsays*," says concerning this notable Scotsman, "He was a son of the distinguished family of Abercairny and brother-in-law of Lord Balcarres, having married his sister." Bishop Burnet says of him:—He was the most universally beloved and esteemed by men of all sides and sorts of any man I have ever known in my whole life. He was a pious man, and, in the midst of armies and courts, he spent many hours a day in devotion which was in the most elevating strain. He knew the history of nature beyond any man I ever knew. He was afterwards the first former of the Royal Society and its first President, and while he lived he was the life and soul of that body. The following additional particulars regarding the career of this remarkable man, I also note. He was the son of Robert Murray of Craigie by a Halket of Pitfirren, born probably about 1613, and educated at St. Andrews and France, when he entered the French army and became a Colonel during the government of Richelieu. Having returned to his native land about the time Charles I. fled to the Scots army, he sought to give Charles an opportunity to escape. In May 1651 he was appointed Lord Justice Clerk. His death occurred suddenly in July 1673. Other references to Sir Robert are the following: James Kirkton, the Covenanted minister, calls him the great Mathematician and favourite; while Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, in a note to Kirkton, says Sir Robert in his youth had been selected by Lord Dysart as a husband for his daughter, afterwards Duchess of Lauderdale; and though the lady did not bestow her hand upon him, they lived long in terms of the strictest friendship. Murray was also for several years the confidant and adviser of Lauderdale himself; but the Duchess, who, if we are to believe Burnet, persuaded her husband to quarrel with his best friends, made a breach betwixt them on the pretext that Murray assumed all the merit of the Duke's political administration to himself.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

485. THINGS IN GENERAL (IV., 119).—If Robert Mudie, as W. A. supposes, wrote the work he names,

then not only was he not, as the autobiographical preface of that work claims, a native of Monymusk, but he was not even, as your correspondent infers, a student of King's College, Aberdeen. For Mudie, though a voluminous author, was never at any University, and was a native of Forfarshire. Possibly however he may have been the author of the work W. A. describes, as in the Advocates' Library Catalogue he is credited with having issued anonymously in 1825 a work entitled *Babylon the Great, a Dissection and Demonstration of Men and Things in the British Capital*. The resemblance of this title to the one W. A. quotes suggests that the author may have been the same. Moreover, as Mr. Mudie is said to have published 80 volumes, and as only 21 are mentioned in the Advocates' Library Catalogue, it does not seem an unlikely thing that an early pseudonym volume, like that referred to by W. A., should have been omitted.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

547. HORIZON (IV., 3).—In my boyhood I have often heard farmers and others in the West of Scotland pronounce this word in the manner M supposes to be peculiar to fishers and other seafaring people.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

548. CHAPS YE (IV., 30).—Dr. Murray, in the *New English Dictionary*, concludes that the word *chap*, which he defines to choose, select, bespeak: to fix upon as one's choice, is associated with the word *chap*, (meaning to strike sharply) He gives a quotation from Ross's *Helene*, "Gyn Lindy has wi' Bydby chapped hands They's hae their gear again," which shows that this word in that connection was used to express striking a bargain. Dr. Murray, however, is by no means sure that in the phrase "chaps me that," which he quotes, the word is the same word as in chapping hands. Is it not possible that the schoolboy phrase "chaps ye," to which Dexter refers, may have some connection with the word *chap* meaning to buy?

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

574. DAVID BROWN "THE HORNDEN POET," (IV., 78).—Mr. Crockett, in his *Minstrelsy of the Merse*, gives a few particulars regarding this soldier bard. See that Volume, p. 293.

W. B. R. W.

580. WILLIAM CROW, (IV., 78).—Mr. Crockett, in his *Minstrelsy of the Merse*, gives an interesting notice of this minor poet. See that work, p. 107.

W. B. R. W.

601. WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, (IV., 601).—In the *Minstrelsy of the Merse*, p. 137, a notice of this poetaster appears.

W. B. R. W.

622. In Henderson's *Family History of Caithness* will be found some account of the Caithness Hendersons, and in Wm. Hunter's *Biggar and The House of Fleming*, a history of the family of Fleming is given in detail.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

946. THE LATE R. L. STEVENSON'S WORKS (VIII., 142, 174).—A prefatory poem by R. L. Stevenson,—addressed by him to the late Fred. Locker-Lampson, the poet, in 1886, will appear in print for the first time in a volume of poems selected

from the writings of Locker-Lampson; to be issued by the Rowfant Club of Cleveland, Ohio. The book, which will be limited to 112 copies, is to be printed on Japanese vellum, and from an entirely new fount of French capitals. An introduction for the work has been specially written by Mr. Austin Dobson.

JAS. W. SCOTT.

986. FORBES OF WATERTOUN AND FORBES OF THORNTON (IX., 62).—James Forbes of Saach or Savocho, afterwards of Thornton, was the brother (not the son) of Sir John Forbes. Their father was Thomas Forbes of Watertoun—their mother Jean Ramsay of Balmain. This Thomas was the fourth son of William Forbes of Tolquhon.

Sir John Forbes' eldest son, Thomas, succeeded him in Watertoun. The name David does not occur in the Pedigree of Forbes of Watertoun as printed in Mr. Hopton Forbes' account of the family.

James Forbes of Savocho and Thornton had a son, Thomas, who succeeded him and died 1717. This apparently is the Thomas mentioned by "SPERNIT HUMUM."

H. W. L.

941. ALDERMEN IN SCOTLAND (Vol. VIII., 126).—I find in *Bygone Scotland, Historical and Social*, by David Maxwell, C. E., under Old Edinburgh, page 113, that "In 1296 the title of Chief Magistrate was changed from Alderman to Provost." Is this the earliest date of the change on record?

J. B. F.

KINGDOM OF FIFE (VIII., 109).—The earliest use of this phrase I have met with is in Smollet's *Humphry Clinker*, where (I quote from the 2nd edition, 1771) that inimitable letter-writer, Mrs. Mary Jones, says:—"We went by sea to another Kingdom called Fife, and coming back were like to have gone to pot in a storm. What between the frite and sickness, I thought I should have brought my heart up." The latter sentence reminds one of the questionable but forcible saying of the American humorist, when describing the horrors of *mal de mer*:—"I thought I should have vomited up my immortal soul!!" As Mrs. Mary Jones's acquaintance with Scotland was limited it is but natural to suppose that she had heard of "The Kingdom" from some of the natives; or in other words the expression was current in Smollet's day.

Glasgow. JAS. W. SCOTT.

990. ANTIQUARIAN OR ANTIQUARY (IX., 62).—In the *New English Dictionary* the earliest quotation given for *Antiquarian* in the sense of "one who studies or is fond of antiquities," is under date 1610. *Holland, Camden's Brit.* (1627)-6: "I referre the matter to the Senate of Antiquarians for to be decided." The other quotations are taken from Dr. Johnson, Max Müller, and Hardwick's *Traditions of Lancashire*. It will be seen that not one of these authors is a Scotsman. There can be no doubt therefore that it is perfectly legitimate English to use the word *Antiquarian* as a noun, and that it is in no sense a Scotticism. It is rather remarkable that Dr. Murray has no quotation for *Antiquarian* as an adjective earlier than 1771. The word *Antiquary* is as

tinguished from the word Antiquarian in this, that it has been applied to designate quite a number of ideas. Thus it has been used to designate : (1) A man of great age, an ancient. (2) An official custodian or recorder of antiquities, bestowed as a title by Henry VIII. upon Leland. (3) A student (usually a *professed* student) or collector of antiquities (formerly used in a wide sense of a student of early history, now tending to be restricted to one who investigates the relics or monuments of the more recent past.) (4) Antic, in the sense of "fantastic tracery or sculpture." (5) Antiquity. Of course none of the above uses of the word is now current, except that numbered (3). But the fact that it has been employed in such varied senses makes it certain that it is by no means inaccurate to use antiquarian instead of antiquary in the sense common to both words.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

990. ANTIQUARY OR ANTIQUARIAN?—The substantive use of "antiquarian" is now obsolete in England. It lingers in Scotland, yet is no Scotticism. The word is engraven on stone at Lambeth, on the tomb of the Tradescant (erected 1662) whose epitaph describes them as

"These famous *antiquarians* that had been
Both Gardeners to the Rose and Lily Queen."

The Queen was Henrietta Maria. Slight research will enable your industrious correspondent to obtain other instances.

K. J.

991. ANTOINETTE BOURIGNON (IX. 62).—It is the case that the candidate for ordination in the Established Church of Scotland still has to express his renunciation of all Bourignonian heresy. But not infrequently the young man who makes the renunciation is in absolute ignorance of the error he repudiates. I was present some years ago at the ordination in an adjoining parish to my own, and knowing the young minister, I took occasion to ask him to describe the Bourignonism he had just renounced. But he assured me he had not the remotest idea of what it was. No similar repudiation is required of U.P. ministers; and, I presume, the ministers of the Free Church enjoy a similar immunity.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

Literature.

Panorama seen from the Observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis. From drawings by JAMES E. SHEARER. Stirling: R. S. Shearer & Son. 1895. [Oblong 4to.]

THIS is a unique handbook. As you stretch out the map you have here before you, in one long strip, a complete picture of all that you can see from all points on the summit of Ben Nevis. An invaluable pocket companion to all who climb the Ben. The mountains, lochs, and islands are all named, and the heights of the mountains are given.

E. Y. E.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- Aberdeenshire (Old) Ministers and their People. Rev. John Davidson. Cr. 8vo, 3/6 net. Wyllie.
- Allen's (Suppt.) Extra Master's Guide Book. Captain A. Wood. 8vo, 1/- Kidd.
- Around the Ancient City, with Notes on the Ancient Superstitions, Folk Lore, Eminent Men, and Curious Characters in various districts of Forfar and Kincardine shires. 8vo, 2/-, 3/-, 5/- Edwards.
- Ben Hur. L. Wallace. 8vo, 3/6 Nimmo.
- Carlyle (Thomas), The Story of his Life and Writings. 12mo, 1/- Chambers.
- Covenanters of Annandale. A. Marchbank. 8vo, 1/- Parlane.
- Cycling (Pocket Guide to). E. M. Bowden. 16mo, 6d Hay Nisbet.
- Edison (T. A.) The Telegraph-Boy who became a great Inventor. A. C. Kenyon. 12mo, 1s Chambers.
- Expository Times. Vol. 6. 7/6 Clark.
- Feats on the Fiord. H. Martineau. 1/4 Blackie.
- Goldsmith's Plays. 8vo, 1/- Blackie.
- Grizzly's Little Pard. S. M. Comrie. 1/- Oliphant.
- In the Polar Regions. Cr. 8vo, 2/- Nelson.
- Judges (Comment. on). G. F. Moore. 8vo, 12/- Clark.
- Lady of the Lake (Shearer's Illust. Tourist's Edition of). 8vo, 1/- Shearer.
- Middlemarch. Vol. I. G. Eliot. 8vo, 2/6, 3/6 Blackwood.
- Palmyra (An Account of) and Zenobia. W. Wright. 7/6 Nelson.
- Redburn. Henry Ochiltree. 8vo, 5s Gardner.
- Romans (Comment. on). W. Sanday. 8vo, 12/- Clark.
- Scotland (Prin. of the Law of). John Erskine and John Rankine. Folio, 21s Bell & Bradfute.
- Scottish Songs (83). Edited by A. Patterson. Folio, 3/-, 4/6 Ferrier.
- The Home Doctor. F. Stacpoole. 8vo, 3d. Gardner.
- The Secret Cave. E. Searchfield. 8vo, 1/6 Nelson.
- Three Fishing Boats. J. C. Lambert. 8vo, 1/6 Oliphant.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. H. B. Stowe. 3/6 Nimmo.
- Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each month to
JOHN INGLIS,
16 Hillside Crescent,
Edinburgh.

Printed by W. Jolly and Sons, 23 Bridge Street, Aberdeen. Published by D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen. Editorial Communications should be addressed to the "Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to the Office, 23 Bridge Street

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. 5.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—

Aberdonians Abroad,	81
A Contribution to Local Bibliography,	82
The Extant Portraits of Arthur Johnston,	85
The Scottish Alexander Book,	85
Local Bibliography,	89
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,	92
The Manse of Methlick in the Seventeenth Century, ..	93

MINOR NOTES:—

"A Prophet in his own Country,"	94
Burns' Relics,	94
A Highland Charm to raise the Wind,	94

QUERIES:—

"The Sin-Eater"—Thomas the Rhymer's Grave— Name Wanted—Roggan—Andrew Ferrara,	95
--	----

ANSWERS:—

Redundancy of Titles—Antiquarian or Antiquary— Edinburgh MS. Forgeries,	95
--	----

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,	96
-----------------------------------	----

ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, 1895.

ABERDONIANS ABROAD (IX, 35).

ON a flyleaf of the University Library's copy of Du Boulay's *Remarques sur la dignité, etc., du recteur de l'université de Paris* (Paris, 1668), is an interesting MS. entry in the handwriting of Thomas Innes, the author of the *Critical Essay on the ancient inhabitants of Scotland*. This note, giving as it does the names of Aberdeen scholars at the University of Paris during the 15th and 16th centuries, seems worthy of reproduction in *S. N. & Q.* An exact transcript follows.
P. J. ANDERSON.

DE SCOTO-ABERDONENSIBUS IN UNIVER- SITATE PARIENSIS.

(EXCERPTA ex antiquis registris nationis constantissimæ Germanorum et Scotorum, unius ex quatuor nationibus Universitatis Parisiensis, quæ servantur in archivis publicis Universitatis.)*

1395. Jan. Incepit in artibus Johannes Barber, Scotus, canonicus Aberdonen. - - - - - Regist. D, fol. 19.
1406. Aug. 26. Idem Johannes Barber, can. Aberdon., procurator na- tionis electus 1 ^{ma} vice - - - - - Reg. E, f. 2.
1407. Octob. 21. Idem procurator 2 ^{da} vice - - - - - Reg. E, f. 12.

* Ante A.D. 1430 vel 1440 vix cujusquam dioecesis in his registris notatur; sed tantum nomen et patria.

1447. Mart. Martinus Vaus, dioec. Aberdonen., admissus ad gra- dum baccalaureatus, quia erat baccalaureus Univ. S. Andreae in Scotia - - - - - Reg. F, f. 103.
Item Thomas Vaus frater ejus, ibid.
1465. April. Licentiatius Guilelmus Jameson - - - - - Reg. G, f. 208.
1466. Jan. Baccalareati Thomas de Lapide, dioec. Aberdonen. et Andreas Nicolai sive Nicolson ejusdem dioecesis Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. H, f. 21.
1468. Febr. Baccalareatus Johannes Gibson, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. H, f. 33.
1471. Febr. Baccalareatus Henricus Rora, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. H, f. 80.
1472. Febr. Baccalareatus Andreas Cadeen, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. H, f. 100.
1477. Febr. Baccalar. Laurentius Purdi, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. I, f. 18.
1480. April. Licentiat. Johannes Hervi, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. I, f. 39.
Feb. Baccalar. Johannes Lesly, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. I, f. 51.
1482. April. Licentiatius Galterus Lesly, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. I, f. 68.
Sept. 23. Procurator electus Johannes Hervy, dioec. Aber- donen. - - - - - Reg. I, f. 71.
1483. Maij 5. Idem Johan. Hervy procur. 2 ^{da} vice - - - - - Reg. I, f. 81.
1484. Feb. 8. M. Jacobus Ledel, dioec. Aberdonen., elect. procurator nationis - - - - - Reg. I, f. 89.
1485. Feb. Baccalar. Andreas Rich- ardi, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. I, f. 102.
1487. Janr. 14. M. Andreas Richardi, dioec. Aberdonen., procurator nationis electus - - - - - Reg. I, f. 149.
1490. Jan. Baccalarii Thomas William- son, Andreas Badenagh, et Johes. Livery [?], dioec. Aber- donen. - - - - - Reg. I, f. 185.
1491. Feb. Baccalar. Johes. Clerck, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. I, f. 189.
*1492. Feb. Baccalar. Johannes Gor- don, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. I, f. 220.
Aug. Baccalar. David Huntar, dioec. Aberd. - - - - - Reg. I, f. 228.
1523. Jan. 9. Baccalar. Patricius Houp, dioec. Aberdonen. - - - - - Reg. K, f. 41.

* Registra Univ. ab A.D. 1492 ad A.D. 1521 nondum vidi.

1525. Mart. 10. Supplicuit Universitati et nationi honestus et nobilis vir, D. Gavinus Dunbar, thesaurarius eccl^{ia} Rossensis ut reciperetur ad gradum magisterii in natione. attento quod esset graduatus in famosa Universitate S. Andreae; et admissus est. † - - - Reg. K. f. 96.
1526. Sept. Supplicuerunt pro regentia et scholis D. Manderston, D. Hector Bouys, et D. Robertus Wachop.
Nov. R. Wachop procureur pour la sixième foi de la nation d'Allemagne, autrefois d'Angleterre. ‡ - - - Reg. K. f. 107.
1527. Jan. Baccalar. Guilelmus Oglyvy, dioec. Aberdon. - Reg. K. f. 115.
Mart. Baccalar. Jacobus Strachantus, dioec. Aberdon. - Reg. K. f. 118.
Octob. Supplicuit Georgius Buchanannus, dioec. Glasg. Levinianus, et admissus est quia baccalarus erat in Universitate S. Andreae in Scotia Reg. K. f. 131.
1529. Idem Georgius Buchanannus incepit magister - - - Reg. K. f. 141.
Idem nationis procurator - - - Reg. K. f. 171.
Procurator nationis Germ., p. 123 [of Du Boulay].
1535. Nov. 9. Admissus est ad gradum baccalaureatus nobilis adolescens Duncanus Forbes, dioec. Aberdon., eum litteris testimonialibus constaret eum in famatissima Universitate Aberdonensi cum gradum obtinere - - - Reg. K. f. 388.
1542. Magisterii donatus gradu Rob. Lyon, dioec. Aberdon. - - - Reg. K. f. 463.
1545. Maij. Procurator idem M. Rob. Lyon, dioec. Aberdon. - - - Reg. K. f. 493.
1546. April. Magisterii gradum adeptus Patricius Bis-et, dioec. Aberd. Reg. K. f. 507.
1553. Sept. Magist. grad. adeptus Guilelmus Davidson, dioec. Aberdon. - - - Reg. L. f. 12.
Nov. 18. Procurator electus M. Joannes Lesly juris licentiatius dioec. Aberd. ¶ - - - Reg. L. f. 15.
1554. Mart. Procurator Jacobus Andaeus, dioec. Aberdonen. - Reg. L. f. 18.
Aug. 28. M. Guilelm. Davidson, dioec. Aberd., procurator electus. - - - Reg. L. f. 21.
1568. Feb. 7. *Gualt. Davidson in Coll. D. Barbarae regens, p. 201. Joan. Stuart, dec. provinciae Scotiae nat. Germ., p. 201.*
1577. Nov. 18. M. Willelm. Walcar, dioec. Aberd., procur. electus Reg. L, f. 165.
1579. April 7. M. Jacobus Chynacus, dioec. Aberdon., elect. procur. Reg. L, f. 170.
1594. Octob. 9. M. Johannes Fraser, dioec. Aberdonen., elect. procurator nationis - - - Reg. L, f. 215.
1596. Idem M. Johannes Fraser, dioec. Aberd., electus concorditer Rector Universitatis Parisiensis. Erat philosophiae professor in Collegio - - - Reg. L, f. 218.
1603. M. Jacobus Cheynaecus, dioec. Aberdon., electus concorditer Rector Universitatis Parisien. Reg. L, f. 228.
1611. Jul. M. Thomas Dempster a Muresk, regens Lexovaeus electus procurator. § - - - Reg. L, f. 254.
Procurer de la nation d'Allemagne, vide p. 56 [of Du Boulay].

◆◆◆

A CONTRIBUTION TO LOCAL
BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(Concluded from page 67.)

THE WORKS OF ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
PHYSICIAN TO KING CHARLES I.

IV. PUBLICATIONS BEARING ON BENSON'S
EDITIONS OF JOHNSTON'S PSALMS, &C.

43. Mr. Benson, Auditor in Exchequer, published a dissertation on Johnston's version of the Psalms, in which he gives it the preference to Buchanan's. This work is entitled "A Prefatory Discourse to a new edition of the Psalms of David. Translated into Latin verse. By Dr. Arthur Johnston, Physician to King Charles the First. To which is added, a Supplement Containing a Comparison betwixt Johnston and Buchanan. London: Sold by W. Innys and D. Brown. MDCCXLI." 8vo. The *Prefatory Discourse* consists of 66 pages and the *Supplement*, which is separately paged, of 53 pages. To this Mr. Benson added "The Conclusion of the Prefatory Discourse to Dr. Johnston's Psalms, &c., in which Johnston's and Buchanan's Translations of the 1st and 104th Psalms, and their Dedicatory Epigrams to Mary Queen of Scots and the Countess of Marshall, are compar'd. London: Sold by W. Innys and

† Sunt alia plurima exempla in registris quibus constat magistros et baccalaureos trium Universitatum Scotiae, S. And., Glasg., et Aberdon., admissos fuisse ad eundem gradum in Universitate Parisiensi, dum stetit avita fides.

‡ [The entries in italics are in the handwriting of Professor Thomas Gordon of King's College.]

¶ Hic idem J. Leslaeus Epus. Rossensis, ut ex ipsius scriptura manifestum est.

§ Notandum procuratores esse supremos cujusque nationis magistratus, omniaque acta et gesta tempore procuratoriae suae ipsorum manu descripta haberi in praedictis registris publicis.

D. Brown, MDCCXLI." 8vo. pp. 51. Copies in the British Museum Library and Bodleian Library. In Aberdeen University Library, MN. 2.398 is a complete copy; MN. 4.313 wants title page of *The Conclusion*, and MN. 2.399 does not contain *The Conclusion*. At pages 568-571 and 607-609, Vol. L. of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1780, may be found remarks which were written by the Rev. Samuel Say on the margin of a copy of Benson's *Prefatory Discourse and Conclusion*.

44. A reply to Benson came in the form of "A Vindication of Mr. George Buchanan's Paraphrase of the Book of Psalms, from The Objections rais'd against it by William Benson, Esq.; Auditor in Exchequer, in the *Supplement and Conclusion* he has annex'd to his *Prefatory Discourse* to his new Edition of Dr. Arthur Johnston's Version of that sacred Book. In which also, upon a Comparison of the Performances of those two Poets, the Superiority is demonstrated to belong to Buchanan. Wherein likewise several Passages of the *Original* are occasionally illustrated: Together with some useful Observations concerning the Latin Poetry and Arts of Versification. In a Letter to that learned Gentleman. By Thomas Ruddiman, A. M. . . . Edinburgh: Printed by W. and T. Ruddimans. MDCC.XLV." 8vo., pp. 390. Copy in British Museum Library, and four copies in Aberdeen University Library.

V. TRANSLATIONS OF JOHNSTON'S EPIGRAMS.

45. Translations of some of Arthur Johnston's Epigrams are to be found in "Memorials For the Government of the Royall-Burghs in Scotland. With some Overtures laid before the Nobility and Gentry of the several Shyres in this Kingdom. As also, A Survey of the City of Aberdeen, with the Epigrams of Arthur Johnston Doctor of Medicin, upon some of our chief Burghs, translated into English by I. B. By ΦΙΛΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΟΤΣ (Or,) A lover of the Publick well-fare. Aberdeen, Printed by John Forbes, Printer to the City and University, 1685." A full description of this work, which was written by Alexander Skene, is given at p. 136 of Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, 1884. The translator of the Epigrams was John Barclay, parson of Cruden. There are three copies in Aberdeen University Library.

46. In 1867 the *Memorials* was reprinted to the extent of 50 copies, by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, at the expense of John Inglis Chalmers of Aldbar, and presented by him to the Members of Council of the Spalding Club. There is a copy in Aberdeen University Library [B. 4. 101.]

47. Between pages 197 and 201 in the *Memorials*, 1685, (No. 45) is a Part-Title to the remainder of the book "A Succinct Survey of the famous City of Aberdeen, with its Situation, Description, Antiquity, Fidelity and Loyalty to their Sovereignes. As also, the gracious Rewards conferred thereon, and the signall Evidences of Honour put upon many chief Magistrats thereof. With a Catalogue of Them since the City was burn'd for Loyalty, about the year 1330. Together with the Epigrams of Arthur Johnston, Doctor of Medicin, upon the said City, and severall other of the Principall Royall-Burghs in this Ancient Kingdom of Scotland: Translated into English by I. B. By a Zealous Lover of Bon-Accord ΦΙΛΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΟΤΣ. Aberdeen, Printed by John Forbes, 1685." This part of the book was reprinted, for Peter Buchan in 1833, as a 24°, of 92 pages. A copy is in the Aberdeen University Library. [MN. 13. 244].

48. In the British Museum Library [1078. K. 10] there is an octavo pamphlet of 50 pages, believed to have been published in Edinburgh, "A Dentifrice for Bucaulo-Cephalo-Dogmatico-Pragmatico-Despotico-Moro-Vulturno-Grammateus; or Scriblerus exposed, stripped, lashed, blasted, plagued, starved, racked, *etc.* . . . 1741." The anonymous author has appended to the above, "Dr. Johnston's Latin Epigram against two Pettifoggers of the Law, an Advocate and an Agent, paraphrased or imitated in English Verse," pp. 2, followed by "Lamentation for E—NA in Thralldom or Scriblerus, canvassed, arraigned and cast." pp. 6. Sir William Geddes has a note as to this, at page 124 of vol. 1. of his *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*. (No. 34).

VI. WORKS CONTAINING FUGITIVE PIECES AND SELECTIONS FROM JOHNSTON'S SECULAR VERSES.

49. In the following works are to be found Latin verses by Arthur Johnston.

- (a) Baron, Robt. *Ad Georgii Turnebulli Tetragonismum Pseudographum Apodixis Catholica*, *etc.* Aberd. Raban, 1631. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 36.
- (b) Michel, William. *Epitaphs upon the vntymelic death of that hopefull, learned, and religious youth, Mr. VWilliam Michel, etc.* Aberd., Raban, 1634. As to this very rare book, see Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 50.
- (c) Wedderburne, David. *Institutiones Grammaticae, etc.* Aberd., Raban, 1634. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 52.
- (d) Forbes, Patrick. *Funerals of a Right Reverend Father in God Patrick Forbes of Corse, etc.* Aberd., Raban, 1635. A re-

- print of this book, edited by Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, was issued by the Spottiswoode Society in 1845. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, pp. 53-55.
- (e) Guild, William. *A Short Treatise Agaynst the prophanation of the Lord's Day, Especiallie by Salmond-Fishing thereon, In Tyme of Divine Service, etc.* Aberd., Raban, 1637. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, p. 61.
- (f) Broad, William. *Bonum Factum. De Hydrope Theses, Quas D.T.O.M.F. Sub Rectoratu Magnifici & Clarissimi Viri, D. Arturi Jonstoni, Medici Regii. Ex decreto & autoritate facultatis Medicæ, in celeberrima Academia Aberdonensi Regia. Pro consequendis in sacra Medicina doctoralibus Privilegiis. Praeside Patricio Dvnæo M.D. & Facultatis Medicæ Decano, etc.* Aberd. Raban, 1637. See Edmond's *Aberdeen Printers*, pp. 201-2.
- (g) Person, David (of Lochlands). *Varieties, or A Surveigh of rare and excellent matters . . . Wherein the principall Heads of diverse Sciences are illustrated . . . Digested into five bookes, etc.* London, 1635, 4to. Two copies in British Museum Library; copy in Aberdeen University Library, [II. 10.100].
- (h) *Admiranda rerum admirabilium encomia. Sive diserta . . . Pallas . . . disserens seria sub ludicra specie. Hoc est, Dissertationum Ludicrarum. . . Scriptores varii, etc.* Lug. Bat., 1623, 1638, 1644, and Noviomagi Batavorum. 1666 & 1676. Copies in British Museum Library, and Bodleian Library.
- (i) Slezer, John. Johnston's verses in praise of several of the towns of Scotland are contained in Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*, Lond. 1693, as well as in a very handsome edition of this book, entitled *Theatrum Scotiae, by Captain John Slezer, with life of the Author, and large additional Illustrations by the late John Jamieson D.D.* Edinburgh, 1874. folio. A copy of the original work is in the British Museum Library, and one of the 1874 edition in Aberdeen University Library. Another edition, by the same editor, printed in Edinburgh 1814, does not contain Johnston's verses.
- (j) In the *Scots Magazine* Vol VII, page 8, (Jan.) 1745, were printed for the first time Johnston's *De foedere nupero ad Scotos parænesis*. These verses had been suppressed by Spang in his edition of Johnston (No. 15). They are reprinted at pp. 32-33 of the Editor's Preface to Vol. I of Gordon's *History of Scots Affairs*, 1637-1641. Printed for the Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1841.

VII. TWO THESES, AT THE DELIVERY OF WHICH, IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF HEIDELBERG AND SEDAN, RESPECTIVELY, THE TITLES SHEW JOHNSTON HAD PRESIDED.

50. The Rev. J. B. Craven, Episcopal Clergyman at Kirkwall, has in his possession a thesis, entitled "Theoremata Physica De Motu, Quæ D.O.M.A. in antiquissima et celeberrima Academia Heidelbergensi, spectabili Dn. Decano Theophilo Madero Philolos. et Medecin. D. et Physic. Professore ordinario, sub praesidio M. Arturi Jonstoni Abredonensis Scoti Collegii Casmirani Regentis. Abrahamus Eceius Glogoviensis Silesius. Ad diem Augusti Publicè in auditorio Philosophorum defendet Horis, locoque Solitis. Heidelbergæ. Typis Voegeliniæ, Anno. MDCLXII." This pamphlet which consists of two sheets, square 12mo, has on the title page the inscription "Dno Blackburno." Peter Blackburn, who was Moderator of the General Assembly which met at Dundee 1597-98, and afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen, was Arthur Johnston's brother-in-law.

51. In the British Museum Library is another thesis, on the title page of which Johnston's name appears. It is thus entered in the printed catalogue. "Bogusz (Joannes) Baron de Zienlic. Διασκευης Metaphysica de unitate, Praes. A. Jonstono. Sedani, [1605] fol. c. 29. k. 16. Without pagination. Printed on satin. A presentation copy to James I. bound in velvet, with his arms on the covers, and the autograph of Henry, Prince of Wales, on the inside of the cover."

VIII. MANUSCRIPT.

52. The catalogue of the Chetham Library, Manchester, contains the following entry. "Gulielmo Alexander, Comiti de Sterlin de sua Nova Scotia. (Signed) Arthurus Jonstonus."

IX. DISTRIBUTION OF THE EDITIONS OF JOHNSTON'S WORKS IN SEVERAL LIBRARIES.

53. The Library of the British Museum contains Nos. 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33 and 34.

The Bodleian Library, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26 and 34.

Cambridge University Library, Nos. 13, 26 and 34.

St. Andrew's University Library, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 26 and 34.

Glasgow University Library, Nos. 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 23, 26, 32 and 34.

4



Arthur Johnston

MEDICUS REGIUS

FROM PICTURE BY JAMESONE IN KINGS COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

S. N. & Q. November 1895

W. JOLLY & SONS

Aberdeen University Library, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15 (two varieties), 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 (both issues), 30, and 34.

Edinburgh University Library, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 19, 21, 26 and 34.

Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, Nos. 1, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 19, 31 and 34.

Signet Library, Nos. 8, 13, 14, 20, 26 and 34.
W. J.

THE EXTANT PORTRAITS OF ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

[The following note may perhaps be found to contain some material of use in the formation of an *Iconographia Septentrionalis*, as suggested in Vol. VIII., pp. 101 and 113.]

There are two paintings of Johnston by Jamesone, both of which belong to the University of Aberdeen. One is in the Senatus Room at King's College, and the other is in the Picture Gallery of Marischal College.

The King's College picture, a photogravure of which is in Vol. I. of Sir W. D. Geddes' *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, 1892, is described at page 119 of Bulloch's *George Jamesone*, 1885. The inscription on it appears however to be "Anno 1629. Nosce te ipsum," and not as there stated.*

An engraving from this picture, published i. Jan. 1798, by Robert Wilkinson, No. 58, Cornhill, is to be found in the *Iconographia Scotica*, by John Smith of the Inner Temple. London [1798]. Another engraving from the same picture, published i Dec. 1798, by Edward Harding, 98 Pall Mall, is in Pinkerton's *Scottish Gallery*, London: 1799, and a copy of this engraving is in the portrait scrap book belonging to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

The Marischal College painting, a photogravure of which will appear in Vol. II. of the *Musa Latina Aberdonensis*, is mentioned at page 123 of Bulloch's *George Jamesone*. It is inscribed "1621, *Aetat 42*." A copy of this painting (not the King's College one, as erroneously stated by Mr. Bulloch) done in oil, by Wales, for the Earl of Buchan, is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. Another copy, painted in 1837 for the late Mr. Alexander Johnston, W.S., by John Henry of Edinburgh, is in the possession of the writer.

There is an engraved portrait of Johnston, without engraver's name, in the 1642 edition of his *Poemata Omnia*, published at Middelburg Zeland; ; another by R. Cooper in Volume I. of the 8vo edition, and in the 16mo single volume edition of the *Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ*, as well as a somewhat different one, by the same engraver, in Vol. II. of the 8vo edition. These are all said to be after Jamesone, but it cannot be said they bear much resemblance to either of

the paintings now extant. The frontispiece of the *Poemata Omnia* is shewn in one of the glass cases in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

There are two engravings of Johnston taken by John Michel Rysbrack, from a bust which belonged to Mr. Auditor Benson. (See Granger's *Biographical History of England*, 1779, Vol. II., p. 313.) One, engraved by G. Vertue in 1740, is in the quarto edition of Johnston's *Psalms*, published in 1741, and the other, by VanderGucht, 1740, is in the octavo edition of 1741. A copy of the former is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and another is in the portrait scrap book of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. There is a woodcut taken from it in Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, 1868, Vol. II., p. 577.

One of the lights of the window at the east end of the Library of the University of Aberdeen represents Arthur Johnston, the likeness having been taken from the King's College portrait.

J. W.

THE SCOTTISH ALEXANDER BOOK.

II.

A few remarks may now be offered on the text of this ancient poem. According to the Bannatyne edition the poem consists of 13,995 lines (exclusive of line 1 page 429, which is printed twice). The first part consists of 3312 lines, the second of 7832, and the third of 2851. The reprint contains a number of gaps and irregularities that leave it uncertain whether they existed in the original copy. On page 111, line 1 is not connected with the foregoing one; a couplet is wanting which contained the latter part, or apodosis of the sentence:

Had I thame all hail and fair
About me ay to be me neir . . .
Than the iles of Chaleos and Melcheis,
Quheir Jason won the golden fleis.

There is a greater gap to which the interrupted rhyme points between pages 1289. In a picture which Cassamus draws to his niece of Alexander's accomplishments, page 128 suddenly breaks off, and there follow quite unexpectedly, and in the middle of a sentence, reproaches of Cassamus against Gaudifer, on account of his foolhardy temerity. The existing *lacunæ* must, according to the evidence of p. 129—(1) ff., 186—(17) ff., and the table of contents in Weber have contained the following in the original edition:—Preparations for the planned attack (p. 125—126); Ideas gives her ring as a token of love to Cassamus while he is arming himself; with 400 companions Bety and Gaudifer make an attack but are repulsed, chiefly through the bravery of Cassiel; Gaudifer

himself is in great danger, and is only rescued through the timely aid of his uncle.

There is clearly another hiatus in page 221. We miss the description of how the stunned Floridas comes to himself again, and the battle renewed, as well as the introduction to the conversation that is carried on in the battlements of the city by the girl watching the fight.

The connection of p. 285—(14) ff. is not clear and seems distorted. The rhyme is also imperfect :—

Woydis the King said lordis woydis.
Ho, wirship, armour and bounteis, &c.

According to the manner in which the fight between Lyonell and Caneus is here described, we must first of all believe that it is the king who gives the command to yield, then eagerly tries to seize Lyonell's coat armour, and is stretched on the sand through a blow from a horse's hoof. Compare, on the other hand, what Weber says, p. LXXXIV. i :—“The heralds, in expectation of gaining the rich surcoat of Lyonel, call out : ‘Voidis, lords, voidis,’ and one touching the coat armour says : ‘I sall have sone to my soldie,’ &c.”

In single cases the rhyme is incomplete through the last word of the corresponding line being omitted. Thus :

Quhan Emynedus had hard (thame ?)
And his travell was all in vane. P. 17, (6).
Thare meissis to tell war our lang bard,
Ye may weill wit yneuch—(thay haid)
Wyne and pymete but sparing, &c. p. 433—(25).

The evident misprints are very numerous, while the rhyme is spoiled in some cases by transposition of words. Thus, to rhyme with “mycht”, we have “knight, erle' nor king”, instead of “king, erle, nor knight”. To rhyme with “alswyth” we have “blyth and glaid” instead of “glaid and blyth”. We have also “God for his will,” instead of “for God his will”.

It is not uncommon also to have single words omitted in a line. For instance :

Bot thame with speir or (brand ?) all bare.
Marciane, said (he ?) fare sweet cousine.

In the four couplets 7—10 (p. 263), the first line in each case is wanting. The line—

All out the chess lay,

is clearly incomplete. These are only a few examples out of hundreds that might be given. The text is indeed very corrupt, and stands much in need of careful editing.

Something may now be said regarding the language in which the Alexander Book is composed. It is written in Northern English or “Scotch”. Here a caution is necessary. It

should be remembered that the “Scottish language” is a misleading expression. “Scotch”, or “broad Scotch”, or, if you prefer it, “braid Scots”, is simply the English language as spoken in Scotland. Indeed, there is less difference between the English spoken within sound of Bow Bells and the English of Burns' poems than between the same London speech and the English of William Barnes' Dorsetshire poems. Or, to put it differently, the language of Burns is much nearer Tennyson's than to “Johnny Gibb's”. They all use different dialects of the same language, and of the dialect in which Tennyson wrote, the Midland, has become almost supreme wherever the Saxon verse is found, we must remember that it was originally but a *dialect*, or local variation of Anglo-Saxon speech. Why the Midland dialect prevailed over *e.g.* the Ayrshire, or the Aberdeenshire, no student of our language needs to be told, and this is not the place to explain the causes to the “general reader”. Let it be sufficient to protest against the confusion of thought caused by speaking of the “Scottish language”, a confusion for which Jamieson has much to answer for. Certainly our older writers, like Barbour and Lindsay, &c., whose Scottish sentiments and patriotism are beyond question, never make the mistake of speaking of the “Scottish language”, and the poet of the Scottish Alexander Book calls his speech *Inglis leid*. Indeed, Dr Murray informs us that the term “Scottish”, as applied to the language spoken north of the Tweed, was not in use till about the end of the sixteenth century.

We say, then, that the Scottish Alexander Book was written in a northern dialect of English, and it has of course certain idiosyncrasies of grammar and style peculiar to the place of its birth. In what part of Scotland the author lived cannot now be determined, but his language is so like that of Barbour, whom he manifestly imitated, that his poem and the “Bruce” must have a similar location. The place, as well as time of composition, is indicated by such inflexional peculiarities as the ending *-is* in the present, *-it* in the preterit and participle of weak verbs (avowit) ? *-ing* in the verbal substantives, and *-and* in the present participles (fechtand) ; the retention of the ending *-in* in strong participles, the want of inflexion in the infinitive, and of the prefix *y* for the older *ge*. *Nous avous changé tout cela*.

We have a more distinctively Scottish peculiarity in the use of *qu* for *wh* ; *ch* for *gh* ; the frequent interchange of *w* and *v* at the beginning of a word ; the addition of an *i* to a long vowel.

As pointing to the same northern dialect we have the frequent use of *till* instead of *to* ; *into* instead of *in* ; the use of such words as *quhil*,

but, fra, to, at in the double functions of prepositions and conjunctions; the appearance of *begouth* for *began*; *syne* exclusively as an adverb, *sen* only as conjunction; words like *anerly, for-outin, gretumly, sik, musgait, swagait, nagait, swakkin, nakin, quhatkin, sumkin, scirkin, sikkin, alkin*. There may be noted the northern form *ane* for the numeral *one*, and for the indefinite article *an*, although, as in Barbour, *a* is frequently used when the following word begins with a vowel. So, too, our poet, like Barbour, uses *thir* as the plural of *this*;—a plural form which is peculiar to the north. The Anglo-Saxon form is *thás* and *thæs*; Chaucer's form (Midland dialect) *thise* and *these* has prevailed over the Northern or Scottish form. The plural of *child*, as with Barbour, is *childer*, and of *cow*—*ky*.—Northern words like to *greit* for to *weep* are common.

As our author translated from the French, it is natural that we should sometimes be able to trace the French influence. We find, for example, the verb *mak* used in the same way as the French *faire* in such phrases as—"mak dule"; "mak wa"; "mak joy"; "mak sembland". "Dede" has, like the old French *mort*, the meaning of "killed," as :

How sair my father has been dede,
And my friendis chaist and slane. p. 421 (9).

Again, *quha* has often, like the old French *qui*, the meaning of *si'lon* :

Him semit he douchty in dede,
Quha had him sene sterand his stede. p. 221 (3).

May of Grece has left the feild
And ill affrayd, quha weil beheld. p. 414 (17),

The word *sik* is also used in the sense of the French *tel*, meaning "many a" ;

The sik man wenes weil that he is worth,
That failyes all qui en he cumis furth.
And sic wenes he is worth na thing
That is of worthy in preving. p. 224.

Sic leuch before that now sall greit. p. 36.

Such Gallicisms as indicating the man or poem by his body or parts of it are met with :

That ony ane manis body
Sould put himself in sik bandoun. p. 101.

We have also "of" as the mark of the appositional genitive omitted before personal names, as : the palace Jupiter; the temple Diane; Chalmer Venus.

Constructions like the following also show the French influence :

Scand it haley his barnage. p. 267.

Of douchty man is nobill thing. p. 118.

We now proceed to show how strongly marked is the influence of Barbour's "Bruce" in the Scottish Alexander Book. There is a striking

resemblance in the subjects of both poems in that they deal largely with deeds of chivalry, in which brave knights, in single combat or in bloody battles, perform wonderful exploits, and make animating speeches to their men. It is well known, of course, that a number of the incidents related in the "Bruce" are purely mythical. One part at least, as Skeat has shown, is derived from the same source as our author of the Alexander Book gets the "Forray of Gadderis." Barbour knew both the Alexander Romance of Lambert li Tors and Alexandre de Bernai as well as the "Fuerre de Gadres." He compares in a detailed manner, in his "Bruce," the retreat of his hero with that of Gaudifer de Larys, and relates how when duke Betyus fled, Gaudifer unhorsed Alexander and others, but Gaudifer was slain, unlike Bruce. (Bruce, Book III., 73—87.)

Here it may be mentioned by the way, that Blind Harry, a century later, probably imitating Barbour, compares his hero—Wallace—to the renowned Gaudifer :

Sic a flear before was nevir seyn :
Nocht at Gadderis, off Gawdifer the Keyn,
Quhen Alexander reskewed the foryouris
Micht till him be compered the houris.
(Book X., 341 ff.)

The Alexander Romances must have been popular in Scotland. Neither Barbour nor Blind Harry would have attempted to make these comparisons if they had not known that they would be understood and appreciated. As far as the "Fuerre de Gadres" at least is concerned, Barbour and the author of the Scottish Alexander Book worked from common sources. It is not surprising, therefore, that there should be a likeness between some parts of their work, without assuming that the later poet borrowed from the earlier. Having said this, however, it must be admitted that the later did borrow—"convey the wise it call"—from his predecessor in rimecraft. The verbal likeness is too striking to come to any other conclusion. The author of the Scottish Alexander Book must have had the "Bruce" before him as he wrote, or else he was very familiar with the text, so that he could quote and adapt its very words. This will be evident by the following comparisons. First let us compare single lines here and there that are substantially identical. (A.B. = Alexander Book. B.B. = Barbour's "Bruce") :—

A.B. Richt as the day begouth to spring. P. 3, l. 16.

B.B. Richt as the day begouth to spryng. VII. 319.

A.B. The sone wes ryssyn schynand (and schynit)
lricht. 219—4.

B.B. And sone wes ryssyn schynand bricht. IV., 166.

B.B. The sone wes ryssyn schynand bricht. VIII., 216.

- A.B.* That sperio all to fruschit war (thair). 286—12.
B.B. That speris [all] to-fruschyt war. II., 350.
A.B. And routis ruyd about thaym (him) dang. 407—28.
B.B. And rowtis ruyd about them dang. II., 356.
A.B. Raucht him sic rout in randoun richt. 400—23.
B.B. Raucht him sic rout in randoun richt. V., 632.
A.B. For quhen that he his poynt mycht (culd) se. 45—14.
B.B. For quhen that he his poynt mycht se. VII., 388
A.B. He all till-hewyt that he ourtuk. 366—11.
B.B. He all till-hewt that he our tuk. II., 381.
A.B. Undyr hors feyt defoulyt thar (swa). 86—6.
B.B. Wndyr hors feyt defoulyt thar. II., 359.
A.B. That arme and schuldyr flaw him fra. 411—5.
B.B. That arme and schuldyr flaw him fra. III., 115.
A.B. He rouschit down of blude all rede. 33—31, and 413—13.
B.B. He rouschit down off blud all rede. III., 139.
B.B. [He] Ruschit doune of blude all rede. V., 645.

These are a few examples out of about sixty that might be cited of individual lines here and there being practically identified. They might be sufficient of themselves to show the influence of Barbour upon the later poet, but more striking examples of that influence can be given. It would be interesting to compare the description of nature in both poems, where the likeness is often very striking. Several pages might be filled with parallel passages from the two poets, but we shall bring forward only one or two more to establish our point quite clearly.

- B.B.* Bot he wes nocht sa fayr that we
 Suld spek gretly off his beaute :
 In wysage wes he sumdeill gray,
 And had blak har, as Ic hard say ;
 Bot off lymmys he wes weill maid,
 With banys gret and schuldrys braid,
 I., 380 ff.
A.B. Bot he was nocht sa fare suthly
 That men bird spek of him greatly,
 For he was brown red in visage. 176—5.
 With lymmys square and manly maid,
 And armys long and schoulderis braid. 22—4.
 Sometimes our poet lifts a passage from Barbour, and alters the name to suit his own hero. Thus—
B.B. Schyr Edmund cumyn als wes slayn,
 And othir [als] off mekill mayn. II., 37.
A.B. How he Eril Sabolour hes slane,
 And uthir als of mekill mane. 46—23.
 Again :
B.B. He ruschit doune of blude all rede,
 And quhen the King saw thai war ded.
 V., 645.
A.B. He rushit doun of blude all rede ;
 Quhen Porrus sawe that he was dede. 413-13.
 Again :
B.B. Thar mycht men her richt mony dynt
 And vapnys apon armour synt. XIII., 28.

- A.B.* Stert Clarus up that herd the dintis
 Of wapnis that on helmis styrtis. 366—4.
 In the following example our poet applies what Barbour says of the King to the forayers :
B.B. Now the nobill Kyng his way,
 Richt stoutly and in gude aray. VIII., 271.
A.B. Now rydis the surreouris thair way,
 Richt stoutly and in gude array. 2—225.

It will be seen that *gais* becomes *rydis* to suit one particular circumstance in meaning, but in modern grammar a further change would be necessary, for a singular nominative in the one case becomes plural in the second. We can say "the King goes," but we cannot say "the forayers ride," but in Northern English this was quite common. Thus Barbour has, "as old men sayis." We have survivals of this form of speech in Scotland to-day among the uneducated. It is put down as bad grammar ; it is really a "survival."

Again, in the following passages two different heroes are described in practically the same language :

- B.B.* I trow that worthiar than he
 Micht nocht in his tyme fundyn be,
 Outakyn his brothir anyrly,
 To quhom, in-to gude cheuelry
 I dor peir nane. IX., 662.
A.B. For ane worthiar Knicht na he,
 I trow, thair may nare fundin be
 Outtane the king allanerly
 And his gude eme, quhome to that I
 Dar compare nane. 49—2.

A similar adaptation to particular circumstances is seen in the following quotations :

- B.B.* Thai saw so fele browdin baneris,
 Standartis, pennownis upon speris
 That the mast host and the stoutest
 Of crystyndome and ek the best
 Suld be abasit for till se. XI., 464.
A.B. He sawe sa feill broudin baneris,
 And pennonis upon seir maneris,
 The greatest host and the stoutest
 Of any cuntry and the best
 Suld of that sicht abasit be. 26—26.

Sometimes a passage is not improved by the transference, as when Barbour's lines :

- B.B.* That he that deis for his cuntre
 Sall herbryt intill hewyn be. II., 340.

appear as—

- A.B.* Quha for his lord deis, he sall be
 Harbreid with Angellis gle. 21—16.

And again :

- B.B.* Sum woundyt, and sum all ded
 The gres woux off the blud all rede. II., 360.
A.B. The grene gras vox of blude all rede,
 And covered with wondit men and dede.
 382—18.

It will doubtless be conceded in a comparison of above passages that we have established our point that the author of the Scottish Alexander Book not merely knew Barbour's work—its wide spread popularity would make this a natural supposition—but that he had a minute and intimate acquaintance with the "Bruce," and knew many of its passages by heart, so that the English dress in which he clothed the French text that lay before him was necessarily influenced thereby.

Bearsden. WILLIAM MACINTOSH.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE peaceful invasion of the Lowlands of North East Scotland by the Gael of the North Highlands marks one of the most memorable local changes of this century. Two hundred years ago the prefix Mac was quite uncommon among the surnames of the Aberdeenshire people. In 1696 the Gordons alone far outnumbered all the Macs. In the whole County the Macs did not number 900 individuals of all ages. They mostly resided in the parishes on the highland border, and half of them bore such purely local patronymics as Mackie, MacHardy, MacGillivray, and MacCombie. The Presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil contained 394, while the more populous Presbytery of Deer had only 26. Both Towns of Aberdeen had only 88, among whom there was not a single MacDonald, MacKay, or MacLeod. To-day there are probably not fewer than 10,000 Macs in the Parliamentary Burgh of Aberdeen alone, about one half of whom belong to the six great Northern Clans of MacDonald, MacKenzie, MacKay, MacIntosh, MacLeod, and MacPherson.

To shew the relation of all this to the labours of the Bibliographer we point to the record of Celtic genius which occupies six pages or so of the New Spalding Club Bibliography of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine. Of the ninety-six Macs whose names appear there only nine had published before the present century began. The fact is eloquent, and will be strengthened by our additional names and works. The Gael has discovered that he was created to something better than tending black cattle and sheep in the glen. Discarding his feudal traditions he is not content to swell the ranks of standing armies in the flower of his days, or to sink in his declining years among the miserable millions of poverty. For several generations the sons of the Highlanders have shewn that whether their pursuits be high or lowly they are capable of following them with as much credit and profit as any other people, and that their intellectual quality is second to none.

Dr. George MacDonald is our greatest Novelist. We all read those charming creations of his gifted mind, and we all love him the more that he cherishes and immortalises the familiar scenes, manners and customs, and the tongue of his native land. But how few of his loving countrymen and women know that he is also our greatest Poet. How few have read that splendid tribute to his gift of high song, by Sir W. D. Geddes, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for March, 1891. And yet, in the words of the worthy Principal, "poet he is, by nature and the grace of God;" and in his opinion fulfils more truly than any other son of song now living Matthew Arnold's beautiful description of Wordsworth,

"He was a Priest to us all
Of the wonder and bloom of the world,
Which we saw with his eyes and were glad."

Aberdeenshire has produced no better Naturalists than the MacGillivrays, and few better Doctors than Angus MacDonald, whose brief and brilliant career, as an illustration of self-help, is worthy of a Biographer like Dr. Samuel Smiles. The fine pulpit eloquence of Dr. Walter McGilvray will long be remembered, as will also the unique fame and the thoughtful essays and lectures of William McCombie of "The Free Press." He was a literary farmer, one of a class who have been the making of Aberdeenshire. Many have held his example before them, and the important works of the brothers MacDonald, which appear on our List, are instances of its results.

Sir James McGrigor was born north of the Spey. Still as we view the fine statue at Chelsea, or the tall obelisk at Marischal College, we feel proud of his fame as an Aberdeen Doctor, and approve his place in the Hand List. We note two works of Sir William McGregor, the able administrator of the rising colony of New Guinea.

The Highland invasion is so recent that the Bibliographer finds very little that is scarce or curious among the publications of the Macs. But Patrick MacDonald's Collection of Highland Vocal Airs is both, and he is a fortunate book hunter who secures a copy. By the way, local Music is inadequately represented in the New Spalding Club Hand List. Among the omissions are a Bibliography of Scottish Musical Works published in Aberdeen seventy years ago; the deservedly popular "Northern Psalter" of harmonious Mr. William Carnie, and the useful "Scottish Psalmist" of Mr. Alex. Machray.

K. J.

M., J. C., Reviews in reply to No. xiv.
of the Banff Satellite

Abd. 1845.

- M., M.*, A Book for Farm Servants Edin. 1881.
- McAldowie, Alex. Morrison*, Spinal Epilepsy Lond. 1878.
- Axillary Temperatures in Phthisis ,, ,,
- Fibrinous Coagula in the Heart ,, 1882.
- Cases of Menieres Disease ,, 1883.
- Paralysis from Lesions of Nerve Trunks ,, 1886.
- Pigmentation of Birds Eggs ,, ,,
- Macalister, Alex.*, Balmoral: a Sketch ,, 1855.
- MacAllan, Alex.*, edit. Erskine's Institutes Edin. 1838.
- The Pocket Lawyer 5th ed. ,, 1854.
- MacAndrew, Isaac Forsyth*, Revenue Matters of Oudh Calc. 1876.
- Memoir of Isaac Forsyth Lond. 1889.
- MacAndrew, James*, Address to the People of Otago Dunedin 1875.
- MacArthur, George*, sub. ed. Encyclopædia Britannica. 9th ed. Edin. v.y.
- McCheyne, R. M.*, Sermon on John iii. 3. Abd. 1843.
- McCombie, John*, Cold Bath Treatment of Enteric Fever Lond. 1876.
- McCombie, Thomas*, Letter to Sir Robert Peel (Melb. 1845).
- Arabin, Lond. 1845, another edn. Lond. 1850.
- McCombie, William*, The Christian Church, &c. ,, 1838.
- Moral Agency ,, 1842.
- The Irish Land Question: a Letter Abd. 1869.
- Sermons and Lectures Edin. 1871.
- Unity and Schism Abd. N.D.
- McCombie, William (Tillyfour)*, Cattle and Cattle Breeding Edin. 1867.
- (Other editions in 1869, 1875, and 1886.)
- McConnochie, Alex. Inkson*, Six Masonic Rituals, collaborated with J. Crombie Abd. v.y.
- Masonic Ritual—Three Degrees (no Title) s.l. et. A.
- The Cairngorm Club. Mount Keen, &c. (7 monographs), (Abd.) 1890-92.
- edit. Cairngorm Club Journal ,, 1893, &c.
- Deeside (with which is incorporated *The Deeside Guide*), ,, 1895.
- McConnochie, Capt.*, Australiana Lond. 1829.
- Penal Colonies ,, 1845.
- McCrie, George, and James Young*, Religious Controversy Abd. 1841.
- McCrie, James*, Jehovah's New Covenant ,, N.D.
- McDonald, Alex.*, Narrative of the Wanderings of P. Chas. Stuart and Flora MacDonald, edit. by Peter Buchan s.l. et. A.
- McDonald, Alex.*, De Veneno Serpentum Edin. 1806.
- McDonald, Alex.*, Register of Ministers, &c. (Maitland Club.) ,, 1830.
- MacDonald, Alex.*, The Agriculture of Elgin and Nairn Edin. 1884.
- The Black-faced Breed of Sheep ,, ,,
- The Agriculture of Selkirk ,, 1886.
- The Agriculture of Renfrew ,, 1887.
- The Improvement of Hill Pasture ,, ,,
- MacDonald, Alex.*, A Jumble of Jottings Abd. 1894.
- McDonald, Angus*, Introductory Address Edin. 1873.
- Latent Gonorrhœa ,, ,,
- Spontaneous Rupture of Uterus ,, 1877.
- Albumenuria, &c. ,, ,,
- Intra Uterine Hydrocephalus ,, 1878.
- Chronic Diseases of the Heart Lond. ,,
- ed. Jackson's Materia Medica. 2nd and 3rd edns. Edin. 1871-1875.
- MacDonald, Alex. (Kepplestone)*, Trust Disposition and Deed of Settlement ,, 1885.
- MacDonald, Archibald*, The poor unprotected by law Abd. 1850.
- MacDonald, D.*, Two Lectures (Murray Lect.) Abd. 1838.
- MacDonald, Donald G. G.*, Tuberculosis in Fowls (Lond. 1891.)
- MacDonald, Duncan George Forbes*, What the Farmer may do Lond. 1852.
- British Columbia, &c. ,, 1862.
- Lecture on British Columbia ,, 1863.
- Hints on Farming. 10th ed. ,, 1869.
- Napoleon III. ,, 1871.
- The Highland Crofters ,, 1878.
- Grouse Disease ,, 1883.
- MacDonald, L.L.D., George*, Within and Without Lond. 1855 & 1857.
- Phantastes ,, 1858 & 1894.
- The Wow o' Rivven ,, 1868.
- Cheerful Words Boston, Mass. 1880.
- Mary Marston 3 vols. 5th ed. Lond. 1881.
- Castle Warlock. (4th ed., 1890). ,, 1882.
- Weighed and Wanting ,, ,,
- Essays Boston, Mass. 1883.
- A Threefold Cord Lond. ,,
- Stephen Archer ,, 1883.
- Selections from Writings of G.M. New York 1885.
- Selected Poems ,, 1887.
- Pref. to "For the Right" Lond. ,,
- Pref. to "Letters from Hell" ,, 1889.
- The Light Princess Lond. 1889 & 1890; N. York 1893.
- Cross Purposes Lond. 1890.
- The Flight of the Shadow ,, 1891.
- There and Back. 3 vols. ,, ,,
- Selections: ed. by A. H. Japp ,, ,,
- The Hope of the Gospel ,, 1892.
- Gems from Sir Philip Sidney ,, ,,
- A Dish of Orts ,, 1893.
- Heather and Snow. 2 vols. ,, ,,
- MacDonald, Mrs. George*, Chamber Dramas ,, 1870.
- McDonald, James*, Agriculture of Caithness Edin. 1875.
- Agriculture of Fife ,, 1876.
- Agriculture of Ross and Cromarty ,, 1877.
- Food from the Far West Lond. 1878.
- Agricultural Colleges of America Edin. ,,
- Agriculture of Sutherland ,, 1880.
- Agriculture of Forfar and Kincardine ,, 1881.
- ed. Pringle's Live Stock. 3d. ed. ,, 1886.
- ed. McCombie's Cattle & Cattle Breeders, ,, ,,
- ed. Stephen's Book of the Farm. 3 vols. ,, 1888.
- Hereford Cattle Lond. ,,

- The Potato Plague Edin. 1890.
 ed. Stephen's Catechism of Agriculture Lond. 1895.
McDonald, J., Songs of Zion Abd. 1860.
MacDonald, James, Historical Notices of
 the Broch (Burghead) Edin. 1863.
 Our Secondary Schools Gw. 1876.
MacDonald, James, Local Place Names
 (5th Series) Huntly 1890.
 Place Names in Strathgogie Abd. 1891.
MacDonald, John Paul, A Keppoch Song Mont. 1815.
MacDonald, Patrick, Collection of High-
 land Vocal Airs Edin. 1781.
MacDonald, Peter William, Heart Lesions
 in Mental Symptoms Bristol 1886.
 Intra-Cranial Tumour Lond. "
 Mania with Pulmonary Fistula " "
 Permanganate of Potassium in
 Amenorrhœa " 1888.
 The New Hypnotus Bristol "
 Notes on Cerebellar Tumour Lond. 1890.
 The Early Symptoms of Mental Disease " 1892.
MacDonald, Wm., The Agriculture of
 Inverness-shire Edin. 1872.
 The Advantages of Breeding Stock
 Shows " 1883.
MacDonnell, John, The Land Question Lond. 1873.
 The Law of Master and Servant " 1883.
 edit. Reports of State Trials " 1888, &c.
 edit. Smith's Mercantile Law " 1890.
MacDonnell, Wm. Robt., On a Dante
 MS. Svo. pp. 15. Bombay 1891.
MacEachen, Evan, Abridgement of
 Christian Doctrine (in Gaelic) " 1817.
 The Spiritual Combat " 1835.
 The Following of Christ " 1836.
 Declaration of British Catholic
 Bishops " "
 Gaelic Dictionary " 1842.
 An Arithmetic (in English) " S. A.
MacEwen, Finlay Alex., Carbolic Acid in
 Diphtheria Lond. 1878.
 Notes on Typhoid Fever " 1881.
 Origin and Spread of Diphtheria " 1882.
MacFarlane, James R., The Psalms and
 Paraphrases, edit. by J. R. M. " 1860.
MacFarlane, Jessie, Scriptural Warrant
 for Women to Preach (Phd. pt.) " N. D.
McGillivray, Angus, New form of Eye-
 lid Retractor " 1891.
 Tests for Colour Blindness " 1892.
 Ice in Ophthalmic Surgery " 1894.
 Recurrent Vascular Ulcers Edin. "
McGillivray, James, Diseases of Farm
 Horses " 1855.
 Quarter Ill or Black Leg " 1863.
 Joint Ill in Cattle or Sheep " "
McGillivray, John, Voyage of H. M. S.
 Rattlesnake, 2 vols. Lond. 1852.
 Zoological Notes from Aneiteum " 1860.
McGillivray, William, In Memoriam,
 Geo. Braclay, M. D. Edin. 1820.
 trans. Richard's Elements of Botany " 1831.
 Introduction to the Study of Botany " 1830 & 1835.
 edit. Smith's Introduction to Botany " 1836.
 edit. Withering's British Plants Lond. 1837 & 1852.
 edit. Edinburgh Journal of Nat. Hist. Edin. 1839.
 Testimonials in favor of " 1841.
 edit. The Scottish Farmer " v. y.
 edit. Trans. of Highland Society
 (2nd Series) " "
 Catalogue of the Collections of Abd. 1853.
McGillivray, William, The Arbuthnot
 Missal Edin. 1892.
McGilvray, A., Letter to Sir George Sinclair Gw. 1859.
McGilvray, Archibald (Keith), The Pre-
 sent Aspect of the World Elgin 1844.
McGilvray, Walter, Religious Worship " 1837.
 Socialism " 1842.
 Lectures on Jude, 1st edn. Gw. 1845.
 Portable Folio Family Bible (edit.) " 1857.
 Lectures on Distinctive Principles,
 &c. No. 1. Abd. 1858.
 Going with God " 1859.
 The Priests and the People " 1861.
 ——— and *W. H. Gualter*, Tempora
 mutantur. (3 edns.) " 1871.
McGregor, Alex., Life of Flora MacDonald
 (Abd. pt.) Invs. 1882.
McGregor, Sir William, Highland Plants
 from New Guinea Melb. 1889.
 Hand Book for Settlers in British
 New Guinea Brisbane 1892.
McGrigor, Sir James, Medical Sketches Lond. 1804.
 Letter in reply to Bancroft " 1808.
 Letter to the Commissioners, &c. " "
McHardie, E., James Turner Abd. 1875.
 Stumbling Blocks Removed Lond. 1892.
McHardy Clan, Arms, Crest, and Tartan,
 with a short Account of the
 Origin of the Name " 1894.
McHardy, F. N., Double Flags and
 Circular Amputations Edin. 1844.
McHardy, George, Scenes and Characters Lond. 1885.
McHardy, James M. P., Rudiments of
 Music Edin. N. D.
McHardy, Thomas (Cullen), Partial
 Jaundice Lond. 1891.
Machray, Alex., The Scottish Psalmist Abd. 1876.
Machray, Robert, Discourses at Ordina-
 tion of Forfar 1825.
Machray, Robert (Bishop of Rupertsland)
 Lectures—Howe and the Puritans " 1863.
 Report of Synod and Address " 1873.

Messrs W. E. Henley and T. F. Henderson, editors of "The Centenary Burns," shortly to be published by Messrs Jack of Edinburgh, have in the course of their elaborate researches discovered some unique collections of Burns MSS.—collections not open to earlier editors. Access to these MSS. has already led to the discovery of some new poems and of many new readings, and by means of them some long-disputed points are settled, and many new facts of unquestionable interest will be presented for the first time.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

240. *Farquhar, John (Rev.)*: Divine and Author. Born at Peterhead Manse (1732), educated at Aberdeen University, licensed 1756, ordained in Nigg parish, 1757, and died 1768. He was a man much respected and esteemed, and an intimate friend of Dr. Hugh Blair and other eminent men. He was a member of the Philosophical Society, Aberdeen. Two volumes of his discourses were published posthumously in 1772.

241. *Farquhar, John*: Eccentric Millionaire. Born at Bilbo, Crimond parish, in 1751, in early life he went to India and became a merchant there, pursuing at the same time with great ardour the study of Chemistry. On his return to England he was much criticised on account of his penurious habits. He bought the celebrated Fonthill Abbey estate for £330,000. At his death in 1826 he left property estimated at a million and a half to be divided among relatives mostly resident in Aberdeenshire.

242. *Farquhar, Robert*: Indian Administrator. Born at Peterhead Manse (1730), brother of Nos. 240 and 243, he proceeded to India, where he soon gained a good reputation as a servant of the E. I. Co., and was employed in some important offices. He died while on an embassy from Bengal to the King of Berar.

243. *Farquhar, Walker (Sir), Bart., M.D.*: Born at Peterhead Manse in 1735, he graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, and also studied Medicine at Glasgow and Aberdeen. Afterwards, through the patronage of Lord Howe, he was appointed Surgeon in the 19th Foot, and attended his lordship when wounded at the siege of Balleish. The regiment being ordered to Gibraltar, he obtained leave of absence and proceeded to Paris where he studied his profession in the hospitals for a year and a half. He also studied several months under the great Le Cot. at Rouen, taking up his abode in the house of that celebrated Anatomist. On his return to Gibraltar, his practice became considerable; but owing to ill-health, he resigned his situation there and settled in London. In a short time his practice became the most extensive of any physician in the Metropolis, and in March, 1796, he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. He was a confidential medical adviser of Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville, and was one of the physicians to George IV. when Regent. Sir Walker died in 1819.

244. *Farquhar, William*: Minor Poet. Flourished 1769. Born at Slains, he was first a merchant there and then at Aberdeen. In 1791 he was a bookseller in Peterhead, and published in 1794 Poems on several occasions. Probably born about 1741.

245. *Farquhar, William (Major General)*: Founder of Singapore. Born in Aberdeen about 1766, he joined the Madras Engineer Corps, and was for many years resident and commandant on the Malacca Coast. It was he who was employed in the formation of the new settlement at Singapore, and during the first four years of its history he exercised the chief authority, both civil and military in that colony.

246. *Farquhar, Wm. A. G.*: Minor Poet. Born in Old Wood Cottage, Fyvie, in 1863. He appears in Edward's *Modern Scottish Poets*.

247. *Farquharson, Francis (Major General)*: Indian Officer. Son of the minister of Logie Coldstone, and born there about 1780, young Farquharson proceeded to India and rose to distinction there by his military services.

248. *Farquharson, James (Rev.), LL.D. and F.K.S.*: Savant and Divine. Born at Coull in 1781, and graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1798, ordained 1813 to the ministry in the parish of Alford, he was elected F.R.S. of London in 1830, and had LL.D. from University of Aberdeen in 1837, and died 1843. His attainments in Meteorological Science are of a high order. He was a frequent contributor to various periodicals, and corresponded with most of the learned men of Europe. He published *A New Illustration of the latter part of Daniel's last Vision and Prophecy*, 1838. He also published in 1831 *An Essay on the Form of Noah's Ark and an Exposition of the Leviathan or Behemoth*.

249. *Farquharson, John*, of Invercauld: Jacobite Leader. Born in Crathie parish, 1670, died 1750.

250. *Farquharson, Wm., M.D.*: Noted Surgeon. This distinguished Edinburgh Doctor, famous for his address in curing cancerous complaints, was a native of the parish of Birse.

251. *Ferguson, James (General)*: Distinguished Soldier. Born at Crichtie, near Inverurie, about 1638, he was brother of the celebrated political adventurer who was known by the name of "The Plotter." This officer distinguished himself under Marlborough. His name is mentioned with honour in accounts of the battle of Blenheim, where he was employed to attack the village. His descendants now possess the estate of Kimmundy. He died in 1705.

252. *Ferguson, James, Lord Pitfour*: Judge. Born at Pitfour, Old Deer, in 1700, he was called to the bar on 17th February, 1722. A distinguished lawyer, he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1760, and held that honourable office till promoted to the bench in 1764. He died in 1777.

253. *Ferguson, James, M.P.*: Politician. Son of the above Judge. Mr. Ferguson was chosen Member of Parliament for Aberdeenshire in 17 , and continued to represent that constituency till . He died in 1820.

254. *Ferguson, Patrick (Major)*: Distinguished Soldier and Inventor of the Breechloading Rifle. Born at Pitfour, Old Deer, in 1744, Colonel Ferguson was one of the few British officers who gained distinction in the war against the revolted American Colonies. He was also, in 1776, the inventor of a new breechloading rifle. He died in 1780; defended King's Mountain, S. Carolina, with 800 militia against 1300 Americans.

255. *Ferguson, Robert (Rev.)*: The Plotter. Brother of 251. He was born at Crichtie, near Inverurie, in 1631, and was educated at Aberdeen University. According to Dr. Davidson, of Inverurie, he proceeded to England in 1656. He is said to have held a benefice in Kent from which he was ejected with

other Nonconformists in 1662. He subsequently was for a time assistant to John Owen. He afterwards taught at an academy in Islington, and is said to have gathered in a church at Moorfields a congregation of fanatics, whom he instructed regarding Monmouth's right to succeed to the crown. He was closely associated with Shaftesbury, and was deeply involved in the Ryehouse Plot: and on the discovery of that plot a reward was offered for his apprehension. He accompanied Shaftesbury in his flight from England; but soon returned and engaged in a new plot for assassinating the King and the Duke of York when returning from New Market. This plot also broke down, and Ferguson a second time retired to Holland, where he joined the unfortunate Monmouth in his defeated expedition, and drew up the declaration issued on his landing. Though taken prisoner after Sedgemoor, he had the good fortune to be dismissed without a trial. He thereupon returned to Holland and took an active part in the intrigues which preceded the Revolution of 1688. After the Revolution, though rewarded with an appointment worth £500 a year, he joined Sir James Montgomery and the other discontented Presbyterians in plotting with the Jacobites against the Government of William. During the rest of his life he continued to show himself worthy of his name of "the plotter" by engaging in every new conspiracy. He died in 1714. His works are *Justification only on Satisfaction*, 1668; *Enquiry into the Nature of Moral Virtue, and in distinction to Gospel Holiness*, 1673; *The Interest of Reason in Religion, &c.*, 1675; *A just and modest vindication of the Scots design for the having established a Colony at Darien*, 1699; *Qualifications requisite in a Minister of State*, 1710; *An Account of the Obligations the State of Holland have to Britian*, 1711; *History of the Revolution*, 1727.

256. *Ferrier, David, M.D., F.R.S., LL.D. (Prof.)*: Distinguished Physician and Scientist. Born at Woodside, Aberdeen, in 1843, he was educated at the University there, and graduated with the highest distinction in 1863, and soon after gained a Ferguson Scholarship. After studying for a time at Heidelberg, he settled at Edinburgh as medical student, and graduated in 1868 at the close of an exceptionally distinguished course. In 1872 he was appointed Professor of Forensic Medicine at King's College, London, and afterwards became Physician to its hospital and also to the National Hospital for the paralysed and epileptic. He was chosen F.R.S. in 1876, and has received many other titular distinctions. Dr. Ferrier's chief work has been in the region of the brain and its relation to such diseases as epilepsy. His name is specially famous for a brilliant series of experimental researches into the localisation of its functions. In 1876 he published *The Functions of the Brain*, in 1878 *The Localisation of Cerebral Disease*. He was one of the founders, and is still editor of the well-known journal, *Brain*.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued).

* A lithographic portrait of Arthur Johnston forms our illustration this month (vide p. 85).

THE MANSE OF METHLICK IN THE 17TH CENTURY.

TOWARDS the close of the reign of Charles II., valuations of several of the Manses in the Presbytery of Ellon were taken, and recorded in their Book. They are in great and wearisome detail, and severe abridgement must be made in giving one as a sample, but so far as possible it is best to give it in the original. That of Methlick is taken, as it appears to have been one of the oldest of the Manses at the time, and therefore of most interest to the antiquary. From some information given in the Presbytery Book it would appear to have been built soon after 1620; it would therefore represent such a habitation as was deemed suitable for a parish minister (no mean dignity) in the reign of James VI. It had thus been about 60 years old at the time of this valuation, and it was evidently somewhat decayed. Mention is only made of the bare buildings and apartments and fixtures, such as would be left behind him by a minister to his successor. In the case of all the Manses, the "hall" is prominent, as the main apartment in the house, and it was clearly the great dining, banquet, and common room, and it always appears to have been the one readiest of access from the main entrance or "hall door." An Edict for the "Appretiation" had been served—the heritors to appear for their own interest. Skilled craftsmen in all pertaining to buildings have been brought up; they are sworn to faithfulness, set to work as valutors, and in due time give in their Report.

"Ane hall . tuo couples, roffes [roofs], pans and kabbers . tuo windowes, ilk one of thrie lights with glass in the uppermost lights . ane chimne of stab and ryce, and midlewall of stab and ryce and ane hanging doar therin, with ane utter doar, lock and bands. Ane chamber in the east end of the hall with ane coupel, pans and rooffe and kabbers : tuo windowes ilk one of them thrie lights with glass and boards : and chimne of stab and ryce. Ane litle fixed Studie of joynd dails with ane window of thrie lights, glass and broads, and ane hinging press. Ane other chamber in the west end of the hall devdyd from the same be ane wall of Stab and ryce . with rooffe, pans and kabbers . ane window in the gavell . ane fixed bed. Ane litte timber hous on the end therof with ane window. Ane back chamber . . tuo windowes." This is all of the Manse itself; the following are detached buildings. "Ane chamber in the head of the cloas . tuo windows . ane chimney of Stab and ryce. Ane fixed Studie or Muse, walls therof lyned with joynd dails, and cyled above with deals . tuo windowes . ane fixed bed on the end . ane hinging press. The poarch

and poarch doar of the said chamber, with bands and iron snecks . ane outter doar, lock and bands. Ane victual hous . tuo coupels . . ane window of one light . lock and bands. Ane barne . . . Ane kitchen . . in the end thereof ane great hearth of mason work . ane window of tuo lights. Ane geill hous on the end of the kitchen . . Ane Stable with ane coupel . ane wall of Stab and ryce betwix it and the geillous . haike and manger. Ane byre . Ane litl pearch hous for foals" [probably fowls]. "Ane foar gate at the west end of the cloas, with bands, lock, sloat, knock and bell nails, and ston Jammes on ilk syde, and timber Standers for hinging the gate, and timber lintels above the same. Ane back gate at the east end . . . Ane yard gate. The Calsies through the hail cloas and three gates . . . The yard dikes . . ."

As compared with the other Valuations the Mason's report seems to have been omitted here; it figures largely in the others, and "Mudd work" as the walls of the older Manses, and most probably here. Neither is there mention of divots here, though they have a special reckoning in the others, but doubtless this Manse was divided and thatched, for even the Manse of Ellon, which was nearly new at this time, was thatched with heather, and out of that cosy roof glinted "the seven storm windows." The valuation at Ellon was 162 libs: here, at Methlick, it is 676 libs.

Query, meantime—What was a "Stab and ryce" partition wall? It should be mentioned that though the writer after careful study has given the first word as "Stab," seeing that the scribe did not draw a line through *t* in any word, it may be an *l*; even the last letter might be *k*—so the word might be open to several spellings. There is no mistake as to "ryce"—it is so. Only in the oldest Manses is there mention of "Stab (?) and ryce."

T. MAIR.

A HIGHLAND CHARM TO RAISE THE WIND.—The metaphorical "wind" is "raised" in diverse ways, but among certain Highlanders a good method of causing a real wind to blow is simply to burn a supply of heather. If that be done in sufficient quantities, a goodly breeze is the result. Unfortunately the plan is most frequently employed for some sinister end. A Highland maid, e.g. may resort to it to prevent her lover from leaving her before she wishes, or to keep him from wandering in forbidden ways. As will be observed, however, the charm is only of application in the neighbourhood of sea or lake, and hence its efficacy is somewhat restricted.

J. CALDER ROSS.

"A PROPHET IN HIS OWN COUNTRY."

THE notes of W. B. R. W. on Notable Men of Aberdeenshire are full of interest. Will he allow me to express regret that the School is not mentioned, as well as the University, of many of these notabilities. Where the man was Aberdeen born and bred, and had a College training, the presumption is, in earlier times, that he was first at the Grammar School. And as all that went to make great men great is studied with interest, their school career always claims a mention. Unhappily the school itself is mainly to blame for its neglect of its past. So far as any *visible* record goes, its part is almost a blank. Yet, when King's College was founded the Grammar School was probably as old as Marischal College now, and Marischal College will have to be more than twice as old before it is as old as the Grammar School in this year of celebration.

For names that occur since 1695 we have school registers, which are frequently consulted.

From these I extract the following notes concerning some of those who appear in your October issue:—

AT THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

224. Dyce, William, R.A. 1814-1819.
 225. Edmond, Francis, LL.D. 1814-1819.
 230. Elmslie, Rev. William Gray, Professor and Orientalist. "Extranean" 1862; in "Quinta" 1863.
 237. Falconer, Forbes, Professor and Orientalist. Entered 1815; was *Dux* in 1820.
 239. Farquhar, James, M.P. One of this name paid a 5/- fee in 1777.

H. F. M. S.

BURNS' RELICS.

READERS of this publication are indebted to "K. J." for his courageous deliverance on "Burns' Relics." In a former number an exhibition of relics of the poet, under the auspices of the Burns' Federation, was announced to be held in the Galleries of the Institute of the Fine Arts, Glasgow. Let us hope that nothing common or unclean, or that is not well authenticated, will find entrance there. To our mind, however, such an exhibition, interesting and valuable above measure as it would doubtless prove, seems scarcely practicable. There is certain to be an unusually large number of pilgrims to the various Burns' shrines next year; and in view of this fact it is scarcely to be expected that the custodians of genuine Burns' relics at Alloway, Edinburgh, Dumfries, and elsewhere, will impoverish their collections by sending the treasures in their possession to be exhibited in one town; assuming that, by the terms of loan or

donation, they are in a position to do so. Would the smoke-begrimed Edinburgh Burns' Monument repay a visit were the priceless relics of the poet usually on exhibition there fifty miles away in Glasgow?

Devotees of the cult of "St. Robert," and their name is legion, would highly prize a complete classified catalogue of the various genuine relics of Burns extant and of materials illustrative of his life and works:—articles owned by the poet or his relatives and near friends; MSS. copies of his poems; letters; editions of his works; biographies (a very "large order"); &c., &c.;—which are scattered over the country in monuments raised to his memory, in museums, and in public and private collections. Will any such catalogue, adequate and authoritative, be forthcoming?

Glasgow.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

Queries.

1006. "THE SIN EATER."—In a discussion which followed the reading of a paper on Cannibalism in the Anthropological Section at the British Association Meeting at Ipswich, Mr. Hartland, Gloucester, remarked that there were traces of the old custom of eating the dead to be found not merely in Europe but in our own country. In Wales there was within the recollection of men still living "the sin eater." John Aubrey, who lived at the time of Charles the Second, and was a celebrated antiquary, witnessed this ceremony at Ross, in the county of Hereford. Aubrey described the man who was a paid "sin eater" as a long, lean, lamentably poor rascal. It was the practice for a relative, usually a woman, to put on the breast of the dead a quantity of bread, cheese, and beer. The "sin eater" was expected to consume these things, and then to pronounce the everlasting rest of the departed. It was believed that in doing this he absolutely appropriated to himself the sins of the deceased. The "sin eater" was given sixpence for his trouble, and took care to get out of people's sight as soon as he could. This practice was said to have existed in the neighbourhood of Swansea as recently as 1851. But the "*sin eater's*" fee had then risen to half-a-crown.

Did this functionary ever exercise his vicarious calling north of the Tweed?

MICHAEL MERLIN.

1007. THOMAS THE RHYMER'S GRAVE.—Where is "true Thomas" supposed to have been buried? In his speech at the banquet in connection with the unveiling of the fourth panel of the Ayr Burns' Statue, Mr. Wallace Bruce, alluding to the fact that he had been able to do something to have the Tower of the Rhymer preserved, is reported to have said that he thought it would not be an unwise thing for Ayr to add another shrine to its number, for Thomas the Rhymer, who had done much to inspire Wallace and Bruce, was buried in Ayr. I have heard it stated that the Prophet of Ercildoune was buried at Tomna-

hurich, the romantically situated cemetery at Inverness. "According to popular belief," says Sir Walter Scott, "he still drees his weird in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to revisit earth." Things are surely a little mixed here.

MICHAEL MERLIN.

1008. NAME WANTED.—Can any reader tell me the name and history of the Author of a book, the title page of which reads: Poetical Trifles by an obscure and nameless Bard on the Braes of Angus. Forfar. Printed by Alexander Anderson. And sold by Manners & Miller, Edinburgh; J. Chalmers, Dundee and George Monro, Kirriemuir. 1825. The volume is dedicated to the Earl of Airlie.

KIRRIEMUIR.

1009. ROGGAN.—Is this word known to be in local use in any part of Scotland? It is the name given, I understand, by Hudson Bay Traders to a vessel (or pan) made of birch bark. As many Scotsmen have entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, it is possible that the term was introduced by them; still Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary* (early edition) does not mention it.

Edinburgh.

W. C.

1010. ANDREA FERRARA.—Can any reader kindly give me the date and country of this famous sword-maker? I have the reference to the *Cornhill Magazine* for 1865 which says that there is no evidence that he was ever in Scotland. Is there any reference to his swords in our literature before Sir Walter Scott? I suspect Sir Walter is responsible for the not uncommon notion that all basket-hilted broadswords or claymores are "Andrea Ferraras." James Grant in his work makes "Andrea Ferraras" still in use in the Peninsular War. What are the genuine signature and mark of this maker, and were any of his swords dated? The Museum in Edinburgh has several inscribed *Andrea Ferrara, Andrea Farara, Andria Ferrara*, &c., none of which appear to be dated. In Bergen Museum, if I remember rightly, is one signed FRA, said to have belonged to one of the Sinclairs who was slaughtered in the Dorefield in 1612. Is his signature ever found on daggers, dirks, &c.?

H. F. M. S.

Answers.

358. REDUNDANCY OF TITLES (IX., 78).—W. B. R. W. is no doubt quite right in saying that the title REV. was never applied to the Scottish clergy until last century; but it is equally true of the English clergy. "Mr." was the common appellation on both sides of the Tweed. I do not know if the earlier "Sir" was used in Scotland at all.

The only instance I can find of "the Reverend" in the 17th century is in a letter of Oliver Cromwell's (Carlyle No. clvi.) which is addressed "To the Reverend Dr. Greenwood, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and other Members of the Convocation," but perhaps the "reverend" means the whole Convention as well as Dr. G. At any rate the letter begins "Honoured Gentlemen," not reverend; and the very next letter is addressed not to "the Reverend" but "to my very worthy friend Dr. Greenwood," &c.

The whole history of these mere courtesy titles is curious, and one would like to have more information about them. "The Reverend" is so common now that we never stop to ask when and whence it came? Did we import it from abroad? Dr. Murray could no doubt tell us, but only our children's children need hope to see letter R of the New English Dictionary.

H. W. L.

990. ANTIQUARIAN OR ANTIQUARY (IX., 62, 79).—It would appear that our severely accurate contemporary *Notes and Queries* bans the use of "antiquarian" as a noun. The following anecdote appeared in that valuable repository of things new and old, but unfortunately I am unable to give volume or date.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE.—I was once travelling with Crabb Robinson, and a lady in the same carriage said, "Oh, Mr. Robinson, you are an antiquarian." "Madam," he replied, "I am a noun, and not an adjective. An antiquary, if you please." I have often told the story when I have been addressed as an antiquarian, and I suppose I shall have to do so again and again, for I see that even in "N. & Q." (*ante*, p. 453) the late Mr. Albert Way is spoken of [in a *quoted* paragraph—ED.] as "the well-known antiquarian."

1002. EDINBURGH MS. FORGERIES (IX., 77).—T. M.'s query, if it be such, hardly claims reply, except by way of apology for an obvious error. As he says, July 27th, 1689, is notoriously the date of Killiecrankie. Of course I deplore the slip. But as it happens, the MS. criticised, and signed "Dundie," was dated 5th July, 1569; and it is only *one* among several assumptions as to the error in this date that is affected by any mistake, namely, the assumption that 1569 was possibly a misprint for 1689. So far as criticism has appeared, it is some comfort to find that only one error of fact has as yet been censured in my remarks on nearly 100 MSS., ranging from Mary to the Jacobite Rebellion.

H. F. M. S.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

Aberdeen (The University of): a History. R. S. Rait. Demy 8vo, 4/- net. Bisset (*Aberdeen*).
Blackie (John Stuart): a Biography. A. M. Stoddart. 2 vols., post 8vo, 21/- Blackwood.
Bonnie Jean, and other Stories. A. S. Swan. 8vo, 1/- Oliphant.
Catholic (The) Theory of the Consecration of the Holy Eucharist. J. Comper. 8vo, 3d. R. Grant (Edin.)
Cora Linn: a Romance of the Clyde. J. G. Philips. Cr. 8vo, 3/6. Gardner.
Covenanters (Tales of the). 8vo. R. Pollok. Oliphant.
Curiosities of Olden Times. S. Baring-Gould. 8vo, 3/6. J. Grant (Edin.)
Down the Village Street. C. Hare. 8vo. 6s Blackwood.
Dundee: Its Quaint and Historical Buildings. A. C. Lamb, illust. by William Gibb. Petrie (Dundee.)
English Pastorals. Selected by E. K. Chambers. 8vo, 3/6 Blackie.
Feats on the Fiord. H. Martineau. 8vo, 1/4 Blackie.
Ferguson, Records of the Clan and name of.
Ferguson and Fergus. Edited for the Clan Fergus(s) on

Society by James Ferguson and Robert Menzies Ferguson. Post 8vo, 15/ net Douglas.
Functional and Organic Diseases of the Stomach. S. Martin. Roy. 8vo, 16/ Pentland.
Harp of the Scottish Covenant. Edited by J. Macfarlane. Cr 8vo, 6/ Gardner.
Hedonistic Theories from Aristippus to Spencer. J. Watson. Maclehoose.
His First Kangaroo: Australian Story. A. Ferres. 8vo, 3/6 Blackie.
How Jack Mackenzie won his epaulettes. G. Stables. 8vo, 3/6 Nelson.
In Taunton Town. E. E.—Green. 8vo, 5s Nelson.
Judith: The Money Lenders Daughter. E. E.—Green. 8vo, 2/6 Oliphant.
Kilwuddie and other Poems. James Nicholson. 4th Ed. 2/6 net McGeachy (G.)
Language (a New Science of). Donald Robertson. 8vo, 1d. Reid (Wick).
Latin Prose of the Silver Age: Selections, edited by C. E. Brownrigg. Cr. 8vo, 4/6. Blackie.
Little Wives. L. M. Alcott. 8vo, 1/6. Nimmo.
Little Women. L. M. Alcott. 8vo, 1/6. Nimmo.
Materia Medica (Student's Prac.) G. H. Giffen. Cr. 8vo, 2/- Livingston.
Middlemarch, Vols. 2 and 3. George Eliot. 2/6, 3/6. Blackwood.
No Ambition. A. Sergeant. 8vo, 5/- Oliphant.
Norseland Tales. H. H. Boyesen. 8vo. Nelson.
Of the Imitation of Christ. 32mo, 1/- Nelson.
Original (The) Secession Testimony. R. J. Wood. id. Wylie (G.)
Parliament House Book. 71st Publication. 8vo, 6/6, 7/6 Burness (Edin.)
Peebles (Glimpses of): or Forgotten Chapters in its History. A. Williamson. 4/6 Lewis (Selkirk).
Public General Statutes affecting Scotland. 8vo, 2/- Blackwood.
Quaint Sayings of Children. David Macrae. 8vo, 1/- Morison.
Thane (A) of Wessex. C. W. Whistler. 8vo, 3/6 Blackie.
The Hero of Crampton School. G. F. Grant. 8vo, 1/6 Nimmo.
The Kirk above Dee Water. H. M. B. Reid. Intro. by S. R. Crocket. 8vo, 2/6 net Rae (Castle Douglas).
The Quest of a Heart. C. Stewart. 8vo, 6/- Oliphant.
The Table-Talk of Shirley. John Skelton. 8vo, 7/6 Blackwood.
The Tiger of Mysore. G. A. Henty. 8vo, 6/- Blackie.
The Violin Family (instructor). T. Craig. Folio 2/6, 5/- Craig (Aberdeen).
Through Russian Snows. G. A. Henty. 8vo, 5/- Blackie.
Tommy at the Zoo. J. A. Shepherd. Oblong 4to, 1/- Nelson.
Tuck-up Songs. E. Walton. 8vo, 1/- Nelson.
Two Gallant Rebels. E. Pickering. 8vo, 3/6 Blackie.
Under the Lone Star. H. Hayens. 8vo, Nelson.
United Presbyterian (Rules) Church. New Edition. 8vo, 1/- Offices (Edin.)
Vest Pocket Reckoner. 6/- Nelson.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. 7.

DECEMBER, 1895.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	
Epitaphs and Inscriptions in St. Nicholas Churchyard	97
Local Bibliography	99
A Deeside Murder Story	102
Bibliography of Aberdeen Periodical Literature	103
Wine Well at Peterhead	104
The Heirs of the Skenes	104
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire	105
MINOR NOTES:—	
Our Illustration	106
Forglen Church	106
The Franco-Scottish Society	106
Memorial Stone to Ewan Maclachlan	107
Discovery of Interesting Documents at Edinburgh	107
QUERIES:—	
The Place-Name Cleekhimin—Sons of Alexander Kennedy of Craigoch and Kilhenzie—"One Couple" or "Two Couples"	108
ANSWERS:—	
Double Names—Silas Tegg—Designed—Baronetcy of Foveran—The Devil's Reply to Burns—Marymass Fair, Irvine—Name Wanted—Andrea Ferrara—Stake and Rice—Ryce or Rys—Stake and Ryse—Stab and Ryce	108
LITERATURE	110
SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH	111

ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1895.

EPITAPHS AND INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. NICHOLAS CHURCHYARD.

SECTION D.

(Continued from Vol. VIII., p. 148.)

On a table stone:—

In memory of | William Symson, Esq^r. of Ferryhill | who died 1st April 1760, aged 56. | And of his son in law | George Wilson, Esq^r. of Glasgow, | who died 1st July 1802, aged 81. | Also of | Mrs. Janet Symson his spouse, | who died 12th February 1806, aged 61 years. | Also of | John Wilson, third son of Adam Wilson | of Glasgow, who departed this life 26th | August 1797, aged nine months. | Also of | Adam Wilson of Glasgow, who was | born 19th March 1752, and departed this | life, 31st December 1825, aged 74 years.

William Symson, merchant, had a charter from the Town Council of the second, third and fourth lots of Old Ferryhill, of date 29th June, 1757. It may be of interest to note, in view of recent feu duties created in the same district, that Symson took out these lots at the rate of 17/- per acre. At his death, his son Alexander, then described as a merchant in Rotterdam, got a charter of the lands, dated 13th November,

1760, and they afterwards passed into the hands of James Brands as after mentioned.

On a ground stone, the upper part of which is covered by the base of an upright stone, there is:—

Here lyes Jean Mitchell, spouse to John Robertson of Pitmillan, Provost in Aberdeen, who departed this life the 1st day of June 1735, of age 27 years. As also John Robertson, their son, who departed the 25th Nov^r. 1742, of age 13 years. Thomas Robertson, Advocate in Aberdeen, who died Oct^r. 13th | 1757, aged 24 years. | John Robertson, son to Andrew | Robertson of Foveran, who died | Febr^r. 14th 1769, aged 20 months. | John Robertson of Pitmillan, late | Provost of Aberdeen, who died | Jan^r. 23rd 1776, aged 88 years. | Helen Robertson, daughter to | Andrew Robertson of Foveran, | who died 30th May 1794, aged 18 years. | As also | William Robertson Younger of Foveran, M.D., | who died 20th January 1807 | in the 39th year of his age. | Also his wife | Mary Carnegie, | who died on the 11th day of October 1846 | in the 73rd year of her age. | Also in memory of | Jane Robertson | their eldest daughter, | who died on the 15th day of October 1846 | in the 53rd year of her age.

John Robertson, provost of Aberdeen for the two years from Michaelmas, 1736, was by trade a stocking merchant, and his success was such that he first acquired the estate of Pitmillan, and afterwards, about 1757, that of Foveran. His wife was in all probability a daughter of Provost Thomas Mitchell by his third wife Jean Mercer, and at her death in 1735 had borne the provost at least three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John, died a lad of thirteen, the second, Andrew, succeeded his father in the estate of Foveran and in the business as a stocking merchant, while the third son, Thomas, became an advocate, and died at the early age of 24 years. The daughter, Mary, married James Legertwood of Tillery. The provost survived his wife for the space of forty years, and it was remarked regarding him that he "was not more beloved by his acquaintance for his vivacity and good humour, than esteemed by all for his integrity through life."¹ In 1763 the provost recorded his arms as follows—Argent, a chaplet vert, on a chief gules three wolves' head erased of the first, all within

¹ Aberdeen Journal.

a bordure counter compony of the first and azure.²

On a table stone :—

Here lyes interred the body of Margaret, the wife | of Alexander Charles of this city, Advocate, | and only child of Doctor James Liddell, late | Professor of Mathematicks in the University, | who died soon after the birth of a daughter, | her seventh child, the 23rd day of February 1716, | aged 42 years. | Her infant daughter Margaret of one month old | lyes here buried. | Also the body of the said Alexander Charles, | who remained a widower thirty-eight years, | after the loss of his beloved wife, died the 25th day of | March 1754, in the 82nd year of his age; leaving | behind him four sons and one daughter.

In the inscription Margaret is described as the daughter of Doctor James Liddell, Professor of Mathematics, but no such name appears in the list of those who have held this chair. On the appointment of a Professor of Mathematics on 23rd August, 1727, when Mr. John Stewart, son of Provost Robert Stewart, was elected, Mr. Alexander Charles, Advocate in Aberdeen, gave in a protest against the election on behalf of his son, George, who, it was contended, "as a near relative to the Mortifier (Dr. Duncan Liddell) ought to be preferred to the said office without disputing, seeing he is qualified."³

In the middle of the stone is a carved coat of arms representing Charles and Liddell,—the former shows on a bend, between a square (?) in chief and a boar's head coupé in base, five fusils; and the latter on a bend between two dogs (?) heads erased three spur-revels. These arms of Liddell are the same as appear on the Liddell brass in the West Church. Below the arms there is—Honour thy father and thy mother.—Exod.

The following inscription breaking out into poetry is representative of a class of epitaphs not at all common in S. Nicholas :—

To the memory of | Katharine Scollay | of Shetland, | who died at Aberdeen 22nd March 1798, aged 25.

This humble Grave; tho' no proud Structure grace,
Yet Truth and Goodness sanctify the Place;
Yes, blameless Virtue, that adorned thy Bloom,
Lamented Girl! now weeps upon thy Tomb.
Escap'd from Death; O! safe on that calm Shore,
Where Sin, and Pain, and Passion are no more;
What neither Wealth could buy, nor Power decree,
Regard and Pity wait sincere on Thee.
Lo! soft Remembrance drops a pious Tear,
And holy friendship sits a mourner here.

And Bruce Duncan, Seaman, | also a native of Shetland, and who | died at Aberdeen 27th of Sept. | 1835, aged 56 years. | Also of William Duncan | who died 25th July 1849, aged 59. | And his son David, | who died 20th July 1850, | aged 22 years.

The *Aberdeen Journal*, in referring to the death of Katharine Scollay, remarks: "the amiable disposition and gentle manners of this young woman had conciliated the regard of all

to whom she was known, and has occasioned her death to be a subject of sincere regret."

On a table stone :—

To the memory | of | John Fraser, Merchant in Aberdeen, | who died April 9th 1753, | aged 60 years. | By diligence in business and just Economy | he acquired a competent fortune, | with a fair character, | of a peaceable temper and benevolent heart. | Pious without affectation, | sensible without vanity, | charitable without show. | Relations he knew of none. | The Poor and Distressed he accounted such. | He bequeathed to the Poor of this place | £273 : 6 : 8 | To the Infirmary £482 : 13 : 4 | Besides private Legacies.

At a meeting of the Kirk Session of Aberdeen, on 7th June, 1753, they had before them a communication from Fraser's Trustees intimating a legacy of two thousand two hundred merks Scots money, the annual rent of which was to be paid to the poor and indigent of the city, with a preference to those of the surname of Fraser, under the promise that the recipients always behave decently. The bequest was subject to the life rent interest of his servant Elspeth Dargue.⁴

On a table stone there is :—

In memory of | James Brands of Old Ferryhill, | who lies here inter'd in the hope of a | glorious resurrection. | He died the 18th December 1780, | aged 77 years. | He was son to Baillie Walter Brands, | merchant in Cullen and Margaret Forbes | daughter to Robert Forbes | of Pettentagart. | He did justice, loved mercy | walked with God. | Also Ann Stewart, his spouse, daughter | of the late Provost Robert Stewart. | She died 23rd April 1793, aged 83. | Her exemplary piety, equanimity | and sweetness of temper | shewed the real Christian. | Dr. Robert Brands of Caledonia Estate, | Jamaica, their youngest son, who died 1788. | James Brands of Montego Bay, Jamaica, | their eldest, who died 1794. | Sophia, their 4th daughter, who died 1811. | Isabella, their eldest daughter, who died 1813. | Marion their daughter died 17th May, 1821, | aged 72 years. | Ann C. their 2nd daughter died 31st May, 1821 | aged 83 years.

On the 26th February, 1725, Walter Brands, described as merchant in Cullen, was admitted a Burgess of Guild, and this is apparently the first connection of the family with Aberdeen. The marriage contract of James Brands and Anne Stewart, daughter of Provost Robert Stewart, is dated 10th and 16th December, 1736, and the names of the children of this marriage are enumerated in the inscription with the exception of a daughter, Margaret, who married Thomas Webster of Balkaithlie.

James Brands acquired from Alexander Symson in 1761, the second, third and fourth lots of Old Ferryhill, and his daughters received a charter of confirmation from the Town Council of Aberdeen, of date 21st September, 1795.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

² An Ordinary of Scottish Arms.
³ Marischal College and University, I., 148.

⁴ Session Records, vol. xii., 137.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

SEVERAL of the new names in this month's additions to the New Spalding Club Hand-List are worthy of special remark. Angus Mackay, when only three years of age, accompanied his parents to Australia, where he subsequently commenced the active business of life as a Schoolmaster. Drifting into authorship, journalism, and politics, this worthy son of Bon-Accord became Minister of Education in the Government of New South Wales.

Another three year old emigrant from Aberdeen was Eneas MacKenzie, whose parents settled at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Here he became successively Shoemaker, Baptist Minister and Schoolmaster, but found at length his true sphere in Printing, Publishing and Bookselling. Many useful works issued from his press, some of them well edited by himself, and his name must occupy a creditable position in the Bibliography of Northumberland. He founded the Mechanics' Institute at Newcastle, and wrote the excellent works we have noted. Few names are better known than his to the rambles among the old Bookstalls of the North of England.

Sir John MacPherson, Bart., Governor General of Bengal, a graduate of King's College, Aberdeen, eminent as a linguist and an administrator, is honourably and interminably associated with his Alma Mater by his valuable foundation of Bursaries for Gaelic students. Three sons of Prof. Hugh Macpherson of Old Aberdeen also attained considerable distinction in India: Sir John Macpherson as a Hygienist, Samuel Charters Macpherson as an Advanced Politician, and William Macpherson as a Jurist.

We have transferred the first item which appears in the "Hand-List" under the initial L to its proper place among the works of the poetic Ewan MacLachlan. Colin MacLaurin, the Mathematician, wrote only one of his Treatises during his Aberdeen Professorship, and this we have noted. The name of the late Prof. John MacRobin is also preserved by the publication of a single work. K. J.

- MacAdam, William Ivison*, On White deposit from Peat of Aberdeenshire Edin. 1883.
 Diatomaceous deposits from Peat of Kinnord " "
McCombie, Alex., Justice, Mercy, and Charity, &c. 12mo, pp. 46
 Wortley d. Leeds 1847.
McCombie, Thomas, New Plan of Colonial Government Melb. 1845.
 Waste Land Acts Considered " 1846.
MacCulloch, John, The Granite of Aberdeenshire Lond. 1821.

- MacGillivray, Duncan*, Wild North American Sheep New York 1803.
MacGillivray, John, Zoology of the Outer Hebrides Edin. 1842.
 Mammalia, Birds and Fishes observed at Aberdeen Lond. "
 Catalogue of Marine Zoophytes of Aberdeen " "
 Account of St. Kilda Edin. "
 Raine's Islet, New Holland Lond. 1846.
 Ornithological Excursion in New Holland " "
 Notes on Australian Natural History " "
 Letters on Natural History " 1848.
 Nat. Hist. of the Louisiade and New Guinea " 1851.
 Excursion to Botany Bay " 1852.
 Teneriffe and Ascent of the Peak " "
 South Pacific Botany " 1854.
 New Species of Grass Finch " 1858.
 On Natopteris Macdonaldii " 1860.
 Zoological Notes from Aneiteum " "
MacGillivray, Paul Howard, On Guinea Worm Melbourne 1860.
 Descriptions of Australian Polyzoa " 1868.
 New Genera of Polyzoa " 1881.
 New Species of Catenicella " "
 Descriptions of New Polyzoa " 1882-4.
MacGillivray, William, List of Birds of Harris Edin. 1821.
 Two Varieties of *Nuphar lutea* " "
 The Specific Character of Birds " "
 The Genus *Larus* " 1823.
 On *Pecten livens* " 1825.
 Newly discovered British Shells " "
 New Species of *Ornithorynchus* " 1826.
 On *Arvicola* in Aberdeenshire " "
 Phenogamic Vegetation of the Dee " "
 Species new to British Fauna " 1827.
 The Covering of Birds " "
 Climate and Geology of Harris " "
 Nature and Quality of Soils " 1829.
 Sands of the Outer Hebrides Lond. "
 Account of the Outer Hebrides Edin. 1830.
 Granite of Upper Aberdeenshire " "
 New Species of *Salix* in Braemar " "
Aira Montana on Lochnagar " "
 Report on the Long Island " 1831.
 Indigenous Trees of North Britain Lond. "
 Serrature of the Middle, &c., in Birds Edin. 1832.
 Geology in relation to Agriculture Lond. "
 Sources of the Tweed " 1834.
 On Mr. Nicol's Fossil Conifera Edin. "
 The digestive organs of Birds " 1837.
Vespertilio Daubentonii in Aberdeenshire " 1841.
 Mammalia of Banff, Aberdeen and Kincardine " 1844-5.
 Remarks on the Cirripedia " 1845.
 On *Teredo subericola* " ?
MacGregor, Sir Wm., Parasitic Skin Disease in Fiji Gw. 1876.
 New form of Paralytic Disease " 1877.

- Macintosh, Wm.*, The voice from the Cross, *trans.* Edin. 1888.
- MacKaile, Matthew*, Culpeper's Character of the Oyley Well at Libberton " " "
- Mackay, Alex.*, Comprehensive Summary of Ecclesiastical History Abd., 1563.
- Geography of the British Empire Edin. 1869.
- Elements of Astronomy " 1874.
- Hand-Book to the Seat of War in Turkey Lond. 1877.
- Mackay, Alex. Murdoch (Uganda)*, St. Matthew's Gospel in Gauda " 1888.
- Biography of, by E. S. " 1890.
- Do. by J. W. H. " 1894.
- Do. by the Author of "The Story of Stanley" " "
- Mackay, Andrew*, Determination of Lat. and Long. of Aberdeen Edin. 1796.
- Collection of Mathematical Tables Lond. 1804.
- Mackay, Angus*, The Great Gold Field Sydney 1853.
- A Visit to Sydney Melb. 1870.
- The Semi-Tropical Agriculturist Brisbane 1875.
- edit.* The Atlas Sydney 1847 &c.
- " The Bendigo Advertiser.
- " The Riverina Herald.
- McKendrick, John Gray*, The Perception of Musical Sounds Edin. 1874.
- The Future of Physiological Research Lond. 1876.
- The Action of the Membrana tympani " "
- Experiments with the Telephone Edin. 1878.
- The Binocular Vision of Colour " "
- Outlines of Physiology " "
- Glycogen and Sugar Gw. "
- Laboratory Notes Lond. "
- Influence of Electro-Magnet on a Nerve " 1879.
- The Action of Anæsthetics " "
- Respiratory Movements of Fishes " 1880.
- Colouring Matter of Jelly Fishes Gw. 1882.
- On Lippmann's Capillary Electrometer " 1883.
- The Modern Cell Theory " 1888.
- Introdn. to "Marckwald on Respiration"* " "
- " "Robertson's Household Physician" " 1889.
- A Text Book of Physiology. 2 vols. " "
- Chronological Tables of Scientific Men " 1891.
- Life in Motion. (2nd edn. 1894) " 1892.
- and *James Deuar*.
- Physiological Action of Light Edin. 1873.
- Physiological Action of Ozone " 1875.
- Physiological Action of Chinoline and Pyridine bases Lond. "
- and *James R. Napier*.
- Analysis of unsound wine Gw. 1879.
- , *Joseph Coats and William Ramsay*.
- Effects of Chloroform, &c., on blood pressure Lond. 1879.
- MacKenzie, Colin*, Brazil Abd. 1885.
- MacKenzie, Duncan John*, Growth of Nail on Cicatrix Lond. 1880.
- A Vaporiser for the Sick Room Lond. 1884.
- Continuous Rectal Alimentation " 1886.
- MacKenzie, Eneas*, System of Modern Geography. 2 vols. Newc. 1817.
- Hist. of the United States and Canada " 1820.
- Hist. of Northumberland. 2 vols. " 1825.
- Hist. of Newcastle upon Tyne " 1827.
- Hist. of Durham 2 " 1834.
- Life of J. Allan (*edit.*) " 1828.
- MacKenzie, George, M.D.*, Lives of Scots Writers. 3 vols. Edin. 1708-11-22.
- MacK(enzie) H(entry)*, The Lay of the Turings (Lond. 1849)
- MacKenzie, James*, History of Health Edin. 1759.
- Essays and Meditations " 1762.
- Essays on Retirement S.L. 1812.
- MacKenzie, James*, Poems on various subjects Abd. 1804.
- MacKenzie, Sir James T.*, The Experiences of a Land Owner and Indigo Planter in Eastern Bengal " 1859.
- The best means of defraying the expenses of the Afghan War Lond. 1878.
- MacKenzie, John Alex.*, On Rupture of the Heart " 1884.
- MacKenzie, Stephen*.
- London Hospital Medical Report " 1875.
- Do. Do. (Skin Dept.) " 1878.
- Pernicious Anæmia " "
- Causation of Optic Neuritis " "
- Conditions mistaken for Actue Glos-sitis " 1881.
- Relationship of Choreato Rheumatism " "
- Filarial Hæmatochyluria " 1882.
- Report on Chorea " "
- The Morbid Anatomy of Diabetes " 1883.
- On Anæmia " 1891.
- Arts.* Cirrhosis, Gallstones, Vertigo, &c., in *Quain's Dicy.*
- Arts.* "Chyluria," and "Filaria" in *Heath's Dicy.*
- MacKenzie, Wm. Leslie*, Recent Discussion on the Muscular Sense Lond. 1887.
- Physiological Method " 1890.
- Health Propaganda " 1891.
- Health Report for Kirkcudbright and Wigton Gw. 1895.
- The Possible Parish Council " "
- The Proposed Parish Council " "
- MacKerlie, Peter H.*, The Earldom of Marr Edin. (1883).
- MacKerrow, Wm. and James*, The Law of Death, &c. Abd. 1860.
- MacKey, Donald John*, Thirty Years' Progress in the Scottish Episcopal Church " 1884.
- Bishop Forbes; a Memoir Lond. 1888.
- Mackie, Alex. (Warrington)*, Report of Discussion with Iconoclast Lond. (1861).
- Italy and France " 1874.
- Lectures to Working Men Warrington (1875).
- Bugbears of Infidelity Lond. "

- Mackie, Mrs. A.*, Willy's Book of Birds Lond. 1860.
Mackie, George, Sermon on National Schools Quebec 1840.
Mackie, John, Correspondence between Rev. James Sime and J. M. Abd. 1846.
 The Late Storm on the N. E. Coast Wick. 1848.
Mackie, William, Sand Grains Elgin 1894.
MacKinnon, Wm., Hand-Book of Scotch Transfer Forms Abd. 1893.
MacKintosh, Andrew W., Whaling Cruise in the Arctic Regions Lond. 1884.
MacKintosh, Donald, Gaelic Proverbs. (Abd. ptd.) Edin. 1881.
Mackintosh, James, Miscellaneous Poems Abd. 1871.
Mackintosh, John, Hist. of the Valley of the Dee " 1894.
Mackintosh, Robert (Murderer), Trial and Sentence s.l. 1820.
Mackintosh, Simon, Scripture Difficulties; Predestination Edin. 1852.
Mackray, William, The Causes, &c., of Secession Gw. 1833.
 Two Discourses on the Church of Rome " "
 Two Discourses by Rev. F. Stewart and W. M. " 1834.
 Early Affliction Sanctified Abd. 1844.
 Blackwell Prize Essay for 1860 Lond. 1860.
MacLachlan, D., On Traumatic Erysipelas Edin. 1837.
MacLachlan, Ewan, Homer's Iliad (Gr. and Lat.) 2 vols. Abd. 1806.
 Attempts in Verse " 1807.
 Elegy on the Death of Mr. James Beattie " 1810.
 The Odyssey (Gr. and Lat.) 2 vols. " 1813.
 Cont. to McFarlane's Gaelic Poems Edin. "
 Carminum Liber Unus Abd. 1816.
A Compiler, Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum Edin. 1828.
MacLagan, Christian, The Sympathy of Christ Lond. 1852.
 Chips from Old Stones Edin. 1881.
 What Mean these Stones " 1894.
MacLaurin, Colin, Geometria Organica Lond. 1720.
MacLaurin, John, Glorifying in the Cross Abd. 1842.
MacLean, Duncan, An Address delivered in the Free West Church " 1872.
McLean, James (Keith), Sermons 1838.
 The Agriculture of Badenoch and Strathspey (in Robertson's Survey).
MacLean, Neil N., Memoirs of Marshal Keith Phd. 1869.
 Romance of the Seal and Whale Fishing.
 Life at a Northern University Gw. 1874.
MacLeay, Kenneth, Highlanders of Scotland. 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1870,
 also in 1 vol., 4to, n.d.
MacLennan, Murdoch (Crathie), Sheriffmuir. (Ballad Chap Book) Stirling N.D.
MacLeod, Kenneth (Prof. Calcutta Med. Coll.), Practicable Mental Science Lond. 1862.
 Medico-Legal Experience in Bengal Calc. 1895.
 The Sanitary Past, &c., of Calcutta Calc. N.D.
 Syllabus of Lectures " 1881.
 Operative Surgery in Calcutta " 1885.
 edit. Indian Medical Gazette, 1871, &c.
MacLeod, Neil, Clarsach an Doire (Abd. ptd.) Edin. 1883.
MacLeod, Roderick, On Rheumatism, &c. Lond. 1842.
 edit. Medical and Physical Journal " 1799 &c.
McLeod, William (Fetternear), On Ploughing Lea Edin. 1857.
 On Deep Ploughing " 1859.
MacLure, Robert, Testimonials " 1852.
MacMillan, Samuel, Beauties of Boston Edin. N.D.
 A Short Method with those who contend for Universal Redemption Abd. 1848.
MacPhail James Calder, Addresses Abd. 1864.
 Old Stones for a New Church Edin. 1877.
 Columba; a Biography " 1882.
MacPhail, James, Improvement of Agriculture Lond. 1795.
 The Poor Laws " 1819.
 Observations shewing the most Effectual Method, &c (Poor Relief) " 1822.
Macpherson, David, edit. Wyntoun's Chronicle " 1795.
 edit. Rotuli Scotia " 1814.
 Hist. of European Commerce with India " 1812.
Macpherson, Donald C., Practical Lessons in Gaelic; Part I. (Abd. ptd.) Edin. 1879.
 An Duanaire (Gaelic Songs) " 1868.
Macpherson, George (Huntly), On Plantations in Aberdeenshire " 1847.
 On Draining " 1855.
Macpherson, Hugh Martin, The Mortality of Calcutta Calc. 1861.
Macpherson, J. Gordon, Tales of Science Edin. 1889.
Macpherson, Sir John (Gov. Gen. of Bengal), Letters to a Noble Earl Lond. 1797.
 Documents explanatory of the case of Sir J. M. " 1801.
 Verses addressed to the Archduke Charles " 1807.
 Open Letter to W. Keene, Esq. " 1806.
Macpherson, John, The Christian Hero. (Abdn. ptd.) " 1867.
 Life of Duncan Matheson " 1871.
 Revival and Revival Work " 1875.
 Henry Moorhouse, the English Evangelist " 1881.
Macpherson, Sir John, M.D., Condition of Soldiers in India Calc. N.D.
 On Leprosy " "
 Statistics of Bengal Dysentery " 1853.
 On Fever and Dysentery " 1852.
 The Indian Medical Services " 1853.
 Insanity amongst Europeans " "
 The Mineral Waters of India " 1854.
 On Native Lunatic Asylums " 1855.
 Table of Mineral Springs in British India " "
 On Anti-periodics " 1856.
 Cholera in its Home Lond. 1866.
 in Dutch, Rotterdam 1866; in German, Erlangen 1867.

The Mineral Waters of Ireland	Lond. 1870.
Welsh Mineral Waters	" "
English Salt Springs	" "
Notes on Chalybeate Waters	" 1871.
Annals of Cholera	Lond. 1872 & 1884.
<i>trans.</i> Leichtenstern's Balneo-therapeutics	Lond. 1885.
Bath, Contrexeville, &c., Waters	" 1886.
<i>Art.</i> Baths and Mineral Waters in Encyc. Brit.	
<i>Macpherson, John</i> , The Names of the Clan Chattan	Edin. 1875.
<i>Macpherson, Norman</i> , The Appellate Jurisdiction of the H. of Lords	Edin. 1861.
Report, Yelverton & Yelverton	" 1863.
Digest of Decisions	" 1868 & c.
The Judicial Statistics of England	" "
Antiquities of Eigg	" 1878.
Scottish Church Plate	" 1886.
The Cadboll Chalice	" 1888.
The Chapel, &c., at King's College	Abd. 1890.
Communion Cups at Monifeith	Edin. 1891.
<i>Macpherson, Peter</i> , Astronomy of the Australian Aborigines	Sydney 1882.
<i>Macpherson, Samuel</i> Charters, The Religion of the Khouds in Orissa	Lond. 1852.
<i>Macpherson, William</i> , The Law relating to Infants	Edin. 1841 and Lond. 1842.
Procedure in Civil Courts of the E.I.C.	Calc. 1850.
New Procedure of Civil Courts of Brit. India	Lond. 1860.
The Law of Contracts in Brit. India	" "
Practice of Judicial Com. of P.C.	" "
Law Reports—Indian Appeals	" 1874.
<i>Edit.</i> Quarterly Review	" 1860-7.
" Memorials of Service in India	" 1865.
<i>MacQuave, Robert</i> , Barclay's Apology Vindicated	1679.
<i>MacQuibban, Charles Mitchell</i> , Rare Form of Pelvic Hæmatocle	Lond. 1879.
Unique Case of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy	" 1890.
<i>MacRobin, John</i> , Introduction to the Study of Practical Medicine	" 1835.
<i>MacRae, James (Turrieff)</i> , Poisoning by Strychnine	(Lond. 1892.)
<i>McTaggart, David</i> , Testimonials Substance of the Speech, &c.	Abd. 1854.
<i>MacTaggart, John</i> , Three Years in Canada. 2 vols.	Lond. 1829.
<i>MacWilliam, John Alex.</i> , Ueber das Muskelgerausch	1887.
Cardiac Failure	Lond. 1889.
The Action of Ether and Chloroform	" 1890.
New Test for Albumin, &c.	" 1891.

A DEESIDE MURDER STORY.

IN the course of a conversation lately with Dr. John Kerr, H.M. Principal Inspector of Schools, on some antiquarian subjects, he chanced to observe that he had seen in a German work a tragic story connected with Deeside. On my expressing a great desire to see it, he has kindly sent me the manuscript of the following, with the observation:—"Enclosed I send you a rough, but, I hope, intelligible, translation of the Deeside story which I found in a German book of stories." The translation, I think, does Dr. Kerr much credit.

Dinnet. J. G. MICHIE.

IN a village about 5 miles from Aberdeen, and not far from the banks of the Dee, the minister of the district on a Sunday was in the pulpit, and beginning the service, when the Bible was brought to him, in which he found a piece of paper. As he thought the paper contained something which he was to communicate to the congregation, he cast his eyes hastily over it, and violently closed the book with evident embarrassment. He began however his sermon, but often broke off the sentence he had begun. He made an effort, and succeeded in completing the entire sentence, but again became incoherent. His confusion became greater and greater, and at last he could only utter single phrases, and often came to a dead stop. At length he said Amen, and came down from the pulpit. The people, who had never before seen him act in this way, did not know what to think. His confusion will be easily understood from what was written on the paper, viz.: "Last night I was murdered by the Precentor and Schoolmaster. They threw my body into the Dee. God will be my avenger. (Signed) Brush."

This Brush was a man well known to the minister. He was a merchant in Aberdeen who had a large trade with shopkeepers in the surrounding district, and twice or thrice a year travelled round collecting his accounts. When he happened to be in this valley, he put up with the precentor, who often let lodgings to travellers.

When the minister went home from the church he rambled restlessly over the Manse and could not taste his dinner. His restlessness arose from his not knowing what to do in the circumstances. Becoming calmer he thought he could do nothing better than lay the matter before the Sheriff in Aberdeen. He accordingly took the Bible and the paper with him, and went straight to the Sheriff. He told him the story, and showed him the paper, but to his utter surprise he found it blank and with no writing on it. He assured the Sheriff repeat-

The "Century Magazine" for November contains an article on Robert Louis Stevenson and his Writings, by Mrs. Schuyler Von Rensselaer. It is illustrated with a portrait from a Bas-Relief by Augustus St. Gaudens, which was executed in 1887 during Stevenson's illness in New York.

edly that he had seen the writing with his own eyes, and as he was known to be a trustworthy sensible man, the Sheriff thought he could not pass the matter by. The first thing he did was to go to Brush's house. Here he was told that the merchant was expected back on Saturday, but had not turned up, and they were afraid that something had happened to him. As he did not appear on Monday the Sheriff sent a trustworthy man to find out where he had been, and how far any trace of his presence could be discovered. This man, after a lapse of 3 days, reported that he had traced the journey of the merchant up till his arrival in the village in which the minister lived, but from this village no trace of his presence could be found. Upon this the Sheriff took it upon him to arrest both the precentor and the schoolmaster, and to commence a criminal prosecution. Both denied their guilt. The precentor said Brush had been in his house, but had gone away on Saturday night. The schoolmaster said he had not seen him at all. A large reward was offered to any one who should find Brush's body. It was not found for a good many days, and the sheriff was on the point of releasing the accused from want of proof, when he was told that a fisherman had found the body in the Dee. He sent for him at once to the Courthouse where the schoolmaster was. As soon as a surgeon who was passing had examined the head of the dead man, he had not a moment's hesitation in saying that he had lost his life through violence. Soon thereafter it was noticed that the deadman's fist was shut. On opening it they found in it a metal button to which a small piece of brown cloth was attached. It immediately struck every one present that such a button was wanting on the brown coat worn by the Schoolmaster. It was found that the little scrap fitted exactly into the place. The schoolmaster thought it of no use to deny any further, confessed the murder, and three days later he and the precentor were hanged. But now it may be asked how the paper with the writing on it had got into, and how it had been taken out of, the Bible. This explains it. A young man who was in the service of the minister, and took the Bible to the pulpit, came and confessed that he had written what was on the paper. Being asked what had led him to do so, he replied: "I had promised to a friend, who lives on the other side of the Dee, to meet him beneath the large elm tree on Saturday evening after sunset. When I arrived it was beginning to grow dark, and my friend was not there. While I was waiting for him I saw the Merchant, accompanied by the Precentor and Schoolmaster, approaching. As they were going down the slope that leads to the river, the two

murderers attacked the unhappy man, murdered him, and took from him his leathern bag, which was strapped round his body, and threw his corpse into the river.

"All this happened not more than 200 yards from where I was sitting. I can't describe what terror I felt. I had scarcely command of my senses. I concealed myself, and when the murderers had left I hurried home without waiting for my friend. I scarcely slept all night, and next morning I wished to tell you about it, but you were so absorbed in thought that I could not bring myself to do it. When you had gone to the church it occurred to me to write what I did on the paper, and put it into the Bible." "Quite so," said the minister, "but how did it happen that I afterwards found in the Bible, not the written paper, but one with nothing written on it?" "That was my doing too," said the lad; "when you came home from the church, and walked to and fro in the Manse so restlessly, I was afraid that I had done something wrong, and I thought to make it all right by taking out the written paper and putting in the blank one." "But tell me then why you did not appear as a witness against the murderers? For if the body had not been found, the sheriff must have let the murderers off." He replied that the murder of the Merchant before his very eyes had filled him with such terror that he thought himself in continual danger of his life, and felt himself incapable of coming forward as a witness, but their execution had given him courage to disclose the whole matter.

♦♦♦

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN
PERIODICAL LITERATURE (I., 55, 72,
73; III., 8.)

1840. *Random Recollections, etc.* No. II. was published 10th Aug. 1840, pp. 13-24. No. III. was published 12th Aug. 1840, pp. 25-36. No. IV. was announced to be published on the 15th Aug., but I do not know if it ever appeared. The first four numbers, bound together, are in Aberdeen University Library.

1846. *North of Scotland Family Journal.* The Preliminary Number was the only one printed in folio. No. 1 of *The Scottish Illustrated Family Journal for the Drawing Room, the Study and the Cottage*, is practically a reprint, in quarto, of the Preliminary Number, although its contents are not exactly the same. No. 2, published 3rd Oct., 1846, bears the same title as No. 1, but No. 3, published 16th Oct., and all later numbers, is entitled *Family Journal for the North of Scotland.* No. 9, which was actually published 11th January, 1847, bears the incorrect date 11th January, 1846. The paper

continued to be published until 6th March, 1847, when No. 12 appeared. In it the announcement is made—"We intend to continue the publication of the *Family Journal*, but on a different plan Its price will be reduced to three-pence. . . . The first number of the new series will be published on Saturday, April 3rd." I have not seen any number of this series. A bound copy of the Preliminary Number, which belonged to the late Arthur David Morice, advocate in Aberdeen, is in Aberdeen University Library.

1852. *The Chameleon*. No. XXV. appeared in April, 1889. The squib entitled "Grand Dinner in the Town-Hall, given by the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, 2nd December, 1853," was printed, in folio, without imprint, and distributed on the morning of the day of the dinner, before it appeared as No. 7 of *The Chameleon*. The quarto edition of this number finishes with "A Civil Hint" to the medical students, which did not appear in the original squib, and was not reproduced in the octavo reprint, issued in October, 1862. Some copies of the quarto edition of this number were printed on thin paper "for forwarding by Post." A volume containing the complete series of the numbers of *The Chameleon*, which have been printed in octavo, viz., Nos. II. to XXV., is in the Aberdeen University Library. W. J.

WINE WELL AT PETERHEAD.

THIS Well was at one time so noted that it was reckoned one of the six wonders of Buchan. Its fame began to be spread abroad in the Seventeenth Century, and many were the invalids that sought its help. Its water is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, muriate of iron, muriate of lime, and muriate of soda. *Wynd Well* was probably its original name, derived, doubtless, from a neighbouring wynd. Though not mentioning it by name, Cordiner, in his "Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland," of date 1780, referred in all likelihood to the Wine Well when he wrote—"A mineral well, in the summer months, gives great gaiety to the place; its salutary virtues have been long, I believe, justly celebrated. The salt-water baths adjoining are much frequented in nervous disorders; their effect in strengthening the constitution is often surprizing. Owing to the open peninsulated situation, the air of this place is esteemed peculiarly pure and healthful; even the fogs, rising from the sea, are thought to be medicinal: the town is therefore much enlivened by the concourse of company who frequent it on these accounts.

"Without derogating anything from the merit

of the baths and mineral, one may reasonably conclude, that the custom of walking several hours before breakfast, and meeting the morning breezes from the sea, along these cool and refreshing shores; the probability of meeting with choice of companions, as an inducement to these early rambles; the perpetual cheerfulness and their various inventions to chase away languor, probably contribute no less to the health of the company, than the peculiar virtues of the healing spring." The Wine Well is now neglected, but may still be seen within the buildings of the Custom House. It is at a considerably lower level than the street, from which it is approached by a flight of steps. There is no gush of water. The water merely oozes out from below, and is silently drained away to the sea. The Wine Well Street, to which the spring formerly gave name, is now called the Lodge Walk. Close to it is the oldest part of Peterhead.

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

Glasgow.

THE HEIRS OF THE SKENES.

MR. P. J. Anderson's "sketch genealogy," accompanying the August Number of *S. N. & Q.*, contains an error which I feel bound, in justice to myself, to correct. Neither my own nor my father's name has any right to a place in that sketch. The heir in the particular line to which I belong (however descended in remoter times) is David Skene of Krongart, South Australia, eldest son of Thomas Skene, late of Krongart, only son of "David Skene in Langseat" (see *Memorials*, page 129).

The late Dr. William Forbes Skene seems to have come to regard me as the heir in this line, as I was the only one of my own generation personally known to him, and also the only one of the name on this side of the globe that took an active interest in his researches. Mr. Anderson's mistake is therefore a very pardonable one. At the same time, I may draw attention to the fact that I have already disclaimed any but a sentimental interest in the matter. In a paper which I contributed to the December, 1892, Number of *S. N. & Q.*, I wrote as follows: "Regarding the baronetcy. It was news to me when I read that the idea of reviving it had ever been mooted. Dr. Skene certainly never mentioned the matter to me, nor am I in any way personally interested in its revival. Although Thomas Skene, Grain Merchant in Aberdeen, died without issue, there is still an older branch (than mine) of the family descending from my grandfather, Thomas Skene, farmer in Fife."

THOS. SKENE.

Marnoo, Victoria, Australia.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

257. *Findlater, Andrew, LL.D.*: Editor of first edition of Chambers's *Cyclopaedia*. Born December, 1810, near Aberdour, the son of a small farmer, he was bred to farmwork; but early resolved to go to Marischal College, where he graduated in Arts and began the study of theology. Changing his plans he became a teacher, and after a school service in Ellon, became Headmaster of Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen. After a short residence in Canada, he came to Edinburgh in 1853, and there superintended for the Messrs. Chambers a new edition of the *Information for the People*. His next task was the great work of his life. He devoted himself to the preparation of Chambers's *Encyclopaedia*, and by and by became its Editor. The work bore the stamp of his wide and varied scholarship, and many of its most important articles were from his pen. He also superintended a revised edition in 1874. He saw through the press a new edition of the *Miscellany*, 1869-71, and of the *Etymological Dictionary*, 1882. He was also the author of admirable manuals on Astronomy, Language, Physical Geography and Physiography. In 1864 his Alma Mater gave him the degree of LL.D. His health failing he retired from active work in 1877, and died in 1885. He was a frequent contributor to the *Scotsman*, and reckoned among his friends Thackeray Littré, and Dr. John Brown.

258. *Fleming, James*: "Jamie Fleeman, the Laird of Udry's fool." This somewhat eccentric character is still remembered in Aberdeenshire, and many stories are current about him. His life was published in 1835 and has passed through many editions under the title "The Life and Death of Jamie Fleeman." He was born at Ludquharn in Longside parish, and died in 1778. His last words, which have been inserted on his tombstone, were, "I'm a Christian: dinna bury me like a beast."

259. *Forbes, Alexander, 1st Lord Forbes*: Scottish Soldier in France. Born in Aberdeenshire, he was among the Scottish forces sent to the assistance of Charles, dauphin of France, afterwards Charles VII., and had a share in winning the battle of Beaugé in 1421. Soon after, at the desire of James I., then a prisoner in England, he quitted the French service, and visited his sovereign in England to wait upon him. He was created a peer of Parliament after 1436, though the date is not ascertained. He died in 1448.

260. *Forbes, Alexander, 10th Lord Forbes* (Lieut.-General): Noted Soldier in German Wars. He fought against the Imperialists under the banner of the Lion of the North, Gustavus Adolphus. In this service he became Lieut.-General, and won a high military reputation. During the Civil War in Britain, he returned to his native land, and had a considerable command in the army sent from Scotland to suppress the Irish Rebellion in 1643. He afterwards retired to Germany where he spent the remainder of his days. K. J., in his *Bibliography of Aberdeenshire*, mentions that, in 1642, he published at London a pamphlet under the title *A true Copie of two letters, etc.*

261. *Forbes, Alexander (Rev.)*: Divine and Mathematician. Son of a stationer and printer in Aberdeen, and born about 1651, he was educated for the ministry and ordained at Kearn in 1678, but translated to Fintray in 1681. He died in 1693. He is described as a young man most expert in Mathematics. He published a work entitled *De Rota Arithmetica* (Scott's *Fasti Eules*, and Maidment's *Scottish Writers*.)

262. *Forbes, Alexander (Sir)*: Cavalier Officer. Born at Tolquhon about 1621, he was one of the three Colonels for Aberdeenshire in the Scottish Army of Charles II., and is said to have rendered signal service to that monarch in 1651 at the Battle of Worcester. He is also alleged to have materially contributed to the King's subsequent escape from England. For these services he was knighted in 1654. In 1685 he was made a burghess of Glasgow, and in the same year he was created a burghess of St. Andrews.

263. *Forbes, Alexander, 4th Lord Pitsligo*: Jacobite and Author. Born 22nd May, 1678, at Pitsligo Castle, he succeeded his father in 1691. Proceeding to France to be educated there, he became acquainted with Fenelon and Madame Guyon, whose religious views he adopted. Returning to Scotland he sat in the Scots Parliament of 1700. A supporter of the Stuart dynasty, he opposed the Union of 1707. After the oath of objururation was extended to Scotland, he ceased to interfere in public business. But in 1715 he joined Mar and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir. After the failure of that enterprise he retired to the Continent; but in 1720 returned to Aberdeenshire, when he devoted himself to mystical studies. In 1734 he published *Essays: Moral and Philosophical*, which may be regarded as the fruit of these studies. In 1745, though 67 years of age, he again took arms for the Stuarts. After Culloden he had to take to hiding, and lurked for months about the coast of Buchan, protected by his tenants. Lord Pitsligo's adventures during the anxious period were numerous and interesting. He was never taken, and died in 1762, aged 85.

264. *Forbes, Alexander (Colonel)*: Poet. Born in 1715, he published in 1742 a new and enlarged edition of *Don*, a poem. He died in 1746.

265. *Forbes, Alexander, A.M. (Bishop)*: Son of John of Ardmurdo in Keith-hall, and born in 1564, he graduated at St. Andrews in 1585, and was ordained to Fettercairn parish in 1588. In 1606 he was appointed to the See of Caithness, but still held the parish of Fettercairn. In 1615 he became Bishop of Aberdeen, and died in 1617. He was a member of eight out of ten Assemblies, from 1593 to 1602.

266. *Forbes, Andrew (Prof.)*: Scottish Scholar. Eldest son of Dr. Wm. Forbes, and probably born in Aberdeen or Monymusk about 1616. He went abroad and became Professor of Humanity at one of the French Colleges (St. Jean D'Angel).

267. *Forbes, Sir Arthur, Bart.*: Scottish Adventurer. The fourth son of Wm. Forbes of Corse, Coull, and born probably about 1572, he entered the army and served some time abroad in the Swedish service, where he distinguished himself. Then he served in Ireland where, in 1628, he was created a Baronet, and

became proprietor of Castle Forbes in Longford. His son was created Earl of Granard by Charles II. after the Restoration. He died in 1632 in a duel.

268. *Forbes, Arthur*, of Brux: Poet. Half brother to the 11th Lord Forbes, and born probably about 1630, he is said to be the author of *Don*, a poem, published 1655.

269. *Forbes, Sir Arthur, Bart., M.P.*: Public Man. Fourth Baronet of Craigievar, and probably born at Fintray in 1709. He represented the County of Aberdeen in the successive Parliaments from 1732 to 1747. He was a supporter of the Duke of Argyle in his management of Scottish affairs. He was also the bosom friend of Sir Andrew Mitchell, the Diplomatist at Berlin, who left to Sir Arthur the bulk of his property, including his library and the estate of Thainston. He died in 1773.

270. *Forbes, Sir Charles, Bart., M.P.*: Indian Merchant, &c. Born in Leochel Manse, April, 1773, he went to India in early life, and was long head of the Mercantile and Banking House founded in Bombay by his uncle. He returned home in 1812. On leaving India, the natives presented him with a service of plate valued at £1500, in gratitude for his public services in elevating their position in society, and obtaining their admission to the office of Justices of the Peace and grand jurors. They also subscribed for the erection of his statue, which was executed by Sir Francis Chantrey. He was created a baronet in 1823. He sat in Parliament for Malmesbury for upwards of 20 years, and died in 1849.

271. *Forbes, George Ogilvie, M.D. (Prof.)*: Medical Writer and Teacher. Born at Boyndlie House, Fraserburgh, in 1820, he studied medicine, and in 1860 became Professor of Institutes of Medicine, Aberdeen. He died in 1886. He has published *The Genetic Cycle in Organic Nature* and *The Master Builder's Plan*. W. B. R. W.

(To be continued).

THE following errata call for correction in last month's "Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire":—

243. Farquhar, "Sir Walker," ought to be "Sir Walter." "The siege of Balleish" ought to be the siege of Belleisle. "The great Le Cot" ought to be the great Le Cat. I find that some authorities place Sir Walter's birth in 1738, and claim him as a native of Chapel of Garioch Manse, to which his father was inducted on the 18th October, 1638. It may be worth while to add here that Sir Walter's second son, Robert Townsend, who was in the Colonial Service, and long Governor of Mauritius, was also created a Baronet; while a grandson of Sir Robert's was recently created a Baronet (Sir Horace). Curiously enough, therefore, three of the descendants of the Chapel of Garioch minister of last century have had baronetcies conferred on them, all three being as yet extant.

The English Army of the "Forty-Five" is title of a very interesting article which appeared in the October number of "Chambers's Journal," which has hitherto escaped our notice.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

THE illustration this month is a portrait of Robert Gordon, the founder of the Hospital and College of that name, and is taken from a painting in the College. The picture will be more particularly referred to next month, when an article on the Portraits belonging to the College will appear.

FORGLEN CHURCH.—We extract the following from the Forglen Parish Church Supplement to *Life and Work* for November:—

There seems to have been in Forglen a religious house in very early times. A church or chapel had been erected at least as early as the 12th century. But there is no evidence to fix the date of its foundation. We know, however, that its patron saint was St. Eunan. In all likelihood he had never been here. It is probable that the church had been founded by the monks of Arbroath, who owned the lands, and dedicated by them to *St. Eunan*. A keen controversy has raged over this saint's name and identity. But it is now pretty generally agreed that he was the same as *St. Adamnan*. Though the two names appear singularly unlike, they are yet the same, other forms being *Theunan* and *Adamnams*. Dr. Reeves, who edited Adamnan's "Life of Columba," says that *Adamnan* is an Irish diminutive of *Adam*. The original form in Irish is *Adhaimhnain*. By well recognised phonetic laws, in time the pronunciation becomes easier, and the consonants are dropped, just as *Riverbrae* becomes *Ri'erbrae*, then *Ribrae*. Hence *Adhaimhnain* becomes *Ainan*, which is the Irish form of the word. This is modified colloquially into *Eunan*, *Eonan*, *Eunon*. So also St. Eunan undergoes further contraction and becomes 'T *Eunan*, *Teunan*, as *Tantan* comes from *St. Antony*. It will have been noticed that Adamnan or Eunan belonged to Ireland, whence came many of the early Christian saints, and a short account of his career will be furnished in our next.

THE FRANCO-SCOTTISH SOCIETY.—The idea of the Franco-Scottish Society, says a writer in the *Glasgow Herald*, is quickly taking practical shape. The meeting held recently at Edinburgh, under the presidency of Lord Reay, shows that it will have the support of many of those Scotsmen who are best fitted to carry it to success. The movement, of course, is essentially an academic one, and it should be understood that it is not intended to revive the diplomatic correspondence of Achaius and Charlemagne, or to send the Royal Company of Archers from their quiet practising ground in



ROBERT GORDON,
THE FOUNDER OF GORDON'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE,
ABERDEEN.

the Meadows to form a guard of honour at the Elysée. Neither is it proposed to resuscitate the ancient and wholesale cult of claret, which flourished in those heroic days when "firm and erect the Caledonian stood." The more practical objects are to promote international study at the French and Scottish universities, and to aid the work of historical research regarding the long alliance of the two kingdoms. The proposed acquisition of the Scots College in Paris will give a pleasing flavour of antiquarian sentiment to the scheme, but its best justification will be found when it stirs up some Scotsman to do on this side of the water what has been done on the other by M. Francisque Michel and M. Teulet in their books on the old relations of Scotland and France.

MEMORIAL-STONE TO EWEN MACLACHLAN.—An interesting ceremony took place on Oct. 21st, at Keil Burying Ground, Ardgour, near Fort-William, when a plain memorial-stone was erected at the grave of Ewen Maclachlan, Gaelic scholar and poet, who died at Aberdeen upwards of 70 years ago, and was interred in Killievadain, Ardgour. As the funeral left Aberdeen there accompanied it the professors of the university and the magistrates of the city, by whom Maclachlan was deservedly esteemed. His countrymen erected an obelisk on the Craigs of Fort-William in recognition of his services to Gaelic literature, but up to the present his grave was unmarked by any stone or cross. Now, however, by the exertions of a few devoted admirers of the deceased poet and lovers of his native language, a tombstone has been erected. In unveiling the stone the Rev. Dr. Stewart ("Nether Lochaber") stated that the poet was born at Coruanan, on the opposite shore of Loch Linnhe, and began his educational career in the Grammar School of Fort-William, where innumerable difficulties were met with, only to be surmounted as they arose. From Fort-William Maclachlan proceeded to several residences at Glenpean, Clunes, and Camisky, where he was employed as tutor to the children of the lairds who occupied these lands. Here he came under the notice of Glengarry, known as the Celtic Mæcenas, whose patronage and friendship he afterwards enjoyed till the close of his too short life. By the advice and assistance of Glengarry the poet proceeded to Aberdeen University (King's College), where his peculiar Highland garb (the cloth for which was spun by his mother and woven by his father) and his Highland mannerisms were the sport of his fellow-students. When, however, Maclachlan emerged first bursar of his year his companions had the laugh turned against them, and their

sentiments towards the young Highlander underwent a complete change. Dr. Stewart then read a few extracts from his poems, and referred to his talents and general culture, especially to his intimate acquaintance with old Gaelic as well as Eastern and classical languages. He said that in his opinion no man of more varied attainments lived in his day, and no one therefore deserved better to have his memory preserved, especially among his countrymen, than the poet and scholar they were that day assembled to honour.

DISCOVERY OF INTERESTING DOCUMENTS AT EDINBURGH.—At the "greetin' meeting" of Edinburgh Town Council, on Oct. 30th, Dean of Guild Miller called attention to a discovery of old documents in the cellar under the City Chambers. These bore upon historical periods, and were signed by many notable names. Among the documents was an Act of the Privy Council for summoning 16 Peers and 45 Commissioners of shires and burghs to the first Parliament of Great Britain in 1707. There were others signed by Charles II., one of them being a gift of confiscated goods and gear which belonged to two widows in Culross. The latter made the property over to the Dean of Guild of Culross for the benefit of the good town of Culross. The widows were strangled, worried, and burned between Edinburgh and Leith, and the date was 1677. There was another document, also signed by Charles II. There were 136 letters from the Duke of Montrose and other noblemen and gentlemen in relation to the rebellion of 1715. Many of the other papers were lying loose and scattered about, but these were all in one bundle. Then there were some most extraordinary accounts, which he was sure the City Chamberlain and the City Treasurer would not now pay. They were dated 1726 to 1728, and referred to the whipping, nipping of the noses, and nailing of the ears of criminals by the lockman. These documents were worthy of a place in the City Museum, for they would throw light on important events in history. Mr. J. C. Dunlop stated that the Council were spending from £80 to £90 on the classification of these and similar documents.

The November number of the "Magazine of Art" is specially interesting to readers on this side of the Border. It contains an article on "Some Portraits of Sir Walter Scott." It is illustrated with six portraits from G. S. Newton, Sir Edwin Landseer, J. Saxon, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir H. Raeburn and Sir William Allan.

Queries.

1011. THE PLACE-NAME CLEEKHIMIN.—What is the signification and origin of this place-name? Under various spellings I find it used for places near Penicuik, and in Lauderdale. The famous Inn, "Cleikum Inn," associated with Scott's *St. Ronan's Well*, is in the town of Peebles, and I believe that Orkney possesses another spot of like nomenclature.

EVAN ODD.

1012. SONS OF ALEXANDER KENNEDY OF CRAIG-OCK AND KILHENZIE.—What became of the *three younger* of the five sons of this Alexander Kennedy, younger son of Sir Alexander Kennedy, Knight of Cullean, by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan? Did one of them go to Ireland in the reign of William III.? If so, which one? I shall be grateful for any information concerning these three younger sons and their descendants, and specially concerning the one who settled (?) in Ireland.

K.

1013. "ONE COUPLE," OR "TWO COUPLES."—Apart from the Manses, some three centuries ago, there is mention of a house or apartment of "one couple," or "two couples." A builder in Tarves offered to put up a house "of one couple" for the schoolmaster. No dimensions are given between the couples. The same in regard to deals in a floor or such-like—a certain number is specified, but nothing as to breadth or length; also as to a "tree-length"—the length of a certain stable. Were there any established dimensions as to these?

What was a "bosom-chimney" as distinguished from a "hanging" one?

Had the couples of the Manse of Methlick, as described (IX., 93), shown overhead in the several apartments? There was evidently no upper floor.

[In my article referred to the valuation of Ellon Manse should have been 1620 lbs and not 162 lbs. I also note that the phrase "divided and thatched" should read "divoted and thatched.]"

T. MAIR.

Answers.

118. DOUBLE NAMES (II., 14; IX., 15).—The earliest example of a double name in England is said to be Henry-Algernon, fifth Earl of Northumberland, born January 13th, 1477-8. Fuller says Queen Mary gave to her god-sons her own name in addition to their Christian names, thus Edward-Maria. The first Earl of Shaftesbury, born 1621, says, "I was christened by the name of Anthony Ashley." Camden says he remembers only four examples of such names in his time, two being the King, Charles James, and his son, Henry Frederic. In the reign of George I., only about one in 200 of the aristocracy in England had more than one name, and only one in 1000 of the general population. Some royal princes now receive as many as fifteen Christian names. Double names seem to have originated in Italy, thus, Charles Robert, King of Hungary, born at Naples in the year 1292.

C.

749. SILAS TEGG (VI., 156).—This is clearly a mistake for Thomas Tegg, who was a native of Glasgow, born about 1771, and who established a successful business as a publisher in London in the early part of this century. He latterly associated his son with him in the business. I recently met an old gentleman who knew them both, and spoke highly of the excellent religious character borne by Mr. Tegg.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

874. DESIGNED (VII., 174).—Is K. J. right when he declares so emphatically that this word is a Scotticism? I find, on consulting Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary*, that the verb *design* was extensively in use in various senses before the verb *designate* was employed by English writers at all. Dr. Murray, in his philological account of the verb *designate*, says that it is derived from the ppl stem of *L. designare*, and then adds that some of the senses of the Latin verb having come down through *It.* and *Fr.*, are expressed by *design*; *designate* is a modern formation taking up the other senses. In corroboration of this statement, I find that the earliest quotation for the use of the verb *designate* by an English writer, which Dr. Murray has found, is from the "British Critic," under date 1801, though an American, Joel Barlow, is credited with the word ten years earlier, in his "Advice to the Privileged Orders." It is also a significant fact, that while the senses in which the word *design* has been used in English are shown in Dr. Murray's Dictionary to be no fewer than 16, the senses in which *designate* has been used are only five. Moreover, it appears that in the sense of "to point out by name or descriptive phrase; in *Law* to specify (a person), by title, profession, trade, &c.," the word *design*, though "archaic," is legitimate and still in use in England. Quotations illustrating the use of the term are given by Dr. Murray from Southey's Don Roderick, and from an Act of the Imperial Parliament, under date 1874. In the sense "to appoint or assign something to a person," the word *design*, though now obsolete except in *Sc. Law*, is found so late as 1784 in a work so classical as Cowper's *Task*.

W. B. R. W.

996. BARONETCY OF FOVERAN (IX., 77).—The two titles are quite distinct: the estate is the same. The Turings were "of Foveran" until they sold it in 1662 to Forbes of Ardoe, who is thereafter known as of Foveran.

W. M.

1004. THE DEIL'S REPLY TO BURNS (IX., 77).—A correspondent has kindly sent us a volume of sermons by John Dun, V.D.M. (Kilmarnock, 1790)—in a Miscellaneous Appendix to which is quoted "The Deil's Answer to his verra friend R. Burns," and which "may be suited to him and to other deistical writers of incomparably more wit" (!)

So ! zealous Robin, stout and fell,
True champion for the cause o' Hell,
Thou beats the Righteous down pell mell,
Sae frank an' forthy,
That o' a seat where Devils dwell
There's nane mair worthy.
Giff thou gang on the gate thou's gaun,
Ilk fearless fien' shall by thee stan'
That bows a'neath my high comman'
Sae be na frightet,
For I sal lend my helping han',
To see thee rightet.

Thou does as weel's could be expectet,
O' ane wha's wit lay lang neglectet :
Some *godly folk* your rhyme, I trow,
Ca' worthless blether ;
But be na feart, ye's get your due
When we forgether.

Sae feart I'm for the *Gospel Gun*,
To see my friens I canna win,
But tell sic chieles, as you, my son,
I'll see them soon,
An thee an' me's hae curious fun
E'er a' be done.

The Endor Witch, wha lived lang syne,
Was a right honest frien' o' mine,
An' Haman, wha in tale shall shine,
For zealous spite ;
But nane o' them did feats like thine
In black an' white.

An' Judas, too, right bauld an' leal,
Wha serv'd wi' perfect heart the Deel,
An' played his part I'm sure as weel
As ony breathing ;
Till once he hanged himself, poor cheel,
But that was naething.

In Hell, when I read o'er your Sang,
Where rhymes come thun'ring wi' a bang ;
Quoth I, trowth I's see Rab or lang,
An' that's be seen
Giff *Nick* should on me ride the stang
To Aberdeen.

Now, Rab, my lad, cheer up thy saul,
In Goshen thou shall tent thy faul,
An' giff thou's ay as stout and baul,
As I'm a Deel ;
Thou's no give up till thou's right aul.
Sae fare thee weel.

To this "sharp satire of our anonymous poet,"
Mr. Dun "would have made the Devil add"—

I cannot help but thank you now my friend,
Who utters such advice to me to mend,
And hopes to see me happy in the end ;
But know it, sir,
That "evil is my good" and my chief end
Is ill to stir.

It will be noted that none of the stanzas quoted by
Michael Merlin is in the above set. In all probability
there had been more than one Reply to Burns'
"Address." ED.

1005. MARYMASS FAIR, IRVINE (IX., 78).—There
can be no doubt that the procession through the
streets of Irvine on the occasion of the observance of
Marymass Fair is a custom of very ancient date. But
I am not perfectly satisfied that it originated in the
way referred to by Michael Merlin. One reason for
thinking that it may have originated in connection
with the races with which it concludes, is found in the
fact that similar processions, I understand, used to
take place in connection with races run by Cart-horses
in the town of Newton-on-Ayr. And as such races
seem to have been common in many other Scottish
towns at an early period, I think it probable that the
annual procession of the Carters' Society, with their
horses only decorated with ribbons, and their riders
bearing insignia of their respective offices in the
Society, may have originated in the desire to give
life and colour to the monotony of Scottish provincial
life in these bygone centuries. One fact that impressed
me very much in my boyhood at Irvine with the
antiquity of the Carters' Society and their customs in
reference to the annual cart race and its antecedent
procession, was the manner in which the announce-

ment of the election of the new captain was publicly
made. Invariably after the election had taken place,
one of the officials was deputed to come forth and
make the announcement throughout the town, which
was done always by the expressive, if somewhat
archaic formula, "Oyez, oyez, three times oyez.
Alexander Macalpine (or some other name as the case
might be), is the captain of the carters for the ensuing
year."

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

1008. NAME WANTED (IX., 95).—The author of
"Poetical Trifles, by an obscure and nameless Bard
on the Braes of Angus," was Gordon, sometime a
servant—I think butler—at Airlie Castle, and latterly
a "Merchant" in Kirriemuir.

Aberdeen.

S.

1010. ANDREA FERARA (IX., 95).—A corres-
pondent of the *Times* some years ago called attention
to the curious fact that though every one knows the
name of "Andrea Ferara," nobody seems to know
anything about the famous sword maker. This
correspondent had one of his swords with the words
"Andrea Ferara" on one side and on the other
"Arbbia Carara." He suggested that the explanation
may be that Ferara worked in the old Duchy of
Carara. C.

1010. Some few years ago an article on this subject
appeared in the *Celtic Magazine*. I cannot give the
date, but the copy of the number in which it appeared
may possibly still be found in the Dundastair Hotel,
Kinloch-Rannoch. As far as I remember, it was
stated that "Andrea" was a Scotsman, who learned
the art of forging sword-blades of first-rate quality at
Ferrara, and, returning to his own country, established
forges, principally in the Black Wood of Rannoch
(where the debris of the forges may still be seen), and
thus the quantity of "Andrea Ferraras" in Scotland
is accounted for. I believe that I know the writer of
the Article in question, who is a resident in the
Rannoch district. Real Andreas fetch a long price
now. A dealer in Edinburgh offered £5. 5s. for one
in my possession, on my description of it, although
the blade had been shortened, and the basket hilt
had gone. R. P. H.

STAKE AND RICE (IX., 94).—The following from
Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary* answers Mr. T. Mair's
query:—"Stake and Rice or Ryse. (1) Stakes
driven into the earth and thin boughs nailed across.
Acts Ja. II. (2) A partition wall in a cottage.
Ruddiman. Isl. *hrys* Su. G. *ris*, virgultum. (3) A
minister is said to prepare his sermons in the *stake
and ryse way*, who writes them only in the form of
skeletons, without extending the illustrations." The
term is in common use both before and after the period
referred to by Mr. Mair, *e.g.*

1649. "Inventar of all the building on the Mans
of Rathven: A sklait house . . . ane midle wall
stack and rys."

1650. "Ane note of the Bigging on the Mans of
Rathven: . . . in the end of the hall is a pantrie
with a thinne wal of stak and rys, with a single dor."

1720. Report on building a schoolhouse in Garvock:
. . . "item to making a mudd wall and stake

and ryce chimney £3. 8/- Sc." In 1717 the manse of Ordiquhill had "a timber lumb."

1748. School of Dunnottar. "That it have ane utter door, ane inner door, and a partition wall, stake and rice."

1754. Repairs to School at Laurencekirk. "To pannis and ryse 6s. 2000 divots 1s. 8d." &c.

These and other extracts which might be given from Presbytery records show that the correct form of the word is *stak* or *stake*, the form *stab* never being met with to my knowledge. C.

RYCE OR RYS (IX., 94).—This word, which Mr. Mair is at a loss about, is quite familiar to me. It refers to the smaller branches of trees used for firewood. In order quickly to promote a "blaze" in a country hearth, a handful of Ryce was thrown on. I should imagine that a partition wall of Stake and Ryce would be one where the interstices between the stakes would be filled up by these smaller branches of "Ryce." DONSIDÉ.

STAKE AND RYSE (IX., 94).—If Mr. Muir will turn up Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*, s.v. Rise, Rys, Rice, Ryss, he will find that the phrase *Stake and Ryse* is applied to the partition walls in many cottages. These are called walls of "Stake and Rise," i.e. of Stakes and small twigs, ropes or such like, twisted about them and then plastered over—Rudd vo. Risis. It would seem from this that the word in the Ellon Presbytery Records should be read "*Stak*" and not "*Stab*." A.

STAB AND RYCE (IX., 94).—What was a Stab and Ryce partition wall? No doubt the word *stab* is the right word, as it is often used otherways, such as *stab* thatching with straw. Straw thatchers used a pointed piece of stick for *staving* holes and thrusting on the thatch in the roofs of the old houses, which was the common plan once on a time. "Ryce" was the name used by the people in this part of the country 50 years ago, and how long before that I cannot say, for branches of trees, broom, heather, and so on, such as a ryce of heather, a ryce of a tree, &c., &c. When I was a boy, over 40 years ago, I assisted to pull down a partition wall between the dwelling house and shoemaker's shop of my Grandfather's, in the parish of Towie, on Donside. Now this wall was called a Stab and Ryce partition, it was composed of split small trees and branches, and then all interwoven with small (ryces) branches of trees and heather and broom. It had then been carefully plastered with well wrought clay mixed with cut straw and chaff, then finished over with fine clay and whitewashed, and I may add was a very good partition, and took some work to take it down. JAMES SMITH.

—♦♦♦—
The Burns-Dunlop Correspondence, never hitherto published, has been intrusted by its owner for publication to the editors of "The Centenary Burns." The quotations from this correspondence, which recently appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*, are stated by Mr. T. F. Henderson to be wholly unauthorised.

Literature.

Glimpses of Peebles; or, Forgotten Chapters in its History. By Rev. ALEX. WILLIAMSON, F.S.A. Scot., Edinburgh. Selkirk: George Lewis & Co. 1895. Pp. xvi., 322.

MR. WILLIAMSON has done an excellent piece of work in preserving forgotten phases of life and manners of his native town. Peebles has a long as well as an interesting history, and from its position was less influenced from without than some more prominent towns. For that very reason is its history especially valuable. We cannot imagine anything of more service to the future historian than these faithful transcripts of modes of life that have passed away. The political, the ecclesiastical, the educational, the social, and other aspects of the history of the town, are described with great clearness. Interesting side-lights are thrown upon more national events, as, for instance, our victories over France, as seen in the fact that Peebles had to accept its share of French prisoners. These were sometimes rather troublesome, and it seems that whipping was resorted to as a punishment for those who attempted to escape. A curious fact is stated about one William Scot, a ploughman, who published a pamphlet to combat the Arian views of his minister. In order to meet the expense of printing his pamphlet, William was obliged to sell his cow! This is perhaps paralleled in the case of the late Professor Blackie, who disposed of his household furniture to pay the publishing of one of his early translations from the Greek. A son of William Scot, it deserves to be mentioned, became a distinguished oriental scholar, and was for a time Professor of Hebrew at St. Andrews. There are many interesting literary associations connected with Peebles which Mr. Williamson has not overlooked. In Peebles we find the original of "Meg Dods," of "Edie Ochiltree," and the "Black Dwarf." Here was the birthplace of Mungo Park, the African traveller, of Dr. Lee, minister of Peebles and afterwards professor of divinity at St. Andrews, who soon after his appointment received the degree of D.D. and the offer of the chair of Moral Philosophy at Aberdeen. He held the latter office for a session along with his chair at St. Andrews, sending his lectures to the Granite City by post to be read by a substitute. Peebles has given other three professors to the Universities of Scotland—Professor Buchanan, the late Professor Veitch, and Professor Calderwood, who still adorns the chair of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh. Mr. Williamson begins his history before 1760, and brings it down almost to the present day. His style, as we have

hinted, is clear and simple, without much literary grace it is true, but well suited for the subject with which he deals. The book will be heartily welcomed by all true "Gutterbluids," as well as by those who are interested in the social life of the past. A number of beautiful illustrations, with elegant printing and binding, enhance the attractiveness of the work.

A History of the University of Aberdeen, 1495-1895. By JOHN M. BULLOCH, M.A. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 27 Paternoster Row, MDCCCXCV. Pp. 220. Cr. 8vo.

WE have only one fault to find with this History—its brevity. Perhaps this is a virtue. We are certainly not advocates for big books, but this is one which on closing we wish had been longer. No doubt Mr. Malcolm Bulloch, with the abundant materials at his disposal, has put a restraint on himself, but his good sense and his wonderful gift of seizing essential points and presenting them in a graphic manner would have prevented him from making a dull book though it had been twice the size. Nevertheless, we are thankful to him for giving us such a bright, succinct, and thoroughly reliable "History" of his *Alma Mater*. The history of Aberdeen University, or Universities, is a chequered one, but on the whole it is a history which is highly creditable to Scotland, and to the North of Scotland especially. The story of its rise, under the enlightened Bishop Elphinstone, down to the celebration of its four hundredth anniversary a month or two ago, is here related with much vivacity and sparkle. No important event is omitted, but only those points are made prominent that are essential to the development of the story. Indeed, we look upon the book as a marvel of condensation, displaying unusual skill in marshalling facts, as well as clear insight as to their meaning and relative importance. Amid the quantity of literature which this celebration has called forth, we are sure this volume will live. It will doubtless be prized, not only by every loyal nursling of "King's" and "Marischal's," but by all who are interested in the educational progress of the country. It is fortunate that this "History" has been written by one so competent, so full of enthusiasm for his subject, and who, as the author of "College Carols" and one of the editors of *Alma Mater* (undoubtedly the best as well as the longest-lived of College Magazines), and in many other ways, by his loyalty and his learning, has thrown so much lustre upon our Northern University. The book contains a useful index, which we have tested at various points and found accurate, as well as all those statements we took the trouble to verify in the body of the

work. Higher praise than that of *accuracy* in a history it is impossible to award, but we believe this "History" honestly deserves it.

W. M.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- Aeneas* (The Story of). A. H. Allroft. Blackie.
At War with Pontiac. K. Munroe. Cr 8vo, 5/- Blackie.
Balfour (Alex.); A Memoir. R. H. Lundie. 8vo, 2/6
 Oliphant.
Behind an Eastern Veil. C. J. Wills. 8vo, 5/-
 Blackwood.
Birds from Moidart and Elsewhere. Drawn from
 Nature by J. B. Douglas.
Birds of Berwickshire. G. Muirhead. Vol. 2.
 Douglas.
Book-keeping (Modern). 8vo, 1/6 Chambers.
Bruce (Michael): The Poetical Works of. With Life
 by W. Stephen. 8vo, 2/6 Parlane.
By the Castle to the Cape. C. A. Cooper. 8vo, 6d
 Constable.
Chambers's Encyclopædia. Vol. I. Royal 8vo, 10/-,
 15/- Chambers.
Characters in Common Life. A. R. Henderson.
 8vo, 3/6 J. Grant (Edin.)
Children's Treasury Volume. 4to, 1/- Nelson.
Child Fortune in Scotland, by an Officer of S.P.C.C.
 8vo, 1/, 2/6 Edinburgh Press.
Chirps and Chimes in Various Keys. D. Bruce
 Mackie. 8vo, 1/-, 1/6 Mackie (Brechin).
Christ Crowded Out. Rev. James McMurchy. 8vo,
 6d Parlane.
Convention Addresses delivered at Bridge of Allan.
 A. Murray. 8vo, 1/- Drummond (S.)
Cookery (Pract. of). D. Williamson. 8vo, 3/6 Elliot.
Cousin Geoffrey and I. C. Austin. 8vo, 3/- Blackie.
Christ and the Creation Glorified.
 H. Robertson (Glasgow).
Critical Review. Vol. 5. 8vo, 7/- Clark.
Daniel Deronda. 3 Vols. G. Eliot. 8vo, 2/6, 3/6
 each Blackwood.
Daniel in the Critics' Den. R. Anderson. 8vo, 4/6
 Blackwood.
Dean of Guild Court Practices. J. C. Irons. Roy.
 8vo, 25/- net Green.
Drill (Man. of). C. Oxley. 8vo, 4/6 Blackie.
Episodes in a Life of Adventure. L. Oliphant. 8vo,
 3/6 Blackwood.
Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Vol. XV. A.D. 1523-
 1529. Edited by George Powell McNeill. 10/-
 Menzies.
Fifteen Stamps. S. Kuppord. 8vo, 1/- Blackie.
Flora of Dumfriesshire. G. F. S. Elliot. 10/6
 Maxwell (D.)
Food and its Functions. J. Knight. 8vo, 2/6 Blackie.
For a Busy Day. J. R. Miller. 8vo, 6d net Nelson.
For Life and Liberty. G. Stables. 8vo, 5/- Blackie.
For the Sake of a Friend. M. Parker. 8vo, 2/6 Blackie.
French Literature (Sketch). M. Rosey. 8vo, 1/- Blackie.
French Unseens for Upper Form. E. Pellissier.
 8vo, 1/6 Blackie.
Gaelic Grammar. D. Reid. 8vo, 4/6 Blackie.

- German (1st) Course. A. R. Lechner. 8vo, 1/6
Blackie.
- Girls Old and New. L. T. Meade. Chambers.
- Good News. 4to, 4d Drummond.
- Gospel Trumpet. 4to, 6d Drummond.
- Hallowe'en Ahoj. H. St. Leger. 8vo, 4/- Blackie.
- Hugh Melville's Quest. F. M. Holmes. 8vo, 2/6
Chambers.
- Humble Heroine. L. E. Tiddeman. 8vo, 1/-
Chambers.
- Humour of the Scot. J. Inglis. 8vo, 2/- Douglas.
- Hussein the Hostage. G. Norway. 8vo, 3/- Blackie.
- Indexing and Précis Writing. W. S. Thomson.
8vo, 1/6 L. Smith (A.)
- In the Days of Drake. J. S. Fletcher. 8vo, 2/- Blackie.
- James Tacket. A. Whamond. 8vo, 2/6
Gray (Motherwell).
- Knight of the White Cross, G. A. Henty. 8vo, 6/-
Blackie.
- Lady of the Lake. Intro. by W. R. Leask. 8vo, 1/-
Blackie.
- Laundry Work. F. B. Jack. Cr 8vo, 2/- Jack (E.)
- Life's Byways and Waysides. J. R. Miller. 8vo,
3/6 Nelson.
- Long Time Ago. M. C. Seymour. 8vo, 1/- Blackie.
- Lost Army. F. Wishaw. 8vo, 3/6 Nelson.
- Macdonalds (The Last of the). 4to.
Celtic Monthly Office.
- Marjorie. L. E. Tiddeman. 8vo, 1/- Blackie.
- Mark Westcroft. F. S. Potter. 8vo, 1/- Chambers.
- Maryhill from 1750-1894. A. Thomson. 6/-
Kerr & Richardson.
- Modern Horsemanship. 5th Ed. E. L. Anderson.
8vo, 21/- Douglas.
- Musical (A) Genius. 8vo, 2/6 Blackie.
- Natural Hist. of Loch Lomond. A. Brown. 8vo,
2/6 net D. Bryce.
- Natural Hist. of Plant. Vol. 2. A. K. Marilaun.
12/6 net Blackie.
- Only a Servant. 8vo, 1/- Elliot.
- Oor Ain Folk. James Inglis. 8vo, 2/- Douglas.
- Our Holidays. Countess of Home. 8vo Douglas.
- Philosophy of Theism. A. C. Fraser. 8vo, 7/6 net
Blackwood.
- Pinks and Cherries. C. M. Ross. 8vo, 3/6 Maclehoose.
- Post Meridiana. H. Maxwell. Cr 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.
- Prayers (Family). J. R. Miller. 8vo, 3/6 Nelson.
- Proud Miss Sydney. G. Mockler. 8vo, 2/- Blackie.
- Roy Royland : or the Young Castellan. G. M. Fenn.
Cr 8vo, 5/- Chambers.
- Science Talks to Young Thinkers. H. Farquhar.
8vo, 2/6 Oliphant.
- Scotland and the Commonwealth. Letters and
Papers relating to the military government of Scot-
land from August, 1651, to December, 1653.
Edited with intro. and notes by C. H. Firth.
Scot. Historical Soc.
- Shepherd's Tartan, and other Poems. A. W. Hay-
wood. 8vo, 3/- Westwood (Cupar).
- Sheriff Courts (Digest of) Cases. G. Guthrie.
W. Hodge (G.)
- Shirley (Table Talk of). J. Skelton. 8vo, 7/6
Blackwood.
- Some Memories of Paris. F. Adolphus. Cr 8vo, 6/-
Blackwood.
- Songs of a Heart's Surrender, and other verses. A.
L. Salmon. Cr 8vo, 2/- Blackwood.
- South Sea Yarns. B. Thomson. Cr 8vo, 2/6
Blackwood.
- St. Andrews, 1645-46. D. R. Kerr. Cr 8vo, 2/6
Blackwood.
- Swiss Family Robinson. 8vo, 1/6 Chambers.
- Synoptic (Intro. to the) Gospels. P. J. Gloag. 8vo,
7/6 Clark.
- Tales of the Covenanters. R. Pollok. With Biog.
by Rev. A. Thomson. 8vo, 3/6 Oliphant.
- The Ball of Fortune. C. Pearce. 8vo, 1/6 Blackie.
- The Brotherhood of Mankind. J. H. Crawford.
8vo, 5/- Clark.
- The Christian Doctrine of Immortality. S. D. F.
Salmond. Clark.
- For Days of Youth. C. A. Salmond. 8vo, 5/-
Oliphant.
- That Little Beggar. E. K. Hall. 8vo, 1/- Blackie.
- The Entail. J. Galt. 2 Vols. 8vo, 6/- net Blackwood.
- The Fishing Failing. D. Dale. 8vo, 1/6 Blackie.
- The Girleen. E. Johnstone. 8vo, 2/- Blackie.
- The Good Governess. M. Edgeworth. 8vo, 1/4
Blackie.
- The Little Girl from Next Door. G. Mochler. 8vo,
1/6 Blackie.
- The Mysterious Basket. 8vo, 1/- Gall.
- The Parish of Longforgan. A. Philip. 8vo, 4/6
net Oliphant.
- The Professor's Impropriety, a Christmas Story. M.
Armour. 16mo, 1/- White (E.)
- The Secret of the Australian Desert. E. Favene.
8vo, 2/6 Blackie.
- The Sin Eater and other Tales. Fiona Macleod. Cr
8vo, 6/- P. Geddes (E.)
- The Student's Guide to Prac. Therapeutics. A.
Wheeler. Cr 8vo, 5/- net W. Bryce (E.)
- The Student's Pocket Prescriber. H. A. Husband.
32mo, 1/6 net Livingstone.
- The Urine in Health. H. A. Husband. 48mo, 1/-
net Livingstone.
- The Wizard King. D. Ker. 8vo, 3/6 Chambers.
- Torch Bearers of History. A. H. Stirling. 8vo,
3/6 Nelson.
- Uncle Jem's Stella. 8vo, 1/6 Blackie.
- Under Crescent and Star. A. Haggard. 8vo, 6/-
Blackwood.
- Vetera Recentia. W. R. Hardie. 1/- Blackwood.
- Veterinary Surgery (Molleis'). Trans. by J. A.
Dollar. Roy. 8vo, 21/- Douglas.
- Wilful Joyce. W. L. Rooper. 8vo, 2/- Blackie.
- Witnessing and Winning. W. J. Lacey. 8vo, 1/-
S. Temp. League.

Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each
month to
JOHN INGLIS,
16 Hillside Crescent,
Edinburgh.

Printed by W. Jolly & Sons, 23 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.
Published by D. Wylie & Son, Aberdeen. Editorial Communi-
cations should be addressed to the "Editor"—Advertisements
and Business Letters to the Office, 23 Bridge Street.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. 8.

JANUARY, 1896.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	
Portraits in Possession of Robert Gordon's College, . . .	113
Inventory of Heritable Goods abstracted by the Earl of Atholl from Darnaway Castle in the Years 1591 to 1592,	115
Family of Dalgarno,	117
New Spalding Club,	119
Local Bibliography,	120
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,	123
MINOR NOTES:—	
The Peebles Cross,	124
Covering Mirrors after a Death,	125
Robert Brown, Botanist,	119
An Ancient Document,	125
St. Winifrid's Well at Cambuslang,	125
QUERIES:—	
Professor Wm. Greenfield—The Stevenson-Leslie Connection—List of Pollable Persons,	125
ANSWERS:—	
Redundancy of Titles—Designed—Bisset Crest and Motto—Local Surnames ending in O—The Deil's Reply to Burns,	126
LITERATURE,	127
SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,	128

ABERDEEN, JANUARY, 1895.

PORTRAITS IN POSSESSION OF ROBERT GORDON'S COLLEGE.

IN May, 1895, the Governors of Robert Gordon's College became possessed, under the settlement of the late Alexander Gordon Cumming Skene of Pitlurg, Dyce, and Parkhill, of a collection of sixteen family portraits of the Gordon family of considerable interest. Along with the pictures there was also bequeathed a Swedish medallion, called the Order of Gustavus Adolphus, and believed to have been given by that monarch to Robert, the eldest son of Robert Gordon of Straloch and Pitlurg, who served at one time under Gustavus. The jewel is a pretty one, and it is understood to be exceedingly rare.

The pictures formerly in the possession of the College, and the recently acquired portraits, have now been arranged and hung in the Committee Room of the College, and a description of the collection may not prove uninteresting.

1. *Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg, Botarie, and Kinnmundy.* A beautiful portrait on an oak panel, artist unknown, shewing the subject looking outwards, with black head dress, light brown hair, neck buried in ruff, with hand on hilt of sword. On the right of the figure there

is the Gordon arms, flanked with the initials I. G., and below, ætatis svæ 38 / 1585 / and in another and later hand Obiit anno 1600 / 14 September, ætatis svæ 53 / M. / R. G. The opposite side of the picture contains the two lines—"As zeiris mupleit / so suld experïes increas"—as years multiply so should experience increase.

Sir John Gordon was the son of John Gordon of Pitlurg, &c., by his wife Janet Ogilvie, a daughter of James Ogilvie, of Cullen. His father was slain at Pinkie, and at the age of one year he was served heir to the family estates. He was knighted by James II. at the baptism of Henry, Prince of Wales, and in 1567 he married Dame Isobel Forbes, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. As stated in the description on the portrait, he died 14 Sept., 1600.

2. *Robert Gordon of Straloch, &c.* A half length on canvas by Jamesone, with an inscription on the left corner, Anno 1624 / ætatis 44, and on the right the Gordon arms, flanked by the initials R. G. A full description of this portrait is given in Bulloch's "Jamesone," and a facsimile is given as the illustration for this month. A copy of this portrait by Whyt is in the collection at Marischal College, of which Gordon was the first Master of Arts.

Robert Gordon was the second son of Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg, &c., and on his brother John's death in 1619, he succeeded to the whole of the family estates, including that of Straloch, which his brother had acquired in 1606.

Among the many writers and men of learning of the 17th century, the name of Robert Gordon of Straloch stands out pre-eminently as one whose abilities and culture are equalled by few of his contemporaries. Straloch married in 1608 Katharine Irvine, a daughter of Alexander Irvine of Lenturk, by whom he had a large family. He lived to see the Restoration, having died in 1661, at the age of 81 years.

3. *Robert Gordon of Pitlurg, &c.* A panel picture representing a subject with dour, heavy features, black hair, and collar edged with lace. The painter's name is unknown. An inscription on the upper part of the picture identifies th

subject—R. Gordon of Petlurg dyed April the 17 / anno 1686 ætatis 72. Robert Gordon born, according to the inscription, in 1614,¹ was the eldest son of Straloch, and married in 1638 a daughter of Sir Alexander Burnett of Leys, by whom he had a family of twelve children.

4. *Mr. William Gordon.* A panel picture showing three quarters face of subject, who is dressed in tunic, slashed with white and plain collar and tassels. Below the figure there is the following inscription—"Mr. William Gordon, son to R. G. of Straloch, learnt in the law and / mathematic, being first to flee from Scotland for ingadging with / the Royal party, dyed at Paris, Anno 1648. Ætatis 36."

William Gordon, described in contemporary documents as "ane werie able and understanding gentleman," and also as "a pretty gentleman of great wit and humour," was the third son of Straloch. He took an active part, along with Lord Aboyne, in the Royalist cause in Scotland, and was obliged to seek an asylum in France, where he died unmarried in 1648.

5, 6. Two pictures of the same individual, who has not been identified. The College authorities had one before receiving the bequest, and the second picture is an exact facsimile, if indeed not a copy of the picture formerly in the possession of the College. The subject is represented three quarters face; with doublet slashed with white, wearing a plain plaited collar and skull cap, and was generally looked upon and described in the College inventories as R. Gordon of Straloch, from a faint inscription on the panel, which looks like Mr. R. Gordon / 1661. The Parkhill picture, on the other hand, is described as "supposed to be a son of Robert Gordon of Straloch." This is not borne out however by the inscription on the left of the picture—Ætatis 38, 1635 / Quod sis esse vetis. This would make the person represented to have been born in 1597, or seventeen years after Straloch's birth, and eleven years before his marriage to Katharine Irvine.

7. *Robert Gordon, founder of Gordon's Hospital and College.* Panel picture, about a foot and a half long, shewing subject with black hair, dressed in russet coloured coat and vest, with silk cloak and twisted scarf round neck. Painter's name unknown. A representation of this picture formed the illustration for last month.

Robert Gordon was the son of Arthur Gordon,

¹ There is evidently an error in the date of the death of Robert or his brother William, or else in stating their ages, as William, who, by the inscriptions, would appear as Straloch's eldest son, was in reality his third son.

Advocate in Edinburgh, by his wife, Katherine Menzies, and a grandson of Robert of Straloch. A successful merchant in the Baltic trade, he died unmarried in 1731, leaving his fortune for the founding and endowing of an hospital for the maintenance and education of decayed burgesses' sons.

8. *Another portrait of the Founder (?)* This picture represents a young man looking over his shoulder, dressed in red cloak, edged with blue, a white scarf, and wearing a full bottomed wig of light colour. In three of the corners there is a boar's head, and in the fourth corner the initials R. G. enclosed by a wreath. This is probably one of the two pictures, No. 7 being the other, mentioned in the inventory of pictures belonging to Robert Gordon at the time of his death.

9. *Portrait of the Founder.* A painting larger than life size, painted by Mossman in 1761, as a commission from the Governors. The features are evidently copied from No. 7, and Mr. Gordon is represented as standing and holding in his hand a plan or chart of the proposed Hospital.

10. *George Buchanan.* This small portrait is one of two mentioned in the inventory already referred to. Painter's name unknown.

11. *Alexander Gordon of Pitlurg, &c.* A beautiful half-length portrait by Sir John Medina, showing subject dressed in armour, with full flowing wig.

He was a great grandson of Robert Gordon of Straloch, and son of Robert Gordon of Pitlurg, by his wife Jean, a daughter of Sir Richard Maitland of Pitriche. Gordon sat as M.P. for Aberdeenshire in the first Parliament after the Union, and took a considerable part in public life. Losses incurred through his connection with the unfortunate Mississippi Scheme, and rather expensive living in Paris, compelled him to sell in 1724 the estates of Pitlurg and Kinmundy. He married Mary Gordon, a daughter of James Gordon, of Ellon, and died in 1748 without leaving issue.

12. *Mary Gordon, wife of the above.* Another beautiful portrait by Sir John Medina, showing subject dressed in low necked bodice of a fawn colour, with cloak thrown back.

13. *John Gordon, M.D., of Collieston.* A half-length portrait, artist's name unknown, shewing subject dressed in wig, black coat, relieved with white frill at cuff, and holding in his hands a book shewing plate with human skulls, &c.

Dr. John Gordon was the second son of Robert Gordon of Pitlurg (portrait No. 3) by his wife, a daughter of Sir Alexander Burnett



ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH, KINMUNDY, &c.

1587-1661.

of Leys, and resided at Collieston, near Arbroath. He was three times married: first, to Katherine, a daughter of John Fullerton of Kinnaber; second, in 1691, to Helen, a daughter of Allardyce of that ilk; and third, in 1694, to Grizel, a daughter of Sir Alexander Falconer of Glen Farquhar. By his first and third marriages he had issue two sons and a daughter. He died in 1718.

14. *Barbara Cumming, wife of Dr. James Gordon of Straloch, &c.* A half-length portrait by Sir George Chalmers, shewing subject full faced, dressed in a blue low-necked dress, with red cloak thrown loosely back from shoulders. Dr. James Gordon was a grandson of Dr. James Gordon of Collieston, and his wife was daughter and heiress of Robert Cumming of Birness and Leask in Buchan, by his wife, Margaret Skene of Dyce, and it was this connection which eventually brought the estates of Dyce and Parkhill to the Gordon family.

15. *John Gordon Cumming of Straloch, &c.* A half-length portrait by Alexander, shewing subject with wig done up and tied in a bow behind, dressed in scarlet waistcoat, over which is a black velvet coat, embroidered with gold lace.

He was the eldest son of Dr. James Gordon by his wife Barbara Cumming, and married Mary, daughter of John Fullerton of Gallery, in Forfarshire, by whom he left two sons at his death in 1768.

16. *Mary Fullerton, wife of the above.* Portrait, probably by Alexander, showing subject dressed in white, with low cut dress, and loose lace scarf hanging from head, the figure surrounded with a blue cloak.

17. *General John Gordon Cumming Skene.* Half-length portrait by John Moir, showing subject dressed in a general's uniform, iron grey hair, and slight side whiskers. He was the eldest son of John Cumming Skene, by his wife, Mary Fullerton, and in 1815 came into possession of the estates of Parkhill and Dyce, when he added the name of Skene to that of Gordon Cumming. In 1779 he entered the army, and was soon afterwards appointed Major to the Gordon Fencibles. He was chiefly instrumental, along with Colonel Baillie, in raising the "Loyal Inverness Fencible Highlanders," of which he became Colonel, and was in command throughout the Irish Rebellion. After the reduction of this corps at the Peace of Amiens, he held several commands at home, the West Indies, and Sicily. He married Luckan, the youngest daughter of Sir Hew Crawford Pollock, Bart., by whom he had a large family, and died in 1828.

18. *Luckan Crawford Pollock, wife of the above.* A half length portrait, also by Moir, showing subject seated, with one arm resting on table, dressed in low necked dress of fawn colour, and wearing two fillets of gold in hair.

19. *William Gordon Cumming Skene.* A good half length portrait, by Graham Gilbert, of a subject with a set determined face, dressed in black, with collar and old style cravat, with a cloak thrown over shoulders. He was the eldest son of General Gordon Cumming Skene, and was born in 1783. At the age of 16 he carried the colours in his father's regiment, while latterly he served in the Sixth Foot during Sir John Moore's campaign, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Nivelles, Corunna, &c. He married in 1825 Anne, a daughter of Alexander Brebner of Learney, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, and died in 1836.

20. *Anne Brebner, wife of the above.* A half length portrait by Graham Gilbert, showing subject with low necked dress, wide lace collar, and full sleeves with lace at hands.

21. *Alexander Gordon.* A three-fourths length portrait of subject in dress as Captain of Royal Artillery, painter's name not given, only initials J. E., and date 1856. He was second son of the last couple, and was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol in 1855.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

♦♦♦

INVENTORY OF
HERITABLE GOODS ABSTRACTED BY
THE EARL OF ATHOLL FROM
DARNAWAY CASTLE, IN THE YEARS
1591 TO 1593.

ON 6th November, 1613, the Lords of Council and Session transferred upon James Stewart, lord Saint Colme, son and heir of the late Henry lord Saint Colme, an action originally raised at the instance of James, Earl of Murray, against Dame Dorothy Stewart, James, Mary and Jean, and Mrs. Anna Stewart's daughters and heirs of the late John, Earl of Atholl, William, master of Tullibardine, husband of the said Dorothy, James, now Earl of Atholl, husband of said Mary, and Henry lord Saint Colme, husband of the said Jean, for restoration of certain heirship goods taken away by the late John, Earl of Atholl, between the years 1591 and 1593, from the Castle of Darnaway, which belonged to the late James, Earl of Murray, the pursuer's father, and to Dame Elizabeth Stewart, his mother, extending to the particular quantities contained in the said Decreet, or else to refund and pay to the pursuer the avails and prices of the same therein specified: "And trew it is that the saidis umquhile James Erle of Murray

and Dame Elizabeth Stewart Countess of Murray and ather of thame the times of their deceis respective had the guidis and geir particularly efter specifet pertening to thame and ather of them as their awin proper guidis and geir, as the best of ilk sort thairof, and than being in their possessioun within thair castell and place of Darneway and now pertening to the said persewar, as air forsaidd, as his airschip goodis and geir, extending to the particular quantities estimatioun avallis and prices following. To witt the said umquhile Dame Elizabeth Stewart Countess of Murray haid pertening to hir the airschip goodis and geir particularie underwrittin, as the best of ilk sort, of hir awin proper goodis geir abuilzementis and ornamentis of hir body, viz : ane pair of garnesingis of gold, ennamulit with reid, weyand fyve unces, price of the unce fourte pundis, Inde tua hundrethe pundis Item ane neck chanzie of gold ennamulit with quhyt and black, weyand four unces price of the unce forty pundis, inde vij^{xx} libes (£160); Item the best chanzie of gold weyand sewin unces, price of the unce forsaidd, Inde tua hundreth four scoir libis; Item thrie dissonne pair of hornis of gold, ennamulit with quhyt, weyand four unces, price of the unce forsaidd, Inde vij^{xx} libes (£160); Item the best hinger of gold for the said umquhile ladeis hair, set with ane diamond and sewin emeradis, price thrie hundreth pundis; Item the best carcat of gold, set with emeradis and pearle, price four hundreth pundis: Item thrie dissonne great buttonis of gold, ilk dissonne weyand ane unce, price of the unce forsaidd; inde vj^{xx} libis (£120); Item the best pair of breslettis of gold ennamulit with quhyt and blak, weyand fyve unces, price of the unce forty pundis Inde tua hundreth pundis; Item the best tablet, with ane chanzie of gold, set with fyve riche diamondis and fyve emeradis, price four hundreth pundis; Item the said umquhile ladeis best nicht gownn of black weluet, pesmentit with gold, price four hundreth pundis. Item hir best wastryn of claythe of gold, price sex hundreth pundis: Item hir best wylicot of cromasie dames, price tua hundreth and fyftie pundis: Item hir best skirt and doublet of claithe of gold figurit upoun bleu veluot, price four hundreth pundis: Item her best klok of growgrain taffetie, furrit with gray cunninggis, price ane hundreth libis: And lykways the said umquhile James Erle of Murray haid pertening to him and in his possessioun the tyme of his decease abouewrittin the uther particular airschip guidis and geir under expermit, as his awin proper guidis and geir, as best of ilk sort viz: the best silver basin and best silver lawer, partially overgilt with gold, weyand sex pund wecht, price as cummes to the

unce of maid wark four pundis Inde thrie hundreth fourscoir pundis; Item the best great silver cup, with ane cover overgilt double with gold, weyand tua pund wecht, price as cummes to the unce four pundis Inde vj^{xx}vij^{lib} (£128); Item the best silver salt fatt with ane cover double overgilt with gold, weyand ane pund wecht, price of the unce maid wark four^{lib} Inde lxiiij^{lib}; Item the best dissonne of silver spwnis weyand xx unces price of the unce four^{lib}: Inde lxxx^{lib}; Item the best fedder bed and bouser, with downis of flander's tykin, price xl^{lib}: Item the best pair of holand claythe scheittis, price xxiiij^{lib}: Item the best pair of fustiane blancattis price xxvj^{lib} xiiij^{lib} iij^d: Item the best pair of walkit blancattis price sextene^{lib}: Item the best stand of pandis of ane bed, of reid welvot and claythe of gold, with courtingis of reid spanische taffetie, pasmentit and freinzeit with gold, price ane thousand pundis; Item the best Irland Caddow, price xxx^{lib}: Item the best Steikit mat of reid taffetie, price ane hundreth pundis: Item the best pair of heid scheittis of smal holland clayth, price xx^{lib}: Item the best compter claythe of greine Lundoun claythe, for the buird, extending to aucht elnis, price of the elne aught pundis Inde lxiiij^{lib}: Item the next best compter claythe of reid welvot, for the said umquhile Erle his chalmer buird, price ane hundreth pundis: Item four peices of fine tapestrie, quhilk hang in the said umquhile Erles chalmer, halff silk, price of the peice tua hundreth pundis, Inde aucht hundreth pundis; Item four uther peice of tapestrie quhilk hang in the said umquhile Erles great hall, at the bak of the hie buird or in the litill hall, price of the peice ane hundreth pundis Inde foar hundreth pundis: Item ane bleu welvot kirk cusching price xxx^{lib}; Item the best dissonne of cuschingis, schewit with flanderis wark, price of the peice tuelff pundis, Inde vij^{xx}iiij^{lib} (£144); Item ane fute mantill freinzeit about with gold, price thrie hundreth pundis; Item the said umquhile Erles best nicht gownn, of figurit welvet, reid furrit, with gray cunninggis, price four hundreth pundis: Item ane pair of the said umquhile Erles best silk schankis, price xxx^{lib}: Item four dissonne of flanderis powder plaittis for furnesing of the said Erle in his hie and by buirdis, price of the dissonne ten pundis, Inde fourtie pundis: Item sex dissonne of sma flanderis plaittis for desertis, price of the dissonne sex pundis, Inde threttie sex lib: Item the best great beif pat of bras price xx^{lib}; Item ane brew pat of bras price sex libis Item the best irne pat, price four libis: Item the best kettill of bras, price xx^{lib}: Item the best brasin pan, price four libis: Item the best frying pan, price fyve libis: Item the best pasell and mortar of bras, price ten libes: Item the best irne speit, thrie pundis:

Item the best pair of lying raxis, price xx^{lb}: Item the best pair of standing raxis, price ten libis: Item the best irne laidill, price xl^s Item the best dressing knyff, price four libis: Item the best quart stoup of twn price xl^s Item the best twn pint stoupe, price xx^s Item the best chopping stoup, price xij^s iij^d Item the best twn flacat, price thrie pundis: Item the best chandler of bras, price thrie pundis: Item the best cuilling pat of bras, price xx^{lb}; Item the best great beif fat, price x lib. Item the best thrie gyll fattis, for halding of the hail wort of ane mask, price of the peice sex lib Inde auchtene libis: Item the best beane aix, price four lib. The great maskin fatt quhilk brewit aucht bolls malt, price xl lib. Item aucht best ten gallown barrells, for halding the best aill, price of the peice xx^s Inde aucht libis: Item four best halff barrellis, for small aill, price of the peice xij^s iij^d Inde liij^s iij^d: Item sex wort tubis for the said hail mask, price of the peice xx^s Inde sex libis: Item ane brew leid of copper, price therof lxxvj lib. xij^s 4^d Item the best trie stoup, price xx^s; Item the best turnit cup of tymmer, with ane silver fute, price xx lib.; Item the best great bicker, price xx^s Item tua hundrethe speiris, price of the peice xij^s iij^d Inde j^c xxxij lib. vj^s viij^d; Item ten halbertis, price of the peice xl^s Inde xx libis.; Item fywe hagbuttis of found, price of the peice xl libis. Inde ij^s lib.; Item ane quarter falcound, price lxxvj libis. xij^s iij^d; Item tua muscatts, price of the peice xx libis: Inde xl lib.; Item ane lang rod of irne with ten schakillis of irne, for keiping of prisoneris, price xxx lib. Item the best stand of frensche dames (damask) Naprie, price j^s lib. Item the best buird clothe of flanders dornik, with ane hand towell, price tuelff pundis Item four dissone of small serviittis for the hie buird, price of the dissone four libis Inde sextene libis; Item four dissone of serweittis for the by buird, price of the dissone xl^s Inde aucht pundis." These goods were taken by the said Earl of Atholl and his servants, at the time stated, out of the "castell and place of Darneway, halls, chambers, kitchings, sellars" and office houses thereof; and no restitution having been made, the Lords give decree for pursuer.

The recent death of Sir Henry Ponsonby, G.C.B., reminds us of the fact that he was one of our Contributors. A series of five or six exhaustive articles on the subject of Culloden, over the *nom de guerre*, Sebastian, were from his pen. They appeared in 1890, Vol. IV.

J. F. S. G. Thanks for proofs of your articles on "Beath and its Churches." ED.

FAMILY OF DALGARNO.

1. 1266. Willilmus de Dalgarnoc. Rector Ecclesie de Rathen (Ratho).
2. 1312. Dominus Thomas Dalgarnoc. Monachus, Aberbrath.
3. 1329. Willilmus de Dalgarnock, Abbot of Kelso, and preceptor to King David II.
4. 1333. Johannes de Dalgarnock, burjendeo de Aberbrothoc.
5. 1348. Johannes de Dalgarnock, friar Lesmakajow.
6. 1366. Johannes de Dalgarnock, burgensis de Aberdeen.
7. 1368-75. Majister Willilmus de Dalgarnock in Parliaments (David II.) Probably the Abbot, No. 3.
8. 1372. Willilmus de Dalgarnock, vicarius Brechinsis and 1373-4, Canonicus, 1375; Prepositus St. Andree.
9. 1373. Johannes de Dalgarnock resigns the lands of Westeressytolly, Kincardine.
10. 1373-78. Majister Willilmus de Dalgarnoc, Canonicus, Dunkeld.
11. 1374. Majister Willilmus de Dalgarnoc. Witnesses a charter of David Stewart, Comes Palatinus de Stratherne. Nos. 10 and 11 are probably the same as Nos. 3 and 8.
12. 1386. Alex de Dalgarnoc, Canonicus, Aberdeenensis.
13. 1390. Patrik de Dalgarnoc is heir to certain lands (failing Patrik Forster) de Inverdubit in Fife.
14. 1400-3. Willilmus de Dalgarnoc, dominus de Fyntre, acquies half of Blackwater, in the barony of Invergie in the Shire of Banff (though locally in Aberdeen).
15. 1417. Johannes de Dalgarnoc, dominus de Fyntre, Aberdeen.
16. 1503. Johannes Dalgarno de "Dalgarnoy, Fintray, 1505," de Fyntra, "1505, de Garnefintra," 1507, de Dalgarnow Finteray. Gradually changed to Gairniston, as Cragfinteray was changed to Craigston, became, possessed by the Craigs.
17. 1521. Dominus Andreas de Dalgarno, Vicarius de Aberloth.
18. 1527. Thomas Dalgarno. Witnesses a Charter by Alex. Innes of Dumbleith.
19. 1530. Gilbert Dalgairns of that Ilk (*i.e.*) of Dalgarno, Fintray or Garnston.
20. 1559. Patricus Dalgarno, de Eudend.
21. 1571. William Dalgarno in Blackwater, one of the bailies of Ratray (Crimond Parish).
22. 1571. Gilbert Dalgarnocht in Egy.
23. 1603. Willilmus Dalgarno de Eudend is served heir of William his father, in the lands of Garnastown crag, auld town of Garnistown, and fourth part of Tullyonald.
24. 1622. Arthur Dalgarno enters King's College.
25. 1627. William Dalgarno of Blackwater, one of the bailies of Ratray.
26. 1633. William Dalgarno of that Ilk.
27. 1633. Arthur Dalgarno, younger of that Ilk.
28. 1633. Patrick Dalgarno of Byth.

29. 1637. Arthur Dalgairne and Marjorie Busk have a son Robert, baptised in Aberdeen. William Dalgairne is one of the "godfathers."
30. 1638. They have a daughter Annas.
31. 1639. They have a son Thomas.
32. 1639. Alex. Dalgardno in Benrallis is served heir of his father, Arthur Dalgardno, of Fortrie.
33. 1639. William Dalgarno is served heir of his brother's daughter Agnes, spouse of Alexander Fraser, in Bogheid.
34. 1642. William Dalgarno enters King's College, and is lauriated in 1646.
35. 1643. George Dalgarno enters King's College, and never appears there again.
36. 1643-46. William Dalgarno of that Ilk. N.B. This appears to have been the lad Dalgarno of Garinstoun. The property afterwards appears in the possession of the Forbes family. Garniston is in King Edward Parish.
37. 1644-45. Arthur Dalgardno, burghess of Aberdeen. Evidently the same as Nos. 29, 30, and 31, who is the first that occurs in any of the Parish registers of Aberdeen, and probably father of famous George, whose birth is not recorded, perhaps owing to the blank between 1624 and 1628.
38. 1647. William Dalgarno enters King's College, laur. 1651.
39. 1647. Arthur Dalgarno and Cristen Melling have a son baptised, named Alexander.
40. 1648. William Dalgarno and Isobell Duncan—a son called James. James Dalgarno is "godfather."
41. 1648. William Dalgarno of Blackwater.
42. 1649. Robert Dalgarno is godfather to George, son of William Black and Isobell Wishart.
43. 1649. James Dalgarno and Barbara Robertson—a son, George. George Dalgarno is a godfather.
44. 1650. Arthur Dalgarno and Christina Melvill—a son, Patrick, evidently the same parents as No. 39.
45. 1653. Arthur Dalgarno and Christina Melvill—a daughter, Janet.
46. 1656. James Dalgarno and Barbara Robertson—a daughter, Barbara.
- 47-48. 1656. Andrew and William Dalgarno, Aberdoninis. Enter King's College, law, 1660.
49. 1661. William Dalgarno of Blackwater.
50. 1664. Captain Arthur Dalgarno, burghess of Aberdeen.
51. 1644. James Dalgarno, burghess of Aberdeen.
- 52-53. 1664. William and George Dalgarno, both "Gariochensas." Enter King's College, but do not appear again.
54. 1699. Mr. William Dalgarno admitted minister of Dunsyre, Presbytery of Lanark.
55. 1685 to 1717. Mr. George Dalgarno, minister of Fyvie.
56. 1696. Mr. George Dalgarno, minister of Fyvie—Sarah Robertson, his spouse—Elizabeth and Sarah, his daughters.
57. 1696. Mr. John Dalgarno, Doctor of Phisick, Aberdeen.
58. 1696. Alexander Dalgarno of Milnehill, Parish of Fyvie.
59. 1696. James Dalgarno, his son, unmarried.
60. 1696. Deceased, Andrew Dalgarno of Carbani—Barbara Smith, his relict—Andrew, Isabell, and Margaret, his children.
61. 1696. John Dalgarno of Kirkcoun, Banff, and tenant of Crichtie.
62. 1696. Arthur Dalgarno of Fortree and Quithall, Parish of Old Deer.
63. 1701. John Dalgarno, agent or servant for Mr. William Gordon of Balconny, Fife.
64. 1717. John Dalgarno, Peterhead.

Chambers, in his "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," says: that George Dalgarno, an almost forgotten, but most meritorious and original writer, was born in Old Aberdeen, about the year 1626. He appears to have studied at Marischal College, New Aberdeen, but for what length of time, or with what object, is wholly unknown. In 1657, he went to Oxford, where, according to Anthony Wood, he taught a private Grammar School with great success, for about thirty years. He died of a fever on the 28th August, 1687, and was buried, says the same author, "in the north body of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen." Such is the scanty biography that has been preserved of a man who lived in friendship with the most eminent philosophers of his day, and who, besides other original speculations, had the singular merit of anticipating, more than a hundred and thirty years ago, some of the most profound conclusions of the present age respecting the education of the deaf and dumb. His work upon this subject is entitled, "Didascalocophus," or "The Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor," and was printed in a small volume at Oxford, in 1680. He states the design of it to be, to bring the way of teaching a deaf man to read and write, as near as possible that of teaching young ones to speak and understand their mother tongue. "In prosecution of the general idea," says an eminent philosopher of the present day, who has, on more than one occasion done his endeavour to rescue the name of Dalgarno from oblivion: "he has treated in one short chapter, of a *Deaf Man's Dictionary*: and, in another, of a *Grammar for Deaf Persons*: both of them containing a variety of precious hints, from which useful practical lights might be derived by all who have any concern in the tuition of children during the first stage of their education." Twenty years before the publication of his *Didascalocophus*, Dalgarno had given to the world a very ingenious piece entitled "*Ars Signorum*," from which, says Mr. Stewart, it appears indisputable that he was the precursor

of Bishop Wilkins, in his speculations respecting "a real character and a philosophical language." Leibnitz has, on various occasions, alluded to the "Ars Signorum" in commendatory terms. Both of these works of Dalgarno are now exceedingly rare. I have heard that his works were privately reprinted by the late Lord Cockburn and Lord Dundrennan, and presented to the "Maitland Club" of Glasgow.

DGARN.

NEW SPALDING CLUB.

IN the 9th Annual Report submitted at the annual meeting of the Club recently held, the editorial committee propose to issue this year two volumes :—

- I. The 2nd Volume of *Historical Papers related to the Jacobite Period, 1699-1750*, edited by Colonel Allardyce, LL.D.
- II. The 2nd Volume of *Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae*, edited by P. J. Anderson, M.A., LL.B.

In the offing, to use Sir Wm. Geddes's phrase, there are no fewer than 17 projected works, from which may be chosen the issues for 1897. The first in order, if not in importance, is a Bibliography of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, edited by A. W. Robertson, M.A., Librarian of the Public Library, Aberdeen. In a vidimus of the scope of this work Mr. Robertson states that he includes "(1) Those [Books] which have been printed and published in the district ; (2) Those which treat of it in its historical, topographical, or other relations ; (3) Those which owe their origin to authors born, or at the date of publication resident in the district, though these works may have been published elsewhere." Large as this area is, and involving a huge amount of labour as it does, but "half the heavy task is done." Of this Mr. Robertson seems well aware, as may be seen by the following regrettable disclaimer he concludes with—"Contributions to magazines or similar works which have not been issued in separate form, broad sheets, and the works (published elsewhere) of authors related to the district, but are not themselves natives of it, are meanwhile not included." Whilst we perhaps would not plead for the inclusion of the latter two classes of publications, "broad-sheets" and works of "*authors related to the district*" (?) in Mr. Robertson's Bibliography, it does appear to us that his work will be somewhat truncated and less serviceable if he does not incorporate magazine and such-like articles, many of which are of vastly more importance than some works which have attained to the dignity of an independent and separate exist-

ence. It must be perfectly obvious to the least observant that this larger Bibliography is beset with very great difficulties, which nothing but time and co-operation can overcome. It was evidently this that induced the Council of the Club simply to "approve" of Mr. Robertson's own proposals. It was clearly felt that, however desirable the larger scheme might be, it was one of such a nature as must be self-imposed. This very admission, however, bespeaks for Mr. Robertson all encouragement to proceed with his undertaking, and to bring it either now, as part and parcel of the work now well advanced, or later, to a suitable completion as a distinct work. Probably a good deal of collaboration will be wanted to overtake all that such a Bibliography implies, but far vaster undertakings are carried through by a wise organization, which doubtless Mr. Robertson may find his way to set on foot. Bibliography is in the ascendant, and whatever feeling there may be as to the germane-ness of certain publications to the proper sphere of the Club's work, there can be none about this. Brought to such completion as Mr. Robertson indicates, but to which he does not finally commit himself, this Bibliography would be of very real and permanent value to all comers. In aiding and encouraging Mr. Robertson to prosecute his task, the Club would undoubtedly share with him in the distinction which would attach to a *bona fide* public service.

ROBERT BROWN, BOTANIST.—A handsome bronze bust and memorial tablet of Robert Brown, the eminent Botanist, have just been erected in Montrose. The inscription runs :—

"ROBERT BROWN | D.C.L. Oxon, LL.D. Edinr. F.R.S. London | President | of the Linnean Society | Member of | the Institute of France | born in this house 21 Decr. 1773 | Died London 10 June 1858 | Botanicorum facile princeps.--Alex. Von Humboldt."

The house referred to is at Castle Place, and is entered from Mill Lane. The generous and appreciative donor of this appropriate memorial is Miss Paton, Links House, Montrose, who unveiled the bust, which was executed by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A. At a banquet which followed the ceremony the botanical interests of the country were ably represented by Professors Carruthers of London ; Balfour, Edinburgh ; Traill, Aberdeen ; Geddes, Dundee ; and by Dr. Howden of Montrose.

Mr. Arthur J. Evans, F.S.A., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, delivers this year's course of the Rhind Lectures in Archæology. The subject is the "Origin of Celtic Art."

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

WE have included in our Additions to the New Spalding Club Hand List so many of the antiquarian writings of the late James Maidment as have relation to the three North-Eastern Counties.

John Mair, the noted Apostle of Temperance, in North America, was born in the City of Aberdeen in 1798. He was an example of many talented men who, having settled abroad, become forgotten in their native land in a generation or two. Yet he was a Medical man of high attainment, and fought for Temperance on scientific ground, with great success, being a lecturer of power and influence. In addition to this we only know that he was a voluminous contributor to the periodical press of America; but our acquaintance with his works is confined to the few upon our list.

Hardly better known is the name of Dr. Charles Maitland, a native of Methlic, who was the first to introduce inoculation for Small Pox in this country. He was far from anticipating the great discovery which Jenner made seventy years later, although he and his many followers doubtless paved the way for its favourable reception. Another Aberdeenshire specialist laid the fame of Strathpeffer Spa, which owes everything to the energy and ability of the late Dr. David Manson.

Scotland has been fond of Catechisms since the Reformation, and learned men of the North Eastern Counties have produced many varieties. One eminent Aberdonian even wrote a Catechism of Universal Knowledge, but we are not aware that it passed into a second edition. The Rev. William Malcolm, minister of Leochel-Cushnie, many years ago prepared and published for the use of his own parishioners, among others, a simple homely Catechism of Presbyterian Faith, which was so generally appreciated that its use and circulation became extensive, and the series passed through many editions in his own lifetime, have repeatedly been reprinted since his death, and are still in favour.

Sometime ago a good deal of correspondence took place in these columns concerning James Man, the classic opponent of Thomas Ruddiman. Every particular worth knowing about him may be found in George Chalmers' Life of Ruddiman. Chalmers was educated in Aberdeen, and manifestly writes of him from personal knowledge.

Free Libraries have enormously increased the number of professional Librarians, among the ablest of whom is Thomas Mason, who was born in Aberdeen so recently as 1857. His compilations have circulated very extensively, and his Manual is a handy-book of respected authority in his profession.

Francis Masson, the pioneer of Botanical Science in South Africa, was born in Aberdeen in 1741. His correspondence with Linnæus and other contributions to the literature of his Science record his numerous discoveries, and evidence his great ability and originality.

Many of the eminent Teachers upon our local literary roll of fame have added important steps to the ladder of learning by the compilation of educational works, but the most successful of all these was Dr. William Fordyce Mavor, a native of New Deer. Many different subjects are embraced in his numerous publications, and upon all of them he wrote well. The system of Phonography which engaged his attention and ingenuity in early life was, although only an improvement and development of earlier methods, the most advanced and perfect in use for many years after his death. In his later years he wrote a work on Agriculture most creditable to his scientific knowledge and advanced views. He is best known by his English Spelling Book, which has passed through more editions than any other publication in the language. His Collection of Voyages and several other works are still held in some esteem.

- K. J.
- Maidment, James*, Two Ancient Ballads Abd. 1822.
Nugæ Derelictæ Edin. 1822.
 Memorials of the Family of Row „ 1828.
 Catalogues of Scottish Writers „ 1833.
 Argyle Papers (Sir John Johnston) „ 1834.
 Analecta Scotica. 2 vols. „ 1834-8.
 Correspondence of Sir John Gordon, „ 1835.
 Scottish Elegiac Verses „ 1842.
 Genealogical Fragments Bwk. 1855.
 Mar Peerage Edin. 1873.
- Mailler, J. W.*, Christ's Kingdom and the World's Church Bf. 1864.
 The Philosophy of the Bible Edin. 1857.
- Mair, James Allan*, Hand-Book of Proverbs. Lond. N.D., 1873, 1874 and 1891.
 Hand-Book of Sayings and Phrases. Lond. 1873 and 1891.
 Two Thousand Familiar Quotations Lond. N.D.
 Book of Modern Anecdotes „ „
 Model Elocutionist „ „
- Mair, John*, De Peste Edin. 1819.
 The Cup of the Lord Toronto 1855.
 Nephaleia Albany 1861.
- Mair, Thomas*, Arn at the Flail Abd. 1878.
 Arn and his Wife Phd. 1891.
 Abbotshall of Ellon 1892.
- Maitland, Charles*, Disputatio de Scorbuto Leyden 1690.
 An Account of Inoculating the Small Pox, with a Vindication of the Practice (two edns.) Lond. 1722.
 Another edn. in 1723. In Italian, Florence 1725.
 Letter to the Rev. E. Massey Lond. 1722.
- Maitland, Edward Francis*, Inaugural Address as Lord Rector Edin. 1861.

- Maitland, Patrick*, Epitaphium (Forbes' Funeralls) 1635.
- Malcolm, Wm.*, Catechism and Prayers. 12th ed. Abd. 1834.
- Prayers for the Young. 3rd ed. " "
- The Communicant's Catechism " 1839.
- Malcolmson, John Grant*, Letter on Solitary Confinement Lond. 1837.
- On Liver Abscess Edin. N.D.
- On Beri-Beri Madras 1835.
- Rheumatism in India " "
- The Man of the People (C. J. Fox)*, 4to Lond. 1782.
- Man, James, edit.* Buchanan's History of Scotland Abd. 1762.
- Mann, Alex. (Rothiemay)*, Agricultural Education Edin. 1875.
- Manson, Alex.*, Medical Researches on Iodine Lond. 1825.
- Manson, David*, On Strathpeffer Spa Invs. 1869.
- The Sulphur Waters of Strathpeffer 2nd ed. Lond. 1877.
- 3rd ed. 1879; 4th Abd. 1881; 5th Lond. 1884.
- Manson, G. J.*, How to write Shorthand S.L. et A.
- Manson, Patrick.*
- Observations on Filarizæ Lond. 1879.
- Filaria Sanguinis Hominis Lond. 1879, 1882 and 1883.
- Filarial Migrations Lond. 1881.
- Lymph Scrotum " "
- Metamorphosis of Fil. Sang. Hominis " 1884.
- Treatment of Intestinal Flux Hong Kong 1888.
- New Species of Hæmatozoa Lond. 1891.
- Tinea Imbricata " 1892.
- Operation for Abscess of Liver " "
- Beri Beri " 1893.
- Skin Diseases in Tropical Countries " "
- Filarizæ and Filarial Disease " "
- edit.* Trans. of Hong Kong Med. Society H. K. 1889 &c.
- Articles: "Filaria" and "Dictoma Ringeri" in *Quain's Dic.*
- Mar Peerage*, Restoration of Earldom of Mar in 1565 N.D.
- Genealogical History of. Lond. 1875.
- Are there two Earls of Mar " 1877.
- Nuda Veritas " 1888.
- Markwell, J.*, Aurus Clavis, or Adventures of a Trinket Abd. 1841.
- Marmoch*, Address by the Parishioners of M. to the suspended Ministers (Broadsheet) Edin. N.D.
- Marnock, Robert*, Florigraphia Britannica Vol. I Lond. 1837.
- edit.* Floricultural Magazine " 1836 &c.
- " United Gardeners and Land Stewards Journal " 1845 &c.
- Marr, James, M.D.*, Face Presentations Edin. 1842.
- Marr, William*, Poems Mont. 1826.
- Alexander III., a Tragedy. &c. Edin. "
- Marshall, John*, The Robbers Abd. 1825.
- Marshall, Peter*, Experience with the Bichloride of Methylene Lond. 1868.
- Marshall, William (Philadelphia)*, The Child's Catechism Abd. 1825.
- Marshall, William (Keithmore)*, A Collection of Strathspeys, Reels, &c. Edin. (1793).
Scottish Airs, Strathspeys, &c. Edin. 1821, 2nd ed. 1822.
- A Second Collection Edin. 1847.
- Martin, Adam*, De Apoplexia Sanguinea Edin. 1815.
- Martin, Alex.*, School Latin Grammar Abd. 1869 and other edns.
- Man's Debt to Man Edin. 1888.
- Martin, Hugh*, Christ's Presence in the Gospel History Lond. 1860.
- 2nd ed. with additions Edin. 1865.
- edit.* Trapp's Commentary Lond. 1867.
- A study of Trilinear Co-ordinates " "
- The Atonement " 1870.
- Mutual Eligibility Edin. 1872.
- Holy Scripture free in the Schools " "
- The Shadow of Calvary " 1875.
- Relations between Christ's Headship, &c. " "
- A Sequel to "The Westminster Doctrine" Lond. 1877.
- Martin, Robert*, Pirrie's Modification of Perigoff's Operation Lond. 1859.
- Intemperance and Cholera " 1871.
- edit.* Latham's Works " 1876.
- Tobacco Smoking " 1880.
- Martin, William*, Modern Infidelity Abd. 1848.
- Relations of Christian Revelation to Science S.L. et A.
- Creed and Circumstance, or Is Man Responsible? Gw. 1854.
- Mason, John Wright*, Sanitary History of Hull Hull N.D.
- Reports on the Borough of Hull (Sanitary) " 1881-9.
- Mason, Robert Gray*, The Flight of Years Abd. 1853.
- Mason, Thomas*, The Free Libraries of Scotland Gw. 1880.
- Chips from Dickens " 1883.
- Chips from Thackeray " "
- Witty, Humorous and Merry Thoughts " "
- Public and Private Libraries of Glasgow Gw. 1893.
- William Jolly Arb. "
- Catalogue of Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library Gw. 1888.
- Adam Dickson; a Novel " "
- Royal Guide to Glasgow " "
- A Bibliographical Martyr Lond. 1889.
- Public Library Manual " 1892.
- Caledonian Railway Budget Gw. 1893.
- Cat. St. Martins in the Fields Lib. Lond. 1895.
- Massie, John*, Latin Prose Composition Edin. 1864.
- Massie, William*, The English Repository and Miscellaneous Instructor Abd. 1795.
- Continuation of Extracts, forming a Sequel, &c. " 1835.
- Massou, Arthur*, English Spelling Book Edin. 1761.
- A Collection, &c., for Schools. 11th ed. " 1788.
- Masson, Charles*, Monuments of Afghanistan Lond. 1841.
- Journey in Balochistan 3 vols. " 1842.

- Journey to Kolafat Lond. 1843.
 Legends of the Afghan Countries „ 1848.
Masson, David, The British Museum Edin. 1848.
 College Education and Self Education Lond. 1854 & 1855.
 Life of John Milton. 6 vols. Lond. 1858-79.
 State of Learning in Scotland Edin. 1866.
 University Teaching for Women „ 1868.
 Chatterton Lond. 1874.
 Earl of Manchester and Cromwell „ 1875.
 Paradise Lost, with intro. by D. M. „ 1877.
 Reg. of the Privy Council (Scot.) vols. iii., &c. „ 1880 &c.
 De Quincey „ 1881.
 The Vicar of Wakefield, with Mem. of Goldsmith „ 1883.
 Select Essays of De Quincey „ 1888.
 Edinburgh Sketches and Memories „ 1892.
 In the Footsteps of the Poets „ 1893.
 James Melvin Abd. 1895.
edit. MacMillan's Magazine 1859 &c.
 „ The Reader 1863.
Masson, Donald, Vestigia Celtica Edin. 1882.
Masson, Edward, An Apology for the Greek Church (Part I Athens 1843) Lond. 1844.
 ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ Edin. 1852.
 Testimonials „ 1854.
 The Moslem, the Russ, and the Rayah „ „
Tran. Vinet's Evangelical Meditations „ 1858.
 „ Winer's Grammar of the New Testament Edin. 1859 & 1874.
edit. The Anglo Hellenic Witness Lond. 1862.
Masson, Francis, Three Journeys from Cape Town „ 1776.
 Account of San Miguel „ 1778.
 Stapeliæ Novæ „ 1796.
 Orchideæ from the Cape „ 1818.
 Letters to Linnæus (in Corresp. II. 559-565.) „ 1821.
Masson, Rosaline Orme (Mrs. David Masson).
 Three Centuries of English Poetry Lond. 1876.
 My Poor Niece „ 1893.
Matheson, Duncan, Good Tidings Perth 1870.
 A New Year's Gift Lond. „
edit. The Herald of Mercy „ 1869 &c.
Matheson, Farquhar, Diseases of the Naso-Pharynx „ 1888.
 Condition of Naso-Pharynx in Deaf Mutes „ „
Mathieson, John, Counsel for Emigrants Abd. 1834.
 Sequel thereto „ „
Mathieson, John (Forgue), The Church's Glory „ 1861.
Matthews, James Duncan, Directions for examination of amæba, &c. Edin. 1884.
Mausoleum, or The Tomb. (James Sheriffs) Abd. 1822.
Mavor, James, Wage Statistics Edin. 1888.
 Economic History „ 1889.
 The Railway Strike „ 1891.
 The Call for Currency Reform „ 1892.
Mavor, William Fordyce, Sprigs of Parnassus Lond. 1779.
 Universal Stenography (*many edns.*) „ „
 Poetical Cheltenham Guide „ 1781.
 Geographical Magazine 2 vols. Lond. 1781.
 Dicty. of Natural History „ „ 1784.
 Elegy on James King „ „ 1785.
 Blenheim, a Poem „ „ 1787.
 New Description of Blenheim (*many editions*) „ „ 1789.
 Vindiciæ Landavencis „ „ 1792.
 Poems „ „ 1793.
 Christian Politics „ „ „
 Appx. to Eton Latin Grammar „ „ 1796.
 Voyages, Travels, &c. 25 vols. Lond. 1796-1802.
 (*2nd edn. 1810; 3rd edn. 28 vols. 1813-18.*)
 Youth's Miscellany (2nd ed. 2 vols. 1805) Lond. 1797.
 Duty of Thanksgiving (2nd ed. Oxf. 1798) „ „
 British Nepos (*many editions*) „ „ 1798.
 British Tourist. 6 vols. Lond. 1798-1800.
 (*2nd ed. 1807; 3rd ed. 1809.*)
 Young Gentleman and Lady's Magazine Lond. 1799.
 Elements of Nat. History „ „ „
 Modern Traveller. 4 vols. „ „ 1800.
 Lives of Plutarch abridged „ „ „
 Botanical Pocket Book „ „ „
 Natural History. (2nd edn. 1801) „ „ „
 Classical English Poetry „ „ 1801.
 English Spelling Book (*many edns.*) „ „ „
 The New Speaker „ „ „
 Universal History 25 vols. „ „ 1802-5.
 Proverbs, or The Manual of Wisdom Oxf. 1803.
 The Christian Panoply Lond. „ „
 Proverbs of all Nations „ „ 1804.
 View of Universal History „ „ „
 History of Rome. 3 vols. „ „ „
 History of England. 2 vols. „ „ „
 History of Greece. 2 vols. „ „ „
 Holmes Rhetoric Improved „ „ 1806.
 Select Lives of Plutarch „ „ „
 Circle of the Arts, &c. „ „ 1808.
 Agriculture of Berkshire Lond. 1808 & 1809.
 Tour of the University of Oxford Lond. 1809.
 Eton Latin Grammar with Notes „ „ „
 Catechism of General Knowledge „ „ „
 Catechism of Health „ „ „
 The Mother's Catechism „ „ „
 Johnson's Dictionary with Appendix „ „ „
edit. Blackwall's Introduction to the Classics „ „ „
 Collection of Catechisms. 2 vols. „ „ 1810.
edit. with Glossary Tusser's 500 Points Lond. 1810 & 1812.
trans. Bourgeaune's State of Spain Lond. 1812.
 The Garland „ „ „
 Macro. Stenography „ „ 1813.
 A Father's Gift 2 vols. „ „ 1814.
 Fruits of Perseverance „ „ „
 Way to Reading made Easy „ „ 1815.
 Catechism of British Biography „ „ 1820.
 Catechism of Hist. of Scotland, &c. „ „ „
 Miscellanies (with Portrait) Oxf. 1829.
 — and *S. J. Pratt*, Classical English Poetry Lond. 1813 & 1823.

<i>Maxwell, James Clerk</i> , On Colour Blindness	Edin. 1856-7.
Laws of Optical Instruments	Lond. 1858.
Denamical Theory of Gases	„ 1860.
<i>Mayo, Isabella Fyvie</i> , Friends and Acquaintances	2nd ed. Lond. 1872.
Gold and Dress	„ 1874.
A Black Diamond	„ 1894.
Ralph Bethune's Double	„ „
Her Day of Service	„ „

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

272. *Forbes, Henry Ogg, F.R.G.S. F.Z.S.*: Naturalist and Traveller. An Aberdonian who has been most assiduous and successful in prosecuting his researches in the Ethnology and Zoology of the Eastern Archipelago. Among his works are an essay on *Denudation*, 1878, *On Cocos Nucifera*, 1879, *The Fauna and Flora of the Keeling Islands*, 1883, *The Tribes of the Island of Timor*, 1884, *A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, 1885. *Handbook to the Primates*, 1894. He was born in Drumblade Free Church Manse, Huntly, about 1850. He has made himself known by his exploration of New Guinea. He was for some time Curator of the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, N.Z. His present position is that of Director of the Liverpool Museum of Natural History. The University of Aberdeen has conferred on Mr. Forbes the degree of LL.D.

273. *Forbes, James*: Artist in Aberdeen. He was a portrait painter, and has obtained some reputation as the first teacher of the great artist John Phillip in 1834. He went to America and died at a great age in Chicago in 1884.

274. *Forbes, James Ochonchar, 17th Lord Forbes (General)*: Distinguished Soldier. Born 7th March, 1765, he entered the army as ensign in the Coldstream Guards, 1781; served in Flanders in 1793, became Colonel in 1796, served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in command of the Grenadier Guards; he was Lieut.-General in command of the troops in Sicily in 1808; on the Staff in Ireland 1812, and served there till he became General in 1819. He acted as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly in 1826 and 1827, and died in 1843. He was a man of noble presence, tall and finely formed, and his appearance became his station well.

275. *Forbes, John (Rev.)*: Noted Presbyterian Leader. Born about 1568 probably in Leochel, the third son of Wm. of Corse, he graduated at St. Andrews in 1583, and was ordained at Alford in 1593. He was prominent in the church councils of the time on the Presbyterian side, and was unanimously chosen Moderator of the famous Aberdeen Assembly which met in that city on 2nd July, 1605, in opposition to the wishes of the king. In consequence of his action on this occasion, he was denounced a rebel, and was imprisoned in the Castle of Blackness. Along with five others he was brought to trial at Linlithgow on 10th January, 1606. They made a resolute defence, and Forbes and Welsh, who were chosen spokesmen

for the rest, defended themselves powerfully. Forbes especially distinguished himself: for he "rememberit thame of the Confession of Faith quhilk they had sworn and subscrivit to profess, maintein, and defend to their uttermost, and thairwithall, taking the same Confession of Faith in print out of his pocket, the oath quhairof is most fearfully conceived, he red the same distinctly and movingly and thairefter directed his speech to the nobillmen and counselloures, thair presently sitting in judgment, he gave them a maist grave admonition with horrible threatenings," and in conclusion, "maist pithilie reasoning from less to more, and directing the admonition and threatenings maist terribill, maid all the hearers astonishit, and thair hairs to stand!" Nevertheless the Court, by a majority of 9 to 6, sentenced him and his companions to be banished. Mr. Forbes during his banishment resided successively in Sedan, Middleburg, and Delft, in each of which towns he discharged his functions as a Minister of the Gospel, dying in the last named town in the year 1638, or as Dr. Hew Scott suggests in 1634. He was a voluminous author. Among his works are the following: *The Saint's Hope*, 1681; *Treatise on Justification*, 1616; *Treatise on How God's Spirit may be discerned from Man's own spirit*, 1617, &c., &c.

276. *Forbes, John, Master of Forbes*: Alleged Traitor. This young man, the eldest son of the 6th Lord Forbes, was accused by Huntly of having plotted against the King's life. The young man, though protesting his innocence, was condemned, after a trial before the High Court of Justiciary, and executed in 1537. He is described as a young man of great courage and good education, but of a bold and turbulent spirit.

277. *Forbes, John, 8th Lord Forbes*: Turbulent Baron. He was often at feud with the Huntly family, one of whose daughters he had married, but afterwards repudiated. In consequence of this clan feud a fierce rencontre took place between the adherents of the two noble families at Clatt in Aberdeenshire, in which the Gordons prevailed. A number of cairns are still shown as memorials of those slain in the fight. Parliament interfered in 1581 to stay the feud, and appointed a commission to settle the matters in debate between the families. In 1594 he was one of five noblemen appointed to suppress the rebellion of the Popish earls of Huntly and Erroll, and at the battle of Glenlivet he was second in command of the King's forces against the rebels. He died about 1605.

278. *Forbes, John, D.D.*: Eminent Divine. Son of Bishop Patrick Forbes. Probably born in Leochel on 23rd May, 1593. After studying at Aberdeen and Heidelberg, he took orders, and in 1634 he was admitted Minister of Aberdeen, but resigned in 1635. He became Professor of Theology in King's College in 1620, and Rector of the University. 1634. He was one of the famous Aberdeen Doctors, and a voluminous author. Refusing to subscribe the Covenant, he was forced into exile, and spent some years in Holland. He was, however, permitted to return, and died at Corse in 1648. Among his works are an *Irenicum pro Ecclesia Scoticana*, 1629, and his greatest effort *Instructiones Historicæ-Theologicæ*. His works

and life were issued in 1702 in a folio volume, published at Amsterdam.

279. *Forbes, John (Prof.)*: Latin Poet. A native of Camphill, Kincardine O'Neil. A well known Latin Poet. He was Professor of Humanity in Marischal College.

280. *Forbes, John*: Musical Author. A Printer in Aberdeen, he published there, in 1682, a volume entitled, *Cantus, Songs and Fancies, to several musical parts: with a brief introduction to music.*

281. *Forbes, John (Rev.)*: Poet and Divine. Son of James of Pitnacadel or Pitnacalder, Aberdour, and born in 1688, he was elected Presbytery bursar in 1707, and studied at Aberdeen. He became for a time Schoolmaster at Alves, but took license in 1716, and was ordained at Pitsligo in 1717, from which he was translated to Old Deer in 1718, where he died in 1769. He took an active part in the business of the church, and was a fearless and uncompromising character, viewing matters generally with the popular eye. To a manly figure he added the literature of an evangelical preacher and the accomplishment of a gentleman. He is reputed to be the author of the Vernacular Song *Nae Dominies for Me*, and in 1757 he published a collection of Spiritual Songs. He also published two sermons. In regard to Mr. Forbes's claim to be the author of *Nae Dominies for Me*, the late Mr. James Maidment affirmed that he had a MS. of date 1700 and a broadside of the Song certainly not of later date, which seems to dispose of that claim decisively, as it was not possible the song could have been written when its alleged author was only eleven years old.

282. *Forbes, John*: Bombay Merchant and Philanthropist. Born at Bellabeg, Strathdon, in September, 1743, he early proceeded to India, where he established a great Mercantile and Banking House. Having realised a large fortune he repurchased Newe, the estate of his ancestors, besides other lands in Strathdon, and the whole of his rental was laid out in improvements. His private beneficence, both in India and at home, was munificent. Amongst his gifts to public charities were £10,000 to Aberdeen Lunatic Asylum, and £1000 to the City Infirmary. A handsome obelisk to his memory was erected in the Asylum grounds, Aberdeen. He died in 1821, and was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Charles Forbes of Newe.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued).

The current number of the *Scottish Quarterly* contains an interesting article on "The Inches of the Forth," by Colonel Pilkington White, giving much archaeological and historical material, which will be new to most readers. Of allied interest is an article about Cromwell's movements round Edinburgh in 1650, by Mr. W. S. Douglas.

LITERARY EDINBURGH.—Emeritus-Professor Masson, at the complimentary dinner of the Scottish Art Club, gave a charming resumé of his literary life in the Scotch capital. While yet a student he was present at a great assemblage of the dons of the University. "There was Chalmers, white-haired. There was Wilson, yellow-haired like a savage lion; there was Hamilton, dark-haired, robust, athletic,—that was before the paralytic stroke which disabled him. These three men,—one would not have seen the like of perhaps in any capital of Europe." Passing from this Professor Masson dwelt on the Edinburgh of Hugh Miller, of William and Robert Chambers, of Sir William Allan, of David Scott, of Sir Daniel Macnee, of Sir Noel Paton, and on to the literary Edinburgh of to-day. These reminiscences were enriched by many delightful stories of the famous men of their time. Mr. H. B. Baildon, in the course of his reply to Literature, spoke as to the flourishing state of literature, and in that light pointed out the want of an authoritative literary review in Edinburgh. E. Y. E.

THE PEBBLES CROSS.

IN our last number it was noted that, through the liberality of Major Thorburn of Craigerne, the ancient Market Cross of Peebles has been erected on the site it occupied in the olden time at the head of the Northgate. The cross originally consisted of an octagonal shaft of stone, surmounted by a sun-dial with four faces, bearing at the corners the date 1699. Above the dial is an iron vane, with the figures 1662. In 1807 the cross was, on the score of being ruinous, wantonly taken down, and the materials ordered by the Town Council to be sold. Fortunately, however, the shaft was secured by the late Sir Adam Hay, Bart., and was preserved by him in his grounds at Kingsmeadows. In 1857 Sir A. Hay presented it to the burgh, and in 1858 it was erected in the quadrangle of the Chambers Institution, by the late Dr. William Chambers, when he gifted that building to his native town, and there it has remained till now, when Major Thorburn, at his own expense, has had it erected on its original site, at the junction of High St., Eastgate, and Northgate. The pedestal on which the cross now stands is 9½ feet high, and has four ornamented panels, with fluted frieze and moulded cornice. On one of the panels—that fronting the High Street—has been artistically cut the Peebles coat of arms, three fish, one represented as swimming up stream, and two going down, in accordance with the motto—*Contra nando incrementum*—increase by swimming against the flood. The other panels bear the following inscription:—"The old Market

Cross of Peebles, the shaft of which was in existence previous to 1320 A.D. It was removed from the quadrangle of the Chambers Institution, and was re-erected on its old site on this pedestal by William Thorburn of Craigerne. September, 1895."

COVERING MIRRORS AFTER A DEATH.—This custom is well known in Scotland, but its origin is seldom understood by those who practise it. To find its explanation we have to look to the beliefs of uncivilised races. The following account of the custom is given by Dr. J. G. Frazer in his *Golden Bough* (Vol. I., p. 146):—"We can now explain the widespread custom of covering up mirrors or turning them to the wall after a death has taken place in the house. It is feared that the soul, projected out of the person in the shape of his reflection in the mirror, may be carried off by the ghost of the departed, which is commonly supposed to linger about the house till the burial. The custom is thus exactly parallel to the Aru custom of not sleeping in a house after a death for fear that the soul, projected out of the body in a dream, may meet the ghost and be carried off by it. In Oldenburg it is thought that if a person sees his image in a mirror after a death he will die himself. So all the mirrors in the house are covered up with white cloth. In some parts of Germany after a death, not only the mirrors, but everything that shines or glitters (windows, clocks, &c.) are covered up, doubtless because they might reflect a person's image. The same custom of covering up mirrors or turning them to the wall after a death prevails in England, Scotland and Madagascar." The statement in the last sentence regarding the custom north of the Tweed is confirmed by the late Mr. James Napier in his "Folk Lore in the West of Scotland." On page sixty of that work he says, "After death there came a new class of superstitious fears and practices. The clock was stopped, the looking-glass was covered with a cloth, and all domestic animals were removed from the house until after the funeral." Mr. Napier does not attempt to explain the practice, but the reason given in the "Golden Bough" is quite an adequate one.

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

Glasgow.

AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.—The Huron Explorer says:—Mr. John Thomson, of Seaforth, has shown to us a document which is a curiosity

in its way. He obtained it among the papers of his deceased brother in Fergus. It seems to be a will or deed, and the certificate on the back of it, which is written in English, is dated Perth, February 1, 1369, or over five hundred years ago. It is a piece of parchment about six inches long and four inches wide. It is still in a first-class state of preservation, and the writing is quite legible. The face of the document is written in some foreign language, but the certificate is in English, and runs as follows: "Charter, by Allan de Erskine, Lord of Inchmartine, to Patrick de Blair and the heirs of his body."—*Fergus [Ontario] News-Record*.

ST. WINIFRID'S WELL AT CAMBUSLANG.—I came across lately to St. Winifrid's Well there. The reference occurred in the May number of the *Antiquary*, in an article on "Scottish Holy Wells," by R. C. Hope. Mr. Hope mentions that it is locally known as "Wincie's Well," but he gives no reference to any authority, and I have been unable to find a reference to it in any book I have consulted. Perhaps some of your Cambuslang readers may be able to supply information about the spring. It is worth noting that St. Winifrid was commemorated in Strathclyde. She was a Welsh saint, and is now best known in connection with her well at Holywell in Flintshire, whither many still resort for cures.

Queries.

1014. PROFESSOR WM. GREENFIELD.—Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* give any information *re* William Greenfield, Professor at Edinburgh University about 1788?
J. C. E.

1015. THE STEVENSON-LESLIE CONNECTION.—The Rev. William Stevenson, Minister of Fordyce, 1658-1675, when he died, was married to Helen Lesly. He had a son, William, born 1668, James, born 1671, and George, born 1672, at whose baptism George Leslie of Birdsbank was with others present. I want to know the connection of Helen Leslie with the Birdsbank family, and whether the Leslie family records contain any reference to the estate of his infant children. The Banff Court Records may throw light on the point. "SOUTHERN CROSS."

1016. LIST OF POLLABLE PERSONS.—What is the date of the oldest *List of Pollable Persons in Banffshire*? where preserved? has any old list been printed? Particulars will oblige. "SOUTHERN CROSS."
South Australia.

Answers.

358. REDUNDANCY OF TITLES (IX., 78, 95).—In reference to the remark of H. W. L., "I do not know if the earlier 'Sir' was used in Scotland at all," I may state that I have more than once come across it in old Scotch writings. As an example, it is quoted in Ross's *Old Dunfermline*, where "John Pearson was procurator for the Abbot of Culross in 1489, in all places pertaining to that Abbey in the Burgh of Dunfermline, and Sir Andro Pierson was one of the monks of the Abbey of Dunfermline at that date. I have seen the same courtesy title spelt "Schir."

D. R. P.

874. DESIGNED (VII., 174; IX., 108).—The note of W. B. R. W. is very interesting, but the statute referred to was probably an Act affecting Scotland, or the work of a Scottish draftsman suffering from the malignant force of an undesirable habit. Poetic usage is immaterial, and the fact that "designed" may only be used in five senses, while "designed" has been employed in sixteen, some of which are now archaic, strengthens and supports my case for literary expediency. Whatever others may do, I intend to resign the ancient usage to musty lawyers.

K. J.

997. BISSET CREST AND MOTTO (IX., 77).—The Bissets of Lessendrum have by common consent been held to be the Representative family in this country of the Bissets of Beaulieu. Their crest is the stump of a tree having a branch growing out of its side and the motto "Abscissa virescet." A few years ago, when the Town Council of Aberdeen resolved to have a peal of bells placed in one of the city church spires, a member of the clan set about raising funds from people in the city of that name, and succeeded in collecting sufficient funds for the purpose, the late Miss Bisset of Lessendrum heading the subscription list,—of paying for one of the bells, which it was stipulated should bear the crest and motto used by the Lessendrum family.

According to various authorities the "Bysets" took origin as a Scoto-Norman family, and enjoyed royal favours to such an extent that they earned the enmity of the then nobility. Amongst their acquisitions were the Lordships of Lovat, Aboyne and Stratherrick. The Bysets were styled "Lords of Lessendrum" prior to 1304, and there is every probability that the family who now represent Lessendrum are descendants of the original Bissets—although the House of Lessendrum ended, like that of Lovat, in females.

GEORGE ALLAN.

998. LOCAL SURNAMES ENDING IN O (IX., 77).—I had hoped that some one better versed than myself in the interesting study of Scottish Surnames would answer this important query. Everything relating to the matter is of far reaching interest, yet there exists no reliable authority or work of reference upon it. Lower and Bardsley are sadly deficient and often wide of the mark when they attempt the interpretation of Scottish Surnames, and our own writers, Innes, Anderson, and one or two others, have barely touched

the fringe of the subject. Indeed no single individual could possibly prepare a work comprehensive enough to deal with it completely and satisfactorily; it would require the collaboration of several able men with wide local and antiquarian knowledge of different districts. Many difficulties beset the subject, one of the greatest being the corruption of the orthography of surnames, and of the place-names to which many of them owe their origin, which has been going on for centuries. From this and other causes it is generally impossible to lay down any fixed law with regard to the derivation or signification of terminals.

Most local surnames terminating in *o* are traceable to place-names of Gaelic origin, the *o* being a modulated *och*, which in its turn is a softened *ach*, a familiar colloquial contraction of the word *achadh* or *acha*, signifying a cultivated field. The terminals *ie*, *ey* and *a* have sometimes this derivation, and occasionally the *ch* is found sharpened into *k*. Thus *Catto*, *Cattoch*, *Cattie*, *Cauty*, *Cathock* and *Cattanach*, may be varieties of the same name, and the terminals have a common origin. *Catto* is unquestionably a modulated *Cattoch*, and is found so spelled in the Poll Book of 1696. In some cases it may be derived from the Gaelic *Cathag*, a Jackdaw, a cognomen quite as likely to be imposed as Fox, Salmon, or Crowe. But it is more probably a corruption of *Cath-acha*, = Battle-field, no doubt originally conferred upon some place where an ancient Ighland feud was fought out, and passing as a designative patronymic to a subsequent owner or occupier and his descendants.

Argo, *Ergo*, *Algo*, *Ardo* and *Ardes* are probably corrupted forms of *Ardoch*; the Gaelic *Ard* signifying a height. *Cardno*, *Cardnye*, *Cairnie*, *Carnie*, *Carnos*, *Carnock*, *Carnach* (Cairn-field), may all be varieties of the same place-name. *Durno*, *Durnoch*, *Durnagh* and *Dornoch*, are synonymous; *Dur* being an ancient Gaelic word signifying Water.

A remarkable example of the still frequent orthographic corruption of Surnames lately came under my notice. Looking casually over the Lists of a Benevolent Society in Aberdeen, the occurrence of the wonderful patronymics *Aricari* and *Weisenham* made me pause for more than a moment's reflection. All the imaginative ingenuity of a Johnny Gibb might have recognized the familiar *Herriegerrie* of Aberdeenshire in the first, but a "Cheshire Cat" would immediately discover *Wolstenholme* in the second, for the Scottish scribe had phonetically interpreted its ordinary pronunciation from the rapid utterance of an English speaker. Yet the individuals to whom they relate may be laid to their final rest with the mangled orthography engraven on their coffin plates, and recorded in the Public Registers, a puzzle alike to their own nearest of kin, and to the genealogist and antiquary of the future.

K. J.

1004. THE DEIL'S REPLY TO BURNS (IX., 77, 108).—The stanzas quoted by Michael Merlin are from "The Deil's Reply to Poet Burns," dated from my chair in Lumley Den, Forfarshire, September 6, 1793, and signed James Ditchburn, Ushaw Moor. It has been frequently printed in pamphlet form and in periodicals, and is rather common. La Teste's

"Address to the Deil" evidently had been suggested by it.

There have been several other "Replies" to Burns's "Address," among which are "An Address to the Deil by Robert Burns, with the ANSWER by John Lauderdale, near Wigton, printed in the year 1795;" and "The Deil's Reply to Robert Burns," by David Morison, Montrose. Both these are good, but the "Reply" by James Ditchburn bears the gree. Lauderdale's Reply is scarce; but Morison's may be seen in a volume of "Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," by David Morison. Montrose: printed by David Buchanan, 1790.

Macduff.

J. C.

Literature.

The Brotherhood of Mankind: a Study towards a Christian Philosophy of History. By the Reverend JOHN HOWARD CRAWFORD, M.A. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 38 George Street. 1895. Pp. 379.

THIS is a notable book, and one which speaks well for the broad culture and broader sympathy of our Scottish clergy. Mr Crawford's subject is not a novel one. We have been hearing a good deal about the "brotherhood of man" of late years; it has even been elevated to the dignity of a "religion of humanity" in some quarters; but, as far as we are aware, no one has treated the subject in such a comprehensive and systematic manner as the author of this volume. Mr Crawford believes that "the end towards which mankind are progressing is a united brotherhood." To prove this he brings together evidence from many quarters. Having cleared the way for his argument in the "Introduction," he proceeds to discuss brotherhood before Christ, and the unity of man; then the teaching of Jesus with all the collateral influences, is followed by a history of the doctrine of brotherhood from the Christian era, especially in the early church, during the middle ages, and subsequent to the Reformation. Of special interest are the chapters on the "Service of Literature and Art," "Christianity and Patriotism," and the "Opposition of Scepticism," but the whole book has a charm and fascination to which we willingly yield ourselves. It was said of Edward Irving that he made men noble by believing that they were noble. There is much of this elevated faith in mankind in Mr Crawford's book, but he has travelled far and wide in search of substantial evidence in support of his faith, and it must be confessed that his argument in its grand totality is impressive. The volume, as we have hinted, shews extensive reading in science and philosophy, in literature and religion, but this wide reading is all made serviceable to the one great idea by which the author is possessed. Although

the consummation of the idea that "man to man the world o'er shall brithers be an' a' that" may be far off, a book like this, based on historical facts, will inspire with confidence those who are inclined to take a despairing view of the destinies of the human race.

The Parish of Longforgan: a Sketch of its Church and People. By the Reverend ADAM PHILIP, M.A., Free Church, Longforgan. With Illustrations. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier. [320 pp., Crown 8vo.]

THIS is a very creditable piece of work, and is perhaps too modestly called a Sketch. Certainly there is no very exhaustive treatment of any of the divisions of the subject; but taken altogether, quite a comprehensive presentation of the outstanding facts—historical, ecclesiastical, and domestic or social, is given, and one that should be received as satisfactory to readers, especially to such as have a deep interest in this section of the Carse of Gowrie. The author has made a very diligent study of the whole subject, and facilitates farther research by numerous references to his sources of information. Several "process" illustrations embellish the work, which also possesses a good index, and we wish we could add an excellent sketch map. The work is that of a disciplined mind, and is very worthily got up.

In a Walled Garden. By BESSIE RAYNOR BELLOC. London: Ward & Downey, 1895. [324 pp., cr. 8vo.]

MADAME BELLOC, better known as Bessie Raynor Parkes of thirty years ago, has, if she will permit a liberty, "in old age, when others fade," produced a most charming volume of personal and literary reminiscences, every page of which is replete with interest. Herself the granddaughter of Joseph Priestley, about whom many valuable facts are given,—a heritor of his intellectual acumen and moral instincts, moving all her life in an *entourage* of the best literary society of her day, sharing in their life, their pursuits, and their confidences, she brings a wealth of knowledge and experience and of opinion under tribute of expression by a pen which exhibits no tremor in its tracings. Despite the title of this delightful volume, its author has not lived in a walled garden. To her the field has been the world, and its denizens men and women of very varying characteristics, nationalities, and destinies. There are the Priestleys and their congeners, George Eliot and Mary Howitt, Dr. Manning and Mrs. Booth, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, "Barry Cornwall," the Montagus and Proctors, Dickens and Thackeray, English friends and French friends, all within

the vivid, discriminating, but withal sympathetic purview of an observant and reflective mind. Several of the chapters are of a purely impersonal kind, contributions probably to periodical literature, on economic, social and literary questions, all of which bear the stamp of a vigorous and experienced author, written in a style throughout suggestive of the facile pen of De Quincey. It is some time since a volume of like scope has given us so much pleasure and information.

ED.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- Andrews (Lancelot) and His Private Devotions. A. Whyte. Cr 8vo, 5/- Oliphant.
Aunt Janet's Legacy. J. Bathgate. 8vo, 2/6 Lewis (S.)
Birds from Moidart and Elsewhere. Drawn from Nature. Mrs. Hugh Blackburn. 4to. 15/- Douglas.
Burnsiana. Vol. 5. Compiled by J. D. Ross. Sm. 4to, 2/6, 4/6 Gardner.
Chemistry (Elem. Inorganic). A. H. Sexton. 8vo, 2/6 Blackie.
Curious Episodes in Scottish History. R. Scott Fittis. 8vo, 6/- Gardner.
Elocution Up-to-Date. R. C. Buchanan. 8vo, 2/- Menzies.
English Minstrelsie. Vol. 3. S. B. Gauld. 10/- Jack.
Evolution of the Functions of Public Health Administration. J. B. Russell Hodge (G.)
Fife (Place Names of) and Kinross. W. J. N. Liddell. Demy 8vo, 3/6 net Green.
For a Busy Day (Prayers). J. R. Miller. 6d. net Nelson.
Frida: Tale of Black Forest. 8vo, 1/6 Nelson.
Far From Formosa. G. L. Mackay. 8vo, 7/6 Oliphant.
German Songs of To-day and To-morrow. Edited by A. Lille Goethe Society, Glasgow.
Hogarth's Works. Complete. Cr. 8vo, 1/- White (E.)
In the Haunts of Wild Game. F. V. Kirby. Illus. by C. Whymper. Demy, 25/- Blackwood.
In My City Garden. G. Ueber. 8vo, 6/ Gardner.
Jebb (J. G.) Life and Adventures. By his Widow. Cr 8vo, 3/6 Blackwood.
Jubal. G. Eliot. 8vo, 2/6, 3/6 Blackwood.
Kant (The Philos. of) as contained in his Writings. J. Watson. 8vo, 7/6. Maclehose.
Leaves from a Middy's Log. A. L. Knight. 8vo, 2/6 Nelson.
Male (Disorders of) Sexual Organs. E. Fuller. Roy. 8vo, 9/- Pentland.
Mandoline (How to Play the). 8vo, 1/- Bayley & Ferguson.
Medico-Chirurgical (Forms of) Society of Edinburgh Vol. 14. 8vo, 8/6 Oliver & Boyd.
Nervous Diseases (Text-Book on). Royal 8vo, 25/- net Pentland.
New (The) Illustrated Testament. 16mo, 1/-, 1/6, 2/6 Gowans & Gray (G.)
- Obstetrico (Science and Art of). T. Parvein. Roy. 8vo, 18/- Pentland.
Olive Roscoe. E. E. Green. Cr 8vo, 5/- Nelson.
Ophthalmia (Epidemic). G. Stephenson. 8vo, 9/- net Pentland.
Prayers (Family). J. R. Miller. 8vo, 3/6 Nelson.
Random Notes and Rambling Recollections of Drydock, &c. A. Thomson. Demy 8vo, 6/- Kerr & Richardson.
Random Sketches on Scottish Subjects. J. D. Ross Gardner.
Successward. E. W. Bok. Cr 8vo, 2/6 Oliphant.
Taflet: Narrative of a Journey of Exploration in the Atlas Mountains, &c. W. B. Harris. 12/- Blackwood.
The Christian Doctrine of Immortality. S. D. F. Salmond. 8vo, 14/- Clark.
The Evergreen: A Northern Seasonal; a Book of Autumn. 4to, 5/- net P. Geddes (Edinr.)
The Last Tradivarius. J. M. Falkner. 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.
The Maid of Sker. R. D. Blackmore. 8vo, 3/6 Blackwood.
Therapeutics (Physical and Natural). G. Haymen. Royal 8vo, 14/- Pentland.
The Saviour in the Newer Light. A. Robinson. 8vo, 7/6 net Blackwood.
The Viking's Bride. R. M. Fergusson. 3/- Gardner.
Torch Bearers of History. A. H. Stirling. Cr 8vo, 3/6 Nelson.
Universe (The). F. A. Pouchet. 8vo, 7/6 Blackie.

A YEAR'S SCOTCH LITERATURE—1895.

	*E.	G.	P.	M.
Fiction, Children's Books, and				
Minor Fiction - - - -	121	47	6	8
Religion and Theology - - -	50	8	3	8
Annuals, Serials, Directories, and				
Guides - - - - -	30	15	2	13
Educational and School Books -	37	26	1	6
Medical - - - - -	33	2	1	0
Local History, Folklore, Heraldry,				
Archæology, &c. - - - -	16	7	1	10
Biography and History, - - -	25	3	3	3
Poetry and Drama - - - -	10	6	3	3
Music - - - - -	6	6	0	1
Law - - - - -	10	5	0	1
Other Subjects - - - - -	64	32	3	9
	E. 402	157	23	61
	G. 157			
	P. 23			
	M. 61			

Total Books for 1895, 643

* E. Edinburgh; G. Glasgow; P. Paisley; M. Other Towns.

JOHN INGLIS,
16 Hillside Crescent,
Edinburgh.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. 9.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	
Johne Rolland and the Sources of the "Seuin Seages,"	129
The Scottish Alexander Book,	132
Files of the Local Press, Past and Present,	132
Genealogical Queries,	132
Local Bibliography,	133
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,	137
The Illustration,	138
Primitive Beliefs about the Dead,	139
"Clickimin" a Place-Name in Aberdeenshire and the Shetland Islands,	139
MINOR NOTES:—	
A Deeside Murder Story,	140
Discovery of a Jacobite Picture,	140
Burnsiana,	140
Longevity of Highlanders,	141
The Burns Centenary,	141
An Unpublished Portrait of Scott,	141
Get up and Bar the Door,	141
Invergarry Castle,	142
Glasgow Protocols,	142
QUERIES:—	
Pretender Portrait—Alexander Skene of Newtyle— Singular Discovery at Aberdeen—To ride the Breize —The "Forbes" Clan—Name Wanted,	142
ANSWERS:—	
Old Clock—Designed—Andrea Ferrara—Professor Wm. Greenfield,	143
LITERATURE,	143
SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,	144

ABERDEEN, FEBRUARY, 1896.

JOHNE ROLLAND AND THE SOURCES OF THE "SEUIN SEAGES."

It can hardly be said that the early half of the sixteenth century is a great one in the history of Scottish poetry, but the period was not conducive to the production of great poets. The battle of Flodden (1513) was one of the greatest disasters that ever befell poor Scotland, and the country was long in recovering from the humiliation and misery that resulted from it. Scotland not only lost her King and the flower of her nobility, but the best blood of her people was shed so freely, that there was scarcely a home throughout the whole land that did not directly or indirectly suffer in the general ruin. Is it wonder, then, that the song birds of Scotland were silent? Where was the heart to sing when the bones of their nearest and dearest lay bleaching on English soil? What could they sing, except it were a dirge or lament for those who had so bravely but wital ingloriously fallen? The burden of any song must be a

lament that "the flowers of the forest are a' wede awa'," and Scotland needed more heart-some music than this.

All the more honour then to the blither spirits in the land that sought to bring cheer to the people, and to keep alive and strengthen the patriotic feeling of the nation. Sir David Lindsay and the "Gaberlunzie Man" himself doubtless brought many an honest laugh to a people that suffered much from Kirk and State as well as from foreign foes. Many a fireside was made brighter as those around it listened to the recital of Lindsay's sarcastic lines on the "pleasant vices" of the King, the barons, and the clergy. To this day the peasantry of Scotland quote as proverbs, without knowing it, perhaps, the shrewd sayings of the famous Lyon King-at-arms.

One of those who tried to draw the minds of the people to other subjects was Johne Rolland of Dalkeith. If he is not one of our foremost poets this praise at least he deserves. If he cannot be designated a "Makkar," he is a pleasing rhymster, and displays considerable mastery over his native Scots. It is unfortunate that we know so little about him. Probably all that is known is summed up in Dr. Gregor's words in his preface to the "Court of Venus," which he edited for the Scottish Text Society (1884). "If he was not born in Dalkeith," says Dr. Gregor, he spent part of his life in it. From a writ lately discovered . . . we learn that he was a presbyter in the diocese of Glasgow, and that in 1555 he acted as a notary in Dalkeith." There is a tradition that he was born in 1513, the year of Flodden; in that case he would be 42 years old in 1555, when he acted as notary, and when his "Seuin Seages" appeared in Edinburgh in 1578 his age would be 65. There is nothing improbable in this—nay, there is a look of probability about it, but we have no means as yet of verifying the tradition. Whether he wrote more than the two poems attributed to him is uncertain, but it is not likely that so skilful a writer of verse would confine himself to only two efforts.

It has never been made clear where Rolland obtained the materials for his rhyming version of that well known story of the "Seven Wise Men." The history of the "Seven Wise Men"

is a very old one, and there was no lack of materials for Rolland to work upon, but the precise edition he made use of has been conjectured only, not proved. We hope to make quite clear in this paper what Rolland's *Vorlage* actually was. Before doing so it may be useful to enumerate the various forms and editions in which this history exists. There are known to be at least 16 manuscripts extant:—

1. In Berlin Royal Library, Fifteenth Century. It wants a leaf at the beginning. The MS. commences with the words: "Hiis dictis ait imperator."
2. Colmar, Fourteenth Century.
3. Insbruck, Quart., 1342.
4. Mayhingen, Wallersteinsche Bibliothek, 1427.
5. Ebd., II., Quart., Fifteenth Century.
6. Ebd., II., Quart.
7. München, Hof-und Staatsbibliothek, Fifteenth Century.
8. Ebd., Fol., 1448.
9. Ebd., Fol., 1457.
10. Ebd., Cod. Lat. 18786, Quart., 1419.
11. Ebd., Fol., 1446.
12. Paris, Bibl. nat.
13. Prague, Furstenbergsche Bibliothek, Fol., 1418.
14. Vienna, Hofbibliothek, Quart., Fifteenth Century. A fragment.
15. Ausbach, Schlossbibliothek, 1487.
16. Rome, Vatican Library, Christ. v. Schweden, 171.

It will be thus seen that of the sixteen manuscripts known to exist, fourteen are in Germany and Austria, one in France, and one in Italy. It is generally believed, however, that if the other great libraries that exist in Europe and in England were thoroughly ransacked, more copies of the Ancient History would be brought to light.

The following are all the printed editions known:—

1. *Incipit historia septem, sapientū Rome*. Quarto, 70 leaves, each of 26 lines, with an index of the stories at the end. There is no date or place mentioned, but the printing is attributed to Johann Veldenes in Cologne, and the date assigned is about 1475. Three copies of this edition are known to exist, one in München, one in Göttingen, and one in Berlin.
2. *Historia septem sapientū Rome*. Quarto, 72 leaves, including the first or title page, which has a woodcut of Hercules and arms. Goedeke says there is a copy of this edition in Göttingen library, but Buchner, in his recent search there, was not able to find it.
3. *Historia septem sapientum Romae*, Quarto. No date or place mentioned, but Graese

assigns it to Antwerp, and the date about 1480.

4. *Incipit historia septem sapientum Rome*. Has at the end: *Albie impressa ad morum mulierumque virorumque emendationem*. No date or place, but the former given as 1480. There is a copy of this edition in the library at Copenhagen.

5. *Historia septē sapientū Rome*. At the end has: *Anno salutis M.CCCCXC per me Joh' em Koelhof de Lubeck Colonie civē impressus*, and on the last page arms with *i* in the upper left corner, and *k* in the right. Quarto, 50 leaves with 35 or 36 lines each. It contains twenty-three woodcuts, several of which, however, are repetitions. There is a copy of this edition in the Berlin Library. Buchner says another copy was offered for sale at the beginning of the year 1889 by a Leipzig bookseller, Harrassowitz, to whose catalogue he refers.

6. *Historia septem sapientum Rome*. Delphis, printed by Christ. Snellaert, 1495. Quarto, with woodcuts.

7. *Pontianus Dicta aut facta septem Sapientum, miro quodum artificio in se complectens: cum parabolis ac similitudinibus, hand spernendis, que lectorem mediocriter eruditum oblectabūt*. At the end has: *Finis Argentine*. Anno T.O. 1512. Quarto, with twenty-seven woodcuts, several of which are repeated. A copy of this edition is in the Vienna Library, and another at Berlin, but the latter is incomplete, wanting some pages of the story *Vaticinium*.

8. *Pontianus Dicta aut facta septem Sapientum, miro quodum artificio in se complectens: cum parabolis ac similitudinibus, haud spernendis, que lectorum mediocriter eruditum oblectabum* (sic). Has at the end: *Finis Viēnsis Anno dñi 1526*. A copy of this edition is in the library at Vienna.

9. *Historia septem sapientum*, with woodcuts. No date or place mentioned. There was a copy of this edition in the library of White Knight, according to the auction catalogue (London) 1819. What became of it, or whether any other copy is to be found in this country, I have not been able to discover. Perhaps someone may be able to throw light on this matter. To above has to be added Buchner's edition, carefully reprinted from the oldest known manuscript.

10. *Die Historia Septem Sapientum nach der Insbrucker Handschrift v. J. 1342. Nebst einer Untersuchung ueber die Quelle der Seuin Seages des Johne Rolland von Dalkeith von Georg Buchner*. Erlangen & Leipzig, 1889. It is from the Introduction to this work that I have gleaned the above particulars of the various editions. The text of Buchner's edition

consists of 84 octavo pages, and the whole work, including introduction and appendix, 117 pages. To this list, which must be far from complete, I believe I can add another. I have received the latest catalogue (1895) of the famous antiquarian bookseller in Leipsig, Otto Harrassowitz, and there I find (No. 591) evidently another and different edition, which we may call,

11. *Ludus septem sapientum, de Astrei regii adolescentis educatione periculis, liberatione, &c.* Antehac Latino idiomate in lucem nunquam editus. Impressum Francof. apud P. Reffeler imp. S. Feyrabent (ca. 1560) 8° Prtgbd. It is added: "Very rare Latin translation of the 'Seven Wise Masters,' with woodcuts. Verlgl. Graese VI. 1 364, beautiful copy." It is priced at £2, and I should think, if it is what it professes to be, it is very cheap. I may mention, by the way, that I picked up Buchner's edition at a Glasgow bookstall for sixpence!

This, then, is the sum of the printed editions of the original text, as far as known, and all of course in Latin. But the *Historia* has been translated into nearly every language that can boast a literature. It has been translated into French, English, German, Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Spanish, and other languages. To these has to be added Rolland's Scottish version, in the form of rhymed iambic pentameter couplets. We now come back to our first question: What was the model from which Rolland worked? Did he go straight to a Latin text? Did he versify an English translation? Did he make use of a translation in any foreign language? No one has ever proposed to answer the question of a Latin text in the affirmative, for reasons which may become apparent later on, but positive answers have been given to the next two questions.

Let us look at the matter a little more closely. The only known copy of the first edition of Rolland's version of the "Seven Wise Men" was in 1837 in possession of William Henry Miller of Craigentenny, and after his death, according to Hazlitt, was still in the library, where it probably is yet. The title is "The Seuin Seages Translatit out of prois in Scottis meter, be Iohne Rolland in Dalkeith," 1578. Of later editions Laing cites one of 1592; another, supposed to be about the same date; one of 1620, and one of 1631. In the year 1837 David Laing edited the poem according to the original edition for the Bannatyne Club, and conjectures that Rolland must have been indebted to an English translation, by one Copland, which is supposed to have been published in London about 1550, but seems to have wholly disappeared. This is a mere suggestion

thrown out by Laing, and has no evidence whatever to support it. A French translation, which appeared at Geneva in 1492, is held by some to have been Rolland's model, because of a few likenesses between the two. The order of the stories is the same; the Amicus Legend takes the same form, and in some other respects there is agreement, but closer examination shews that the differences are greater and more minute, and that the French text corresponds more exactly to the Latin than to the Scottish version.

Of the English translations that are older than Rolland's poems, there exists one by Wynkyn de Worde, which bears the title: "Here begynneth thystorye of y^e VII. Wyse Maysters of rome conteynyng ryghe fayre & ryght ioyous narracions, & to y^e reder ryght delectable." It is assigned by Hazlitt to the year 1505, but the Catalogue of the British Museum (where the only known copy is to be found) assigns the date 1520. This copy, which is incomplete, was edited by Mr. George Laurence Gomme, and published in 1885 for the Villon Society, London, under the title: "The History of the Seven Wise Masters of Rome." The missing passages were supplied from a *Chap. Book* text of 1671, also in the British Museum. Copland's edition (1550) as we have said, has disappeared, but the beginning and end have been preserved, and as these correspond word for word with the translation of Wynkyn de Worde, it is believed, apart from the name and the sign of the printer, that Copland did no more than reprint Worde's translation. There can hardly be any doubt that this was the edition from which Rolland made his poetical paraphrase. A comparison of the proper names shews that in the English and Scottish texts the name of the seventh wise master is wanting. It is Joachim in the *Historia* and in the French translation. In the division into chapters, each with a title, even in the very wording of the title, the English and Scottish versions correspond. The story *Vaticinium* along with the Amicus Legend is not separated into parts either in the English or Scottish texts. A great many other agreements in the two latter texts are cited by Buchner. He classifies the many textual correspondences as: (A) Passages which are found in the Latin and French texts, but are absent in the English and Scottish texts. (B) Passages which are found in the English and Scottish texts but are absent in the Latin and French texts. (C) Passages which are substantially the same in the four texts, but in manner of treatment or modes of expression the two pairs of texts coincide. So close, indeed, is the resemblance

between Rolland's text and the English translation of Wynkyn de Worde, that we can come to no other conclusion than this is the text from which Rolland worked, and that he used it as Shakespeare used Hollinshed and Plutarch in the composition of some of his plays. In order that the reader may perceive this more clearly, we propose to reprint in the next paper one of the stories in the English of de Worde, and then the same in the poetical version of Rolland. We select a story that is very familiar to English readers through the Hon. W. R. Spencer's poem, "Beth Gelert," or as it is sometimes called—"Llewellyn and his Dog." It is the story of the first wise master in the *Historia*.

Bearsden.

W. MACINTOSH.

THE SCOTTISH ALEXANDER BOOK.

I REGRET that it was only the other day that I observed Mr. Edmond's note to my article on the above subject. I am indebted to him for pointing out an apparent mistake. I had said that the earliest printed copy is dated Edinburgh, 1580. Mr. Edmond says it is not dated 1580, neither does the place of printing appear on the large fragment known to us. As he has evidently had the good fortune to examine this fragment, I accept his statement as accurate. The authority for my statement was the writer of Arbuthnot's life in the Dictionary of National Biography, but I quoted from memory, not having the Dictionary at hand when I wrote. The exact words are:—"A romance poem the Buik of the mist noble and vailyeand Conquerour Alexander the Great" was printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1831 from the unique copy belonging to Lord Panmure. Two devices [which I described in my first article] indicate that the book came from the press of Arbuthnot about 1580." Mr. Edmond seems, however, to have mistaken me when he says: "It is quite true that the device used by Alexander Arbuthnot is found in the book, but we have not absolute proof that he was the printer." Certainly the device proves nothing, as it is one that is found in other books as well as this. It appears, for example, in Fisher's (Bishop of Rochester) "Need of Prayer," 1513. What I said was that "it bears the name of Alexander Arbuthnot." Along the top of the device, on the title page, and at the end of the volume, as well as at the end of each part of the poem is printed the name ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT, and at the foot at right and left corners A.A. It is this fact, and not the mere use of the device, that makes scholars conclude that Arbuthnot was the printer. If it was printed by some one else (and no other printer has been

suggested as far as I know), what object could there be in putting Arbuthnot's name there? I am speaking of the Bannatyne edition, which I assume to be an exact reprint of the original. The copy which I have been studying is in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, and as I said contains only the text without introduction or commentary.

W. MACINTOSH.

FILES OF THE LOCAL PRESS, PAST AND PRESENT.

As it is often desirable to refer to Files of the Local Press, it has been suggested that a list of these should be compiled for the convenience of researchers. We shall be thankful to receive information from the holders of these, for record in our pages. The information required is the Title of the Newspaper, and the period over which the file extends.

ED.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.

MR. GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, 99 Angell Road, Brixton, S.W., Genealogist, has just issued a prospectus of what is designed to be an annual "list of single line genealogical queries in alphabetical order." The object aimed at is to afford researchers a vidimus of genealogical desiderata, free from a mass of other non-genealogical matter. With this in hand it is expected that, in the course of their professional investigations many casual items of information may be gleaned in explication of the Queries embodied in the List for the time being. The idea seems a good one, and not unlikely to yield satisfactory results. A preliminary fee of 1/- per query is required, subsequent charges as arranged with the researchers.

One of the leading contributions to the current quarterly number of *The Reliquary* is an elaborate paper by Mr. David MacRitchie, F.S.A. Scot., dealing with "Some Hebridean Antiquities." The article describes with considerable minuteness the Trooshel Stone in Lewis, the Standing Stones of Callernish, the Doon of Carloway, and various other interesting and striking relics of the past in the Western Islands. A large number of excellent illustrations from photographs accompany Mr. MacRitchie's paper.

The February "St. Nicholas" contains the completion of Stevenson's "Letters to a Boy." They contain further details of his Life in Samoa.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

CONTINUING our Additions to the New Spalding Club Hand-List, we note the works of George Meldrum, Regent and Rector of Marischal College, and Minister of Aberdeen, afterwards of the Tron Kirk, Edinburgh, and Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh University; twice Moderator of the General Assembly, and for nearly half a century a powerful leader in the Kirk; the opponent of Francis Dempster, the Jesuit, and the persecutor of the Aberdeen Quakers.

From the same old Aberdeenshire family sprang Sir John Meldrum, the bold Parliamentary General, under whose leadership the first blood of the Great Civil War was shed. He was killed at the Siege of Scarborough in 1645.

John, first Earl of Middleton, according to Clarendon, the best of the Scottish Generals of the same period, was born in the Mearns in 1619. The Citizens of Aberdeen, to their sorrow, made his acquaintance at Bridge of Dee in 1639. For his conduct at Philiphaugh, where he was second in command, Parliament in 1645 voted him 25,000 merks. At Worcester fight his successful cavalry charge was the only brilliant deed of the unfortunate Scottish army. At the Restoration he obtained his peerage, and became one of the leading political characters in the North, until he had to bow to the greater abilities and ambition of Lauderdale. He died in 1673.

To the same troubled times belonged William Mercer the scapegrace son of the Manse of Methlic, who led the unsettled life of a soldier of fortune, and in the Parliamentary service rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. An interesting account of him and of his scarce and curious writings was contributed by the late Dr. David Laing to the Proc. Soc. Antiq., Edin. 1860.

The Milnes of North East Scotland have numerous representatives in minor literature, and we have added to the Hand-List the name of Dr. Colin Milne, a distinguished Botanist, and many works of Dr. Wm. Milne the Chinese Missionary, and of his son.

The local Mitchells too are prolific writers, and Dr. James Mitchell, the Author of "The Universal Catechist, and Student's Text Book of General Knowledge," must have been a very learned Pundit. He is best known as the compiler of that funny, fat, little oblong book "The Scotsman's Library: Anecdotes and Facts of Scotland and Scotsmen (1825)," a wonderful collection of clippings which should find a place on every local bookshelf. This book is not the only evidence we possess of Dr. Mitchell's love of scissors, for he bequeathed to the University of Aberdeen valuable collec-

tions of engraved portraits and views, all of which have had their margins carefully shorn away, and have been stuck into splendidly bound portfolios with unsuitable paste or gum which has caused most unsightly blotches. Let others be thereby warned.

We have added to Mr. Robertson's Hand-List the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, the literary Missionaries; and endeavoured to complete the interesting Bibliography of the unhappy and unfortunate Joseph Mitchell, Poet and Composer. K. J.

- Mearns, Wm., edit.* Lectures on Scripture Characters. 2 vols. Edin. 1853.
Tribute to the Memory of Rev. Wm. Ross 1873.
Medico. Chirurgical Society, Supplement to Catalogue of Library Abd. 1854.
Medical School of the Universities of Aberdeen, Courses of Lectures 1834-5.
Mee, Geo. S., The Head and the Hand 1805.
Meikleham, John (Whitehill, Grange), Dissenting Church Polity Defended Abd. 1846.
Melancholy Loss of the Whale Fishing Ship Oscar, &c. " 1853.
Meldrum, George (Rector, Marischal Coll.)
Sermon in the High Church of Edinburgh Edin. 1690.
A Letter to a Friend (Persecution) " 1692.
Sermon on Prov. iii., 9-10 " 1695.
Lawfulness of Informing " 1701.
Letter anent Patronage " 1703.
Sermon before the Lord High Commissioner " "
Defence of Sermon " 1704.
Sermon before the Lord High Commissioner " 1704.
The Danger of Popery Discovered " 1714
Meldrum, Sir John, Copy of Letter sent to the King Lond. 1642
True Relation, &c., Letter to W. Lenthall " 1643.
A True Relation of two Great Victories " 1644.
A Brief Relation of the Siege of Newark " "
Articles of Agreement with Prince Rupert " "
Letter to the Committee at Derby House " "
Meldrum, Robert, Glanwürdiger und Actenmäßiger Gegenbericht Hamburg 1678.
Meldrum, Robert, Light on Dark Paths Edin. 1883.
Mellis, Dr., An Address, &c. Abd. 1880.
Melvil, Francis, A Letter to Mr. F. M., &c., by a Citizen of Aberdeen Lond. 1718.
An Answer to a printed letter said to be written by Mr. Lesley, &c. " "
Melville, Peter Melville, Correspondence between P. M. M. and Col. James Outram, with notes by Dr. A. Ogilvie " 1854.

- Melvin, James*, Journal of the Expedition to Quebec, 1775
New York 1857 and Philadelphia 1865.
- A Member of the Established Church*, Difficulties about the "Protest" (Abdn. pt'd.) Edin. and Abd. 1844.
- Memoirs of Doddridge* Abd. 1823.
- Memorandum for Officers of Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers* Abd. 1801.
- Memorandum by Directors of Aberdeen Mechanics' Institution* 1882.
- Memorial for the Magistrates and Masters of the King's Collage of Aberdeen (Falconer Bequest)* (1720.)
- Memorial of the Citizens of Aberdeen to the Board of Taxers, Jan'y. 1785* Abd. 1785.
- Memorial for the Bible Societies in Scotland* (H.M. Printers and Earl of Huntly) 1824.
- Memorial for the Synod of Aberdeen (John Burnett's Mortification)*, Abd. 1883.
- Memorial of Certain of the Medical Societies (King's Coll.)* ,, 1849.
- Memorial submitted to H.M. Government (Straihoggie case, &c.)* Edin. 1842.
- Menzies, Johnnie* Menzies of Aberdeen. Broadsheet Edin. 1832.
- Menzies, George (Arbuthnott)*, Poems Forfar 1822.
Poems and Memoir Mont. 1854.
- Menzies, John*, On a Portrait of Mary Stuart Edin. 1857.
Cup Marked Stones at Fordoun (,, 1883).
- Mercer, Hugh*, Biography in Appleton's Encyclopedia, with portrait. N. Y. s. A. Edin. 1840.
- Mercer, James*, Probationary Essay Richmond, Virg. 1792.
- Mercer, John*, An Oration
- Mercer, Major, R. A.*, Catalogue of Remarkable Coincidences, &c. Quebec, N. D.
- Mercer, William*, Edinburgh's Alphabet Edin. 1631.
Edinburgh's Vertues ,, 1632.
A Looking Glasse of the World Lond. 1644.
Elegie on the death of Coll. J. Luttrell ,, 1645.
Angliæ Speculum, 4to. ,, 1646.
Elegie upon the Earle of Essex Fol. Broadside ,, ,,
Elegie in Memory of Sir Henry Mervyn ,, ,,
Mercer's Muse Making Melody Dub. 1669.
The Moderate Cavalier 1675.
News from Parnassus Lond. 1682.
A Compendious Comparison, Edin. 1673. *Ms. in Adv. Lib. Edin.*
Notice of W. M. in Hazlitt's Fugitive Tracts, 2nd Series under 1644.
- Merson, David (Huntly)*, Deuteronomy Abd. 1881.
- Merson, John*, The Urinology of General Paralysis Hull 1874.
Influence of Diet in Epilepsy ,, 1875.
The Climacteric Period, &c. ,, 1876.
- Messrs. Adam and Anderson* feel much pride, &c. (Abd. 1847).
- Meston, Thomas*, Select Pieces Abd. 1820.
- Juvenile Geography. Part 1, Abd. 1839; Part 2, 1842.
- Juvenile Reciter Abd. N. D.
- Meston, William*, Verses in Alexander's Tituli Fontium Abd. 1707.
- Viri Humani . . . Gul-Sutherlandi s. L. et A. also 1803 and 1813.
- Unpub. Verses, Scot. N. & Q. Dec. 1889, Jan. and June 1890.
- Ad Consulem Abredonensem (Broad-sheet) Abd. 1744.
- Methodist Missionary Society for Aberdeen Dist.* (First Report) ,, 1817.
- The Mevis, a Collection of Songs.* 8vo. ,, 1766.
- Michie, Alex.*, The Siberian Overland Route Lond. 1864.
The same in German Leipsie 1870.
Missionaries in China Lond. 1891.
- Michie, Charles*, Outlines of the Geography of Palestine Abd. 1865.
- Michie, Christopher Young (Cullen)*, Home Grown Timber Edin. 1872.
The General Management of Plantations ,, ,,
The Prices of Forest Produce ,, ,,
Stem and Branch Pruning of Conifere ,, 1873.
On Sawing Machinery ,, ,,
Effects of the Seasons on Forests ,, 1874.
Thinning Plantations ,, 1876.
The Larch Edin. 1882, 2nd ed. 1885.
The Practice of Forestry Edin. 1888.
- Michie, Harry*, Radical Cure of Umbilical Hernia Lond. 1887.
- Michie, J. G.*, Underground Structure at Meikle Kinnord (Edin. 1873).
Joint Author of "Memoir of Andrew Jervise" 1875.
- Michie, Wm. Adam*, Case of Extra Uterine Gestation Lond. 1884.
Case of Fibroid ,, ,,
Method of reducing Subglenoid Dislocation ,, 1887.
- Middleton, George (Appellant) Masters and Regents of King's Coll.*, Case Lond. 1721.
- Middleton, George Stevenson*, Vascular Lessons in Hydropholia, &c. Lond. 1880.
Pathology of Muscular Paralysis Gw. 1884.
Pathology of Albuminaria, &c. ,, ,,
Sub-Cutaneous Nodules in Rheumatism Lond. 1887.
Chronic Valvular Disease of the Heart ,, 1889.
- Middleton, John (1st Earl)*, There hath bin a Printed Paper, &c. (Broad-sheet) Lond. 1644.
Letter to Sir W. Waller ,, ,,
Declaration, &c., of the Marq. of Huntly, General Middleton, &c. (Broadsheet) 1650.
A Great Fight (between Monk and Middleton) 1654.
- Middleton, John*, Sermon at Birse Abd. 1863.
- Middleton, Peter*, A Medical Discourse N. Y. 1769.

- Middleton, Thomas*, An Appendix to the History of the Church of Scotland (Spottiswoode's) fol. Lond. 1677.
Contains the earliest printed Account of the Universities of Aberdeen.
- Middleton, Wm. (Culsalmoid)*, Culsalmoid Case. Report of Opinions of Judges, &c. Edin. 1842.
- Migault, Jean*, The French Protestant Family, or the History of, Abd. 1858.
- Mill, James*, On the Spinning of Linen Yarn Edin. (1799).
- Mill, James*, Analysis of the Human Mind (*Notes by Bain and Findlater*). 2 vols. Lond. 1869.
- Millar, James*, Traumatic Tetanus " 1882.
Poisoning by Carbonic Oxide " 1885.
Abortion, &c. Edin. 1892.
- Millar, William*, An English and Orissa Dictionary Cuttack 1873.
Christianity, &c., in Southern India Edin. 1877.
The Greatest of the Judges Lond. 1878.
Female Education in S. India Edin. "
Tales of Ind Lond. 1886.
The Least of All Lands " 1888.
Educational Agencies in Madras Madras 1893.
- Milligan, William*, The Higher Education of Women Abd. 1877.
The Religion of Ancient Greece Edin. 1882.
The Church of the 2nd and 3rd Centuries " 1884.
The Revelation of St. John Lond. 1886.
The White Cross Movement Edin. 1887.
The Ascension, &c. Lond. 1892.
Lectures on the Apocalypse " "
The Resurrection of the Dead Edin. 1894.
- *Alex. Roberts*.
The Words of the New Testament " 1873.
- Milligan, William, M.D.*, The Influence of Influenza, &c. Mauch. 1890.
Suppurative Disease of the Middle Ear " 1891.
Treatment of Granulations, &c. Lpool. "
Treatment of Attic Suppuration, &c. Lond. 1892.
- Milne Family*, The Milnes of Banff, &c. By W. Cramond 1894.
- Milne, A. W.*, The Personality, &c., of the Holy Ghost Langholm 1851.
- Milne, Colin, Lh.D.*, Botanical Dictionary Lond. 1770; 2nd ed. 1778; 3rd 1805.
Supplement thereto Lond. 1778.
Institutes of Botany (in two parts) " 1770-2.
Supplement thereto " 1778.
Sermon for the Humane Society " "
Apostolic Eloquence " 1775.
Sermon to the Linnæan Society " 1779.
Sermons " 1780.
Sermon to Free Masons " 1788.
Indigenous Botany. Vol. 1 " 1793.
- Milne, David*, The Early Doctrinal System of the Church " 1883.
The Years and Eras of the Life of Christ " 1892.
- Milne, David*, On Polished and Striated Rocks Edin. 1847.
- Milne, Garden*, De Catarrho " 1818.
- Milne, J.*, Original Productions in Prose and Verse Abd. 1833.
- Milne, James*, Sermons delivered in St. Andrew's Chapel, Banff Edin. 1806.
Sermons 8vo. " 1811.
- Milne, James Black (Sheffield)*, Subacute Catarrhal Nephritis, &c. Lond. 1888.
- Milne, John (Bequest)*, Diseases prevalent on two Voyages to India, 1793-8 " 1803.
Some Account of Diseases in the Carnatic " "
- Milne, John*, The Ancient Religion of Persia (St. Giles Lect. 2d series) Edin. N.D.
- Milne, John (Atherb)*, Myths and Superstitions of Buchan " 1891.
- Milne, John*, The Agriculture of Aberdeen and Banff " 1871.
An Experiment in Cattle Feeding " 1882.
Experiments in Fattening Cattle " 1884.
The Early History of Turriff Bf. 1890.
- Milne, John (Bristol)*, The Etiology of Gastro Enteric Fever.
The Primary Stage of Aneurism Lond. 1882.
- Milne, John Duguid*, Industrial and Social Position of Women " 1857.
Two Letters on the English Universities Abd. 1859.
The Industrial Employment of Women Lond. 1870.
The Free Public Library Question Discussed Abd. 1883.
The Success of Free Public Libraries " "
- Milne, Robert*, Memorials of the Family of Row Edin. 1828.
- Milne, Robert (Towie)*, Observations on Small Livings " 1865.
Administrative Reform of the Church of Scotland " 1870.
Life Work of the Church " 1871.
- Milne, Mrs. Robert*, Notes of a Tour on the Continent Abd. 1870.
- Milne, Robert G.*, Sinim; a Plea for China Lond. 1843.
Romanism and Congregationalism " 1851.
- Milne, Thomas*, The Afforesting of Waste Land in Aberdeenshire Edin. 1885.
- Milne, William*, Ordination Services of W. M. and Geo. Thom Abd. 1813.
The Sacred Edict (*2nd ed.*, Shanghai 1870) Lond. 1817.
edit. Indo-Chinese Gleaner Malacca 1818.
Retrospect . . . of Missions to China " 1820.
The Examiner (*Monthly Periodical in Chinese*) 1821.
Hymns " "
Chinese Terms to express the Deity Lond. " "
The Triad Society " 1825.
Discourse on Idolatry (in Chinese) (1830).
Discourse on Tract and Bible Societies (in Chinese) (1835).
Memoir of W. M. Lond. 1836.

- Retrospect of the Mission to China Edin. 1839.
 Life of W. M. (by R. Philip) Lond. 1840.
 — and R. Morrison.
 New Testament in Chinese 1813.
Milne, Wm., The Gleaner S.L. et A.
Milne, Wm., A Neutral's View of the
 Union Question Invs. 1870.
Milne, William Charles, On the Shang-
 hai Revision of Scripture Trans-
 lation Shanghai 1852.
 Political Disturbances in China Lond. 1855.
 Pagodas „ 1856.
 Life in China „ 1858.
 (In French, Paris 1858).
Milne, Wm. Grant, Letters on Viti Levu Lond. 1857.
Milton, John, Paradise Lost. 2 vols. Abd. 1774.
Minto, Walter (Prof. Coll. of New Jersey
Princeton), An Inaugural Ora-
 tion (Mathematics) Trenton 1788.
Minto, William, edit. Examiner Lond. 1874.º.
 edit. London Opinion „ 1880.
 „ Scott's Lay of the Last Min-
 strel Lond. 1882 & 1886.
 „ Scott's Lady of the Lake Lond. 1891.
 Literature of the Georgian Era Edin. 1894.
Minty, James (Turriſf), Reminiscences of
 a Forty Years' Residence in
 Turriſf Bf. 1865.
Minutes and Resolutions of Gen. Meeting
 of Inhabitants of Aberdeen, &c. Abd. 1799.
Minutes of Proceedings. Meeting of Scot.
 Landed Proprietors, Friends of
 the Free Church „ 1843.
The Mistakes of an Hour corrected (by a
 Clansman) „ 1861.
Mitchell, Sir Andrew, Letters in "Cul-
 loden Papers" 1815.
Mitchell, Sir Arthur, Excavations at
 Buchaam, Strathdon Edin. 1863.
Mitchell, Charles, Rural Poems and Songs S.L. et A.
Mitchell, David (Hospital), Extract Deed
 of Mortification Abd. 1802.
Mitchell, David, Theory verses Practice
 (Sabbath Observance) „ 1842.
Mitchell, George, Fragments in Verse „ 1851.
Mitchell, Hugh, Notice of New Fossils Lond. 1860.
 The Old Red Sandstone „ „
Mitchell, James, LL.D., The Plurality
 of Worlds „ 1813.
 The Universal Catechist „ 1824.
 The Newtonian System of Philosophy „ 1827.
Mitchell, James, The Case of J. M., Sydney 1838.
Mitchell, John, Nova Planta Genera 1741.
 De Principiis Botanicorum 1769.
 Letters to Linnæus (in Corres. II.
 442-5) Lond. 1821.
Mitchell, John, The Wreath of Temper-
 ance Edin. 1841.
Mitchell, John (St. Fergus), The Faith
 and its Foes Abd. 1863.
Mitchell, John M., The Herring 1864.
Mitchell, J. Murray.
 Parsic Archaeology Bombay 1854.
 A Visit to Jejuri „ 1855.
- Memoir of R. Nesbit Lond. 1858.
 India Missions „ 1859.
 Letters to Indian Youth Madras 1861.
 Christian Manual „ „
 The Lady and the Dove Bombay 1872.
 edit. The Religious Condition of
 Christendom Lond. 1880.
 The Hindu Religion „ 1884.
 Hinduism Past and Present „ 1885.
 Christianity and Ancient Paganism „ 1887.
 Foreign Missions „ 1888.
 Once Hindu—now Christian „ 1890.
Mitchell, Mrs. J. Murray, A Missionary's
 Wife in South Bengal Edin. 1871.
 The Zenanas of Bengal „ 1876.
 In India Lond. „
 In Southern India „ 1885.
Mitchell, Joseph, Lugubras Cantus „ 1719.
 Jonah, a Poetical Paraphrase (2nd
 ed. 1724) „ 1720.
 Ode on the Power of Musick „ 1721.
 The Fatal Extravagance „ „
 (3rd ed. 1726; 4th ed. 1730; new ed. 1781.
 Two Poetical Petitions Lond. 1725.
 The Sine-Cure „ „
 Rathe; a Poem to the King „ 1728.
 Three Poetical Epistles „ 1731.
 The Highland Fair, an Opera, with
 Music „ „
 The Royal Hermitage „ 1732.
 Sickbed Soliloquy to an Empty Purse
 (Editions in Latin and in English.) „ 1735.
 Familiar Epistle to Sir R. Walpole „ „
 Gratulatory Verses on Marriage of
 P. of Wales „ 1736.
 The Prodigal (altered from The Fatal
 Extravagance, by F. G. Waldron) „ 1794.
Mitchell, Patrick, The Stability of the
 Church Abd. 1802.
Mitchell, Peter Chalmers, Outlines of
 Biology „ 1894.
Mitchell, Thomas, Poems in "Bp. Forbes
 Funerals" Abd. 1635.
Mitchell, William Forbes, Reminiscences
 of the Great Mutiny.

Mr. Charles Fraser Mackintosh, F.S.A. Scot., has published in volume form, and under the title *The Last Macdonalds of Isla*, some papers which have already appeared in the *Celtic Monthly*. They are descriptive and illustrative of a number of original documents, once the property of Sir James Macdonald, last of Isla, and all directly referring to former members of the family. The volume, which is issued from the *Celtic Monthly* Office, 9 Blythswood Drive, Glasgow, is exceedingly well got up, and adorned with some excellent illustrations.

Mr. John Lane has just issued a charmingly illustrated edition of "A Child's Garden of Verses."

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

283. *Forbes, John*: (Field Marshal). This gallant officer, who distinguished himself in the Portuguese Service, was born in the same parish as the above successful man and in the same decade. For he was a native of Skellater, Strathdon, and born in the decade 1741-50. When a young man he drew public attention by the manner in which he resented the calumnious attacks made on his country by the notorious John Wilkes, and published in *The North Briton*. For this offence he challenged the author, but no rencontre took place. General Forbes married a princess of the blood royal of Portugal, and rose to be a Field Marshal in the Portuguese Service. He was a distinguished soldier, and acted with great gallantry against the Spaniards. He accompanied the royal family to the Brazils, and died there in 1809.
284. *Forbes, John, of Leslie, M.P.*: Active Covenanter. Of the Monymusk family, and born there in the last decade of the 16th century, he was M.P. for Aberdeenshire from 1639 to 1641. He had previously acquired the estate of Leslie in 1620.
285. *Forbes, Sir John, Bart., M.P.*: Public Man. Born at Craigievar, Leochel, about 1631, he was of a Whig family, and represented Aberdeenshire at the Convention of 1689, and in the Parliament, 1689-1702.
286. *Forbes, Sir John, Bart.*: Indian Administrator. Born at Craigievar, Leochel, in 1785, he proceeded to India, where he acted as a Judge in the East Indian Company's Service. On the death of his brother he succeeded to the title as 7th Baronet. He died in 1846.
287. *Forbes, Sir John, K.C.B. (General)*: Son of the minister of Strathdon, and born in 1817, he entered the Bombay Army in 1835, became Captain, 1848, Major and Lieut.-Colonel, 1858, Colonel, 1864, Major General, 1869, Lieut.-General, 1878, General, 1886. He served in Scinde and Affghanistan, also in the Persian Campaign of 1856-7, where he distinguished himself. He also served with the Central Indian Field Force in 1859. He became C.B. in 1858, and K.C.B. in 1881.
288. *Forbes, John, Q.C.*: Distinguished Lawyer. A native of Aberdeen, and born in the third decade of this century. He became Recorder of Hull.
289. *Forbes, Nathanael (Lieut.-General)*: A native of Auchirnach, Strathdon, and born there in 1765, he entered the army and rose to be a Lieut.-General. He died in 1851.
290. *Forbes, Patrick (Rev.)*: Bishop of Aberdeen and Theologian. Born in Aberdeen on 24th August, 1564, he was educated at Stirling and Glasgow University. He preached, though irregularly, while still a country gentleman; but in 1612 he took orders and was ordained to the parish of Keith. He was promoted to the See of Aberdeen in 1618. He was also chosen Chancellor of King's College, and by reforming its abuses, and giving largely for its development, he greatly promoted its efficiency. He died in 1635. He was a pious man and a good theologian. His Commentary on the Revelation and other works are still occasionally perused.
291. *Forbes, Robert*: Poet. Seems to have been a native of Buchan. He became a hosier in London. His well-known verses, published in 1742, and entitled *Ajax's Speech to the Grecian Knabs*, is much admired. His brother was the teacher of Foveran school.
292. *Forbes, Robert (Rev.)*: Bishop of Ross, Moray and Argyle. Born at Rayne in 1708, he took his degree at Aberdeen, then entering the Scottish Episcopal Church he rose to be Bishop of Ross and Argyle. His journals of episcopal visitations made by him have been published. Another work of his is *Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745*, published 1834.
293. *Forbes, Robert (Sir), M.P.*: Public Man. Third Son of the 2nd Baronet of Craigievar, and probably born there. He was M.P. for Inverness in the Scottish Parliament, from 1700 to 1707. He was proprietor of Learnie.
294. *Forbes, Robert (Rev.), M.A.*: Free Church Divine and Author. He was born in Aberdeen in 1811, the son of one of the Masters in the Grammar School. Having graduated at Marischal College, he was ordained minister of Woodside Church in 1836; but joining the Free Church, he became minister of the Free Church of Woodside till his death in 1859. He was an able preacher and an excellent scholar. He published a *Pastoral Retrospect of the Years 1837 to 1848*; *Questions for the Use of Young Persons Preparatory to their Receiving the Ordinance of the Lord's Supper*, 1842; *Digest of Rules and Forms of Procedure of the Free Church*, 1856.
295. *Forbes, Stephen*: Minor Poet. Probably a native of Peterculter. He was bred a paper-maker, but published in 1781 a volume of verse, entitled *Rural Amusements*.
296. *Forbes, Walter, 18th Lord Forbes*: Episcopal Enthusiast. Born on 29th May, 1798. He was present at the Battle of Waterloo; but is chiefly remarkable for the munificent support he gave to the Episcopal Church in Scotland, particularly of St. Ninian's, Perth. He died in 1868.
297. *Forbes, Wm.*: Successful Merchant. Founder of the family of Craigievar. Born in 1566, he was the second son of Wm. Forbes of Corse. Educated in Edinburgh, he gave himself to a commercial life, and "by diligent merchandising in Denmark and other parts, he became extraordinarily rich." Thereupon he bought land extensively in Aberdeenshire, and built the mansion-house of Craigievar. He has been commemorated by Arthur Johnstone, who says of him in an epitaph (1627):—
Quas possedit opes, et terrae jugera nemo
Miratur; dominum plus fuit esse sui.
298. *Forbes, Wm. (Rev.)*: Bishop of Edinburgh. Born in Aberdeen in 1585, he was educated there and at Leyden and Oxford. Having entered holy orders, he was ordained at Alford in 1614. Thence he was translated successively to Monymusk and St. Nicholas, Aberdeen. He was appointed Principal of Marischal College, but resigned the appointment in 1621. He preached before Charles I. in 1633, and was made the first bishop of that diocese, but died a few months later in 1634. Bishop Forbes published nothing in his life-time. In 1658, however, appeared a valuable

work, entitled *Considerations Modestas et Pacificae Controversiarum de Justificatione, Purgatorio, Invocatione Sanctorum, et Christ's Mediatore et Eucharistia*, edited by Thomas Sydenff, Bishop of Galloway. A new edition appeared at Helmsstadt in 1707. (For full notice see Anderson's *Scottish Nation*).

299. *Forbes, Wm., of Leslie, M.P.*: Antiquary, &c. Born in 1615, he was M.P. for Aberdeenshire in 1649, and died in 1670. He is believed to be the author of the *Continuation of Matthew Lumsden's Genealogy of the Family of Forbes from 1580 to 1665*.

300. *Forbes, Wm., A.M.*: Minor Poet. He was teacher at Peterculter, but was removed from his office for some moral offence in the year 1733. He is the author of a rhyme abusing his Judges, and called *The Dominie Deposed*. It appeared in 1746. He is supposed to have been the brother of No. 291.

301. *Forbes, Wm., of Callendar and Almond*: Successful Merchant. Born in Aberdeen about 1741, he established himself in London as a Coppersmith. He made his fortune through a contract into which he entered for supplying copper-sheathing for the Navy at the time the Government discontinued the coal-tar coating of ships. He died in 1815. In Kay's *Edinburgh Portraits*, II., 105-9, will be found a biography of this fortunate speculator, containing interesting notices of his personal peculiarities.

302. *Fordyce, Alexander, Dingwall, M.P. (Captain R.N.)*: Liberal Politician. Born at Technuiry, Fraserburgh, 4th March, 1800, he entered the Royal Navy at the age of twelve, and in 1855 was posted captain. In 1843 he succeeded to the estates of Culsh and Brucklay on the death of his brother. In 1847 he entered Parliament as Member for the City of Aberdeen, but resigned in 1852. He died in 1864. He is sometimes spoken of as Alexander Fordyce Dingwall. He published *Outlines of Naval Routine*, 1837. (*Family Record of Dingwall Fordyce*, 1885).

303. *Fordyce, David (Prof.)*: Brother of 305 and 307. Philosophical Author. Born in Aberdeen in 1711, and educated at the Grammar School there and Marischal College, where he graduated A.M. in 1728; he studied for the church, and received licence, but never obtained a charge. In 1742 he was appointed a Regent-Professor in Marischal College. In 1750 he visited France and Italy, but was drowned, in returning, off the coast of Holland, in 1751. He published two volumes entitled *Dialogues on Education*, the first in 1745 and the second in 1748. He also wrote for Dodsley's Preceptor a Treatise on Moral Philosophy, which was republished in 1754 under the title of *The Elements of Moral Philosophy*. A work called *The Temple of Virtue*, published in 1757, was also written by him. (*Family Record of Dingwall Fordyce*, 1885).

304. *Fordyce, George, M.D., F.R.S.*: Nephew of Nos. 303, 305 and 307. Noted Medical Lecturer in London. Born in Aberdeen, 18th November, 1736. Said to have graduated at Marischal College when only 14. After residing for sometime as a pupil of his uncle, a Surgeon in Rutlandshire, he went to Edinburgh, and there took his Doctor's degree in 1758. After visiting Leyden he settled in London in 1759 as teacher and practitioner. His lectures on

chemistry immediately brought him into notice. He also had an unrivalled reputation as a lecturer on Materia Medica and Practice of Physic. In 1765 he published his *Elements of Agriculture*, which went into many editions. In 1768 appeared his *Elements of the Practice of Physic*. His growing reputation led to his being appointed Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital in 1770, while in 1776 he became Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1787 Fellow of the College of Physicians. He also published Dissertations on Fever, and a Treatise on the Digestion of Food, etc. He died on 25th May, 1802. (*Chambers' Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen and Family Record of Dingwall Fordyce*.)

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued).

THE ILLUSTRATION.

THE illustration this month represents one of two portraits of the same individual in the possession of Robert Gordon's College, regarding which nothing satisfactory is known. One of the portraits has an inscription and date, which fixes his birth in 1597, so that the subject cannot be Robert Gordon of Straloch (b. 1580), as mentioned in the College Catalogue, nor one of his sons, as noted in the Parkhill list, as Straloch was not married till 1608. Can any reader say who the subject is?

"Famous Scots" is the title given to a series of biographies which are to be issued, periodically, from the house of Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier. The first volume, "Thomas Carlyle," by Hector C. Macpherson, will be ready this month. Among the earlier volumes will be "Allan Ramsay" by Oliphant Smeaton, "Hugh Millar" by W. Keith Leask, "John Knox" by A. Taylor Innes, "The Balladists" by John Geddie, "Sir Walter Scott" by Prof. Saintsbury, "Robert Burns" by Gabriel Setoun, "Richard Cameron" by Prof. Herkless, "Norman Macleod" by John Wellwood, "Sir James Y. Simpson" by Eve B. Simpson, and "The Blackwood Group" by Sir George Douglas. The series should have a large sale, the price being popular.

The new volume of the "Yellow Book" will have a new cover and title page, designed by D. Y. Cameron, and twenty-six full page illustrations by members of the Glasgow School of Art.

Stevenson's story, "The Great North Road," which was first published in the Christmas "London News," is being issued in chapters in the pages of the "Cosmopolitan," while the first portion of "The Weir of Hermiston" appears in Unwin's new quarterly "Cosmopolis."



+✂ PORTRAIT ✂+

*IN POSSESSION OF ROBERT GORDON'S COLLEGE,
ABERDEEN.*

PRIMITIVE BELIEFS ABOUT THE DEAD.

When reading Miss M. R. Cox's recently published "Introduction to Folk-Lore," I came across the following passage, which may be interesting to readers of *S. N. & Q.* "It was in consequence of the belief that the soul would at some period revivify the body that the Egyptians used to embalm their dead, and built the enormous pyramids to enshrine the mummy. The elaborate headstone is the modern counterpart of the rude and unen-scribed menhir, or long stone which marked the resting-place of the corpse, just as the little turf-covered mound now represents the great tumulus or cairn. Quite on a par with the primitive notions which we are now examining is that which actuated an aged woman who died in North Cornwall nine years ago, and who preserved all her teeth as she lost them, firmly believing that they must be buried with her against the day of Resurrection, otherwise her resurrection body would not be perfect. She made the clergyman promise that the teeth should be placed in her coffin." This archaic notion recalls some remarks relating to modern Greek superstition in Rennell Rodd's "Customs and Lore of Modern Greece." In that work, page 120, Mr. Rodd says:—"Body and soul are still strangely identified, and the dying Klepht requires his sons to make a window to his grave that he may hear the nightingale and know when spring comes back. The dead are always praying Charos to let them return and see the sun and commune with their children; but he is ever inexorable, 'When the sea becomes a garden, and the raven grows white like the dove, then will ye get back to earth again.'" This Charos is the modern representative of the ancient Charon, who ferried souls across the river Styx; but he is now regarded rather as the angel of death than as a ferryman. "He is pictured in the folk-poetry and folk-language as an old man, sorrowful of face, and inexorable in melancholy austerity; he is constantly alluded to as on horseback:—

'I see Charos approaching on horseback
through the fields,
Black he is, and black his raiment, black
the horse he rides on,
And black the flowers are that spring
up at his side.'

Among uncivilised peoples the soul is thought of as something material, and traces of this belief survive in modern folk-lore. In his "Ghost-World," the Rev. J. F. Thiselton Dyer remarks, "Among rude races the original idea of the human soul seems to have been that of vaporous materiality, which, as Dr. Tylor

observes, has held so large a place in modern philosophy, and in one shape or another crops up in ghost stories. The Basutos, speaking of a dead man, say that his heart has gone out, and the Malays affirm that the soul of a dying man escapes through the nostrils. In order that the soul, as it quits the body, may not be checked in its onward course, it has long been customary to unfasten locks or bolts, and to open doors, so that the struggle between life and death may not be prolonged—a superstition common in France, Germany, Spain and England." On page 93 of the same work, Mr. Dyer says, "Stories of disembodied souls appearing as birds are very numerous. An old well-known Cornish legend tells how, in days of old, King Arthur was transformed into a chough, its talons and beak all red with blood, denoted the violent end to which the celebrated chieftain came. In the same way a curious legend in Poland affirms that every member of the Herbert family assumes the form of an eagle after death, and that the eldest daughters of the Pileck line take the shape of doves if they die unmarried, of owls if they die married, and that they give previous notice of their death to every member of their race by pecking a finger of each."

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

Glasgow.

"CLICKIMIN" A PLACE-NAME IN ABERDEENSHIRE AND THE SHETLAND ISLANDS.—Referring to query appearing in the December number of *S. N. & Q.*, by "Even Odd," regarding the above place-name, it may be mentioned that it is said to occur in Aberdeenshire as well as in the other localities mentioned in query; but I am unable to state exactly where it does so. A man, a native of the parish of Echt, once told me that a rhyme, in which the place-name of "Clickimin" occurs, was once very common in his native parish and surrounding neighbourhood. It runs as follows:—

"Bakebare and Brewthin,
Claa the Waas and 'Clickimin.'"

Perhaps a few observations may be given in passing as to the place-names mentioned in above rhyme. On looking up the valuation roll, look for the county of Aberdeenshire. I find that "Bakebare" is the name of a small farm on the estate of Park, in the parish of Drumoak, also that "Brewthin" (or Brewthen as the roll-book has it) is the name of another small farm on the estate of Cullerlie, in the parish of Echt. The name of "Claa the Waas" would appear to be some absurd name given to another farm in the district. My informant told me that he had a dim recollection that this absurd name *was* given to a farmer really leaving

the more rational one of "Templefold," which, according to the roll-book, is also on the estate of Cullerlie. If this be correct, further discussion of these names is unnecessary, the whole difficulty resting upon the last place-name mentioned in rhyme, which is really the subject of this note. It is impossible for me to give the correct spelling of this supposed Aberdeenshire place-name, as the man was unable to do so himself; but the name is in all probability purely a fanciful one, and no doubt is more common through Scotland than we imagine. It has been ignored by Rev. J. B. Johnstone in his "Place-Names of Scotland," and this work being the only one of this nature to which I can refer, I am unable to offer further suggestions regarding it. With reference to the remark made by "Even Odd" that the name occurs in the Orkney Islands, it may be stated that it is found in the Shetland Islands as well, as the following extract from Peace's "Handbook to the Shetland Islands" will show. "Immediately on leaving the town (Lerwick) the road passes the "air" and loch of "Clickimin." It would be desirable if some of our correspondents to *S. N. & Q.* could enlighten us on the following points:—(1) If the absurd name of "Claa the Waas" is identical with that of Templefold? (2) If the place-name of "Clickimin" has any occurrence in Aberdeenshire at all? (3) If there are more localities in which the name occurs besides these mentioned in query. S. C. C.

A DEESIDE MURDER STORY (IX., 102).—Can Dr. Kerr or Mr. Michie favour us with any account of the origin or later history of this weird tale? Some years ago I met with it in a collection of German tales, or, at least, tales in the German language, and intended to translate it for the amusement of the readers of the *People's Journal*, but other interests prevented my sitting down to it. It is evidently Scotch in every detail, and might as well have been written in Chinese as in German. The author may have been a native of Dinnet so far as we may judge of the criterion of the language. But it would be curious if we could trace the story back to its source, as there is no little power in the delineation. The collection in which I found it I left beyond the Atlantic, and I have never met with it here.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

Messrs. Longman have just issued a new volume of romance of the days of Jeanne D'Arc, by Andrew Lang. It is entitled "A Monk of Fife."

DISCOVERY OF A JACOBITE PICTURE.—The *Eastern Daily Press* announces the discovery of a great historical picture at Norwich. It is by Nicolas Largilliere, is in excellent preservation, and of more than average historical interest. It represents the Council held by the Pretender on October 25th, 1714, shortly after the death of Anne, at Commercy, for the purpose of drawing up the declaration asserting his right to the Crown. The important point about the picture is that among the Council which includes Lord Lovat and the notorious Dr. Sacheverell, is Lord Oxford, better known as Harley, favourite of Anne, friend of Swift, and Tory Lord Treasurer. He is standing behind the Pretender as one of the principals in the Council. Exactly how far Harley was concerned in Jacobite treason was a matter of doubt, but this picture, if genuine, would seem to involve him. It is suggested that as the occasion might be regarded as an important event in the national history the Pretender had the picture painted for himself, and that it has remained undiscovered so long as knowledge of the possession of it by a Jacobite owner would have been dangerous in the stormy times that followed.

BURNSIANA.—An old newspaper cutting we recently came across gives the following particulars respecting the number of visitors to Burns Monument and Cottage from October, 1891, to October, 1892:—At Alloway Monument, 38,114, a slight decrease from last season; Cottage, 28,240, as compared with 27,545 last season, an increase of visitors to the cottage of 695. It will be interesting, when the time comes, to compare these figures with those of 1895-96.

Although not a "Scottish Note," the following appears to be deserving of preservation in the columns of *S. N. & Q.*; as it is of interest to antiquaries and bibliopoles:—

Perhaps the highest price ever asked for a single book is the sum which appears against a volume in the Liturgical catalogue which has been issued by Mr. Quaritch—£5250. It is printed on vellum, and is the Psalter for the use of the Benedictine Monastery of St. James, at Mentz. This volume is the third that came from the press, and the second printed book with a date—1459. It is far rarer and more precious than the Mazarine Bible, which ranks as the first book ever printed, and which came out in 1455-56. The Psalter is also the costliest book that has ever been sold, the present copy having fetched £4950 at the Syston Park sale in 1884. No other copy has appeared in the market for almost 100 years.

LONGEVITY OF HIGHLANDERS.

FROM whatever cause it may arise, the longevity of West Highlanders is proverbial. In support of this quite a number of phenomenal cases have lately been reported. Among the more recent may be mentioned that of Donald Macmaster, of Garmony, in the island of Mull, who has just completed his 102nd year, with his mental powers unimpaired. The last number to hand of a Cape Breton paper ("*Mactalla*"), published in Gaelic, announces the death, on the 11th December, at a place called Bengairloch, of William Mackenzie, a native of Gairloch in Ross-shire, at the extraordinary age of 109. It is also a remarkable fact that the deceased never had a day's illness during all that phenomenally long period. The same paper intimates the death, also at North Sidney, Cape Breton, of Christina, widow of Duncan Gillies—and a native of the island of Barra, in the Hebrides—at the advanced age of one hundred years and eight months. The statistical tables of the various poorhouses throughout the West Highlands show long lists of names of inmates who have long passed the allotted span of three score and ten.

THE BURNS CENTENARY.—The Dumfries Burns Club have issued the following circular:—"The 21st day of July, 1896, is the centenary of the death of Robert Burns, and as the Burns world will naturally turn its eyes and its thoughts to the spot where the national poet rests, the occasion ought to be commemorated in a fitting manner. The Dumfries Burns Club intend to celebrate the centenary, and invite all other clubs to assist. It is proposed to visit the mausoleum, where wreaths will be deposited, and to hold a Burns conversazione, with Burns songs and speeches. It will be esteemed a favour if you can lay the matter before your club, and as early as possible after the 25th inst., communicate their views, and say whether it is intended to send a deputation." The Dumfries Club is also inviting the co-operation of Town Councils, trades, Masonic lodges, Volunteers, &c., and of men prominent in literature.

AN UNPUBLISHED PORTRAIT OF SCOTT.—Mr. James Sturrock writes as follows to the *Glasgow Herald* of Nov. 23, 1895:—

SIR,—Alluding to your article in to-day's *Herald*, I would mention that the current number of *Scribner* gives as frontispiece a reproduction by Florian, the eminent French engraver, of a hitherto unpublished painting of Sir Walter Scott by Wilkie, depicting his "fine Scotch face," as Carlyle described it, "all worn with care, the joy all fled from it—ploughed deep with labour and sorrow."

In a brief sketch of Florian in the same magazine the following interesting passages occur:—"It was a remarkable piece of good fortune for *Scribner's Magazine* that such a rare subject as an hitherto unpublished portrait of Sir Walter Scott could be selected as Florian's contribution to the series of engraver's frontispieces current therein through 1895. The picture was bought at the sale of the celebrated Van Pratt collection, of Brussels, and is now owned in America; but in order to ensure as perfect a reproduction as possible, it was left for months in the engraver's hands before crossing the water. Wilkie evidently painted it from life, and it may be either the study made by him in November, 1824, for his great picture of the reception of George IV. at Holyrood, or the portrait known by the name of its purchaser, Sir William Knightho, and finished in 1828, or possibly a still later portrait, referred to in a letter from Scott to Wilkie, which is dated February 1st, 1830:—"I am extremely gratified by the sketch you did of my unworthy person . . . At anyrate, it is a powerful piece of realistic portraiture; most expressive of character and individuality."—I am, &c., JAMES STURROCK.

Why was this painting not secured for the Scottish National Portrait Gallery?

GET UP AND BAR THE DOOR.—A rather spirited correspondence as to the genesis of this fine old Scotch ballad has just taken place in the *Glasgow Herald*. The first appearance of the piece was in Herd's collection (1776) without assigning date or author, who is still unknown. One writer suggests that Goethe's "Gutmann und Gutweib," a ballad on all fours with the Scotch version, may have been the original, and that the Scotch ballad is therefore, after all, but a translation. This view of the case is, however, entirely untenable, as various correspondents point out. Goethe, who greatly admired what he calls "the happy animated blending of the epic and dramatic" in "Get up and bar the door," frankly announces his translation of it, which was done in 1827. Besides this the internal evidence clearly shows which of the ballads was cause and which was consequence. For instance, the presence of the word puddings in the German version gives in itself ample proof that the ballad is one that grew in a Scotch soil, although we shall probably never know the author or the date of its composition.

We are shortly to have two new Scotch novels from the press of Mr. Alexander Gardner of Paisley,—"*In Oban Town*" by Campbell, and "*Braes of Balquhider*" by Douglas Gordon. The Rev. H. M. B. Reid will issue through the same publisher his "*Life of the Rev. John Macmillan*," who was founder of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

INVERGARRY CASTLE.—The following letter appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* of August 27th, above well-known initials:—

Sir,—At this season, when tourists are in transit, this may meet the eyes of some who, when in the neighbourhood, would desire to visit a spot overlooked in guide books. It is an ancient stronghold of the Macdonalds, on the banks of Loch Oich, near the mouth of the Garry, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the famous Benedictine Monastery at Fort Augustus; at the present time frequented by sightseers from all regions. In 1745 this oblong square of five storeys, of which the walls only are standing, was sacked and burnt. Lord Ward bought the great Highland estate of Glengarry in 1840. The following inscription is upon an obelisk near the old fortalice:—"As a memorial of the ample and summary vengeance which, in the swift course of feudal justice (inflicted by the Lords M'Donald and Aross) overtook the foul murder of the Keppoch family, a branch of the powerful and illustrious clan of which his lordship was the chief, This monument is erected by Col. M'Donald of Glengarry XVII. Mac-Mhic-Alaister, his successor and representative, in the year of our Lord 1812.

"The heads of these seven murderers were presented at the feet of the noble chief in Glengarry Castle after having been washed in this spring, and ever since that event, which took place early in the 16th century, it has been called by the name of Tobernan-Keann—the well of the heads."—I am, &c., J. F. S. G.

GLASGOW PROTOCOLS.—A series of publications of these valuable records was, it will be remembered, inaugurated in a specimen volume issued last year, under the competent editorship of Mr. Robert Renwick, town-clerk depute. That volume covered the years from 1547 to 1555. Arrangements are now being made for continuing the transcripts from 1555 down to 1600. Within this period there are ten MS. volumes of protocols, and it is anticipated that abstracts of these may be embraced in the same number of printed volumes, similar in size and method to the specimen. The printing will go on as soon as an adequate number of subscriptions is assured.

The subscription edition of R. L. Stevenson's Works is to be supplemented by seven additional volumes. The volumes will be titled "Miscellanies," "Tales and Fantasies," "Drama," "History and Correspondence," "Correspondence," and Romances in two volumes, which will contain "St. Ives," "Weir of Hermiston," and other fragments.

Queries.

1017. PRETENDER PORTRAIT.—Can any of your readers give me some information regarding an engraving of the Old Pretender, entitled "Quaerit Patria Caesarem." "Published according to Act of Parliament ADMCCXXXVII." It is a bust in a circular setting, the nose a very pronounced roman, the wig full and flowing, the dress semi-military with ribbon and star. Beneath the portrait, in the centre, is an oblong vignette showing in the left hand corner the Hanoverian horse trampling on the laws of Britain, while the British lion is cowering beside a female figure endeavouring to protect it. In the background is the dome of St. Paul's and other towers and spires of London. It may, however, be Rome. To the right Father Time draws a veil and shows the lion rending the horse, as yet an unfulfilled prophecy. In the right hand lower corner of the engraving is the bust of a young man in a tie wig with ribbon over shoulder and a star on left breast, and overhead the motto "Triplcis-Spes-Tertia-Genis." In the opposite or left hand corner is another bust of a young man in a tie wig, mantle of ermine, and overhead the motto "Micat-inter-Omnia." There is also a seven pointed open star in front of face. There is neither painter nor engraver's name, but it is supposed to be after Hussey by Russell. The portrait is not known to the print-sellers of New York. I should like to know who were the painter and engraver?

New York.

W. M. M.

1018. ALEXANDER SKENE OF NEWTYLE.—Can any of your readers give me any information concerning Alexander Skene of Newtyle, one of the Magistrates of the City of Aberdeen, the author of "Memorials for the Government of the Royal Burghs in Scotland," and of a "Description of Aberdeen" (Printed by John Forbes, Printer to the City and University, 1685). J. T.

1019. SINGULAR DISCOVERY AT ABERDEEN.—Was there ever any explanation given of the curious discovery referred to in the enclosed newspaper paragraph?

J. A.

"While in course of demolishing a block of old houses on the north side of Longacre, which requires to be removed for the extension of Marischal College buildings, the workmen made a curious discovery yesterday morning. About fifteen inches from the exterior of a wall composed of solid masonry they came across a couple of crabs, one being dead but still in a fresh state, and the other alive, although so attenuated as to be almost transparent. The crabs were handed over to Mr. Jones, assistant professor of chemistry at Marischal College. The live crab is preserved in a jar containing water. In size it is an inch long and a quarter broad, its dead companion being an inch and three-quarters in length and an inch in breadth. The house has been untenanted for six months, and it is a mystery how the creatures could have found their way into a mass of masonry twenty feet above the ground level of the outside, and three or four feet from the level of the floor.

1020. TO RIDE THE BREIZE.—What is the exact meaning of this phrase? It has, I think, something to do with one of the usages connected with marriage. In "The Black Dwarf" Scott says "There will be a hundred Elliots to ride the *brause*," which is, perhaps, the Border variant of our North Country *breize*.

DONSIDER.

1021. THE "FORBES" CLAN.—Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* inform me as to whether all bearing the name "Forbes" are descendants of Sir John de Forbes, who had a Charter of the lands of Forbes, in the reign of William the Lion; also as to whether Sir John de Forbes was a Celtic Scotsman, if Scotsman at all; and again, as to whether there is any trace of the clan before Sir John de Forbes? C. E. H.

1022. NAME WANTED.—What is the name of the Queen of Hungary, whom, in consideration of her manly courage and other virtues, her subjects always address as *Rex-roster*? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Answers.

654. OLD CLOCK (V., 172, 191).—The clock was sold about the year 1788. We have not met with John Mearns, watchmaker, but Earnest Mearns, probably the father of John, was a watchmaker in Banff in 1751. C.

874. DESIGNED (VII., 174; IX., 108, 126).—I agree with K. J. that in certain senses of the word it is expedient for the ordinary writer to use designate rather than, design. I do not, however, think it would be just to be too severe in censuring a man's English who held in his own writings to a use of the term that has prevailed for centuries, and that is still current, even though it be only a legal technicality. Referring to K. J.'s argument in VII., 174, that every one would have seen it to be a ridiculous expression had he used *originated* instead of *originated*, I may remark that it is a suggestive circumstance, that in connection with other English compounds of the Latin root *Signe*, the practice seems to be not to add the termination *ate*. Take *e.g.* Assign, Consign, Resign, &c., which are invariably used instead of Assignate, Consignate, Resignate. Dollar. W. B. R. W.

1010. ANDREA FERRARA (IX., 95, 109).—"Centurion" in *N. and Q.* of 16th September, 1854, asked "Did Andrea Ferrara ever live in the Highlands, or were the claymores imported into Scotland from Italy?" On 18th November following "G. N." replied: "Many of what are called 'Andrea Ferrara swords' or claymores are yet to be seen here and there in Scotland. They have what is usually termed 'sheep head handles,' from their round form and supposed resemblance to the skull of the animal, the name 'Andrea Ferrara' struck or rudely engraved on the blade, and are very much prized by *connoisseurs* for their fine quality of steel, elasticity of bending, and excellent workmanship. In most cases they are shown as relics of the Scottish Rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Who the maker was I have never heard any clearer account than that he was one Andrea, who lived in Ferrara in Italy, a celebrated manufacturer of

such weapons. I think it may be presumed that Andrea never had a 'blacksmith shop' or residence anywhere, either in the Highlands or Lowlands of Scotland, or we would have had some better floating intelligence respecting him. From the French assistance given to the Scottish Rebellions, there is the greatest likelihood that these swords had been sent to Scotland by the continental auxiliaries, or brought along with their troops, or procured to the disaffected chiefs and clans through the influence of the Young Pretender, and at the termination of the struggle had been left in the country, provided that the Duke of Cumberland could not lay hands on them." "G. N." was of opinion that a considerable number of the Ferraras are forgeries. "Scotus," in *N. and Q.*, 30th December, 1854, tells of an "Andrea Ferrara" dug up on the field of Philiphaugh, and he says he heard in his youth that Andrea Ferrara was a Spaniard, celebrated for his Toledo blades. The Highlanders had no means, he adds, of getting any fine blades, except from abroad. C.

1014. PROFESSOR WM. GREENFIELD (IX., 125).—This gentleman, who was the colleague of the famous Edinburgh preacher, Dr. Blair, in the High Church of that city, was appointed Professor of Rhetoric in the University there in 1784. This post he held till 1798, when, owing to an aberration of intellect, a successor had to be appointed. He died in 1801. Greenfield was a man of ability, Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, to whose transactions he contributed a paper on *The use of Negative Quantities in the Solution of Problems by Algebraic Equations*. He published a work entitled *Essays on the Sources of the Pleasure derived from Literary Compositions*. This is said to be a pleasing work, and ranks with Beattie's *Essays* and Burke's *On the Sublime and Beautiful*. His brother, the Reverend Andrew Greenfield, a minor poet, referred to in *Lives of Scottish Poets by the Society of Ancient Scots*, was born in 1750, and educated at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Oxford. He became Rector of Morra in Ireland, and died in 1788. His poems were published posthumously in 1790.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

Literature.

THE Prospectus of "The County Histories of Scotland," projected by Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, has now been before the public for some little time. If the lines laid down are followed by the respective authors, who are more or less tried and capable men, the subject matter will render these books highly popular. Not only will they contain what has hitherto been the staple of County Histories, "a record of the Great Governing Families and Clans, and their connection with the general affairs of the Kingdom," but "efforts will be made to represent the life and character of the people in their domestic and social condition, their industry, trade and commerce." Local literature will also receive attention, "especially

ballads, proverbs and folk lore, in their bearings upon history." The following is the proposed arrangement so far :—

Berwick and Haddington, by John Skelton, C. B., LL.D.; Edinburgh and Linlithgow, by P. Hume Brown; Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P.; Ayr and Renfrew, by R. F. McEwen, B.A.; Lanark, by Sir James Marwick, LL.D.; Stirling and Dunbarton, by D. Hay Fleming; Fife and Kinross, by Æneas J. G. Mackay, LL.D.; Forfar and Kinross, by Rev. John Woodward, LL.D.; Aberdeen and Banff, by Alexander Allardyce; Perth and Clackmannan, by Scott-Moncrieff Penney; Inverness, by the Very Rev. J. Cameron Lees, D.D.; Elgin and Nairn, by Charles Rampini, LL.D.; Orkney and Shetland, by J. G. Moodie Heddle.

A suitable *pendant* to these will be a volume dealing with Prehistoric Scotland by Robert Munro, M.D., F.R.S.E.

One most commendable feature of the series is the fact that two maps of the district embraced will accompany each volume, which will be in demy 8vo, of about 350 pages, and the cost 7/6 for the ordinary edition. A large paper (hand-made) edition, limited to 100 copies, may be had at one guinea each. We sincerely trust that the enterprise of the publishers may have a rich reward.

On Scots Drink. By WM. CRAMOND, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A. Sc. [Scot. ?], Schoolmaster of Cullen. Elgin, 1895.

THERE is no limit to Mr. Cramond's antiquarian interest in everything Scottish, and into this 8vo pamphlet he crams as much material information on the subject as most authors would readily have expanded into a goodly volume. The facts of what, and how much we drink he establishes clearly, "out of the mouths of many witnesses." The quantity is not to our credit, but, although the author is not didactic, and would probably in charity subscribe the dictum, that all Northern nations drink, his sympathy is evidently with those who deplore the free use of stimulating drink. Mr. Cramond sees an improvement which *inter alia* he attributes to the steady growth of temperance societies.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

A Foreigner (Novel). E. Gerard. Cr 8vo, 6/-
Blackwood.
Brown (Dr. John) and his Sister. E. T. McLaren.
12mo, 1/6 Douglas.
Browning as a Philosophical and Religious Teacher.
H. Jones. Cr 8vo, 6/- net Maclehose.
Burns, Excise Officer and Poet. A Vindication by
John Sinton. 4d. Brown (Kilmarnock).

Burns (Robert) in other Tongues. A Critical Review
of the translations of the Songs and Poems of Burns.
W. Jacks. Post 8vo, 9/- net Maclehose.
Cabinet of Gathered Gems from Celebrated Authors.
4to, Illust., 3/6 Ninmo.
Catholic (Hist. of the) Church of Scotland. A.
Bellesheim. 4 vols, 8vo, 21/- net Blackwood.
Daniel in the Critics Den. R. Anderson. Cr 8vo,
3/6 Blackwood.
French Tales for Beginners. M. Minet. 8vo, 1/-
Blackie.
Gems of Literature and Elegant Extracts. 4to, Illust.,
3/6 Nimmo.
Hymns of Faith and Life. J. Hunter. 3/- net
Maclehose.
Literary Bouquet. 4to, Illust., 3/6 Nimmo.
Midwifery, part 1 and 2. Catechism Ser. 1/- each
Livingston.
Mite Bible. Illust., 2/3 Bryce.
Mona's Inheritance. L. A. Baxter. 8vo, 1/6
Drummond.
Moray (Documents relating to the Province of).
Edited by F. Dunbar Dunbar. Douglas.
Musa Latina Aberdonensis. Arthur Johnston. Vol.
2. The Epigrammata and Remaining secular
poems. Edited by Sir William Duguid Geddes.
New Spalding Club.
My Garden and other Poems. M. Henderson. 8vo,
3/6 Douglas.
Not Weary in Well-Doing. Life of H. L. Gibson, by
her husband. 8vo, 2/- Menzies.
Pen and Pencil Pictures from the Poets. 4to, Illust.,
3/6 Nimmo.
Roses and Holly. 4to, Illust., 3/6 Nimmo.
Sederunt (Act of), with new table of fees. 6d
Scott & Ferguson (E.)
Sunday in the Highlands. The teaching of Christ in
the Gospels. Wh. W. Brown.
North. Count. Pub. Co.
Temperance Autobiography of William Reid. Cr
8vo, 1/-, 2/- Scot. Temp. League.
Ten Miles from Anywhere. Arrdee, 8vo, 1/-
Montrose Stan. Office.
The Farm and the Fjord. C. Ray. Cr 8vo, 2/6
Nimmo.
The Maid of Sker. R. D. Blackmore. 8vo, 3/6
Blackwood.
The Pibroch. No. 1, Vol. 1. Glasgow Highlanders
Annual Record. 6d Hodge (G.)
Traumatic Infection. C. B. Lockwood. Cr 8vo, 3/-
Pentland.
Tuberculosis from a Layman's standpoint. 3d
Scot. Farmer Office.
What Kity Did. S. Coolidge. 8vo, 1/4 Blackie.
Wreck of the Wager. 8vo, 1/4 Blackie.
Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each
month to JOHN INGLIS,
16 Hillside Crescent,
Edinburgh.

Printed by W. Jolly & Sons, 23 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.
Published by D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen. Editorial Communi-
cations should be addressed to the "Editor"—Advertisements
and Business Letters to the Office, 23 Bridge Street.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. 10.

MARCH, 1896.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	
Aberdonians Abroad,.....	145
Scots, Scottish, and Scotch,.....	146
Discovery of an Eirde House in Cromar, Aberdeenshire,.....	147
Bibliography of Aberdeen Publications, 1895,.....	149
Epitaphs and Inscriptions in St. Nicholas Churchyard	151
Local Bibliography,.....	152
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,.....	156
MINOR NOTES:—	
A Belief about the Dying,.....	157
QUERIES:—	
Painter of Portrait of Queen Mary Wanted—Dr. George Keith, 1749—David Skinner, the Rebel Provost—The Jest of Brechin,.....	157
ANSWERS:—	
Andrea Ferrara—Alexander Skene of Newtyle—To Ride the Breize,.....	158
SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,.....	160

ABERDEEN, MARCH, 1896.

ABERDONIANS ABROAD (IX., 35, 81). THOMAS REID, Latin Secretary to James I.

To include a man born in the Manse of Banchory Ternan among Aberdonians may be considered an abuse of language, but there is a certain convenience in linking Secretary Reid rather with the University where he studied, and which he helped to endow, than with his birth-place. He was the second son of James Reid, minister of the parish, a cadet of the Pitfodels family. The eldest son, Robert, succeeded his father in the charge, which, at a later date, was held by his grandson, another Robert, whose son, Thomas, was paternal grandfather of Thomas Reid, D.D., the distinguished metaphysician. Alexander, another son of James Reid, became physician to King Charles I. A fourth, John, was "writer and servitor to Mr. George Buchanan"; a fifth, Adam, was a regent at Marischal College, and afterwards minister at Methlic; while other two sons, James and Peter, and three daughters, Isabel, Elspet and Catherine, are named in Alexander's will (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 235).

Thomas was educated at the Grammar School, Aberdeen, and at Marischal College and University, where he appears to have taken the degree of M.A. about 1600. In 1602, after an examination extending over four days, he was appointed to a mastership in the Grammar

School, the provost and baillies giving him "institution" of the office by delivery of "anagrammer buke". In the following year he resigned, on being chosen one of the Regents in Marischal College. After conducting a University class through the four years of their curriculum, he went to the Continent, where he prosecuted his studies, at first in France, and afterwards at the Universities of Rostock and Leipzig¹, while at Rostock, where he was admitted a "docent" in December, 1608, he "taught philosophy and humane letters for several years with distinguished reputation"; and carried on a disputation on metaphysical subjects with Henningus Arnisaeus, Professor of Medicine in the University of Frankfort. Reid's contributions to the discussion are characterised by Sir William Hamilton as displaying elegant scholarship and great philosophical talent. He matriculated at Leipzig in the summer of 1613.

Returning to England he was associated with Patrick Young in the translation into Latin of James I.'s English writings, and in 1618 was appointed Latin Secretary to the King, an office which he retained until his death in 1624. He lived in habits of intimacy with the most distinguished men of his age, and "had hardly his match for largeness of knowledge of foreign courts." In 1620 he was, with his brother Alexander, incorporated M.A. Oxon. Several of his poems appear in the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*.

It is, however, neither as a poet nor as a diplomatist, nor as metaphysician that Reid is now remembered, but as the founder of the first public library in Scotland. By his will he bequeathed to the town and new College of Aberdeen his collection of books, and six thousand merks to endow a librarian, who "shall hold the door of the librarie patent and oppin four dayes of the week the whole yeir." Reid's collection, which included "the fairest and largest editions of all the Classics that were printed from the time of Aldus Manutius until the year 1615 . . . and many valuable and curious MSS." now forms an integral part of the Library of the

¹ I am indebted to Dr. Adolf Hofmeister, University Librarian, Rostock, and Professor Von Gebhardt, Curator of the University Library, Leipzig, for information as to Reid's studies and writings.

University of Aberdeen; but his endowment, which at first made the Librarianship the best paid office in the College, was frittered away through the mismanagement of the Town Council, and now yields only about £12 10s. per annum. In 1733-37 the appointment was held by Reid's eminent namesake and kinsman above referred to.

An oil painting of Reid, the property of the University of Aberdeen, has been produced in photogravure in the New Spalding Club's *Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae*,¹ and in stained glass in the Mitchell Hall, Marischal College.

His works are :—

1. *De accidente proprio theoremata philosophica.* Rost., 1609
2. *Pervigilium Lunae de objecto metaphysicae.* Rost., 1609
3. *Pervigilium Martis de ente.* Rost., 1610
4. *Pervigilium Mercurii de proprietatibus entis.* Rost., 1610
5. *Pervigilium Jovis de veritate et bonitate entis.* Rost., 1610
6. *Pervigilium Veneris de diversitate entis.* Rost., 1610
7. *De objecto metaphysicae dissertatio elenctica.* Rost., 1610
8. *Pervigilia metaphysica* [collected edition to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]. Rost., 1616
9. Translation into Latin of King James' English works. Lond., 1619
10. *Psalmi CIV., paraphrasis poetica.* Lond., 1620
11. Poems in *Delitiae poetarum Scotorum.* Amst., 1637
12. *Dissertatio quod regibus et licitum et decorum sit scribere*, in Smith's *Vitae, etc.* Lond., 1707
13. *Historia Ecbases* (according to Dempster.)
14. *Epistola ad Episcopum Roffensem* (according to Wood.)

(Authorities: Aberdeen Town Council *Minutes*; Aberdeen University *Buik of Register*; Aytoun's *Epicidium in obitum Thomae Rhaedi*; Blackwell's *Account of Marischal College*; Calendars of State Papers, Domestic; Dempster's *Historia Ecclesiastica*; Devon's *Issues of the Exchequer*; Thomas Smith's *Vitae quorundam eruditissimorum virorum*; William Smith's *Academiae Mariscallanae Macenates*; Wood's *Fasti Oxonienses*; Franck's *Dictionnaire des sciences philosophiques.*)

P. J. ANDERSON.

¹ This we hope to reproduce as our Illustration next month.

SCOTS, SCOTTISH, AND SCOTCH.

A PARAGRAPH under the above heading, and acknowledged to be from the *Glasgow Herald*, appeared in *S. N. & Q.*, IX., 75. This paragraph (originally a "Letter to the Editor") called forth a lengthy correspondence in the columns of the paper mentioned. Articles, leaders, and letters *ad infinitum*, appeared; and the discussion as to the use or abuse of these three words waxed hot and furious. In those letters where the correspondents did not descend to pure and unadulterated assertion; the writers contented themselves with submitting quotations exhibiting the use made of the words by various Scottish writers, from John Knox to Hume, Scott, and the Kailyairders; overlooking the fact that quotations, like figures, can be made to prove anything. With this more or less speculative and sentimental correspondence we need not trouble ourselves. An article appeared in the *Herald* of November 16, 1895, however, which is deserving of attention; because it was temperate, well-informed, and free from that "gush" which is too often mistaken for patriotism. After pointing out that it would be ridiculous to speak of "Scottish snuff"; and that a Scotchman in England would be justified in thinking himself chaffed if he were asked "by a vulgar and anti-vetoist but brotherly Cockney, to 'take a three of Scottish cold'"; the anonymous writer proceeds :—

"Where various forms of a word exist, the sense of appropriateness and the feeling for words will often dictate the selection. Thus, if there is a longer and more sonorous form, and a shorter and sharper one, it is obvious that when one is doing what Scott called the 'big bow work' the biggest is the best; in vernacular and easy discourse, and in talk about familiar and undignified things, the majestic word is not majestic, but ridiculous.

"The history of the various forms of this sacrosanct word is interesting, and it is by no means a matter of mere guesswork, or speculation, or sentiment, or imagination. It was treated with some fulness in *Notes and Queries* in 1885 by Dr. J. A. H. Murray, the editor of the great thesaurus of the English Tongue, the unfinished Philological Society's Dictionary, who, in virtue of his work on the dialect of the south-east counties of Scotland is also the supreme authority on Lowland Scotch. The forms 'Scots,' 'Scottish,' and 'Scotch,' all more or less current, have each its good right to existence and to use. They are all derived from the early English word 'Scottisc' (for Lowland Scotch is, of course, but one form of the old northern English). In the Scottish (and Northumbrian) dialect 'Scottisc' came to be modified into 'Scottis,' first pronounced as two syllables, and then as one—like the proper names Foulis and Burnes. The change from 'Scottis' pronounced as one syllable to 'Scots' was natural and inevitable, and this was the usual adjective when

Several communications have been crowded out this month. E.D.

Lowland Scotch ceased to be the national tongue north of the Tweed, and was gradually superseded by literary English. Precisely parallel was the change in England. There the old word 'Scottisc' became first 'Scottish' and then 'Scotch,' just as 'Frencisc' became 'Frenkish' and 'French,' and 'Wealisc' proceeded through 'Welish' to 'Welsh.' 'Englisc,' on the other hand, could not get further down than 'English,' as a monosyllabic form would be impossible or unpronounceable. In Scotland, on the other hand, 'Englisc' became 'Inglis,' and 'Irisce' became 'Eris,' 'Ers,' or 'Erse.' Hence 'Scots' and 'Scotsman' are Scottish forms that correspond not to 'English' and 'Englishman,' but to 'Inglis' and 'Inglisman.' Further if the monosyllable 'Scotch' is objectionable as compared with 'Scottish,' then the ultrapatriots should object to the monosyllable 'Scots'—a bald fraction reduced to its lowest terms—and insist on the revival of the more sonorous, archaic, and dignified 'Scottis.'

"The Scot has a perfect right to the words 'Scots' and 'Scotsman' if he likes them, just as he has to the Scottish words 'kirk' and 'bairn' in preference to the current English forms. But he must not expect an Englishman to use what for him are quite foreign words. If the Scot prefers 'Scottish' to 'Scotch,' he selects the older but equally English form, which the Englishman has naturally no reason to dislike, and which, in deference to Scottish likings and dislikings, very considerate Englishmen do in point of fact very frequently use, though such locutions are not those naturally suggested by the habit or tendency of modern English. The American usage, as may be seen from the Century Dictionary, at present (though prepared by American philologists) by far the most complete dictionary of our language extant, agrees with the specifically English usage in decidedly preferring the form 'Scotch,' and this, as will surely be admitted, not from any lack in Americans of kindness and good-will to Scotland and Scotchmen.

* * * * *

"Another quite distinct but highly relevant aspect of this question is usually neglected entirely. Do the good folk who still speak the vulgar or broad Scotch, who are utterly ignorant of and careless about the refinements of literary English, accustom themselves to take the high patriotic view? Do those who are the more Scottish of remaining Scotsmen favour or recognise at all these hypercritical theories in their practice? Do they valiantly cling to 'Scots' and 'Scottish?' Who that has been brought up with Ayrshire ploughmen or Paisley weavers, or the vernacular-speaking sons of East Coast towns, can affirm anything of the kind? Whatever may once have been the use and wont, there is no doubt that now the toughest, most horny-handed, and most characteristically Scottish of Scotsmen will affirm, like Bailie Nicol Jarvie, that he has a guid Scotch (and not a Scots or Scottish) tongue in his heid, and in guid braid Scotch will profess himself neither a Scotsman nor a Scottishman, but a Scotchman.

"For richer for poorer, for better for worse, the word which the most utterly Scotch persons left among us do actually and constantly and of their own free will

use and abide by is not the officially authorised 'Scottis' or 'Scots,' or even yet 'Scottish,' but the undisguisedly English forms 'Scotch' and 'Scotchman,' pronounced though they be 'Scoach' and 'Scoachman.'

The writer might have added that a "Scots" working-man, with a weakness for politics, will almost invariably ask you whether you have read Mr. So-and-So's speech in the "*Scotchman*" for that morning! The whole article, a portion only of which we have thought it fair to quote, is well worth reading.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

DISCOVERY OF AN EIRDE HOUSE IN CROMAR, ABERDEENSHIRE.

A DISCOVERY recently made on the farm of Milton of Whitehouse, in the Braes of Cromar district—lying between the rivers Dee and Don—will have no small interest for antiquaries. On one of the fields of the farm stood two small knolls. They were about 35 yards apart, and both were close to the boundary fence of the field. It was resolved to remove the smaller of these knolls, which had a circumference of 50 yards. This knoll had a ridge in the centre, about 5 feet in height, the ridge sloping down on all sides to an average of 2 feet above the level of the surrounding ground. Short heather and natural grass—the latter predominating—covered the knoll, the surface of which was a sandy loam, while below was a stratum of black pan, and under that red sand or gravel. Between the knoll and the stone dyke or fence enclosing the field there was a steep slope with a hollow at the bottom, and to fill up the hollow and generally to level the ground for agricultural purposes, it was resolved to dig into the knoll and remove it. Previous to the work being commenced, there was nothing whatever to show that the knoll contained anything else than a heap of rough gravel, such as would be found in any of the numerous similar knolls in the neighbourhood, and the close and compact appearance of the surface of the ground gave no indication of its having been moved by the hand of man at any former date. After a considerable portion of gravel had been removed from the south and west sides it was discovered that the knoll contained, near the centre,

A STONE BUILDING

of some sort, and this building, on being carefully cleared out, proved to be an Eirde or Pict's House in an excellent state of preservation, but differing in some respects from most of the similar structures already discovered in Cromar. In the Illustration given this

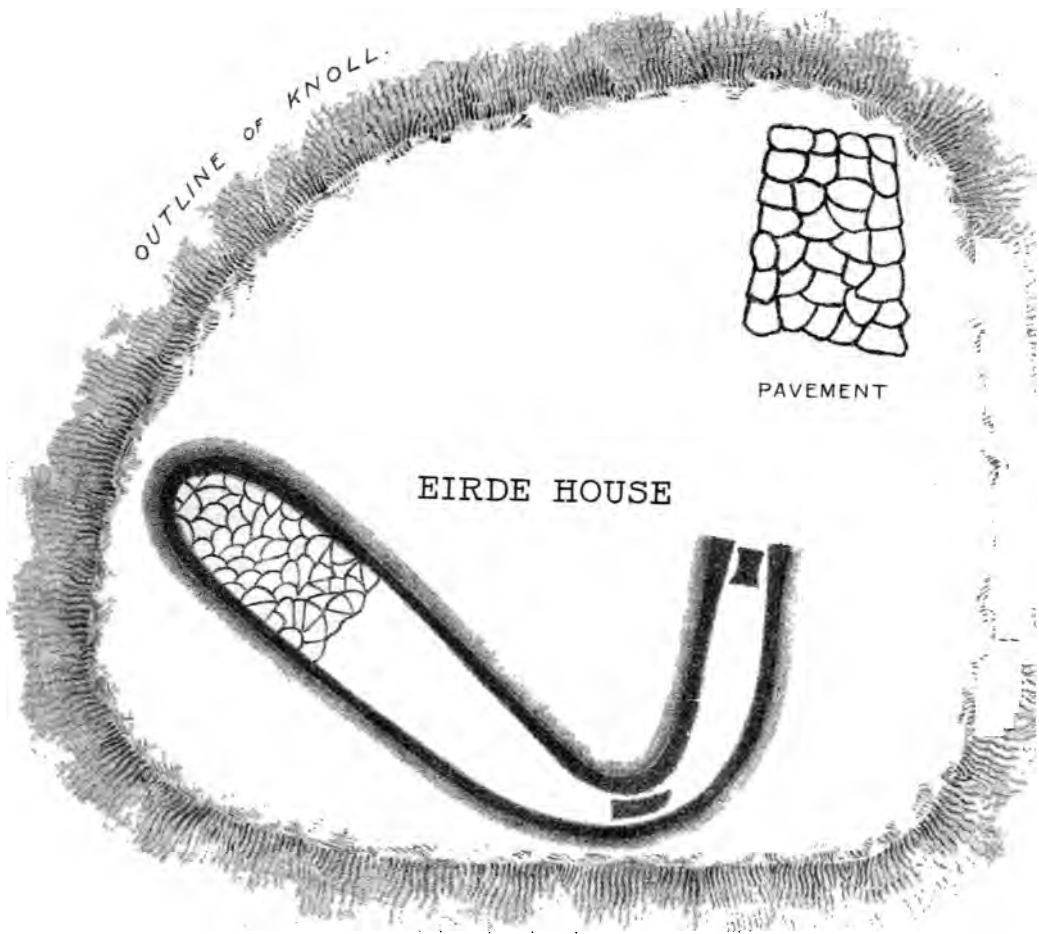
month—not drawn to scale—the outline and form are sufficiently indicated to enable the reader to understand the description that follows :—The outer dotted line marks the outline of the knoll ; the raised pavement is referred to below.

The entrance to the house is from the north-east, the walls bending round from south to north, so as to form an angle of about 45 degrees. The length of the house inside is 37 feet 6 inches, 13 feet 6 inches from the entrance to the centre of the bend, and 24 feet from the bend to the inner extremity, which is rounded in shape. The floor (commencing at the surface of the knoll, just behind the ridge, or highest part), slopes rapidly downwards to a depth, at the inner end of the passage, of nearly 4 feet below the surface of the surrounding field. The walls are built of a mixture of the undressed granite and ordinary hornblend schist of the neighbourhood, the latter distinctly predominating in number. The larger stones are placed in the foundation row on their ends, while the smaller ones are built into the upper rows with the ends placed inwards, but without any great attempt at uniformity. In the north or inner wall, at the commencement of the bend, is built an upright granite jamb, about three feet in height, and from that jamb to the entrance both walls have their stones built sideways inwards, and show a considerable attempt at uniformity and regularity in the workmanship.

At the inner end of the passage about nine feet of the floor is paved. At the extreme end are placed some flat stones as if meant to form a seat. In the passage at the entrance stands a flat hornblende slab, (2 feet 4 inches in height) bearing a striking resemblance to a huge axe or hatchet ; this probably formed the door to the house. Exactly at the centre of the bend stands a granite slab, 3 feet 11 inches high. This slab almost fills the passage, which is narrowest at this point. Whether the slab was meant to block the passage as a means of defence in time of danger, or was intended for some other purpose, is a problem for antiquarians to solve. No trace of stone slabs for roofing purposes was found, and it is quite evident, from the height and position of the walls, that none had ever been used. In Eirde houses roofed with stones the walls usually approach each other at the top, somewhat in the form of an arch, but in this case the walls recede from each other from the foundation to the top. Another difference between this and houses previously discovered is that the south or outer wall only gives an average height of about 3 feet 6 inches, being just about level with the surrounding

field, while the north or inner wall gives an average height of about 5 feet 8 inches, being thus 2 feet 2 inches above the level of the field, and rising within 18 inches of the surface of the knoll. This would indicate that the house was built to suit the slope of the knoll, and if roofed with wood, as it most likely was, would present the appearance of one half the roof of an ordinary house. Another point which would probably serve to prove the existence of a wooden roof was the fact that the whole body of the house from the top of the outer wall to the surface of the knoll was filled with rich, black earth, most likely the decayed remains of the wood, whereas underneath, from the top of this wall to the floor of the passage, nothing but ordinary red gravel was found. At the level of the floor the width of the passage near the entrance is 2 feet 2 inches, increasing to 2 feet 9 inches about half-way to the bend ; at the centre of the bend, exactly where the granite slab stands, the width decreases to 1 foot 8 inches. From the bend about half-way to the paving the width again increases to 2 feet 6 inches ; it is 3 feet 2 inches where the pavement commences, and 3 feet 3 inches at the widest part, some 4 feet from the inner extremity.

The fire was evidently placed opposite the jamb, at the commencement of the bend, that being shown by the large quantity of ashes and cinders found in that part of the passage. About six yards north-east from the entrance to the house, and almost in a straight line with it on one side, another erection was discovered. Probably, from its form and the large amount of ashes found around it, this had been used as an altar. It consists of flat, undressed stones, raised somewhat above the level of the field, and, like the house, built to suit the slope of the knoll. It is 10 inches high at the outer end, and rises to an elevation of 1 foot 8 inches at the end next the entrance to the house. It is 7 feet 9 inches in length, 3 feet 10 inches broad at the outer end, and 5 feet 3 inches broad at the inner end next the house. As usual in similar discoveries little of any consequence was found in or about the Eirde house. A small piece of brass or bronze wire, with a loop at one end, which might have formed part of the pin of an ancient brooch, was found between the granite slab in the passage and the north wall. Some 15 pieces of mica-schist were found in the house or about the knoll. Several of these, from the mark of the hole in the centre, had no doubt formed portions of ancient querns. Quantities of ashes and the charred remains of black oak, known to have once been plentiful in the immediate neigh-



SUPPLEMENT TO SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES. MARCH, 1896.

bourhood, were found in various hollows throughout the knoll, and in one of these a small piece of bone was found, and a piece of flat baked clay, which had formed part of an urn or clay vessel of some sort. Large quantities of ashes had previously been turned up at different times by the plough in a hollow in the field near to the house, where, doubtless, the original inhabitants had been in the habit of emptying the ashes from the Eirde house and other fire-places. The whole of the knoll has now been removed, with the exception of a bank around the walls of the house, to serve the double purpose of protecting them from injury and showing the original slope of the ground.

NOTE.—The above description was written at my request by Mr. George Gauld, a former pupil. On making the discovery of the Eirde house, he followed it up with the utmost care and intelligence, executing the whole work of the excavation with his own hands, and leaving it now in a very satisfactory condition for future inspection and preservation. It is to be hoped that his efforts will be seconded by the proprietors fencing the site to protect it against the intrusion of cattle and the burrowing of rabbits, to which it will be exposed.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the discovery was made by Mr. Gauld, who happened to be then at home for the benefit of his health, and who is a young man of considerable scientific attainments, specially in agriculture, both theoretic and practical, having studied the subject under Mr. Jamieson in Aberdeen, and afterwards had the management of experimental farming operations in Sussex, and the superintendence of an extensive estate in America. It may be added that there seems to have been quite a colony of these Eirde houses in this locality. Some years ago a very large one was discovered, and opened on the neighbouring farm of Goddie, an account of which was given in the local newspapers at the time; and the farmer pointed out to the writer the sites of what he believed to have been two or three others, judging from the fact that in trenching the ground he had come upon quite a number of large slabs similar to those which formed part of the roof of the one then excavated. These slabs he had used for gate posts, where they may still be seen. They are exactly similar to those found in position. These discoveries are interesting on many accounts, and especially as showing the early occupation of the district, and some of the modes of life of the primitive inhabitants. These are now in some state of preservation—besides many that have been demolished before their significance was known—no fewer than 6 within the bounds of Cromar, namely:—2 at Culsh, 2 at Crossfold, 1 at Migvie (the ruins of another was found here), and now this one at Milton of the Braes. The one at Goddie, being in the middle of an arable field, has been filled up and obliterated.

J. G. MICHIE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PUBLICATIONS, 1895.

THE following is a list of works published in Aberdeen and locality during the year 1895. (This list differs from preceding ones in discarding annual publications, such as the Aberdeen Almanac, the University Celandar, annual reports, and continuous works issued in numbers, such as Alma Mater, Bon-Accord, the Cairngorm Club Journal, &c.) :—

Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society (Transactions of). Eighth year—January to December, MDCCCXCIII. Aberdeen: Printed for the Society [by W. Jolly & Sons], 1895. Pp. xii. + 129.

Aberdeen Public Library. Indicator List of Books in the several sections added to the lending department, January, 1894—August, 1895. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1895. Pp. 32.

Aberdeen (University of). Catalogue of Books added to the Library in King's College, March, 1894, to March, 1895. Aberdeen: Printed at the University Press, 1895. Pp. 97.

Aberdeen (University of). Regulations and By-Laws of Library. Aberdeen: Printed at the University Press, 1895. Pp. 8.

Aberdeen (University of). Rough List of the Periodicals in the Library. Aberdeen: Printed at the University Press, 1895. Pp. 59.

Aberdeen (University of). Statement as to the Buildings Extension Scheme. November, 1895. Aberdeen: University Press, 1895. Pp. 8. (With view of Marischal College when completed).

Aberdeen (University of). Subject Cataloguing in the Library. Aberdeen: Printed at the University Press, 1895. Pp. 16.

[Aitken, W. H.]—Crown and Tower: the Story of Aberdeen University. By Christopher King. With special Introductory Chapter by Alfred Macleod, Aberdeen University Lecturer on Elocution. Aberdeen: W. Jolly & Sons, Bridge Street, 1895. Pp. viii. + 68.

Allan, William.—Sprays from the Mill. Volume II. By William Allan, Stoneywood Works. Aberdeen: Printed for the Author at the Free Press Office, 1895. Pp. 112.

Bain, Ebenezer.—Trinity Hall Hand-Book. Containing Notes on the Incorporations, Collection of Portraits, the Stained Glass Windows, and the Antique Chairs. By Ebenezer Bain. Aberdeen: Printed at the "Free Press" Office, 1895. Pp. 24.

Banff Golf Club Bazaar (The Book of the), 1st May, 1895. Edited by John Peter Grant. Pp. 47.

Bannerman, William.—On the Extinction of Gaelic in Buchan and Lower Banffshire. By William Bannerman, A.M., M.D. Banff: Printed and Published at Banffshire Journal Office, 1895. Pp. 29.

Bisset, Rev. A.—The Comedy of the Kirks Played Out. By Rev. A. Bisset. Aberdeen. Moran & Co., Publishers, 115 Union Street. Pp. 98.

Book of the Kirkhill Water Supply Bazaar (The). Kennethmont, 17th August, 1895. Edited by Joseph Robertson. Pp. 14.

Buchan Churchman (The): a Monthly Magazine in

connection with congregations of the Scottish (Episcopal) Church in Buchan. David Scott, Printer and Lithographer, Peterhead. Pp. 170.

Buchan Field Club (Transactions of). Vol. III., Part III. 1895. Printed for the Club by David Scott, "Sentinel" Printing Works, Peterhead. Pp. 248.

Buchan (The Ethnology of). Report on Preliminary Ethnographical Observations by the Buchan Field Club. (Reprinted from the Transactions of Buchan Field Club, 1895). Peterhead: David Scott, "Sentinel" Printing Works. Pp. 30.

Bulloch, John Malcolm.—Miniatures Painted for Divers Good Patrons by John Malcolm Bulloch and Herewith Reframed Christmas A.D. MDCCCXCV. (Unpaged. End page contains the following:—"Fifty of these Miniatures have been reframed at the Albany Press in the city of Aberdeen").

B[ulloch], M[ary] M[alcolm].—Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke, an Elizabethan Historiette. By M. M. B. A paper read at the Young Women's Association of Belmont Congregational Church, Aberdeen, 11th February, 1895. Pp. 26. (Printed at the Albany Press by W. Jolly & Sons).

Cramond, William, LL.D.—The Parish of Grange: Lecture delivered in the Parish Church of Grange by William Cramond, LL.D., Cullen. Printed at the Banffshire Journal Office for the Author. 1895. Pp. 34.

Davidson, Rev. John, D.D.—Old Aberdeenshire Ministers and their People. By the Rev. John Davidson, D.D. Being Selections from his literary remains, with a biographical notice by his son, J. D. [James Davidson]. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son, MDCCCXCV. Pp. [8] + 149.

[Geddes, Sir William Duguid.]—On *Nz* Prohibitive in Latin. Concluding Epilogue to Boece and Melvin—A Vindication. Pp. 4.

Do. do. do.—Poetic Ideals of Education: The "Ministrel" and George MacDonald. A Lecture by Principal Sir Wm. D. Geddes. University of Aberdeen. Published by Request. Aberdeen: John Rae Smith, 1896. Pp. 29.

Great North of Scotland Railway. Programme of Tourist Arrangements, with Descriptive Sketch of the Railway and its Branches, for May and June, 1895. Aberdeen: Printed by G. Cornwall & Sons, 1895. [Descriptive Sketch written by Robert Anderson. Notes on Aberdeen-Angus Cattle in North of Scotland, by Mr. Ramsay, Banff.]

Historical Papers relating to the Jacobite Period, 1690-1750. Edited by Colonel James Allardyce, LL.D. Volume First. Aberdeen: Printed for the New Spalding Club, MDCCCXCV. Pp. xlix + 338.

In Memoriam: An Obituary of Aberdeen and Vicinity for the Year 1894, with Biographical Notes and Portraits of Prominent Citizens. Compiled and Published by William Cay & Sons, 432 Union Street and 215 George Street, Aberdeen. Pp. 239.

Johnston, William.—The Bibliography and Extant Portraits of Arthur Johnston, M.D., Physician to James VI. and Charles I. By William Johnston, M.A. Abd., M.D. Edin., Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Army Medical Staff. Aberdeen, 1895. Pp. 33.

Kemp, Rev. Robert S., B.D.—Historical Notes on the Parish of Inch to the end of the 17th Century. By the Rev. Robert S. Kemp, B.D., Inch. (Reprinted from "Banffshire Journal"). Published for the Author at the Banffshire Journal Office, Banff, and sold by J. Booth, Inch. 1895. Pp. 47.

Lumsden, Harry S.—Thoughts for Book-Lovers. Compiled by Harry S. Lumsden. Aberdeen: Lewis Smith & Son, 1895. Pp. 95.

Macleod, Rev. N. K.—The Castles of Buchan and Notes by the Way. By Rev. N. K. Macleod, M.A., Rector of S. Mary's-on-the-Rock, Ellon. Peterhead: Printed by David Scott, 14 St. Andrew Street. Pp. [8] + 91.

[Macpherson, Rev. W. M.]—Materials for a History of the Church and Priory of Monymusk. Aberdeen: Printed at the Adelphi Press by Taylor & Henderson, MDCCCXCV. Pp. viii. + 297.

M'Connochie, Alex. Inkson.—Deeside. By Alex. Inkson M'Connochie, author of "Ben Muich Dhui and His Neighbours"; "Bennachie"; "Lochnagar," &c. Second Edition (with which is incorporated "The Deeside Guide.") Aberdeen: Lewis Smith & Son, 1895. Pp. 157.

Masson, David.—James Melvin, Rector of Grammar School, Aberdeen: a Sketch by David Masson. With Appendices. Aberdeen: Printed for the Centenary Committee, MDCCCXCV. Pp. 112.

Mitford Mitchell, The Rev. Dr. (Late of West Church, Aberdeen), One of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Scotland. Aberdeen: William Smith, the Bon-Accord Press, Diamond Street, 1895. Pp. 14. [Reprinted from "Bon-Accord" of 21st November, 1895.]

[Moir, James, LL.D.] Boece, Melvin, Geddes: Do They Ever Nod? By J. M. Reprinted from the Aberdeen Journal. Aberdeen, 1895. Pp. 24.

Nethercott, Maria.—The Tenants of the Grey House, and other Stories. By Maria Nethercott. Aberdeen: Moran & Co.

Philip, Rev. John.—Grip the Old Book. By Rev. John Philip, M.A., Fordoun. Aberdeen: A. & R. Milne. Edinburgh: A. Elliot and A. Stevenson. 1895. Pp. 41.

[Rait, Robert S.]—King's College Buildings: a Descriptive Account. R. S. R. Aberdeen: Printed at the Aberdeen Journal Office, 1895. Pp. 20. [A reprint of Chap. xix. of the author's "Universities of Aberdeen."]

Rait, Robert S.—The Universities of Aberdeen: a History. By Robert Sangster Rait, M.A. Aberdeen: Published by James Gordon Bisset, MDCCCXCV. Pp. xii. + 382.

Robertson, W. P.—"The Tempest," by William Shakespeare: a Hypothesis, by M. Emile Montégut. Translated (Faute de Mieux) from the French. By W. P. Robertson. Aberdeen: Printed by G. Cornwall & Sons, 1895. Pp. 20.

Rock, Magdalen.—Nellie's Lover, and Other Stories. By Magdalen Rock. Aberdeen: Moran and Co.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

(To be concluded next month).

We note the works of the Rev. Thomas Mortimer of Southwark, afterwards of Gray's Inn, whose literary ability was recognized in his native county by the award of the honorary degree of M.A. of King's College. His wife was also a writer of considerable fame.

Few now living can remember the foundation of the first Hydropathic Establishment in Scotland, at Summerhill, near Aberdeen, by Alex. Munro and Andrew Sherer. Munro continued through life a very distinguished Hydropathist. He was an Independent Minister, and in his earlier Aberdeen days took an active part in the Morisonian Controversy, which sundered the ranks of Congregationalism in Scotland shortly after the Presbyterian Disruption. Half a century ago a wave of revolution overswept the realms of Theology, and splitting of Kirks was the rage; but the Title of a work by the Rev. Thomas Murray of Midmar, which we have noted, seems to indicate that the wiser consolidating spirit of the present age may ere long enable them to be soldered together again.

Perhaps the most notable name on the following List is that of Dr. Robert Morison, born in Aberdeen in 1620, the leading writer in Europe on Botanical Science two centuries ago. His was the earliest effort in this country to systematize the Science, and he was the first to delineate the separate parts of plants. Prof. Trail informs us that Morison's great work contained much that was new, being an improvement upon Bauhin and Cæsalpino, although inferior to that of Ray who followed him. There is a copy in Aberdeen University Library.

We also introduce among other Aberdeenshire Morisons, James the Hygeist, one of the most successful charlatans of the century, whose judicious puffing of his famous Pills earned him an immense fortune; Dr. John Morison, the most eminent of the Millseat family, to whose distinguished career as a pulpit orator in the Metropolis, was added a wide popularity as a writer of religious manuals; and John Morrison, a noted fiddler and composer of last century, whose locally printed Collection of Original Strathspeys is excessively scarce. K. J.

- Mitchell, John*, Map of the British and French Dominions in North America 1755.
The same in Dutch "
- Mitchell, John*, Sketches after Van Dyck (19 portraits) Edin. 1816.
- Mitchell, William*, Diary, 1717 (*Misc. Spalding Club, i.*) Abd. 1841.
- Moffat, Douglas*, Douglas (a Poem) Abd. 1884.
- Moffat, William (Cairnie)*, The Proposed Union Gw. 1863.

- Is the Free Church to continue Free? Bf. 1866.
A Serious Inquiry 1876.
Moir, Alex., Licensing System (Abd. 1865.)
Moir, Byres, Acute Rheumatism Lond. 1890.
Notes on Influenza " " 1891.
Acute Ulcerative Endocarditis " " " "
edit. London Homœopathic Hosp. Reports, Vol. III., &c. " "
- Moir, George, Hosier, Gallowgate, Aberdeen*, Catalogue of the Select Circulating Library, &c. Abd. 1800.
- Moir, George*, Wallenstein (trans.) Edin. 1827.
Thirty Years War 2 vols. " 1828.
Fragments from the History of John Bull " 1835.
On Poetry, Romance, and Rhetoric " 1839.
Sonnet " N.D.
The Appellate Jurisdiction " 1851.
Magic and Witchcraft " 1852.
Erskine's Principles, with Extracts from Lectures of G. M. " 1870&c.
- Moir, James (of Stoneywood)*, Letters to him (*Misc. Spalding Club, i.*) Abd. 1841.
- Moir, James*, The Scholar's Vade Mecum Mr. Ruddiman's Rudiments, &c., with additions by J. M. S.L. 1779.
- Moir, John*, Discourses on practical subjects Lond. 1776.
Hist. of the Political Life of C. J. Fox " 1783.
Gleanings 2 vols. " (1785).
Preventive Policy " N.D.
One Thing Needful " 1791.
Female Tuition " N.D.
Irreligion " 1801.
The Gospel of Jesus 2 vols. " 1801.
The Parish Church " 1802.
- Moir, John Macrac, edit.* Mittermaier on Capital Punishment " 1885.
- Moir, Thos. (Peterhead)*, Letter to the Author of the Candid Statement Phd. 1816.
Letter addressed to A. Leslie. 12mo. 28 pp. " 1816.
An Address to Parents " "
- Moncrieff, David*, Account of Redgorton Parish (*Sinclair's Statistical Account, xv.*)
- Moncrieff, Sir Henry Wellwood*, Witness Bearing to the Truth (*Sermon at Aberdeen*) Edin. 1867.
- Monody on the death of Princess Charlotte* Abd. 1817.
- Monocerotis Cornue Abreptum Restitutum Celebratum.* Aberdeen: 1872, 1891, 1895.
- Monro, Alex.*, Disputatio Inauguralis de Dysphagia Bf. 1802.
- Monro, Alex. (nat. Banff, 1813)*, Treatise on Land Surveying Pictou, N.S. 1844.
History of New Brunswick, &c. Halifax 1855.
Statistics of British North America " 1862.
History, Geography, &c., of Brit. N. America Montreal 1864.
edit. The Parish School Advocate Halifax 1858-60.

- Monro, George*, Proposed Abolition of Principal Sheriff Edin. 1852.
The Public Health (Scotland) Act ,, 1867.
edit. MacKenzie's Studies in Roman Law 3rd edn. ,, 1870.
- Monro, John, and Andrew Jamieson*, Pocket-Book of Electrical Rules Lond. 1884.
- Monro, Thomas*, The Influences of the Spirit Edin. 1845.
Errors of Popery Kirkintilloch 1852.
Do. (Second Lecture) ,, 1853.
The Bible Vindicated ,, "
- Monthly Means of Meteorological Observations at Aberdeen* 1856-65.
- The Monthly Satellite* (Aberdeen printed), No. II. March Banff 1844.
- Moodie, A.*, Scotiæ Indiculum Lond. 1682.
Contains the second printed Account of the Universities of Aberdeen.
- Moodie, John*, Law of Marriage, &c. Edin. 1839 and 1849.
Observations on many Subjects Edin. 1848.
A Medical Treatise ,, "
Position during Labour ,, 1849.
A New Strict Entail ,, 1850.
New Opinions (Cardiac) ,, "
- Moodie, William (St. Andrews, Edinburgh)*, Political Preaching Gw. 1762.
Four Sermons Edin. 1794-99.
Observations respecting Chapels of Ease Edin. 1797.
Address on the death of Sir R. Abercrombie ,, (1801).
Sermons, and Life ,, 1813.
Sermon II. (in Scotch Preacher, Vol IV.) ,, 1789.
edit. Wilson's Hebrew Grammar, 3rd edn.
- Moore, W.*, The Burning of Kildrumny Castle, a Poem Forfar 1839.
- More, John Schank*, Substance of a Speech Edin. 1840.
- Morgan, George T.*, First Principles of Surgery. Part II. Lond. 1838.
Do. ,, III. ,, 1840.
- Morgan, Thomas*, Letters (Anti-popery) Abk. 1815.
- Morice, Arthur D.*, Sale Catalogue of his Library ,, 1894.
- Morice, Gill (Ballad)* Phd. (1820.)
- Morren, Nathaniel*, The Nias Boy s.L. 1830.
Addresses to Children s.L. et A.
The Paradise of Children ,, "
trans. Rosenmüller's Biblical Geography, and Mineralogy of the Bible, 4 vols. Edin. 1832 &c.
Biblical Theology ,, 1835.
My Church Politics. Nos. 1-7 Gk. 1842-3.
Sermon ix. in "Church of Scotland Pulpit" Edin. N.D.
Dialogues on the Church Question Gk. 1843.
An Edition published also at Aberdeen, 1843.
The National Church a National Blessing Edin. 1844.
Headship of the Son of Man ,, 1845.
- A word for myself and a word to my people Gw. N.D.
edit. Imperial Family Bible, and a Pocket Bible with Notes, 1845.
- Morrice, James (Shethin)*, Female Degradation the Bane of Society Phd. 1861.
- Morison, Sir Alex.*, Outlines of Lectures on Mental Diseases Edin. 1825, 4th ed. 1848.
Cases of Mental Disease Edin. 1828.
The Physiognomy of Mental Disease Lond. 1840.
- Morison, Alex.*, Prize Thesis Edin. 1878.
- Morrison, David*, Concluding Remarks (in Sermons on Death of N. Macleod) ,, 1872.
- Morrison, Donald*, Trans. of Gospels into Fate (New Hebrides) Lond. 1866, &c.
- Morison, George*, Address to Heads of Families in Banchory Devenick (Abd.) 1830.
Address to the Heads of Families ,, 1834.
Cholera Morbus ,, 1832.
Prefatory Address to Catechetical Instructions ,, 1831.
On a Guard for Piers of Bridges ,, 1845.
- Morison, James (Evie)*, The Everlasting Gospel ,, 1668.
- (*Morison, James*), A new Theological Dictionary ,, 1807.
- Morison, James (The Hygeist)*, Some Important Advice to the World Lond. 1825.
More New Truths ,, "
Letter to the East India Co. ,, "
Morisoniana. 2nd ed. 1829, 3rd ed. ,, 1831.
Hygeian Treatment of the Diseases of India ,, 1836.
Mr. Morison the Hygeist ,, N.D.
Biographical Sketch of J. M. ,, 1840.
- Morison, John, D.D. (nat. Cairnie, 1750)*. Scottish Paraphrases, Nos. 19, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35 Edin. 1781.
- Morison, John, D.D. (nat. Millseat, 1791)*, Discourses at his Ordination Lond. 1815.
Sermon on death of Rev. J. M. Clark ,, 1817.
Sermons and Expositions ,, 1819.
Patriotic Regrets ,, 1820.
The Reciprocal Obligations of Life ,, 1822.
Experimental Evidence of Christianity ,, 1827.
The Doctrine of the Millenium ,, 1829.
Councils to a Newly Wedded Pair ,, 1830.
Councils for the Communion Table ,, 1831.
An Appeal to the Young ,, "
Sermon on Dan. xii., 3 ,, "
Sermon on Matt. vii., 12 ,, "
Exposition of the Book of Psalms ,, 1829-32
Counsels to the Young ,, 1832.
The Christian Pastor ,, "
A Portraiture of Modern Scepticism ,, "
Sermon on Num. xiv. 21 ,, "
Two Sermons on Christ's Reign ,, 1833.
A Tribute of Filial Sympathy ,, "
Counsels to Controversialists ,, "
Counsels to the Aged ,, 1834.
The Daystar of the World's Freedom ,, "

- Morning Meditations Lond. 1835.
A Voice to the Churches (Prayer Meetings) ,, 1836.
The Church, a Manual, &c. ,, ,,
Family Prayers ,, 1837.
Self Communion ,, ,,
The Fear of the Lord ,, 1838.
The Ministry of Reconciliation ,, ,,
Commentary on Acts ,, 1839.
The Parents' Friend ,, ,,
Fathers of the London Missionary Socy. 2 vols. ,, 1840.
(Second Edition, 1844.)
Homilies for the Times ,, 1841.
Funeral Discourse on Mrs. Harris ,, 1842.
The Protestant Reformation ,, 1843.
Lecture on 1 Cor. ix. 20 ,, ,,
The Signs of the Times ,, ,,
Christianity in its Power ,, 1847.
Voice to the Churches (Sunday Scholars) ,, 1849.
Present Aspect of Protestantism ,, 1850.
The Unity of the Race ,, 1851.
Sermon on Zech. i. 5 ,, 1854.
Victory ascribed to the Lord ,, 1855.
Funeral Address on J. Conder ,, 1856.
Lectures to Young Men ,, ,,
Morrison, John, Collection of Original Reels and Strathspeys Abd. 1793.
Morrison, John, A Treatise on Tetanus Newry. 1816.
Morison, Joseph, An Answer, &c. Bishop Stortford 1824.
Address and Sermon Lond. 1826.
Thoughts on Public Worship Bp. Stortford 1827.
The Church's Prayer Lond. 1833.
Morison, Robert, Proeludia Britannica Oxon. 1669.
Hortus Regius Hlesensis Auctus Lond. ,,
Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributis Nova Oxon. 1672.
Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum Siciliae, &c. ,, 1674.
Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis 2 vols. ,, 1678-80.
(reprinted, 3 vols, fol., Lond. 1715).
Plantarum Historia, &c. (Pars Tertia, Post mortem auctoris explevit Jacob Bobartius) ,, 1690.
Mortimer, Thomas, Christian Loyalty Lond. 1820.
The Christian Ministry (two editions) ,, 1822.
Sixteen Lectures ,, 1824.
The Night and the Day ,, 1825.
Unity of the Church ,, 1826.
Occasional Sermons ,, ,,
The Tears of David ,, 1827.
Hypocrisy and other Poems ,, N.D.
A Selection of Hymns Lond. 1831 and 1835.
Sermons on Death and Eternity Lond. 1834.
Ministerial Responsibility ,, 1835.
School Sermons ,, ,,
The Christian Priesthood ,, 1837.
The Trembling Prophet Lond. 1848 and 1849.
Light in the Dwelling ,, 1858 and 1890.
Mortimer, Mrs. Thomas, Reading Dis-entangled Lond. 1836.
The Peep of Day Lond. 1836, 402nd Thousand 1873.
Translated into many Languages.
The Night of Toil Lond. 1838.
The History of a Young Jew ,, 1840.
Light in the Dwelling ,, 1846.
This World, &c. ,, 1848.
Near Home ,, 1849.
Far Off—in two parts ,, 1852.
The Angel's Message ,, 1857.
Reading without Tears ,, ,,
More about Jesus ,, 1859.
Streaks of Light ,, 1861.
Lines left out ,, 1862.
Kings of Israel and Judah ,, ,,
Precept upon Precept ,, 1867.
The Captivity of Judah ,, 1876.
Latin without Tears ,, 1877.
Mowat, Magnus (Lochnagar), Ruth-ven's Revenge, &c. Edin. 1862.
Mowat, Wm., Dolerino the Painter Lond. 1882.
Moyes, Laurence (Forglen), Gratitude to God Falkirk 1794.
A Sermon Abd. 1818.
Muirhead, George, Bronze Ornaments from the Braes of Gight (Edin. 1891.)
Munro, Alex., On Blaspheming the Holy Ghost (Gw. & Abd) 1840.
The Adequacy of Moral Suasion Kilmk. 1845.
The View from the Other Side Abd. 1846.
That God is Willing Edin. ,,
Letters to the Queen Lond. 1864.
Family Hydropathic Guide Gw. 1870.
Hand-Book of Hydropathy Lond. 1878.
edit. Aberdeen Water Cure Journal 2 vols. Abd. 1859-60.
Munro, Alex., Letter to Maj. C. L. Cumming Bruce Elgin 1833.
Munro, Alex. (Prof. Sco. Coll., Valladolid), The Great Revival Gw. 1860.
Munro, Alex. Begg, Case of Obstructed Labour Lond. 1878.
(Munro, Alex. M.), Aberdeen from Bus and Car Abd. N.D.
Mary Q. of Scots, a Reading Abd. N.D.
edit. Concise History of the House of Gordon (C. A. Gordon, 1754) ,, 1890.
— and G. G. Burr.
Old Landmarks of Aberdeen (two editions) Abd. 1885 and 1886.
Munro, John, An Inquiry into the Issue between Baptists and Pedo-Baptists Edin. 1825.
Modern Immersion Lond. 1842.
Letter to the Rev. John Kirk Gw. 1845.
Munro, William, Leprosy 8vo. Mauch. 1879.
Murison, Alex. F., The Globe Readers Lond. 1881.
The Shorter Globe Readers ,, 1884.
Murison, John Falconer, Traumatic Tetanus, &c. ,, 1887.
Murison, William, Shorter Poems of Burns, &c. 1893.

- Murray, Alex. (Cruden)*, On the Effects of Special Manures Edin. 1847.
- Murray, Alex. (Advocate)*, ed. Steeple Jack's Adventures by James D. Wright Dundee n.d.
- Murray, G.*, Original Effusions in English and Gaelic Abd. 1826.
- Murray, George*, Literary Remains, with Memoir by W. McCombie Phd. 1860.
- Murray, James (Wakefield)*, Life History of a Malingering Criminal Lond. 1890.
- Acute Peritonitis, &c. " "
- Murray, John, M.D.*, The Topography of Meerut Calc. 1839.
- Picturesque Views (photo.) in the N.W. Provinces of India 1859.
- The Pathology and Treatment of Cholera Lond. 1874.
- Murray, John, W. S.*, Remarks (Aberdeen Case) (Edin. 1823).
- Murray, Thomas (Midmar)*, Respective and Relative Duties of Pastor and Flock Abd. 1860.
- Union of the Four Non-Conforming Presbyterian Churches Edin. 1863.
- Murray Lectures*, Discourses on Subjects of Pure Undefined Religion. 2 vols. Abd. n.d. (*Collections of the Lectures as pub.*)
- Murker, John*, Revival Meetings (Banff printed) Abd. 1866.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ABERDEENSHIRE.

305. *Fordyce, James, D.D.*: Brother of Nos. 303 and 307. Popular Preacher. Born in Aberdeen on 5th June, 1720, he was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College there. Educated for the Church, his first charge was Brechin, thence he was removed, first to Alloa and then to London, where, as minister of the Presbyterian Church in Monkwell Street, his popularity was very great. Even Garrick is said to have attended his services, and admired his oratory. A few years before his death, his popularity having waned, he returned to Hampshire, afterwards to Bath, where he resided till his death in 1796. Among his works are: *Sermons to Young Women; Addresses to Young Men*. A volume of Poems published in 1786, and many single sermons, etc. (*Chambers' Biog. Dict. and Family Record of Dingwall Fordyce.*)

306. *Fordyce, John (Rev.)*: Anglo-Indian Divine and Evangelist. Born at Forgue in 1819. He was the Founder of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, and was long settled in Simla as minister of the Union Church there. He published various volumes. Among them are: *Fellow Travellers, or Views from Mount Clear, 1865; Limited Monarchy, or Ruling Self; also Tried and True.*

307. *Fordyce, Sir Wm., M.D., F.R.S.*: Brother of Nos. 303 and 305. Born in Aberdeen, August, 1724, he was educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College there. Fordyce acquired his

knowledge of his profession under an able practitioner. He then joined the army as a volunteer, and served as a Surgeon in France and Germany. Quitting the army he settled in London, and soon became one of the leading physicians in the Metropolis. His practice was confined to the circles of rank and fashion. George III. knighted him in 1787, and he was chosen Lord Rector of Marischal College in 1790. Fordyce published in 1767 a *Review of the Venereal Disease and its Remedies*, also in 1773 a *Treatise on Fevers* and another on *Sore Throats*. Before his death he published a volume entitled *The Great Importance and Proper Method of Cultivating and Curing Rhubarb in Britain for Medical Uses*. He died in 1792. (*Chambers' Biog. Dict. and Family Record of Dingwall Fordyce.*)

308. *Fordyce, William Dingwall, M.P.*: Liberal Politician. Son of No. 302. Born at Rubislaw Cottage, Aberdeen, 31st March, 1836. He studied at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.A. In 1861 he passed for admission to the Scottish Bar, and in 1866 was chosen Liberal M.P. for Aberdeenshire. In 1868, on the separation of the county into Parliamentary divisions, he became Member for East Aberdeenshire, and he died in 1875. (*Family Record of the name of Dingwall Fordyce.*)

309. *Forsyth, Alexander (Rev.) LL.D.*: Inventor of the Percussion Cap, &c. Son of the Parish Minister of Belhelvie, and born there in December, 1768, he graduated at King's College in 1786, was ordained to his native parish in 1791, and died in 1843. He was a skilful chemist, and his discoveries in the making of gunpowder were of considerable service to the government during the long continued French War. He was the discoverer of the percussion lock about 1805, and in 1807 laid his discoveries before the Government; but though they adopted his invention he reaped no reward from it. He was made LL.D. by the University of Glasgow.

310. *Forsyth, William, F.L.S. &c.*: Arboriculturist, &c. Born in 1737 at Old Meldrum. After learning the art of arboriculture, he went to London and became a pupil of the celebrated Philip Miller, who had charge of the botanical gardens at Chelsea. In 1771 he succeeded his master in that situation, and in 1784 was appointed Superintendent of the Royal Gardens at Kensington. Having discovered a composition to remedy the diseases and injuries incident to trees, he received a grant from parliament for publishing his secret. In 1791 he issued his Treatise on *The Diseases, Defects and Injuries of Fruit and Forest Trees*; and in 1802 his *Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees*, which passed through many editions. Mr. Forsyth was a member of the Linnæan Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and other learned bodies. He died in 1804. His son William, who succeeded his father, was author of a Botanical Nomenclator. (*Chambers' Biog. Dict.*)

311. *Forsyth, William*: Poet and Journalist. Born at Turriff, 24th October, 1818, he was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, for the medical profession; but gave himself to journalism. He joined the *Inverness Courier* in 1841, then passed

to Aberdeen as sub-editor of *The Herald*. In 1848, however, he joined the editorial staff of *The Journal*, where he continued till his death in 1879. In 1861 he published his *Martyrdom of Kelavane*, and in 1872 his *Idylls and Lyries. The Midnight Meetin'; My Neighbours*, and other *jeux d'esprit* are also from his fertile pen. He wrote the leaders for the *Aberdeen Journal* for 30 years. (Walker's *Bards of Bon-Accord*, 1857, pp. 548-560).

312. *Fraser, Alexander (Sir)*: Public-spirited Proprietor. Born in 1550 near Fraserburgh, he succeeded to the estate of Philorth in 1669. To him the town of Fraserburgh owes its municipal existence, as in 1613 he got it erected into a burgh of regality. The cross, the jail, and the courthouse were erected by him. In 1592 he endeavoured to establish and endow a college and university at Fraserburgh. He erected buildings for the purpose, and had Rev. Charles Ferme, the minister of Fraserburgh, appointed Principal. No success, however, crowned his efforts in this direction. In 1594 he was knighted by James VI., with whom he was a great favourite. He died in 1623. (Anderson's *Scottish Nation*).

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

Allow me to make a few remarks suggested by the notice of Marshal Forbes of Skellater, in the current number of *S. N. & Q.*, p. 137.

The obituary notice of the Marshal in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1808, states that he died in April of that year, aged 75. This would place his birth in 1733.

You adopt the local tradition that the Marshal married a Portuguese princess. This tradition is incorrect. The wife of the Marshal was not of royal blood, but her surname, D'Almeida, is a good one in Portugal.

Marshal Forbes never acted against the Spaniards. The Spanish war of 1762 was over before he entered the Portuguese service. He commanded a Portuguese army against the French revolutionary forces in Roussillon in 1793-95.

He is said to have served under Frederick the Great, but this is very doubtful. When the encounter with Wilkes took place, Forbes was a captain in the French army, and it seems probable that he was in the French service from the outset of his career till that event. He joined the Portuguese army almost immediately thereafter.

It is a matter of regret that so little appears to be known regarding this remarkable man. We catch only glimpses of him, but they are glimpses that make us wish for more. He was a veritable Quentin Durward, and would have delighted Walter Scott. The notice in the *Dictionary of National Biography* is meagre and inaccurate.

I shall be greatly obliged to any of your readers who will communicate facts or anecdotes about "Red Jock of Skellater," as the Marshal is called in Strathdon.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES NEIL, M.A.

Warneford Asylum, Oxford.

A BELIEF ABOUT THE DYING.

I CANNOT vouch for the truth of the following story—"I say the tale as 'twas said to me," by an aged native of Braemar, some twenty years ago:—

Long long ago, a young man residing in Forfar fell under the ban of the kirk session. He was summoned to compare before that court at Kirriemuir, and answer for his fault. He obstinately denied his guilt. The minister of Kirriemuir dealt firmly and faithfully with him, and in consequence the young man conceived an ill-will against his ecclesiastical prosecutor, which he was at no pains to conceal. Some time after, the minister, who had been riding home from Forfar, was found dead on the roadside, the body bearing evident marks of foul play. Suspicion at once fixed on the young man, who was tried for the crime, but the case was found "not proven."

Many years after, the murder being almost forgotten, an old man lay on his death-bed suffering terrible agonies of body and mind. "He was deein'," said my venerable informer, "but he couldna win awa'; a something held him back, and death wadna come."

There was at the time an aged minister at Cortachie, who was sent for. He came and saw the dying man, who confessed that he had murdered the Kirriemuir minister, and that the motive was revenge for the austerity of the discipline undergone by him. No sooner was this confession made than the soul "wan awa' to rest."

It was an ancient belief that the love and prayers of friends could keep back a soul hovering on the brink of unseen eternity.

The above, whether true or not, would indicate that the load of an unknown, unconfessed, and unforgiven crime, also, was believed to chain the soul to the body, so that it could not fly away to be at rest.

G. W.

Queries.

1023. PAINTER OF PORTRAIT OF QUEEN MARY WANTED.—A small oil portrait of Queen Mary was recently picked up in a second-hand shop in Aberdeen. It is said to be a copy from an original painting of the Queen, which, in 1859, was in the possession of the Earl of Caithness. On the back of the portrait is the following signature:—"Pat. Leslie, pxt., 1781." Can any reader give any information about this painter? W. F.

1024. DR. GEO. KEITH, 1749.—In Jervise's "Memorials of Angus and Mearns," Montrose is credited as being the birth-place of Dr. Geo. Keith, author of the "Farmers' Ha," born 1749. That work

is not noted in "Local Bibliography," published by K. J. in *S. N. & Q.* Can he give us any idea of Keith's parentage, a quotation from the "Farmer's Ha," or, if possible, where a copy of the work may be seen?
J. G. L.

1025. DAVID SKINNER, THE REBEL PROVOST.—David Skinner, Provost of Montrose in 1744, is reputed to have been employed as an excise office in Aberdeen, previous to his being elected provost. Can any one prove this assertion, and who was his father?
J. G. L.

1026. "THE JEST OF BRECHIN."—Is there any other reference than Thom's "History of Aberdeen" regarding the Battle of Brechin, known in history as the Jest of Brechin?
J. G. L.

Answers.

1010. ANDREA FERRARA (IX., 95, 109, 143).—"Centurion" in *N. & Q.* of 16th Feb., 1856, writes that the temper of such blades is much over-stated. He adds, "I gave for my best claymore (the make of Andrea Ferrara) £3. 10s., but in this specimen the hilt is not inlaid with silver, as is the case with many of them." Mr. E. S. Taylor also writes: "Planché, in his *History of British Costume*, p. 448, engraves one of these sword-blades from the Meyrick Collection, and says that these were highly prized in Scotland about 1574. Their value has risen since the Highland Gatherings at Braemar, &c., as a genuine Andrea Ferrara to wear on that occasion is considered 'the thing.' Of the maker, I believe, nothing satisfactory is known. The name is variously engraved on them ANDRIA, ANDREA, FERRARA, FERARA, and some are said to be spurious." He adds that a specimen he bought in Glenfinlas is incomparable for elasticity and flexibility, length 34 inches, exclusive of the basket hilt, breadth 1¼ inches tapering to a rounded point; blade three-grooved. "F" writes subsequently that it seems to be agreed that no sword-manufacturer of this name has been discovered, and suggests whether "Ferrara" does not stand for *ferrara* choice blades, but he does not suggest how to get over the difficulty with the word Andrea. Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith states that he has a specimen, probably of the time of Charles II., with basket-hilt of Spanish fashion, embossed, blade single-eyed but with very thin back, on each side the word Ferrara, with a mound or orb, double crossed and inlaid with copper. Sometimes the word is spelt "Farrara," with a sun for the forge-mark. The mark is also found on rapiers. Mr. Smith adds that, good as they are, few, if any, could stand the test of Wilkinson's proof. Ray, in his *History of the Rebellion*, says his sword was "of the Highland make, by that curious workman Andrew Ferrara." "Clericus," in further discussing the question, says "I believe that all genuine Farrara blades are of nearly the same date, having been forged by one of two brothers, natives of Farrara in Italy, Andria's blades being the best." He adds other interesting information regarding them (*N. & Q.*, 22nd March, 1856).
C.

1018. ALEXANDER SKENE OF NEWTYLE (IX., 142).—J. T. will find certain references to this worthy in Dr. Skene's *Memorials of the Family of Skene*, pp. 2, 77. The following article on Baillie Skene, presumably from the pen of Dr. Joseph Robertson, occurs in the Aberdeen Constitutional for 7th October, 1837, and as it is not very accessible, we print it as hitherto the best answer to several querists.

This worthy magistrate has obtained a local immortality by his "Memorials" for the Government of the Royal Burghs in Scotland, and his "Succinct Survey of the Famous City of Aberdeen," which were published in one volume in the year 1685. It may be, however, that some of our readers are not acquainted with the learned author by name; for it is only about a twelvemonth since even a Committee of that erudite body, the Guild Court, acknowledged itself ignorant of the fact that Philopoliteins and Alexander Skene are two different names for the same individual. With the *Succinct Survey* the public of Aberdeen are familiar, a reprint of it having appeared a few years ago, edited by Mr. Peter Buchan, late of Peterhead, who, it is to be feared, obtained thereby more honour than profit. From the *Memorials* we shall afterwards give a few extracts, that our readers may see how desirable it is that the work were in the hands of the constituency at the present day; but in the first place it may be worth while to set down such notices of the life of the author as the writer of this has had the good fortune to pick up. The learned Baillie was for many years an active member of the Kirk Session of Aberdeen; and he was a steady adherent of the Rev. Andrew Cant in the various disputes which that overbearing individual had with the Magistrates. It is not unlikely that Mr. Skene's elevation to the bench in 1656 arose from a wish on the Town Council's part, to conciliate his favour; but if such a hope was entertained, it was disappointed; and it does not appear that he held the office for more than two years. It is in the highest degree probable that he is the same person with Alexander Skene, one of the Magistrates of Aberdeen, of whom several notices appear in the Diary of Alexander Jaffray, Provost of Aberdeen, published at London in 1833. If this supposition is well founded, in 1651 he gave in his adherence for a time to the novel sect of Brownists or Independents; in 1671 he joined himself to the people called Quakers; but he left them before the publication of his book. His wife, Lilius, was an eminent professor among that body, and some of her writings are preserved in the Diary referred to.

His brother, "James Skene, was an excellent poet in the Scottish language. He wrote the Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer and the Creed in meter, printed by John Forbes, Aberdeen." In the year 1670, "Alexander Skene of Newtyle, late Baillie, applied to the Town Council for permission to rebuild the Well of Spa at his own expense, and the application was of course readily acceded to. In the same year, he republished Dr. William Barclay's learned treatise on the Well of Spa, which he dedicated to the Magistrates and Town Council. In his Epistle Dedicatory, the Baillie states that, in his time, he had

seen the well "adorned with a long wyde stone which conveyed the waters from the Spring, with the purtraicture of six Apostles hewen upon either side thereof, which, being verie old and worne, a vertuous citizen, George Jamesone [the celebrated painter], did build it of new, and put a Tomb of hewen stone over it . . . , which, by a violent torrent of waters falling into that stream running by it, did suddenly overturn it, and buried the spring in the ruins, so much of the hill having fallen therewith. It is worth the observing (adds the Bailie) that this was the year our late troubles did first beginne, and seemed to be an Ill Omen bothe to our city and country." The spring having been digged for at "the solicitous desire of some diseased citizens, who did find renewed experiences of its powerful vertues in the cure of tormenting gravels, deadly colicks, and desperate hydropsies, etc., etc." Mr. Skene caused the Well to be rebuilt "in a surer way, and at more distance from the stream than heretofore." The structure erected by the worthy Magistrate still remains, but the virtues of the fountain are lightly esteemed at the present day. In the year 1685, Bailie Skene's great work appeared, as has already been stated. Speaking of the author, Bishop Nicolson remarks that "he handles his subject more like a divine or moralist than a man of law or business." Thus much is in the title page; and enough for an abstract of so small a book; though I must add there are in it a deal of curious remarks, in a decent and nervous style, becoming a man of good parts and learning." Many of the Bailie's remarks are extremely applicable even at the present time. In reference to those persons who manifest an inordinate desire to be placed in public offices, and who form themselves into what are now called *cliques*, he remarks, "that it is a very concerning business of a *Senate* to consider and use all means that may crush ambition, brybing or unlawful suteing for places of Magistracy. By this factions are made, heart-burnings kindled, discords multiplied, malice and wrath fostered, pride nourished, and the best and worthiest depressed, when the emptiest and worthless are advanced, the good of the publick neglected, yea, many times overturned, if not destroyed. Now this *ambition* and *joyning work* is for the most part carried on with the inferiour sort of people that have had hand in elections . . . for those who are greatest sticklers for strengthening of factions and promoting of themselves, find themselves concerned to invite these to taverns, and keep meetings at drinking and collations at unseasonable houres, whereby to work upon the minds of these men, to gain their votes and secure their designs, without considering that by such means any naughty person may be gotten easily preferred to the most deserving, that cannot comply with these ways or the humours of such men. With regard to the mental acquirements and moral qualities of candidates for civic honours, Mr. Skene gives certain pieces of advice, for some of which there is of course no manner of use in the present enlightened times. "A *Magistrate or Ruler* (says the Bailie) ought to be carefully chosen after the draught of *Scriptar Magistrats*, Exod. 18, 21, according to these properties, *First*, let him be an able man

of body and mind to do the *Common-wealth* service, not an ignorant, that can do nothing without the clerk; *Secondly*, he must be a man of courage; *Thirdly*, an able man is a wise man, and this teacheth not only the duties themselves, as to the matter, but reaches the circumstances of them, as the time, place, and manner of doing them; *Fourthly*, he must be a man fearing God, not a man wicked in life and conversation, for power without piety is but armed injustice; and if he be an active man that can do much, he will be sure to do much mischief. I think it a bad maxime that an ill man may be a good *Magistrate*, it seems to have more truth in it, that he that hath no care to reform himself, will never have care to reform others; *Fifthly*, he should be a man of truth, that is, a plain upright man, that loves truth in himself and others, and counts it his duty and dignity to sift it out in all things, and having found it, to embrace and maintain it to the utmost; *Sixthly*, he must be a man hating covetousness; *Seventhly*, he should be a just man, equall to all, not partiall nor respecting persons; *Eighthly*, he must be a man, gentle, affable, not a forward, hasty, or passionate man, for such will not patiently endure to hear many complaints of the poor; *Ninthly*, he should be an active man, and diligent in prosecution of duty, and not lazie; *Tenthly*, he should be a man of good repute, not an obscure and mean man, for power will arme skill. I say not that every *Magistrate* in a *Town* must be worth so many thousands, etc.; but he had need to have so much as he may live honestly upon, without being necessitated to any *trade* or employment unbeseeming his office." Mr. Skene closes his general observations on the kind of men that should hold civic offices, by remarking that "it is an incumbent duty on all to pray that the Lord would raise many able men up in their respective *Towns*, and also to seek it of God to make all the present incumbents that are in authority among them, to be such as they ought to be." The learned Bailie then proceeds to point out in detail the duties of the different office-bearers. One advice which he gives to the Dean of Guild is particularly worthy of note at the present time, as there will soon be an opportunity of acting upon it. "He [the Dean of Guild] is to be carefull to recommend to the *Councill*, that they elect for his Assessors the wisest, gravest, and most experienced persons in the *Town*, who will make conscience to assist him in the faithful discharge of his duty." As an inducement to the Dean of Guild to be zealous in his office, Mr. Skene remarks—"if a man shall worthily acquit himself in all duties belonging to this charge, which is, without doubt, one of the weightiest in the *Common-wealth*; he may remember how the famous *Roman Cato* was surnamed the *Censor* all his life and ever since also, not as there had been none in that office but he—there were many before and after him in that charge at *Rome*—but because he did discharge his duty most faithfully and diligently, he obtained that designation, as if in that office he had obtained a victory or gotten a *triumph*. Wherefore I shall only say as *Paul the Apostle* said of an Elder that ruled well, 1 Tim. 5, 17—That he that discharge the office of *Dean of Guild* well, is to be counted worthy of double honour.

Want of space prevents us from favouring our readers with more extracts from Baillie Skene's excellent work. We proceed therefore to the matter which led to the foregoing remarks. When the Succinct Survey of Aberdeen was published, one of its chapters was suppressed. Whether this suppression was caused by the modesty of the then Town Council, or, as tradition says, by a quarrel which had fallen out between Mr. Skene and the Provost, Sir George Skene of Fintray, it is impossible to tell. The suppressed chapter, however, is preserved in the Macfarlane MSS., in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and from that source it is now published for the first time. The record bears that it was communicated by Baillie Walter Robertson, who was in office in 1685, when the Succinct Survey was published. C.

1020. TO RIDE THE BREIZE.—Breeze or breis is the northern pronunciation of broose (Jamieson's Dictionary). "To ride the bruse," says Jamieson, is to run a race on horseback at a wedding, a custom still preserved in the country. Those who are at a wedding, especially the younger part of the company, who are conducting the bride from her own house to the bridegroom's, often set off, at full speed, for the latter. He who first reaches the house is said to *win the bruse*. This means nothing more than riding for the *brose*, *broth*, or *kail*, the prize of spice-broth, allotted in some places to the victor. For fuller particulars see Rogers' "Social Life in Scotland," I., 113. C.

1020. From "Ancient Scottish Marriage Customs," by Jeanie M. Laing—a series of articles which appeared several years ago in the Aberdeen "Weekly Free Press."

"An old custom observed in some parts of the country was 'riding' or 'running the bruse.' In the first instance the race was performed on horseback by some of the younger part of the company, who conduct the bride from her own house to that of the bridegroom. The winner of the race was to gain the bruse, probably brose, broth, or kail [in a case known to the writer, barley-bree], the prize of spice-broth allotted in some places to the victor.

In the south of England a somewhat similar custom prevailed, under the title of 'winning the kail.'

Four rustic fellows wait the while
To kiss the bride at the church stile ;
Then vig'rous mount their fetter'd steeds
To scourge them going, head and tail,
To win what country call the kail.

[Author not named].

In other places the race was run by the young men, the prize being the chief bridesmaid's handkerchief. The girl ascended a rising ground near the abode of the bride, and waved a silk handkerchief. Immediately a race was run round a given distance, and he who first regained the starting point received the silk napkin as a reward. In some districts it was quite an ambition among the young men to accumulate these laurels."

"On coming near the [bridegroom's] house a few of the swiftest runners of the unmarried set out 'to

win the kail,' and he or she who did so was of the party to be married."

From "An Echo of the Olden Time," Walter Gregor, M.A. [1874].

This Query is satisfactorily answered in J. Scottish Dictionary, under *bruse*.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH

And a Little Child shall Lead Them. A 1
shire Story. J. H. Waugh. Cr 8vo, 1/- (C)
A Scots Mediaeval Architect. P. Macgregor C
F.S.A. Scot. Imp. 8vo, 4/6 net, la. paper
net.
Aytoun (W. E.) Lays of Scottish Cavaliers a
Poems. Illust. Ed., 4to, 10/6 net Bla
Burns (Annual) Chronicle and Club Directory.
by D. McNaught. No. 5. 8vo, 1/6
Burns Federation
Burns (Robert) Poetical Works. With brief
complete index, combining titles and first
Glossary. Cr 8vo, Illust., 7/6 net, Leather
net
Burns (Robert) The Life and Works of. Ed.
Robert Chambers. Revised by William V
In 4 vols. Vol. 1, demy 8vo, Illust, 7/6! Ch
Carlyle (Thomas). Famous Scots Series.
C. Macpherson. 8vo, 1/6, la. paper 2/6 O
Chemistry (Man. of Inor). T. E. Thorpe.
5/6 each (C)
Cottage Gardening: A Practical Manual. (C)
6d, cloth 8d Cha
Covenant (The) and the Covenants. Co
Sermons, and Documents of the Covenantal M
ation. J. Kerr. Cr 8vo, 6/- I
Deaf Mutism. A Clinical and Pathological
J. K. Love, and W. H. Addison. Demy 8
net Mac
Elliot (G.) Essays. New Ed. 8vo, 2/6, 3/6 Black
Fife and Kinross. (The County Histories of Sco
Æneas Mackay. Demy 8vo, 7/6 net Black
Gaelic (Etymol. Dictionary of) Language. A
Bain. Demy 8vo, 10/- North. Chronicle
Holiday House, a Book for the Young. 8vo, 1
Bi

Horace (Odes of). Trans. by Archdeacon
Cr 8vo, 4/6 net MacI

Pediatrics: The Hygienic and Medical Treatm
Children. T. M. Rotch. 2 vols, Roy. 8vo
net Pen

Physiography (Advan.) R. A. Gregory and
Christie. Cr 8vo, 4/- N

Scholarship School Management. A. T. Flux
8vo, 1/6 N

St. Ninian's Candida Casa. P. Macgregor Chan
Demy 8vo, 1/6 net H

The X Jewel. A Romance of the Days of Jame
Hon. F. Moncrieff. 8vo, 6/- Blackv

Tour Round the World. 8vo, 1/6 C

Traumatic Infection (Hunterian Lectures). (C
Lockwood. Cr 8vo, 3/6 Pent

Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of
month to JOHN INGLIS,
16 Hillside Crescent,
Edinbur;



+✂ THOMAS REID. ✂+

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. 11.

APRIL, 1896.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	
Aberdonians Abroad: Thomas Reid,.....	161
John Rolland and the Sources of the "Seuin Seages,".....	162
Bibliography of Aberdeen Publications, 1895,.....	163
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,.....	164
American Universities and Colleges,.....	166
Local Bibliography,.....	166
Files of the Local [Aberdeen] Press. Past and Present,.....	170
MINOR NOTES:—	
Literature of the Robertson Smith Case,.....	171
Bibliography of Edinburgh Periodical Literature,.....	171
The Book of Bon-Accord,.....	172
Burns's Great-Grandson,.....	172
A Saint a Provost,.....	172
Stevenson on Edinburgh,.....	173
QUERIES:—	
Boundaries of Counties and Parishes in Scotland—Hay of Arboth—An Old Lanark Custom—Jelly-Bag Club Recipe,.....	173
ANSWERS:—	
Pulpit Gowns—Andrea Ferara—Cleekimin—To Ride the Breize—Name Wanted—Dr. George Keith,.....	173
LITERATURE,.....	175
SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,.....	176

ABERDEEN, APRIL, 1896.

ABERDONIANS ABROAD: THOMAS REID (IX., 35, 81, 145).

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Lymburn, librarian to the University of Glasgow, I am able to correct, in one particular, my note on Thomas Reid.

Hew Scott (*Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, III., 521) speaks of a fourth son of James Reid, minister of Banchory Ternan, "John, serviter and writer to Mr. George Buchanan, translated his History of Scotland into English." Mr. Lymburn, however, informs me that the MS. of the translation referred to, which is in the Glasgow University Library, is entitled:

"The historie of Scotland first written in the Latine tounge by that famous and learned man George Buchanan and afterwards translated into the *Scottishe* tunge by John Read esquyar *brother* to James Read person of Banchory Ternan while he lived."

John must therefore be removed from the list of sons of the Rev. James Reid; but, curiously enough, the name of another son, William, is supplied by the compiler of the "Account of the learned men and writers of

Aberdeen," printed by Maidment in 1833. In it (p. 114) we read:—

"Dr. Alexander Read. He hath written books in Medicine. He was the first that read Physical lectures to the company or society of Barber Chirurgeons at London. He left some mortification to the Marishal's College, Aberdeen, and Banchorie.

Dr. William Read, his *brother*. He lived at Windsor. He wrote *Miscellanea Medica*, yet extant in print."

This seems clear enough, but the next paragraph complicates matters:

"Mr. Thomas Read, his *uncle*, was a very learned gentleman. He was Secretary of the Latine tounge to King James 1st of Great Britain. He left his library to the King's [Marischal] Colledge of Aberdeen, and some mortification for the mentenance of Bursars to be educate there." (1)

The extant Banchory Ternan Registers, dating only from 1670 (*New Spald. Club Miscy.*, I., 184), do not help; but there can be no question that Alexander and Thomas were brothers (Smith's *Acad. Marisc. Maecenates*, p. 21). I shall be glad of any explanation of the discrepancy, and of any information as to the printed "*Miscellanea Medica*" of William Reid, which is not included in Mr. Robertson's "Hand-List."

Mr. Lymburn adds:—"The volume was presented to the University in 1693 by Sir Thos. Stewart of Coltness. I do not think it has ever been printed." Has the attention of the Scottish Text Society been directed to this MS.?

P. J. ANDERSON.

The forthcoming Burns Exhibition, to be held in the Galleries of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts from July to October, bids fair to be a decided success. Already a sum of upwards of £2500 has been subscribed towards the guarantee fund of £5000 which the committee wish to raise. A further appeal for subscriptions has been made; and also for loans of pictures, MSS., relics, books, and other articles likely to enhance the interest and the value of the exhibition. Lord Rosebery has consented to act as president.

(1) See our Illustration for this month.

JOHNE ROLLAND AND THE SOURCES
OF THE "SEUIN SEAGES."

II.

THE following is de Worde's translation of the *Prima Narracio primi Magistri*. It will be followed by Rolland's poetical version of the same story. There is little advantage in placing the two versions in parallel columns, as they differ so much in length, Rolland's version being nearly twice the length of his model. The expansion has doubtless been caused partly by the exigences of verse, and partly owing to the fancy of the poet, who is sometimes carried away by his subject. He is never carried far, however, for the likeness between the two versions is evident, while the differences are chiefly those that might be expected between a prose and a poetical version of the same story.

EXAMPLE OF THE FYRSTE MAYSTER.

There was a valyaunt knyght whiche had oonly one soone, as ye haue. The whiche he loved so moche that he ordeyned for his keypyng three nourysshes : the fyrste sholde gyue him souke and fede hym, the seconde sholde wasshe hym and kepe hym clene, the thirde sholde bryng hym to slepe and to reste.

This knyghte had also a greyhounde and a faucon, that he also loved ryghte well.

The greyhounde was so goode that he never ran too noo game but he toke it and helde it tyl his mayster came. And yf his mayster dysposed hym to go to batayle, yf he sholde not spede in the batayll, anone as he sholde mounthe vpon his horse, the greyhounde wold take the horse tayll in his mouth and drawe backwarde, and wolde also cry and howle meruaylously loude. By these synges the knyght vnderstode, yf that he sholde spede in his iourneye or not. The faucon was so gentyll and so hardy that he was never caste of to his praye, but he toke it.

This same knyght had grete pleasure in instyng and turneyng, so that vpon a tyme vnder his castell he lete proclame a tornement, to the whiche came many good lordes and knyghtes.

The knyght entred in to the tourney, and his lady went with her maydens to se it. And as they went out, after went the nourysshes and lefte the chylde lyenge alone in the cradell in the halle, where the greyhounde laye nygh the wall, and the hauke or faucon standyng vpon a perke. In this halle there was a serpente lurkyng or hydde in a hole, to all them of the castell vnkownen. The whiche, whan he felte that they were all absent, he put out his hede of his hole, and as he noman sawe but the chylde lyenge in the cradell he went out of his cauerne

towards the cradell for the chylde to have slayne.

The noble faucon seyng that behelde the greyhounde, that was slepyng; she made suche a noyse and rustelyng with her winges or feders that the greyhounde awoke and rose vp. And whan he saw the serpente nyghe the chylde, anone aygenst hym he lepte, and they bothe faught so long togyder, tyll that the serpente hadde greuously hurted and wounded the greyhounde that he bled sore, soo that the erthe about the cradell was all bebled with the blode of the greyhounde. The greyhounde, whan that he felte hymselfe so greuously hurted and wounded, sterte fyersly vpon the serpente and faught sore togyder and so egerly, so that betwyne theym the cradell was overcaste with the chylde, the botone vwarde.

And bycause that the cradell had foure pomelles or fete, the saued the chyldes vysage and his lyfe frome ony hurtyng fallyng towards the erthe. And what shall I say more! Incontyent thereafter whit grete payne the greyhounde ouercame and slewe the serpente, and went and layd hym downe ayen in his place and lycked his woundes; and anone after, as the iustes and torneys were done, the nourysshes were the fyrste that came into the castell; and as they sawe the cradell reuersed with bloode vpon the erthe enuyronned, and that the greyhounde was also bloody, they thought and sayde amonges themself that the greyhounde hadde slayne the chylde, and they were not soo weyse as too tourne vpe ayen the cradell with the chylde, for too haue seene what was therof befallen; but they sayd: Lete us fle or ren away, leest that oure mayster put or laye the blame vpon vs and slee vs.

And as they were thus away rennyng, they met with the knyghtes wyfe; and she said to them: Wherefore make ye this sorowe and whether wyl ye ren? And they sayde: O lady, woo and sorowe be to vs and to you!—Why? What is there happened? Shewe me! The grehounde, they sayd, that our lorde and mayster loueth soo muche, hath deuoured and slayne your sone, and lyeth by the wall all full of the bloode. As the lady this herde, she fell to the erthe and began to wepe and crye pteously, and said: Alas, o my dere sone! be ye thus slayne and dede! What shall I now make that I haue my onely sone thus loste!

Her withall came in the knyght frome the torneys, and, beholdyng his lady thus cryenge and making sorowe, he demanded her wherfore that she made so grete sorowe and lamentacyon, She answered hym: O my lorde, youre greyhounde that ye love soo moche, hath slayne your onely sone, and lyeth by the wal sacyate

with bloode of the chylde. The knyght hugely angred, went in to the hall, and the greyhounde went to hym to mete and to fawne, as he wonte to doo. And the knyght drewe out his swerde and with one stroke smote of the houndes heede, and went to the cradell and founde his sone al hole, and by the cradell the serpente slayne. And by dyuers sygnes perceyued that the hounde hadde foughten ayenst the serpent for the saluacyon of the chylde.

Then, with grete sorowe and wepyng, he tare his here and sayd: Woo be to me that for the wordes of my wyfe I haue slayne my good greyhounde, the whiche hath saued my chyldes lyfe and hath slayne the serpente! Herfore I wyll put my selfe to penaunce. And brake his swerde in thre peces, and went towards the holy londe, and abode there all the dayes of his lyfe.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PUBLICATIONS, 1895.

(Continued from page 150.)

Sinclair, Arthur.—In Tropical Lands: Recent Travels to the Sources of the Amazon, the West Indian Islands, and Ceylon. By Arthur Sinclair (Fellow of Royal Colonial Institute, Member of Aberdeen Philosophical Society, etc.), Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son; Edinburgh: John Menzies & Co.; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Ceylon: A. M. & J. Ferguson. 1895. Pp. 193.

Smith, Rev. James, B.D.—A Pilgrimage to Palestine. An account of a Visit to Lower Palestine (1893-1894). By Rev. James Smith, B.D., Minister of St. George's-in-the-West Parish, Aberdeen. With numerous illustrations. Aberdeen, 1895. (Issued in parts, eight of which appeared, embracing 194 pp. Printed by Messrs. John Avery & Co., Limited).

Stark, Rev. James.—The Moral Aspects of the proposed municipalisation of the traffic in intoxicating drink. By Rev. James Stark, author of "John Murker of Banff," "Dr. Kidd of Aberdeen," etc., Published under the auspices of the Aberdeen Temperance Society. 1895. Pp. 16.

Stoneywood Church Bazaar Book, pp. 43.

Trinity Free Church, Aberdeen (the celebration of Centenary of) December 23 and 24, 1894. Aberdeen: Printed at the Adelphi Press by Taylor & Henderson, MDCCCXCV. Pp. 43.

Vale of Ythan (The): Book of Bazaar for Logie-Buchan Bridge Scheme, containing descriptions of the Parishes through which the Ythan flows, by the Parish Ministers and others; original Poems, etc., Illustrated by Views of the Scenery of the District from Photographs, many taken expressly for this work. Edited by the Secretary, Rev. Wm. Frank Scott, Minister of Logie-Buchan. Aberdeen: Printed at the "Free Press" office—1895. Pp. 67.

Walker, Alexander, LL.D.—Our Current Coins; a paper read at a meeting of the Aberdeen Working

Men's Natural History Society, on the Evening of Tuesday, the 26th March, 1895, in the Hall of the U.P. Church, Nelson Street, Aberdeen. Aberdeen: Printed at the Aberdeen Journal Office. 1895. Pp. 10.

Will, William.—The Visitors' Guide to Aberdeen. By William Will. Aberdeen: William Smith, the Bon-Accord Press; A. Brown & Co.; Edinburgh and Glasgow: John Menzies & Co. Pp. 72.

Williams, A. M.—Aberdeen Sabbath School Union. "How shall I Prepare Myself?" A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Aberdeen Sabbath School Union, on Sabbath evening, 9th December, 1894, by A. M. Williams, M.A., Lecturer, Church of Scotland Training College, Glasgow; Editor of the Church of Scotland Sabbath School Teachers' Magazine. Aberdeen: Printed by Wm. Jolly & Sons, Albany Buildings, 23 Bridge Street. 1895. Pp. 15.

Williams, Rev. George—Sketches of Scarbraes. By Rev. George Williams, F.S.A. Scot., Thornhill, Perthshire. Published by Eneas Mackay, Stirling, and W. & W. Lindsay, Aberdeen. Pp. 60.

OF works by Aberdeen authors and works relating to Aberdeen published outside Aberdeen, the following are the principal:—

"The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia: Being an Essay on the Local History of Phrygia from the Earliest Times to the Turkish Conquest. Vol. I.—The Lycos Valley and South-Western Phrygia, by Professor W. M. Ramsay, (Clarendon Press, Oxford, and Henry Frowde, London); "St. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen," by Professor W. M. Ramsay, (Hodder & Stoughton, London); "The Christian Doctrine of Immortality," by Professor Salmond (T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh); "A History of the University of Aberdeen, 1495-1895," by John Malcolm Bulloch, M.A. (Hodder & Stoughton); "The Truth of Christianity," (Bible Class Primer), by Professor Iverach (T. & T. Clark); "The Story of the Rajputana Mission," by Rev. John Robson, D.D. (Offices of the U. P. Church, Edinburgh); "Whose kingdom shall have no end," by Rev. James Cooper, D.D., a sermon preached at the reopening of the West Church, Perth, on 19th January, 1895 (W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh); "One Baptism: a reply to certain strictures of the Rev. Professor Marcus Dods, D.D.," by Rev. James Cooper, D.D., a sermon preached in the East Church, Aberdeen, in the beginning of September (J. Gardner Hitt, Edinburgh); "The Future of the Church in Scotland," by Rev. Cosmo G. Lang, Oxford, a paper read at an Episcopalian Conference in Aberdeen in October, 1894 (J. Gardner Hitt); "The Catholic Theory of Consecration of the Holy Eucharist," by Rev. J. Comper, Rector of S. Margaret's, Aberdeen (R. Grant & Son, Edinburgh); "The Lord's Prayer," by Rev. George Milligan, B.D., Caputh; "The Great Problem of Substance and its Attributes"—published anonymously, but understood to be by an Aberdeen clergyman—(Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, and Co., Ltd., London); "Original Verses and Translations," by Mrs. Disney Leith (J. Masters & Co., London); "Plea for a Simpler Life,"

by Dr. George S. Keith, Edinburgh; "Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson"—(a chapter is devoted to Fergusons in Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and Kincardineshire)—Edited by James Ferguson and Robert Menzies Ferguson (David Douglas, Edinburgh); "A Glossary of Colloquial Slang and Technical Terms in use on the Stock Exchange and in the Money Market," edited by A. J. Wilson, London; "A Short Manual of Comparative Philology for Classical Students," by Mr. Peter Giles, Fellow and Lecturer of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; "Preliminary Civil Service Arithmetic" by R. Burnett, Civil Service Institute, Aberdeen (Eyre & Spottiswoode, London); "Letters and Papers of Andrew Robertson, A.M., Miniature Painter to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; also a Treatise on the Art by his eldest brother Archibald Robertson"—(Andrew was an Aberdeen man and Archibald a native of Monymusk)—edited by Emily Robertson (Eyre & Spottiswoode); "Earnest young Heroes; or Four Lives Short in Duration and Great in Purpose"—embracing biographical sketches of the Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer and Alexander Mackay—by Rev. S. F. Harris (James Nisbet & Co., Edinburgh); "In Memoriam: George Paul Macdonell," by Grant Allen, with Appendices (Percy Lund & Co., Ltd., London); "A Fallen Star, or The Scots of Frederick: A Tale of the Seven Years' War"—a sketch of the life of Field-Marshal Keith, originally contributed to the "Weekly Free Press"—by Charles Lowe (Downey & Co., London); "The Watter's Mou"—a tale of the Water of Cruden—By Bram Stoker (A. Constable & Co., London); and "The King of Andaman"—a novel dealing with Aberdeen about the Chartist period—by J. Maclaren Cobban (Methuen & Co., London).

The local serial publications mentioned last year are still to the fore, the "Grammar School Magazine" having completed the first volume of the new series with its August issue. Messrs W. Jolly & Sons began in January the issue of a new monthly magazine, "Caledonia," edited by Mr. Alexander Lowson, Arbroath; but its publication ceased with the June number.

The general election in July produced a new daily newspaper—the "Northern Liberal"—which heralded itself as "a proper daily organ of Liberal feeling in Aberdeen." Ten issues appeared, and then it ceased to be. It was published at 115 Union Street—the office of Messrs Moran & Co., a comparatively new firm of local publishers. The Independent Labour Party, too, "ran" an organ—mainly in the interest of Mr. J. Lincoln Mahon, the Labour candidate for North Aberdeen. It was called "United Labour. Special Parliamentary Election Edition. 2nd Series." Only two issues appeared—on the 12th and 13th July, and each issue was printed and published by a separate firm. For the information of the curious it may be added that "The Chameleon" was revived, an issue (numbered XXVI.) appearing in November, published by William Davidson, 65 Netherkirkgate.

An article on "The School of the Granite City. The Story of Aberdeen Grammar School" appeared in the *St. James's Budget*, 18th January, 1895. Another Musical Drama, "Robbie Burns," by Mr.

Gavin Greig, schoolmaster, Whitehill, New Deer, was produced at New Deer on 17th April, 1895.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

313. *Fraser, Alexander (Sir), 10th Lord Saltoun*: Royalist. Born at Fraserburgh Castle in March, 1604, he had command of a regiment in the Scots Army that marched into England in 1648 to attempt the rescue of Charles I. He assisted Charles II. with large sums of money in 1651. He succeeded his cousin as 10th Lord Saltoun in 1669, and died in 1693. (*Anderson's Scottish Nation*).

314. *Fraser, Alexander, Lord Strichen*: Scottish Judge. Born at Strichen House in 1700, he passed as Advocate in 1722, and in 1730 was admitted a Lord of Session, and in 1735 was appointed a Lord of Justiciary. In 1764 he was appointed General of the Scottish Mint, when he resigned his seat as a justiciary judge, but retained his seat in the Court of Session. He is remarkable as having sat the unprecedented period of 45 years on the bench. He died in 1776. (*Anderson's Scottish Nation*).

315. *Fraser, Alexander, 15th Lord Saltoun*: Public Man. Born probably at the family seat, Fraserburgh, in 1757, he passed advocate in 1780, and succeeded his father in 1781. He published in 1788 *Thoughts on the Disqualifications of the eldest sons of the peers of Scotland to sit in Parliament, with observations on the civil polity of the Kingdom*. He died in 1793. (*Anderson's Scottish Nation*).

316. *Fraser, Alexander George, 16th Lord Saltoun, K.T., K.C.B., G.C.H. (Field Marshal)*: Distinguished Peninsular Officer. Son of the above, and born in 1785, he succeeded his father at 8 years of age. He joined the army in 1802, and in 1804 became a captain. He served in Sicily in 1806-7, and under Sir John Moore in 1808-9, and was present at the battle of Corunna. He also took part in the expedition to Walcheren, and went to Cadiz in 1811. Among other engagements in the Peninsula, he was present at the storming of Seville, the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, and that of the Nive, at the passage of the Adour, and the blockade of Bayonne. He was also all through the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In the latter he distinguished himself at the defence of Hougoumont, having four horses killed under him. This important post was held all day against overwhelming numbers, by Colonel Macdonell within and Lord Saltoun without. He returned to his place in the line with about one-third of the men he had led into action. He then took a prominent part in the last charge of the guards, and was present at the storming of Peronne. Nominated C.B. in 1815, and K.C.B. in 1818, he became a Major-General in 1837 and Lieut.-General in 1846. In 1841 he served in China, and commanded a brigade at the capture of Chin-Keang-fou. In 1852 he was made a Knight of the Thistle. He was chosen in 1807 one of the Scots Representative Peers. He died

in 1853. The Duke of Wellington described him as "a pattern to the army, both as a man and as a soldier." He was a great patron of music. (Anderson's *Scottish Nation*).

317. *Fraser, Andrew, 2nd Lord Fraser*: Covenanting Leader. The son of the first Lord Fraser of Kinnundy, Stonywood and Muchals. Born about 1609, he supported the cause of the Covenant, and was associated with Montrose when that nobleman, in 1639, proceeded to Aberdeen to bring over the people of that town to the side of the Covenant. He was present at the Trot of Turriff, memorable as the place where blood was first shed in the civil wars. In 1644 Lord Fraser was one of the parliamentary commissioners appointed to suppress the insurrection in the North, and proceed against malignants. In the following year he was one of the Committee of Estates, and in 1649 he was one of the Committee charged with the defence of the Kingdom. He died in 1674. (Anderson's *Scottish Nation*).

318. *Fraser, Charles, 4th Lord Fraser*: Grandson of preceding. Born at Cairnbulg, Fraserburgh, about 1662, he was tried in 1693 before the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, for high treason, and charged with proclaiming King James at the cross of Fraserburgh, drinking his health and that of his son, &c. He was found guilty only of drinking the health of the banished Stuarts, and was fined. Lord Fraser seems to have repented of his Jacobitism. He took the oaths and his seat in parliament in 1695, and in 1706 supported the Union with England. He, however, took part in the rebellion of 1715, and kept in concealment till his death in 1720, when he was killed by an accidental fall over a precipice. (Anderson's *Scottish Nation*).

319. *Fraser, Henry David, K.G.C. (General)*: Distinguished Portuguese Officer. He was born at Fraserfield (now Balgowrie), Aberdeenshire, on 27th April, 1762, joined the British army and served for sometime; but ultimately passed into the Portuguese service, where he reached high rank, and died the Senior General of the Portuguese army. He was sometime Governor of Rio de Janeiro, and K.G.C. of the order of Aois in Portugal. I have not ascertained the date of his death. (Temple's *Thanae of Fermartyn*.)

320. *Fraser, John, Abbot of Noyon or Compeigne*: Born at Philorth probably about 1535, though another account makes his birth considerably later, he remained a Roman Catholic at the time of the Reformation. In that communion he attained some distinction. He was a Bachelor of Divinity, an Abbot of France, and in 1596 Rector of the University of Paris. He also wrote several works of merit, among them *Epistola ad Nobilem Calvinistam*, which Crawford judges must be the book he wrote, entitled *Offer made to a Gentleman of Quality*, by John Fraser, Paris 1604; also *A learned Epistle to the Ministers of Great Britain against Subscription to their Confession of Faith*. He was a writer on Philosophy, and published several treatises on that subject, among them one entitled *In Universam Aristotelis Philosophiæ Commentaria*. He died in 1609. (Anderson's *Scottish Nation*).

321. *Fraser, William, 11th Lord Saltoun*: Public Man. Born at Philorth, Fraserburgh, 1654, this

nobleman was a great promoter of the Darien Scheme, and opposed the Treaty of Union with England. He died in 1715. (Anderson's *Scottish Nation*.)

322. *Fraser, William, F.R.C.S.*: Medical Author. Born in Aberdeen in 1811, he graduated A.M. at Marischal College, and in 1831 became M.R.C.S. Eng. A frequent contributor to medical literature. He published a volume entitled *Queries in Medical Ethics*, 1856. His death occurred in 1887.

323. *French, George, M.D., Prof.*: Chemical Lecturer. Born in Aberdeen in March, 1752, he studied medicine, and became the first Professor of Chemistry in Marischal College. He died at the age of 86. (Mrs. Rodger's *Aberdeen Doctors*: Inscription in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Abdn.)

324. *Frost, James Maurice (Pasha)*: Turkish Dignitary. A native of Aberdeen, this enterprising Scot was bred an engineer and brass-finisher in his native town. Thence he passed to Woolwich, and from that naval arsenal he was recommended to the Turkish Government by the late Sir John Anderson. In recognition of the valuable service he rendered to that Government during the Russo-Turkish War, he was created a Pasha and a Brigadier in the army. He visited his native city after 24 years' service in Turkey, in the year 1885, and left his son to be educated at the Grammar School. As he is now probably about 60 years of age, he may come to the front at the present crisis in the affairs of Turkey.

325. *Fullerton, John (General)*: Distinguished Soldier. This enterprising Scot, of the family of Dudwick, Ellon, distinguished himself in the 18th century wars on the continent. He reached high rank, and seems to have been employed both in the Prussian and the Russian armies. He was well-known for his eccentricities. He died in the beginning of this century.

326. *Fullerton, John*: Poet. Born 11th September, 1836, at Woodside, Aberdeen. At ten years of age Mr. Fullerton began life as an operative in a cotton mill. Being, however, of an inquiring turn of mind, he prosecuted his studies successfully at an evening school. He also served sometime as a heckler in a flax mill in Aberdeen. He began early to contribute to the poets' corner of the local press, and continues to this day one of the most graceful and pleasing of the Songsters of his native shire. After occupying for more than 20 years a respectable position in a lawyer's office in Peterhead, Mr. Fullerton became assistant factor on Pitfour estate, a position he still holds. Though our poet had contributed to many Scottish and English Magazines verses of a superior order, it was not till 1870 that he issued as a little booklet one of his most successful narrative poems, entitled *The Ghast o' Denuilair*. Mr. Fullerton is a contributor to this journal, and his essays show both a pleasing literary style and an antiquarian taste.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

An article on "The Scottish Guard of France" appears in *Macmillan* for March.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

THE President of Roanoke College, Va., read, last year, before the American Social Science Association which met at Saratoga, N.Y., a paper upon "Education in the South: some difficulties and encouragements," and not only sent me a copy but has granted me all freedom to use it. President Dreker's chief interest is with the work among the negroes who have an educational system carried on alongside that for the whites. He states generally: "In the early days of the republic, that great fundamental idea of the fathers of the Constitution, that a republican government can rest safely only on the virtue and intelligence of the people, took practical shape in the North in the establishment of free schools, supported by taxation. Higher education, though aided at times by various States in the North, was left to be provided for mainly by private liberality and public spirit. There is no university in New England, or the Middle States, that is owned, supported and governed by a State When the free school system was established throughout the South, after the war, the States had to bear the burden of maintaining the common Schools and the State universities also," (p. 4.)

A great weakness is the want of proper preparatory schools in the South, and also in the West. New England works upon the old lines, and education is upon a much higher level. "We may boast, if we will, of from 442 universities and colleges in the United States, and we may claim that we are rich with 141 universities, and pity the poverty of Germany with only 21: but in this very abundance there is one weakness. Of the 141 universities, 43 are credited to the South, 16 of the 43 being for coloured people. The predilection for high-sounding names is further illustrated in the fact that, of the 24 institutions of higher education for coloured people, 18 are called "universities," (p. 6.) "The average number of student in all departments in the 19 institutions in New England was 497: in the 73 in the Middle States, 349; and in the 115 in the Southern States, 245. A considerable proportion of the students in the colleges in the Middle States, and a larger proportion in the Southern States, were in Preparatory Departments," (p. 9.)

In the paper there is much of interest regarding the standards for admission and for degrees, also regarding the Colleges for women, but this quotation must suffice:—"It is too easy in the South, as in other parts of our country, to secure charters for literary institutions, with power to confer degrees. The giving of honorary titles throughout our country has been carried to so

great an extent that some men who deserve such marks of distinction prefer to be distinguished without them. Ohio seems to be, more than any State, a maker of Doctors of Divinity, if the statistics for 1891-92 are not misleading: for in that year Ohio colleges conferred the degree of D.D. on 41 clergymen, while the remaining 404 colleges and universities gave that degree to only 225 ministers. The whole system, or lack of system, of giving degrees in course and as honorary titles, needs to be rescued from the state of degradation into which it has fallen, as has also the name of College, in almost all parts of our country," (pp. 13-14.)

The Report of the Commissioners of Education, 1892-93, just handed in, may supply some other items.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

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

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

WE note the following additions to the New Spalding Club Hand List of Bibliography of the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine.

Three different Biographies of Sir George Strong Nares, the Arctic Voyager, which we have consulted, describe him as the son of Capt. Nares of Danestone House, near Aberdeen; but he was educated, and probably born in England.

John Nevay, the nephew of Andrew Cant, was a Graduate of King's College, and an active Covenanter. James Nicol of Strichen's curious little booklets are now becoming scarce.

Two eminent Scientific Professors occupy an honourable and considerable place on our list. Prof. Nicholson's Bibliography is very incomplete, for we have not particularized the numerous editions into which several of his Manuals have run, nor have we been able to gather his many contributions to Scientific Magazines.

Prof. James Nicol was also a Voluminous Writer, and his works are still authoritative, for his opinions and theories were greatly in advance of his time.

Nicoll, the Orientalist, that wonderful Polyglot of whom it was said that he might have travelled from his native Aberdeenshire through all the Nations of Europe and Asia to the Great Wall of China without an interpreter, is noted as the author of several works which hardly another man could have prepared.

We have tried to complete the Bibliography of the brothers Nicoll of Rhynie.

No three brothers, educated at Aberdeen, and Natives of the County, ever brought such distinction to their family name and to their Alma

Mater, by their remarkable and unprecedented successes in the competitions for the highest honours of the University of Cambridge, as did Charles, William D., and James Niven. Those three distinguished Wranglers have since been doing good work, as our imperfect catalogue denotes.

We note Mr. Carnie's "Northern Psalter," the compilation of one who claimed no eminence as a Composer and Harmonist, but simply that his experience as a Precentor had taught him what was required for the improvement of the Service of Praise in the Scottish Churches. It has been well appreciated by the public, and stands upon its own merit, a lasting monument of excellence of taste, and soundness of artistic judgment. No provincial collection of Sacred Music has been so extensively adopted, and none has better deserved success.

The name of P. A. Nuttall, LL.D., of Aberdeen University, the compiler of several well-known English Dictionaries, closes our List for the month. K. J.

- Napier, Alex. Disney Leith*, Habitual Abortion Lond. 1877.
 Successful Cesarean Section " " "
 On Puerperal Temperatures Edin. 1881.
 Carbonic Acid Poisoning " 1883.
 Puerperal Albuminaria " 1884.
 Fibrinous Polypoid Uterine Tumours " "
 Micro Organisms in Puerperal Fever " 1885.
 Treatment of Prolapsus Uteri " 1887.
 Hydramnios and Hydrorrhœa Lond. 1888.
 The Thermometer in Obstetrics " 1890.
 Notes on Puerperal Fever " "
- Napier, James*, Biographical Sketch of the Keiths. Stonehaven N.D., 2ded. 1870.
- Nares, Sir George Strong*, The Naval Cadet's Guide Lond. 1860.
 Seamanship, Lond. 1862, 1865, 1868, and Portsmouth, 1882.
 Reports on Ocean Soundings Lond. 1874.
 Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Seas 2 vols. " 1878.
- The Narrow Wynd Friendly Society* Abd. 1867.
- National Association for Promotion of Social Science*, Programme of Arrangements " 1877.
- Needham, Joseph*, On Cutting Sections of Animal Tissues for Microscope Lond. 1873.
 Diapedesis " "
 Case of Osteoid Sarcoma " 1874.
- Neil, James*, Artificial Feeding in Acute Melancholia " 1894.
 Recovery from Melancholia " 1895.
- Neill, Charles*, Poetical Musings Lond. & Abd. 1884.
- Neill, Edward Duffield*, Memoir of Rev. Patrick Copland N. Y. 1871.
- Nemo*, The Triumph of Truth Abd. 1878.
- Nevay, John*, Latin Verses in J. Boretius " " "
 "Vultien Predication" Utrecht 1696.
- The Nature of the Covenant of Grace Gw. 1748.
 Notice of J. N. in Howie's Scots Worthies.
New Je. sey. Model of the Government of N. J. Edin. 1685.
 (Contains Letter from Robert Hardie, Merchant in Aberdeen.)
New Machar Religious Society, Rules, &c. Abd. 1838.
New Map of Aberdeenshire (by T. Kitchen) Lon. (1771).
New Masonic Hall, Laying Foundation Stone Abd. 1871.
New Police Bill, Report of Committee of Proprietors, &c. " 1829.
New Porthill School, Year Book, 1882, &c. " v.y.
New Testament (trans. by Campbell and others) " 1840.
Newth, Alfred Henry, Galvanism in the Treatment of Insanity Lond. 1873.
 A Manual of Necroscopy " 1878.
 The Treatment of Septicæmia " 1888.
 Care Taking " 1891.
 Insanity in General Practice " 1892.
Newton, John, Life of J. N. Abd. 1839.
New Year's Address, Congregational Chapel, George Street, 1829 " 1828.
New Year's Address, Free West Church S.S. " 1851.
New Year's Address, Sabbath Evening School, Findon " 1831.
- Nichol, J. & D.*, Nichol's Cities and Towns of Scotland Mont. 1840-1.
- Nichol, Walter*, Documents in favour of W. N. Edin. 1838.
- Nicholls, Henry Alfred Alford*, The Volcanic Eruption in Dominico Lond. 1880.
 Cultivation of Liberian Coffee " 1881.
 Elementary Text-Book of Tropical Agriculture Kingston, Jan. 1891.
 Edit Leeward Islands Medical Journal " " "
- Nicholson, Henry Alleyne*, Graptolites from Dumfriesshire Lond. 1866.
 Nature of the Graptolitiæ " "
 The Graptolites of Skiddaw " "
 The Geology of Cumberland and Westmoreland " 1868.
 The Geology of Derwentwater " "
 Is Vaccination Injurious? " 1869.
 On Plants in the Skiddaw Slates " "
 Manual of Zoology Edin. 1870.
 Advanced Text-Book of Zoology " "
 The Granite of Shap " "
 Syllabus of Lectures " "
 Testimonials " "
 Fossils in Old Red Sandstone of Westmoreland " "
 Introductory Text-Book of Zoology Edin. 1870.
 Manual of Palæontology " 1872.
 Introduction to Biology " "
 Monograph of British Graptolitiæ " "
 Examinations in Natural History " "
 Dredging in Lake Ontario Lond. "
 Sexual Selection Toronto "
 Text-Book of Geology " "

- Outlines of Natural History for Beginners Lond. 1873.
 List of Works and Memoirs by H. A. N. Toronto ,,
 Contributions to a Fauna Canadensis ,, ,,
 Reports on the Palæontology of Ontario Toronto, N.D. ,,
 On Favistella Lond. 1874.
 Descriptions of Species of Chætetes ,, ,,
 Affinities of Stromatopora ,, ,,
 Polyzoa from Devonian Rocks ,, ,,
 The Nature of Life Edin. 1875.
 The Place of Science in Education Lond. 1876.
 On Duncanella ,, 1874.
 New Fossils from Canada West ,, ,,
 On Columnopora ,, ,,
 Descriptions of Alecto and Hippothoa ,, 1875.
 New Species of Cystiphylum ,, ,,
 Favosites of Devonian Rocks Toronto ,,
 Recent researches on Palæontology ,, ,,
 Mode of Growth and increase amongst Corals Edin. ,,
 Notes on Gasteropoda Lond. ,,
 Mining Districts of Lake Superior Newc. ,,
 New Graptolytes from Skiddaw Slates Lond. ,,
 New Species and Genus of Polyzoa ,, ,,
 On Massive forms of Chætetes ,, ,,
 The Guelph Limestones of N. America ,, ,,
 Palæontology and Evolution ,, ,,
 Palæozoic Corals of Ohio Lond. 1876.
 Graptolitic Deposits of Sweden ,, ,,
edit Ancient Life History of the Earth Edin. 1877.
 Minute Structure of Heliophyllum Lond. 1878.
 The Silurian Fossils of Girvan Edin. 1878.
 Recent Progress in Palæontology Lond. ,,
 Fossils of Ontario, etc. Toronto 1879.
 Tabulate Corals of the Palæozoic Period Edin. 1879.
 Life and its Physical Basis Lond. (1879).
 Palæontological Significance of Migration Edin. 1880.
 On Heteropora ,, ,,
 Structure, etc., of the Genus Monticulipora ,, 1881.
 Corals from Devonian Rocks of France Lond. ,,
 Synopsis of the Animal Kingdom Edin. 1882.
 Structure of Tubipora Musica ,, ,,
 Contributions to Micro Palæontology Lond. 1883.
 Natural History, its Rise and Progress ,, 1886.
Nicholson, H. A. and W. H. Ellis,
 Silicified Wood from Rocky Mountains Toronto 1875.
Nicholson, H. A., and R. Etteridge
 On Ascodictyon Lond. 1877.
 On Tetradium, etc. ,, ,,
 Notes on Alveolites ,, ,,
 On the genus Palæacis ,, 1878.
 Palæozoic Corals from N. Queensland ,, 1879.
 Microscopic Structure of Cladochonus ,, ,,
Nicholson, H. A. and R. Harkness
 On Strata between Borrowdale and Coniston ,, 1877.
Nicholson H. A. and G. J. Hinde
 Notes on Fossils of Ontario Toronto 1875.
- Nicholson, H. A. and C. Lapworth*
 Central Silurian series of N. England Lond. 1875.
Nicholson, H. A. and James Murie
 On Stromatopora and its allies ,, 1879.
Nicholson H. A. and James Thomson
 New Species of Rugose Corals, Chief Generic Types of Palæozoic Corals Gw. 1876.
 New Forms of Palæozoic Corals Lond. ,,
 Organic Remains in Harris ,, ,,
Nicholson, Harry Oliphant, Two New Species of Graptolites from Skiddaw (Lond.) 1890.
Nicol, James (Strichen), Letters on Infant Education Phd. 1823.
 Letter to Joseph H(ume), M.P. Abd. 1827.
 Thoughts on Deism ,, 1828.
 On Begging ,, N.D.
 On the Feeing Markets, on Robbing of Churchyards and on Begging ,, 1831.
 Some Thoughts on the Causes of Crimes, etc. ,, 1832.
 Some Thoughts on Deism and on Agur's Prayer 1835.
Nicol, James (Prof.) Geology of Peebleshire (Prize Essay) Edin. 1843.
 Natural History of the United States (Murray's U.S.A., iii.) 1844.
 Geology of Roxburghshire (Prize Essay) 1847.
 Silurian Rocks of the Tweed Valley Lond. 1848.
 The Formation of Coal Edin. 1849.
 Recent Formations near Edinburgh Lond. ,,
 Geology of South Cantyre, Argyll Edin. 1850.
 Silurian Strata of S.E. Scotland Lond. ,,
 Testimonials of J. N. Edin. 1852.
 Ice Action in N. of Scotland Lond. 1855.
 Strata at Eastern extremity of the Grampians ,, ,,
 Red Sandstone, etc., of N. W. Scotland ,, 1857.
 Geological Phenomena, Loch Greinord, Ross ,, 1858.
 Geological Map of Scotland Edin. ,,
 Geological Structure of the Vicinity of Aberdeen Lond. 1860.
 Gneiss, etc., in N. W. Highlands ,, ,,
 Slate Rocks of Easdale ,, ,,
 Geology of the Southern Grampians ,, 1863.
 How the Parallel Roads of Glenroy were formed ,, 1872.
 Notes on Eribollia Mackayi ,, 1878.
Nicol, James and Sir R. I. Murchison
 Geological Map of Europe ,, 1856.
Nicol, James and Robert Cox, Select Writings of the late C. McLaren, 2 vols. ,, 1869.
Nicol, James Dyce, Experiments with Nitrate on a Peat Bog ,, 1855.
Nicol James (Luthermuir) Upwards of 700 Passages of Old Testament Scripture compared with the New Testament Abd. 1858.
 An Abridgment of Bible History in Verse ,, 1860.

- Nicol, Patrick*. Trans. Dillnberger's Hand-Book of Women's Diseases Phila. 1871.
- Nicol Thomas*, Pastoral Theology of the New Testament Edin. 1885.
- Scottish Sabbath-School Teachers' Book " 1890.
- Recent Explorations in Bible Lands " 1890.
- Nicol, William*, The Comfort of Love " 1857.
- Nicholas, Sir N. H.*, History of the Earldoms of Strathearn, etc. " 1842.
- Nicoll, Alex.* (*Orientalist*), Catalogus-Manuscriptorum E. D. Clarke, etc. Oxf. 1812.
- Bibl. Bodleianæ — Cat. Pass sec. Arabien complecteus " 1815.
- Notitia Codicis Samaritano-Arabici, etc. " 1817.
- Sermons, etc. " 1830.
- Nicoll, D. J.*, Stanley's Exploits 2nd ed. Abdn. 1891.
- Nicoll, Francis*, Observations . . . on striking Fiars Edin. 1829.
- Nicoll, H. J.*, Thomas Carlyle Edin. 1881, Lond. 1885.
- The Vicar of Wakefield, with Biog. of Oliver Goldsmith by H. J. N. " 1886.
- Robinson Crusoe, with a Sketch of Defoe, by H. J. N. " 1883.
- Nicoll, Robert*, Life of Joseph Grant (in Tales of the Glens) Ston. 1869.
- Nicoll Thomas P.*, Trifles in Verse Abdn. 1874.
- Temperance Trash by Tammy Dod " 1875.
- Notice of, in Edward's 100 Modern Scottish Poets Brechin 1880.
- Nicoll, W. Robertson*, Calls to Christ Lond. 1877.
- Songs of Rest Edin. 1879.
- The Incarnate Saviour " 1881.
- Life with Christ Kelso 1882.
- The Lamb of God Lond. 1883.
- John Bunyan, a Biog. " 1884.
- ed. The Foreign Biblical Library Lond. 1886, etc.
- " The Theological Educator " 1887, etc.
- " The Expositor's Bible " 1888, etc.
- " W. G. Elmslie's Sermons, with Memoir by W. R. N. " 1890.
- " Contemporary Writers " 1894, etc.
- Ten Minute Sermons " " "
- The Key of the Grave " " "
- Nicolson, Alex.*, Account of Barra (New Stat. Acc. xiv.)
- Nicolson, David* (*Wokingham*), Feigned Insanity Lond. 1870.
- The Bodyweight and Urea, etc. " "
- The Morbid Psychology of Prisoners " 1873-4.
- The Measure of Responsibility in Criminal Cases " 1878.
- Criminal Psychology " 1881-2.
- Reading Pathological Society, Oratorion for Sess. 1880-1, 8vo, Wellington College 1881.
- Nicolson James*, In Memoriam; A. P. Forbes Dundee 1875.
- Nicolson, James Badenach*, Practical Treatise on Law of Parliamentary Elections (2nd ed., 1879) Edin. 1865.
- The Debts Recovery Act, etc. " 1867.
- Analysis of the Scotch Reform Act 1868 " 1869.
- Digest of Decisions of Registration Appeal Court " "
- edit* Erskine Institutes Edin. 1871.
- Analysis of recent Statutes affecting Parliamentary Elections " 1885.
- County-Council Guide " 1889.
- Niven Charles*, Application of Lagrange's Equations Lond. 1868.
- Some Theories connected with Wave Surface " "
- On Rotatory Polarization in Isotropic Media " "
- Method of finding Parallax of Double Stars " 1874.
- The Stresses due to Compound Strains " 1875-7.
- Theory of Imperfectly Homogeneous Elastic Solids " 1877.
- On Wave Surface and Motion (3 papers) " 1878-9.
- Solution of the Cambridge Problems for 1878 Camb. 1879.
- The Conduction of Heat in Ellipsoids of Revolution Lond. 1881.
- The Vector Potential " 1880.
- The Induction of Electric Currents " 1882.
- Niven, James*, Clinical Account of Small Pox Edin. 1881.
- Remarks on Fever Lond. 1887.
- The Relation of Age to Disease Manc. "
- The Ætiology of Consumption Lond. 1891.
- Annual Health Reports Oldham 1886, etc.
- edit*. The Medical Chronicle Manc. 1884, etc.
- Niven, John*. The Strathmore Melodist Lond. 1846.
- Niven, John*, Buds and Blossoms Abdn. 1883.
- Niven, William*, Abounding Love Lond. 1845.
- Thoughts on the Kingdom of God " 1862.
- The Victory over Death " 1864.
- Romish Aggression in London " 1865.
- Scotland's Debt to Ireland " 1868.
- Plain Sermons for Perilous Times " "
- National Religion " 1869.
- Family Prayers " 1871.
- Family Readings on Phillipians " 1873.
- Family Readings on Thessalonians " 1875.
- Niven, William Davidson*, The Rings and Brushes of Crystals " "
- Theory of Electric Images " 1877.
- Calculations of the Trajectories of Shot " "
- Spherical Harmonics " 1878.
- The Potential due to an Electric Current " 1881.
- A Special form of Laplace's Equation " "
- Solution of Electrostatic Problems " 1882.
- edit*. The Scientific Papers of J. C. Maxwell, 2 vols. Camb. 1890.
- Nixon William*, Free-Church Principles as opposed to Voluntarism Abdn. 1858.
- Noble, James*, Account of St. Madoes Ph. (New Stat. Account. x.)
- On a New Variety of Barley Edin. N.D.
- Noble, John*, Account of Fodderty (New Stat. Acc. xiv.)
- North East Coast Mission*, First Annual Report Abdn. 1860.
- Statement and Appeal " 1858.

<i>Northern Assurance Company</i> , Annual Reports	Abd. v.y.
<i>Northern Co-operative Company</i> , Annual Reports	" "
Memorandum and Articles of Association	Abdn. 1890 and 1893.
<i>The Northern Psalter</i> (<i>W. Carnie</i>), (issued in 14 parts)	Abd. (1870-2. 1872.)
Do.	" 1872.
(Many editions: Addenda Edition, 36th 1000, 1877.)	
The Northern Psalter (Short Score)	Abd. 1872.
Do. (Tonic-Sol.-Fa Ed.)	" "
<i>North of Scotland Medical Association</i> , Address by P. Jamieson	Abd. 1877.
Address by R. Beveridge	" 1878.
<i>Norval James</i> , The Generous Chief	" 1792.
<i>The Noses</i> , (Satire on P. Bannerman)	" N.D.
<i>Notes about Saving Illumination</i>	" 1778.
<i>Notes on Club Essays</i> , Edinburgh Kin-cardineshire Club	Edin. 1859.
<i>Notman, Robert Russell</i> , Railway Amalgamation	Lond. 1852.
<i>Nuttall, Peter Austin</i> , edit. & trans. Virgil's <i>Bucolica</i>	Lond. 1826.
edit. Horace Opera	" 1827.
edit. Fuller's Worthies with Notes	" 1840.
A Classical and Archæological Dictionary	" "
trans. Cicero's Tusculan Disputations	" 1841.
edit. Johnson's Dictionary	" 1855.
" Walker's Dictionary	" "
" Webster's Dictionary	" 1856.
" Gawthrop's Arithmetical Tables	" 1859.
" Craig's Universal English Dictionary	" 1861.
Routledge's Diamond Dictionary	" "
edit. Lennie's English Grammar	" 1863.
The Standard Pronouncing Dictionary	" 1867.
Warne's Table Book	" 1865.
Routledge's Pronouncing Dictionary	" 1867.
Dictionary of Scientific Terms	" 1869.
Nuttall's Spelling Bee Guide	" 1876.
Routledge's Desk Dictionary	" 1882.

FILES OF THE LOCAL [ABERDEEN] PRESS, PAST AND PRESENT (IX., 132).

IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Aberdeen Journal, from No. 1, 1748, onward.
 Northern Gazette, Nos. 1-39, 1787, all.
 Aberdeen Herald, Nos. 1-2279, 1832-1876.
 Aberdeen Star, Series II., Nos. 1-18, 1827.
 North Star, Nos. 1-180, 1870-1871.

IN THE TOWN HOUSE.

Aberdeen Journal, 10th Nov., 1795, to date (except 1802).
 Aberdeen Chronicle, 9th Oct., 1806, to 25th Aug., 1832.

Observer, 27th March, 1829—18th March, 1831, 22nd March, 1833—13th March, 1835.
 Constitutional, 16th Sept., 1837—4th Sept., 1840.
 Aberdeen Herald, 1st Sept., 1832—11th Nov., 1876, all.
 Herald and Weekly Free Press, 18th Nov., 1876—29th Dec., 1877.
 Aberdeen Free Press, 1st Jan. 1869, to date (except 1870).
 Northern Daily News, 13th May, 1891—30th June, 1892.

IN THE ABERDEEN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Northern Gazette, from March 23rd, 1787, to Dec. 27th, 1787. Introductory No. and Nos. 1. to No. XXXIX.
 Aberdeen Journal, from Jan. 6th, 1794, to Dec. 20th, 1796; Jan. 7th, 1807, to Dec. 20th, 1809; Jan. 16th, 1811, to Dec. 30th, 1874; Jan. 1st, 1884, to date.
 Aberdeen Herald, from Sept. 1st, 1832, No. 1, to Dec. 28th, 1872, No. 2105.
 Aberdeen Citizen, from Oct. 2nd, 1858, to Sep. 3rd, 1859 (1 to 12).
 Aberdeen Free Press, from Jan. 20th, 1865, No. 612, to date, with Nos. 766, 767 and 871 missing. Tuesday issue, from July 4th, 1865, No. 3, to Dec. 26th, 1871, No. 341, with Nos. 1, 2, 28 to 35, and 237 missing.
 Aberdeen Weekly Free Press, from May 11th, 1872, No. 1, To Dec. 21st, 1872, No. 33.
 Aberdeen Herald and Weekly Free Press, from Jan. 4th, 1879, No. 2419, to Dec. 26th, 1885, No. 2782.
 North Star, from Oct. 7th, 1870, No. I., to May 6th, 1871, No. 181.
 People's Journal, from Jan. 5th, 1884, No. 1358, to Dec. 26th, 1885, No. 1461; Jan. 1st, 1887, No. 1514, to Dec. 27th, 1890, No. 1722; Jan. 2nd, 1892, No. 1775, to date.

IN THE ABERDEEN JOURNAL OFFICE.

Aberdeen Journal, 1762, 1774-1779, 1781-1789, 1791-1793, 1796-1804, 1807-1819, 1821-1846, 1850-1859, 1862-1865, 1867, 1869-1870, 1871 to date. Many of the files from 1762-1869 are incomplete and mutilated from the effects of a fire.
 Evening Express, from No. 1, 20th Jan., 1879, to date.

IN THE FREE PRESS OFFICE.

Aberdeen Chronicle, No. 1, 9th Oct., 1806, to end of 1830.
 Aberdeen Observer, several odd volumes.
 Aberdeen Herald, No. 1, 1832, till its absorption in the Free Press.
 North of Scotland Gazette, from Feb., 1849, till its metamorphosis into the Aberdeen Free Press.

Aberdeen Free Press, weekly, May, 1853—June, 1865.

Do. do. do. bi-weekly, June, 1865—May, 1872.

Daily Free Press, May, 1872, to date.

Weekly Free Press (called for a time, The Herald and Weekly Free Press), May, 1872, to date.

Penny Free Press, 1855, all (chiefly a Crimean War News Sheet.)

Evening Gazette, No. 1, 23rd Jan., 1882, to date.

IN BELMONT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH LIBRARY.

Aberdeen Free Press, No. 1, 6th May, 1853-1871.

IN THE POSSESSION OF EX-BAILLIE PYPER, ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen Journal, 5th Jan., 1778—27th Dec., 1779.

Aberdeen Observer, 1831-1835.

Daily Free Press, 10th Sept., 1877, to date.

Also several volumes of the *Aberdeen New Shaver, Bon-Accord, and Chameleon*.

IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. WM. LYON, 30 COMMERCE STREET, ELGIN.

Aberdeen Journal, 8th May, 1780—15th Dec., 1883.

LITERATURE OF THE ROBERTSON SMITH CASE (V., 141, 159; VII., 184; VIII., 10, 190).—Add the following, presented to the University Library by the Rev. Robert Paul, Free Church, Dollar:—

67. Have we a revelation from God? A review of Professor Smith's article "Bible." London: "Bible Witness and Review." 1877. 8vo; 96 pp.
68. The Bible in the furnace. A review of Prof. W. R. Smith's article "Bible." By the Rev. C. J. Whitmore. Edinburgh: Maclaren and Macniven. 1877. 8vo; pp. 16.
69. Revelation and Scripture: a tract for the times. [By the Rev. Andrew Cunningham]. Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot. [1879]. 12mo; pp. 18.
70. Literature as the origin of revelation. By Spectator. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1880. 12mo; pp. 32.
71. The Bible. (Scottish tracts for the times, No. 1). By the Rev. Walter Wood. Edinburgh: Macniven & Wallace. 1880. 12mo; 16 pp.
72. The Bible, by Rev. W. Wood, examined by Mnason. Aberdeen: Alexander Murray. 1880. 12mo; pp. 16.
73. Our old Bible. By A. Moody Stuart, D.D. 3rd ed. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son. 1880. 8vo; pp. 72.
74. The General Assembly of 1881 and the Case of Professor Robertson Smith. By A. Taylor

Innes. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son. [1881]. Sm. qto.; pp. 16.

75. Justice of procedure in the Free Assembly. By Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart., D.D. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son. [1881]. Sm. qto.; pp. 28.

76. The confidence of the church. By A. Taylor Innes. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son. [1881]. Sm. qto.; pp. 12.

77. Sir Henry Moncrieff, Bart., D.D., and "Our sagacious elders in the West." By W. G. Blackie. Glasgow: Blackie & Son. 1881. 8vo; pp. 8.

78. Resolutions and committee of office-bearers in Edinburgh. 1881. F.; pp. 4.

79. Thoughts on current topics: the Bible heresy. By a layman. Glasgow: David Bryce & Son. n.d. 16mo; pp. 16.

80. Statement by ministers in the Free Church who studied under the Rev. Professor W. R. Smith. n.d. Qto.; pp. 6.

P. J. ANDERSON.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE (VI., 73, 165; VIII., 46; IX., 26).—Add the following:—

1832. *The Anti-Nemo*. The number for December 6 was the third (*Brit. Mus.*) For a full account of Peter Nimmo see Masson's *Edinburgh Sketches*.

1833. *The University Squib*. Nos. 1 and 2 on January 9 and 23, each of 8 pp. (*Brit. Mus.*) No. 1 chronicles the death of *The Anti Nemo*:—"Died after a vehement paroxysm of coughing, in which two toads, six vipers . . . an abortion . . ." Notice in No. 2:—"No. 3 will appear on Wednesday, Feb. 6."

1838. *The Students' Journal and General Advertiser*. Edited by Khap Dhu Prez. Edinburgh: R. Watson & Sons. I have seen only two numbers (*Aberd. Univ.*) which have no date except the year. The first has 16 pp. and a portrait of Grace Darling. The second has 18 pp. and ends with the notice: "For the future our Numbers will appear on Wednesday."

1838. *The Critic or Students' Mirror*. Edinburgh: A. Moir. I have seen only the first number, for 20th December, 11 pp. (*Aberd. Univ.*) It opens with a criticism of its contemporary, couched in the pleasing phraseology then affected by academic prints:—"paltry print . . . ludicrous failure . . . mental imbecility . . . dull prosaic authors . . . sickening and repulsive dishes . . . crudities so very nauseous . . . execrable farrago . . . insignificant organ of twaddle."

1839. *The Edinburgh University Magazine*. Edinburgh: Fraser & Crawford. Nos. 1-3, March to May. (*Aberd. Univ.*) 174 pp. This is a periodical of considerable pretensions, being not a mere students' Magazine.

1866. *The Edinburgh University Magazine*. Edinburgh: Maclachlan and Stewart. Nos. 1-3, January to March (*Brit. Mus.*), 128 pp., with two illustrations. Very well got up.

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE "BOOK OF BON-ACCORD": TWO EDITIONS.—Has it been pointed out that—like Kennedy's "Annals" (*S. N. & Q.*, VII., 158, 175)—the "Book of Bon-Accord" exists in two varieties? Among the points of difference may be noted:—

EARLIER ISSUE.	LATER ISSUE.
p. i. "The Book of Bon-Accord: The First Volume. <i>Accept therefore, etc."</i>	"The Book of Bon-Accord. <i>Accept therefore, etc."</i>
p. ii. Quotation from Rabelais.	Blank
p. viii. Dated " <i>February 1839.</i> "	Dated " <i>7 London Street, Edinburgh, Palm Sunday Even. 1839.</i> "
p. 2. Quotation from "Arthur Johnstone, 1644."	Quotations from Sir Thomas Urquhart, "Arthur Johnstone, M. D., 1632," and James Gregory.
p. 3. Heading: "The Guide to Aberdeen."	Heading: "Book of Bon-Accord."

In pages 2-14 there are many differences. It will suffice to indicate that on p. 9 the earlier issue includes among Aberdeen newspapers the *Observer*, which died 8th September, 1837; while the later issue substitutes the *Constitutional*, which began 16th September, 1837. The first leaf of the earlier issue of sheet B (pp. 13, 14) was apparently cancelled, and the new leaf has no signature. From page 15 onwards all copies seem to be identical.

The variety of title-page, with certain lines in red, and the author's name inserted, is well-known. I have seen it in copies of the later issue only.

P. J. ANDERSON.

BURNS'S GREAT-GRANDSON.

MY article on Robert Burns, of Blackhall, near Edinburgh,—who claimed to be the great-grandson of the poet—(*S. N. & Q.*, IX., 71; VIII., 173), has elicited a reply (through Major J. Alexander, Cheltenham) from Mrs. Burns Hutchinson, the poet's grand-daughter. The purport of this communication is that the old soldier of Blackhall (who died on January 2nd, 1896) was not a direct lawful descendant of his great namesake. Mrs. Burns Hutchinson, quoting from a letter she contributed to the *Weekly Scotsman* of October 5th, 1895, writes:

"I hope you will correct the statement about the old soldier at Blackhall. The poet's eldest son Robert went to London and was a clerk in Somerset House. He married Ann Sherwood, and had only

one daughter, Eliza Burns, by that marriage. His wife, Ann Sherwood, died at Dumfries in 1835. Robert, the poet's son, had an illegitimate son born in London, long before his wife's death in 1835. The soldier of Blackhall is the descendant of Mr. Burns of Somerset House, the poet's son. I may state that I am the poet's grand-daughter; my father was Colonel James Glencairn Burns,—Burns's son. He was an officer in the Bengal Indian Army. My son, Robert Burns Hutchinson, is the only living lawful male descendant of Robert Burns, the poet. He is now in the city of Chicago, and has one little daughter, a child of two years and four months. I feel it my duty to make known to you these facts."

Mrs. Sarah Burns Hutchinson, of Berkeley Street, Cheltenham, was brought up by the poet's widow—"Bonnie Jean." She has in her possession Allan's picture of the "Cottar's Saturday Night," the first painted illustration of any work of Burns, and kindred relics of the poet and his household. This venerable lady is well known for her deeds of charity.

A comprehensive list of *all* the descendants of Robert Burns, the poet, will be found in the 2nd volume of the *Burns Chronicle* (1893).

Glasgow. JAMES W. SCOTT.

A SAINT A PROVOST.—The following communication, which appeared in the *Glasgow Herald*, does not seem to have elicited any reply:—

Cullen, January 30, 1896.

SIR,—Will any of your readers kindly inform me if any parallel can be found in the Burgh Records of Scotland to the following extraordinary entry in the Burgh Records of Elgin of date 3rd October, 1547?—"The heid burrow Court of the brugh of Elgin haldin within the tolbovyt of the samyn be William Hay of Mayen and Master Alexander Douglas, laillies the third day of October the zeyr of God IM. Vc. and xlvii. zeirs. The qlk day the hail communate hes electit and menit Sancte Geill ther patroun provest for ane zeyr nyxt to cum." The entry occurs in a volume of 380 pages, extending from 1540 to 1553, and occurs in every respect in ordinary course. It is perhaps unnecessary to note that the entry reverts to the time when all magistrates and burgh officials in Scotland, including even the town-clerk and the dempster, were elected annually, and elected, moreover, by the "hail communate." Whether the Saint, when promoted to the provostship, ever attended the Burgh Court meetings has unfortunately not been recorded, for his name never occurs in the sederunt. A careful perusal of the records of the year of his tenure of office reveals the following facts:—That he never attended the meetings *in propria persona*, that his chair was, however, kept vacant, no other daring to usurp his functions during the said year, and that so far as the records show no case of greater moment demanding the interference of higher powers occurred than the following case of the widows who provoked St Giles immediately on his entry to office, as perhaps

one may be excused in remarking they have provoked many a saint since. "The greit trouble, skayth, and inconveniences whilk hes hapinit within the said burgh in tymes bygayne, and now instantlie apperis to happin through the veddovis in ther mereing within the forsaid burgh without consent and licence of the provest, baillies, and consell of the samyn," &c. — I am, &c., C.

STEVENSON ON EDINBURGH.—A portion of a letter by Coleridge, giving a description of Edinburgh, which reads like a paraphrase of Scott's well-known lines on "mine own romantic town," appeared in a former volume (*S. N. & Q.*, IX., 13). The following lines from a poem by Stevenson on a distant view of Edinburgh (*vide The Works of R. L. Stevenson: Poetry*. Edinburgh: T. & A. Constable); form a fitting pendant to the tributes paid to "Auld Reekie" by these two eminent men:—

"The tropics vanish, and meseems that I,
From Halkerside, from topmost Allermuir,
Or steep Caerbelton, dreaming gaze again.
Far set in fields and woods, the town I see
Spring gallant from the shallows of her smoke,
Cragged, spired, and turreted, her virgin fort
Beflagged. About, on seaward-drooping hills,
New folds of city glitter. Last, the Forth
Wheels ample waters set with sacred isles,
And populous Fife smokes with a score of towns."

Queries.

1027. BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES AND PARISHES IN SCOTLAND.—About four or five years ago, the boundaries of parishes and counties in Scotland underwent a complete re-arrangement, the counties of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire being equally affected by the change. As far as I have observed, the church courts have entirely ignored this re-arrangement, and still rigidly adhere to the former divisions. Two examples from the neighbourhood will suffice to explain what I mean. (1) Taking the case of the village of Cults. Up to the time of the change of boundaries, Cults was always spoken of as being situated in the parish of Banchory Devenick. The civil authorities relegated the parish of Banchory Devenick entirely to the south side of the river Dee, at the same time extending the parish of Peterculter to within a few miles of the town of Aberdeen. The village of Cults would now be said to be situated in the eastern division of the parish of Peterculter. When a marriage proclamation is made in church, if one of the parties about to be married happens to live at Cults, he or she is said to "reside at Cults in the parish of Banchory Devenick," which clearly proves that the church courts ignore the fact that the above parish has now no existence in Aberdeenshire at all. (2) In the case of the village of Banchory Ternan. The parish of Banchory Ternan, in which the above village is situated, was up to the time of the re-

arrangement held to be situated in the county of Kincardine, but the civil authorities have confined the limits of this county entirely to the south side of the river Dee, at the same time incorporating the old northern portion of Kincardineshire with that of Aberdeenshire, therefore the village of Banchory Ternan would now be spoken of as being situated in the county of Aberdeen. In a marriage proclamation where the name of the above village occurs, it would be said to be situated in the parish of Banchory Ternan in the county of Kincardine, showing that the church courts still retain the northern division of the county of Kincardine, whereas the civil courts have agreed that it shall no longer have any existence. What is the reason of this want of agreement between the two courts? SYDNEY C. COOPER.

1028. HAY OF ARBATH.—Among the prisoners taken at the skirmish at Dunfermline on 24th Oct., 1715, appears the following:—"Mr. Hay, son to Arbath," along with the names of other Aberdeenshire gentlemen. Can any one give information as to the locality of "Arbath?" ENQUIRER.

1029. AN OLD LANARK CUSTOM.—On March 2nd Lanark observed the time-honoured custom of having the bells in the Parish Church steeple rung for the first time at six P.M. on the beginning of March. Almost every boy in the town turned out, as usual on such occasions, with his cap tied to a string, and while the bells were ringing the boys marched round the Parish Church three times, swinging their caps round their heads. As soon as the bells were finished a rush was made up the Wellgate, where they met, as they have done for many years, the boys from New Lanark, and had a stand-up fight with their caps.

What was the origin of this singular custom?

MICHAEL MERLIN.

1030. JELLY-BAG CLUB RECIPE.—I shall be obliged by a reader giving an explanation of the allusion in the following passage from Lockhart's *Life of Burns*:—"Mr. Dugald Stewart has pronounced Burns's epigrams to be, of all his writings, the least worthy of his talents. Those which he composed in the course of his tour, on being refused admittance to see the iron-works at Carron, and on finding himself ill-served at the inn at Inverary, in consequence of the Duke of Argyle having a large party at the castle, form no exception to the rule. He had never, we may suppose, met with the famous recipe of the Jelly-bag Club, and was addicted to beginning with the point."

MICHAEL MERLIN.

Answers.

732. PULPIT GOWNS (VI., 126).—"To make the improvement of church music general in Edinburgh, Mr. Gilson, by direction of the committee, teaches publicly in the New Church aisle every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at six in the evening, where all persons desirous to learn are taught *gratis*. This was begun on Tuesday, May 17. Mr. Gilson officiates now as precentor in the New Church. Some of our precentors wear black gowns when they officiate, as

do several of our ministers."—*Scots Magazine*, xix., 260 (May, 1757). A committee appointed by the General Assembly of 1772 "for the better ordering of the Assembly house" gave in a report to the General Assembly of 1773, in which they recommended that "the Moderator be distinguished from the other members by wearing a gown when he is in the chair, and that the clerks and procurator have gowns provided for them; and that the counsel at the bar may be desired to appear in their gowns, as a proper mark of respect to the court." The General Assembly approved of the recommendations.—*Scots Magazine*, xxxv., 268 (May, 1773).

Boharm.

S. R.

1010. ANDREA FERARA (IX., 95, 109, 143, 158).—The following extract, which is from a most worthy book, may be of interest, seeing that, rightly or wrongly, it associates the name of Andrea Ferara with this locality:—

"The Gaël latterly received a great part of their arms from the Continent, and the Spanish blades were particularly esteemed. Their broadswords were always well tempered, but they appear to have been unable to produce such excellent weapons as those fabricated abroad. Andrea Ferara, who is believed to have lived in Banff, following with much success the manufacture of broadswords, is accused of obstinately resisting all attempts to obtain possession of his peculiar mode of tempering blades. This story is current among the Highlanders, but it has been questioned whether Andrea was ever in Scotland. This point may be left unsettled without much regret. Whether manufactured in Scotland, or imported, the Ferara broadswords were highly esteemed and by no means uncommon in the olden time."—See Vol. I., page 315, *The Scottish Gaël or Celtic Manners, &c.*, &c., by James Logan, Fellow of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1831. The book contains also some exceedingly interesting matter regarding the sword.

Macduff.

J. C.

1011. PLACE-NAME CLEEKHIMIN (IX., 108).—Referring to communications under this title, and in response to the invitation in the February part, I offer you the few remarks following:—"Cleek-himin" seems to be a phrase common to the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, and may have obtained a "local habitation" as a place-name in some congenial corner, but so far as my acquaintance with it goes it has always been applied to a person, and not to a place, most commonly, but not invariably, to a crafty insinuating innkeeper who displayed more than ordinary skill and tact in re-enacting the drama, or perhaps rather tragedy of the "Spider and the Fly." "*Cleekimin*" is clearly a combination of the three words, "Cleek-him-in." Cleek is a good Scotch word, and is used both as a verb and substantive, as is its English equivalent, "*Hook*." So it may be concluded that he who, "by Hook or by Crook," seeks to accomplish his own selfish purposes to the loss or injury of others, is a genuine "Cleek'im-in."

¶ Fifty years ago, in the district between Strichen and Fraserburgh, there was a sort of rhyme very popular

among farm-servants, and would be sung outside on a summer evening with great vigour, when two or three were gathered together, the chorus of which was—

"Bake here and brew thin,
Claw the waas and Cleek'im-in,
An' Robbie Rantletree."

This doggrel was subject to great variations, which were introduced, with more or less skill, for the purpose of pointing the reference to some farmer in the district who happened to be unpopular with his men. At the time to which I refer nothing would have more readily roused the wrath of an Aberdeenshire Ploughman than a suspicion that bere meal formed a constituent portion of his cakes, and it was then certainly understood that "Bake here" had reference to such a suspicion or fact. The meaning attached to "Claw the waas" was of a similar nature. The "Claat" or "Clawt" was a tool used for cleaning the byres of such of the dung as the fork or graip would not remove, and when the phrase was applied to any farmer, the understanding was that he was of such a greedy grasping disposition that he would scrape the walls as well as the floor of the byres, for fear that something might be lost. An equivalent phrase is "he would scrape H-1 for a sixpence." Should you deem these remarks worthy of insertion in *Notes and Queries* they are heartily at your disposal, and may interest some of your correspondents.

W. L.

1020. TO RIDE THE BREIZE (IX., 143).—The Broose (as the word is spelt by Burns, and as it appears in Dr. Murray's Dictionary) was a race on horseback or on foot by the young men present at country weddings. The course was from the place where the ceremony was performed to the bridegroom's house; and the prize was usually a coloured silk handkerchief. The custom is supposed to be a survival from primitive marriage customs. Robert Burns, in addressing his "Auld Mare," says, referring to the practice of the race on horseback to the bridegroom's residence, which was taken part in by all the young men, "At brooses thou had ne'er a fallow, for pith and speed."

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

1020. A humorous description is given of Riding the Brouse in a volume of *Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect*, by Peter Forbes, Dalkeith. Edinburgh 1812, p. 162. The title of the poem is *Tranent Wedding*.

JAMES GORDON.

1022. NAME WANTED (IX., 143).—Old Subscriber is evidently referring to the mythical story, originating in a Vienna pamphlet, and reproduced with improvements by Voltaire, according to which, at a memorable sitting of the Hungarian Diet, after a stirring speech by Queen Maria Theresa, who at the time held her baby in her arms, the assembled members started up in impetuous acclaim and, flourishing their drawn swords, shouted aloud with one accord "*Moriamus pro rege nostro Maria Theresa*." If Old Subscriber desires to see an interesting account, both of the poetic and the prose versions of the story, let him consult Carlyle's *French Revolution* (1872), V., XIII., V., 54-6.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

1024. DR. GEO. KEITH, 1749 (IX., 157).—Was George Keith the author of "The FARMER'S HA'?" A copy of it was inserted in Gilchrist's *Scottish Ballads*, etc., Edin. 1815, p. 380, Vol. I., who says, "this poem was written by Dr. Charles Keith"; and Walker, in his *Bards of Bon-Accord*, also attributes it to Charles Keith, M.D., p. 645.

In 1801 there was printed a small volume of 64 pages, containing "The HARST RIG and the FARMER'S HA'", two poems in the Scottish dialect. Second edition, corrected. Edinburgh: Printed and sold by J. Ruthven & Sons." It has two title pages, one engraved with a vignette. In explanation of the publication the following note is given: "Note to the first edition in 1794. These two Poems are here conjoined, merely on account of the connection which appears between them, and as the narrative in the one commences precisely where it is left off in the other. The FARMER'S HA', written by a student in the University of Aberdeen, was first published about 20 years ago, and is now rarely to be met with. The HARST RIG was never before in print, nor has the author any connexion with the publication." I never saw a copy of the 1794 edition. The second edition, 1801, seems to have been of value in 1812, for at the Roxburgh Sale in that year a copy was sold for eight shillings.

I have a strong impression that Charles Keith, M.D., practised at one time in Haddingtonshire, and that I saw a notice of his death in an old magazine.

JAMES GORDON.

1024. In part reply to J. G. L.'s query, I may say that I possess a copy of Keith's poem, which consists of 24 pages, 24mo, and runs:—FARMER'S HA' | a | Scots Poem | By a student of Marischal College | [quotations from Virgil and Fergusson] Aberdeen | Printed by J. Chalmers & Co. | MDCCCLXXVI.

The following note is on the *verso* of the title:

"Some Stanzas, entitled the FARMER'S HA' were published in Mr. Ruddiman's Magazine in December, 1774, but the Author, thinking the Plan too contracted, resolved to enlarge the Poem, and present it to the Public in the present form."

Peterhead.

W. L. TAYLOR.

1024. Jervise has mistaken the Christian name of the author of "The Farmer's Ha'." The poem, as first published in Aberdeen in 1776, bore the Title "The Farmer's Ha', a Scots Poem, by a Student of Marischal College." This edition is noted by Mr. Robertson in the New Spalding Club Hand-List. There was another Aberdeen edition in 1801, but in dealing with the Hand-List I purposely omit thousands of such supplementary notes. Both editions are excessively scarce, but the poem has been included in many collections, e.g. by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd in "The Cabinet of the Scottish Muses; selected from the Works of the most celebrated Bards of Caledonia," Edin. 1808. It is probably most accessible in Messrs. W. & R. Chambers' "Miscellany of Popular Scottish Poems," of which there are several editions in 8vo and 12mo.

Keith was an occasional poetical Contributor, over the initials C. K. to the Magazines of his time, but I am not aware that any collection of his effusions has

been made. I cannot at present lay my hands on some notes as to his parentage and birthplace. His name is entered "Carolus Keith, filius Davidis, in Montrose" in the Register of the Bajan Class at Marischal College, 1775-6; and he took the degree of M.A. in 1779. I can hardly believe that the date of his birth has been correctly stated by Jervise, and shall be glad if J. G. L. can trace and publish a correct account of him.

K. J.

1024. In a small volume of Popular Scottish Poems published by W. & R. Chambers, 1874, the following note is prefixed to the "Farmer's Ha'":—

"This poem, written by a gentleman named Dr. Charles Keith, apparently about the year 1774, describes very faithfully the evening occurrences and gossip of a Scottish farm-house of that age. The loquacious tailor, the garrulous kind-hearted old good-wife, the mirthful jeering maidens, the wheedling pedlar, the overbearing insulting gauger, "dressed in a little brief authority," the whining beggars, and the sagacious head-hireman, are all faithfully painted."

The poem contains 65 stanzas, the first and second of which are as follows:—

In winter nights, whae'er has seen
The farmer's canty ha' convene,
Finds a'thing there to please his een,
And heart enamour,
Nor lings to see the town, I ween,
That houff o' clamour.

When stately stacks are tightly theekit,
And the wide style is fairly steekit,
Nae birkie, sure, save he war streekit
For his lang hame,
But wad gie mair for ae short week o't
Than I can name.

Macduff.

J. C.

Literature.

Burns at Galston and Ecclefechan. With 6 Illustrations. By JOHN MUIR, F.S.A. Scot. Glasgow, 1896.

THIS is a 36 page pamphlet which has successfully aimed at gathering up details and circumstances illustrative of Burns's connection with these two districts, and throwing light on some of his poems. Mr. Muir does well so long as the facts and incidents are fairly recoverable to set them down, for us, and for posterity, which will wish to inherit every information regarding the environment and conditions within which Burns lived and wrote. We have read this pamphlet with interest.

FAMOUS SCOTS SERIES.

MESSRS. Oliphant, Ferrier & Anderson, Edinburgh, have just published (Feb. and March) the first two volumes of their new and important addition to our national biography. They are to be congratulated on the enterprise which has prompted this undertaking, and on the assurance

which the *Carlyle* and *Allan Ramsay* volumes afford, that success will attend the series. In the prospectus occurs what may be called the publisher's apology:—

"While so many of our greatest names in Art, History, and Literature have long been the subjects of isolated biographies, it is confidently believed that they lack the *uniformity of treatment*, distinctly *national colouring*, and *unity of criticism*, that alone can render such books acceptable to wider circles and to the modern reader."

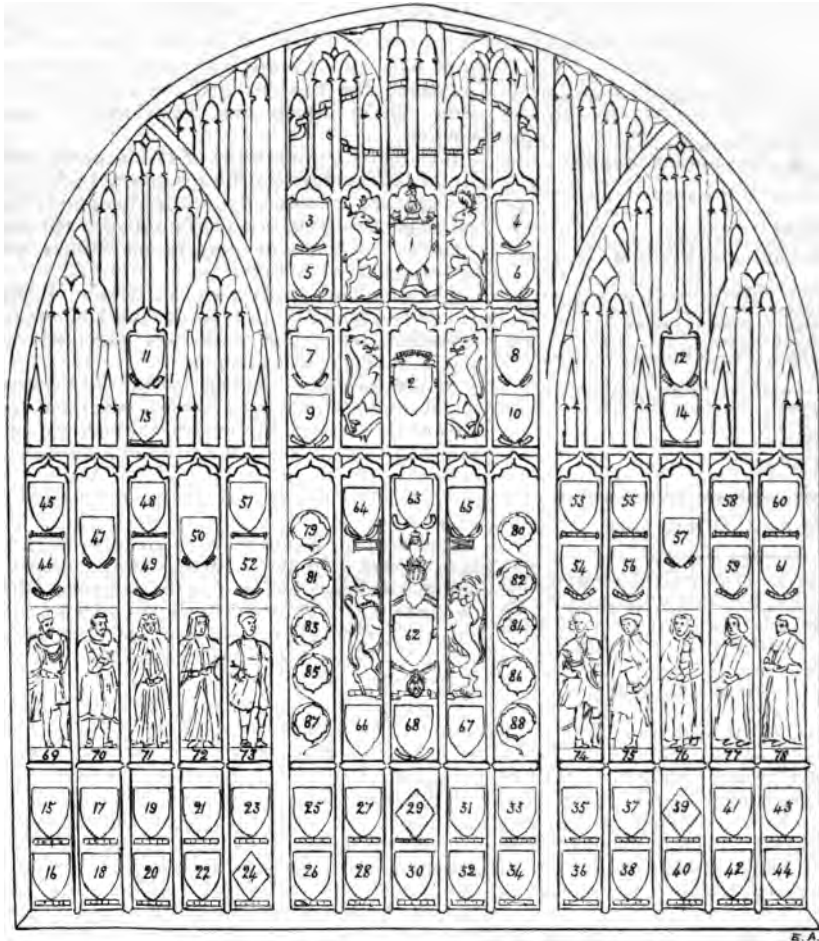
With this we entirely agree. It is on the lines of comparative biography, and estimation to scale, which, if preeminently useful to the "wider circles" of readers, will not be unwelcome to that inner zone, more or less familiar with the existing ill-proportioned lives of notables. It is to be sincerely hoped that the resolution to include "only such names as are typical and whose literary and historical influence has been strongly felt on their own nation and on the world at large" may be adhered to. The forecast given cannot be called in question, and if the respective authors do their work as literarily as Mr. Hector C. Macpherson has biographed Carlyle, and Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, Allan Ramsay, readers will have reason for gratulation. The volumes are 10-sheet octavos, to be published monthly. They are got up with quaint taste, and at the price of 1/6 cannot be considered otherwise than cheap.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

Æothen. A. W. Kinglake. Cr 8vo, 3/6 Blackwood.
Anatomy (Man. of Prac.) Vol 1. D. J. Cunningham.
 Cr 8vo, 12/6 Pentland.
Archæological Notes on Early Scotland. W. G.
 Don. 1/6 Edwards (Brechin).
*Architecture (Eccles.) of Scotland from the Earliest
 Christian Times to the 17th Century*. Vol 1.
 D. Macgibbon & J. Ross. Roy. 8vo, 42/- net
 Douglas.
Aseptic Surgery. C. B. Lockwood. Cr 8vo, 4/-
 Pentland.
Bible (The) and the East. C. R. Conder. Cr 8vo,
 5s Blackwood.
Birds (The) of Berwickshire, with remarks on their
 Local Distribution, Migration, and Habits; and
 also the Folk-Lore, Proverbs, Popular Rhymes and
 Sayings connected with them. Vol 2. George
 Muirhead. 8vo, 15/- net Douglas.
Burns (The Poetry of Robert)—Centenary Edition—
 Edited by W. E. Henley & T. F. Henderson.
 Vol 1. Lib. Edition 10/6 net, La. Edition £2 2/-
 net, Illust. Ed. 10/6 net, La. Paper £1 11/6 net.
 each vol. Jack.
*Chalmers (George Paul), R.S.A. and the Art of his
 Time*, by Edward Pinnington. Royal 8vo, £2 2/-,
 Ed. de Luxe, £5 5/- Annan (Glasgow).

Chambers's Encyclopædia. Vols 4 & 5. New Ed.
 4to, 10/-, 15/- Chambers.
*Cookery (Prac. of) and Pastry adapted to the Business
 of Every-day Life*. D. Williamson. 8vo, 2/6 Elliot.
Cruikshank (John), Professor in the Marischal College
 and University of Aberdeen. A Memoir by Joseph
 Ogilvie, with Appendices. Sm. 4to, 5/- net Wyllie.
Edinburgh (Trans. of) Obstetrical Society. Vol 20.
 8vo, 8/6 Oliver & Boyd.
English Verse for Junior Classes, pt. 1. J. L.
 Robertson. 1/6 net Blackwood.
Essays, Literary and Philosophical. James Lindsay.
 Cr 8vo, 3/6 Blackwood.
Fauna (The Vertebrate) of Scotland. Vols 6 & 7.
 Small 4to, 42/- net Douglas.
Gaelic (Trans. of the) Society of Glasgow. Vol 2.
 Cr 8vo, 3/- net Sinclair (G.)
*Horace Odes and Carmen Seculare trans. into Eng-
 lish* by A. S. Aglen. Cr 8vo, 4/6 net Maclehoze.
Hunting in Many Lands. The Book of the Boone
 and Crockett Club. Edited by J. L. Roosevelt &
 G. B. Grinnell. Demy 8vo, 15/- Douglas.
Hygienic Treatment of Health. A. Hunter. 8vo,
 6d Menzies.
*Kilpatrick (Hist. of Parish of West or Old), and of
 the Church and certain Lands of East and New
 Kilpatrick*. John Bruce. 4to, 10/6 net Smith (G.)
*Knox Genealogy Descendants of William Knox and of
 John Knox the Reformer, by a Lineal Descendant*.
 Sm 4to, 5/- net G. P. Johnston.
Lamps and Pitchers. G. Milligan. 8vo, 1/6 Oliphant.
On Scots Drink. 2nd Ed. W. Cramond. 8d
 Courier Office (Elgin.)
Passages for Paraphrasing. Cr 8vo, 6d Blackwood.
Ramsay, Allan (Fam. Scots). O. Smeaton. 8vo,
 1/6, 2/6 Oliphant.
Royal (Handy) Atlas. New Ed. Folio, 52/6 Johnston.
Scottish (Dict. of) Language. Cleishbotham. Long
 16mo, 2/3 net Bryce.
Shorthand for the Many. No. 1. 2d McClure (G.)
St. Mark (Critical Comment. on). E. P. Gould.
 8vo, 10/6 Clark.
Surgery (Notes on) for Nurses. J. Bell. 4th Ed.
 Cr 8vo, 2/6 Oliver & Boyd.
Sutherland (The Geology and Scenery of). H. M.
 Cadell. Cr 8vo, 4/- Douglas.
The Lost Pibroch and other Sheiling Stories. Neil
 Munro. 8vo, 6/- Blackwood.
The Provost. Galt. New Ed. 2 vols. 8vo, 6/-
 net Blackwood.
The Seventh Commandment. Rev. J. Stalker. 8vo,
 2d Menzies.
The Three Creeds. J. R. Leslie. 8vo, 2/6
 St. Giles Print. Co.
White Cross Union Address to Men only. John G.
 McKendrick. 2d Menzies.
 Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each
 month to JOHN INGLIS,
 16 Hillside Crescent,
 Edinburgh.

Printed by W. Jolly & Sons, 23 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.
 Published by D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen. Editorial Communi-
 cations should be addressed to the "Editor"—Advertisements
 and Business Letters to the Office, 23 Bridge Street.



THE GREAT WINDOW, MITCHELL HALL,
MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. IX.] No. 12.

MAY, 1896.

REGISTERED. { PRICE 3d.
PER POST 3½d.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—

A Description of the Armorial Bearings, Portraits and Busts in the Mitchell Hall and Portrait Gallery, Marischal College,.....	177
James Gatt: A Forgotten Cullen Poet,.....	180
On the Names Buchan, Buchanan and Scrimgeour,...	181
Local Bibliography,.....	184
Some Further Notes on the Hagiology of the Ballater District,.....	186
The Scottish Alexander Book,.....	187
Notable Men and Women of Aberdeenshire,.....	187
Note on the Pronunciation of the Name "Marischal,"	189

MINOR NOTES:—

An Old Scottish Silver Mine,.....	189
Files of the Local [Aberdeen] Press,.....	189
Discovery of a Human Skeleton at Delnies,.....	190
An Aberdeen Musical Composer,.....	190
Versions of Mary Queen of Scots' Prayer,.....	190

QUERIES:—

The Newhaven Peerage—Boundaries of Parishes and Counties in Scotland—Old Method of Dating,.....	190
---	-----

ANSWER:—

Hay of Ambath,.....	191
---------------------	-----

LITERATURE,.....	191
SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH,.....	192

ABERDEEN, MAY, 1896.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS, PORTRAITS AND BUSTS IN THE MITCHELL HALL AND PICTURE GALLERY, MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

THE MITCHELL HALL.

THE GREAT WINDOW.

THE large window in the Graduation Hall of Marischal College, named the Mitchell Hall after the late Dr. Charles Mitchell (see No. 68), was intended by that generous benefactor of the University to commemorate the history of Marischal College and University, with special reference to:—

1. The Founder, and his successors as Chancellor.

2. The Principals.

3. The chief benefactors.

4. Eminent alumni.

5. The chief office-bearers of the University of Aberdeen in 1895, the date of the erection of the Hall and Window.

The ceiling of 1680 in the Public School of the old Marischal College, which was taken down to give place to the present building in 1837, contained the shields of the first eight

principals and twenty-two early benefactors (including the Founder and the City of Aberdeen), all of which are reproduced in the window.

Five full-length portraits of 17th century, and five of 18th century worthies connected with the College are introduced; while, to avoid the difficulty of treating artistically our 19th century costume, ten heads of more recent alumni are portrayed in medallions.

The credit of suggesting the details of the design is due to Mr. P. J. Anderson, University Librarian, while the work was executed by Mr. T. R. Spence of London.

In the following description of the various shields and portraits in the window, the numbers refer to those given in the sketch which accompanies this number, and the coats of arms which were emblazoned on the old ceiling in Marischal College, above referred to, are distinguished by an asterisk.

Authority for the information given, is, in each case, added. In those cases where a biographical sketch is to be found in the volumes of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, which have appeared, that work is quoted, since in it is invariably given a pretty full reference to previous authorities.

I. ARMS OF THE KEITHS, EARLS MARISCHAL. The arms of the family, a member of which was founder of Marischal College, fitly occupy the foremost place in the Window.

Sir Robert Douglas (in the *Peerage of Scotland*, 1813: vol. II., p. 184) gives the following account of the origin of the Keiths:—"This antient and distinguished race, according to the most authentic historians, is derived from Robert, leader of a tribe of the Catti, which emigrated from Germany into Scotland. In the reign of Malcolm II., a signal victory was obtained over the Danes, under the command of Camus, at Bary, in Forfarshire, in 1010. Camus was killed in the engagement by Robert, the leader of the Catti; the King, dipping his fingers in the blood of the fallen general, drew three perpendicular strokes on the upper part of Robert's shield, from whence his descendants bear three pallets, gules, on a chief. Malcolm, in regard of his eminent services, created him heritable great marischal of Scotland, and be-

stowed on him several lands, particularly some in East Lothian, still called Keith, the ancient name, Catti, being, in progress of time, transposed to Kethi and Keycht; and still more lately, for softness of pronunciation, Keith."

Arms: Argent, a chief paly of six or and gules. Crest: A hart's head erased, proper, attired with ten tynes or. Supporters: Two harts proper, attired as the crest. Motto: Veritas vincit. Behind the shield two batons saltireways, ensigned with imperial crowns or, as badges of the office of High Marischal of Scotland. (Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*, 1816: vol. II., Appendix p. 10.)

*2. ARMS OF THE CITY OF ABERDEEN. These arms hold the second place in the window in commemoration of the fact that, in 1593, the Town Council granted the site and buildings of the Greyfriars Monastery to help on the foundation of the Earl Marischal, and in consideration of the intimate association of the Town with Marischal College. (*Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 85.)

Arms: Gules, three towers triple-towered, within the royal tressure of Scotland, argent. Supporters: Two leopards proper. Motto: Bon-accord. (Cruikshank's *Armorial Ensigns of Abdn.*, 1888.)

*3. GEORGE KEITH, 5TH EARL MARISCHAL. Founder and first Chancellor of Marischal College, 1593.

B. 1553; son of William, lord Keith, eldest son of the 4th Earl. Educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Geneva, and afterwards visited most of the European courts. He was one of the few thoroughly cultured Scottish noblemen of his time. A staunch Protestant, he took an active part in kirk affairs. A privy-councillor of James VI., and in 1589 sent as ambassador-extraordinary to Denmark to complete the negotiations for the king's marriage with the Princess Anne of Denmark, and to escort the bride to Scotland. On founding Marischal College to 1593, he endowed it with the properties formerly belonging to the Black Friars and the White Friars of Aberdeen, which he had purchased for that purpose from William Leslie, brother of John Leslie of Balquhain, who had obtained a crown charter of these properties in 1585-6. He desired that the revenues from these lands should be distributed amongst a principal, three regent professors, six bursars, a steward and a cook. His portrait is in the Picture Gallery. D. 2 April, 1623, at Dunnottar Castle. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography; Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 32, 39-60.)

Arms: As No. 1, with which are impaled those of his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Alexander, fifth Baron Home. Vert, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules.

4. WILLIAM KEITH, 6TH EARL MARISCHAL. Second Chancellor of Marischal College, 1623.

Eldest son of George, 5th Earl. Was privy-councillor to Charles I., and received that monarch at the High Tolbooth on his entering Edinburgh after his coronation in 1633. On succeeding to the Earldom on the death of his father, he granted a charter, "ratifying his father's erection of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and mortification therefor of the lands of the Black and the White Friars, but specially excepting the lands of the chaplanries of Bervie and Cowie." D. 1635 at Dunnottar. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography; Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 190-4.)

Arms: As No. 1, with which are impaled those of his wife, Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of John, seventh Earl of Mar. Azure, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée, or.

5. WILLIAM KEITH, 7TH EARL MARISCHAL. Third Chancellor of Marischal College, 1635.

Eldest son of William, 6th Earl. Although, in 1641, his name appears among the subscribers to the band of Cumbernauld, his sympathies were with the Covenanting party, and it was chiefly through his influence in Aberdeenshire and the North of Scotland that the power of Huntly, the mainstay of Charles I. in these districts, was neutralised. In 1648 he joined the Duke of Hamilton's expedition to England, and was present at the rout of Preston. In 1650 he entertained Charles II. at Dunnottar when on his way to Worcester. In August of the same year he was taken prisoner and sent to the Tower, and was excluded from Cromwell's Act of Grace. After the Restoration he was sworn a privy-councillor, and appointed keeper of the privy-seal of Scotland. D. 1661. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography.*)

Arms: As No. 1, with which are impaled those of his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Seton, daughter of George, third Earl of Winton. Or, three crescents within a double tressure flory counterflory gules.

6. GEORGE KEITH, 8TH EARL MARISCHAL. Fourth Chancellor of Marischal College, 1661.

Second son of William, 6th Earl: succeeded his brother. Served in the French army; returned home on the outbreak of the Civil War, and fought on the royalist side at Preston in 1648, and at Worcester in 1651, where he was taken prisoner. D. 1694. (*Douglas' Peerage of Scotland*, 1813: vol. II., p. 195.)

Arms: This Earl, in 1672-8, matriculated a coat somewhat different from the old form of the arms (now quartered by the Earl of Kintore and by Lord Elphinstone). Argent, on a chief gules three pallets or. With these are impaled the arms of his wife, Lady Mary Hay, daughter of George, second Earl of

Kinnoull. Azure, a unicorn salient argent, armed and unguled or, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight thistles slipped proper. (P. J. Anderson's *Notes on Heraldic Representations at King's and Marischal Colleges*, in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. xxiii., 1889. *Stodart's Scottish Arms*, II., 98.)

7. WILLIAM KEITH, 9TH EARL MARISCHAL. Fifth Chancellor of Marischal College, 1694.

Only son of the 8th Earl. Took his seat in Parliament in 1698, and opposed the Union. At the General Election in 1710 was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage. In 1700 he founded a Professorship of Medicine in Marischal College, and appointed Dr. Patrick Chalmers, of Fedrett, first professor. He was the father of Marshal Keith (No. 74). D. 1712. (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*, 1813: vol. II., p. 195. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, I., 381.)

Arms: As the 8th Earl (No. 6), but with which are impaled those of his wife, Lady Mary Drummond, daughter of James, fourth Earl of Perth. Or, three bars wavy gules.

8. GEORGE KEITH, 10TH AND LAST EARL MARISCHAL. Sixth Chancellor of Marischal College, 1712.

Eldest son of the 9th Earl. An active supporter of the Chevalier, and after the failure of the Earl of Mar's attempt on that Prince's behalf, he escaped to the Continent, and for a considerable time resided in Spain in correspondence with the Chevalier, and was concerned in various intrigues and negotiations for his restoration. He afterwards went to Prussia and lived with his brother, Marshal James Keith (No. 47.) Being befriended by King Frederick, he was sent to Paris as Prussian ambassador. Shortly before going abroad he had been attainted and his estates forfeited to the Crown, but in 1759 he received a pardon from George II. He then revisited Scotland, but on the invitation of Frederick he returned to Potsdam, where he spent the remainder of his life, a trusted friend of that king. His portrait is in the Picture Gallery. D. unmarried, at Potsdam, 1778. (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*)

Arms: As the 8th Earl (No. 6.)

9. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, 3RD DUKE OF ARGYLL, P.C. Seventh Chancellor of Marischal College.

B. 1682; second son of Archibald, 1st Duke. Educated at Glasgow University and Utrecht. In 1705 constituted lord high treasurer of Scotland. In 1706 nominated one of the commission for the treaty of union, and created Earl and Viscount of Ilay, Lord Oransay, Dunoon and Arrase, which honours became extinct at his death. In 1710 was appointed lord justice-general of Scotland; and keeper of the great

seal, 1733. He recommended after 1745, as a means of pacifying the highlands, the formation of the highland regiments. He possessed wide and various accomplishments, and collected one of the most valuable private libraries in Great Britain. In 1753 he succeeded his brother in the Dukedom of Argyll. D. 16th April, 1761. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography.*)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gironny of eight pieces or and sable, for the name of Campbell; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a galley sable, sails furled, flags and pendants flying, and oars in action, for the lordship of Lorne. Motto: Ne obliviscaris. (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*, 1813.)

10. JOHN STUART, 3RD EARL OF BUTE, K.G. Eighth Chancellor of Marischal College, 1761.

B. 1713; son of James, 2nd Earl. A representative peer of Scotland, and groom of the stole to George, Prince of Wales, which office he resigned in 1761 on becoming one of the principal secretaries of state, and first lord of the treasury. In 1780 he was elected the first president of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland. Portrait in the Picture Gallery. D. 1792. (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*, 1813: vol. I., p. 287.)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a fess chequy azure and argent within the royal tressure of Scotland gules, for Stuart; 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a lion rampant azure, for Crichton. Motto: Avito viret honore. (*Foster's Peerage*, 1881.)

11. DAVID MURRAY, 2ND EARL OF MANSFIELD AND 7TH VISCOUNT STORMONT, K.T., LL.D., P.C. Ninth Chancellor of Marischal College, 1793.

B. 1727; eldest son of David, 6th Viscount Stormont, and nephew of William, 1st Earl, the eminent judge. A diplomatist and statesman, he was ambassador extraordinary to the courts of Vienna and Versailles, a secretary of state, president of the council and Justice-General of Scotland. D. 1796, buried in Westminster Abbey. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography.*)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, three stars argent within the royal tressure of Scotland, or, for Murray; 2nd and 3rd, Gules, three crosses patée argent, for Barclay of Balvaird. Motto: Uni aequus virtuti. (Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*, 1816: I. 250.)

12. WILLIAM EDEN, 1ST BARON AUCKLAND. Tenth Chancellor of Marischal College, 1796.

B. 1744; son of Sir Robert Eden, 3rd Baronet. Educated as a barrister; but gave up his legal for a political career, and entering the House of Commons attached himself closely to Pitt. In after years, however, his work was rather as a diplomatist than as a statesman. He was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at

Versailles, and ambassador, etc., at Madrid and to the States-General. Created a peer of Ireland as Baron Auckland, 1789; and a peer of Great Britain as Baron Auckland of West Auckland, Durham, 1793. D. 1814. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography.*)

Arms: Gules, on a chevron argent, between three garbs or, lanced vert, as many escallops sable. Motto: Si sit prudentia. (Foster's *Peerage*, 1881.)

13. GEORGE GORDON, 8TH MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, afterwards 5th and last DUKE OF GORDON, G.C.B. Eleventh Chancellor of Marischal College, 1815.

B. 1770: son of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon. Served in the Duke of York's first expedition to Flanders, 1793. In the following year raised a regiment of the line, called the Gordon Highlanders, which was originally numbered the 100th, but afterwards the 92nd regiment, and in 1881 was formed into the second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders. His father and mother aided him by personally recruiting for the Corps, and it is said that the latter procured recruits for her son by placing the enlistment shilling betwixt her lips. In the second expedition to Holland in 1799, the Duke, then known as the Marquis of Huntly, was severely wounded, at the head of his regiment, at the Battle of Bergen. After retiring from the army, he resided principally at Gordon Castle. D. 1836. A bust of the Duke is in the University Library, and a statue to his memory is to be seen in Castle Street, Aberdeen. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography.*)

Arms: Quarterly, 1st, Azure, three boars' heads coupé, or, for Gordon; 2nd, Or, three lions' heads erased, gules, langued azure, as Lord of Badenoch; 3rd, Or, three crescents within a double tressure gules, for Seton; 4th, Azure, three cinquefoils argent, for Fraser. Motto: Animo non astutia. (Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*, 1816: I. 309.)

14. CHARLES GORDON-LENNOX, 5TH DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G., P.C. Twelfth Chancellor of Marischal College, 1836.

B. 1791; son of Charles, 4th Duke. He served under Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. It was owing to his speeches in the House of Lords that the Peninsula War medal was at last given, in 1847, to the veterans of that campaign, who, in gratitude, presented him with a piece of plate of the value of 1500 guineas. A liberal landlord and zealous agriculturist, he was reckoned among the ultra-tories. An owner of race-horses, he twice won the Oaks. He assumed, by patent, the additional surname of Gordon before that of Lennox, on the death of his uncle, the last Duke of Gordon.

(No. 13). In 1860, on the union of King's College with Marischal College, he became Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, jointly with George 4th Earl of Aberdeen, who had been Chancellor of King's College since 1827. D. 1860. (*Dict. of Nat. Biography.*)

Arms: Quarterly, I. and IV. grand quarters, quarterly, 1st and 4th, France and England, quarterly; 2nd, Scotland; 3rd, Ireland; (being the arms of Charles II.) all within a bordure compony argent and gules charged with eight roses of the second, barbed and seeded proper. II. and III. grand quarters, quarterly, 1st, Azure, three boars' heads or, for Gordon; 2nd, Or, three lions' heads erased gules, for Badenoch; 3rd, Or, three crescents within the royal tressure of Scotland gules, for Seton; 4th, Azure, three cinquefoils argent, for Fraser. Motto: En la rose je fleuris. (Foster's *Peerage*, 1881.)

E. A.

(To be continued.)

JAMES GATT: A FORGOTTEN CULLEN POET.

JAMES GATT, a native of Cullen, seems to have entered King's College in 1714. In April, 1716, when a semi, he was with seven other students "expelled for forcing the drummer of Old Aberdeen to make a proclamation on the first Tuesday of February last, desiring all persons to come and see the Duke of Brunswick burnt in effigy, and for drinking the health of the pretender under the title of King James the Eighth, at a bonfire lit by them at the college gate, in which they burned a picture on paper, which they called the picture of the Duke of Brunswick." On 24th March, 1718, "the principall having produced a letter to my lord Forglen from five ministers in favour of James Gatt, one of the students extruded for their disloyal practices in the time of the rebellion, which letter had satisfied several members of the commission as to that boy's loyal and discreet carriage ever since, and he being a promising genius, the masters allow him to receive degrees with the rest in Mr. Burnet's class" (King's Coll. *Minutes*, vol. VI).

Gatt, accordingly, graduated M.A. on 9th April following. (King's Coll. *Album C.*) He thereafter studied divinity at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1729 was presented by Viscount Stormont (as assistant and successor) to the parish of Gretna. He died 31st Oct., 1787.

"Possessing classical attainments of a superior order," says Hew Scott (*Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, I., 618) in an unusually long notice, "he delighted in Latin versification, writing a poem every year on his birthday. The book of Job was trans-

lated by him into Latin verse, also the Proverbs of Solomon, and a Diary. A very beautiful poem was written 'On the Death-Bed of his Mother,' and another 'On going to the Synod at Dumfries' with his elder, in which he described the country, and paid a high compliment to Comlongan, the seat of his friend and patron."

A MS. volume lying before me, entitled "Jacobi Gatheii Miscellanea Metrica," contains, in nine "Libri," 187 dated Latin poems, almost wholly in elegiac verse, and dealing in great part with current events from 1720 to 1769. Thus the Forty-five is celebrated in twelve poems, which show that Gatt's youthful Jacobitism had wholly evaporated. Their titles (somewhat condensed) and dates may be given:

De praelio commisso prope Prestonpans.	7 Feb. 1746.
De obsidione castelli Edinburgensis.	6 Mar.
De progressu montanorum in Angliam.	8 Mar.
De regressu montanorum ex Anglia.	15 Mar.
De obsidione Carleoli.	17 Mar.
De praelio apud Falkirk.	19 Mar.
De adventu Gulielmi ducis Cumbriae in Scotiam.	9 Apr.
De obsidione arcis Blairanae.	7 May.
De obsidione Inverlochiae.	9 May.
De fuga montanorum ex Strathbogie.	
De praelio in Culloden Muir.	24 May.
De ruina montanorum.	6 Aug.

As a specimen of Gatt's poetic powers, which, it must be admitted, are not of a high order, a description may be quoted of the beauties of his native Cullen. Doubtless Dr. Cramond will be able to elucidate the local and personal allusions.

P. J. ANDERSON.

"DELICIAE COLLINIENSES.

Pulchrius urbe nihil Collino Scotia jactat ;
 Natale est merito quam mihi dulce solum.
 Tam nitidae ac longae plateae sunt tecta venusta,
 Templam antiqua simul nec decorata minus.
 Tatius, Irvinus, perdocti, Lautius, omnes
 Sabbatica populum hic erudiere die.
 Ante fores sacras erecta est celsa columna,
 Aurea crux nullis, aequiparanda locis ;
 Quid superet, mentis quisvis dubitaverit anceps,
 Num manus artificis, materies vel opus.
 Stat prope et illustris schola quam pietate regebat,
 Me puero, clarus doctus item juvenis ;
 Linguas ac animos ad religionis amussim
 Nam Robertiades fingere nixus erat.
 Ille Laderdelio a sacris, Fergusiadaeque,
 Quondam, coelicola ut nunc super astra canit.
 Brandsius una opibus florebat tempore eodem,
 Praetor, quo nemo justior esse queat.
 Finlateri comitis generosi et fama disertis
 Tum equidem visa est tangere utrumque polum.

Quam facie insignis, prudens, ornatus, ut heros
 Moribus? Huic nullum gens habet ulla parem :
 Illius insistit, tanto, vestigia gnatus

Dignus patre, cui scibile et omnia patet.
 Aemula porticibus Romanis splendet Ogilvi
 Aula in qua figat, crede, monarcha lares.
 Hic patriae heroas, veterisque hic cernere mundi
 Annales pictos mirifica arte datur.

Late extensa oculos depascunt florea rura ;
 Perpetuo ex hortis gratus et halat odor.
 Collini fugiunt, par quot, crystallina rivi

Flumina, agros? properant jungere seque mari
 Urbem quot nitidam vernantia prata coronant,
 Quot virides campi, quot loca visa procul!

Littus arenosum, quot rupibus atque cavernis,
 Fontibus ornatur, gramina et ampla ferens.

Quot colles, arbusta, lacus, vallesque reductas
 Mens celebrare velit, non tamen hora sinit.

Castellanae semel mons te meminisse juvabit,
 Quem legere aut petiit ludere saepe puer.

Fors stetit hic veteris Collini arx, quando Boinam
 Ingressus Danus, bella minasque furens ;

Milite et exposito Badianas textit ericas
 Ast Binni in sylva, strage repulsus erat.

Linquere in ambiguo, placet haec incerta, vetusta,
 Dicere Collino et, tu bene vive, vale.

Maij 21^{mo} die, 1741."

ON THE NAMES BUCHAN,
 BUCHANAN AND SCRIMGEOUR.

IN the April number of *S. N. & Q.* for the year 1890, I queried the above names, (1) As family names, (2) as (in the case of the first two only) place names. The lapse of six years has, I am sorry to say, brought no answer of any kind. I hoped that as the number of subscribers to *S. N. & Q.* would probably increase, the query would at last reach the gaze of somebody who could give us full information on these points, but at present this does not seem likely to be the case. At the time I wrote the query I resided on the continent, where works on Scottish history and topography are naturally "Non Est," but I am able to refer now to one of the finest works relating to the families of Scotland, namely *The Scottish Nation*, by Anderson, a four volumed work, containing an almost exhaustive account of the principal families in Scotland. This being the case, I will answer my own query myself, by giving a condensed account of the above name as it is found in the work just mentioned. I propose to treat the names of "Buchan" and "Buchanan" exactly as I have done in query, namely (1) as family names, and (2) as place names. The name of Scrimgeour being only a personal name it is only as such that I can treat of it.

I. BUCHAN.

"The earldom of Buchan," says Anderson,

"is one of the oldest in the peerage of Scotland." It seems that it was at first enjoyed by the family of "Comyn," but is now held by the "Erskine" family. The first earl of Buchan on record was "Fergus," a contemporary of William the Lion, and was supposed to be one of the seven earls who tried to dethrone Malcolm the Fourth for serving under Henry the Second of England at Toulouse. He seems to have had no family name. Skene believes that he was related to Malcolm Canmore, as King Edgar disposed of the Scottish earldoms to the royal houses of that time. He seems to have had some interest in the Abbey of Arbroath, as he is believed to have made an annual grant of one mark to it. He had only one child, a daughter, Marjory, who became Countess of Buchan, and was married twice. There is no mention of who her first husband was, but her second was William Comyn, Sheriff of Forfar, who on his marriage with Marjory became Earl of Buchan. Comyn was also twice married, but the name of the first wife is also a mystery. He had by his first wife two sons, but Anderson only mentions the second, William, particularly, as he became Earl of Menteith. The second family comprised Elizabeth, who became Countess of Mar on her marriage with William, Earl of Mar, who died in 1233. Their son, Alexander, became second Earl of Buchan, and seems to have figured prominently in the reigns of Alexander Second and Third. In 1251 he was Justiciary of Scotland, but was deposed from that office until 1257, when he was restored to it again and held it till his death in 1289. The third earl of Buchan was John Comyn, but being an adherent of the English interests, had hostile encounters with Robert the Bruce. He died in England in 1313. His wife is said to have placed the crown on the head of Bruce. The fourth earl of Buchan was Alexander Comyn, father of John; he died in 1341.

The Earldom of Buchan now seems to have passed from the family of Comyns to that of the Stewarts, as in 1371 we find that Sir Alexander Stewart, better known by his popular sobriquet of "The Wolf of Badenoch," obtained it from Robert the Second. On his decease it passed to a brother Robert in 1394, who on account of his bravery was called "John o' Caul," from the fact of his having obtained the barony of Caul o' Neil, in the county of Aberdeen. He was slain at the battle of Verneuil in Normandy, 11th August, 1424. His daughter married George, second Lord Seton, and this connected them with the Setons, who live in the extinct peerage of Winton. The earldom now seems to have passed from her to a brother, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, in 1425. In 1466

the earldom was bestowed on James Stewart, a brother of King James the Second. He became high chamberlain of Scotland, and subsequently ambassador of France. He died before 1500, when both his son and grandson succeeded to the earldom.

John, Master of Buchan, great-grandson of the above mentioned James Stewart, had a daughter by his second wife, who married Robert Douglas, second son of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, who became Earl of Buchan. They had two daughters and one son James, who became fifth Earl of Buchan of the family. By his daughter the earldom passed into the family of the Erskines, as she married James Erskine, son of John Erskine, seventh Earl of Mar, who was also Lord Cardross, and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. James Erskine was sixth Earl of Buchan, and was one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to Charles the First. His death took place in 1640. His eldest son James, seventh earl, married Lady Marjory Ramsay, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Dalhousie. His son William became in 1664 eighth Earl of Buchan. He was imprisoned by the forces of King William in Stirling Castle, and died there in 1695, unmarried. The ninth Earl of Buchan was David, Lord Cardross, but an Act of Parliament had to be passed before he could assume the title. The tenth Earl of Buchan was Henry David Erskine. He married Agnes Stewart, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Coltness, whose father was Sir James Stewart as himself, and was Lord High Advocate to King William and Queen Anne. His son David became eleventh Earl of Buchan, but he died young. He had two celebrated brothers, Henry Lord, who was the Hon. Henry Erskine, and father of the twelfth Earl of Buchan, and Thomas, who was created Lord Erskine. The twelfth Earl of Buchan above referred to was Henry David Erskine. He was three times married. His son, Henry Lord Cardross, died in 1837, leaving a son, born in 1834, and died in 1849. The thirteenth Earl of Buchan was the second son of the above, David Stewart by name. Here Anderson ends his account of the succession with the remark that Lord Cardross holds the secondary title of Lord Auchterhouse, which was conferred on him in 1606.

The above is a very rough account of the interesting earldom of Buchan, but I hope it will help to show the succession. I have omitted certain parts which I thought would be tedious, but I trust that they have not detracted from the general interest of the sketch. I now propose next to treat of the etymology of the name of Buchan.

ETYMOLOGY OF NAME OF BUCHAN.

According to Anderson, the name of Buchan seems to have anciently been either Boguhan or Bougubane. He also says that it is a surname derived from the district (which he says was once a county) of Buchan in Aberdeenshire. The district of Buchan encroaches into the southern portion of the county of Banff. Anderson traces a connection between the name of Buchan and the French one of Bauchaine, and also the Italian one of Buchianico. These names, he thinks, have had their origin from an old French word *bau* or *boi*, which in turn may be derived from the Latin *bos* an ox, which he thinks is in reference to the flesh of oxen and cattle, although the district is now more famed for the richness of its cereal crop than for its live stock. Anderson also traces a connection between the two English place-names of Buchingham and Buckenham, as he seems to think that they also had their origin in the Latin *bos*. These also seem to bear some resemblance to the sounds in the Spanish word *Bucaneers*, which seems to be derived from *Bucan*, denoting dried ox flesh. We may here treat of the etymology of the name Buchan as a place-name as well as a family name. Pratt, in his well known work on Buchan, says that according to Keith the name is of Celtic origin, a fact which seems to be quite at variance with the observations by Anderson just given above. Beith seems to consider that it was derived from an Irish word (which he does not give) meaning *ceso-tribute*. Pratt says that it has also been derived from another Celtic word *Bae Chuan*, which signifies the land in the bend of the ocean, which derivation he seems to be inclined to favour. It is certainly far different from any given by Anderson, and surely the etymology of it as a place name cannot be different from that as a family name. Before leaving the subject I will give the etymologies as given in Johnstone's "Place Names of Scotland," which also treats of the Wigtonshire Buchan. It is as follows:—

BUCHAN (ABERDEEN AND MINIGAFF).

Abdn. B., *sic* in *Bk. Deer*, a 1000 ; c. 1295, Bouwan ; 1601, Baugham. Perh. C. *baoghan*, a calf ; but Minig. B., like Bohaun, Galway, is fr. G. *bothan* (pron. bohan), 'a little hut.'

ILLUSTRIOUS MEN OF THE NAME OF BUCHAN.

1. Buchan, William, M.D., born Ancrum, 1179. Author of several medical works on specific diseases, died February 25th, 1805.

2. Buchan, Alexander P., M.D., date of birth and death not stated. Author of the same character of work as the above mentioned William Buchan, who was his father,

3. Buchan, Elspet, born 1738, founder of the sect of Buchanites. Her maiden name was Simpson, but she married Robert Buchan ; her birth place was Fetney Can, between Portsoy and Banff ; died May, 1791.

4. Buchan, Peter, collector of ballads.

5. Buchan, Alexander, writer on Meteorology.

BUCHAN AS A PLACE NAME.

The district of Buchan is so familiar to the majority of the readers of *S. N. & Q.* that a discussion of it as a place name need not detain us long. Pratt, in his work on Buchan, asserts that as a district in feudal times it was equal to a Thanedom, which was governed by a Thane. It would be interesting to know who this Thane was, as Anderson does not mention anybody holding the important position. The limits of Buchan are smaller than they were originally, as it at one time reached from the two rivers the Don and the Deveron, but the more southerly part of Buchan was converted into the district of Formartine, and since then the river Ythan has formed its southern limit. In an MS. which is in the Advocate's Library (Aberdeen probably) we find the following, which is supposed to have been written by Lady Anne Drummond, daughter of James, Earl of Perth. It says, "All that country in old time was called Buchan, which lyeth between the rivers Don and Diveran but now generally what is between Don and Ythan is called Formartine, and that only hath the name of Buchan which is found betwixt Ythan and Diveran." The western boundary of Buchan seems to be the most ill defined. Pratt seems to think that the western boundary may be drawn at the point where the Herne or Heron Burn falls into the Deveron, which is three miles above Turriff, and a quarter of a mile below Drachlaw. Pratt proceeds to give a very minute description of what he believes to be the true western boundary, but as my space is becoming limited, I will not enter into this description.

The parishes are Fyvie, Slains, Cruden, Peterhead on the North and N. E. side. St. Fergus, Crimond, Lonmay, Rathen, Fraserburgh, Pitsligo, Aberdour, and Gamrie on the Western, also part of Forglen, and whole of Turriff, also King Edward. On the South Western we have part of Auchterless, part of Fyvie, parts of the following parishes:—Methlick, Tarves, Ellon, Logie-Buchan. Inland are situated the parishes of Longside, Old Deer, New Deer, Strichen, and Monquitter. With these enumerations of parishes I intend to close these very rough notes on Buchan, hoping that it will be of value to some of our readers.

Craigiebuckler.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THIS month we add to the New Spalding Club Hand-List of Bibliography of the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine the names and writings of numerous representatives of one of the most ancient and honourable families in the three Counties. The Ogilvies can shew many examples of patriotic, literary, scientific and scholastic genius.

Under the name of Sir George Ogilvie, of Barras, Kincardineshire, we place his now rare tracts on the preservation of the Regalia, in which he was so nobly aided by the inmates of the Manse of Kineff.

One of their best known and most talented writers was the Rev. Dr. John Ogilvie of Midmar. The mention of his name recalls a characteristic picture of Dr. Samuel Johnson's anti-Scottish censoriousness, drawn by the inimitable James Boswell. "On Tuesday the 5th of July (1763) I again visited Johnson. He told me he had looked into the poems of a pretty voluminous writer, Mr. (now Dr.) John Ogilvie, one of the Presbyterian Ministers of Scotland, which had lately come out, but could find nothing in them. *Boswell*. Is there not imagination in them, Sir? *Johnson*. Why, Sir, there is in them what *was* imagination, but it is no more imagination in *him*, than sound is sound in the echo. And his diction too is not his own. We have long ago seen *white-robed innocence*, and *flower-tespangled meads*."

When we look into the long row of beautifully printed and illustrated, but now sadly neglected, quartos which called forth the stinging remarks of his great critic, we feel that they were at least ungenerous. The reverend author wrote too much, and neglected to use the pruning knife, but there are many beautiful and graceful original conceptions in his flowing lines.

Several very distinguished Doctors of Literature of the Banffshire branch of this family find places on our List.

We have catalogued the writings of an eminent family of Aberdeen Doctors, and noted an edition of Orem which escaped the notice of the New Spalding Club compiler. It contains two valuable, if somewhat rudely executed, local etchings.

The publications of the Ordnance Survey for the three Counties are noted as briefly as possible. It is customary to include in County Bibliographies all Maps, Plans and Views relating to the locality. K. J.

Observations on the Administration of the Dick Bequest Abd. 1852.
O'Connell and the Peel Ministry " 1844.
Officer, George, Geological Notes (Tasmania) 1895.

Officer, William, Edit. with Prof. Burns:
 Poet Laureate of Canongate
 Kilwinning. *priv. ptd.* Edin. 1892.

Ogg, Charles, Testimonials s. L. 1841.
 Banchory Ternan sixty years ago Abd. 1870.

Ogg, David, Testimonials " 1841.

Ogg, George, Admonition, a Poem Lond. 1806.

Ogg, James, Glints i' the Gloamin' Abd. 1891.
 Notice of, in *Edward's Mod. Scot. Poets* Brechin 1880.

The Ogilviad Abd. 1789.

Ogilvie, Alex. (of Boyne), Contract of Marriage (Maitland Club Mis., I.) Gw. 1834.

Ogilvy, Dorothea M., Willie Wabster's Wooing Mont. 1868.
 Glossary of Willie Wabster Kirriemuir "
 Poems Edin. 1873.
 The Angler, or a Day on the Dee S. L. et A.

Ogilvie, Duncan, Christ contemplated Edin. 1866.

Ogilvie, Sir George, Account of Preservation of the Regalia Edin. 1701.
 A Clear Vindication and Just Defence (" 1702).

Ogilvy, George, The Church of Christ " 1834.

Ogilvie, George, A Review, &c. (Sustentation Fund) Abd. 1850.
 The Claim of the Medical School " 1855.
 The Master Builder's Plan Lond. 1858.
 Forms and Structure of Fern Stems " 1859.

Ogilvie, George, LL.D., A New First Latin Course Edin. 1873.

Ogilvie, George M., Provision for the Insane in India Lond. 1849.
 Documents relating to the Services in India Edin. 1860.

Ogilvie, Henry, Suggestions for the Improvement of the Domestic Policy of the British Government Lond. 1833.

Ogilvie, James, 4th E. of Seafield.
 Speech to the Parliament of Scotland 11 July 1704.
 Do. do. 3 July 1705.
 Do. do. 3 Oct. 1706.

Ogilvie, James, Trans. Giannone's Hist. of Naples, 2 vols. Lond. 1723-31.
Trans. Mentieth's History " 1735 & 1738.

Ogilvie, James (of Boyne), A Proclamation (for Apprehension of J. O., &c., *Brit. Mus.*) 1707.

Ogilvie, James, Carolina, or The Planter (written in 1776) *priv. ptd.* Abd. s. A.
 Sermons Lond. 1786.
 Sermons Edin. 1787.

Ogilvie, James (Claimant of the Earldom of Findlater), Philosophical Essays Philadelphia 1816.

(*Ogilvie, Jane*), A Hand-Book for the Churches Edin. 1840.

Ogilvie, John (Jesuit), A True Relation of the Proceedings agt. J. O. " 1615.
 Relatio Incarcerationis et Martyrii P. Joannis Ogilbie Douay "
 (Reprinted at Ingolstadt and Mainz, 1616; trans. by C. J. Karlake, Gw. 1877).

- L'Eglise Catholique en Ecosse Martyre de Jean Ogilvie (*by James Forbes*), Paris 1885.
 Trial of J. O. (in Arnot) Edin. 1785.
Ogilvie, John (Midmar), Sermons (Abd. ptd.) ,, 1766.
 Sermons Lond. 1767.
 Poems 2 vols. ,, 1771.
 The Fane of the Druids; Book II. ,, 1789.
 Human Life, a Poem Abd. 1806.
 Ode to Melancholy (in Weekly Mag., XI.)
 Sermon XII. (in Scotch Preacher, iii.) Edin. 1789.
 Account of Midmar (Sinclair's S.A. ii.)
Ogilvie, John, Bermuda, Past and Present Hamilton, Ber. 1883.
Ogilvie, John Forbes, On Poisoning by Strychnine Lond. s.a.
 Operation for Elephantiasis ,, "
Ogilvie, Joseph, The Church of Scotland Training College. Records of the Classes, 1874-95 Abd. 1896.
 J. O. and his first Twentyone Classes ,, "
 — and *J. W. Legge, edit.* Exercises in Latin Prose Composition by James Melvin ,, 1894.
 Companion Volume to the same ,, "
Ogilvie, Maria, M., D.Sc. (Mrs. John Gordon), Landslips in the South Tyrol Lond. 1892.
 Sequence of Fossils: St. Cassian, Tyrol ,, "
 Alpine Geology ,, 1894.
 The Gemmi Disaster ,, 1895.
Ogilvie, Maria M., Study of Madreporian Types of Corals. (Proc. Roy. Soc.) Lond. 1895.
Ogilvie, Robert, Account of Ordiquhill (Sinclair's S.A. vi.)
Ogilvie, Robert, LL.D., Annual Reports (Education Department). Lond. 1874-7-9-1882-5-6-7-8-9 and 1890 to 1895.
Ogilvy, Thomas, Account of Kirriemuir (Sinclair's S.A. xiii.)
Ogilvy, Thomas (of Corrimony), Statistical Evidence on the Navigation Laws Edin. 1849.
Ogilvy, Walter, De Sponsalibus ,, 1757.
Ogilvie, William, Extracts from "Right of Property in Land" (Lond.) 1891.
Ogilvie-Forbes, John C. M., The Coming Elections Abd. 1892.
Ogston, Alex., Cists and Urns at Ardoe (Edin. 1873).
Ogston, Alex., Weights of bodies and lungs at birth Lond. 1868.
 Strength of Arteries, &c. ,, 1869.
 Excision of the Calcaneum ,, "
 Extra-capsular fracture of femur ,, "
 Function of Semi Circular Canals ,, "
 On sudden death ,, "
 Contributions to Medical Science Abd. "
 On Spontaneous Combustion Lond. 1870.
 New operation for post. adhesion of iris ,, "
- Carbolic Acid poisoning Lond. 1871.
 The surgery of bleeding vessels ,, "
 Local effects of Crude Paraffin Edin. "
 Treatment of suppurating Scrofulous glands Lond. "
 Surgical Papers Abd. "
 Chorea of the Heart ,, 1872.
 Acupressure (3 papers) ,, 1873.
 Acute Yellow atrophy of the Liver Lond. "
 Der Zustand des Gehörorgaus bei Variola ,, "
 Ruptur des Trommelfells ,, "
 Effects of Lightning Edin. "
 Rupture of Membrana Tympani Abd. "
 Congenital Malformation of Lower Jaw Gw. 1874.
 Epidemic of Typhoid Fever ,, 1875.
 On Articular Cartilage Lond. "
 Oblique Fracture of Head of Humerus ,, 1876.
 Deligation of the Deep Palmar Arch ,, "
 Dislocation of Elbow Joint, &c. ,, "
 Operative Treatment of Genu Valguin Edin. 1877.
 Do. (in German) ,, "
 Growth, &c., of Articular ends of Bones Lond. 1878.
 Improved Method of treating Club Foot Edin. "
 The Operation for Stone ,, 1879.
 Un cas de pied-bot chez une Adulte Amst. "
 Die Beziehung der Bacterien, &c. 1880.
 Ueber Abscesse ,, "
 Report on Micro Organisms Lond. 1881.
 Unsuccessful case of Oesophagotomy ,, "
 Suture of the ulvar nerve ,, "
 Correspondence on Clinical Surgery s.l. "
 Micrococcus Poisoning Lond. 1882.
 Flat-foot and its cure ,, 1884.
 Trephining frontal sinuses in Catarrh Mchr. "
 Operation for Varicelsce Lond. 1886.
 Diagnosis of Stricture of Oesophagus Mchr. 1887.
 Drumine as a Local Anæsthetic Lond. "
 Thermopile, &c., in Med. and Surgery ,, "
 On forming a new Acetabulum, &c. ,, "
 Operative Treatment of Club Foot ,, "
 Treatment of Severe Compound Fracture Mchr. "
 Surgical Treatment of Rickets Lond. 1888.
 Unrecognized Lesions of Labyrinth ,, 1890.
 Submarcellary Cancer ,, 1892.
 Formation of New Socket for Artificial Eye ,, 1894.
 On Stricture of the Pylorus ,, 1895.
Ogston, Francis, De Volvulo Edin. 1824.
 Syllabus of Course of Lectures ,, 1858.
 Syllabus Abd. 1859.
 Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence Lond. and Philadelphia 1878.
Ogston, Francis, Jr., edit. Lectures on Med. Jurisprudence, by F. O. Lond. 1878.
 Case of Chloral Poisoning Edin. "
 Case of Unilateral Uterus Lond. 1879.
 Octopia vesicæ ,, 1882.
Old Machar, Report of the Managers for the Poor ,, 1845.

Old Meldrum, View of. (Henderson Litho.) Lond. s.a.
Old Mill Reformatory School, First Annual Report ,, 1858.
Oliver, Somerville, Theory of Colour Blindness Edin. 1890.
Omicron, Five Letters on the Religious Movement in Aberdeen ,, 1859.
On the Consistency of the Responsibility of Man with the Grace of God. (No Title page). G. & R. King ,, s.a.
On the Object of Temperance Societies (1840) ,, "
Opinions concerning Union with Voluntary Churches (,, 1866).
Orchard, Thos. N., Complicated Case of Labour Lond. 1875.
 Midwives and Puerperal Fever Edin. "
 Immunity from Small Pox Lond. 1877.
Orcherton, William, Description and Use of the Current Logg ,, 1764.
Orders and Conditions by Town Council (*Water Supply, &c.*) Abd. 1872 and 1877.
Ordination truly considered, by J. G. of Aberdeen Lond. 1613.
Ordinance Maps of Scotland (1 in. scale.)
 Aberdeenshire, 12 sheets in outline or hill shaded.
 Banffshire, 10 sheets in outline; 9 sheets shaded.
 Kincardineshire 6 sheets, outline or shaded.
Ordinance County Index Maps.
 Aberdeen and Banff.
 Kincardine.
Ordinance Maps of Counties (6 inch.)
 Aberdeenshire, in outline 112 sheets; shaded 4 sheets.
 Banffshire 43 sheets.
 Kincardineshire 28 sheets.
Ordinance Maps of Parishes (25/344 in.)
 Aberdeenshire 1693 sheets.
 In Banffshire 520 sheets
 In Kincardineshire 368 sheets.
 With relative Area Books.
Dates of Survey, Aberdeen 1864-71; Banff 1865-70; Kincardine 1863-65.
Ordinance Maps of Cities and Towns (1/10 Scale.)
 Aberdeen, 55 sheets, 1865-1867.
 Peterhead, 16 ,, 1868.
 Stonehaven, 7 ,, 1864.
Orem, William, A Description of the Chanonry, &c. Abd. 1791.
Original Rhymes (by James Rait) ,, 1855.
Orphan Industrial School, Proposals, &c. ,, s.a.
Osborne, Jonathan, Annals of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital Dub. 1844.
Ottley, Drewry, Life of John Hunter Lond. 1835.
 Diseases of Head and Neck ,, 1848.
Ouchterlony, John, Statistical Sketch of Chusan ,, 1841.
 The Chinese War ,, 1844.
 Geographical Survey of the Neilgherries Madras 1848.
 Pocket Dictionary of English and Tamil ,, 1851.

Our Board, a Railway Legend. By a Laughing Philosopher Mont. s.a.
Our Christmas Annual Abd. 1895.
Our Experience, by X. ,, 1866.
Owen, John, A Guide to Church Fellowship and Order ,, 1768.
Ozone, a Seaside Song for the Picnic s.l. et a.

SOME FURTHER NOTES

ON THE

HAGIOLOGY OF BALLATER DISTRICT.

I HAVE obtained some additional information since my notes on the above subject appeared in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, in August last year. As previously stated, the now ruinous Kirk of Tullich was dedicated to St. Nathalan. When interviewing an intelligent old man who was busy working in a turnip field close to the ruin, I learned that his father had attended service within its now roofless walls. He also informed me that St. Nathalan's Day was kept as a holiday in the district till within the last 25 or 30 years. St. Nathalan's Day is the 8th of January. It was held on or about the 19th, according to the Old Style of reckoning. Football was the favourite amusement on the occasion, the churchyard, which had then no wall round it, being the place selected for the game. My informant described how father and son used to be ranged against each other, and how the ball was kicked about over the tombs amid the snow. The survival of St. Nathalan's festival to so late a date is interesting. The Rev. Dr. Temple, in his *Thanage of Fermartyn*, alludes to its continuance at Old Meldrum till a late period. Such a circumstance proves in what reverence the names of our early saints continued to be held long after Romanism had given place to Protestantism. It reminds us of the respect for the memory of St. Columba and St. Fillan, shown by the cessation of work till with recent times at their respective mills in Glen Lyon and at Killin. I heard from another old man at Tullich, that a chapel, bearing St. Nathalan's name, once stood within a clump of trees close to the right of way passing Monaltrie House; but I failed to find any trace of it. Near it was an ancient burying-ground, where bones are said to have been turned up within living memory. On a grassy mound close by once stood a building, popularly known as St. Nathalan's House. Its scanty ruins are said to have been covered up some thirty years ago. In the neighbourhood are two springs, both claiming to be St. Nathalan's. The saint had some link with Kincardineshire, for there is a rhyme relating to the site of the ruined chapel of St. Mary of Cowie, near Stonehaven, to this effect:—

"Atween the kirk an' the kirk-ford,
There lies St. Nauchlan's hoard."

The hoard is concealed in a bull's hide tied with a rope, and whoever finds the treasure will be hanged by the rope. I have learned an additional scrap of folk-lore relating to St. Mungo's Well at Bridge of Gairn. One wonders what were the circumstances connecting the Strathclyde saint with the uplands of Aberdeenshire. The tradition of Glengairn is, that St. Mungo himself visited the district, and refreshed himself with a draught of water from the well still bearing his name. St. Mungo, like St. Nathalan, is still remembered in Kincardineshire. At Kinneff, some eight miles from Stonehaven, is St. Kenty's, *i.e.* St. Kentigern's spring; Kentigern, as is well-known, being the alternative name of the saint. A tradition of his untiring zeal survived in Aberdeenshire till the beginning of last century. According to a proverb then current, systematic beneficence was said to be "like St. Mungo's work, which was never done." J. M. MACKINLAY, F.S.A. Scot.

Glasgow.

THE SCOTTISH ALEXANDER BOOK.

I REGRET that it was only the other day that I observed Mr. Edmond's note to my article on the above subject. I am indebted to him for pointing out an apparent mistake. I had said that the earliest printed copy is dated Edinburgh, 1580. Mr. Edmond says it is not dated 1580, neither does the place of printing appear in the large fragment known to us. As he has evidently had the good fortune to examine this fragment I accept his statement as accurate. The authority for my statement was the writer of Arbuthnot's life in the Dictionary of National Biography, but I quoted from memory, not having the Dictionary at hand when I wrote. The exact words are:—"A romance poem, the bulk of the mist Noble and Veulyeand Conquerour Alexander the Great," was printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1831, from the unique copy belonging to Lord Panmure. Two devices (which I described in my first article) indicate that the book came from the press of Arbuthnot about 1580. Mr. Edmond seems, however, to have mistaken me when he says, "It is quite true that the device used by Alexander Arbuthnot is found in the book, but we have not absolute proof that he was the printer." Certainly the device proves nothing, as it is one that is found in other books as well as this. It appears, for example, in Fisher's (Bishop of Rochester) "Need of Prayer," 1513. What I said was that it bears the name of Alexander Arbuthnot. Along the top of the device on the

title page, and at the end of the volume, as well as at the end of each part of the poem, is printed the name ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT, and at the foot at right and left corner A.A. It is this fact, and not the mere use of the device that makes scholars conclude that Arbuthnot was the printer. If it was printed by someone else (and no other printer has been suggested as far as I know) what object could there be in putting Arbuthnot's name there? I am speaking of the Bannatyne edition, which I assume to be an exact reprint of the original. The copy which I have been studying is in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, and as I said contains only the text without introduction or commentary.

W. MACINTOSH.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ABERDEENSHIRE.

327. *Fullerton, Robert Udney (General)*: Distinguished Soldier. Of the Dudwick family, this successful Scot, who died in 1786, is said to have been a General in the Russian Service, and a Knight of Saint Catherine, Russia.

328. *Fyfe, William Baxter Collier*: Artist. This promising young artist was born in Aberdeen in 1836, and died in 1882.

329. *Gall, James Hogg*: Minor Poet. Born in Aberdeen in 1842, he was bred a tailor, but took to soldiering. He wrote a good deal of verse before he died in 1878. See Edward's *Modern Scottish Poets*, vol. I.

330. *Gall, Wm.*: Minor Poet. A native of Aberdeen, some notice of this poet will be found in the *Bards of Bon-Accord*.

331. *Garden or Gardlyne, Alexander*: Poet. Born in Aberdeen, probably in the 9th decade of the sixteenth century, he is known as the author of a curious work, entitled *A Garden of grave and gollie flowers, planted, published and perfected by A. G., 1610*. This work was republished by the Abbotsford Club in 1846. At the same time another of this author's alleged works, entitled *The Theatre of Scottish Kings by Alexander Garden*, was also republished. Probably K. J. is right in a recent reference to this writer in *S. N. & Q.*, VIII., 169, when he says that in the early part of the 17th century there were two poets in Aberdeen named Alexander Garden, one of whom was an Advocate and the other a Professor of Philosophy. K. J. credits this author with *The Life of Elphinstone in Rhyme*, first published by the Hunterian Club.

332. *Garden, Alexander*: (Prof. of Philosophy, King's College). K. J. says of this person in *S. N. & Q.*, VIII., 169, that he is presumably the same person who, from 1636 to 1640, acted as procurator for several of the King's College Rectors. In the Advocates' Library Catalogue, the Professor and not the Advocate is credited with being the author of the work entitled *The Theatre of Scottish Kings*, which is there described as "done from the original manuscript,"

and which was published in 1709. If this entry be correct then the Professor and not the Advocate, as above stated, must be regarded as the author of that work. K. J. says he was also the author of a Poem in Bishop Forbes's Funerals, 1635. See *S. N. & Q.*, VIII., 169.

333. *Garden, Alexander* (*Rev.*): Reputed author of the tune "Jenny Dang the Wyver." Born probably in Aberdeenshire about 1687, he was laureated at the University and King's College, Aberdeen, in 1706. Having studied for the ministry he was ordained to the parish of Kinairney in 1720, from which he was called to Birse in 1726, where he continued till his death in 1778. Dr. Davidson of Inverurie, in *S. N. & Q.*, II., 90, gives some interesting traditional tales connected with the composition of the tune referred to. In some particulars, however, the notes of the late minister of Inverurie do not correspond with the references to the minister of Birse in Dr. Hew Scott's *Fasti*, q.v.

334. *Garden, Alexander, F.R.S.*. Botanist and Zoologist. Son of the above, No. 333, and born in Birse Manse, January, 1730, he was educated at Edinburgh University, where he probably took his M.D. degree. He afterwards settled at Charleston, South Carolina, as a medical man, in 1752. Having devoted himself to natural history pursuits, he began in 1755 to correspond with Linnaeus concerning the plants and animals of America. He greatly assisted the Swedish naturalist in his great work of classifying the plants and animals of the world, by furnishing him with detailed descriptions, as well as specimens, of new plants, &c. In particular it was to his exertions that Linnaeus was indebted for his knowledge of the insects and fishes of South Carolina. As Dr. Garden joined the Loyalist Party on the outbreak of the American rebellion, he was forced to take refuge in England. There he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1773, and died in 1791. Dr. Garden published an account of the *Gymnotus electricus*, or the electric eel, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and also wrote other detached papers, but produced no separate work. The genus *Gardenia* has been named after him by Linnaeus. See Irving's *Book of Eminent Scotsmen*; *The Imperial Dict. of Biog.*, &c.

335. *Garden or Gairden, George, D.D.*: Divine and Author, deposed for Bourignonism. The son of the minister of Forgue, where he was born about 1648. After graduating and serving as regent in King's College, he was appointed successor to his father in 1677, but was translated to Old Machar in 1679, and thence to Aberdeen second charge in 1683. He was made a D.D. by Aberdeen University. In 1692, however, he was deprived by the privy council for not praying for their Majesties William and Mary, and finally was deposed for Bourignonism by the General Assembly in 1701. He died in 1723. He is said to have been an ingenious naturalist. Among his writings are the following:—*Queries and Protestation*, 1693; *An Apology for Mr. Antonio Bourignon*, 1699; *Preface and Translation of Bourignon's Light of the World*; *A Treatise on Generation*, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, vol. XVI.; *The Case of the Episcopalian Clergy, parts I. and II.*,

1703; and a *Life of Scougal* prefixed to his works. See Hew Scott's *Fasti*.

336. *Garden or Gairden, James D.D. (Prof.)*: Brother of No. 335, and born in Forgue Manse probably about 1646. He graduated at Aberdeen University in 1662, was ordained at New Machar before 25th July, 1672, translated to Maryculter in 1675, and thence to Balmerino in 1676. Appointed Professor of Divinity at King's College in 1680, he published, in 1681, a theological treatise, *De Gratiae Efficacia*. Though he is said to have performed the duties of his chair with great applause, yet he was deposed and ejected from his post by a parliamentary commission in 1697, on the ground that he was an Episcopalian in principle. He is spoken of as a learned, devout, religious man. He died in 1726, aged about 80. See Scott's *Fasti*.

337. *Garden, Peter*: Centenarian. Born in Aberdeenshire in 1644, he died in 1775. For sketch of life and description of some extant portraits, see *S. N. & Q.*, II., 88. I have seen another account of Peter which says he was born in 1624 and died in 1755; but Mr. Bulloch's seems the more correct.

338. *Garioch, George, M.A. (Rev.)*: Free Church Divine and Minor Poet. The son of a surgeon, and born at Gariochfield, Old Meldrum, in 1793, he graduated at Aberdeen in 1811. Studying for the ministry he was ordained at Meldrum in 1817; but took part in the Free Church Secession in 1843. His jubilee was celebrated in 1867, and he died in 1872. His works are:—*Sermons*, 1831, and a Poem in blank verse on *The Association of Ideas*.

339. *Gauld, Harry*: The Rhynie Poet. Born in Castlehill, Auchindoir, in 1791, and bred a watchmaker, he early showed a turn for verse, and in 1828 collected his productions and published them under the title *Poems and Songs*. He died in 1873.

340. *Geddes, William D. (Sir) LL.D.*: Principal of Aberdeen University, Scholar, Poet and Author. Born in 1828 at East Bodylair, in the Aberdeen portion of the parish of Glass, young Geddes was educated at the Parish School of his native parish, at Elgin Academy and at Aberdeen University, where he graduated in 1846. Beginning his educational career as teacher of Gamrie School, Mr. Geddes was soon promoted to a classical mastership in Aberdeen Grammar School, and subsequently to the rectorship. In 1855 he became Professor of Greek in Aberdeen University, a post which he held with growing reputation till he was advanced to the Principalship of the University in 1885. In recognition of his services to Scottish scholarship he was knighted in 1892. He had previously been made LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1876. The learned Principal, besides being author of a Greek Grammar, has issued an edition of the *Phaedo*, as also a volume on Homer, and other works. Dr. Geddes is something of an antiquary, and has edited two of the *New Spalding Club Publications*. The Principal is likewise an excellent poet. [See a complete bibliography of his writings in *Records of the Arts Classes*, 1868-72 (2nd edition)]. Two brothers of Sir William gained distinction, James and Alexander. The former stood second in the open competition for the Indian Civil

Service in 1860. He had graduated at Aberdeen the previous year, and carried off the Simpson Greek prize. A premature death in 1879 closed what promised to be a brilliant career. Alexander, the latter of the two brothers of the Principal, was one of the millionaire merchants of Chicago, and having returned to his native land, has become a large landed proprietor in his native parish and neighbourhood.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

NOTE ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAME "MARISCHAL."—A few facts and considerations regarding this matter—not unimportant to Scotch antiquaries, as well as to the people of Aberdeen—may here be summarised.

It is assumed that the proper pronunciation should be at once characteristic, by which is meant unambiguous and not liable to confusion, and likewise germane to the spelling, so as to preserve the historic features—the old aroma—the word.

The common pronunciation which confounds it with "martial" and the English "marshal," violates both these conditions, and it seems desirable to retain such a pronunciation as will vouch for an individual landmark of some value to Scottish nationality. It is no doubt quite true that the English "marshal" and the Scottish "marischal" are words ultimately of the same origin, but they are *varieties* that should be kept separate as having a separate history. The confusion of the two is as old as Spalding, who frequently spells the name Marschall, but he also, not unfrequently, writes the name Merschall (*e.g.* II., p. 287, *Sp. Cl. Edition*) showing a pronunciation utterly faulty, which no one could tolerate as legitimate. The true pronunciation of Marischal survives in the French Maréchal, of which indeed it is the Scottish form. It is therefore more than a dissyllable, for it is a dissyllable with a trill in the *r*, which is necessary to differentiate the word from the English form, so that it may retain its Scottish individuality.

The late Colonel Mure of Caldwell, the author of the History of Greek Literature, when sitting in Aberdeen on a commission of inquiry, of which he was chairman, regarding King's and Marischal Colleges in 1857, uniformly pronounced Marischal like the French Maréchal, and no higher authority in such a matter can be cited on the question. G.

There can be little doubt that the word Marischal, modernly, lends itself to a trisyllabic pronunciation. But the real question is—How was it pronounced aforesaid? Several considerations seem to point to its having been reckoned a dissyllable. What used to be the value of the

letter *i* occurring so frequently in similar collocations? Not much, probably, if anything at all. Take the archaic Marjoribanks. It is difficult to believe that *Marchbanks* is a modern corruption. Or take the word marrisch (= *marsh*), we never had any doubt that the old time pronunciation was *mersh*. With proper names and titles of doubtful pronunciation it is not an unsafe rule to allow the bearers of them to decide how they should be spoken. In the Fasti of Marischal College the autograph of its founder is reproduced as *Merschall*. Here then is the complete elision of the perplexing and useless vowel, leaving us in no doubt as to what the Earl called himself. In this connection one remembers that Dugald Dalgetty always speaks of his Alma Mater as "Marschal" College. The substitution of *e* for *i* seems to favour the notion that Sir Walter meant to syllabify the word as Mare-schal.

ED.

AN OLD SCOTTISH SILVER MINE.—Operations are at present being carried on in the re-opening of certain disused workings connected with the old lead and silver mine which is situated a few miles to the south of Linlithgow. The operations are in the hands of a Falkirk prospector, and the object is that of ascertaining whether there is still any of the ore present in the mine. The old mine is one which was in operation prior to and during the reign of King James VI. In one of his historical sketches, Dr. Robert Chambers mentions that the first Earl of Haddington, after working the mine into something like a good character sold it to King James for £5000, but that the King never made 5s more by the concern, the vein being in reality exhausted. The ore is the ordinary galena or lead ore, and occurs in veins in the lime-stone in the neighbourhood. Some years ago a syndicate was formed to attempt to work the ore profitably, but after going on for some time the operations proved unremunerative. In ancient times the mine was known by the name of "God's Blessing."

FILES OF THE LOCAL (ABERDEEN) PRESS.—I beg to add to the list given (IX., p. 170) those I have in my possession:—

Aberdeen Journal, 1779, 1780, 1805, 1806, 1815-1819, 1825-1828.

Aberdeen Constitutional, No. 1 to No. 156, all.
Aberdeen Herald, 1841, 1842.

JOHN VALENTINE.

81 High Street, Old Aberdeen.

Correction, p. 171, *in re* Mr. Lyon's Aberdeen Journal, for 1883 read 1783.

DISCOVERY OF A HUMAN SKELETON AT DELNIES.—The other day, while the workmen were engaged digging at the foundation of new kennels at the Kebbock Stone, near Delnies, they came upon a human skeleton. The grave had been cut out of the hard "hanny" gravel at a depth of about two and a half feet from the surface, and a number of stones, about a foot square, appear to have been placed over the body, forming an arch. At the foot of the grave a few small stones had been placed on edge, closing it in. The skeleton appeared to be that of a man over six feet. The teeth in the skull were perfectly preserved, not a tooth being wanting either in the upper or lower jaw. The direction of the grave was east and west, the head being at the western extremity. The grave contained no articles or fragments of any kind. The special interest in the discovery of the skeleton is that the grave is within a few yards of the "Kebbock Stone," figured in Stuart's "Sculptured Stones." The following reference to the Kebbock Stone in the "History of Nairnshire," may be quoted:—"It stands on the bank above the Carse of Delnies, and an idle legend has given it the name of the Kebbock Stone. The story is that two chiefs and their clans fought a great battle there for the possession of a kebbock of cheese. Hence the name Kebbock Stone. A heap of stones, probably the ruins of an oratory, lay beside the pillar, but have been removed. The slab is very much wasted from the effects of weathering and ill-usage, but the faint outline of a Celtic cross can still be traced on one side of it. It is a cross of the earliest form—incised and undecorated—and it would have been a most interesting memorial of early Christian times had it been better preserved.—*Daily Scotsman.*"

AN ABERDEEN MUSICAL COMPOSER.—Looking over the collection of Music in the University Library, Aberdeen, I came upon a piece entitled "A MARCH composed by a Juvenile Amateur aged 6 years, arranged for the Violin and Pianoforte: Aberdeen, 20th April, 1836. Watson, Lithog." Music fol. 2 Leaves; 1^a Title, 1^b Blank; 2^a I. Melody for Violin; II. Arrangement for Pianoforte, 2^b Blank. On the Title page a cotemporary hand has written in pencil, "By Master Ewing, son of Dr. Ewing, Aberdeen."

This, then, is the earliest composition of Col. Alexander Ewing. Looking at the melody I found it somewhat Garb-of-old-Gaulish, but sweetly stirring and very creditable for a little boy of six.

So far as known to me Col. Ewing's sub-

sequent musical publications are as follows, and I shall be glad to have a note of any additions.

Jerusalem the Golden	Blockley,	Lond. S.A.
Do.	Jewell,	" "
Do.	Hammond,	" "
Do. (two eds.)	Williams,	" "
Teach Me,	Cocks,	" "
Christmas Wishes,	"	" "
My Love's Gift	"	" "
The Hymn of Brother Clement,	Boosey,	" "
The Song of Love and Death,	"	" "
		K. J.

VERSIONS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS' PRAYER.—See *S. N. & Q.*, Vol. VIII., 62, 78, 94, 110, 127, 159.

(1) By Dr. Monsell:—

"O Lord, O my God, I have hoped in Thee:
O my belovèd Jesu, now liberate me.
In hard chain, in sad pain,
I am longing for Thee;
With moaning, with groaning,
With bending the knee,
I adore, I implore
That Thou liberate me."

(2) By "W. F. N." (Professor Newman):—

"O Lord my God, my hope
Hath been in Thee:
O dearest Jesu! now
Deliver me!
In cruel chains in piteous pains,
I long for Thee
As I sink and as I groan,
Kneeling down before Thy Throne,
I adore Thee, I implore Thee,
O deliver me!"

Three other versions will be found in *N. & Q.*, 3rd Ser. III., 374, 456. C.

Queries.

1031. THE NEWHAVEN PEERAGE.—On the 17th of May, 1681, Charles Cheyne, a Buckinghamshire gentleman of ancient lineage, was raised to the Scottish peerage as Viscount of Newhaven in the Sheriffdom, of Edinburgh. Perhaps one of your readers can give me some information respecting this peerage.

In recognition of what services was it conferred? Why was Newhaven chosen as its territorial designation?

The peerage being a Scottish one, would the pedigree of the Cheyne family be enrolled at the Lyon Office?

The ancient Anglo Norman family of Cheyne (or Cheney), whose principal seat had for centuries been in Buckinghamshire, seems never before this to have been in any way connected with Scotland. I am aware that there is also an ancient Scottish family of the name (though pronounced differently), but they have nothing in common with the English family, unless, perhaps, in a remote past they may have had

a common Norman origin. I enclose my card, but sign with the motto adopted for some unknown reason by the first holder of the title, and which does not appear to have been used before in the Cheyne family.

ÆSTIMATIONE NIXA.

1032. BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES AND COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.—The question has just occurred to me since writing the query on the above subject, would cases of delinquency occurring in the village or parish of Banchory Ternan still be tried at Stonehaven, which is the county town of Kincardineshire, or would they not be dealt with at Aberdeen? If they are still tried at Stonehaven, then, it is very difficult to know when to speak of Banchory Ternan as occurring in Aberdeenshire, and when in Kincardineshire. My private opinion is, that all natural features, such as rivers, mountains, etc., should form the boundaries of parishes and counties.

S. C. C.

1033. OLD METHOD OF DATING.—In the recently published volume of Jacobite Memoirs, by the New Spalding Club, there are two letters connected with Church matters, dated 1680 and 1682, the term used to represent 1600 in the first of them is *jajavy*, and in the other *jajvi*. As I have never seen this style of dating elsewhere, and cannot discover what it is derived from, perhaps some of the antiquarian readers of *Notes & Queries* would kindly give me some light on the matter.

Muckart, Dollar.

A. S. DOUGLAS. (1)

Answer.

1028. HAY OF ARNBATH (IX., 173).—The person referred to is evidently Hay of Arnbath and not "Arluth" as given in the list. The first of the family was Alexander Hay of Arnbath, who died 1698. He was the second son of George Hay of Rannes. Hay of Rannes was also "out" in the Rebellion. The Arnbath in Fordyce is probably the one referred to.

C.

Literature.

Dundee: its Quaint and Historical Buildings.

By A. C. LAMB, F.S.A. Scot. Dundee: George Petrie, 1895.

THIS is one of the most gigantic volumes ever issued by a provincial publisher. It is not so much a book as an enormous portfolio, comprising fifty-nine full page illustrations in the artistic lithography of McLagan and Cumming, from drawings by William Gibb. The page measures fourteen inches by eighteen, and the book weighs some quarter of a hundredweight, to speak in a gross and material way. Each illustration is accompanied by an appropriate description, topographical and historical, including paragraphs of biography and literature

(1) Query 305 (III., 29) was to the same effect and was fully answered (III., 48.)

Ed.

in the strict sense of the term, and itself illustrated in turn with initial-letter and tail-piece sketches, in which humble form other seventy scenes—some of them gems of art—appear in the work.

A lengthy introduction treats of the early history of Dundee, going back indeed to the evidences of the occupation of its site in pre-historic times. More than thirty different ways of spelling the name of the town are found between 1054 and 1789, the modern form of Dundee having, however, been used as far back as 1291. John Balliol and Robert Bruce were both descended from burgesses of Dundee, and the parish church of St. Mary is said to have been founded in the twelfth century by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of the King. The Castle was unsuccessfully attacked by Sir William Wallace, but just before Bannockburn we find it in the possession of King Robert Bruce's brother, Edward. The town was for many hundred years famous for the making of armour, and numerous coins testify to the existence there of a Royal Mint. In ancient days royal visits were numerous, from the times of Malcolm Caenmohr, whose son Edgar died at Dundee, down to the seventeenth century, when Charles II. was so loyally welcomed as to bring on the town the vengeance of Cromwell, in fire and sword from General Monk. The old Pretender visited Dundee in 1716, but no Hanoverian Sovereign had set foot there till the landing of Queen Victoria in 1844.

The most ancient document given in Mr. Lamb's Dundee is a charter by King John of England, of 26th October, 1199, reproduced in facsimile. It granted free trade between the town and any part of England excepting the city of London. Two thirteenth century maps of Great Britain are reproduced, one by Matthew of Paris, placing Aberdeen in the north of Sutherland, and the other from the Bodleian, showing Aberdeen and Inverness together on the east coast with Orkney straight east from them. In each of these maps, however, Dundee stands in a position approximately correct. Within living memory Dundee has undergone great changes, ancient buildings and landmarks have been removed; and Mr. Lamb's work will long remain a noble monument of old Dundee with many of its former things now passed away. It is a monument not less to the patient and persevering industry with which the author has devoted himself for half a lifetime to his chosen subject. Nothing short of absolute accuracy satisfies Mr. Lamb, and with indomitable energy he has investigated every source of information that could be thought of. His "Dundee room" is crammed with the result of his enquiries, and it may be said that what he