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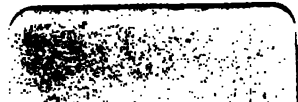
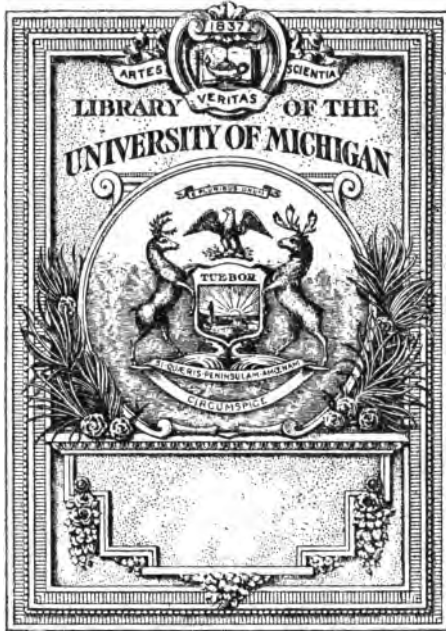
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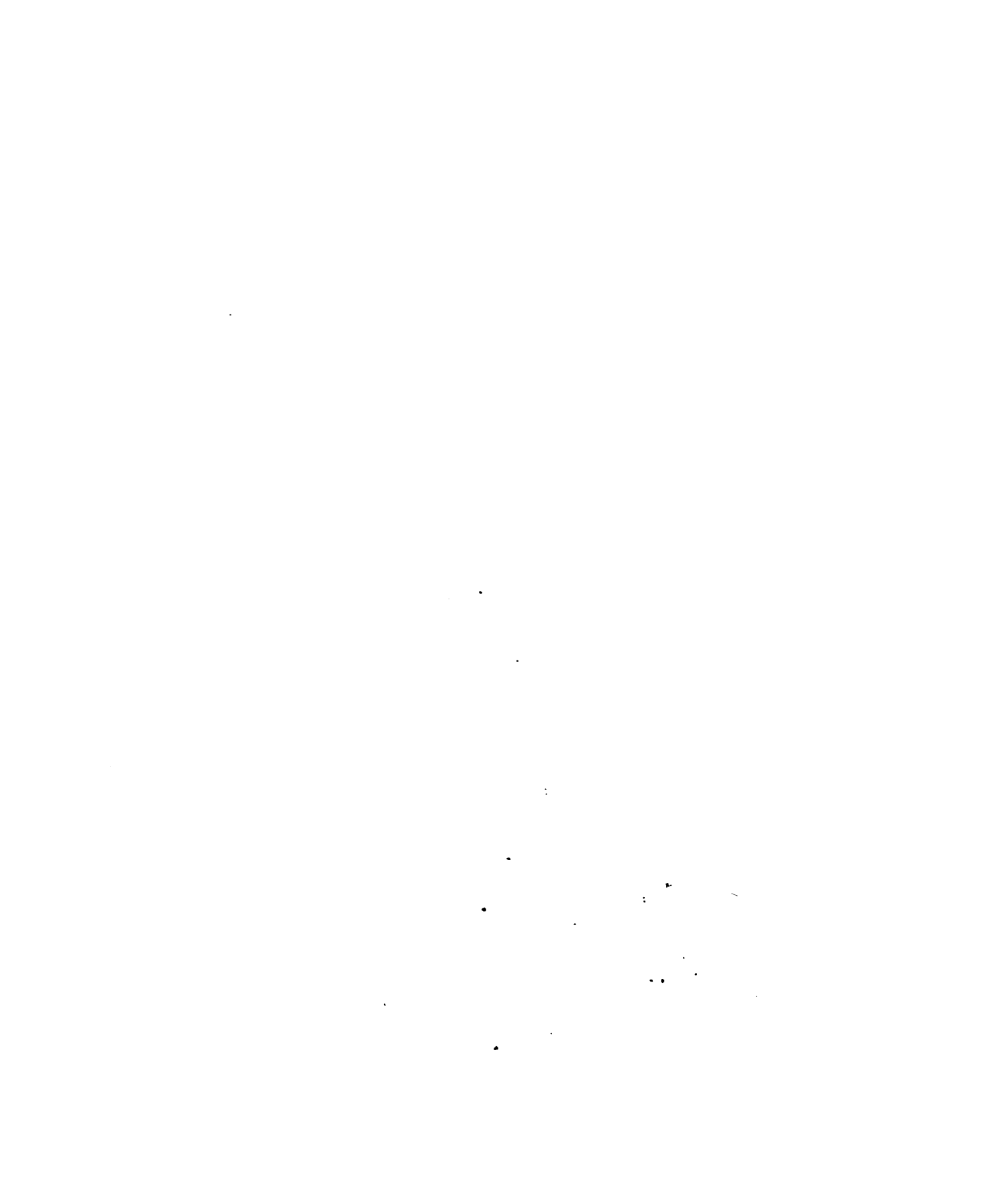
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ABERDEEN, JULY, 1903.

MEMOIR OF THE IRVINES OF MONBODDO.

THE following memoir was written by Helen* elder daughter of Lord Monboddo.† She married Kirkpatrick Williamson, who assumed the name of Burnett, and died in 1833. A copy of the original document (which was of date 17th March, 1791, but is now lost), was made several years ago by the present writer and is now reproduced. All other copies have unfortunately

*See Hist. MSS. Comm. Report.

†See The Family of Burnett (New Spalding Club), page 146.

been lost. The younger daughter of Lord Monboddo was the "Fair Eliza" of Burns. Mrs. Williamson Burnett also wrote a memoir of James Sutherland of Duffus and the beautiful Lady Mary Hay, wife of General Scott of Scotstarvit in Fife, also a memoir of George Kerr, surgeon, who was born 1770 in Glenbervie. He acquired distinction as a surgeon in the Army in Ireland. He established in Aberdeen the "Aberdeen Chronicle."

W. CRAMOND.

Irvine of Kingcausie was a cadet of the ancient family of Bonshaw in Ayrshire. The late Macfarlane, a great antiquary, told my father that one of their ancestors as appears from the peculiarity of their cypher had been among the Crusaders attending King Richard Cœur-de-Lion and perhaps with Byron's forefather "John of Horstain," "beneath the walls of Palestine slumbers." Mr. Irvine married Jean Collyson, daughter of Thomas Collyson of Achlunes, who bore him two sons, John and Thomas, called Blackbatts, a notable esprit, no doubt, in his day, though none of his exploits have descended to our day. He married Janet Wishart of Pitarrow by whom he had a son, named Robert, who went to Germany and rose to the command of a troop of horse. Successful also in the pecuniary fruits of his services he was enabled to look out for a settlement when he should incline to retire to his native country for which purpose he seems to have employed Mr. Thomas Lindsay, writer in Edinburgh. On the wreck of the Strachan family Monboddo came into the hands of the Wisharts, who soon fell in their turn and were succeeded at Pitarrow by Sir John Carnegie, Bart., married to Captain Irvine's sister, which naturally suggested the purchase of Monboddo to Mr. Lindsay, along with Culbacks, Drumsleed, Denmill and Abbeystown, or Abbotstown, which belonged originally to Kair, but given in marriage with their daughter, Miss Eva Sibbalds to the Laird of Mondynes and being settled on herself was piously bequeathed to the Abbacy of Arbroath and restored at the Reformation on a feu-duty of 15s. stg., which I pay yearly to the minister of Lethnot, Drumsleed and Denmill were bought from Glenfarquhar—on the brae near Gilbert's Hill was the remains of an ancient castle—and on the height was held the market of Pady Fair, which Sir David Falconer reserved, transferring the stance to a part of his domains about a mile to the north of his house where it continues every July according to the

original Charter. This sale was effected finally in 1629 at Edinburgh, and in 1630 Captain Irvine was duly infefted. While he was distinguishing himself on several occasions, particularly at the Battle of Lutzen, 6th December, 1632, where his royal and brave commander, Gustavus Adolphus perished, after which with many others he became disgusted with Count Horn, sold his commission, and took possession of Monboddo in the following year, where in 1635 he built the manorplace as it is called in the old writs upon the site of an older building, according to the fashion he had seen in Flanders, with two small turrets, gardens in front to the south and woods and orchards to the north and east. He married Elizabeth Douglas, eldest daughter of Sir William Douglas of Glenberrie, Bart., second son of Archibald, Earl of Angus, the 11th in the direct male line of the Douglases. Sir William had acquired great property by his lady, Elizabeth Achenleck of Balmad [Auchenleck, Affleck]. His second daughter married Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, Bart., and his third and youngest daughter married William Rait of Halgreen. Captain Irvine's lady bore him two sons and three daughters, the eldest of these, Margaret, married Sir David Falconer of Glenfarquhar, and died in childbed of a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Charles Ramsay of Balmain, Bart., from whom the late family were descended. Lady Falconer was much celebrated for her beauty "that resplendent fairness" as Rousseau calls it, recorded in the following doggerel:—

"From Monboddo there flew a swan
And lighted on Glenfarquhar
She laid an egg and then she died
And that was all her laugher."

from which we may infer that to Helen's "milk whiteness" she had united the supple limbs of *atalanta*. His second daughter, Elizabeth, married James Burnett of Lagavin, grandson to Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., of Craigmyle, and consequently the heir male of that estate, though the Court of Session found otherwise—in my father's opinion most unjustly. The third daughter, Jean, married Mr. Robert Irvine of Cults, and appears to have died without issue. Captain Irvine died in 1652, aged 80, and from his connection with Glenfarquhar, affection for his daughter, or agreement in the bargain of Drumsleed, was interred in their burial place in St. Palladius Chapel in a handsome stone tomb with a Latin inscription, commemorative of his virtues and his bravery:—

Conjuge progenie felix virtutis (sic) honestae
Cultor et antiquis ex oriundus avis
Hoc cubat Irvinus monumenta caetera norunt
Mosa et vitiferus Sequana clarus aquis.

He had been a man of powerful frame and large stature as is evident by his suit of armour still preserved at Monboddo. His lady survived him some years and was laid by his side in the tomb where I can remember seeing their tall skeletons when the chapel was first arranged for a temporary place of worship and on the last purpose of this kind it was utterly dismantled to make room for a stair to the gallery, and the stones cased up outside the wall. His eldest

son, Robert, lived unmarried, and continued, as the old writs express it, "Sometime of Monboddo," but an indefinite sort of transaction seems to have been adjusted between him and his brother, Alexander (to whom the Captain had left Abbeytown for a portion) who is now also styled "sometime of Monboddo," probably upon the latter taking to himself a wife.

On Margin:—His mother confirmed it in 1655, and, on her death in 1665, his brother renewed the gift which was likely the old lady's dowry.

In May, 1670, a final sale of the whole was concluded with their brother-in-law, Lawgaven, "always with the consent of Sir David Falconer," and the price divided among the heirs, but I find the reading of the old writings so difficult that I am unable to discover what either Irvine or Monboddo paid for the property to which the latter entered into possession at Whitsunday in that year, paying so much and giving a bond for the remainder, bearing interest. Alexander Irvine and his wife died at an early age, leaving one son and two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth. In 1684, fourth of October, we find their uncle, Robert, apparently, from his altered signature, in a dying condition executing an assignation of the above bond in their favour as granted by "Lawgaven in the Hall of Monboddo at twelve o'clock noon, 6th June, 1682, for two thousand marks Scots money, balance then due of the price of the lands of Monboddo sold by me (Robert Irvine) and my brother, Alexander, now deceased, also a legacy of £248 13s. 5d. Scots, bequeathed to me by my late mother Dame Elizabeth Douglas as the amount of some gear or plenishing in life rent and my brother, Alexander, in fee with consent of Sir David Falconer, &c., &c., written at Glenfarquhar and witnessed by his nephew, Sir Charles Ramsay of Balmain, Robert Irvine of Cults, Robert Irvine, parson of Glenberrie," &c. He had, however, recovered from this illness, for, on the 4th of April, 1691, there is a formal corroboration at Stonehaven, and "in presence of Master James Keith of Augharosk and Caldame, Sheriff-Depute of Kincardineshire, sitting in judgment," &c. Meantime, J. Burnett seems to have thriven wonderfully by his removal to Monboddo, extending his wings to Kair, Whitefield, Sillyflat, Halgreen, Johnshaven and Balandra. Kair he bought in 1685 from Harry Guthrie and his spouse, Elspet Sibbald, the heiress of that land. The others he acquired by advances of money to his brother-in-law, William Rait, a bon vivant of the old school, and admirably supported by the Viscount of Arbuthnot, who had a "lodging," as it was called, in Bervie for his winter residence. Between that, the Castle of Halgreen, and a certain public house in the burgh their time passed merrily till Mr. Rait's creditors lost patience, and broke up the party. They next attacked J. Burnett, as having purchased the lands at an under value, but he gallantly defended himself, and the Court at Edinburgh found the price paid to be fully fair and adequate, upon which he took out a charter of confirmation settling all these new acquisitions upon himself in life-rent, and his second son, Robert, in fee. His eldest son, Alexander, was so remarkable for his personal appearance

that, on his visiting London, he attracted the notice of a young painter who requested the favour of his portrait to ornament his studio, promising to send a copy to his mother, which, I have heard my father regret, never arrived. In January, 1686, he married Margaret Burnett of Leys, second sister of Sir Thomas Burnett "knight and baronet." So zealous had Monboddo and his lady been for this match that they gave up Monboddo to the young couple, not only that but, in the event of the death of Alexander, and of his father, J. Burnett, the widow was to have Lawgaven for her jointure "manor-place" and farm warranted to produce fourteen chalders of victual worth 100 merks Scots per chaldar, and Elizabeth Irvine gave up her provision of 12,000 merks Scots in that property for which she was remunerated by 720 merks yearly from Johnshaven fishings, and the Manor Place and Park of Kair, if she should survive her husband. The bride's portion was only 8000 merks Scots, but it seems she was thought a prize of herself. Their family, as recorded in a leaf of their Bible, was (1) Margaret, born 1687 (2) James, born 1688 (3) Thomas, in 1689, I believe a posthumous child, and soon James alone remained the inheritor of his father's beauty and, eventually, of the whole possessions of his family. Old Lawgaven, after an active and useful life, died in May, 1699, exactly 100 years before his grandson, Lord Monboddo, finished his not inglorious course. On this event Margaret Burnett asserts at Edinburgh her claim, and puts her marriage contract on record but did not live long to enjoy her fourteen chalders. The Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Irvine seem to have removed to Edinburgh, and also on their uncle's death assign his bond aforesaid solely vested them since the decease of Robert Irvine, and their brother, Alexander, to Mr. Richard Strachan, writer there, grandfather to the late George Strachan Reith [? Keith], Esq., a relation most likely of their mother's, with power to uplift the same and manage it for their behoof. Mr. Robert Burnett, so amply provided, did not long survive his father, but died, unmarried, about 1700, for in March, 1701, his mother, residing at Kair, executed a deed of factory to her only living child, Jean Burnett, Lady Carnegie of Pitarrow "having good experience of her affection and faithfulness to receive and grant discharges, in her name and do all that her age and infirmities required, &c., in presence of Dr. Thomas Burnett of Cawton, tutor of Leys, residing at Glenbervie, being married to the Dowager, as tutor-dative to her grandson, James Burnett, now heretofore of all these lands (viz. :—Kair, &c., &c.), Mr. John Arbuthnot of Fordoun, Mr. John Carnegie, Yr., of Pitarrow, and J. Mitchel, servitor to Sir John Carnegie, attested by James Irvine, Sheriff Clerk and N.P. She here styled herself by her maiden name, Elizabeth Irvine and Lady Lawgaven, on which she had been just alimeted is docqueted on the back of the paper. Dr. Burnett was supposed to take better care of his own interest than that of his ward. The first important affair that occurred in his guardianship was the opening of the succession to Craigmyle which, after much litigation, he treacherously connived with

the female heirs to gain the cause from the young laird, and by a series of mismanagement paved the way for future embarrassments. On attaining majority Mr. Burnett espoused Elizabeth Forbes, only daughter of, and, at that time, only child of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, 3rd November, 1709. He was esteemed the handsomest man in the Mearns, and she a fine woman, tall and fair, of good sense and pleasing manners. My father used to say to the late Mrs. Wright of Lawton "Why, Mally, considering two such parents really I think I should have been a little handsomer." Though of middle size Monboddo was uncommonly strong and active. A putting stone remained long in a corner of the courtyard as a memorial of his prowess but was unluckily sent to the tenant of Abbeytown for a hay weight and never returned. By his lady he had eleven sons and three daughters, some of whom died in infancy, many after they were educated and sent into the world, only two lived past seventy, and one to eighty-six. His attachment to the House of Stuart led him into that fatal '15. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Falkirk. A prisoner in Stirling Castle, removed to London for trial but liberated, after long confinement, by the intervention of powerful friends, particularly the son of Bishop Burnett, his relation. All this combined to derange his finances and to estrange him from the affections of his goodmother, Margaret Rose of Kilravock, Lady Dowager Forbes, who had ability to assist him, but upon her death in 1741 she left her daughter 10,000 merks to be divided as she thought fit among her children. He got involved in lawsuits with the heirs of his tutor so that his estates began to melt away. First Kair was sold in 1726 to George Kinloch in Auchinblay, factor to Sir David or Sir Alexander Falconer, Halgreen, Johnshaven and Balandra in 1723 to Thomas Fullerton of Gallery, Commissioner of Excise, and lastly Lawgaven to his eldest surviving son, James, on his commencing advocate with the freehold qualification on which he was enrolled. Here I beg leave to conclude this imperfect sketch in abler words than my own :—

Veniam pro laude peto

Laudatus abunde

Non fastiditus se tibi lector ero.—*Ovid.*

Corrections and Addenda upon the Memoir.

Hallgreen, Sillyflat, Whitefield, Johnshaven and Balandra were sold for £49,000 Scots money to Thomas Fullerton of Gallery, Commissioner of Excise. Kair was sold in 1726 to George Kinloch, residing in Auchinblay, factor to Sir David Falconer, Lord of Halkerton, and a strict deed of entail detailed in the disposition from Monboddo, on account of his daughter marrying to displease him to Farquhar, hardware merchant in Edinburgh at the sign of the Red Lyon, by which only her heirs male were called to the property whom failing to the second and youngest son of his brother, Alexander Kinloch, servant to the Earl of Northesk. In a note upon the marriage of J. Burnett to Elizabeth Irvine he is called J. B. of Tilly-

whilly, which at first seemed a mistake but found it in a warrandice upon some of his purchases which, at that time, he must have been possessed of, but on what terms, how long and when sold, I have yet to learn. I remember seeing a letter of his daughter, Jean, upon her marriage with Sir John Carnegie, to her brother, Robert, written on a slip of paper, as Swift says the ladies of England wrote in his time "from corner to corner," in a lassie-like hand and lassie-like joy "ever dear Brother Robert you wish to know how I am and how I am like to be assure yourself though not so bonny as my handsome aunt of ever dear memory I trust I have flown as happily. My knight desires his service." James Burnett, though he sold so much and seems to have been much embarrassed, bought Cushnie farm of Sir James Carnegie for £1000 stg., part of the barony of Mondynes, as it lay at the gate of Monboddo, to the east between it and Castleton, now the property of William Stuart of Inchbreck by his wife, the heiress of Harry Guthrie and Miss Sibbald, who sold Kair to Lawgaven. By a deed of provision for his younger children, he names, among other tutors for them, Hugh Forbes of Shivas. His eldest daughter, Margaret, married Mr. Lauder of Pittscandle in Forfarshire, 1739, but it proved a barren and unhappy marriage, though he was a remarkably handsome, fair spoken man and she a young accomplished sensible woman. They separated. His affairs went into disorder and obliged him to go to the West Indies, where he died. By a neglect in taking infestment to secure her jointure the creditors refused to implement the obligation, so that Monboddo, besides the loss of his daughter's portion and expenses of the dispute, had her returned on his hand, and coldness ensuing, agreed to settle on her £32 stg. per annum, which, with a small sum recovered and sunk for high interest in the hands of Kincausie, by wonderful yet genteel economy, she continued to keep a comfortable house in Aberdeen with the kindness of friends inviting her to the country in summer, and a dozen or two of claret when she became old and weak from her brother, Lord Monboddo. In the sale of Halgreen it appears that a jointure was secured upon it for the wife, or widow, of William Rait, the younger, with whom the race expired.

It would appear that Lawgaven had been executor and probably residuary legatee to his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Douglas, as an instruction from Robert Irvine, her son, urges the speedily turning the effects settled on him into money. It is also likely the old lady had ended her days at Monboddo.

A HARD CRITIC OF THE DUCHESS OF GORDON.—I was acquainted with the Duchess of Douglas (says Charles Kirkpatrick Sharp in effect) but I never knew a vulgar Duchess except the "Duchess of Gordon" (your own Duchess).

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. IV., 2nd S., page 181.)

19. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, 5TH EARL OF ARGYLE: Leading Reforming Statesman. Buchanan calls him "author instaurandae religionis." He succeeded his father in 1558, and died in 1573. He was educated under the direction of his father's chaplain, John Douglas, afterwards first Protestant, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and proved one of the ablest and most active of the Lords of the Congregation. He accompanied Lord James Stuart, afterwards Earl of Moray, to Paris, in order to crown Francis, Dauphin of France, King of Scotland, on his marriage with Queen Mary. When the Lords of the Congregation began to press resolutely for the Reformation of the Church, Earl Archibald was one of the most active of the Reformed party alike in arms and negotiation. To recount the part he played in the stormy revolutionary crisis that ended in the establishment of the Reformed Faith by the Convention Parliament of 1560, would be to write the History of Scotland. I may mention, however, that in the MS. Pedigree of the House of Lochow, that was written for the behoof of the martyred Marquis of Argyle, the author claims for him a predominant share in that great event. "The Lord," says he, "made him a glorious instrument of the Reformation of the Scottish Kirk, wrought by him principally, assisted with Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, Prior James Stewart, Earl of Moray, Lords Boyd, Lindsay, Ruthven, Laird of Dun, Mr. James Halyburton and John Knox. It cost him exceeding great charges, three years' time from the beginning, before the work was perfected: he was at so high charges, that he was forced almost to feu for the whole earldom of Argyle, as all the charters of feu declare, putting the marts to merks, the boll of meal to ten shilling, the stone of cheese to two shilling, and so did mightily impoverish the great earldome that to this day there is nothing gotten from the vassal tenants but their small feu duties. This maketh a mighty diminution of rental, and is the cause that the friends and vassals of that noble house support their chiefs with help in times of necessities, as also help and contribution to marry the daughter of that house." If the story above told be true, perhaps there may be more said for the somewhat unscrupulous methods adopted by the Earl to recoup himself out of the revenues of the bishopric of Brechin, through the instrumentality of his kinsman, Alexander,

whom he caused to be promoted to that See in 1566. (See notice of Alexander Campbell, No. 16.) He died of the stone in 1573, according to the MS. pedigree, though Anderson in his *Scottish Nation* says he died 12th Sept., 1575, aged 43.

18. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, 7TH EARL OF ARGYLE: Public Man. Born in 1576, he was under age when he succeeded his father, Colin, 6th Earl. In 1592, when little more than 16 years of age, he married Lady Anne Douglas of Lochleven. His life was attempted more than once in early youth by false friends and the supporters of the Lords of the Isles. But he escaped all the attempts of his enemies, and lived to exercise for many years an overpowering influence in the affairs of the Highlands and Islands. This Earl was in command of the army which was defeated by the Earl of Huntly at Glenlivet in 1594. It is said Huntly's success was promoted by the treachery of some of Argyle's kinsmen who were present. It is also said of the young Earl that he wept with indignation at his defeat, and had to be carried out of the field by his friends. The author of the MS. pedigree of the Argyle family already quoted, in treating of the later history of this nobleman, is forced to comment on it somewhat unfavourably. Thus he says concerning him, that he was "a man once hopeful, of many good external parts, as Eloquence and Knowledge." He further notices that he subdued the most part of the islanders, especially the great clan (called the clan Donald), and brought the islanders to a condition of great peace. But, he adds, in the end, by means of his second wife, Anna Cornwallis, he was converted to Catholicism, or, as the MS. already quoted expresses it, "was made popish in the 42nd year of his age." As the result of this change of religion, the Earl, in the year 1618, withdrew clandestinely to Spain, where he openly professed his conversion and in which country he is said to have remained till shortly before his death. The MS. already referred to, and which from internal evidence seems to have been written in 1635, however, affirms that at the date when it was composed, Earl Archibald, who was then 59 years of age, was "confined in London till the Lord be pleased to open his eyes and convert him." He died, it is said, in 1638, his personal history, like that of his more illustrious son, presenting a striking instance of the mutability of human affairs.

19. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, 1ST MARQUIS OF ARGYLE: Chief Covenanted Statesman, "the Martyred Marquis." *The life of this dis-*

tinguished Campbell is so fully given in all biographical dictionaries, and has been so successfully treated in a monograph recently published by one of the most valued contributors to this *Journal*, that a few dates are all that seem necessary to be given here. Mr. Willcock in his valuable work, the *Life and Times of the Great Marquess*, has made it probable that the birth of that famous statesman should be given as 1607, and not 1598 as hitherto it stands in all the biographical dictionaries. Notwithstanding his father's perversion to Rome, this nobleman seems to have been educated in the Protestant faith, according to the strict rules of the Church of Scotland. At all events he early attached himself to the Covenanted party in that Church, and from the Glasgow Assembly of 1638, was one of their leaders. In 1641, he was created Marquis by Charles I. He took a prominent part both in the civil and military affairs of this revolutionary period that ended in the death of that monarch. He was with the Scots army in England as Colonel in 1644: opposed Montrose and was defeated by him at Inverlochy in 1645. He met Cromwell at Moray House, Edinburgh, in 1648: but supported the cause of Charles II. on the death of his father in 1649, and crowned that monarch at Scone in 1651. In 1652, however, he submitted to Cromwell, and in 1658 sat in Richard Cromwell's parliament. After the Restoration in 1660, he was apprehended in London and sent to the Tower. In 1661 he was brought to Edinburgh, condemned for high treason and beheaded, ætate 54.

20. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, 9TH EARL OF ARGYLE: Covenanted Leader. Son of the above, and like his father also a martyr to Presbyterianism. The date of his birth is uncertain, but probably he was born early in the third decade of the 17th century. He travelled in France and Italy in 1647: fought against Cromwell at Dunbar in 1650: joined Glencairn in 1654, but submitted to Cromwell the following year. He was, however, received by Charles II. in 1660, notwithstanding his father's fall, but was imprisoned and sentenced to be executed in 1662. He was, nevertheless, restored to favour in 1663. In 1681, he once again fell under suspicion by the authorities, and was anew sent to prison, from which, however, he escaped to Holland, where he remained till the death of Charles II. Attempting, then, to aid Monmouth's rebellion in Scotland, his expedition proved a failure, and he was captured in Renfrewshire, when his force was broken up. He was then conveyed to Edinburgh, and executed upon a former sentence of 1681.

21. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, 1ST DUKE OF ARGYLE: Public Man. Son of the 9th Earl. Born about 1651, he was an active promoter of the Revolution of 1688, and accompanied the Prince of Orange to England. In 1689, he was admitted to the Convention Parliament, though his father's attainder was not reversed. In 1690, he was admitted to the Privy Council, and made Lord of the Treasury. In 1694, he was named one of the Lords of Session, and in 1696 became Colonel of the Scots Horseguards. He afterwards raised a regiment of his own clan, which distinguished itself in Flanders. In 1701 he was made a Duke, and died 1703. It is said of him that though a man of ability, he was too dissipated to be a statesman.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

12. SIR JAMES CAMPBELL.—There is no good reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement made by Sir James Campbell in his *Memoirs* that he was born at Ardkinglas. His mother, a sister of Sir James Livingstone Campbell of Ardkinglas, was on a visit to her brother, in company with her husband, John Callander of Craigforth, when the birth took place. He was undoubtedly a native of Argyleshire. In his *Memoirs*, which furnish very racy reading, Sir James admits having married, at least, four different ladies—(1) Miss Forbes, (2) Miss Dutens, (3) Lady Elizabeth Macdonell, the sister of the Earl of Antrim, and (4) M. Descot, the daughter of a banker. There may have been others, but on these the *Memoirs* do not condescend. The "wretched woman," Sassen, was never his wife, he contends, although she bore him a daughter, named Jemima after her father. The woman Sassen was a person of immoral character, foisted upon Sir James by the French Government through a desire to promote his comfort while detained a prisoner in France. *Detenus*, he says, were provided with female companions at a prisoner's expense, to while away the lonely hours of captivity. Prisoners of good estate were provided with a lady-like article. Others, like poor Sir James, whose finances were at a low ebb, had to put up with a brand of inferior sort. Sir Alexander Dow, for example, then in captivity, obtained a lady of unexceptionable manners and great accomplishments; whereas Sir James (unhappy man!) could only pay for a German woman who could speak English, and professed to be able to cook. In contenting himself with this cook (the Madame Sassen of after fame), Sir James leads us to infer that he only submitted to her embraces in order to keep his fellow-prisoners in countenance. It was not his wish but his misfortune that led to the embodiment of a daughter. A desire to do at Rome as Rome did, induced him to do violence to those instincts of moral propriety for which his *Memoirs* show him to have been a burning and shining light.

The story reads somewhat lamely even in Sir James's pages. Its tone resembles in some respects Mark Twain's humorous justification of Potiphar's wife. Caroline Sheridan, mother of the "three graces," was Sir James's daughter by his third wife. She was born apparently at Merrion-square, Dublin, where her father's regiment was at the time on garrison duty.

Sir James confesses to having been continually in money difficulties, but not through his own fault. In fact, on his own showing, he was a man of blameless life. Sir Walter Scott's judgment upon him, "a black-leg and swindler of the first water," may possibly be unnecessarily harsh. The quarrel with his cousin, Sir Alexander Campbell, which led on one occasion to his arrest for debt in Stirling, may fairly enough be set down to political animosity arising out of James's refusal to support Sir Alexander at the poll. Scott says that he took possession of Zante, one of the Ionian Islands, and ruled over it as a king until dispossessed by an English ship-of-war. It is but fair to state, however, that the *Memoirs* put an entirely different complexion on this incident in Sir James's chequered life. The travelling through India in the dress of a fakir, to which Scott also alludes, is undoubtedly a mistake. Sir James travelled through part of Asia Minor and Syria, consorting with robber sheiks and other questionable characters, spending long hours on house-tops in a burning sun for the purpose of getting a glimpse of Turkish women without their veils, stumbling into tents reserved exclusively for the female portion of the community, and other such feats, were all undertaken in perfect innocence to satisfy the cravings of a natural curiosity. He never got the length of India. A much-abused man, but not patient nor silent under his wrongs. He never drank to excess, never turned his back upon an enemy, never gambled to any remarkable extent! If women loved him, that was not Sir James's fault. He could well have dispensed with the love of the "wretched woman" Sassen, except during the time spent as guest of the French Government, when her blandishments became at least tolerable. What will you? Shall not Sir James beget a daughter on the body of his cook to show those grinning French people that he too is a man!

FIND AT KELSO.—There has just been found in a garden here a copper twopenny piece of the second coinage of King James VI., after his English accession. This issue was ordered on the 5th August, 1623, when 500 stone weight of copper were ordered to be coined at the rate of 16 twopenny pieces to the ounce. The devices and inscription on the coin now found are somewhat defaced; it weighs about 5 grains less than the original weight. On one side is a three-headed thistle and the words—*Jacobus D.G. Mag. Brit.*; and on the other side a lion rampant, crowned. There is a museum at Kelso.

J. F. S. G.

ABERDONIANS ABROAD.

(1st S., ix., 35, 81, 145, 161; xii., 116.)

IN *S. N. & Q.* for November, 1895, I gave (from a MS. Note in the University Library) a list of Aberdonians connected with the University of Paris during the period 1395 to 1611. The recently issued third volume of Denifle and Chatelain's *Chartularium Universitatis Parisiensis* prints (p. 269) a roll, dated 1379, of the Masters in Arts "Nationis vocatę Anglicane, quequidem natio ultimo inrotulari consuevit, non quia posterior dignitate apud nos existat, sed quia antiquitati placuit hunc ordinem observare."

This roll of the English Nation contains 17 names, almost without exception Scottish, and several having connection with Aberdeen. It runs as follows:—

"Willelmo de Trebron, mag. in art., bac. in theol. Parisius formato in tertio anno, alias misso a rege Francorum ad regem et clerum Scotie [de can. in eccl. Glasguens.]

Item Ulrico Keller de Constancia, presb., mag. in art. et bac. in decr., olim rectori Universitatis Parisiens. [de can. eccl. Constanciens.]

Item Willelmo Gerland, presb. Moraviens. dioc., mag. in art. et scolari in jure can. [de can. eccl. Moraviens.]

Item Thome de Eddenham, cler. Aberdonens. dioc., mag. in art., bac. in leg. et scolari in jure can.

Item Willelmo de Fothyneryn, mag. in art. et scolari in jure can. Sancti Andree dioc. [de can. eccl. Glasguens.]

Item Thome Wys, cler. Moraviens. dioc., mag. in art., qui per biennium jura studuit.

Item Willelmo de Narn, cler. S. Andree dioc., mag. in art. et scolari in jure can.

Item Johanni Trebron, mag. in art. et bac. in utroque jure Moraviens. dioc. [de can. in eccl. Aberdonens.]

Item Andree de Trebron, Moraviens. dioc., mag. in art. et licent. in jure civ. [de can. in eccl. Dunkeldens.]

Item Thome Kinbron, clerico Aberdonens. dioc., mag. in art.

Item Thome de Merton, cler. S. Andree dioc., mag. in art.

Item Henrico de Rane, cler. Aberdonens. dioc., mag. in art. [de can. in eccl. Brechens.]

Item Willelmo de Falkland, cler. Sancti Andree dioc., mag. in art.

Item Thome de Barri, presb. Glasguens. dioc., mag. in art. [de can. in eccl. Aberdonens.]

Item Conrado Puller de Rutershoven, mag. in art. parato ad bacallariatum in med., Argentinens. dioc.

Item Guillermo de Maresco, presb. Sagiens. dioc., in jure can. per tres annos Parisius studenti, notario Universit. Paris.

Item Symoni de Creche, cler. S. Andree dioc., mag. in art., propecto in jure can. [de can. in eccl. Dunkeldens.]"

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE GORDONS IN FICTION.—Mr. W. T. Stead has started a story in the *Review of Reviews*, called "To be continued in our Next." It is never going to end, and is practically a method of telling the news of the day in the terms of fiction, Mr. Stead very curiously using for that purpose the Gordon family. He says:—

The principle upon which this story is constructed is very simple. We take the chief events of the month, and use them as the central incident of a series of short stories, each of which, while complete in itself, is linked on to all its predecessors and those which come after it by its bearing upon the fortunes of the Gordon family, whose widely scattered members are at the heart of most human affairs in all parts of the world.

Here is the first sentence of the story:—

It was New Year's Eve in Rockstone Hall, the seat of Lord Gordon, on the confines of Windsor Forest.

RELICS OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.—The Duke of Argyll authorised and encouraged some time ago Captain Burns, Glasgow, to search for the wreckage of "The Admiral of Florence," one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, which was blown up in 1588 in the Bay of Tobermory. On Wednesday, 10th June, Captain Burns, along with a diver, John Hunter, Ardrossan, aided by a chart, dated 1730, given by His Grace, began the search. The diver found a pistol in a depth of 12 fathoms of water, heavily encrusted with lime, having the appearance of an elongated stone. Soon after a sword blade was discovered, as also a kedge anchor. But the most important find was a bronze breech-loading cannon in perfect preservation. It measures about 4 feet 6 inches in length, and about 8 inch in diameter at the breech, bearing the date 1563. Several pieces of much decayed oak were also discovered. The relics were brought for view to the Royal Exchange, Glasgow. Captain Burns will resume search on behalf of the Duke, when results will be anticipated with interest and anxiety.

J. F. S. G.

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF STRATHBOGIE
(SYNOD OF MORAY).

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

BELLIE.

- (1) Obv.—**Bell** | 1725.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9.
- (2) Obv.—**Fochabers** | **Church** underneath **fascade of Church**. (Fochabers is the postal town of the parish.)
Rev.—**T W R** in Old English letters, with 1836 underneath. The "T" represents token, and William Rannie was minister at this date. Oval, 14 × 18. Illustration 11.

BOTRIPHNE.

- Obv.—**Botri** | **phnie** with ornamental border.
Rev.—1782 with ornaments underneath. Oblong, 11 × 12. Illustration 12.

CAIRNEY.

- (1) Obv.—**M** | **I R** in sunk circular centre. John Ramsay was minister from 1719 to 1746.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 5.
- (2) Obv.—**M** | **A C** with plain border. Alexander Chalmers was minister from 1747 to 1798.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 11 × 13. Illustration 9.
- (3) Obv.—**Parish of Cairney 1860** around outside centre oval, with 3 (incuse) in centre for 3rd table.
Rev.—"This do in | remembrance | of me." | "But let a man | examine | himself." Oval, 14 × 18.

DRUMBLADE.

- (1) Obv.—**Drum** | **blade** with plain and dotted border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 17. Illustration 21.
- (2) Obv.—**Parish of Drumblade 1870** around outside centre oval, with **Luke xxii. 19** | "This do in
| remembrance | of me" in centre.
Rev.—**Ps. cxvi., 13.** "I will take the cup of Salvation" around outside centre oval with **cup** and
I. Cor. xi. 23, 29 in centre. Oval, 13 × 18.

GARTLY.

- (1) Obv.—**G** (large and rudely formed) representing Grantullie—the old name of parish.
Rev.—**M** | **R M** | 1761 with raised border. Roger Moodie was minister at this date. Upright oblong,
12 × 14. Illustration 10.
- (2) Obv.—**Gartly** | **Parish Church** | 1880.
Rev.—"This do in | remembrance | of me." | **I. Cor. xi. 24.** within ornamental oblong frame.
Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 17.

GLASS.

- (1) Obv.—**C S I.**
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**Pro** | **xxiii** | 26. (Proverbs, 23rd chapter and 26th verse.)
Rev.—Blank. Heart-shaped. Illustration 2.
- (3) Obv.—**M** | **A C.** Alexander Chalmers was minister from 1735 to 1756.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 12.
- (4) Obv.—**M** | **I C** with plain border. John Cooper was minister from 1756 to 1795.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 3.
- (5) Obv.—**Glass** | 1835.
Rev.—**J C** in script monogram. John Cruickshank was minister at this date. Round, 13. Illustration 4.
- (6) Obv.—**Parish Church** | of | **Glass** | 1882.
Rev.—"This do in | remembrance | of me." | **I. Cor. xi. 24** within ornamental oblong. Oblong,
with cut corners, 14 × 17.

GRANGE.

- (1) Obv.—**G. M. C. P. 4 C. v. 23.** around the sides, with **heart** in centre. The initials represent Grange,
Magister Campbell, Proverbs, 4th chapter, verse 23.
Rev.—Blank. Archibald Campbell was minister from 1752 to 1774. Square, 12. Illustration 6.
- (2) Obv.—**Parish of Grange 1867** around outside centre oval, with 2 within oblong frame in centre, for
2nd table.
Rev.—"This do in | remembrance | of me." | "But let a man | examine | himself." Oval, 14 × 17½.

HUNTLY.

- (1) Obv.—**H** (large).
Rev.—**M | R I | 1761**. Robert Innes was minister at this date. Square, 13.
- (2) Obv.—**Huntly | 1813**.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 26. Illustration 22.
- (3) Obv.—**Huntly | 1824** within square frame. The last figure of date is reversed.
Rev.—4 (incuse) for 4th table. Square, 14.

KEITH.

- (1) Obv.—Large **K** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 7½ × 9.
- (2) Obv.—Large **K** (rudely formed) with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9. Illustration 7.
- (3) Obv.—Large **K** (incuse).
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 8.
- (4) Obv.—Church of **Keith 1860** around outside centre oval, with **3** in centre for 3rd table.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oval, 14 × 17½.
Of the first three types, there are many varieties, differing slightly in size and in formation of letter.

MARNOCH.

- (1) Obv.—**M R** in monogram in sunk oblong, representing Magister Reidfuird, who was minister from 1648 to 1680.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 9 × 12.
- (2) Obv.—**Mar- | noch** with plain border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 15. Illustration 19.
- (3) Obv.—**Marnoch 1869** around outside centre oval, with centre blank.
Rev.—“**This do | in | remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 14 × 17½.

MORTLACH.

- (1) Obv.—Large **M** (incuse) with serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 13.
- (2) Obv.—**M | H I**. Hugh Innes was minister from 1698 to 1733.
Rev.—Blank. Diamond shape, 10. Illustration 14.
- (3) Obv.—**Mortlach** in circle, with **W. S.** in centre. Walter Sime was minister from 1734 to 1763.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration 15.
- (4) Obv.—**Mortlach 1751** in circle, with **M | W S** in centre. Walter Sime was minister at this date.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14.
- (5) Obv.—**Mort | lach.** with horizontal bar between.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 16.

NEWMILL.

- Obv.—**Newmill | Parish Church | 1877 | Gal. v.**
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | **I. Cor. xi. 24.** within ornamental oblong. Oblong, 12 × 17.

RHYNIE.

- (1) Obv.—**Rhynie | T W | 1840** (inscription incuse). Thomas Wright was minister at this date.
Rev.—**I Corin | xi. 28. 29.** Hexagon, 8. Illustration 20.
- (2) Obv.—**Rhynie Parish Church 1859** around outside centre oval, with representation of the church in centre.
Rev.—“**I will take the cup of Salvation.**” and “**Call upon the name of the Lord.**” around outside centre oval, with **No. 4** in centre. Oval, 16 × 21. Illustration 23.

BOTHIEMAY.

- (1) Obv.—**RY** (incuse).
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 9 × 16.
- (2) Obv.—**RO** with serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10 × 13. Illustration 17.
- (3) Obv.—**M | I S | Ro.** James Stevenson was minister from 1717 to 1752.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 11 × 12. Illustration 18.

(To be continued.)

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

(Continued from Vol. IV., 2nd S., page 192.)

1857. *The Weekly Mercury*. No. 1, July 4, 1857 : every Saturday, 8 pp., price 2d. It had become the custom for the more important daily papers to have a weekly issue, and the aged *Caledonian Mercury* had to follow suit. The weekly issue was largely, if not wholly, made up from the parent journal. It purveyed home and foreign news, gave accounts of the markets and was considered a good family paper. When the *Daily Express* and its weekly hantling, the *Weekly Herald*, passed into the proprietorship of the *Caledonian Mercury* in 1859, the two weekly publications were amalgamated under the joint title of *The Weekly Herald and Mercury*. In January, 1863, they were joined by the *Edinburgh News*, and the periodical appeared under the three names. In 1867 the "News" was dropped from the title, and, in 1868, the whole venture came to an end.

1857. An Art Journal. The following is a paragraph from a contemporary—

"A monthly journal, to be devoted to the fine arts, is about to be issued in Edinburgh. In addition to the leading art of painting, it is to devote attention to the kindred subjects of photography, art manufacturers, and art literature."

What was this journal?

1857. *The Scottish Typographical Circular*. No. 1, vol. 1, September 5, 1857, 4 pp., 4to., price 1d. monthly. Edinburgh: printed by Murray & Gibb, N. E. Thistle Street Lane, and published by William Kay, 4 Bank Street.

The *Circular*, which was begun "at the risk of the Edinburgh Typographical Society," is the journal of the letterpress printers. It started with "the avowed purpose of advocating all measures legitimately tending to the benefit of the Scottish journeyman printer," and embraced trade union principles. The reception with which it met encouraged the promoters to enlarge the journal, and accordingly a new series was begun in March, 1858.—8 pp., 4to.

"The *Scottish Typographical Circular* safely arrived at the end of one six months' cruise, not only with safety to herself but (barrin' the grumblers) with satisfaction to her passengers, the conductors have the temerity to essay a new venture down the stream of time. With nearly the same crew, and having shipped one or two new hands, the vessel herself having been keel-hauled, and got a new figure-head, so that her most intimate friends would hardly recognise her—we yet set out with no inflated hopes, and will rest satisfied if next time we reach port we have no more ground of complaint than we have now."

In September of the same year the *Circular* was adopted as the official organ of the Edinburgh Society, and by them subsidised. During the first three years of its existence the circulation amounted

on the average to 1000, 1025 and 1066 per issue for each year—

"as high a circulation, perhaps, as could be looked for and, therefore, not likely to increase to any considerable extent."

The size of the issue, however, could not be maintained and it was reduced in September 1861, to an 8vo., and, at the same time, a new series was begun. The contents up to that time had been somewhat severe—a lighter element was then also introduced.

Some changes took place in the printing and publishing. In 1867 the *Circular* was printed by Schenck & M'Farlane, 14 St. James' Square. In 1873 the imprint declared that the setting up was done by the Edinburgh Typographical Society themselves, but, in four months (Sept. 1873), that was changed to the Edinburgh Co-operative Printing Co. Limited. The printers in 1884 were J. & J. Gray, Melbourne Place, but it ultimately went back to M'Farlane & Erskine. Within the last few years the *Circular* has been enlarged to a 12 pp. 4to., and more recently enclosed in a cover.

The *Scottish Typographical Circular* cannot be overlooked in the interests of this Bibliography. It contains many incidental references to changes in, and additions to, the periodical press. Ostensibly the trade organ of the operative printers, it has a wider value because of some general articles.

1857. *The Bawbee*. No. 1, Oct. 19, 1857. Encouraged by the success of *The Scottish Thistle*, which he began to issue in May of this year, James Bell, the proprietor of the *North Briton*, attempted the publication of this weekly journal. As the name indicates it was priced one halfpenny, the first morning newspaper in Scotland to be published at that price. It was sent out from the office of the *North Briton*, 369 High Street. The only reference to its appearance to be found in the columns of the parent journal is the line "Look out for the *Bawbee*" scattered over the front page of the issue preceding the date of the *Bawbee's* publication, only a few numbers were issued.

1857. *The Eastern Times*. Mr. Norrie has :—"A weekly penny newspaper of four pages, as named, was commenced in 1857 by Messrs. Alexander and William Grant, Printers, St. James Square, but it only existed for a few weeks."

1857. *The Edinburgh Weekly Review*. The British Museum catalogue has "Nos. 1-36, Edinburgh, 1857." The issue appears to have been from Feb. 28 to Oct. 31.

1858. *The Age*. No. 1, Jan. 2, 1858, published every Saturday morning, price 2d., 8 pp. folio, by Wm. Bryson, 251 High Street, Edinburgh. Bryson was both manager and publisher.

The first number proclaimed its aim to be as follows—

"At no time was a Newspaper more needed to advocate the rights of the people. Every class has its organisation and its mouthpiece. In Parliament, at meetings of

electors, on the hustings, and at the polling booth, the middle and upper classes have their opportunity—without the press the unfranchised would be alike helpless and dumb. To make the voice of the people heard, then, is the great vocation of 'THE AGE.' To declare their wants, to denounce their wrongs, to vindicate their claims to a fair share of the representation of the country, and to ward off the injustice and injury of class legislation and a privileged executive, this journal recognises as its peculiar work. Alike independent of all political and ecclesiastical party, and free from the dictation of cliques or factions, it makes its voice heard amidst the contentions of political cabals and antagonistic sects, demanding, in the sacred name of justice and liberty, a fair field and equality of privilege for the sons of toil with those whose social superiority is adventitious and accidental, not personal and meritorious. Original tales impart a lighter feature for the young and old, while telegraphic intelligence brought up to the latest hour furnishes every variety of information on those subjects of home and foreign interest which occupy so large a share of general attention.

One peculiar feature of *The Age* is that, from being unencumbered with the details of a daily paper, it is enabled exclusively to give, in its country editions, despatched by the earliest trains on Saturday morning, all the telegraphic intelligence received over night, and the news of the world received by the late express of Friday night."

The Age claimed to be "the principal weekly journal of the Scottish people," and as the above excerpt shows "thoroughly liberal in its politics." The letterpress was largely made up of matter taken from the *Scottish Press*—a fact which led to a perpetual feud between it and the operative printers of the city. On its stoppage their local journal triumphantly records—

"the demise of the *Age* which having been made up out of the *Scottish Press* will not be greatly regretted by the trade."

After a career of two years its last number was issued in March, 1860.

1858. *The Edinburgh Veterinary Review and Annals of Comparative Pathology.* No. 1, vol. 1, July, 1858, 116 pp. 8vo., quarterly. Published by (Edinburgh) Sutherland & Knox, and printed by Andrew Jack, Clyde Street.

The opening article complains of the want of systematic and scientific attention to veterinary science—an inattention which the *Review* is intended to combat:—

"These are our grounds for hope that the intentions which brought this publication to life will result in the desired progress of the veterinary profession. Our object is to aid the growth of useful knowledge. The efforts of individuals to promote truth will ever find advocates in these pages, the honour of the profession shall be jealously guarded and so far as practicable no object associated with the common welfare shall be neglected. . . . As a chronicle of veterinary science it is hoped the review may, in the end, be found faithful and complete."

Each number contained an illustration, and the contents consisted of original communications on veterinary subjects, leaders on current topics, annals of specially interesting "cases," records of veterinary jurisprudence and reviews of books. The *Review* was a high-class publication, and maintained a dignified position.

"The alluring features of empiricism, the pleasant idea of getting advice for nothing, and on the part of journalists who pander to the fables of 'constant readers' and 'old subscribers,' the desire to satisfy all, have led to the very objectionable practice of questions being asked relating to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the lower animals and answers more or less satisfactory being given to the simple questions. In the interests of the latter and from a desire to see agricultural literature expurgated of all quackery and imposition, we allude to the subject as one of the growing evils of the day."

In 1861 the publisher became Thomas C. Jack, 92 Princes Street, and at the same time the *Review* was sent out as a monthly of 128 pp. In 1863 the periodical again changed hands, being published by Maclachan & Stewart, 64 South Bridge Street, and printed by Neill & Co. In December, 1865, its name was changed to the *Veterinary Review and Stockowners Journal*. Under its new name it was edited by J. Gamgee, Principal of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

1858. *The Star.* Unlike its namesake of an earlier date this was a thoroughly democratic paper. It was begun in March, 1858, and was thus greeted by a contemporary:—The new penny weekly is

"not the *Northern Star* or the *Southern Star*, but, par excellence, '*The Star*.' It is a whole-hog democratic weekly and goes in for a great many things that working men are not likely soon to get. If it practise what it preaches, however, may the new luminary wax brighter and brighter, till at last it reach the paying point—that point which papers of every shade of opinion have ever the weather-eye fixed on."

The Star, however, survived only a few weeks.

1858. *The Sunbeam:* a little luminary to guide the young to glory—a small 12mo. It continued for four volumes at least.

The name of this little magazine recalls one of Robert Louis Stevenson's early journalistic enterprises. When a pupil at the Academy, and at the age of thirteen or so, he started *The Sunbeam*. This is Miss Eva B. Simpson's account of it—

"One amusement Louis entered into at the Academy. That was the starting of a school magazine in which he had an editorial interest. *The Sunbeam*, as it was called, was a manuscript magazine. If some one came across this collection of the editor's blood and murder contributions, written in his boyish hand, what a find it would be! Louis, as usual, when riding a hobby, was in thorough earnest over it. The other contributors fell off or did not circulate the one copy, but he stuck to it with determined diligence. There was one number with a coloured illustration in it, a portrait of one of his cousins in lesson hours, his tasks pushed on one side, blissfully ignorant of the presence of a master who, tawse in hand, is looking over the boy's shoulder."—"R. L. Stevenson's Edinburgh Days."

Many of the public schools of Edinburgh had magazines, both written and printed, but it is difficult to get particulars.

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

GOWRIE'S CONSPIRACY.

I COPY the following trial for Treason on the part of the Earl of Gowrie from a MS. volume or "Common Place Book" I have in my possession, entitled "Curious Tryals from the ancient records of Justiciary or Books of Adjournal," begins 12th July, 1536. F.

"Mr. Thomas Cranston and George Craigengett, servitors to George, Earl of Gowrie, and John Macduff, alias Baron of Strabane, delaytit for art and part of the treasonable crimes against His Majesty, the 5th of August instant, commonly called Gowrie's Conspiracy."

"Mr. Thomas Cranston, ye are indyted and accisset of art and part of the detestable, horrible, and treasonable conspiracy attempt against our Sovereign Lord's most noble person by umquhill John, Earl of Gowrie, and Alexander Ruthven, his brother: For as muckle as the same umquhill Earl, and Mr. Alexander, his brother, having most devilishly contrived among themselves treasonably to murder His Majesty, their natural Prince, and for that purpose the said Earl having directed the said Mr. Alexander on the 5th day of August instant to His Majesty, the said Mr. Alexander, using incredible craft and discimulation, having effectually persuaded with his fair words uttered in most humble and loving manner, His Majesty to ride with him to St. Johnstoun, and the said umquhill John, Earl of Gowrie, having with the like deceit of mind and humility of behaviour received His Majesty and drawn him to his lodging: he immediately after dinner, the said umquhill, Mr. Alexander Ruthven, requested of His Majesty to gang with him to the gallerie chamber of the said lodging, which His Majesty did, suspecting no evil, but measuring the intentions of that dis-faithful traitor with the sincerity of his heignes his own heart in the meantime, the said Mr. Alexander, having lockt behind him diverse doors, led His Majesty to the cabinet of the said Gallerie Chamber whether he had prepared Alexander Henderson, familiar servant to the said Earl of Gowrie, with an secret plaste Slaur Stuard and quhingear, with express command of the said to aavil upon the said Mr. Alexander his coming, and do whatever he commanded him, and there finding time and all other occasions concurring for performing his maist abominable treason, having covered his head, and drawing Alexander Henderson's whinger, he maist horribly and cruelly presented the same to His Majesty's heart, avowing instantly to slay him for the death of his umquhill Fadder convict and execute to the death be order of justice for high treason, and finding himself disappointed by the said Alexander's withdrawing of his whinger out of his hand, and as it pleased God somewhat dashit be His Majesty's grief and constant speeches and reasons, he treasonably caused His Majesty swear that he should keep silence and remain prisoner in that Chamber whyle he returned frae his brother, with whom he would consult and sever,

having treasonably imprisoned His Majesty and locket the door upon him. And incontinent returning within said Chamber, he treasonably sware that His Majesty behouved to die, and pressing to have bond His Majesty's arms with a garton which he had loose in his hands for the purpose, and finding His Majesty to resist, he putting his right hand to his sword draws it, and with the other maist cruelly gript His Majesty's mouth and beard of purpose baith to hold him and hinder him to speak, never the less His Majesty's extraordinary strength and by mercy of God, forced him to draw his sword, and coming to the window forment the way to the spy part, cryed for help to my Lord of Mar and others, his faithful subjects, where the said Earl of Mar and diverse others, his faithful subjects and servants being of accident drawn there be the maist treasonable devyse of the said Earl of Gowrie, be an bruit given out by you, the said Mr. Thomas, that His Majesty was running away, thereby to induce his heighness servants to run to their horses, thinking to follow the King, and thereby leave him destitute of all help: That devilish invention projected for the mair secreete and accurt execution of His Majesty's slaughter, turning be the providence of God to the beginning of His Majesty's safety and relief, all faithful subjects seeing His Majesty's exceeding danger, haisted to his relief.—But pressing all to enter the way they saw His Majesty drawn to the Chamber be the said Mr. Alexander, and being excluded frae any entry be swa many doors lockit in the passage be the said Mr. Alexander of sett purpose. At last Sir John Ramsay, let undoubtedly by the spirit of God for His Majesty's safety, rann up the back turnpyke, being an unaccustomed passage, and entered by an door of the said Chamber, which answered the said turnpyke, whilk door was opened by accident be the said Alexander Henderson, who being confounded with horror of sa high treason, when he saw it at the point of execution, baith heart and hand being tane frae him, be the power of God, protector of His Majesty's innocence, the said Sir John Ramsay entered into the Chamber, and seeing the horrible insolence used be the said Mr. Alexander to bereave His Majesty (destitute of any armour or weapon) of his life, ran to his help, and having given to the said Mr. Alexander some stroikes with his whinger, expelled him furth the said Chamber, during the whylk space the said Earl perceiving his treason discovered, and being upon the High Sheriff of the said burgh of Perth, accompanied with three or four score of persons or thereby, when he came fore against the dwelling-house of Archibald MacKerig, having no provocation, nor known, nor seen onie to use any weapons, drew his twa swords, and thereby gave example to his haill company to do the like, and altogether rushit lang that part of the gate with drawn swords to the gate of his lodging. His Majesty being therein for the time in manner foresaid, and ye, the said Mr. Thomas Cranston, with your drawn sword before the said Earl, he commanded you to enter upon the back turnpyke. Like as ye and he treasonably rann up the said turnpyke accompanied

with Hary and Alexander Ruthvens, Hew Moncreiff, Patrick Gviot, and David Wemyss, your complices, and coming to the said gallery chamber door, within which His Majesty was for the time, and there finding Sir John Ramsay, Sir Thomas Erskine, and Doctor Herrie at the door for His Majesty's defence, treasonably pursued and invaded them for their slaughter, repulsed them perforce, and entered the samen chamber hurt, and wounded them and every one of them, and insisted in the persuit of the said horrible treason, whyle the said Earl being slayn within the said chamber, and ye having received twa deadlie wounds despaired of performing your enterprise, fled down the closs, where ye treasonably commanded to guard and keep the back gate, and assisted a number of sedicious rebells to beseige His Majesty within the said lodging, whereby ye have committed a most manifest and abominable treason and art and part thereof.

"The proof was their own confession and several other depositions, whereupon the Assyze found the said three pannils Fylit culpable and convict of art and part of the most cruel, abominable, and treasonable conspiracy attempted be umquhill John, Earl of Gowrie, and Mr. Alexander Ruthven, his brother, against the King's Majesty, committed upon the fifth of this instant August. In consequence thereby they were sentenced to be hanged at the Cross of Perth, and their estates, both reall and moveable, declared for fault at Perth."

"NOTA.—In the beginning of the triall the Advocate produced His Majesty's warrant for trying the said three persons, with orders, that in case they were found guilty, to pronounce sentence of death against them speedily."

Queries.

318. FORSYTH FAMILY.—Is this family of Aberdeenshire origin? It certainly migrated southwards, and one branch is to be found in Cumberland. A John Forsyth, born at Aberdeen, 1784, settled at Newburgh, New York. He was the grandson of an Alexander Forsyth, Elgin. J. M. B.

319. GORDON, GARMOUTH.—What is known about the family of James Gordon, merchant, Garmouth, whose third son, William, was lost in the Spey, April 11, 1749? Another son, Thomas, watchmaker in New York, was served heir to James in 1770. Clockmaking ran in the family. James had a cousin, Patrick (died 1749), a clockmaker in Edinburgh, who was the son of Alexander Gordon of Briggs (where is Briggs?), who had an uncle, Thomas, a famous clockmaker in Edinburgh, who died in 1743. Thomas also seems to have had a brother, Patrick. J. M. B.

320. A LETTER FROM THE 3RD EARL OF ABERDEEN.—The following unpublished letter, written by

the 3rd Earl of Aberdeen, "to Alexander Gordon of Aberdour, Esq., at Ellon House, by Edinburgh," is of interest. His Lordship, who died at Ellon House in 1801, was known as the "wicked earl," and a great deal of scandal was written about him. Alexander Gordon of Aberdour (who died at Aberdeen on June 20, 1785), was his factor. I have translated the letter literally with its senseless system of punctuation:—

London, 28th May, 1769.

Dear Sir,—I had by last post, your letter of the 16th, and am surpris'd to find, you had not received a letter from me, which I wrote you, above a fortnight since, wherein I acquainted you that all the childring, had had the smallpox, and were recovered, I thank God, they all are weall now, and have been in the country, for some time, at a house I have taken for them, some miles from Town, I thought the Coll.s money was not due till the Aberdeens term, but there is no matter as it is now payed, you will please, take the trouble, to let watterton [Forbes?], and his lady know, that I would most willingly, have advanced the money, on there sons account, but that I am at present, about leaving london, and have bearly money, to cleare off, my matters here, and there is not time, for my getting money from Scotland. I am glade to hear, that the meall is shiped, and the Cromarr meall sold. I hope the Bear, was sold, I wish auchorties, could be bought, in reason, as I would sorry to miss it, I hope all the people in the Town of Ellon will be [turn?]ed out, that are Bancrups, it is sad, that Charles Gordons [MS. torn] nts, are neaver yet done, I hope Borderside, will be gone by this time, as I can't order Hall north, till it be emptey, I hope you will remember, to have aney thing nessesery settled, about cairing on the roads, this season, as wee formerly consented, I am glade to hear, you go on so weall, with the park at Ellon, I hope God willing, to set out for Scotland, in a fortnight, If you write me a line, when yow receive this, I may chance to get it, you will no dute have hard that Lady Susan Gordon [the daughter of his sister, Catherine, by the 3rd Duke of Gordon] is married [May 28, 1767], to Lord Burgshesh [Burghersh, afterwards 15th Earl of Westmorland], eldest sone to the Earl of Westmorland, They are set out for there country house, and the Dutchess gone with them. I hope the Drum case will not be neglected, I have wrote Fraser about it, and Fantricy [Fintray?] Mr. Falconer, will ca[u]se the Boadm oates, be sent to haddo house, if not done, I long to have the pleasure of seeing you, and will write you before I set out, I ever am, with the greatest esteeme, Dear Sir, your most obed^t and most humble Sarvant

ABERDEEN.

Excuse bad write, as I am in haste, Fine sports just now.

Who is the Charles Gordon referred to?

J. M. B.

321. THE OCTOROON PERFORMED BY AMATEURS IN ABERDEEN.—Can any reader give me the date of the production (by amateurs) of *The Octoroon* in the Old Artillery Drill Hall in Queen Street? It was in the early eighties, I think. A cast would oblige.

J. M. B.

322. LOCAL RHYME.—A friend, formerly in Aberdeen, but out of it for 40 years, asks the name of the author of the following lines, and when and where they appeared. Can you help? T.

“Sic unco things as I hae seen
Sin I cam’ first till Aiberdeen,
A hoose wis naething to minteen,
Fint a gear.
Bit noo they canna tell the tale,
For a’thing’s dear that is to sell;
An’ for the haddocks, waes my fell,
They’re oot o’ rizzen;
I saw a saxpence paid the streen
For half a dizzen.”

Answers.

270. THE NAME STIRTON (2nd S., IV., 175, 191).—In an inland Highland district, the names of places must be of Celtic origin; but in passing into Scotch they have often undergone such changes from mistakes as to their meaning that etymologists cannot detect the original forms. For example, there is near Aberdeen a place now called Haudagain. It is only by seeing intermediate forms that it is seen to be composed of the Gaelic words *achadh*, a field, and *gamhainn*, a stirk; and that the name means the field to which young cattle were sent to pasture. Stirton seems to have little connection with Stormont, which plainly comes from *Stor*, a high peak, and *monadh*, a hill. Stirton probably comes from *Stoor*, a method of crossing a stream or muddy place either by stepping-stones, or by wickerwork hurdles or stems of trees laid side by side; to which has been added *town*, a farm steading. The name Starbridge, a common one, means a bridge which has taken the place of the more primitive mode of crossing. *Stoor* in Irish becomes *stoir*. JOHN MILNE.

275. THE GORDONS OF AUCHINREATH (2nd S., IV., 155).—The following notes bear on this subject:—

1633.—John Gordon of Auchinreath owed Alex. Morison in Boignie 500 merks (*Spalding Club Misc.*, III., 82.)

1634.—John Gordon in Auchinreath was one of those who attacked Crichton of Frendraught (*Spalding’s Troubles*, I., 48).

1636, July 3.—John Gordon of Auchinreath was ordered to be arrested (*Privy Council Register*).

1647.—George Gordon of Auchinreath and his son, John, were excommunicated in sackcloth (Cramond’s *Kirk Session of Elgin*).

1650, August 28.—Ane supplⁿ from George Gordon of Auchinreath in the par. of Bellie heavilie regrated that Mt. Gordone his spous had wilfullie deserted him and his familie and hade come in to Elgin wher she resided for the present wherupon the min^{rs} of Elg. are appt^d to desyre the mag^s of the toune to remove her thence and upon her disobce to summond her to the next dyet of pbie (Presbytery of Elgin Minutes, per Dr. Cramond).

1653, May 3.—There is sasine to William Innes, son of Alexander Innes of Balnameen. Alexander’s spouse was Margaret Gordon. She became afterwards spouse of George Gordon of Nether Auchinreath.

Robert Gordon was tenant of Upper Auchinreath (Bellie), 1683-5. He had been tenant of Mortlich, 1676-8; and was tenant of Miln of Kinnoir (Huntly), 1687-1714, and of Cors, 1693-1714 (the year of his death). His widow was Ann Gordon (*Old Rent-book*).

1712, August 1.—Alexander Anderson in Auchinreath had sasine of the lands of Arradoul on a charter by the Marquis of Huntly. On August 2, he had sasine of the lands of Gollachie in security of £3877 15s. 4d. resting by Charles and John Gordon, elder and younger of Gollachie.

1716, May 18.—Anne Gordon, spouse to Alexander Anderson of Auchinreath, had sasine of 600 merks yearly out of Nether Auchinreath and Nether Dallachy (*Banff Sasines*).

1760, May 21.—John Gordon of Cluny had sasine on Nether Auchinreath (*Banff Sasines*).

1777, July 12.—John Gordon died at Elgin, aged 76. For many years he was commissary depute and sheriff clerk for the Bishopric and shire of Moray (*Scots Mag.*).

Auchinreath seems to have been one of those pendicles which were held by younger sons and poor relatives. They give the genealogist a great deal of trouble from their precarious ownership.

B.

301. A STORY ABOUT THE DUCHESS OF GORDON (2nd S., IV., 187).—In his *Traditions of Edinburgh* (new ed., p. 159), Robert Chambers gives a version of the tippy ladies who waded across the shadow, as “an old story in Edinburgh.” They had had “a merry-making in a tavern near the Cross . . . it was good moonlight.” Coming to the shadow of the Tron Church . . . they “deliberately took off their shoes and stockings, *kilted* their lower garments, and proceeded to wade through to the opposite side.” Chambers does not identify the Duchess with any of these fair toppers. The similarity of expression suggests that here we have the origin of Munro’s story in his *Guide to Aberdeen*, retailed by him as a floating, unconscious reminiscence of Chambers. This conjecture gains weight from the fact that Chambers, overleaf (p. 161), does mention the Duchess of Gordon as having “revived” these old-time “frolics,” in company with Lord Melville and

others, about the year 1794. The context in Chambers seems to imply that the story was an old "chesnut" in the days of the Duchess, when such tavernings among ladies had become an "almost forgotten entertainment." It is the old story of eponymous heroes—*vixere fortes ante Agememnona*. On these drinking bouts of Edinburgh ladies, Chambers, p. 160 n., refers to the *Edinburgh Magazine* for August, 1817, which might possibly prove to be his authority for this tale. H. F. M. S.

"J. M. B." will find this story in Sir Daniel Wilson's small work, "Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh," but most likely it will be found in other books relating to "Auld Reekie." I fancy Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe is the real source.

246 Rosemount Place.

JAMES LAING.

303. HADDO AND HADDOCH (2nd S., IV., 187).—Is it not probably the Haddo in Cairnie, situated on the Huntly-Portsoy road, about three miles from the former place, that is meant? Daach is the Dauch of Cairney, near Ruthven, apparently "which belonged to Gordon of Ruthven, and was held by his descendants till a comparatively late period merging into the Gordon estates at the beginning of the 19th century." A. M.

308. SCOTCH LAND MEASUREMENTS (2nd S., IV., 188).—The following is the definition given by Dr. Murray in the Oxford Dictionary of the word Davach or Davoch:—An ancient Scottish measure of land, consisting in the east of Scotland of 4 ploughgates, each of 8 oxgangs; in the west divided into twenty penny lands. It is said to have averaged 416 acres, but its extent probably varied with the quality of the land. In respect to the etymology of the word, Dr. Murray says it is Old Irish, dabach, dabhach, vat, tub (perhaps as a commasure): cf. the similar uses of pint, pottle, and gallon, as measures of land in Anglo-Irish. In mediæval Latin, davaca. A conjectural derivation from *danh*, ox, is erroneous. Dabach occurs as a land measure in the "Book of Deir." Quotations illustrating the use of the word are given from Sir John Skene, 1609, "Stat. Acc. Scotland," 1794 and 1797; also Cosmo Innes' "Orig. Paroch. Scot.," 1854, and E. W. Robertson's "Hist. Essays," 1872.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

In both Gaelic and Irish *davach* means a large tub or vat, but there is no evident connection between this word and a large extent of land. In Irish *dabh* means a cow, and *davoch* a farm capable of keeping sixty cows. In a Gaelic dictionary *davoch* is said to be a farm capable of pasturing three hundred cattle, in Skye, but there is little cultivation there. An idea of a *dabhoch*, or *dauch*, may be obtained in the following manner. Jamieson says an Act of Sederunt in 1585, settled that an oxgate was 13 acres; and Skene says that 2 oxgates, 26 acres, made a husband land, meaning this to be the smallest extent of land a

farmer would hold. In Aberdeenshire, about 1585, and long after, large farms were set in pleuchis, one, two, three, or four, seldom more, each as much as a plough drawn by eight oxen might reasonably be expected to cultivate in a year. Old rentals shew that a farm was never less than one pleuch, though there might be two tenants, each holding four oxgang and furnishing two pairs of oxen. Sometimes a small man had only two oxgang or one pair, never less, and a man might have shares in more than one pleuch, even on different farms. If it was in his tack, a tenant was bound under a penalty "to strike oxen" with the other tenants of the farm. Considering that our forefathers were very poorly clad, living nearly naked indoors, and with little but an "auld cloak" about them when they went out to work in winter, and making an allowance for snow storms and bad weather, about 4 Scotch acres per week for 26 weeks, or 104 acres, seems a fair allowance for a winter's ploughing of eight oxen. This corresponds with 8 oxgang, each 13 acres. A *davoch* seems a term of undefined extent, probably equivalent to our farm, and so might at four pleuchs come to 416 acres. This is the estimate given in the Statistical Account of Rhyne, which was in the aucht-and-forty dauch forming Strathbogie. A very common mode of estimate land was, one, two, three, or four, &c., bolls sowing. From Wyntoun's "Chronicle," it seems that the system of club-farming began in the time of Alexander III. of Scotland. It ended with the "ill years," beginning with 1782.

JOHN MILNE.

"Stand Sure" is standing on very uncertain ground. "Auch" as in Auchinblae means "field," and has no connection with "daugh." "S.S." says he has never seen "dauch" or "davach" used to describe land. Nothing is more common. See *inter alia* Dr. Cramond's paper to Banffshire Field Club, 28th June, 1901, on "Old Scottish Land Measures." C.

312. HUSBAND LAND (2nd S., IV., 189).—The word husband land is, says Dr. Murray, an old Northumbrian and Lowland Scotch term for the holding of a "husband" or manorial tenant = yard-land, Virgate; the land occupied and tilled by the tenants of a manor, in contradistinction to the demesne land. As this holding normally consisted of two bovates of land or oxgangs, the word was sometimes taken as = this quantity of arable land. Dr. Murray gives many quotations to illustrate its use from 1290 to 1895.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

Jamieson's Dictionary gives the extent as "a division commonly containing 26 acres of *soc* and *syth* land, that is, of such land as may be tilled by a plough, or mowed by a scythe." Sibbald by mistake renders this 'according to Skene, six acres.' The measurement was various. Hence Skene says: 'I finde na certaine rule prescribed anent the quantity or

valour of ane husbandland." In the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, vol. iv., pp. 543 and 600, there are references:—In 1590, "four oxingait of land to be equivalent to twa husbandlands, and twa husbandlands to ane fund land of auld extent": and in 1591 another case, "eighteen husbandlands of Smailholme" equal "a twenty merkland."

Trinity, Edinburgh.

D. W. KEMP.

In old Scotland 13 acres formed 1 oxgang, and 26 acres 1 husbandland. "Each tenant of a husbandland kept two oxen, and six together united their oxen to work the common plough." (Cramond on "Old Scottish Land Measures.") C.

310. THEODORE GORDONS, ARMY SURGEONS (2nd S., IV., 188).—"J. M. B." appears to have fallen into error, owing to his having accepted too readily the account of Theodore Gordon, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. This officer was the "M.A.," King's College, Aberdeen, of 1802, and "M.D." of 1814. There is no graduate of Edinburgh, in any faculty, of the name, and in his *Record of Service*, written with his own hand, Dr. Theodore Gordon states he is M.D. of King's College, Aberdeen. The Dr. Theodore Gordon, senior, referred to by Sir James McGrigor, was doubtless the M.D. of King's College of 1796, who retired from the service on a pension of £600 a year in July, 1810, and did not die until 28th January, 1843, when he was 74 years of age. W. J.

316. MONTROSE'S CAMP AT DELAVORAR (2nd S., IV., 190, 142).—Delavorar is a farm on the banks of the Avon, about three miles from Tomintoul, Banffshire. It occupies the bottom of a *pass*, which runs almost directly south and north. In leading an army through this district, from south or north, a general would require to traverse this pass, and, from its nature, it would form a very suitable camping ground where watchfulness were required. A wall of steep hills rises on either side, while the river sweeps round both ends. I am not aware of (although I have endeavoured to find out) any contemporary record of Montrose's or of Dundee's encampments at Delavorar; but, for generations it has been a matter of local tradition, and tradition makes history and is often more authentic than many written records. I remember that the site of the encampments used to be pointed out, as well as the place which was used as a smithy by the soldiers for sharpening their weapons. I believe that Montrose in his wanderings more than once led his army through this pass, as did also Dundee, Generals Mackay and Livingstone. It is believed that it was named "Lord's Haugh" from Montrose, but such is not the case. I should be glad of information about "Old Glenbucket."

Berryhill School, Wishaw.

R. DEY.

Literature.

The Church of Birnie. By W. CRAMOND, A.M., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. [38 pp.]

ALL that is really of any importance seems to be embraced in this more than usually interesting pamphlet. Its ancient foundation and history, its long succession of those who have served the cure, its traditions as well as its restoration, make very entertaining reading—one link more in the long chain of Church records for which we are indebted to Mr. Cramond.

A SEPULCHRE IN LINLITHGOW CHURCH.—At a joint meeting of Landward and Burghal heritors, Mr. Robert Mickel of Bonnyton, one of the parish heritors, directed attention to the condition of the vault in which are interred the former Earls of Linlithgow, which is on the south side of St. Michael's Church. The roof of the vault is of slab, but the rain from the roof of the church has percolated to the inside of the sepulchre. The heritors have agreed to allow Mr. Mickel to be at the expense of repairing the interesting ancient vault, and of diverting the rain-water,—while they are to amend the fault of the roof of the church. Mr. Mickel is the proprietor of the Estate of Bonnyton, said to have been part of the patrimony of the former, or Livingston Earls of Linlithgow.

J. F. S. G.

Scots Books of the Month.

Fischer, Th. A. Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia: Sequel to Scots in Germany; Contribution towards History of the Scot Abroad. 7 portraits, map. 8vo. 15s. net. Schulze.

Wheatley, J. A. Bonnie Prince Charlie in Cumberland. Illustrated from photographs by the Author. 8vo. Boards. 1s. net. C. Thurnan.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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ABERDEEN, AUGUST, 1903.

ST. JOHN'S EVE

(A Midsummer Night's Dance).

THE feast of St. John the Baptist, celebrated on the evening of the 24th of June, is generally admitted to be a survival of a pagan festival, the rise and even the particulars of which are lost in the mists of antiquity. Here and there, however, in our own land and on the continent there are vestigial survivals which give us indications of what was once in every sense the brightest day of all the year.

The chief part of the celebrations was the lighting at sundown of St. John's fires, a rite kept up by the Londoners almost till Reformation times. Certain plants were cast into the

flames, and mirth and dancing resounded on every side. These *feux-de-joie* are still lit in the Ukraine in Roumania and Spain and particularly in Brittany and other parts of France.

It was also customary on this day to march to the woods in procession to gather boughs and place them over the doors with great rejoicings. Thus Stowe tells us that "on the vigill of St. John Baptist, every man's door is shadowed with green birch, long fennel, St. John's wort, orpine, white lilies, and such like." In Paris, these celebrations were followed up to the Revolution, and enjoyed the countenance of the municipal authorities, who marched in procession three times round the town, the provost setting fire to the pile at the third turn, when at once the most wild and hilarious rejoicings commenced.

In Ireland the feast is still kept associated with much poetic fancy. It is held that the souls of living people leave their bodies on this night and wander to the spot where death is to overtake them. Another form of the superstition is that by sitting all night in the church porch you may see the ghost of every person doomed to die before next St. John's Eve.

It was on this night that the magical fern-seed might be gathered, which among other wondrous properties rendered its possessor invisible :—"It is on the eve of St. John, when all the hosts of elfland are abroad in greatest power that the fern-seed becomes most mysterious. It then puts forth, at dusk, a small blue flower which soon disappears, and the wonderful seed, quickly ripening, falls from the plant at midnight." Another writer declares :—"There is only one night in the whole year which is favourable for watching the fern—that is the Eve of St. John."

We have just lit upon an interesting survival of observing St. John's Eve in the valley of the Aberdeenshire Dee. It is well known that the Highlanders had a great reverence for St. John's wort, that magical herb which cured all manner of diseases under the sun, and that they wore it about their persons as a charm against evil eye and every other form of witchcraft, but this

keeping of the bonfire has till now escaped the notice of antiquarians.

There died one hundred and fifteen years ago a Mr. Alexander Hogg of London, merchant, and left among other benefactions to his native parish of Durris ten shillings a year to the herds around the hill of Cairnshee (Hill of the Fairies) for the purpose of making a midsummer bonfire in remembrance of the fact that he as a boy herded cattle there. A further sum was left to provide barrels of ale, cheese and bread, and other good things for those who assemble at the celebration. This curious observation is duly followed every year, and forms one of the attractions of the district. As many as a dozen musicians resort to the hill and dancing is kept up till midnight. The fire must on no account be lit till the last limb of the sun disappears below the deep horizon.

No one can doubt that Mr. Hogg thus gave new life to an old custom which had been known to his boyhood. If he associated the fire with his own name and not with that of Baldur the Fair as our heathen ancestors did, or with St. John the Baptist as the good priests of Catholic times required, who can blame him for following a track over which such holy shoes had trod before him?

A point, about which we do not wish to dogmatise, is whether the practice of young men pushing each other through the smoke and flames arose from a belief that the person so "passed" would be charmed against disease during the coming year. Some would see in the action a trace of former human sacrifice. It is possible, however, that the custom is nothing but a display of animal spirit. But, in any case, we think there is enough of evidence to show that this olden rite is a relic of the worship of our pagan forbears who thus typified the cleansing and healing virtue of the sun and of light.

When the apostles of Christianity came to Britain they found no more firmly fixed observance than the burning of midsummer bonfires to drive away evil spirits and to do honour to the sungod Baldur. With that wisdom which modern missionaries would do well to imitate, they refrained from condemning such practices. Instead, they brought forward a saint from Holy Writ to take the place of Baldur the Beautiful. Did not our Lord Himself speak of John the Baptist as "a burning and a shining light," and was he not born about six months before our Saviour? What could be more certain than that those deluded peoples ignorantly revered a pagan conception—Baldur the Bright for the true and holy "White

St. John." The transition took time, and the worship long continued, as we have seen, mixed with half heathen ceremony, yet it was now on a Christian basis, and if the weedroots of paganism were hard to eradicate, there was always the possibility of blessing the weeds and calling them plants of grace.

The herbs also that had been "consecrate" to the sungod were now dedicated to St. John. All the marguerites with yellow and white rays like sunbeams, and especially the Hypericums, those miniature suns of earth, were hallowed to the same saint and forerunner of the Lord.

The idea that those "St. John's worts" could drive away evil spirits and evil influences, was no wise antagonistic to the Catholic faith, only the power must come neither from Baldur nor Heimdal, but from the orthodox St. John the Baptist.



SPANISH ARMADA RELICS. — Among the members of Glasgow Royal Exchange great interest is being taken in the exhibition of relics of the Spanish Armada recovered on 11th ult. in Tobermory Bay from the wreck of the Admiral of Florence, which was blown up there. The most noteworthy article is a bronze breech-loading gun, four and a half feet in length. Notwithstanding the fact that it has lain in 12 fathoms of water for three centuries and a quarter, the gun is in such an excellent state of preservation that the monogram of the maker and the date 1563 can be distinctly seen upon it. It is a very gracefully-formed weapon, and the ball with which it was loaded by the Spanish gunners still remains in it. The other relics have suffered much from the long immersion. The broken blade of a sword, a pistol, and a hook and shackle are thickly encrusted with limestone, which, when broken, revealed the rusty iron inside. Very interesting, too, is a piece of the bulwark of the vessel pierced through by the sea-worms, a number of which are now fossilised on the surface. The articles are exhibited by permission of the Duke of Argyll. It may be added that the Admiral of Florence carried 56 guns, and was blown up in Tobermory Bay in August, 1588.—*The Dispatch*, 26th June, 1903. It has been suggested that a detailed account of the various relics of the Armada, found along our coasts, would form a suitable subject for our pages.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ARGYLESIRE.

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

22. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD (Very Rev.): Bishop of Aberdeen. Son of Lord Neil Campbell, 2nd son of the 8th Earl and only Marquis of Argyle by a daughter of the 3rd Earl of Lothian. He seems to have been born about 1660, and educated for the Episcopal ministry, and, on the death of Bishop Sage, was in the year 1711 consecrated a bishop without a diocese. In 1721 he was elected by the clergy of Aberdeen to be their ordinary, but he never visited his diocese, residing chiefly in London, but soon finding that his views on certain usages were out of harmony with his brethren, he resigned in 1724. He is said in his youth to have been involved in Argyle's insurrection in 1685, though he afterwards became Jacobite. His book on "The Doctrines of a Middle State, between Death and the Resurrection, Prayers for the Dead," &c. (London, 1721), is full of learning, and is still sought after, fetching a high price. In 1717 Bishop Campbell became acquainted with Arsenius, the Metropolitan of Thebais, who was then in London, and, with others of his nonjuring brethren, he made a proposition to that prelate towards a union with the Eastern Church, which Arsenius, on his going to Russia, communicated to Czar Peter. The Czar, who approved the design, instructed one of his high clergy to assure Bishop Campbell of his desire to promote so good a work. As, however, there were five points of superstitious observance to which Bishop Campbell and his friends took exception in the customs and doctrines of the Greek Church, the negotiations fell through. In his later days, the good bishop carried his singularities to such a length as to form a nonjuring communion in England, distinct from the Sancoftian line, and even ventured against the advice of his Scottish Episcopal brethren upon the extraordinary step of a single consecration by himself, without any assistant, for keeping up the separation, which, through Mr. Laurence, Mr. Deacon and some others (Bishop Skinner, in his Ecclesiastical History, declares), subsisted down to the 19th century. In addition to the volume already mentioned, among the works ascribed to Bishop Campbell are the following:—"Queries to the Presbyterians of Scotland," 1702; "A Query turned into an Argument in favour of Episcopacy," 1703; "Life of Rev. John Sage," 1714; "The Necessity of Revelation: or an Inquiry into the

extent of Human Powers with respect to Matters of Religion, especially the Being of God and the Immortality of the Soul," 1739; also a few other lesser works. Bishop Campbell died in 1744.

23. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, 3RD DUKE OF ARGYLE: Politician, &c. Born at Ham, Surrey, in June, 1682, he was educated at Glasgow University and Utrecht, but entered the army, and served under Marlborough, and became Colonel of 36th Foot and Governor of Dumbarton Castle. Turning his attention to politics, Lord Archibald was in 1705 made Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. In 1706 he acted as one of the commissioners for treating of the Union between England and Scotland, for his services in which connection he was created Viscount and Earl of Islay. In 1708 he was made an extraordinary Lord of Session, and after the Union was chosen one of Scotland's 16 representative peers. In 1710 he became Lord Justice General of Scotland, and the following year was called to the Privy Council. Upon the accession of George the First, he was nominated Lord Register of Scotland, and when the Rebellion broke out in 1715, he took up arms in defence of the Hanoverian dynasty. By his prudent conduct in the West Highlands he prevented General Gordon from penetrating into that country and raising levies. He afterwards joined his brother at Stirling, and was wounded at Sheriffmuir. In 1725 he was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, and, in 1734, of the Great Seal, which office he held till his death in 1761. Upon his brother's decease in 1743, he succeeded to the dukedom. This nobleman took a great interest in promoting Scottish interests. As Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, he sought studiously to advance the course of learning at that academic seat, as also in all the other Scottish universities, and he particularly encouraged the School of Medicine in Edinburgh. He was long the confidant of Walpole, and had the chief management of Scottish affairs. In this connection he is said to have been assiduous in advancing the trade, manufactures and internal improvement of his native country. He excelled in conversation, and besides building a magnificent seat at Inverary, he collected one of the most valuable private libraries in Britain. Having died without legitimate issue, on his death the title, Earl of Islay, became extinct. He had a natural son, William Williams or Campbell, to whom he left all his real and personal property in England, who was a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and, in 1739, was made Auditor of Excise in Scotland.

24. CAMPBELL, SIR ARCHIBALD, MAJOR-GENERAL, K.B., M.P. : Soldier Statesman. He was born on 21st August, 1739, and was the second son of James Campbell, Commissary of the Western Isles and Chamberlain of Argyle, by Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of the Provost of Inverary. He entered the army, where he gained distinction, having been Colonel of the 74th Highlanders and Governor of Jamaica, 1782 ; also of Fort St. George, Madras, 1785-9, when he was given the Command-in-Chief of the Forces on the Coromandel Coast. He was knighted in 1785. His political career commenced in 1774, when he was chosen for the Stirling Burghs, which seat he held till 1780. Again chosen in 1789 for the same constituency, he held the seat till his death in 1791. He became Major-General in 1782. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

25. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, BRIGADIER-GENERAL : British Officer. Said to be the younger son of an ancient family in the county, and related to the noble house of Argyle. He served with distinction in the American War, and, on returning home, was promoted to his majority by the intervention of the king. In 1792 he became Lieut.-Colonel of the 21st and afterwards of the 29th Regiment. He was on board the fleet with his regiment during the glorious action of 1st June, 1794. In 1795 he was sent in command of the troops to the West Indies with rank of Brigadier-General. His merits in this service were conspicuous, but he unhappily died of fever on 15th August, 1796.

26. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD (Lord), D.L. : Antiquary, Minor Poet, &c. The second son of the late Duke of Argyle, and born in 1846, he is married to a daughter of Callander of Craighforth and Ardkinglas. He is also Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Argyle. Of a literary turn, he published in 1885 a large and handsome volume, entitled, "Records of Argyle : Legends, Traditions and Recollections of the Argyleshire Highlands, collected chiefly from the Gaelic." Like his brother, the present Duke, Lord Archibald writes fluent verse, and figures in the many volumed collection of Mr. Edwards of Brechin as a modern Scottish poet. He is biographed in the 14th volume of that series. He also edited "Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition," 1889.

27. CAMPBELL, —, CAPTAIN : Presbyterian Champion. In the old Gaelic Church, Campbelton, this gallant upholder of the Covenant is interred. He has been described as a "valiant

soldier and a powerful opponent of the Marquis of Montrose." He distinguished himself at the Battle of Philiphaugh in 1645, but unhappily was slain at the siege of Dunaverty in Kintyre in 1647. The garrison of that castle, after a siege of several months, was at last forced to surrender owing to the water supply of the inmates being cut off. A stone which covered the grave of the dead hero formerly bore these lines :—

" A captain much renowned,
Whose cause of fight was still Christ's right,
For which his soul is crowned.
So briefly, then, to know the man
This stone tells all the storie ;
On earth his race he ran with grace,
In heaven he reigns in glory."

Vide Rogers' "Scottish Monuments and Tombstones," Vol. II., p. 8.

28. CAMPBELL, CHARLES, M.P. : Public Man. Said by Foster, in his "Members of the Scottish Parliament," to have been a son of the 9th Earl of Argyle and brother of the 1st Duke : but apparently Foster does not call him *Lord* Charles. He supported his father in his effort to back up from Scotland the ill-fated enterprise of the Duke of Monmouth, with the view of overturning the government of James VII. On the disastrous issue of the rising of 1685, he fell as a prisoner into the hands of the Marquis of Athole, who was at first disposed to hang him. He was conveyed, however, to Edinburgh instead, where he was forfeited and banished on his own confession. This forfeiture, of course, was rescinded after the Revolution in 1689. It was his wife, Lady Sophia Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Balcarras, who assisted the Earl of Argyle to effect his escape from Edinburgh Castle in 1681. He was member, Foster says, of the Scottish Parliament for the burgh of Campbelton at all the sessions from 1701 till 1707. He gives no further particulars of life or death.

29. CAMPBELL, CHARLES, M.P., CAPTAIN : Public Man. The second son of John of Mamore and grandson of the 9th Earl of Argyle, as well as brother to John, 4th Duke of Argyle. He represented Argyleshire in the British Parliament from 1736 till 1741, and again from 1741 till his death in 1742.

30. CAMPBELL, LADY CHARLOTTE SUSAN MARIA, known by her married name, Lady Charlotte Bury : Novelist, &c. This prolific authoress was the youngest daughter of John, 5th Duke of Argyle. She was born in 1776,

was married first in 1796 to Colonel John Campbell of Shawfield, by whom she had a large family before his death in 1809, and second, in 1818, to the Rev. Edward Bury. She died in 1861, aged 85. Among her published works are the following:—"Conduct is Fate," 1822; "Alla Giornata: or To the Day," 1826; "Flirtation," 1828; "The Separation," 1830; "The Disinherited" and "The Ensnared," 1834; "The Divorced," 1838; "Love," 1837; "Diary illustrative of Times of George IV.," 1838-9; "The History of a Flirt," 1840; "The Manœuvring Mother," 1842; "The Two Baronets," 1864, &c.

31. BROWN, DOROTHY, "Diorbhail Nic a Bhriuthainn": Celtic Bard. I am indebted for the following graphic sketch of the above bard to my friend, Walter Scott of Stirling. Dorothy "belonged to the island of Luig, in the west of Argyleshire, between Oban and the Crinan Canal. Like the *Mabach* [Archibald MacDonald, another poet], she was contemporary with *Iain Lom* [Bare John, a Gaelic bard], and shared with both their fervid loyalty to the Stuarts, and fierce hate to the Campbells. Long after Dorothy's death [she lived in the days of the great Montrose], one, Colin Campbell, to relieve the fret of his soul against the sarcastic poetess, came to the ground where she was buried, and, trampling on her grave, called down the curse of heaven on her memory. This ungracious act was witnessed by one, Duncan McLachlan, belonging to the neighbouring parish of Kilbride, who, without any ceremony, marched up to this rash violator of the decencies of the churchyard, and, seizing him by the cuff of the neck, dragged him off the ground; immediately whereupon, he called for a bottle of whisky, and, in true Highland fashion, drank a *deoch slainte* to the injured ghost of the poetess on the spot. Dorothy was buried in the churchyard of Kilchattan; but Blackie says that though a tombstone has been talked of to commemorate her, none has as yet been raised to her memory." (See Blackie's "Language and Literature of the Highlands.")

32. CAMERON, JOHN: Highland Bard. Mr. Scott of Stirling tells me of this writer that he is referred to by Professor Blackie in his "Language and Literature of the Highlands." At p. 288 of that volume, the Professor gives a translation of one of Cameron's songs [Song in expectation of seeing Ballachulish]. He also states, p. 286, that "the author was a native of beautiful Ballachulish, bearing, as one naturally does in that country, the noble name of Cameron." No dates are given, but the time

appears to be recent, about the middle of the 19th century.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

AN INTERESTING GIGHT LETTER.—The accompanying letter, which has been kindly copied for me by Mr. Murray Rose, from the original in the Earl of Morton's charter chest, serves to show how accurate on the whole is the *Balbithan M.S.*, which is to be printed for the first time in the forthcoming *House of Gordon*, edited by me for the New Spalding Club. The *Balbithan M.S.* says that George Gordon, whom I make the second laird of Gight, "married a daughter of Robert Gordon of Fetterletter." I have found no corroboration of this alliance till now. Walter Cullen says that Elspet Gordon, Lady Schives, died in 1587. I am unable to say who she was: but the accompanying letter serves to show that one laird of Gight married a Gordon of Fetterletter. I was unable to get a copy of this letter when my notes on the Gight Gordons appeared in these pages. The letter which is addressed on the back "To my werray guid Lord, my Lord Erll Mortoune," contains a reference to the Laird of Balquholly, Mowat, who was connected by marriage with the Gight family. It runs thus:—

"My Lord eftir my maist hairtlie commendationes of service, I haif desyrit the Laird of Bolquhallie to spek your lordship sundrie tymes lyk as I spak your lordship with the Laird Bolquhollie in Aberdein, at your lordships last being ther with the King's Maiestie for the Waird landis of Fettiirettir and Lethinthie and will maist ernstlie requeist your lordship to latt me haif eis and eis thairin as your lordship hes done to utheris obefoir, and your lordship sall find me as freindlie and thankfull thairin as ony wtheris that hes delt with your lordship. And thairfoir I send this Lettir with the young Laird Bolquhollie to your lordship, luiking for favor and ressonabill eis herin seing the samyne hes been left and na effect takin therin. I will request your lordship for ane favorabill answer with this berar in writt wtherways your lordship may appordone me to sek the best remide I may for my landis as wtheris wassellis to my Lord Buchan hes done afoir, quhilk I will be lothe do except your lordship refus ressonne quher of your lordship hes nocht bene in us. This to your lordships answer committis your lordship maist hairtlie in the protection of God. At Fettiirettir the xxj day of October, 1597, be your lordships awin with service.

DAME ELIZABETH GORDOUN,
Lade of Gycht.

J. M. B.

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(Continued from Vol. IV., and S., page 186.)

THE long list of printed works relating to the universities of Aberdeen is here concluded, but is still, we fear, somewhat imperfect. Among the author's names which follow it, there are several inviting remark. The books of the incomprehensible old cavalier, Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, who was educated at King's College, have long been numbered among the curiosities of our literature, and must now be reckoned among its costly rarities. Yet, intrinsically, they are worthless compared with his fine translation of Rabelais, which has not been superseded.

Of John Vaus, we have already written so much (*S. N. & Q.*, XII., 98, 125) that there is little to add. The resting place of Dr. David Laing's unique copy of the first edition of the "Rudimenta" is still unknown to us, but we have discovered that the greater and most interesting part of the work is reprinted in Grant's *History of the Burgh Schools in Scotland*. Nor has it been ascertained where Dr. McCrie saw and collated the Edinburgh edition of the same work of 1566, which he describes in his life of Melville. We want to know by whom this edition was edited, and what changes the literary progress of the time had rendered necessary upon the text. Being a schoolbook, it is not very remarkable that only single copies of four editions of this work should have been preserved till our day. For thirty years we have hunted the stalls for a still desiderated copy of the first edition of Kuddiman's "Rudiments." But it is strange that two of those copies should so completely disappear, even for a time.

Florentius Volusenus (Florence Willison), one of the finest characters in our early literary history, was a student at King's College in the days when Hector Boece was Principal, and John Vaus taught the Humanity Class. Continuing his university course at Paris, he ultimately settled in Southern France, becoming Rector of the High School at Carpentras in 1534. Twelve years later, longing to see once more the "Laich o' Moray," where his boyhood had been spent, he set out upon the long journey northward, but unhappily was seized with a fatal illness when he had proceeded but a short distance, dying at Vienne, in Dauphiny, in 1546. Dr. Irving, in his "Lives of Scottish Writers," gives us an exhaustive biography, but by far the most appreciative and best written story of his life will be found in Sheriff Mackenzie's volume of delightful essays, "Byeways among Books," published by W. Rae, Wick, 1900. There we find one of the most beautiful word pictures of a Scottish literary life in the sixteenth century that has ever been painted, followed by an equally interesting article on "Books and Book-hunting," and by other essays of that rare kind which makes us reach the close of the book with regret that they are so few, and return to it again and again to enjoy the real pleasure which reading too seldom inspires.

K. J.

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AN HISTORIC PULPIT.—The stone pulpit, which for years has stood in the nave of Westminster Abbey, has now entirely disappeared : and in its place is put the fine piece of early 16th century work familiar to most visitors of the Abbey as "the Wine-glass Pulpit." For a long time it has had an obscure position in one of the side chapels, but it originally stood in the nave, where it is now once more. It is the identical pulpit from which Archbishop Crammer delivered the sermon at the Coronation of Edward VI., in which he called the boy-king "head of the Church," and presented him to the people as their "King by right of succession." It was from the same pulpit that he preached the funeral sermon on the death of King Edward at the same moment that Queen Mary was attending Mass at the Tower ; and it was the last public service at which he officiated.

J. F. S. G.

FRAUDULENT AMERICAN DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES.

THE question of these spurious productions is an unsavoury one to handle, and yet it has as living an interest as the hunting of skunks has. Its importance as a nuisance has in many ways been demonstrated, and an evident proof comes back to us from Europe when some of the countries threaten to refuse recognition to any of our American degrees. But the problem is not an easy one to solve, and our educational authorities have been sedulously discussing it for a good many years, with little hope of securing an effective remedy. In the meantime a ruthless exposure appears to have a temporary and partial effect, and the hand of the law comes in at times to grant a more permanent relief. The *Report of the Commissioner of Education*, 1880, p. clx. sq.; 1889-90, p. 1681, sq.; 1897-98, p. 1461, sq.; 1898-99, p. 1681, sq.; 1899-00, p. 1962, sq.; 1900-01, p. 1738, will repay a careful reading, and show the strong feeling on the subject.

The first difficulty we meet with is in the fact that all these degrees and diplomas do not issue from fictitious institutions of learning; they are not all without a legal authority and value. It is too true that an impecunious university is sometimes tempted to increase its income by giving away degrees, and on some pretext of charges receiving an equivalent in fees. How far this is actually carried on the general public can hardly know, but the report is generally accepted as correct that a good many do. Even a greater abuse, and one which it is difficult to explain, is the action that can be taken upon a charter which by purchase or otherwise has fallen into private hands, or hands, at least, for which it was never intended, and which ought to have no legal sanction in the use or misuse of it. Yet on the ground of holding such a charter, those who wish to make a profit by it can, or, at least, do issue diplomas and degrees; and holders have been known to possess a variety of such charters in order to keep the mill always in motion. The purely fictitious college and university is said to be not uncommon in certain States, and to do a lucrative stroke of business, especially in diplomas and degrees sent to Europe; as a matter of fact, a ten dollar LL.D. degree was reported two days ago as offered to a lawyer in this county, and no condition appears to have been necessary but the remittance of the money to "William Farr, Ph.D., LL.D., Dean of the American National Nashville College of Law."

The reputable institutions are now far more careful in the conferring of all their degrees, especially of those which are recognized as of an honorary character. There has been a general agreement among them that the Ph.D. degree shall not be given as an honorary, and only after a proper examination. There is also encouraged the growth of a healthy feeling, which would prevent an Agricultural Institution from giving a D.D. degree, or a Dental College from giving an LL.D. According to the terms of some of the charters, there seems to be little limit or restriction in the degree-conferring powers, and the institution has usually a high sounding title, which is used as a tempting bait.

Towards the suppression of the traffic there appears to be no royal road, and so long as vanity or interest and money combine to create a demand, there will always be unscrupulous men who make up a supply. University charters for conferring degrees do not proceed from any central federal authority, but are issued by the several States. In some of these they are given according to the terms of general statute, and in some by special acts of the legislature, but in the granting of them each legislature is a law to itself, so that there can be no uniformity in the conditions, requirements and terms. The Federal Courts have no jurisdiction in the matter of a State right, and the revocation of a charter by a State court or legislature it is often difficult to secure. Where prosecutions have taken place, it has usually been upon the charge of misusing the public mails as promoters of lotteries are prosecuted. From some special features in the constitution or laws of the State of Illinois, that State gives unusual facilities for abusing what should be a purely scholastic power, and a Chicago diploma has come to have a doubtful reputation.

It may interest your readers to look over a list of these institutions, as I have culled the names from the *Reports of the Commissioner of Education*, 1876-1900; the same thing, however, may appear under different names.

National University of Chicago.
Independent Medical College of Chicago.
Metropolitan Medical College.
Independent Medical College and the National Law School.
New York Medical College.
International Health University.
American University of Philadelphia.

Richmond University or College, Richmond,
Jefferson co., Tenn.
Metropolitan College of New York.
Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.
Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.
Livingston University of America.
College of Pharmacy (in Philadelphia University of
Medicine and Surgery).
Penn Medical University or College.
Philadelphia Electropathic Institution.
National Eclectic Medical Association.
Washington Medical Institution.
New England University of Medicine and Surgery.
New England University of Arts and Sciences.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
July 6, 1903.

P.S. The Commissioner of Education lays it down
as a safe and practical rule, that a University which
makes a charge, or looks for a recompense, or grants
a degree *in absentia*, is spurious. J. G.

A RHYME TO THE DUCHESS OF GORDON
BY HER HUSBAND.—In a MS. Volume of
Poems, said to have been written by Alexander,
4th Duke of Gordon (and now in possession of
the University of Aberdeen), these lines occur.
They were "composed upon the Duchess of
Gordon and another lady sending an empty pie
to the Duke in Glenfiddich in August, 1775
[eight years after her marriage], with some
verses" :—

A hungry louse bites sair.

Talk not to me of Reynolds or of Dance
Or artists fam'd in Italy or France,
They by long practice and with time 'tis true,
Can paint a portrait pleasing to the view,
How much superior ye ! who can in haste
Form a just emblem of yourselves in paste !

It would be interesting to know whether this
epitaph by the Duke was addressed to her or to
her successor, also Jean :—

Farewell dear Jean, Farewell my dearest wife,
Farewell thou dearest comfort of my life,
No more I see her dear bewitching smiles,
No more her tender words the time beguiles—
Alas ! she's gone ! 'twas Heaven decreed her doom,
And now at rest beneath her pillar'd tomb ;
Not so her soul for that to Heaven did soar,
To join with blessed Angels ever more,
Oh ! may that thought some consolation prove,
For her my dearest friend, my dearest love.

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from photographs by Councillor Wilkie.]

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- Coutts, James.*—Dictionary of Deeside. A Guide to the city of Aberdeen and the villages, hamlets, districts, castles, mansions and scenery of Deeside, with notes on antiquities, historical and literary associations, etc. By James Coutts, M.A. With plan of city, map of country, and ten illustrations. Aberdeen: The University Press, 1899. pp. v. + 279.
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- Do. do.*—Old Memories: A Walk in the Churchyard of Cullen. By William Cramond, LL.D., Cullen. Banff: "Banffshire Journal" Office.
- Do. do.*—The Church and Priory of Urquhart. By William Cramond, LL.D., Cullen. Elgin: "Courant" Office.
- Cruden Bay and the Land of the "Crookit Meg."*—Boddam, Peterhead, and the North-East Coast to Inverness *via* Aberdeen, by the Great North of Scotland Railway. pp. 46.
- Dey, William.*—Diploma in Education. A paper read before the Aberdeen branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland, 18th March, 1899. By William Dey, M.A., LL.D. Aberdeen: University Press. pp. 21.
- Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae Aberdonensis.*—Selections from the Records of the Marischal College and University, MDXCIII.-MDCCLX. Volume III. Index to Volume II. Compiled by James Fowler Kellas Johnstone. Aberdeen: Printed for the New Spalding Club, MDCCCXVIII. pp. viii. + 200.
- Free Church, Cullen.*—The Book of the Burgh and the Bazaar. Edited by George Seivwright, Square, Cullen. pp. 42. [Contains an article on "Cullen and Its Walks," by W. Cramond, LL.D., an article on "Cullen and Round About," &c.]
- Goodwillie, Rev. R.*—Our Lord and the Church Treasury. By Rev. R. Goodwillie, minister of Strichen. [Sermon preached on 18th December, 1898.]
- Gordon Highlanders (A Greeting to the).*—From the Gordons of Haddo House, September 30th-October 2nd, 1899. "Aberdeen Journal" Process and Colour Printing Works. Printed for Walker & Company, Aberdeen. pp. 38. [Comprises a description of the Route March through Aberdeenshire of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and an account of the origin, services, and battle honours of the battalion—both by D. L. P. (David Leith Pressly, editor of the "Aberdeen Journal.")]
- Greig, Gavin.*—Logie o' Buchan. An Aberdeenshire Pastoral of Last Century. By Gavin Greig, M.A. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son, 1899. pp. 318.
- Hector, Thomas.*—Aberdeen School Board. The French System of Higher Primary Schools. Abridged and adapted from the original paper by Thomas Hector. (Published by the Board.) pp. 60.
- Highlands of Scotland (The).*—Ballater, Balmoral, and Braemar, and Surrounding Districts, with List of Summer Lodgings. James Harper and Son, Fruiterers, Florists and Confectioners, Fish, Game and Poultry Dealers, Ballater and Braemar, 1899. pp. 29.
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- Johnston, David.*—Biblical Criticism, Session 1893-4, with an Appendix of some Additional Extracts. By David Johnston, Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of Aberdeen. Aberdeen: James G. Bisset.
- Johnston, Lieut.-Colonel William.*—Some Account of the Last Bajans of King's and Marischal Colleges, MDCCCLIX.-LX., and of those who joined their Class in the University of Aberdeen during the Semi, Tertian & Magstrand Sessions, MDCCCLX.-LXIII. Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel William Johnston, M.A., M.D., Army Medical Staff (retired). Aberdeen: Privately printed by Her Majesty's Printers at the Adelphi Press, MDCCCXCIX. pp. viii. + 88. (One hundred copies printed for private distribution.)
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- Do. do.*—The Place of the Novel: An undelivered lecture. By James Leatham. Peterhead: "Sentinel" Office. Aberdeen: A. Brown and Co., 1899. pp. 8.
- Do. do.*—William Morris, Master of Many Crafts. A Study. By James Leatham. Peterhead: "Sentinel" Office. Aberdeen: A. Brown & Co. London: Twentieth Century Press, Ltd., 1899. pp. 120.

- Life of John Knox.*—With an account of John Knox Free Church [Aberdeen] and its Ministers. Issued in connection with Bazaar to be held in Music Hall Buildings, Aberdeen, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 26th, 27th and 28th October, 1899. pp. 44. [Comprises sketches of the ministers of Free John Knox Church, a "Life of John Knox," by Charles J. Guthrie, Q.C., and an appreciation of Knox by James Bryce, M.P.]
- Lyne, S. M.*—The Rival Chiefs. By S. M. Lyne. Aberdeen: Moran & Co. pp. 268.
- M.*—World-Wide Ruin Approaching. By M. Aberdeen: John Avery & Co., Ltd.
- McLeod, Rev. N. K.*—The Churches of Buchan and Notes by the Way. Being short Sketches of the Early History of Christianity in Scotland, from its Introduction to the Reformation. By the late Rev. N. K. McLeod, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's-on-the-Rock, Ellon, author of "The Castles of Buchan." With Portrait and 15 Full-Page Illustrations. Aberdeen: A. & R. Milne. Edinburgh: John Menzies & Co., 1899. pp. xvi. + 148.
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- Mahon, Rev. E. Branch.*—"Ecce Homo." A Sermon preached by Rev. E. Branch Mahon, B.A., in Skene Street Congregational Church. Published by request.
- [*Masson, William.*].—The War in South Africa: Is it on our side a righteous and necessary war? A sermon preached in the parish church of Culsalmond, on Sunday, 29th October, 1899. [By Rev. William Masson, minister of the parish.] "Aberdeen Journal" Office.
- Melville, Andrew.*—Extracts from the Commonplace Book of Andrew Melville, Doctor and Master in the Song School of Aberdeen, 1621-1640. Aberdeen: John Rae Smith, MDCCCXCIX. pp. 1. + 60. [Compiled, with an Introduction, by William Walker. 100 copies printed.]
- Methlick, Haddo House, Gight, and the Valley of the Ythan.* "Aberdeen Journal" Office. pp. 88. [A series of short papers on Methlick and district, read at a meeting of the Methlick Free Church Guild, and afterwards considerably extended. Edited by Alexander Keith.]
- Mitchell, Victor.*—Destruction of Churches and Religious Houses in Aberdeen. By Victor Mitchell, architect. Aberdeen: Moran & Co., Union Street, 1899. pp. 43.
- Ogilvie (George, LL.D.) and George Watson's College, Edinburgh,* April, 1899. Printed for Private Circulation. pp. 72. [Souvenir of Complimentary Dinner to Dr. Ogilvie on his retirement from the Headmastership of George Watson's College. Compiled by R. T. Skinner, M.A. Printed by Messrs. Taylor & Henderson, Aberdeen.]
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- Picturesque Stonehaven.* Descriptive Guide. Published by J. T. Mackie, Stonehaven. pp. 106.
- Poems and Songs.* By Robert Tannahill. Being No. 2 of the Scots Classics Reprinted. Imprinted and sold for the Publishers by James Leatham at the Office of the "Peterhead Sentinel," 14 S. Andrew Street, in the town of Peterhead, MDCCCXCIX. pp. 24.
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- Professor McIntosh on Trawling and Trawling Investigations: A Criticism and Analysis.* Reprinted from the "Banffshire Journal." By a Contributor. Banff: Published at the "Banffshire Journal" Office.
- Records of Old Aberdeen, MCLVII.—MDCCCXCI.* Edited by Alex. Macdonald Munro, F.S.A.Scot. Volume I. Aberdeen: Printed for the New Spalding Club, MDCCCXCIX. Pp. xxxv. + 390.
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- Reith, Rev. George.*—Dr. Archibald Reith: Biography and Selections from his Writings. By Rev. George M. Reith, M.A. Aberdeen: W. Jolly and Sons.
- Reply to the So-Called Criticism and Analysis of Professor McIntosh on Trawling and Trawling Investigations.* Reprinted, with additions, from the "Free Press" by "A Correspondent." Rosemount Press, Aberdeen.
- Scougal, Henry.*—The Life of God in the Soul of Man; or the Nature and Excellency of the Christian Religion. To which is added the Morning and Evening Service of the Cathedral Church of Aberdeen. By Henry Scougal, A.M., sometime Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen. A new edition, with Bishop Burnet's Preface to the First Edition, and an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. [By Rev. James Cooper, D.D.] Aberdeen: Published by John Rae Smith, MDCCCXCII. pp. 133. [Second edition.]

See-As-You-Go Guide [The] to the Railways and Hotels in the North East of Scotland. For Travellers and Tourists. Railway Route and Cyclists' Track. Aberdeen, Elgin, Inverness Pictorially Illustrated. Elgin: Printed and published by the Moray and Nairn Newspaper Coy., Ltd.

Smith, James.—A Pilgrimage to Italy. An Account of a Visit to Brindisi, Naples, Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii, Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan. By the Rev. James Smith, B.D., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. Scot., minister of St. George's-in-the-West Parish, Aberdeen; author of "A Pilgrimage to Palestine," "A Pilgrimage to Egypt," etc., and a Lecturer in Scotland for the Palestine Exploration Fund and the Egypt Exploration Fund. With Introductory Preface by the Very Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Canterbury. With maps, plans, and three hundred and twenty-one illustrations. Aberdeen, 1899. pp. x. + 511.

Do. do. —The Signs of the Times. A Sermon preached before the Synod of Aberdeen on 10th October, 1899, by the Rev. James Smith, B.D., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. Scot., minister of St. George's-in-the-West Parish, Aberdeen, Moderator of Synod. Aberdeen: John Avery & Co., Ltd., 1899. pp. 12.

Two Professors of Oriental Languages.—Aberdeen University Press, 1899. pp. 34. [Reprint of the articles on Andrew Scott by Sir William Geddes, and William Robertson Smith by John F. White, in "Aurora Borealis Academica."]

Watt, Rev. L. Maclean.—God's Altar Stairs: Lectures on the Lord's Prayer. By L. Maclean Watt, M.A., B.D., Minister of Turriff. Aberdeen: The University Press.

Watt, William.—Shorthand as a Practical Art. [Address to pupils attending the Aberdeen School of Shorthand, by Mr. William Watt. Eight-page pamphlet issued as a Circular notifying Mr. Calder M. Lawrence's classes.]

Webster, Rev. Alexander.—Dogmatism, Scepticism, or Rationalism. By Rev. Alexander Webster. Aberdeen: A. Martin, 71 George Street.

Wedderburn, Sir William.—North Sea Fisheries. A Brief Tour of Inspection, by Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., M.P., being a Paper read before a public meeting called by the Moray Firth Fisheries Association, at Buckie, 10th December, 1898. Appendix—I. Resolutions passed at the meeting. II. Correspondence with the Foreign Office. "Advertiser," Buckie. pp. 8.

LEADING APES IN HELL.

IN a former note I showed that in ancient and mediæval times there was a general belief that it was a misfortune for a woman to die unmarried, and that she who despised matrimony must expect hell to be her abode after death. While this belief accounts for the old maids, it does not account for the apes. That paragon of letter-writers, Jane Welsh Carlyle, shews that she and at least one of her friends knew the old current belief, for in a letter published by Froude, thanking a friend for a gift of honey, she calls it "improper female" honey, with a comical affectation of dislike to use the term "virgin" as being indelicate. I have to thank her also for indirectly leading me to some light upon the ape part of the popular saying. In some of her letters, newly published by Alexander Carlyle, she more than once uses the phrase "kept on never minding," which she attributes to a mythical "Paddy." Thinking I had seen this in Theocritus, I looked and found it in the first Idyll, in which a wooden drinking cup is described as having carved in the inside a woman with flowing hair, with two men paying court to her, but she "kept on never minding" them. I came also in another Idyll upon an account of the Killing of the Nemean Lion by Hercules, which ends with saying that the soul of the lion descended to hell. Homer (Odys. XI.) describes Orion as hunting in hell the ghosts of the wild animals which he had killed when in life, and Virgil (Æneid VI.) says Æneas saw under a shady elm in hell the fabulous monsters which the ancient Greeks and Romans believed in. Thus it appears that in the middle ages people were familiar with the notions of former times that the souls of beasts and unmarried women went to hell after death, and that the women who during life shunned the society of men and made pets of apes and monkeys, which being mischievous had to be kept on leash when taken out for an airing, would after death be obliged to content themselves with the same frivolous way of spending their lives. It may be noted that the ancients do not seem to have made pets of cats, and that lap dogs did not become fashionable till about 300 years ago, the first of them coming from Spain and Italy.

A VOLUME OF MS. LETTERS.—The library of Aberdeen University has recently come into possession of a series of letters written by an unknown correspondent to several correspondents. In 1875, the late Dr. Alexander Walker rescued the volume from paper which had been sent to the paper mill. The letters are copied on quarto paper and occupy 38 pages. They are all dated from Aberdeen from 1778-1787, and are addressed to the following :—

The Rev. William Leslie, Auchindoir ; Mr. George Gordon, Edinburgh ; Mrs. Grant, Drumnor ; Ferdinand McVeagh ; John Weller Wallen, Jamaica ; Miss S. R. ; Will Irvine, Cornyhaugh ; Arthur Nicholson, Shetland ; William Forsyth, Merchant, Aberdeen ; John Hay, Haymount ; The Rev. Mr. Gillies, Stronsay ; Miss Bessie Innes ; Francis Duncan, Tarradale ; Miss Gerrard, at Faichfield ; Dr. Robert Stewart, at Faichfield ; Willam Roy, Jamaica ; George Auldjo ; James Smyth and Miss Smyth, London ; Mr. G. Watson ; Mr. Yeats, Pimlico ; Peter Gordon, addressed variously to London, Oxford, and Granada (a member of the Knockspock family).

Queries.

323. MRS. GORDON AND MRS. SYMONDS, TWINS.—Who were the twins referred to in the following lines, said to have been written by the 4th Duke of Gordon :—

“Two such fine eyes to see, is wond'rous rare,
So perfect each, in truth, a matchless pair,
To sound their praise and give them all their due,
Like precious stones, they shine of different hue.
View first the one, there radiant brightness dwells :
The other view, you know not which excels.
Behold them both, no softer boasts the dove,
What heart can then resist the power of love ?”

J. M. B.

324. WILLIAMSON AND ABERNETHY FAMILIES.—In a manuscript of 1848, the following item occurs. David Williamson enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders, and was married to an Abernethy from Banff, when passing through Keith on his way from Gordon Castle to Aberdeen in 1759. He and his wife went abroad with the regiment. On returning, about 1764 or 1765, they seem to have settled near Huntly. They went to Fochabers, and ultimately to Keith. They had three sons and a daughter. Williamson died in Keith in 1805, aged 85. His daughter, Isobel, born in Ruthven, 1776 or 1780, married John Knight, Keith, August 31, 1802. Knight died in Keith, February 12, 1844, aged 72. His widow died January 23, 1847. What were the names of Williamson's sons ?

B.

325. THE 4TH DUKE OF GORDON AT ARTHUR'S SEAT.—Dr. Duncan, the oldest physician in Edinburgh, used to climb to the top of Arthur Seat on May Day. As an octogenarian, he accomplished the feat on May 1, 1826, and proposed to walk on the next May Day against the Duke of Gordon, who was to be mounted on a “shultie.” The Duke wrote—

“If such a race should e'er take place,
None like it in the nation,
Nor sands of Leith, nor Ascot heath
Could show more population.”

Did the match ever take place? The Duke died on June 17, 1827. B.

326. GORDON BOOKPLATES.—I shall be much obliged if any reader can identify the owners of the following bookplates. The arms should help :—

Anonymous Plate.—No name: but motto: “Animo non astutia,” and the arms of the Duke of Gordon, as shown in the 3rd Duke of Gordon's plate: with the addition in chief point of a crescent. Supporters, but no crest. Date, c. 1760-1775. A kind of thin Chippendale. Possibly a lady's plate, though the shield is not a lozenge.

Alexander.—“Alex^r. Gordon, Esq^r.” Motto over crest: “Dread God.” Arms: Azure, a fesse strappy (? fretty) argent between 3 boars' heads erased or. Crest: a dexter hand holding a club. A plate of c. 1780, which unsuccessfully attempts to combine the early armorial style with the later style of the 18th century. A curious plate, with helmet, heavy mantling; and two cornucopizæ below the shield. This plate is found in a later state without the name, which has been removed from the copper.

Alexander.—“Alexander Gordon.” Motto above crest: “Bydand,” and on a scroll below the shield is “Antiquâ fide.” Arms: azure, a fesse chequy of the first and or between 3 boars' heads coupé of the last, in the chief point a crescent and in the honour point a bunch of grapes—all within a bordure of the second; impaling, gules, on a fesse or between 3 shackbolts arg., a mullet azure. Crest: a stag's head affrontée. A plate of Jacobean style, but unusual design, date, circa 1740-50, with helmet and mantling.

J.—“J. Gordon, Esq^r.” Over crest: “Non astutia.” Quarterly: 1st, azure, 3 boars' heads coupé or; 2nd, or, a fesse chequy argent and azure, between 3 cushions pendent gules, and within a double tressure flory counter flory; 3rd, argent, a lion rampant gules between 3 sinister hands apaumées coupé at the wrist; 4th, or, 3 crescents within a double tressure flory counter flory gules. Crest: a sword pale ways and point upwards, bladed and hilted azure, and pommelled gules, on its point a boar's head erased. Chippendale plate, c. 1770, of unusual design.

James.—"Jam^s. Gordon, Esq^r." Motto: "Non fraude sed laude." Arms: azure, on a fesse chequy of the first and argent, between 3 boars' heads coupé, a lion passant guardant; impaling: gules, on a bend argent, a rose between 2 lions rampant of the first. A Chippendale plate, c. 1770, of English work. Crest: a stag's head coupé at the neck. The same arms are to be seen on the plate of John Gordon next described.

John.—John Gordon. No motto. Signed: "Cook sc." Arms: azure, 3 boars' heads coupé; impaling, gules, on a bend argent, a rose between 2 lions passant guardant of the first. A plain spade-shaped shield. Date, c. 1800. Crest: a demi savage wreathed about the waist and holding in the dexter hand a club. Cf. same arms in next plate, with different crest, and similar impalements in the plate of James and Mrs. G.

John.—"John Gordon." Motto over crest: "Animo non astutia." Arms as in the last plate. Crest: a heart gules, beneath two clasped hands each coupé above the wrist. Probably belonged to the same man as the last plate. A plain spade-shaped shield, date, c. 1800.

Mrs. Gordon.—"Mrs. Gordon." Motto and arms as on the last plate, except that, in the impaled coat the lions are made passant and plucking at the rose. Lozenge shield. Open Chippendale work of English execution, and c. 1770-80. No crest.

John.—"John Gordon." Motto: "Dread God." Signed: "Deeble sculp." Arms: azure, a chevron between 3 boars' heads coupé or; impaling, azure, on a bend engrailed 3 birds. Plain shield. Crest: a demi savage wreathed about waist and head, and in his right hand a club. Date, c. 1800.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Gordon.—"Lieut.-Col. Tho^s. Gordon, First Reg^t. of Foot Guards." Motto over crest: "Virtute non astutia." Arms: azure, a tilting-spear fesseways between 3 boars' heads erased; on an inescutcheon argent, a chevron between 3 crescents gules. Crest: issuing from a ducal coronet a right hand holding a dagger point upwards. A Chippendale plate, with military emblems around the shield, such as cannon, mutkets, banners, trumpets, etc. Date, c. 1780-1790, probably, but possibly a little earlier.

I. H. S.

327. THE SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS.—Can anyone give me information upon the object and history of the agricultural association that was entitled the "Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland?" It was established in 1723, and, I think, did not prove very successful. What relation, if any, did it bear to the "Highland Society," established in 1784?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

328. OLD MILITARY TAILOR.—I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers interested in military antiquarian matters would be kind enough to suggest possible sources of information regarding a military tailor in Edinburgh of the name of "Livinton," who appears to have been in business at the close of the 17th century. I have in my possession a list (the original of which, it is stated, was furnished by this "Livinton") of the officers of "Lord Portmore's Regiment" (approximately for the years 1699-1701), whom the tailor in question evidently supplied with "their Livery Cloaths," as the uniforms are designated. The same tailor may probably have been employed by other Scottish regiments, and I am anxious to ascertain whether similar lists of officers of other regiments about the period in question are still in existence, and, if so, to trace their whereabouts. The regiment referred to seems to have been an infantry regiment, afterwards disbanded, which is also sometimes spoken of as "the regiment of foot commanded by Major-General Colyear," Lord Portmore having borne the name of Sir David Colyear before he was created a Peer of Scotland in 1699. It is not to be confounded with the cavalry regiment more generally known at a later date as "Lord Portmore's"—the Royal North British Dragoons, "commonly called the Scots Gray"—of which Lord Portmore was not appointed Colonel till 1714.

EX-SCOTS DRAGOON.

329. THE GORDONS OF EDINTORE.—The following will from the Aberdeen Commissariat bears on this family. Mrs. Isobel Gordon, widow of Rev. Alexander Garioch, was the daughter of John Gordon of Edintore and sister of Alexander, Patrick, and Elizabeth Gordon. The estate was subsequently sold to the family of Wemyss, who changed their name to Gordon, and who sold the estate ultimately to the Gordons of Grieshop:—

Mrs. Isobel Gordon of Edintore, relict of Mr. Alexander Garioch, late minister of the Gospel at Midmar, died in December, 1778. The inventory of the property was given up by Elizabeth Garioch, her second lawful daughter, relict of Mr. William Forbes, late minister at Airth. As executrix, she gives up the sum of £14 6s. 9d. stg. as the money rent of the lands of Edintore for the year 1778, and 33 bolls, 3 firlots meal as the victual rent of the said lands, crop 1777, at the rate of 11s. per boll, to which the defunct was entitled as liferentrix of the foresaid lands. After paying all expenses, the executrix is to lend out the residue of the defunct's free effects on sufficient security payable to herself in liferent and to her children in fee by such divisions as she shall think proper, or her children deserve, but it shall not be in the power of the said Elizabeth Garioch to dispose of the said effects, but to her own children. At Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1765. Witnesses: William Forbes, merchant in

Aberdeen, and James Ramsay, advocate in Aberdeen. Confirmed 24th December, 1778. Dr. William Thom, advocate in Aberdeen, is cautioner.

What is known about Wemyss of Craighall, and about the Gordons of Grieshop?

J. M. B.

Answers.

782. ROUND TOWERS AT ABERNETHY AND BRECHIN (1st S., VII., 14).—I refer "J. McD." to William Gerard Don, M.D.'s "Architectural Notes on Early Scotland," published 1896, by D. H. Edwards, *Advertiser* Office, Brechin; also Vol. 2, new series, of Edinburgh Architectural Association Sketch Book, 1887-1894. There is another example at Egilsay in Orkney. ROBERT MURDOCH.

214. NAMES OF "HARPS" OF EACH COUNTY WANTED (2nd S., IV., 42, 63, 78).—Add the following:—"Ballads and Songs of Ayrshire," 1st and 2nd series. Ayr, 1847. "Bards of Angus and the Mearns: An Anthology of the Counties." By Allan Reid, F.E.I.S. J. & R. Parlane, Paisley. "Bards of Fife and Kinross." By Allan Reid, F.E.I.S. (in preparation. J. & R. Parlane, Paisley, 1903. ROBERT MURDOCH.

244. HISTORY OF BAXTERS (2nd S., IV., 108).—Bain's "Merchant and Craft Guilds," published in 1887, will enlighten "P. B. P." on the Baker Trade, also Daniel Thomson's "Weaver Craft," printed this year. ROBERT MURDOCH.

317. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA (2nd S., IV., 190).—You ask for details regarding an institution styling itself as above. I would say that I wrote a friend in that city, a prominent business man, and he writes that he has made considerable inquiry, but has met with no success in finding that there exists any such institution. He suspects it is some "fellow" who is trying to make a "dishonest penny" by selling degrees. J. J.

Literature.

We have before us the reprint of a lecture delivered by Mr. John Milne, LL.D., at the April meeting of the Banffshire Field Club. It is entitled, "Some Habits of Wild Animals retained after Domestication." It is the result of a lifetime's close observation, and embodies, perhaps, a larger number of facts than we remember seeing in so small a compass. Readers may not subscribe to all the author's theories and inferences, but few will deny his ingenuity and suggestiveness.

A PEAR of a different tree is a thin 4to., which has reached us all the way from San Francisco, being *Sangs for Scotsmen far frae hame*. The words of the four songs are by Mr. James Smith, and the music by our occasional correspondent, Mr. George St. John Bremner. The book is dedicated to certain Scots Societies in America, whose patriotic light seems to burn with a clearness all the brighter the farther it is frae hame. The get up is tasteful and attractive.

A STORY ABOUT THE LATE DUKE OF GORDON.—James Edward Gordon of Hadlow, once M.P. for Dundalk, used to tell a story about the last Duke of Gordon:—On one occasion he (when the Marquis of Huntly) and the Chief of Glengarry drank between them five bottles of raw whisky at the inn of Dalwhinnie. They parted, Huntly riding to the inn of Pitmain, some 18 miles distant, where he ordered a beef-steak and drank two bottles of port. He then rode towards Gordon Castle, 45 miles away, arriving at four in the morning. He went to bed and rose at eight, went out with his gun and shot a deer. He dressed and was present at the marriage of his sister [the Duchess of Richmond?] The anecdote is related in a (MS.) volume of verse supposed to have been written by the 4th Duke of Gordon. The volume is now in Aberdeen University Library. To what family did James Edward Gordon belong?

ERRATUM.—Query 273, page 155 (April number), for "Lamont's Dearg" read "Lamont's Diary."

Scots Books of the Month.

Colman, Edith M. An Edgbaston Book of Poetry. Selected. 12mo. 2s. Blackie.

Scott Gallery, The. 146 Photogravures. Descriptive Letterpress by J. L. Caw. Folio. 210s. net. Jack.

Stratton, G. M. Experimental Psychology and its bearing upon Culture. Cr. 8vo. 8s. 6d. net. Macmillan.

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ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1903.

THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A BOOK BELONGING TO CHARLES LAMB.

"Do remember my *Dodsley*," says Charles Lamb, with pathetic urgency in a letter to Coleridge under date 7th June, 1809, as quoted by Talfourd in his *Final Memorials* of Lamb. The natural inference is that Coleridge had had the loan of the book and required some gentle pressure to induce him to return it.

CHARLES LAMB is always interesting, but particularly so at the present moment, in view of Mr. E. V. Lucas's beautiful edition, which the Methuens are issuing, and which is being printed in Aberdeen, and

this stray reference in Lamb's letter to Coleridge brings us again to Aberdeen for the volume referred to, wandered by some strange chance, until it found its home for a time in the collection of my late father. I am reminded of the circumstance by a communication from Dr. Aldis Wright, the co-editor of the great Cambridge Shakespeare, who quotes my father's letter to him written as far back as 1865, as follows, regarding the missing third volume of *Dodsley's Old Plays*. "I once had this odd volume, bought it at a stall, kept it for a year or two, sold it along with some other odd matters, when I got another work in three volumes of a nearly similar cast, *The Ancient British Drama*. In my odd volume there was on the flyleaf 'C. Lamb,' and I showed it to a friend, who thought there was nothing of it, as many had such a name. Some years afterward I saw from *Talfourd's Final Memorials* that Charles Lamb had actually lost that volume, through Coleridge's carelessness. I had read *The Essays* long before, but paid no attention to what appeared to be banter, but the genuine letter in the Memoir brought everything back to my recollection." Dr. Aldis Wright thinks that the volume may be still in Aberdeen, and makes this appeal with the somewhat distant hope of bringing it to light. It is described as a pretty old-fashioned duodecimo, full bound in leather, and of date about 1782. Coleridge possessed the happy art of enriching the books he read with suggested and suggestive marginal notes, and it is one of the principal motives of the present search that when the volume is found it may reveal some valued pencillings by that remarkable man. The book may not be forthcoming, but one would be glad of even a reasonable conjecture as to how it could have drifted to this locality. ED.

A KILMARNOCK BURNS SOLD FOR £1000.
—A First or Kilmarnock Edition of Burns (1786), in original blue covers, was lately sold by Mr. G. S. Veitch of Paisley to the Committee of the Burns Monument for their Museum at Alloway. The book is faultless in every respect, and, so far as known, is the finest copy in existence. ROBERT MURDOCH.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 21.)

33. CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN, of Lochow. Distinguished by his warlike actions, he was knighted by King Alexander III. in 1280. In 1291 he was one of the nominees, on the part of Robert the Bruce, in the contest for the Scottish crown. He added largely to his estates, and on account of his great prowess he obtained the surname of More or Great; from him the chief of the Argyll family is in Gaelic styled Mac Chailan More. Sir Colin had a quarrel with a powerful neighbour of his, the Lord of Lorn, and after he had defeated him, pursuing his victory too eagerly, he was slain (in 1294, according to Jacob, in the account here referred to) at a place called the String of Cowal, where a great obelisk was erected over his grave.

34. CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN: "The Wonderful or Odd." Nephew of Robert Bruce, he obtained a charter from his uncle of the lands of Lochow and Ardscondniche, dated at Arbroath, 10th Feb., 1316. In that same year he accompanied King Robert to Ireland to assist in placing his brother, Edward Bruce, on the throne of that kingdom. Sir Colin assisted the Steward of Scotland in 1334 in the surprise and recovery of Dunoon Castle in Cowal, belonging to the Steward, but held by the English, and put all within it to the sword, a feat which gave the first turn of fortune in favour of David Bruce. As a reward, Sir Colin was made hereditary governor of the Castle of Dunoon, and had the grant of certain lands for the support of his dignity. Sir Colin died about 1340. Two stories are told as illustrating the eccentricity which gave him his peculiar soubriquet of the "Odd." Thus, on the occasion of a visit paid to him by some nobleman of the O'Neils from Ireland, the sensitive chief, fearing that his rude castle at Inveraray would compare unfavourably with the mansion of this O'Neil family in Ireland, caused it to be burned down, and, as he had a fine field equipage, he regaled his visitors in tents. These tents are said to have been pitched on the plateau close by where the present castle stands, on the north side of the House. But perhaps his eccentricity was even more conspicuously displayed by the fact that he is reported to have thrown all his treasure into Loch Fyne a little before his death, lest his sons should quarrel and fight for it after he was gone.

35. CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN: Founder of the Breadalbane family. Second, or, according to others, third son of Sir Duncan Campbell, 14th Knight of Lochow, by Marjory, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, regent of Scotland. He is said to have been born about 1400. He was one of the Knights of Rhodes, afterwards designed of Malta. The "Black Book of Taymouth" says, "throch his valiant actis and manheid he was maid knight in the Isle of Rhodes, quhilk standeth in the Carpathian Sea, near to Caria, and countrie of Asia the less, and he was three sundrie tymes in Rome." After the murder of James I. in 1437, he actively pursued the regicides, and brought to justice two of the inferior assassins, named Chalmers and Colquhoun, for which service King James III. afterwards bestowed on him the barony of Lawers. His patrimony from his father was Glenurchy, but this property he largely increased before his death, both in the East and in the West. He was named guardian of his nephew, Colin, 1st Earl of Argyll, during his minority, and concluded a marriage between him and the sister of his own second wife, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of the Lord of Lorn. In 1440 he built (or rather there was built during his absence from Scotland) the castle of Kilchurn, on a projecting rocky elevation at the east end of Loch Awe, under the shadow of the majestic Ben Cruachan, where, now a picturesque ruin—"grey and stern stands, like a spirit of the past, lone old Kilchurn." According to tradition, Kilchurn Castle was first erected by his lady and not by himself, he being absent on a crusade at the time, and for seven years the principal portion of the rents of his lands are said to have been expended on its erection. An old legend connected with this castle states that once while at Rome, having been a long time from home, Sir Colin had a singular dream, for the interpretation of which he applied to a monk, who advised him instantly to return to Scotland, as a very serious domestic calamity could only be prevented by his presence in his own castle. He hastened immediately to Scotland, and arrived at a place called Succoth, where dwelt an old woman who had been his nurse. In the disguise of a beggar, he craved food and shelter for the night, and was admitted to the poor woman's fireside. From a scar on his arm she recognised him, and immediately informed him of what was about to happen at the castle. It appeared that for a long period no tidings had been received of or from him, and a report had been spread that he had fallen in battle in the Holy Land. This information surprised Sir Colin, as

he had repeatedly sent messengers with intelligence to his lady, and he at once suspected treachery. His suspicions were well founded. A neighbouring baron, named McCorquadale, had intercepted and murdered all his messengers, and, having succeeded in convincing the lady of the death of her husband, he had prevailed on the lady to marry him, the next day being that fixed for the nuptials. Still disguised as a beggar, on the following morning Sir Colin presented himself under the walls of Kilchurn Castle; and, having asked for refreshment, he refused to take either food or drink except from the hands of the lady of the house. On being informed of this, she approached and handed the stranger a cup of wine. On returning to her the cup, he dropped in it the ring which she knew so well, as her own gift to her lord. Rushing towards him, she threw herself into his arms. This happy denouement at once ended the conspiracy of McCorquadale and the intended marriage. The baron, it is said, was allowed to depart in safety, but was afterwards attacked and overcome by Sir Colin's son, who is said to have taken possession of his cattle and lands. Sir Colin, who was at least three, if not four, times married, died before 10th June, 1478.

36. CAMPBELL, COLIN, 1ST EARL OF ARGYLL: called Colin Mulle. Bold Earl Colin. This noted chieftain considerably increased the possessions and power of the Campbell clan. Among other acquisitions, he became proprietor of Castle Gloom and the neighbouring estate in the parish of Dollar, through his marriage with one of the three Stewart heiresses. The manner in which the Lordship of Castle Campbell in Dollar came into the hands of the Argyll family is told with considerable fulness in the "New Statistical Account of Scotland." Isabella Stewart, daughter of John, 3rd Lord Innermeath, inherited, about 1460, one-third of the lands of Dollar and Gloom, supposed to be the unentailed portion of the estate of Innermeath, as heir-portioner with her two sisters. The third portion, falling to Lady Campbell of Glenurchy, was ceded to the Argyll family by her son, Duncan, in a deed of renunciation still extant. How the remaining third passed to the Argyll House does not appear, but it is all included in a charter of confirmation by James IV. of a charter by the Bishop of Dunkeld, dated 11th May, 1497. Muckartshill, a barony to the east of Dollar, appears about the same period (1491) to have been feued by Shivaz, Bishop of St. Andrews, to the Earl of Argyll. In 1489, by an Act of the Scottish Parliament,

the name of Castle Gloom, its former designation, was changed to Castle Campbell. It continued to be the frequent and favourite residence of the family till 1644, when it was burnt down by the Macleans in the army of the Marquis of Montrose, along with every house in Dollar and Muckart—two houses only, and these by mistake, escaping their savage fury. It was at Castle Campbell, as Knox tells us in his history of the Reformation, he visited Archibald, 4th Earl of Argyll, and preached during successive days to him and his noble relatives and friends. Although never repaired, the castle and lordship of Castle Campbell remained in possession of the Argyll family till 1808, when it was sold. It is now the property of John Ker, Esq., of Harvieston Castle. This fortunate head of the Campbell house was created 1st Earl of Argyll in 1457. He was one of the Commissioners for negotiating a truce with King Edward IV. of England in 1463, and in 1465 was appointed, with Lord Boyd, Justiciary of Scotland, which office he filled for many years by himself, after the fall of his colleague. In 1470 he was created Baron of Lorn, and in 1471 was named one of the Commissioners for settling the treaty of alliance with King Edward IV. of England, by which James, Prince of Scotland, was affianced to Cecilia, Edward's youngest daughter. He was also one of the Commissioners sent to France to renew the treaty with that crown in 1484, and he eventually became Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. He was also Lieutenant of the Isles, and was appointed to prosecute a decree against John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, and in 1481 he received a grant of many lands in Knapdale, along with the keeping of Castle Sweyn, which had previously been held by the Lord of the Isles. He died in 1493.

37. CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN: third laird of Glenurchy. Born about 1481. He was of great use in assisting his cousin, the celebrated Gavin Douglas, to obtain possession of the See of Dunkeld, to which he had been nominated in 1515, in opposition to Andrew Stewart, his own brother-in-law, who, having procured himself to be chosen bishop by the Chapter, had garrisoned the palace and the steeple of the cathedral with his servants. This Sir Colin is mentioned as having "biggit the chapel of Finlarig to be ane burial for himself and his posteritie." He married Lady Marjory Stewart, 6th daughter of John, Earl of Athol, brother uterine of James II., and had three sons, viz., Sir Duncan, Sir John, and Sir Colin, who all succeeded to the estate,

38. CAMPBELL, COLIN, 3RD EARL OF ARGYLL: "Colin of the Brow." Prominent Leader and Statesman. He succeeded his father, Archibald, who was slain at Flodden in 1513. Immediately after his accession to the earldom, he was appointed by the Council to proceed against Lauchlan Maclean of Dowart and other chieftains who had broken out into insurrection, and had proclaimed Sir Donald of Lochalsh Lord of the Isles. This he was enabled the more effectually to do, that in anticipation of disturbances among the islanders, he had taken bonds of fidelity from his vassals and others who had attached themselves to the late Earl, his father. Owing to the powerful influence of Argyll, the insurgents submitted to the Regent, after strong measures had been taken against them. Again and again, however, the old disorders broke out, and though the MacDonalds and their supporters were effectually held in check, yet, as Argyll's advice that Sir Donald of Lochalsh should be forfeited for high treason was not taken by the Council, he took a solemn protest before Parliament that neither he nor his heirs should be liable for any mischief that might in future arise from rebellion in the Isles. He was one of the keepers of the kingdom in the minority of James V. He joined the young king at Stirling in May, 1528, when that monarch made his escape from the Douglases. He was soon after made Lieutenant of the Border and Warden of the Marches, and with the aid of the Homes he led the royal army against the Earl of Angus at Coldingham, and expelled him from Scotland. He had the commission of Justice General of Scotland renewed in 1529, and died in 1530.

39. CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN: sixth laird of Glenurchy. Succeeded to the estate in 1550. He was among the first to join the Reformers, and sat in the parliament of 1560, the only Celtic proprietor present in that parliament when the Protestant doctrines received the sanction of law. In 1573 he was one of the Commissioners for settling a firm and lasting government in the Church. In the "Black Book of Taymouth," he is spoken as "ane great justiciar all his tyme, throch the quhilk he sustenit the deidly feid of the Clan Gregor ane lang space: and besides that he causit execute to the death many notable lymarris, he beheidit the laird of MacGregor himself at Kandmoir, in the presence of the Erle of Athol, the justice-clerk and sundrie other nobilmen." In 1580, he built the castle of Balloch in Perthshire, one wing of which still continues attached to Taymouth Castle, the splendid mansion of the

Marquis of Breadalbane. Sir Colin died in 1583.

40. CAMPBELL, COLIN, 6TH EARL OF ARGYLL: Public Man. Born about 1534, previous to succeeding his brother in the earldom he was known as Sir Colin of Boquhan. He early became one of the enemies of the Regent Morton, and joined the Earl of Athol in resisting his power. On 4th March, 1578, Argyll and Athol, with other noblemen, assembled at Stirling, and advised the king to deprive Morton of the regency, and take the government into his own hands, which was accordingly done. A few weeks after, however, Morton again got possession of the king, when Argyll and Athol took up arms to rescue his majesty, and issued a proclamation against the late regent. The forces on both sides gathered at Stirling, the Earl of Argyll alone bringing 2,500 Highlanders to the assistance of those who opposed Morton's return to power. But, by the mediation of Bower, the English Ambassador, an accommodation was brought about between the factions, and in 1579 Argyll was made Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom. He was one of the jury on the trial of Morton in 1581. He died in 1584, after a long illness. He was called Colein Teash, because born in Menteith, also called Gillespie Dow (brown). He is described as having been fair and tall, modest and just.

41. CAMPBELL, COLIN (Rev.): Divine and Author. Son of Patrick of Barcaldine, Ardchattam. Born in 1644, he was educated at St. Andrews, and ordained minister of Ardchattam Parish in 1667. A man of culture, he corresponded with the Gregories, Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Burnet, Leibnitz, and other eminent men. He was author of a Demonstration of the Existence of God against the atheists. He died in 1726.

42. CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN, M.P.: Public Man. Born at Ardkinglas. He was created a Baronet in 1679, and served as Member of Parliament for Argyllshire between 1693 and 1702. He died in 1709.

43. CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN, GENERAL: Governor of Nova Scotia and Ceylon. Of the family of Melfort Kilninver, and born in 1776, he served under Wellington in the Peninsula and in France, and was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia in 1833, and of Ceylon in 1839. He died in 1847, and *Nat. Dict. of Biog.* says, was buried in St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

44. CAMPBELL, LORD COLIN, M.P., 5th son of 8th Duke of Argyll. Born in 1853. He was M.P. for Argyllshire from 1878 to 1885. He died in 1895.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

PLACES NAMED AFTER THE GORDONS.—In response to the suggestion (*S. N. & Q.*, June, 1903), that it would be interesting to know why the places there quoted bear the name of Gordon, I would say that the last name on the list, viz. :—“Gordonsville, vil., U.S., Virginia, Orange Co., 57 m. N.W., Richmond, P < 1500”—was so called from Nathaniel Gordon, who was seated there in 1787, owning an estate of about 1300 acres of land, on which the village is located. Nathaniel Gordon was the second son of Col. James Gordon of Lancaster Co., Virginia, emigrant to the Colony *circa* 1738, from Sheepbridge, in the Barony of Newry, Co. Down, Ireland. The father of Col. James Gordon was James Gordon, gentleman, of Sheepbridge; and the latter's father was James Gordon, gentleman, who acquired the Sheepbridge estates in 1692 from Nicholas Bagenal, Esq., and is believed to have been of the family of Gordon of Craichlaw, in Kirkcowan Parish, Wigtonshire, a cadet branch of the house of Gordon of Lochinvar.

ARMISTEAD C. GORDON.

Stanton, Virginia.

A MORAYSHIRE GENTLEMAN'S DRESS IN 1647.—I, Alexr. Winchter, merchand burges of Forres, binds and oblesseis me my airs executors and assigneys to content pay and delywer to Niniane Dunbar of Grainghill his airs executors and assigneys the number of six elnes of Lown-down clothe or Dropdaberrie as vill be ane sewt of clothes to wit ane doublait breiches scheankis and ane clok vith the furnitur conforme vith ane silk hat and that immediatlie efter it sall pleis God to grant him ane happie and saiffe retourne owt of France quhilk God villing vill be betwix the deit of thir presents and the last day of August nixt to cum in the yeire of God j^m vi^c fourtie aucht yeires and in caice of failzie and nocht thankfull payment efter his saiff retourne binds and oblesseis him and his forsaidis to content and pay to the said Niniane Dunbar of Granghill the soume of aucht scor pundis money as pryce agreed upon: In witness quherof wrettin be James Imrie notar publict burges of Forres and subscribit vith my hand at Forres, 17 October, 1647, befor thir witnesses Robert Dunbar servitor to said Niniane Dunbar of Granghill and James Imrie wreater hereof.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PUBLICATIONS, 1899.

(Continued from 2nd S., V., page 29.)

OF works by Aberdeen authors, and works relating to Aberdeen and the North of Scotland, published elsewhere, the following are the principal:—

“A Historical Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians,” by Professor William M. Ramsay, D.C.L., Aberdeen (London: Hodder & Stoughton).—“Christian Ethics,” by William L. Davidson, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Aberdeen (Guild Library: A. & C. Black).—“Christian Character: A Study in New Testament Morality,” by Rev. Thomas B. Kilpatrick, D.D., Minister of Ferryhill Free Church, Aberdeen (T. & T. Clark).—“The Four Gospels,” by R. H. Fisher, B.D. [Minister of the West Parish Church, Aberdeen] (Hodder & Stoughton).—“The Theology of the Epistle to the Hebrews, with a Critical Introduction,” by George Milligan, B.D. (T. & T. Clark).—“Rome, Reform, and Reaction; Four Lectures on the Religious Situation,” by Rev. Dr. P. T. Forsyth, Cambridge (Hodder & Stoughton).—“Christian Perfection,” by Rev. Dr. P. T. Forsyth, Cambridge (“Little Books on Religion” Series, edited by Dr. Robertson Nicoll; Hodder & Stoughton).—“Ascent of the Soul,” by Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll (Isbister).—“Calls to Christ,” by Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll (Morgan & Scott, London).—“Four Hundred Tongues,” by J. Gordon Watt, M.A., Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society (London: The British and Foreign Bible Society).—“The Present Position and Prospects of Biblical Science,” a pamphlet by Thomas Nicol, B.D., Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of Aberdeen (W. Blackwood & Sons).—“Te Deum Laudamus: A Study,” by Rev. J. H. Burn, B.D., Rector of St. Drostan's, Deer (St. Giles' Printing Company, Edinb.).—“Christ's Great Commission and the Work in Jamaica,” a sermon preached by Rev. John Robson, D.D., Aberdeen, at the opening of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica at Lucea in January, and printed by order of the Synod (Kingston: Educational Supply Co.).—“The Science of Life. An Outline of the History of Biology and Its Modern Advances,” by J. Arthur Thomson (Blackie).—“The Life and Campaigns of Alexander Leslie, First Earl of Leven,” by Charles Sanford Terry, M.A., University Lecturer in History in the University of Aberdeen (Longmans, Green & Co.).—“Naturalism and Agnosticism: The Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Aberdeen in the years 1896-98,” by James Ward, Sc.D., Hon. LL.D., Edinburgh, Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic in the University of Cambridge (2 vols., A. & C. Black).—“A Manual of Psychology, Vol. II.,” by G. F. Stout, M.A., LL.D. (University Correspondence College Press, London).—“In Western India: Recollections

of My Early Missionary Life," by Rev. Dr. J. Murray Mitchell (Edinburgh: David Douglas).—"Lumsden of the Guides. A Sketch of the Life of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B. [of Belhelvie]. With Selections from his Correspondence and Occasional Papers," by General Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I., and George R. Elsmie, C.S.I. (John Murray).—"From Parish School to University, and Other Papers," by George Alexander Craig, M.D., late President of the Birmingham and Midland Scottish Society (Birmingham: Achilles Taylor, Caxton House).—"Nootka: a Tale of Vancouver Island," by Lord Granville Gordon (Sands and Co., London).—"The Romance of Elisavet," by Mrs. W. M. Ramsay (Hodder & Stoughton).—"The Laird's Wooing," by J. Gordon Phillips, Elgin (T. Fisher Unwin)—a novel, with Sir Alexander Irvine as the hero and Drum Castle as the chief scene.—"Malcolm Ross: a Romance," by Alexander Craib, F.S.A. [Minister of New Pittligo] (London: Elliot Stock).—"Ulysses; or, de Rougemont of Troy," by A. H. M. [Dr. A. H. Milne, son of Rev. Dr. Milne, of Fyvie] (Methuen & Co.).—"Planting Life in India, Impressions of Australia, etc." by "Aberdonensis" (The "Observer" Office, Colombo).—"White Heather," a new volume of poems by Mrs. Ella Mary Gordon.—"W. Thomson Crabbe, F.R.C.S.E., Medical Missionary," by Annie R. Butler (London: S. W. Partridge & Co.).—"The Prevention of Factory Accidents," by John Calder, some time Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories for the North of Scotland (Longmans).—"Notable Landmarks in the Region of History," by H. B. Mitchell, Peterhead (London: W. B. Whittingham and Co., Limited).—"A Bunch of London Pride," by John Malcolm Bulloch.

Among more general works may be included:

"Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, M.P.—a third edition, with a new prefatory chapter (Macmillan & Co.).—"Notes from a Diary," (Third Series—1881-1886), by Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff (2 vols.; John Murray).—"Mary, Queen of Scots. 1542-1587. Extracts from the English, Spanish, and Venetian State Papers, Buchanan, Knox, Lesley, Melville, the 'Diurnal of Occurrents,' Nau, etc., etc.," arranged and edited by Robert S. Rait (the second volume of "Scottish History from Contemporary Writers," published by David Nutt).—"The Romance of a Pro-Consul: Being the Personal Life and Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B.," by James Milne (Chatto & Windus).—"Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, Knight," by John Willcock, M.A., B.D., Lerwick (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier).—"Lady Nairne and Her Songs," by Rev. George Henderson, Monzie Free Church (Gairdner, Paisley).—"All Souls College," by C. Grant Robertson, Fellow and Domestic Bursar of All Souls College (F. E. Robinson).—"Forgotten Liberalism: The True Line of Liberal Advance," by James Annand (London: Northern Press Co., Ltd.).—"The Annals of Toil, being Labour History

Outlines, Roman and British," by J. Morrison Davidson (William Reeves).—"Henry Scougal and the Oxford Methodists; or, The Influence of a Religious Teacher of the Scottish Church," by Rev. D. Butler, Abernethy, Perthshire (Blackwood & Sons).—"A Supplement to "Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson, Ferguson, and Fergus," edited for the Clan Fergus(s)on Society by James Fergusson [Yr. of Kinnmundy] and Robert Menzies Ferguson (D. Douglas, Edinburgh).—Transactions of the International Congress of Women of 1899, edited by the Countess of Aberdeen, President, 7 vols. and supplementary pamphlet (London: T. Fisher Unwin).—The volumes of the "Famous Scots" Series issued during the year included "King Robert the Bruce," by A. F. Murison (bearing the dedication, "Almae Matri Universitati Aberdonensi"), and "Thomas Campbell," by J. Cuthbert Hadden. Dr. Gordon Stables's "output of books" for 1899 comprised "Annie o' the Banks o' Dee," "Shadowed for Life," "Kidnapped by Cannibals," "Remember the Maine," and "Old England on the Sea."

Among educational works published during the year were the following:—

"A Second Course in British History," by Robert S. Rait, Fellow of New College, Oxford (Blackie and Son).—"Passages from Modern Authors for Class-Reading," compiled and edited for Messrs. Blackie by John Downie, M.A., Lecturer in English at the Aberdeen Free Church Training College.—"Macaulay's Essay on Milton," edited, with Introduction and Notes, by John Downie, M.A., Examiner in History in Edinburgh University; Lecturer on English in the Aberdeen F. C. Training College (Blackie & Son, Ltd.).

Works on local history included:—

"The History of Fettercairn," by Archibald Cowie Cameron, A.M., LL.D., late schoolmaster of Fettercairn (J. & R. Parlange, Paisley); and "Navar and Lethnot: The History of a Glen Parish in the North-East of Forfarshire," by F. Cruickshank, A.M., Minister of Navar and Lethnot (Brechin: Black and Johnston).

Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo contributed two articles, "The Story of Aberdeen," illustrated by R. D. Strachan, to the *Sunday at Home* for August and September; and an article on "The City of Granite" formed a supplement to the *Scots Pictorial* for November.—The subject of the "Illustrated Interviews" in the *Railway Magazine* for October was Mr. William Moffatt, General Manager, Great North of Scotland Railway.—Herr Gustav Hein, German teacher in the Girls' High School, Aberdeen, and Lecturer on German Language and Literature in Aberdeen University, contributed three articles on "The Educational System of Scotland" to "Die Deutsche Zeitschrift für Ausländisches Unterrichtswesen"—a well-known German educational periodical. Other magazine articles included:—"Velazquez

and Rembrandt" [by John Forbes White, LL.D.] in the *Quarterly Review*, April; "Fermatine" in the *Scottish Review*, October; "M.P.'s and Their Fads," by Alexander Mackintosh, *English Illustrated Magazine*, January; "The Speaker and His Family," "Some Popular M.P.'s," and "Sir Alfred Milner," by "A Parliamentary Hand" [Alexander Mackintosh], in the *Woman at Home* for May, June, and October respectively; "The Story of the Volunteers," by J. M. Bulloch, in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, July; "The Making of Robinson Crusoe," by J. Cuthbert Hadden, in the *Century Magazine*, July; "Reminiscences of the late Sir John Steell, R.S.A.," in *Blackwood's Magazine*, August; "Forests I Have Camped In," by Dr. Gordon Stables, in *Leisure Hour*, August; and "Notes from the Equatorial Province," by Dr. A. D. Milne (Fyvie), in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* (September).

Nos. 2, 3, and 4 of Vol. III. of the *Grammar School Magazine* appeared in March, June, and Oct. (James G. Bisset, publisher), completing the volume. The first number of "The Grammarian"—a fortnightly magazine of 12 pages devoted to the interests of the Aberdeen Grammar School—was published by Mr. William Smith, of the "Bon-Accord" Press, on 12th April. The magazine died with the sixth number, 21st June.

Mr. Arthur King wrote a song—"The Lifeboat Crew," which was set to music by Evelyn St. Maur, and published by Joseph Williams, 32 Great Portland Street, London.

Mr. W. G. Bryson, of Strathlene, Banffshire, who was for nearly forty years factor of the Seafeld estates in Strathspey and Lower Banffshire, published two pamphlets—one dealing with the Crofters Holdings Act of 1886, and the other with the present system of Weights, Measures, and Currency, with Suggestions as to the Decimal System.

Messrs. Moran & Co., Aberdeen, issued a new edition of the novel, "My First Prisoner," and new sixpenny editions of the Irish stories, "Irish Stew," by J. J. Moran (published in 1898), and "Ballygowna," by Robert Grierson.

Messrs. Ward, Locke & Co. issued an "entirely new and revised" edition of their shilling Guide to Aberdeen and District.

The Ordnance Survey Office issued a revised one-inch scale map of the district round Aberdeen.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

"SINNED" CORN.—This phrase, which is still current, appears to be a survival of the days when tithes were taken of field produce. Whatever grain was kept back fraudulently went by the name of "sinned" corn.

Caithness.

EVAN ODD.

A 6000 YEARS' OLD SKELETON.—Councillor Joseph Downs, a well-known Ayrshire archaeologist, has excavated from the sand-bed of the river Irvine, in the vicinity of Shewalton, a large piece of the skeleton of a whale, which experts opine to be at least 6000 years old. The remains were got fully 20 feet beneath the surface. The bone weighs 16 pounds, and measures 20 inches. It has evidently been much larger, portions of the fanlike end having been broken off. Mr. Downs also picked up on the same occasion the fossilised ear-bone of this stranded whale, and he possesses too its skull.

J. F. S. G.

A NOBLE CLOCK DESIGNER.—Lord Grimthorpe, once known as Sir Edmund Beckett, and the leader of the Parliamentary bar, is an expert horologist. Though bordering on 90 years of age, he has designed a chiming clock for the tower of the Parish Church of Beckingham, near Gainsborough. The noble lord was the designer of the Manchester Town Hall clock. Earlier on he played a leading part in the making of the great Westminster clock. Lord Grimthorpe's views as to the lines upon which that horologe should be constructed did not meet with the approval of the leading professional clock-makers. However, in the end his Lordship had his way, and the making of it was practically entrusted to him. "Big Ben" is an admirable timekeeper, for it does not vary more than about a second in a week. Benson fitted it up and takes care of it.

J. F. S. G.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES IN STIRLING.—During the excavations at the new building in Murray Place, Stirling, for W. M. Rodger, the workmen came upon the remains of two walls at right angles to each other. They had been very substantially built, being about 4 feet thick, and they seemed to have been of the Blackfriars' Monastery, which extended to the north of this site. Another discovery was made a few days ago, while workmen were digging the foundations for an extensive block of dwelling-houses to be erected in Well Green, Stirling, for McDougall and Sons, joiners. They came upon an old coffin, about 2 feet below the surface, about 6 feet long, composed of rough boards nailed together. It is surmised that this coffin was a relic of the *Plague*, when the dead were buried here. St. Ninian's Chapel, which stood near the well, had no churchyard attached to it; and the *one churchyard* was shut against the interment of all struck down.

J. F. S. G.

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIES OF
ABERLOUR AND ABERNETHY.

(SYNOD OF MORAY.)

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

ABERLOUR.

- (1) Obv.—**AB^B** (incuse).
Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**Aberlour** | 3 | 1846 within oblong frame, with “**This do in remembrance of me.**” “**But let a man examine himself.**” around outside of frame.
Rev.—“**It is finished.**” | “**God is love.**” | “**Rejoice in the Lord alway.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 18.

BOHARM.

- (1) Obv.—**B** (incuse).
Rev.—Blank. Square, 8.
- (2) Obv.—**B** (incuse).
Rev.—Blank. Square, with cut corners, 9. Illustration 9.
- (3) Obv.—Large **B** (incuse).
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13½.
- (4) Obv.—+ **B**.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, with rounded corners, 9 × 10.
- (5) Obv.—**Parish Church** (in semi-circle), with 6 | **Boharm** underneath.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 14 × 17.

GLENLIVET.

- Obv.—**Glenlivet** | 3 | 1869.
Rev.—“**This do | in remembrance | of me.**” | I. Cor. xi. 24. Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.
Illustration 10.

GLENRINNES.

- Obv.—**Glenrinnnes** (in curve), with 1844 underneath.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16½.

INVERAVEN.

- (1) Obv.—**IN**.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 7 × 11.
- (2) Obv.—**IN** (incuse).
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 12.
- (3) Obv.—**INVN**.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 7 × 13. Illustration 11.
- (4) Obv.—**Inveraven Church** in oval, with 1876 in centre.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 14 × 18.

KNOCKANDO.

- (1) Obv.—**K**. Large and rudely formed.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 11.
- (2) Obv.—**Ko**. (The first and last letter of name).
Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 13.
- (3) Obv.—**Parish** | of | **Knockando** | 1870.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” around outside centre oval, with “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” in centre. Oval, 13 × 19.

ROTHES.

- Obv.—**Rothes** 1846 around outside centre oval, with 6 | **Table**. in centre.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | **Luke xxii. 19**. Oval, 14 × 17.

PRESBYTERY OF ABERNETHY.

ABERNETHY.

- (1) Obv.—**A** (incuse). Large and rudely formed.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 17.
- (2) Obv.—**A** within small serrated square frame.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10.
- (3) Obv.—**A** with serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 18.
- (4) Obv.—**A**.
Rev.—**No. 1**. Oblong, 12 × 17. Illustration 19.

ALVIE.

Obv.—**Alvey**.
Rev.—**1813**. Round, 13.

CROMDALE.

- (1) Obv.—**M | D D**. (David Dick was minister from 1623 to 1638.)
Rev.—Blank. Square, 8.
- (2) Obv.—**C** ?
Rev.—Blank. Round, 11. Illustration 14.
- (3) Obv.—**Crom- | dale**. with beaded border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 15.

DUTHIL.

- (1) Obv.—**D** within small sunk square, serrated inwards.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9.
- (2) Obv.—**C** ^D (representing Church, Duthil).
Rev.—Blank. Round, 11½. Illustration 4.
- (3) Obv.—**Wm. | Grant | Duthel**.
Rev.—**March | 28th | 1820**. Round, 15. Illustration 5.

INVERALLAN.

Obv.—**Parish Church | Inverallan** (both lines curved), with **I** within ornamental circle in centre.
Rev.—“**This do | in remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 13 × 17. Illustration 6.

KINGUSSIE.

- (1) Obv.—**K** within sunk square frame.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 12.
- (2) Obv.—**K**. Large and rudely formed.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 9. Illustration 2.
- (3) Obv.—**K**.
Rev.—**1731**. Round, 12. Illustration 3.
- (4) Obv.—**Kingussie | 1802**.
Rev.—“**Do this | in remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 16 × 19.

KIRKMICHAEL.

Obv.—**Kirkmichael** (in curve), with **1868** underneath.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

LAGGAN.

- (1) Obv.—**L**.
Rev.—**1749**. Round, 12. Illustration 7.
- (2) Obv.—**L | 1781**.
Rev.—**C**. Round, 12. Illustration 8.

ROTHIEMURCHUS.

- (1) Obv.—**R** with serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12.
- (2) Obv.—**R K**.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12.
- (3) Obv.—**Rothiemurchus** (in curve), with **1873** underneath.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | **Luke xxii. 29**. Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

TOMINTOUL.

Obv.—**Tomin- | -toul**.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | **Luke xxii. 19**. Oval, 14 × 17. Illustration 16.

NOTE.—The churches of Advie and Insch, in the Presbytery of Abernethy, never used tokens.

(To be continued.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN
PERIODICALS.

1856. *Inglis' Tide Tables and Nautical Almanac*. Price 1s. Size, 8vo. This annual was published by the late Mr. Alexander Inglis, merchant, who died in 1894. It is a work of about 200 pages, fscap. 8vo., and contains a great mass of information of interest to shipping circles, including a list of vessels belonging to the east coast of Scotland. In 1898, it changed its title to . . . *Mariners' Nautical Almanac*, and has been printed by the proprietors of the *Free Press*, Aberdeen, since 1856.

1887. *Bon-Accord Almanac*. An annual printed and published for the proprietors by James Valentine, Aberdeen. It was a small unpagged 8vo., and there was but one issue. Price 1d.

1889. *Bon-Accord Magazine*. Vol. 1, No. 1, July, 1889. Price 1d. monthly. Size, 4to. demy. Printed and published by James Main, 75 George Street, Aberdeen. The subject matter, which consisted of short stories, &c., came from London, and the covers were printed locally. It died through want of support, August, 1896.

1890. *In Memoriam*. An annual. Price 6d. The size is fscap. 8vo. This is an obituary of Aberdeen and the vicinity for the year, with biographical notes and portraits of prominent citizens. Compiled and published by William Cay & Sons, Aberdeen. The present annuals are larger and better illustrated. The printers are John Avery & Co., King Street, Aberdeen.

1891. *Wee Willie Winkie (S. N. & Q., 1st S., V., p. 54)*. This children's paper came to an end, September, 1897, when a special souvenir number was issued. It was edited by Lady Marjorie Gordon, assisted by the Countess of Aberdeen.

1891. *Settmakers' and Stoneworkers' Journal* (see *S. N. & Q., 1st S., V., p. 55*). This journal was enlarged to 12 pages at Vol. 6, No. 1, June, 1896. Messrs. W. & W. Lindsay are still the printers, and the journal has been published without a break. It was edited by Mr. Alexander Beattie till the end of December, 1892, and during the following year by Mr. William Lawie. From December, 1893, up to the present time, it has been conducted by Mr. John Adan, Woodside. Its circulation, utility and popularity have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters.

1892. *Aberdeen Year Book*. An annual, the price of which was 1s. The size was 4to., double columned, 136 pages. Only one issue. Printed and published at the *Free Press* Office, Aberdeen, 1893. [In a prefatory note, Mr. Robert Anderson states that it has been deemed desirable to present the public of Aberdeen with the reports of two royal visits to the city during that year, and of the unveiling of the

Burns statue (including Professor Masson's eulogy of the poet) in a more handy and permanent form than the columns of a newspaper. It contained a carefully prepared and very copious diary of local events of that year, and a selection of the biographical sketches of prominent Aberdonians who died during 1892; also leading events, trade reports, &c.]

1893. *Blackfriars P. S. A. Magazine*. The Monthly Record of the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Meeting, Aberdeen. Price 1d. Size, large 4to., 32 pages including cover. No. 1, Vol. 1, March, 1893. Mr. John Leith has conducted it from the start, and his son, Mr. Chas. J. Leith, is the nominal editor. The main portion of this periodical is 24 pages of the *Home Messenger*. At Vol. 8, 1901, it changed its name to the *Aberdeen P.S.A. Magazine*. The printers are G. & W. Fraser, Aberdeen. The Magazine was the outcome of the Blackfriars Bible Class which Mr. Leith had conducted for 25 years, on 16 of which he issued New Years' addresses and messages from such men as Ruskin, Dean Stanley, and Gladstone.

1893. *The Northern Cricket and Football Annual*. This was an Athletic Guide and Directory of Sports and Pastimes. Printed for the Manager of John Avery & Coy., Aberdeen. I am told the issues were 1893-4 and 1894-5.

1894. *The Aberdeen Catholic Herald*. No. 1, Vol. 1, Oct. 5th, 1894, 8 pp., folio, price 1d. weekly. Printed by D. J. M. Quin, of "The Glasgow Observer," 52 North Frederick Street, Glasgow, for the proprietor, Chas. Diamond, Esq., ex-M.P. This periodical is the organ of the Catholic denomination for Aberdeen, Inverness and the Northern Counties of Scotland. In March, 1897, it was enlarged to 20 pages, containing 120 columns, but at the present time it is only 16 pp., 96 columns. Mr. J. J. Moran was the first editor. His successor is Mr. Patrick Arthur Markey.

1895. *The Northern Liberal*. The general election in July, 1895, produced this paper, which styled itself "a proper daily organ of Liberal feeling in Aberdeen." Only 10 issues appeared. It was published at 115 Union Street, the office of Messrs. Moran and Co.

1895. *United Labour*. The organ of the Independent Labour party. Only two issues appeared, 12th and 13th July. It was mainly in the interest of Mr. J. L. Mahon, the labour candidate for North Aberdeen. It was a Special Parliamentary Election Edition. (*Vide S. N. & Q., 1st S., IX., 164*).

1896. *Northern Life* (1st S., X., 64). The first issue appeared 7th July, 1896, and ended with the issue of 30th March, 1897, being No. 13, Vol. 2. The company that promoted it went into liquidation. (*Vide S. N. & Q., 1st S., XI., 122*).

1896. *Ye Woodside Presse*. The issues of this weekly of which only four numbers appeared, were—1, 15th April; 2, 22nd April; 3, 29th April; 4, 6th May. The price was ½d., and the size large folio; 4 pages. Printed and Published by Alexander Milne at the office of *Ye Woodside Presse*, 496 Great Northern Road, Aberdeen.

[The desire of the promoters was to establish a newspaper both interesting and instructive, to try to please all parties by paying careful attention to the supply of news suitable for the diverse needs of the locality, and to give thoroughly authentic accounts of all matters reported in our columns. To proceed on their journey slowly and cautiously was their aim, gaining experience by the way, to impart to their readers the lessons they learn.]

1896. *Violin Tit-Bits*. There were only four issues of this musical periodical, the price of which was 2s. The size was folio, 13¼ × 10, and had 12 pages each. Edited and arranged by Mr. Thomas Craig, 408 George Street, author of the *Violin Family Tutor*. It was written expressly for amateur violin players who desire to acquire a command of the violin, and to cultivate a taste for music. There were selections suitable for every class of players. The printers were Aveyrs Ltd., Aberdeen.

1896. *McMillan's Household Magazine*. Vol. 1, No. 1, November, 1896. This monthly periodical, the size of which was large 4to, was distributed gratis by Messrs. McMillan Ltd., 171 Union Street, Aberdeen, for advertising purposes. It contained literary, gardening and household notes. The last issue that the writer can trace is a review of the February, 1899, number in "Bon-Accord," but possibly there were more. This firm, I regret to state, have kept no record of this periodical. It was printed and published by a London firm.

1897. *Moran's Spring Annual*. There was only one issue. The price was 6d., size 8vo, 80 pp. Edited and published by J. J. Moran, Aberdeen. *Catholic Herald* Office, 115 Union Street, Aberdeen. The contents were chiefly composed of local matter, &c., and was brought out in connection with the *Aberdeen Catholic Herald*.

1897. *Parsifal*. A monthly magazine for lovers of music, art and literature, the size of which was 8vo. The issues were No. 1, January, 28 pages, price 3d.; No. 2, February, price 2d., 16 pages; No. 3, March, 16 pages, price 1d.; No. 4, April, 16 pages, price 2d.; No. 5 (the last), June, price 2d., 16 pages. The editor was Herr F. Erckmann, 19 Albyn Place, Aberdeen. The printer was James Blair, 15 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen.

[The object in launching this periodical was to broaden the basis of the Aberdeen Wagner Society, and to show in a permanent form the many-sided genius of Wagner, the man whose work the Aberdeen Wagner Society exists to study and make known. Lastly, it was hoped that *Parsifal* would be the mouthpiece of all musical bodies in Aberdeen.]

ROBERT MURDOCH.

(To be continued.)

VISITORS COMING.—When a "coal" falls hereabouts from a heaped up peat fire, the event is considered a sure sign that a visitor is coming to the house. Should the "coal" fall with many sparks, the stranger will be of a bright, happy temperament: if it is dull and burnt out, he will, on the other hand, be sure to be quiet or even morose.

Caithness.

EVAN ODD.

Queries.

330. AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any of your readers give me the rest of this poem, the author's name, and when it was published?

"O, Bon-Accord, my native city dear,
In thee I first inhaled my vital air;
There let me die, 'tis here my fathers sleep,
And daisied grounds are spread below my feet."
"To mark, etc., etc."

A. M.

331. HONORARY DEGREES TO DISSENTERS.—In an account of Dr. Thomas McCrie, the biographer of Knox and Melville, which appears in the *Witness* of 16th May, 1840, Hugh Miller says: "The University of Edinburgh honoured itself by conferring upon him his degree [D.D.], the first ever extended in Scotland to a dissenting clergyman." The last statement is incorrect. The date of McCrie's D.D. was 1813, but we find both the Aberdeen Universities conferring honorary degrees in divinity on dissenters at a much earlier date. Isaac Watts had D.D. from King's College in 1728, and Philip Doddridge from Marischal College in 1736. Even if Hugh Miller's assertion was meant to apply to Scottish dissenters alone, it is wrong. John Young, Anti-Burgher minister at Hawick, had D.D. from King's College in 1794; and George Lawson, Burgher minister at Selkirk, from Marischal College in 1806. Can earlier instance be cited from St. Andrews, Glasgow, or Edinburgh? Alexander Geddes, LL.D., King's College, 1780, seems to have been the first Roman Catholic to receive an honorary degree in Aberdeen since the Reformation. Is Bishop Chisholm the second?
P. J. ANDERSON.

332. FAMILY OF ROBERT DICK, THE COVENANTER.—Is anything known of the family or lineal descendants of Robert Dick, the Covenanter (*Wodrow*, II., 335, 482), who was imprisoned on the Bass, and afterwards banished to the plantations? How can information be obtained?
R. D.

333. BOOK TITLE WANTED.—A book was published not long ago, giving an account of those covenanters banished to the plantations. What is its title?
R. D.

334. THE FARRELLS OF DAVO.—The estate of Davo in the parish of Garvock, Kincardineshire, was for some time owned by a family of good county standing named Wood. On the death, fifty or sixty years ago, of the last laird of that surname, who was frequently designated of "Woodburnden" (part of Davo), a long litigation ensued as to the succession to the estate. The next owner, possibly as representative of the Woods, was the late Michael Farrell, J.P., of Davo, who died about twenty years ago. According to gossip in the Mearns, he had been a "shoemaker in London," which might mean anything from an operative earning thirty shillings a week to a master craftsman owning a villa on Clapham Common and a "box" in the country. Nothing very definite, however, seems to be known as to his history. He was undoubtedly of Irish birth or origin, but judging from the baptismal names of his son and successor—Alfred Herbert William, he had been subjected to a severe course of Anglican "refining influences." The appearance of such a typical and historical Irish surname as Farrell among Scottish landowners excites curiosity, but so far I have found no one able to tell me how it came to be there. Alfred H. W. Farrell, II of Davo, was educated at Marischal College. He was a member of class 1852-56, and is described as "of London" and son of "Michael Farrell, farmer." After struggling with financial adversity for several years, his creditors closed on the estate, which now belongs to Mr. Andrew Macpherson, advocate in Aberdeen. Mr. Farrell had at least two sons:—

Frederick Charles Lossley, educated at Aberdeen University.

Alfred ———, some time a private in the Gordon Highlanders.

During the hearing of a civil action in which Mr. F. C. L. Farrell, then "Yr. of Davo," was concerned a number of years ago, a signet ring bearing the Farrell crest was mentioned. I shall be obliged if any of your readers will tell me:—

1. Who were the parties to the litigation above referred to; and what was the relationship (if any) of Michael Farrell to the Woods of Davo and Woodburnden?
2. Were these Woods descended of Balbegno or any other of the well-known families of the name?

In 1871 Davo extended to 1349 acres with a rental of £1280.

J. F. GEORGE.

335. A CURIOUS BUCHAN SUPERSTITION.—I would like to ascertain if it was generally known that for an individual to receive a "piece" (of bread, etc.) from a married woman, who had the same name as her husband before marriage, although not related, was believed in Buchan to be a sure cure for whooping cough. I remember when a boy an application being made to my mother, who had the necessary qualifi-

cation, for a "piece" by the mother of a sufferer. Another case came under my notice of the "piece" being given to a boy in Old Deer. After eating it his mother declared "he wis never heard to gie anither hoast." The "piece" cure is not mentioned by Mr. Milne in his "Myths and Superstitions of the Buchan District," nor have I ever seen it recorded by any other writer on the subject. UGIESIDE.

Answers.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (1st S., I., 139, 162; VI., 78; 2nd S., III., 185; IV., 12, 27, 43, 59, 76, 110, 127, 143, 190).—

"Some have been wounded with conceit,
And died of meer opinion straight."

Hudibras, II., 1.—

One of the questions in Dunton's *Athenian Oracle* (Lond., 1704, Vol. I., p. 239) is "Whether 'tis possible for any Person to die of Conceit." The answer is interesting as suggesting a possible source of the Downie legend:—"Fancy is very strong in Some Persons, especially such as one of a Melancholy Disposition; the Relation of the Doctor in the Reign of King James the First, who undertook either to Kill or Cure by Fancy, is no foreign Answer to the Question. The Doctor begg'd some condemned Persons to make the tryal, and choosing one among the rest, whose Constitution he thought might be most proper to work upon, he preserv'd him till the last, setting the rest, one after another, up to the Chin in warm water; afterwards breath'd a vein, and let them bleed to death, using to those that stood by such Remarks as, *now such and such Veins are exhausted, now so*, till they expir'd; and coming to the last Person, he was accordingly stript, and placed like the rest, when the Doctor made a false Orifice that would not bleed, using the same Remarks of him to the Bystanders, as he did of the rest, and when he was going to make the last Remark he made for the rest, the Person swooned away, and died without loss of Blood, purely by Fancy." Where did Dunton find this anecdote? It should be noted that a metrical version of the legend in 22 stanzas ("Airt and pairt in Downie's Slaughter: an Aberdeen Tragedy of the Olden Time") was contributed by Mr. W. A. G. Farquhar to the *Evening Express* of 27th November, 1900. P. J. ANDERSON.

240. DEANS ALIAS DAVIDSON (2nd S., IV., 93).—Without pretending to answer "A. M. M.," the undernoted will greatly assist those desiring particulars of family history. In March, 1899, Mr. Eliot Stock, London, published a book by Miss Mary Dean, called "The Book of Dene, Deane, Adene." The history of these branches commences in Norman times, and takes the various branches of the families down to the present century, with much interesting and curious detail. The work contains many interesting pedigrees, and is illustrated with sketches, drawings

of monuments, arms, &c. The size of book 4to, price 10/6 nett. Only 250 copies were printed.

"Deane, than which none other name
Is of better or more fame."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

302. DAVID PEACOCK'S BIRTHPLACE (2nd S., IV., 187).—I venture to suggest that Peacock may have been a native of Forfarshire. A footnote on p. 17 of his "Perth" is in evidence to show that his boyhood was probably spent in or near the town of Forfar. There seem to have been two David Peacocks in Perth at the same time. W. S.

305. NEWTON (2nd S., IV., 188).—The quotation under this name in the June issue of *S. N. & Q.*, referring to its destruction by King James after Glenlivet, is attributed by Smith (*History of Aberdeenshire*, II., 1223) to David Moysie. He cites p. 120 of Moysie's *Memoirs*, Edinburgh edition, 1830. My copy of Moysie, the old edition of 1755, does not contain the words quoted in the query: but presumably Smith is correct in his citation. W. S.

310. DR. THEODORE GORDON (2nd S., IV., 188; V., 16).—I have now got definite data to show that "John" and not "Theodore" was the name of Gordon, Balnacraig's son. B.

317. THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA (2nd S., IV., 190).—This Institution was well known in Europe, and some account of it is interesting, as the idea in it is being constantly reproduced. The Harriman University of Tennessee has nothing original in its conception; Barrett College belongs to an ancient type. I can give no better notion of the American University of Philadelphia than what can be gathered from the clear and succinct account of its extinction in 1880, as given in the *Report of the Commissioner of Education*, 1880, pp. clx.-clxv., which also contains much curious information on cognate questions. It may be premised that John Buchanan signed as dean of the faculty, and was M.D. or D.D. as required. The Commissioner of Education says in his Report: "Thirty years ago [*i.e.*, 1850] Mr. Buchanan is reported to have been a porter in an oil-cloth factory. When the eclectic system of medical practice arose out of the Thompsonian and botanical methods of medication, and began to excite public attention, he seems to have adopted its dogmas as a means of improving his personal position and fortunes. He became connected with the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which was chartered in 1850, and finally, in 1858, obtained the control of it, the principal men who founded the school having retired from its management. Whether the practice of selling diplomas was begun before or after this rupture is not known to me: it is certain, however, that Buchanan speedily became known for this traffic after he obtained the mastery of the corporation. The confusion caused by the war of 1861-1865 covered his illegal actions effectually,

and in 1867 he was emboldened to extend his operations outside of degrees in medicine by obtaining, under the general incorporation law of the State, a charter for the American University of Philadelphia. His scandalous practices increased to such an extent that the provost and faculty of the University of Pennsylvania and other friends of sound learning tried, and with success, to have the last named charter repealed by the legislature. This was accomplished in 1873, but the supreme court of the State decided that the legislature could not in this way put an end to the corporation. The only effect was to advertise the business, and Buchanan continued selling diplomas as before. Practices like this had been expressly condemned by formal resolution of the National Eclectic Medical Association at its annual meeting in 1871. He revenged himself in 1879 by taking its name for another corporation which he established under the laws of Pennsylvania. The real association was already chartered, March 27, 1871, by the New York legislature. He also, under the name of James Murray, D.D., obtained a charter from the legislature of West Virginia for "Livingston University of America." He also organized a "College of Pharmacy" in the Philadelphia University. He proceeded to organize local medical societies, subordinated to but represented in his association; and finally his pupils or correspondents began to establish diploma machines in other places. Thus a formidable combination of ignorant but cunning and unscrupulous men, furnished with corporate powers of indefinite extent and various origin, had been formed, and was on the point of spreading from Philadelphia and Pennsylvania into other cities and states. The situation was further complicated by the existence and loose practices of other educational corporations which, not venturing perhaps to follow Buchanan's example literally, gave diplomas after insufficient or partial instruction or pretence of instruction. Among these appear to have been the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, of which T. B. Miller, M.D. [a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church], has been dean; its unauthorized corporate partner, the Quaker City Business College; the Penn Medical University or College; and the Philadelphia Electropathic Institution. Against these, in addition to Buchanan's three corporations, Mr. Norris began his well-devised and successful plan of exposure. For \$25 he obtained from Dean Miller a certificate of scholarship in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery . . . a doctorate of laws from the American University of Philadelphia, dated January 1, 1878. . . . Some of these diplomas were procured by mail, and thus afforded the opportunity to arrest the vendor, John Buchanan, and seize his place of operations in Philadelphia. This was promptly done, and the authorities obtained detailed and abundant proofs of the extensive sales he had carried on, and ample justification for the repeal of the charters controlled by him. He was promptly indicted, and measures were taken before the proper court to have the two charters issued in Pennsylvania annulled. Buchanan's courage gave way in this state of his

affairs, and he determined to relieve himself from his embarrassment by his usual expedient flight. On more than one occasion he has escaped the hand of the law by running away, till his confederates could quash indictments or otherwise dispose of indictments and bail bonds. To fly he must be free; to be free he must be bailed; to be bailed he must give up his securities—ample security for the amount of his bail by mortgaging his property. He mortgaged it accordingly, and was released on bail; but he found that his former tactics would be of no avail on this occasion. He therefore determined to rescue his bondsmen from liability, and his property from forfeiture, by feigning suicide. He employed some one to personate him: the supposed Buchanan, a skilful swimmer, jumped at night from a ferryboat plying between Camden and Philadelphia, while the real Buchanan fled to Canada, supplied with a number of diplomas, by the sale of which he hoped to procure the necessities, if not the luxuries, of life during his exile. The authorities, however, were not deceived; he was discovered in his hiding-place, enticed over into the border of the State of Michigan, arrested, and brought back to jail. He has entered a plea of guilty to three indictments, but for certain reasons sentence has not been passed on him as yet. The proceedings against the charters have not been resisted seriously, and finally the court of common pleas, No. 3, for the county of Philadelphia, has abolished the corporations. "The 'American University of Philadelphia' and the 'Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania' have had no legal existence since the 30th of September, 1880" (*R. C. E.*, p. clxiii.-v.).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

318. FORSYTH FAMILY (2nd S., V., 13).—Is this family of Aberdeenshire origin? I think not. The earliest reference I have seen to the name occurs in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, and dates back to the time of Robert the Bruce. A charter by that monarch, granting certain lands in Stirlingshire to Osbert, son of Robert of Forsyth, is quoted by Nisbet. This, of course, does not determine the spot whence the family sprung, but points, I think, to some locality farther south than Aberdeenshire. The last syllable in the name Forsyth is the same as in Kilsyth—a town in the shire of Stirling. *Syth* or *Sith* is stated by Nimmo (*History of Stirlingshire*, 1817) to have been the name of a small stream in the county. I venture, therefore, to believe, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that Stirlingshire, not Aberdeenshire, may have been the original home of the Forsyths.

W. S.

319. GORDON, GARMOUTH (2nd S., V., 13).—Briggs was an estate; now, I understand, a farm in the parish of Kirkliston, county of Linlithgow. Without pretending to unravel the tangled skein of Gordon genealogies, I beg to call the attention of "J. M. B." to a book recently issued, "A Handbook and Directory of Old Scottish Clockmakers," by John Smith, published by W. J. Hay, Edinburgh. In this

very interesting and well-informed work (which may be procured for the modest sum of three shillings), a good deal of information about Gordons who were clockmakers will be found. From the terms of his query, however, I rather suspect that "J. M. B." is already acquainted with the work in question.

W. S.

322. LOCAL RHYME (2nd S., V., 14).—The lines quoted in this query are an extract from a piece consisting of 144 lines, entitled "The Ale Wives of Aberdeen." My copy bears the following footnote:—"This is from a small volume of prose and verse, extracted from different authors by Charles Dawson, Schoolmaster at Kemnay, and printed at Aberdeen, in 1805, by J. Burnett."

Glasgow.

WM. REID.

325. THE 4TH DUKE OF GORDON AT ARTHUR'S SEAT (2nd S., V., 30).—The incident referred to in the query will be found in *Kay's Edinburgh Portraits* (Popular Edition, Vol. II., p. 79). "B" has got the details mixed to some extent, attributing to Dr. Duncan what was really the suggestion of the duke. The doctor, after climbing Arthur's Seat, composed a few lines addressed to the Duke of Gordon as the oldest peer in Scotland. To these the duke, sometime subsequently, replied—

"I'm eighty-two as well as you,
And sound in lith and limb;
But deil a bit, I am not fit,
Up Arthur's Seat to climb."

In a following stanza he proposes that they should race to the top mounted on "Highland shelts"; but, needless to say, the race, thus jocularly proposed, never came off.

W. S.

327. THE SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS (2nd S., V., 31).—This society appears to have been the earliest Agricultural Society instituted in Scotland. Perhaps some eighteenth century cyclopaedia may explain its aims and methods more fully. It was established in 1723, and had only a brief existence. It seems to have originated in the feeling, widely prevalent throughout the country, that agricultural methods were susceptible of great improvement. Another similar society was established in 1755, but, like its predecessor, did not long continue. Neither of these movements had any immediate connection with the "Highland Society," but point to a state of feeling of which the latter society was the outcome. In 1776, Henry Home, Lord Kames, published his "Gentleman Farmer," in which he strenuously urged the necessity of improved methods in agriculture. Perhaps to him, more than to any writer, is due the formation of the "Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland" in 1784.

W. S.

I have been engrossed with work or would have written much earlier to reply to Dr. Gammack's query regarding the "Society of Improvers in the

Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland." In the compilation of a History of the Highland and Agricultural Society, published 1879, I had of course to make inquiries regarding the Society of Improvers and gave a chapter to its operations. The society numbered 300 members, comprising the leading nobility and gentry of Scotland. The chief direct service it rendered was in the shape of advice to its members as to the best mode of improving their lands. They also directed attention to improvements in the manufacture of linen and in the fisheries. In their action on these two branches of industry there were the germs of two important public bodies, which have done much for the advancement of Scotland, both of which still exist—(1) the Board of Manufactures (with a widened sphere of action), and (2) the Fishery Board. Founded in 1723, the society only existed for a little over 20 years. In the dynastic trouble of 1745, the members were found to be on different sides, and the society did not survive the crisis.

Earlhill, Banff.

ALEX. RAMSAY.

328. OLD MILITARY TAILOR (2nd S., V., 31).—I venture to suggest that Maitland's "History of Edinburgh" may throw some light on the personality of "Livington," the tailor. The title of that work looks, at least, distinctly promising:—"The History of Edinburgh, from its foundation to the present time; containing a faithful relation of the public transactions of the citizens; accounts of the several parishes; its Government, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military; Incorporations of Trades and Manufactures; Courts of Justice; state of Learning; Charitable Foundations, &c.; with the several accounts of the Parishes of the Cannongate, St. Cuthbert, and other districts within the suburbs of Edinburgh. Also the Ancient and present state of Leith, and a Perambulation of divers miles round the City." Edinburgh, 1753. Failing Maitland, Arnot's "History of Edinburgh," 1779, or Grant's "Old and New Edinburgh," a modern work in 3 vols., might be consulted. The latter writer, James Grant, the novelist, was interested in antiquarian military researches. Somewhere among his writings, he has a paper named "Notes on Military Folk-Lore," dealing largely with changes in military costumes, and covering the period referred to in the query. Or might not some of the volumes issued by the *Burgh Records Society*, bearing on Edinburgh, be of service? Some information concerning regiments located in Scotland, 1699-1701, may be gleaned from "State Papers and Letters to William Carstairs," published at Edinburgh, 1774. Sir S. D. Scott's "British Army: its Origin, Progress, and Equipment," London, 1880, only covers the period from the Restoration to the Revolution, but furnishes occasional notes that come down to a later date. It is but fair to inquirer, however, to state that no guarantee is given that any of the above-named works will supply him with the information he requires.

W. S.

Literature.

The Life and Ancestry of Francis Douglass, Bookseller and Author, of Aberdeen and Paisley, Scotland.

By WALTER KENDALL WATKINS, Boston, U.S.A., 1903. [37 pp., demy 8vo.]

THE enthusiasm of the American in the matter of his pedigree is most inspiring, and is extremely interesting in view of the vivid materialistic activities of the race, but much of it suffers from the touch of the amateur who insists upon overloading his pages with elementary data. This is particularly the case in Mr. Kendall Watkins' little book upon Francis Douglas (spelt with a double "s" on the title page), for like a recent newspaper communication on a great Aberdonian family, it is little more than a compilation of facts huddled together anyhow, and tries the patience of those of the busy reader who has to co-ordinate data for himself in order to see clearly their import. If Mr. Watkins had printed the briefest genealogical table he would have added greatly to the value of his book. Only seven of his 37 pages are devoted to Francis Douglas himself. He has given a good deal about the main line of the Douglasses which was quite unnecessary except in tabular form for present purpose. As showing the wide area covered by the pamphlet, it may be noted that one of the earliest pictures portrays Tantallon Castle, while the last illustrates Tilliefroskie at Birse! This can be said about them that they both begin with a T. We must, however, remember that Mr. Kendall Watkins is writing primarily for an audience which has not at its disposal any works of reference on our peerage, which if staunchly republican in theory, loves the claims to long descent in practice. As an indication of the almost pathetic interest an American has in his ancestry, he notes:—"Mr. Benner, mason of Aboyne, who is an antiquarian, and collector of some local note, had amongst his treasures the lock from the old house at Black Miln, which he kindly gave the writer." Mr. Watkins' deduction of Douglas runs thus:—

	Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie.
	Sir Archibald Douglas (died 1570).
Sir William.	John Douglas.
	Rev. William Douglas.
	Rev. William Douglas of Midmar (d: 1679).
	Robert Douglas of Blackmiln, mar. Mary Farquharson (Whitelaw).
	FRANCIS DOUGLAS, Bookseller.

Curiously enough, Mr. Watkins does not trace Francis's descendants down to the present day.

Notes respecting the Family of McPherson or McWilliam of Corries, etc., Glenlivet, in the County of Banff.
[By H. DUFF MACWILLIAM, Hawthorn, Buckingham Road, Harrow View, Middlesex. May, 1903.]

MR. DUFF MACWILLIAM is greatly to be congratulated on his genealogical method. The curse of nearly all genealogical research is the worker's desire for definitiveness, accentuated by the difficulty of finding a place for his piece-meal discoveries. Mr. MacWilliam has got over this by issuing six pages of foolscap, on which he sets forth his notes chronologically—the whole being lithographed. His list is arranged thus:—

DATE.	NAME.	PLACE.	RECORD.	EVENT.
7th April, 1640.	McKullie, James.	The Corries.	Parish Registers.	Baptism of son, John, by his wife, Elspet Nicintailzeat.
6th June, 1643.	McKullie, William.	—	Do.	Marriage with Katherine Gordon.

Scotland, Historic and Romantic. By MARIA HORNOR
LANSDALE. With Portraits and Maps. Oliphant,
Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh, 1903. [581 pp.,
cr. 8vo, price 7/6 nett.]

THE first edition of this book, written by an American author, was written for Americans. Its success has suggested the issue of the present edition to Scottish readers, if only to testify the author's "profound admiration for their country and intense interest in its

history." It may be readily guessed that the work is the result of a visit to Scotland, the wish being to furnish her readers with such historic data as would enhance the pleasure and interest of travellers and visitors to any district in Scotland, or in the author's words "to give a sketch of the country from the great War of Independence in the time of Wallace and Bruce, to indicate that connection of the present with the past that adds so great a charm to scenes of historic interest." The plan followed partakes of the Guide Book principle. The country is divided into districts, and although this naturally leads to duplication of historic data, that is not an unmixed evil. The book bears the mark of a conscientious care in its compiling, and the author has made herself very well acquaint with the historic and literary associations of the various areas she treats of. Her style is easy and graceful, and altogether presents her readers on both sides of the Atlantic with a pleasantly instructive volume.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Lansdale, Maria Hornor.** *Scotland, Historic and Romantic.* 7s. 6d. net. Portraits, Maps. Oliphant.
- Scotland**—Handbook for Travellers in. Edited by Scott Moncrieff Penney. 8th edition. Remodelled, 57 Travelling Maps and Plans. 10s. 6d. Stanford.
- Scott, Sir Walter.** *Quentin Durward* (abridged edition for Schools). Macmillan.
- Terry, Charles Sanford.** *The Young Pretender* (Little Biographies Series). Methuen.

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All communications should be accompanied by an identifying name and address. As publication day is the 25th of each month, copy should be in a few days earlier.
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ABERDEEN, OCTOBER, 1903.

THE GORDONS AS WATCHMAKERS.

VERY little has been done in regard to the Gordons in trade, and now that Jews are so fond of adopting the name of Gordon, it is difficult to deal with the subject. The generalisation which makes the Gordons the very soul of all that is "gay" and dashing, seems to put them beyond the pale of so finicking an art as watchmaking; and yet several of them entered this business. The subject is now quite topical by reason of the appearance of Mr. Hay's book on old Scots Clockmakers. Arguing possibly

from presumption, the story goes that a Gordon, who made a fortune as a watchmaker in a British dependency, did so by buying soldiers' loot, thereby carrying into effect old elements of Border warfare. The Gordons in the watch-making business, of whom I have notes, are:—

ADAM (Aberdeen?), 1594-5. December 20, 1594, "Payt to Adam Gordon for his mertymes termes dewetie 1594 for vaittin on the Kirk Knok iij lib." (*St. Nicholas Chartulary*, New Spalding Club). January 15, 1595, "Payed Adam Gordon for the ditchin [dichtin?] of the Kirk Knok and settin up of the half our and makin of the weris to the sam . . . iij lib. vis. (*Ibid*).

ADAM, Abbey of Holyrood, Edinburgh, 1797 (*Hay's Old Scottish Clockmakers*).

ALEXANDER, Dundee, 1729. Maker of the first clock in Brechin Town Hall (*Ibid*).

ALEXANDER, Dublin, 1780 (Britten's *Old Clocks*).

ALEXANDER, 336 Strand, London, 1815-9 (*Ibid*).

HUGH. He was the first laird of Manar, near Inverurie, and is believed to have been a cadet of Birkenburn. He was apprenticed to Patrick Gill (the grandfather of the astronomer Royal at the Cape), watchmaker, Aberdeen.

HUGH, watchmaker, Aberdeen, died at Aberdeen, January, 1, 1790 (*Scots Magazine*), and was buried in St. Nicholas Churchyard there (*Master of Kirk-work Accounts*).

JAMES, Canongate, Edinburgh; will, March 27, 1734. He had a son James, who was served heir to his cousin Roger Gordon of Dendeuch, November 26, 1736 (*Services of Heirs*).

JAMES, Perth. His son George was served heir to his mother, Margaret Nicol, the wife of James, April 28, 1807 (*Services of Heirs*).

JAMES, London, 1842 (Britten's *Old Clocks*).

JOHN, Edinburgh. He was apprenticed to George Milne, Canongate, Edinburgh, 1747, and admitted freeman clockmaker, C.H., 1st May, 1762, his essay being a watch verge finished. He tried to obtain admittance to the Edinburgh Hammermen in 1769,

but was refused. He entered into partnership with Daniel Binny at the Nether Bow in 1773, but this was of no duration. He died in 1799 (Hay's *Old Scottish Clockmakers*).

JOHN, London (Grove's *Dictionary of Music* calls him "eminent"); had a son John (1702-1739), who was Gresham Professor of Music.

PATRICK, Edinburgh. He was the son of Alexander Gordon of Briggs, and nephew of Thomas Gordon, watchmaker, Edinburgh. He was apprenticed to Richard Mills, September 15, 1699, and admitted a freeman clockmaker, March 16, 1715, his essay being the same as his uncle's and made in his shop, and supervised by William Sutor and John Dalgleish, Locksmith. Where he set up business does not appear, probably within the bounds of the jurisdiction of the Edinburgh Hammermen. Judging by the number of apprentices he engaged, he appears to have had a fairly good connection, but being a wealthy man, probably did not push trade so much as his uncle did. He possibly, after 1743, secured a large accession to his business by the death of his uncle, and he continued to carry it on with success till his death on June 20, 1749, having been established in business for thirty-four years. The deep interest he had taken in the affairs of the Incorporation of which he was so distinguished a member, filling all the high positions, is expressed in the following "minute":—"Patrick Gordon, their late respected freeman, had among many mortifications, charities and donations, bequeathed to the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation the sum of Twenty pounds sterling" (Hay's *Old Scottish Clockmakers*). According to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, however, he died at Edinburgh, May 17, 1749. He left 2000 merks for maintaining a schoolmaster in the town of 'Germacke.' He had a cousin, James Gordon, merchant in Germack, who lent 2000 merks in interest to Lord Braco in 1752 (Cramond's *Church of Speymouth*). This James had a son William, who was lost (along with Charles Gordon, a young merchant at Fochabers) at the mouth of the Spey by the splitting of their boat at 11 o'clock on the night of April 24, 1749.

PATRICK, Edinburgh, was served heir to his brother Thomas, also a watchmaker there, April 20, 1749 (*Service of Heirs*).

THEODORE, London. He was the illegitimate son of Dr. Theodore Gordon. He was in the business of Vuillamy: edited the *Horological Magazine*, and died in 1870, aged 81 (*S. N. & Q.*, June, 1903).

THOMAS, Edinburgh, was a famous maker, and several pictures of his eight-day clocks are contained in Mr. Hay's *Old Scottish Clockmakers*. Mr. Hay says:—

[He was] booked apprentice to Andrew Brown, Edinburgh, 3rd November, 1688—admitted a free-mah clockmaker, E.H., 3rd May, 1703; his essay being a pendulum clock with a large and short

swing and a lock and key for the door, made in Andrew Brown's shop, the essay masters being Deacon Lathom and Paul Roumieu, jun. This competent maker quickly took a prominent position in the trade and affairs of the Hammermen, being by birth probably one of the most influential members among them at that period. He was brother-german to Alexander Gordon, proprietor of the estate of Briggs, and doubtless this had a good deal to do with his advancement in the management of the affairs of the above society. The year after his admission he was elected Master of his craft, an office that required a considerable amount of accuracy and tact to discharge, and it was during his term of office that the proposal for founding the Trades Maiden Hospital was mooted, which was successfully carried out in 1704. In this laudable project Thomas Gordon had possibly a full share, for besides raising the sum required as the Hammermen's subscription for the proposed hospital, special rules and dues were made to continue their interest in the same. He also served his city as a Captain of the Trained Band, a position which probably his master, Andrew Brown, induced him to take up. He died in 1743, having been exactly forty years in business. A fine clock of his making now located in the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, shows in a marked degree the characteristics of his period, and is still fulfilling its useful duty as well as when first set agoing nearly two hundred years ago. Among the few specimens that remain of those men's art who, along with himself, did so much at the beginning of the eighteenth century to improve the art and trade of clock and watchmaking in Scotland, Thomas Gordon's work is conspicuous for its excellence.

The Patrick Gordon who was served heir to his brother Thomas seems to have been his brother. He certainly had a nephew, Patrick, who was also a watchmaker (*supra*): and seems to have had a nephew, Thomas, watchmaker in New York.

THOMAS, watchmaker in New York, was served heir to his father James, merchant in Garmouth, May 18, 1770. I have applied to Messrs. Tiffany in vain for information about him. This Thomas may have been the one who was apprenticed to Patrick Gordon, Edinburgh, in 1748 (Hay's *Old Scottish Clockmakers*).

THOMAS, Aberdeen, 1780-90 (*Ibid*).

WILLIAM. Booked apprentice to Turnbull and Aitchison, Edinburgh, 1780—admitted freeman clockmaker in 1805. The day after he was admitted he went to Lauder, where he commenced business. This is not a solitary case, as it is evident that after serving their apprenticeship in Edinburgh, many of the men who are noted in these lists as having been booked freemen, commenced business in other districts (*Ibid*).

WILLIAM, 60 Potterrow, Edinburgh, 1811 (*Ibid*).

ADAM, goldsmith, Edinburgh. Captain William Gordon, his son, was served heir general to him, February 25, 1735 (*Services of Heirs*). Helen was served heir to her brother, April 28, 1767 (*Ibid*).

HUGH, goldsmith, Edinburgh. He had a daughter, Rachel, who was served heir to her mother, Rachel Robertson, January 15, 1777 (*Services of Heirs*).

JAMES, jeweller, Aberdeen, was served heir to his grandfather, Alexander Irvine of Pitmuckstone, December 7, 1803. He had apparently a sister, Jean, who married William Knowles of East Kirkton; and Margaret, who married George Roger, goldsmith, Aberdeen. At any rate these two women also served heir to their grandfather, Irvine, on the same date (*Services of Heirs*).

ROBERT, Edinburgh. His nephew, Alexander Forbes, writer, Edinburgh, was served heir to him, October 7, 1767 (*Services of Heirs*). Robert's will is dated, September 17, 1767 (*Edinburgh Commissariat*).

J. M. BULLOCH.

THE 4TH EARL OF ABERDEEN.—The Duke of Argyle (as Marquis of Lorn), writing in *M.A.P.* (Dec 2, 1899), says:—"Of the men who became Prime Ministers before he attained power, Lord Aberdeen was the most silent. It was said that no one spoke at his dinners, and that when one of his sons had remarked that 'the trees looked very green, to-day,' Lord Aberdeen had answered, 'You did not expect them to be blue, did you?'" and the conversation went no further."

LADY MADELINA GORDON.—After the death of her first husband, Sir Robert Sinclair, Lady Madelina Gordon, the second daughter of Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon, married (Nov. 25, 1805) Thomas Fyshe Palmer, of Luckley Park, Berks, by whom she had no issue. Mr. Cecil George Pelham Lennox (Northumberland House, Grosvenor Road, Twickenham), informs me that he has two rings. One is inscribed (inside) "H. Fish [*sic*] Palmer, ob. 13 Jan., 1785, æt. 81" (and outside), "E. F. Palmer, ob. 22 Jan., 1781, æt. 82." The other ring is inscribed "Sir Robert Sinclair [Lady Madelina's first husband], ob. 1795, aged 31." Mr. Lennox is doubly connected with the Gordons. His father, Sir Wilbraham Oates Lennox, V.C., was grandson of the 4th Duke of Richmond, and the great grandson of Jane Maxwell. His mother was the granddaughter of Lady Madelina Gordon, and therefore the great granddaughter of Jane Maxwell. B.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICALS.

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., p. 43.)

1897. *College Chimes*. The first and only issue of this periodical appeared in March without any notification of publisher or printer. Price 2d. The type was very like *Alma Mater*. The size was 4to, 12 pages letterpress and 8 pages advertisements, 20 pages in all, including cover.

[The editor, Mr. J. S. Purdy, whose portrait appears, states that it must be clearly understood that this paper is in no way intended to be a rival of our University Magazine, but it is thought that as there are no further issues of *Alma Mater* this session, a little light literature will act as a counter-irritant to the woes and hard reading associated with the approaching Ides of March. The contents were some of the contributions to the Victoria Georgian Society.]

1898. *The Comet* (the second of the name). The organ of the Aberdeen Social Democrats, 11 x 9. The following are the dates of issues:—No. 1, Aberdeen, 25th June, 1898; James Blair, printer, 15 St. Nicholas Street, price 1d., 12 pages. No. 2, Aberdeen, 1st March, 1899; G. Leslie, typ., Adelphi, 4 pages. No. 3, Aberdeen, May, 1899; Blair, printer, Aberdeen, 8 pages. No. 4, Aberdeen, August, 1902; James Leatham, 14 St. Andrew Street, Peterhead, printer, price 3d., 8 pages. The objects of the Aberdeen Social Democratic Federation are as follows:—The Socialisation of the Means of Production, Distribution, and Exchange, to be controlled by a Democratic State in the interests of the entire Community, and the Complete Emancipation of Labour from the Domination of Capitalism and Landlordism, with the Establishment of Social and Economic Equality between the Sexes.

1898. *The Star of Drum and Deeside Advertiser*. A monthly periodical. Price 3d. The issues were No. 1, April 23rd; 2, May 21st; 3, June 25th; 4, July 23rd; 5, August 27th; 6 (the last), October 11th. The first two issues had 12 columns, the others 16. Printed by John Avery & Coy., Ltd., 105 King Street, Aberdeen; and published by Charles Mackie, The Manse, Drumoak.

[This monthly was meant to shine and circulate free from the thriving manufacturing village of Culter (rapidly pushing to be a Burgh) and the favourite summer resort of Banchory. If encouraged its beneficent light would spread still further west. Its ambition was to please, amuse, and benefit all, to annoy or hurt none.]

1900. *Aberdeen Post Office Magazine*. Only six parts were issued, the dates of which are:—No. 1, September, 1900; No. 2, November, 1900; No. 3, December, 1900; No. 4, March, 1901; No. 5, May, 1901; No. 6, June, 1901. The price of No. 2 was 2d., the others 3d. The printer was George Leslie, 3 Adelphi, Aberdeen. The size large 8vo. The frontispiece was a distant view of the public buildings of Aberdeen, also view of pillar box and Post Office Buildings. An introduction was given by Mr. Edward Bennett, Editor of *St. Martin's-le-Grand*. The editorial

staff consisted of Miss K. Cruickshank, and Messrs. G. P. Bain, G. W. Ashford, J. Ramsay, R. A. Will, and W. Cruickshank. The contributors were the Right Honourable James Bryce, M.P., Sir Walter Besant, Mr. J. B. Hegarty and others.

1901. *The United Operative Masons and Granite-cutters' Journal*. No. 1, Vol. 1, May, 1901. Price one penny. 4to, 8 pp. monthly. Printed by Messrs. G. & W. Fraser, Belmont Works, Aberdeen. This Journal is the official organ of the United Operative Masons and Granitecutters. Vol. 2, No. 1, May, 1902, states that the experiment of a trade paper has been justified. The general feeling being that it is what was needed. Mr. George Younie is the present editor.

1900. *The Class Teachers' Pamphlet*. Issued by the Scottish Assistant Teacher's Association. Its aim was to win the attention of members and non-members of our Association to the unquestioned need for combination, and thereby the promotion of educational interests: "Those who fail to lend their aid in ameliorating the condition of their less favoured professional brothers and sisters," it has been said, "are guilty of negligence of a prime duty." The issues of Vol. 1 were March, 1900, 32 pages; April, 1900, 16 pages; printed by H. G. Milne, 54 Castle Street, Aberdeen. Vol. 1, No. 3, September, 1900, 24 pages; printed at the *Aberdeen Journal* Office. Vol. 1, No. 4, December, 1900; price 1d.; 24 pages; printed at the Rosemount Press, Aberdeen. Vols. 2 and 3 were issued quarterly, March, June, September and December, and printed at the Rosemount Press; the size is 4to. Vol. 1, parts 1 and 2, were gratis, but all issues after were 1d. each. Mr. George Fenton, B.A., is the editor. The prominent contributors are Mr. Alex. Small, Mr. J. E. Parrott, Mr. R. G. Dickson, M.A. Since the beginning of Vol. 4, which will have six parts a year, the periodical has changed its name to *The Scottish Class Teacher*, and is printed by Wood & Son, 52 High Street, Perth, 1903.

1901. *Crisp Bits*. This Monthly Miscellany circulates throughout the Northern Counties of Scotland, price 1d. The size is 4to, 16 pages with cover. It was first issued at Stonehaven, April 8th, 1901, and printed at the *Stonehaven Journal* Office. The first Aberdeen issue was Vol. 3, No. 26, May, 1903. Printed by John Avery & Coy., Aberdeen. The editor is Mr. J. Barclay-Symons, formerly editor of *The Southern Edinburgh Echo*. The proprietors, The Balmoral Publishing Co., Aberdeen.

1902. *Crisp Bits Royal Almanack*. An Annual, the price of which is 1d. Size, crown 8vo. Printed by the Rosemount Press for Balmoral Publishing Company, 53 Bonnymuir Place, Aberdeen. The editor of *Crisp Bits* is the sole conductor. The subject matter pertains largely to Royalty, in addition to the usual Almanack matter. In 1903, its name was changed to *Crisp Bits Home Almanack*. This

year the illustrations have been British views, and the subject matter descriptive thereof. Printed at the Caxton Press.

1903. *The Normal Standard*. A monthly magazine of the Aberdeen Church of Scotland Training College. Price 3d., size large 4to. Printed by James Blair, 11 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen. Mr. James Evan Elder is the editor. The first number appeared April and contained 20 pages and cover, containing advertisements additional. The opening editorial setting forth the aims and objects of the magazine states that its circulation is not to be confined to present students of this Seminary, and expresses the hope that it will find many readers and subscribers among past and prospective "alumni" of the Normal. The biographical sketch of Dr. Joseph Ogilvie, LL.D., is the feature of the opening number.

1903. John Falconer & Company's Monthly Magazine. No. 1, Vol. 1, June, 1903. Price 2½d., size large 8vo. This monthly is issued by Messrs. John Falconer & Coy., 65 Union Street, Aberdeen. The idea of having a periodical for their establishment was taken from English firms. The contents are similar to the well-known Harmsworth Magazine, and most of the celebrated authors of this country contribute. Printed by Messrs. F. W. S. Clarke, Ltd., Leicester, for The Magazine Publishing Coy., 428 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, London, W.C.

The Compiler will feel much obliged if readers will send him (to care of the editor) any notes of omissions or additions to the list.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

MONKS OF CHARTREUSE.—This famous religious order, recently expelled from France, is about to be established at Cambron=Casteau, in the Province of Hainaut, Belgium. Here they have purchased the old Cistercian Abbey, which is one of the jewels of Belgian architecture. Here they will re-found their Monastery and the secret distilleries of their famous liquor. The future Convent of the Chartreuse is a remarkable property, the gardens of which are arranged in terraces, connected by monumental stairways. In the beautiful park are the ruins of an old chapel, and a series of superb historical tombs, among which is that of the bigamous Chevalier Gillan de Prazognies, buried between his two wives, Princess Gratiane and Beatrix D'Ostrevant. Some time ago, the Belgian Government was disposed to purchase the picturesque old Abbey; but the commission on monuments considered the expense too heavy. Over 36 orders of French Monks and Nuns have bought property in Belgium: and more are to take abode there.

J. F. S. G.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ARGYLESHERE.

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 37.)

45. CAMPBELL, COLIN, LORD CLYDE, FIELD MARSHAL: Though a native of Glasgow and born 20th October, 1792, this notable Scotsman, one of the bravest soldiers and most distinguished generals of modern times, was of Highland and Argyleshire extraction. His father, who was a carpenter named Macliver, had migrated to that city from the West of Argyleshire, and his mother whose name was Campbell, also belonged, I believe, to that Celtic county. Young Macliver's uncle, Colonel John Campbell, having undertaken the education of his nephew, the boy assumed that uncle's name when at ten years old he proceeded to Gosport to school. He was gazetted an ensign in 1808, and by 1813 had fought his way up to a captaincy, serving on the Walcheren expedition (1809), where he contracted a life-long ague, and through all the Spanish War, where he was severely wounded at the siege of San Sebastian and the passage of the Bidasson. He took part in the expedition to the United States (1814), and then passed nearly 30 years in garrison duty at Gibraltar, Barbadoes, Demerara, and various places in England, in 1837 becoming Colonel of the 98th foot. For the brief Campaign of 1842 in China he was made a C.B., and for his brilliant services in the Second Sikh War (1848-9) a K.C.B., thereafter for three years commanding at Peshawar against the frontier tribes. On the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854 he was appointed to the command of the Highland Brigade. The victory of the Alma was mainly his: and his, too, the splendid repulse of the Russians by the thin red line in the battle of Balaklava. He was rewarded by a K.G.C.B., with a sword of honour from his native city, and with several foreign orders, and in 1856 was appointed Inspector General of Infantry. When on 11th July, 1857, the news reached England of the Sepoy Mutiny, Lord Palmerston offered him the command of the forces in India, he started next day for Calcutta. He reached it in August: on 17th November, with 4700 men, effected the final relief of Lucknow: and on 20th December, 1858, having five months earlier been created Lord Clyde, announced to the Viceroy that the rebellion was ended. Returning next year to England, he was made a field-marshal, and received a pension of £2000. He died 14th August, 1863, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. See *Life*, 2 vols., 1881.

46. CAMPBELL, DONALD: Abbot of Coupar and titular Bishop of Brechin. In Black's "History of Brechin" I find the following notice of the above ecclesiastic:—Donald Campbell, 1558. "Mr. Donald Campbell, a son of the family of Argyle, was destined his (John Hepburn's) successor by the court here, and no doubt was elected by the chapter: and therefore Bishop Leslie says that the Abbot of Coupar did succede Bishop Hepburn of Brechin: But his election being cass'd at Rome, in regard Mr. Campbell had renounced Poperie and turned Protestant, he was so modest as never to use the title of Bishop, but only Abbot of Coupar, and was one of the clergy who sat in the Parliament of 1560, when the Reformation of religion received the first legall sanction, and the Pope's authority was abolished; he died Lord Privy Seal to Queen Mary in the end of 1562, whereupon the Bishopric of Brechin was given by Queen Mary to a person who was much more acceptable to Her Majesty than the other by reason of his zeal for the Roman Catholic Religion."—Panmure MS., page 109; Keith, page 165. There is no trace of Campbell amongst the Brechin papers, nor does Mr. Chalmers give any document bearing his name.

47. CAMPBELL, DONALD (CAPTAIN) OF BARBRECK: Author and Traveller. This gentleman, of an old Argyleshire stock in Craignish parish, seems to have been born in the latter half of the 18th century, and to have commanded at one time a regiment of cavalry in the service of the Nabob of the Carnatic. In his journey which was made overland to India, and of which he has published an account, he met with extraordinary difficulty and hardship by land, and encountered the horrors of shipwreck by sea in his passage from Goa to Madras. Having escaped these perils, he had new sufferings to endure from Hyder Ali, on whose coast he was thrown, and by whom he was made captive. At length he was released by General Matthews: afterwards he proceeded to Bengal. Visited various places in the East Indies, and finally returned from China to England. He published "A Journey overland to India," comprehending his shipwreck and imprisonment with Hyder Ali, and his subsequent transactions in the East, 1795. He also published in 1798, "A Letter to the Marquis of Lorne on the present times." There seems some doubt as to the title Captain given to this gentleman in the "Dictionary of Modern Authors," 1815. The "Dictionary of National Biography" says he was born in 1751, and died at Hulton in Essex, 5th June, 1804. Allibone

in his "Dictionary of American Authors," gives a curious note on this writer. "Donald Campbell," he says, "was the name assumed by Stephen Callen Carpenter, a native of Great Britain, who settled in the United States in 1803, and died about 1820." How this error originated it is difficult to imagine, but as Stanley Lane-Poole is responsible for the article in our "Dictionary of National Biography," and as he is a most reliable scholar, there can be no doubt that Allibone has been misled in some mysterious way into the allegation he has made.

48. CAMPBELL, DONALD (OR DANIEL?) OF ARDENTINNY, LATTERLY OF SCHAWFIELD, M.P. This gentleman, who was born in 1671 and died in 1753, was long a prominent Scottish politician. He was of a good Argyleshire family—the second son of Walter Campbell, Captain of Skipnish. He served in the Scottish Parliament as member for Inveraray from 1702 till 1707, but was better known by his position as member for Glasgow in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. He seems to have represented that city in 1707-8, and again during the parliament extending from 1716 to 1722, 1722 to 1727, and 1728 to 1734.

49. CAMPBELL, DOUGALL SIR, BART., M.P. Of the family of Auchinbreck, he was the third Baronet, a Royalist, and represented Argyleshire in the Scottish Parliament, 1649. He survived the Restoration, but died soon after, probably in 1661.

50. CAMPBELL, DUGALD, MAJOR-GENERAL: British Officer. A native of Inveraray. He seems to have distinguished himself during the French Wars in the early part of the 19th century.

51. CAMPBELL, DUGALL, COLONEL, M.P. The second son of Archibald Campbell of Ballimore, he was chosen member of Parliament for Argyleshire in the Parliament of 1754-61, and also in 1761. He died in 1764.

52. CAMPBELL, DUNCAN (SIR), OF LOCHOW: 1st Lord Campbell, and known as "the gracious." He was eldest son of Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochow, and was one of the hostages in 1424 under the name of Duncan, Lord of Argyle, for the payment of the sum of forty thousand pounds (equal to £400,000 of our money) for the expense of the maintenance of James I. while in prison in England, when Sir Duncan was found to be worth 1500 merks a year. He was the

first of the family to assume the designation of Argyll. By King James he was appointed one of his Privy Council, and constituted his justiciary and lieutenant within the shire of Argyll. He became a Lord of Parliament in 1445, under the title of Lord Campbell, died in 1453, and was buried at Kilmun. In Pinkerton's "Scottish Gallery" there are portraits both of the first Lord Campbell and of his wife, Marjory or Mariota Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland.

53. CAMPBELL, SIR DUNCAN, OF GLENURCHY: Bard and Soldier. In Dean MacGregor's MS., which was written at Lismore (1512-29), among other interesting matters are found 11,000 lines of poetry, some attributed to Oisein and his comrades, some to bards of the period, including Sir Duncan of Glenurchy. He is known as the second Campbell of Glenurchy, and had much to do with the success of his branch of the Campbells. Indeed, it may be said that with this Knight and his father the fortunes of the Breadalbane Campbell's begun. He fell fighting on the fatal field of Flodden in 1513.

54. CAMPBELL, SIR DUNCAN, BARONET. He was of the Glenurchy Campbells, eldest son of Sir Colin (who died in 1583), and was born 1545, and died in 1631. He is styled "Black Duncan of the Cowl," and his history, which is very suggestive of the lawless state of the Highlands in the reign of James VI., is given in the "Black Book of Taymouth" and in "Sketches of Early Scottish History," by Cosmo Innes. On the death of Colin, 6th Earl of Argyll, he had been nominated by that nobleman's will one of six guardians for his son, then a minor. He seems, however, to have been anything but faithful to his trust, as evidence exists which points to his having conspired to murder, not only John Campbell of Calder, one of his fellow-guardians, but even the young Earl himself. This latter plot failed owing to the reluctance of one of the conspirators to be associated with the death of Argyll. But though the guilt of the chief conspirator seems to have been well-known, none of them were punished, though the inferior agents, John Oig Campbell and M'Ellar were both executed. Glenurchy was allowed to clear himself of all concern in the plots attributed to him by his own unsupported and extrajudicial denial in writing. He offered to abide his trial, which he well knew the Chancellor Thirlstane and the Earl of Huntly were deeply interested in preventing. Having been appointed by James VI. one of the barons to assist at the coronation

of his Queen, Anne of Denmark, he received the honour of knighthood on the occasion. Besides other honours earlier gained, he obtained from Charles I. the sheriffship of Perthshire, and was also created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1625. Although represented as an ambitious and grasping character, he is said to have been the first to attempt to civilize the people on his extensive estates. He not only set them the example of planting trees, fencing pieces of ground for gardens and manuring his lands; but also assisted and encouraged them in their labours. According to the "Black Book of Taymouth," in the year 1627, he "causit big ane brig over the watter of Lochay to the great contentment and will of the countrie." As a token of his intelligence, we are told that Sir Duncan delighted in and even personally transcribed a ponderous romance, which is at Taymouth—"The Buik of King Alexander the Conquerour," a translation of the great French "Roman d' Alexandre," executed by Sir Gilbert Hay, c. 1460, and extending to about 20,000 lines. It is interesting thus to see foreign romances creeping in amongst the aristocracy of the West Highlands in the very family whose ancestors had composed Gaelic poetry. Sir Duncan was M.P. for Argyleshire from 1593 to 1599.

55. CAMPBELL, SIR DUNCAN, BART., M.P., of Auchinbree: Public Man. He seems to have been knighted in 1607, and made a Baronet in 1628. He espoused the cause of the Parliament in the Civil War. His services as a parliament man were numerous and prolonged. Then he was chosen member for Argyllshire, 1628-33, again in 1639, and in 1641 and 1643. He was Commissioner for the debts of the nation and for English Supply in 1641. He was also a Commissioner in Ireland and commanded a regiment there in 1644, but was recalled to oppose the Marquis of Montrose, and fell in battle against that general in 1645. He was father of No. 49.

56. CAMPBELL, SIR DUNCAN, BART., M.P., of Auchinbree, grandson of 55, and son of Archibald of Knockmelie. He was the fourth baronet, and was chosen M.P. for Argyllshire in 1689, and retained his seat till his death in 1700.

57. CAMPBELL, SIR DUNCAN, M.P., the seventh of Lochnell. He was chosen M.P. for Argyllshire in the Parliament, 1747-54, was knighted early in life by Queen Anne, and was twice married, (1) to Isabella, widow of Roderick

Macleod, and (2) to Margaret, daughter of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield.

58. CAMPBELL, DUNCAN, GENERAL, M.P., OF LOCHNELL: Public Man. Son of Colonel Dugall Campbell of Ballimore, M.P. (No. 51). He was born 29th June, 1763, and having adopted the military career of his father, became Colonel of the 91st Highlanders in 1796, and General in the Army, 1819. He was chosen M.P. for the Ayr Burghs in 1809, and again in the Parliament, 1812-18. He died in 1837.

59. CAMPBELL, LORD FREDERICK OF MAMORE, M.P., F.R.S., and F.S.A.: Lord Clerk Register. Third son of the 4th Duke of Argyll, born in 1729. He was appointed Lord Clerk Register in November, 1768, and laid the foundation stone of the General Register House at Edinburgh, 27th June, 1774. In January, 1792, he obtained from the King a permanent sum of £500 a year for the support of the fabric and for defraying the various contingent expenses connected with it. Observing the perishing condition of the parliamentary records of Scotland, he formed the design of getting them printed for the public benefit, as the journals of both houses and the parliamentary rolls had been done in England. In 1793, he obtained from his Majesty an order for the removal to the General Register House at Edinburgh of a MS. which, besides transcripts of many deeds relative to Scottish Affairs, contained minutes of several parliaments of Scotland, antecedent to the earliest parliaments mentioned in the statute book, that had been discovered in the State Paper Office at London. For this service he received the thanks of the Court of Session. He died in 1816.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

CORRECTION—*Notable Men and Women of Argyllshire* (No. 36, Vol. V., 2nd S., p. 35).—My friend, Mr. Wilson, copying probably from some not very accurate authority, makes three mistakes in his notice of Colin, 1st Earl of Argyll—Muckartshire, not "Muckartshill," is the name of the old barony to the east of Dollar. It was in 1645, not 1644, that Castle Campbell was burnt by Montrose,—and in 1805, and not 1808, that the lordship of Campbell and the castle were acquired by Crawford Tait, the proprietor of the adjoining estate of Harvieston. Slips like these are often so confusing to students of history, and so prone to be perpetuated, that it is expedient to correct them at once.

Dollar.

R. P.

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

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 11.)

1859. *The Family Treasury* of Sabbath Day Reading. No. 1, vol. 1, February, 1859. Printed and published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh—8vo, price 6d. monthly.

The Family Treasury was begun under the management and editorship of Rev. Andrew Cameron, who had proved himself an adept in this particular kind of journalism. Since 1845, he had conducted the well-known *Christian Treasury*, but some difference of opinion with its publishers, Johnstone & Hunter, caused him to start this rival venture. At the time he left it the *Christian Treasury* claimed a circulation of 20,000. In the prospectus of the new periodical, Cameron said that—

"the character and aim of the *Family Treasury* will be sufficiently indicated by the following general outline of its contents—

1. Practical and devotional papers.
2. Narratives of personal history and experience.
3. Bible Treasury.
4. Home lessons for the Lord's Day.
5. Counsels for parents, masters, servants, &c.
6. Children's Treasury.
7. Hours with living preachers.
8. Biographical sketches.
9. The pulpit and the pew.
10. Readings in Church History.
11. Papers for Sabbath School Teachers.
12. Sacred poetry."

The Editor specially noted the fourth item as being an "entirely new feature" in this kind of journalism.

In 1870, the publishers offered the Editorship to the Rev. William Arnot, the well-known minister of the Free High Church, Edinburgh. Arnot began his work in January of 1871, and continued editor till his death, June 3, 1875. "On May 17 he finished the preparation of the June number." Arnot had either one or two articles in almost every issue.

1859. *News of the Female Missions in connection with the Church of Scotland*. No. 1, May, 1859. An 8vo. monthly. The magazine suspended publication from 1870 to 1875. A new series was begun in 1876.

1859. *Glad Tidings*. According to the *Scottish Typographical Circular*, a periodical of this name was begun February, 1859.

1859. *The Christian Guest: A Family Magazine for Leisure Hours and Sundays*. Revised by Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., Glasgow. No. 1, February, 1859; monthly parts, price 3d.; weekly, ½d. Edinburgh, published by A. Strachan & Co., 42 George Street, and printed by Ballantyne & Co., Paul's

Work. The weekly issues consisted of 12 large 8vo. pages. The promoters declared—

"our aim will be to give the families of our country a weekly sheet richly freighted with the great truths of salvation and the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom."

In commending this journal, Dr. Goold of Edinburgh said:—

"Its articles deserve credit for sound principle and great variety. . . . Should it succeed, and similar periodicals retain their circulation, we may account it a most hopeful sign that the public, under the advance of education, is beginning to relish stronger and better food than merely secular journals were wont to supply with their childish tales and weak dilutions of science."

Only eleven monthly parts were issued, the last being that for December, 1859. The *Guest* was then made to give way to *Good Words*, issued by the same firm. The closing note read—

"This number concludes its first year's issue. In future it will be merged in *Good Words*."

This short lived publication may therefore, along with the *Christian Magazine*, be considered the forerunner of that well-known journal.

1860. *Good Words*. No. 1, vol. 1, January, 1860.

Whether the magazine was actually sold in weekly numbers during the first year, it certainly was made up in weekly issues. 16 pp., large 8vo., double columns. Published by Alexander Strahan and Co., 40 George Street, Edinburgh, and printed by Thomas Constable, Edinburgh. Motto—"Good words are worth much and cost little"—Herbert. The first volume (1860) contained on the average two illustrations for each weekly issue, among the artists being Sam Bough, W. Q. Orchardson, Clark Stanton and Keely Halswelle. The letterpress was almost wholly anonymous. Volume 2 gave full page illustrations, and the majority of the articles were signed, the authors including Principal Tulloch, Rev. W. F. Stevenson, Archbishop Whately, Archibald Geikie, Mrs. Craik, Dr. Guthrie, Adolf Saphir, A. P. Stanley, the Editor, &c. It contained "The Old Lieutenant" as a serial. During the course of vol. 3 (1862), Strahan transferred the publication to London. The volume contains no printer's name. Thereafter the magazine emanated wholly from London.

Good Words was projected by the publisher, Alexander Strahan, and his partner, Isbister. Those who knew Strahan unite in speaking highly of his business qualities. The biographer of Norman Macleod records his "enterprise and genius" as a publisher, and Dr. W. G. Blaikie in his autobiography writes:—

"He had no taste for the old ruts of printers and publishers. His fancy was for 'fresh fields and pastures new.' He had an excellent taste in printing, binding, and the outward look of books; and he had an equally correct insight into the internal quality of their contents. He seemed to know by a remarkable instinct what would take the public taste. Probably he trespassed more than was strictly accurate into the province of the Editor. The wooden and the leaden had no chance with him. But then his generosity as a publisher was quite phenomenal. What Archibald Constable had been at the beginning of the century, Alexander Strahan aimed

to be further on. It was his generosity to authors, joined to a lack of financial insight, that led him into difficulty. Sanguine and buoyant to a degree, he never seemed to fear any exhaustion of his resources."

As every one knows, Strahan found his first editor in Dr. Norman Macleod. Macleod was at first diffident about accepting the post, but he had long desired to have a journal that would combine the secular and the sacred—a plan he had already tried in the *Edinburgh Christian Magazine*—and he finally accepted. As he said in the "Note" he placed at the end of vol. 1:—

"When I accepted the Editorship, my principal motive was the desire to provide a periodical for *all the week*, whose articles should be wholly original, and which should not only be written in a Christian spirit or merely blend 'the religious' with 'the secular,' but should also *yoke* them together without compromise. . . . It was my earnest wish that our pages should, as far as possible, reflect the everyday life of a good man, with its times of religious thought and devotional feeling, naturally passing into others of healthy recreation, busy work, intellectual study, poetic joy, or even sunny laughter."

Good Words was from the start hailed with eager satisfaction. Before it was transferred to London its circulation stood at 110,000. In some quarters it aroused vehement opposition. Its method of dealing with what were deemed sacred things gave great offence. Writing on February 22, 1861, Dr. Macleod says—

"Many good people don't understand the purpose of *Good Words*, and so it sometimes shocks or scratches them—so much so that the Tract Society of Edinburgh have, I hear, debated how far they can patronise it."

Attacks and defences appeared in other journals. Societies determined to oppose it, and "a ludicrous anticlimax was reached in the controversy when the Presbytery of Strathbogie gravely 'overtured' the General Assembly of the Free Church to take *Good Words* into its consideration." The attack was so bitter that the Editor had to reply, which he did in a privately printed letter in June, 1863. The opposition, however, in time wore down, and *Good Words* soon took the place it now occupies in the journalistic world.

1860. *The Weekly Scotsman*. No. 1, January 7, 1860. When the *Scotsman* was published as a bi-weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, price 4½d. per number, a supplement, price ½d. extra, was issued for some time with the Saturday issue. It contained news from the Wednesday issue, and was meant to meet the need of those who could not afford the full price of the journal. It had a circulation of 3000 copies. When the *Scotsman* became a daily on June 30, 1855, the Saturday Supplement was continued, but in 1859 the proprietors projected the *Weekly Scotsman*, and the first issue was sent out January 7, 1860, price 2d. It was an 8 page sheet of 56 columns, and was made up for the most part out of the news which had appeared during the week in the daily. On the repeal of the paper duty the price of the *Weekly Scotsman* was reduced to 1d., October, 1861.

The *Weekly Scotsman* has continued as an 8 page sheet, and for long was a faint echo of the parent journal. In 1888, however, it began to feel the pressure of weeklies devised on more modern principles, and a complete recasting of the paper took place. More of the magazine element was introduced. Among other features, complete stories by well-known authors appeared, and a "Weekly Club,"—a kind of "Notes and Queries" column—was started. The paper begun its new career under the editorial charge of T. Banks MacLachlan.

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

THE STOOL OF REPENTANCE.—In the *Scotsman* of 28th August, Dr. Cramond has a long, exhaustive article on this subject. His many researches into Church Records have furnished him with a wealth of material as to our forefathers' methods of correction, and as to the rise, progress and decay of the stool, on which gentle and simple took their submissive turn. It is now three quarters of a century since public rebuke for delinquents was abolished by the churches.

ST. ANDREWS—MORE ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.—The digging which has been proceeding for some time at the St. Andrews Cathedral in connection with the Antiquarian Society has resulted in the discovery of two human skeletons in front of the high altar. It is known that the bodies of Archbishop James Beaton and Archbishop Scheves were buried in that part of the cathedral, and it is surmised that the skeletons which have been disinterred were those of these ecclesiastics. That, however, is open to doubt, as interments are known to have taken place in the cathedral up to the year 1834.—*Free Press*.

HORTICULTURAL CLOCK.—What *The Garden* calls one of the quaintest of horticultural freaks is the Floral Clock lately introduced into one of the Edinburgh gardens. Last year the bit of carpet-bedding near the statue of Allan Ramsey, elicited much favourable comment. Mr. McHattie, while retaining most of the scheme and plants of last year, has altered the centre,—for the crown substituting a dial, figured in golden feathered pyrethrum, with the twelve hours. A zinc receptacle in the shape of a clock hand, planted with dwarf vegetation, is moved by clockwork introduced near the base of the statue, and marks the time so far with great correctness. The crush of sightseers is so great that it is difficult to get near this novel time-keeper.

J. F. S. G.

OLD TACK.

THE following copy tack, granted more than two hundred years ago, by Earl Marischal to Alex^r. Pennie, on part of Southessie and Pittenheath, in the Parish of St. Fergus, will be interesting to the readers of *S. N. & Q.*

F.
Att Invergie the fifteenth day of March, Jajvy S and ninety nine years. It is agreed and condscendit upon betwixt ane Noble Earle William E/l Marischall of Scotland and Alex^r. Pennie in Southessie on the ane and oyr parts, In manner following Y^t is to say ye said Noble E/l be thir presents Setts asedats, and Warrands to ye s^d Alex^r. Pennie his subtenants and helps all and haill that half plough of Land in Southessie and ane Oxingate in Pittenheath presently possessed be himself with Houses, biggings, yairds, parts, pendicles, priviledges and pertinents y^{of}, and that for all ye days, years and terms of nine years and nine full and complete Crops next and immediately following Ye first term of Whitsunday next to come, and thenceforth to continue in the peaceable possession y^t of during the said space, But Interval or break of years or terms : For the which sett ye s^d Alex^r. Pennie faithfully binds and obliges him his heirs, exers, Successors and Intromitters with his goods and gear q^{soever} thankfully to Content pay and deliver to the said Noble E/l his heirs, exrs or Assignees and factors Chamberlains or oyⁿ in his name and having his Lo/ power Yearly and Ilk Year during the standing of this present Tack All and haill the number and quantity of seven Bolls three firlots ane peck half peck bear, good and sufficient merchant stuff and mercat ware, Eight Bolls three firlots two pecks ferm Meal, and ane Bolls best twice sheeled Meal made of his best Corns unhot or . . . dust or stones or mixture of any oyr grain betwixt Yool and Candlemas yearly after the shearing and wining of each Cropt to be measured w^t ye said Noble Earle his firлот and transported to his Garners and Lofts at Invergie or Peterhead and Imbarcked on ye s^d Alex^r. Pennie his proper Charges and expenses with the sum of Twenty four pounds thirteen shilling sixpennies Scots money yearly at two terms in ye Year, Whitsunday and Martinmas by equal portions beginning ye first terms payment y^{of} at ye said term of his entrie and so forth yearly and termly y^{after} during ye fors^d space with half and suficit mairt and tvedder, half and Lamb, six Capons, seven hens, two chickens, half an goose, half and leit of Peats, half and Boll of wheat half and boll of horse corn with ye fodder, all payable yearly at the terms of payment used and wont or ye ordinary converted prices y^{of} with hamages and Carriages and . . . Crop of Invergie and y^t for all maner of oyr duty or due Service y^t can be asked or reqred of the said possession during ye space . . . and for the more security both parties consent to the regrat^{ie} hereof in any Judges books competent to have the strength of ane dec^t yr Letters of horning and oyr execution needfull may pass hereon in form as effeirs and to Yr Effect Constitute . . . Ther

prors, &c. In Witness yrof both ye said Parties have sub^t these presents written by Alex^r. Findlater, serviter to Robert Arbuthnot, Chamberlain to ye said noble Earle, place, day, month and year of God fors^d before these witnesses Ye s^d Robert Arbuthnot and Alex^r. Findlater.

(Signed) MARISCHALL.
(„) ALEX^r. PENNIE.

(Signed) ROB. ARBUTHNOT, Witness.
(„) ALEX^r. FINDLATER, Witness.

CHALMERS' BARONETCY.—This baronetcy, conferred on James Chalmers, son of the laird of Cults, Tarland, in 1644, is dealt with in G. E. C.'s *Complete Baronetcy*, III., 348-9.

UNIQUE LIGHTHOUSE.—The most extraordinary of all British lighthouses is to be found on Arnish Rock, Stornoway Bay—a rock which is separated from the Island of Lewis by a channel over 500 ft. wide. On this rock a conical beacon is erected, and on its summit a lantern is fixed, from which night after night shines a light which is visible far and wide to lonely fishermen. On the Island of Lewis is a lighthouse, and from a window in the tower a stream of light is projected on to a mirror in the lantern on the summit of Arnish Rock. The consequence is, that a lighthouse exists which has neither lantern nor lighthouse-keeper. This outvies both the Inchcape and Bell Rock Lighthouse, 120 ft. high, 12 miles S.E. of Arbroath, and the more wonderful Skerryvore, 10 miles W. of Tiree, on the west coast of Scotland.

J. F. S. G.

GORDON AS A JEWISH NAME.—It has been suggested that Gordon is used by the Jews as a transposition for Grodno. Mr. Samuel Gordon, the novelist, son of a well-known Jewish minister, the Rev. Abraham Elias Gordon, in the east-end of London, writes to me :—

The question of the origin of my patronymic has always been one of great interest to me, although I have hardly been more successful in my searches than you seem to have been. The two things almost certain in the matter are (1) that the Jewish Gordons are not derived from the Scots family; (2) that the name does not originate in a transposition of the letters in Grodno.

Mr. H. H. Gordon, born in 1873, the first Jew who passed the Mechanical Science Engineering Tripos at Cambridge, is also the son of the Rev. A. E. Gordon, who was born at Kaiden in Russia (in 1851). The most striking case of a Jewish Gordon is that of the late Isaac Gordon, the notorious money-lender. B.

CURIOS TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.—At a recent sale of part of Mr. William Norman's collection, a Paisley penny of 1798, showing the interior of the Abbey Church, rare, fetched £7 10/-, and a Dundee penny of the same year, inscribed "23,000 inhabitants in Dundee, be fruitful and multiply," brought two guineas.

R. M.

"UNDER THE TABLE."—This phrase is often used to imply that a man had got so drunk that he slipped off his chair and lay under the table. Burns, however, makes a dead drunk man fall *beside* his chair. The phrase really means dead. It refers to an old practice once general in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, and partially also in the Lowlands, of holding lyke-wakes over dead persons. The coffin containing the corpse was placed on the floor, under a table, round which sat his friends all night. For their entertainment the table was loaded with bottles of whiskey and ale, cheese and bread, pipes and tobacco. The deceased was not mentioned by name, but spoken of euphemistically as the man under the table.

JOHN MILNE.

CHAPPING HANDS.—In the *Register of the Privy Seal* there is mention of a chapping of hands, which may interest the inquirer, if not some others also. In 1601 there was a dispute between Lord Spynie and the Master of Ogilvie in which several lives were lost on both sides. The matter was referred to the king and council to arbitrate on, who issued a judgment of fines, &c., closing with this humane recommendation: "Lastly, both parties were decerned 'to remit and forgeif utheris all slauchteris and bluidis quhilk has bene committed betwix thame, to-gidder with all rancour, haitrent [*sic*] and malice; to keep in future good friendship and neighbourhood as becomes kinsmen and friends, and to chope hands and drink togidder' at such time and in such manner as shall be appointed to them."

JOHN MILNE.

ABERDEENSHIRE PIONEERS IN THE WEST INDIES.—A splendid field for investigation, as suggested by Mr. Watt in his excellent work on Aberdeen and Banff, remains to be done in tracing the history of Scots industries in the West Indies. The following letter gives some idea on this subject. It was written from St. Vincent on June 20th, 1796, by Harry Cattanach, who was the son of George Cattanach of Mossatt, Kildrummy, by Helen, daughter of Charles, the sixth and last laird of Terpersie,

who was beheaded. Writing to his mother, he says:—

"I am happy to inform you that our troubles in this island are certainly near at an end. We have at last got the better of those blood-thirsty vagabonds who have harassed us so long. I believe that the troubles I have undergone since the war began will, instead of loss, be of great service to me. I lost all my clothes except those on my back, and everything in my house they were kind enough to burn. I have now got a very good stock of clothes, and my house is better furnished than ever it was, and I am like all the rest of my St. Vincent neighbours, going to begin the world on a new score, and I hope no more war will come to disturb us second time; but if it does, I am determined if I have as much cash as will carry me, I'll come to Scotland if I should be obliged to turn Tinkler and get a Jackass to carry the budget. Yesterday at Mr. Leith's I had the pleasure of seeing Major William Lumsden, one of Cushney's sons. He is here with the army; he is very well and desires to be remembered to you. Captain Thos. Fairbairn is very well; his brother, Alexander, is in Antigua, and Francis is gone to the East Indies. I'll never be happy if I am not able to return to my own country again some time or another, and I see every Scotsman here the same. It must be our friends that attach us so much, for the country is not half so fine as this. . . I mentioned in my last letter to my mother that I had left Thos. Fairbairn's employ, but it was entirely with his own approbation; it was him who got me the place I am in, and I am certain will do everything in his power for me. . . Mr. Alexander Leith is one of the Attorneys for the Estate I manage; he is very kind, and has promised to do everything in his power to serve me. One of his sisters in Aberdeen has been so kind as write to him concerning me; if you or any of my sisters see her be so good as present her my most respectful compliments, and sincere thanks for her kindness; her brother, Mr. Leith, is very well, and is an honour to his country."

Queries.

336. GORDON TARTAN.—When was the Gordon tartan pattern introduced? In 1791, the Marquis of Huntly appeared at court in the "tartan of his clan." Can any reader send me a copy of a poem called "The Gordon Tartan?" It was written by the late James Chapman, detective officer at Partick.

J. M. B.

337. GORDON SETTERS.—Which of the Dukes of Gordon began breeding Gordon setters; and what is the best authority on the subject?

J. M. B.

338. LOUTIT—LOUTFOOT—LUTEFOOT.—Can any reader give information regarding the meaning or etymology of this name?

JOHN MILNE.

339. THE 5TH DUKE OF GORDON AND MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In *A Souvenir of Sympathy*, compiled by "H. S.," Banff (Aberdeen, 1900: page 70), the question is asked—"Was it not a Lord Huntly who danced with every debutante, because he had danced with Marie Antoinette?" What is the authority for this statement? B.

340. POINTS OF PASSAGE ACROSS THE FORTH.—I should be greatly obliged for references to trustworthy sources of information regarding the practicable points of passage across the Forth, above the bridge of Stirling, at the time of the 'fifteen. From some accounts, especially those of Scott, it would appear that there was no bridge over the river above Stirling, and that, until reaching the neighbourhood of Aberfoyle, there was no means of crossing the river except at the Fords of Frew, where Rob Roy is represented as making his escape from the Royal troops. It is true that Frank Osbaldistone and Baillie Nicol Jarvie are described as crossing the infant Forth by an old-fashioned stone bridge, very high and very narrow, to the clachan of Aberfoyle. But, at the same time, in the Advertisement to the first edition of "Rob Roy," dated 7th December, 1817, the author says that this is an anachronism, and that "in point of minute of accuracy, it may be stated that the bridge over the Forth, or rather the Avonduh (or black river), near the hamlet of Aberfoil, had not an existence thirty years ago." On the other hand, Chambers, in his "Domestic Annals of Scotland," states that on this bridge a fray took place between a christening party of the Grahams of Duchray, and the followers of the Earl of Airth and Menteith, on 13th February, 1671. The question therefore arises as to the time from which the bridge of Aberfoyle dates its existence. Scott also, both in "Rob Roy" and in his account of the 'fifteen in "Tales of a Grandfather," apparently speaks of the "Fords of Frew" as the only practicable passage across the Forth between the neighbourhood of Aberfoyle and Stirling; while Burton in his History (edition of 1898, vol. viii., p. 274,) mentions the house of Gartartan, near Aberfoyle, as "commanding the only ford over the Forth which was not protected by Argyle's troops" in 1715—thus implying that there were various other fords between Aberfoyle and Stirling. Nor is Scott, though generally most accurate in his local descriptions, very clear as to the exact position he assigns to the "Fords of Frew." It seems to me very difficult to reconcile the account of the march of the troops given in Chapters xxxii. and xxxiii. of "Rob Roy," with the locality assigned to the Ford in the "Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland," where it is said to be "3 furlongs N.E. of Kippen Station," on the Stirling and Balloch Railway. The ford does not seem to be marked on ordinary modern maps. Perhaps, however, some of your readers would be kind enough to put me in the way of obtaining accurate information about the exact localities of the passages over the Forth, by bridge or ford, between Loch Ard and Stirling, as they existed in 1715. Homann's map of Scotland (Nuremberg, 1710, approximately,) is very wanting in precision,

and, indeed, is on too small a scale to show details. Aberfoyle itself seems to figure in it as "Kraigouthely." EX-SCOTS DRAGOON.

341. JENKINS' HEN.—Will some reader kindly inform me how "Jenkins' Hen" died? Durris. A. M.

342. THE DUCHESS TREE.—A writer in the "Gardeners' Magazine" (Aug., 1903) says that in the principal garden at Gordon Castle there is a magnificent lime, one of the most notable trees in the north of Scotland, known as "The Duchess Tree." It is carefully protected and tended, and the boughs sweep down to the greensward all round. Beneath its ample shade, and round the massive fluted stem, a huge party may gather. It girths over seventeen feet at five feet from the ground, and rises to a height of over ninety feet. After what Duchess was it named? B.

343. GORDON HIGHLANDERS AS HERALDIC SUPPORTERS.—Everybody knows that Lord Roberts uses a Gordon Highlander as one of the supporters of his arms. It is not so generally known, however, that Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna, either did, or contemplated doing, the same. Colonel Greenhill Gardyne, in "The Life of a Regiment" (i, 71-2), says:—

In 1804, General Moore on being made a Knight of the Bath wrote to the commanding officer [of the Gordons, Lieut.-Col. Napier, of Blackstone], that, being as a knight entitled to supporters to his coat of arms, he had chosen a Light Infantry soldier for one . . . and a Highland soldier for the other, in gratitude to, and in commemoration of, these two soldiers [of the Gordons who saved his life at Bergen op Zee, 1799], adding, "I hope the 92nd will not have any objections, as I have commended them, and as they rendered me such a service," and he asked to have a correct drawing of the uniform.



Did he ever carry out this project? The Moore arms are arg., on a fesse engrailed az. 3 mullets of the field, in chief a sphinx ppr., abordure engrailed gulls. The Crest is a Moor's head, coupled at the neck with

a turban all ppr. Mr. A. C. Fox Davies writes to me:—

The Moore arms were limited to the descendants of the father of Sir John Moore, but I never heard of any supporters, and I am under the impression that the grant was made *after* Sir John's death, but I cannot put my hands on the notes I had when I was trying to persuade Lord Mayor Sir John Voce Moore that he was not entitled to abuse the arms which commemorated Sir John Moore's military services. I fancy the grant was a posthumous one, probably for the purpose of Sir John's stall plate as a Knight of the Bath. As a K.B. he would have been entitled to obtain a grant of supporters, but for a legal technical reason. These could not have been granted after his death, although a grant of arms could have been and was made to his father or brother, with permission for the arms to be placed on Sir John's monument. The supporters could have been granted only to Sir John, and you can't make a grant to a dead man. If the grant was not posthumous the arms and supporters should be upon his stall plate in Henry VIII's Chapel, at Westminster Abbey.

Can any reader help me?

J. M. B.

344. MARRIAGES OF LORD STAIR AND SIMON FRASER OF LOVAT.—In the accounts usually given of the forcible marriages effected by the 2nd Earl of Stair, and by the notorious Simon Fraser of Lovat, there are so many points of resemblance, both in regard to the circumstances narrated, and to the names of the individuals concerned, that it seems almost permissible to question whether, in the accepted narratives, there may not be some confusion between the two episodes. I am not aware whether any writer has called attention to, or attempted to account for, what seems at least a singular historical coincidence of resemblance between the circumstances of two events which occurred at an interval of something like 20 years from each other. To take first the story of Lord Stair's marriage. The "Dictionary of National Biography" states that, while living in Edinburgh in comparative retirement in 1714, after his political disgrace and the loss of his official appointments, he fell in love with Eleanor, Viscountess Primrose, widow of James 1st, Viscount Primrose, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Loudoun, and therefore, previously to her marriage with Lord Primrose, bearing the title of Lady Eleanor Campbell. This lady had been left a widow in 1706, and, in consequence of ill-treatment by her former husband, declared she would never marry again. Lord Stair, to overcome her reluctance, concealed himself in her house, and by appearing at her bedroom window compelled her to marry him to save her reputation (in 1714). Nineteen years later, Simon, Lord Lovat, after two previous marriages, was married for a third time in 1733 to Primrose Campbell, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Campbell of Mamore, and sister of John, afterwards fourth Duke of Argyll. He is said to have forced this lady to accept his addresses by inveigling her into a house in Edinburgh which he

asserted was notoriously one of ill-fame, and threatening to blast her character unless she complied with his wishes. Mary, the eldest sister of this Lady Lovat, was married to James, 2nd Earl of Rosebery. Thus both of the ladies who are represented as having been forced into marriage through dishonourable threats by Lord Stair and Lord Lovat respectively, bore the maiden name of Campbell; both were called Primrose; both were connected with the noble family of Argyll, and also with that of Rosebery. Yet another point of similarity. Lord Stair, by his marriage with Lady Eleanor Campbell, widow of Viscount Primrose, became brother-in-law of the Hon. Sir James Campbell of Lawers, who was Colonel of the Scots Greys, and was mortally wounded while leading the regiment in a charge at Fontenoy, Lord Stair himself succeeding his brother-in-law in the Colonelcy of the regiment, of which he had previously been deprived on political grounds. Simon Fraser, by his marriage with Primrose Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Mamore, became brother-in-law of the future fourth Duke of Argyll, who was likewise Colonel of the Scots Greys from 1752 to his death in 1770. Are the above points of similarity in the circumstances connected with the two marriages to be regarded merely as curious historical coincidences? Or was the wily Simon, among other artifices in which he was an adept, also an accomplished plagiarist, and anxious to imitate the great Lord Stair's matrimonial adventure? Or is it possible that there can be any confusion in the accepted accounts of the two alleged events?

EX-SCOTS DRAGOON.

345. BLAIR OF LOCHWOOD, BOGTOUN, CARBERRY.—In the account of the Blairs of Blair, in Paterson's Ayrshire, the only mention of Robert Blair, the son of Bryce Blair of that ilk about 1600, is that Robert was the father of Sir Adam Blair of Bogtoun. Among charters given under the Great Seal of the year 1600, is one giving the way in which Alexander Blair, third son of Bryce Blair of Blair, should succeed to the estates and name of Cochrane, he having married a daughter of Cochrane of that ilk. The brothers of Alexander were made his heirs in the order of seniority, in case Alexander died without issue. In this document, Robert is referred to as of Auldmure, and Bryce, who succeeded his father Bryce, as of Lochwood; Gavine, who is mentioned as the youngest son of the elder Bryce, in later documents appears often with the designation of Auldmure. I suppose that the various estates belonging to Bryce the elder were rearranged on the death of the eldest son John, when Bryce became the immediate heir. Sir Adam Blair of Bogtoun is mentioned in the History of Renfrewshire as buying the estate of Bogtoun from Blair of the ilk, and selling it again about 1670, I believe. Is this Sir Adam Blair of Bogtoun the same person as Sir Adam Blair of Carberry? In the Laing Charters, No. 2785, is an instrument of Sasine, dated August 13, 1673, granted by Sir Adam Blair, sometime of Lochwood, now of Carberry, and Sir Adam Blair, his eldest lawful son,

in favour of Jean Henderson. The Lochwood mentioned, I suppose, is the estate in Kilwinning, Ayrshire, if Sir Adam of Bogtoun is the same person as Sir Adam of Carberry. Again, in the Laing Charters, No. 2313, on the 11th of December, 1682, is an instrument of Sasine between Sir Adam Blair elder and Sir Adam Blair younger, with their wives, Dame Janet Henderson and Dame Agnes Wallace on one part are mentioned, and Mr. Robert Blair, younger son of the elder Sir Adam Blair, giving the Sasine. The family of Blairs are mentioned repeatedly in Erskine's of Garnock's journal, published by the Scottish History Society. In addition to the query regarding the identity of Sir Adam Blair of Carberry, I would like to learn when, by whom, and for what services Sir Adam elder and Sir Adam younger were knighted, when were they born, and when did they die? any information concerning the family of either. I should also like to get what information I could about Robert Blair mentioned above, as the son of the elder Sir Adam. Although referred to as an advocate, I find him referred to by Erskine of Garnock as an exile preaching in Holland. Who is the Sir Robert Blair referred to by Erskine on page 20 of his journal?—"December 18, 1683, Haddington . . . Lundie and his Lady and Sir Robert Blair in Lundie's own coach." Is this the same Robert mentioned before as Blair of Carberry's son? Are there any portraits of the Blairs of Lochwood or Carberry in existence. As I am collecting all the information possible, any facts will be appreciated.

ROBERT STERLING BLAIR.

15 Sacramento Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

346. CAPTAIN GEORGE SCOT AND HIS INVERNESS SHIP.—The following passage is taken from the Wardlaw MS., which I am at present editing for the Scottish History Society:—"Two years before this [that is, before the battle of Auldearn in 1645] one Captain George Scot came to Inverness and there built a ship of a prodigious bignes, for bulk and burden non such ever seen in our north seas. The carpenters he brought with him north, and my Lord Lovat gave him wood firr and oake in Dulcattack woods. I myself was aboard of her in the rode of Kessock, April 1645, and many mo to whome she was a wonder. She set sail the very day before the battle of Aldern, and among other passengers that went in her south, Collonell Fraser and his lady Christina Baily were there. Hugh Fraser younger of Clunvacky and Andrew Fraser in Leys, John and William Fraser in Leys his attendants. This ship rod at Ancer in the river mouth of Narden [Nairn], when the battell was fought in view. This Captain Scot enlarged the ship afterwards as a friggott for war and sailed with her to the Straights [of Gibraltar] and his brother William with him, who was made Collonell at Venice, whose martial achievements in the defence of that state against the Turks may very well admit him to be ranked amongst our worthies. He becam Vice-Admirall to the Venetian fleet, and the onely

bane and terror of Mahumetan navigators; whither they had gallyes, galeoons, galeasses, huge warships, it was all one to him, he set upon all alike, saying still the more they were the manner he would kill, and the stronger that the ranconter should happen the greater should be his honnor and his prise the richer. He oftentimes so cleared the Archipeligo of the Musselmans that the Ottoman famely and the very gates of Constantinople would quake at the report of his victoryes; and did so ferret them out of all the creeks of the Hadrattick Gulf and so shrudly put them to it that they hardly knew in what port of the Mediterranean they might best shelter themselves from the fury of his blowes. Many of their mariners turnd land souldiers for fear of Scot; and of their maritim officers, many tooke charge of caravans to escape his hand which for many yeares together lay so heavy upon them that he was cried up for another Don John of Austria or Duke de Orea by the enemies of that Scithian generation. In spight of which and the rancor of all their unchristian hearts he died in his bed of a fever in the Isle of Candy, January 1652. He was truly the glory of his nation and country, and was honoured after his death with a statute of marble which I saw near the Realto of Venice, April 1659." I shall be obliged for information regarding Captain Scot, and the sea-fights in which he took part. What was the name of his ship?

Inverness.

WILLIAM MACKAY.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY.—Can any reader supplement the undernoted:—

Cumberland.—Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect, by R. Anderson and others, some not before published, with glossary and notes. 12mo.

Wigton, 1815.

Derbyshire.—Derbyshire Ballads and Songs, with notes, &c., by L. Jewitt. 8vo. 1867.

Lancashire.—Ballads and Songs of Lancashire, chiefly older than the 19th century. Collected, compiled, and edited, with notes by John Harland, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1865.

Lancashire.—Ballads and Songs of Lancashire, ancient and modern. Collected and edited, with notes by John Harland, F.S.A. 2nd edition. Corrected, revised, and enlarged by T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S. 4to. London, 1875.

Lancashire.—Poems and Songs (second series), with numerous illustrations. Royal 8vo.

Liverpool, 1889.

Northumberland.—North Country Poets. Poems and Biographies of Natives of Northumberland, Durham, and other Northern Counties, edited by W. Andrews. The modern section only. 8vo. 1889.

Yorkshire.—Ballads and Songs of Yorkshire, transcribed from private MSS., with notes and glossary by C. J. Davison Ingledeu. Post 8vo. 1860.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

348. "THE KINDLIER HAND."—I am anxious to know the source of the quotation, "The Kindlier Hand." Can any reader inform me? A. M. N.
[The phrase occurs in the last verse of Ode CV. in *In Memoriam*—

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart the kindlier hand."]

349. GRAHAM OF MORPHY.—Could any of your readers inform me if any of the above family were educated at the University of Aberdeen? and oblige
W. S. C.

350. COLLECTIONS OF SCOTTISH SONGS.—I should like to be informed if there is anywhere to be found a fairly complete list, or *catalogue raisonné*, of the various collections of Scottish Songs and Ballads, both with and without music, from about the year 1680 down to the present time. Various scattered notices of such collections exist in different works, but I am not aware of any even tolerably complete list. Naturally it would be an advantage to have, in combination with the list, some brief notices of the merits and value of the different collections. Such a list as, in another field of literature—that of Travels, &c., relating to Scotland—has been compiled by Sir Arthur Mitchell ("Proceedings of the Antiquaries of Scotland," 1900-1901), would be of great interest and use in relation to collections of Scottish Song, if no such list already exists in an easily accessible shape.

EX-SCOTS DRAGOON.

351. FORBES OF STANMORE.—On visiting Stanmore Church, Middlesex, the other day, I found in the churchyard a sarcophagus to the memory of Rosa Forbes (wife of James Forbes of Stanmore Hall), who died January 5, 1809, aged 46. Her father, Joseph Gayland, died April 22, 1792, aged 70. Who was James Forbes? B.

Answers.

27. THE NAME MCQUISTIN OR MCEYSTAIN (2nd S., I., 112).—I refer "Southern Cross" for a reply to this query in the "Celtic Monthly," vol. xi., page 240. The clan connection is traced in Adam's "What is my Tartan."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

275. GORDONS OF AUCHINREATH (2nd S., IV., 155; V., 14).—On December 5, 1650, mention is made in the Elgin Commissary Record of a Bond for £136s. 8d., by George Gordoun in Nether Auchinreith to George Smythe, merchand in Keithe (Keithe, 25 March, 1649). B.

331. HONORARY DEGREES TO DISSENTERS (2nd S., V., 43).—Edinburgh commenced its *Honours* list by conferring degrees on Dissenters. "The Register of Doctors of Divinity," says the *University Calendar*, "begins in 1709 with the names of Edmund Calamy, Daniel Williams, and Joshua Oldfield. The names of Evans, Harris and Isaac Watts follow in 1728."

These were all without exception Dissenters. Isaac Watts, it appears, was honoured the same year both by Aberdeen and Edinburgh. Hugh Miller's statement in the *Witness* was probably meant to apply to Edinburgh exclusively, and to degrees conferred by it on Scottish divines living in Scotland. There is at least one earlier instance than that of Dr. McCrie of a degree being given to a Scottish dissenting divine, but residing over the border. In 1811, the Rev. Henry Thomson of the Secession (Associate Burgher) Church, Penrith, received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University. In addition to the Aberdeen degrees, mentioned by Mr. Anderson, it may be noted that the Rev. John Stewart, Secession minister, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, received his degree in 1812, and that the Rev. Hugh Jamieson, Associate Burgher minister, East Linton, was similarly honoured in 1813,—both degrees coming from Marischal College. As far as I have ascertained, the earliest degree conferred by Glasgow on a Scottish Dissenting divine dates from 1815, when the Rev. Robert Jack of the Secession Church, Brunswick Street, Manchester, was made a D.D. St. Andrews, I think, did not include Dissenters among its honorary graduates until some years later, one of the first to be so distinguished being the Rev. Henry Belfrage, Secession minister, Falkirk, in 1824.
Stirling. W. S.

332. FAMILY OF ROBERT DICK THE COVENANTER.—Perhaps some information on the subject of this query may be obtained by consulting "The Bass Rock, its Civil and Ecclesiastical History, Geology, Martyrology, Zoology and Botany." It provides, I believe, biographical details respecting the prisoners in confinement on the Bass. Hugh Miller and others were responsible for the book, which appeared in 1848. "R. D." might also refer to "The Grange of St. Giles, the Bass, and the other Baronial Homes of the Dick-Lauder Family," written and illustrated by Mrs. J. Stewart Smith, Edinburgh, 1898. W. S.

A brief notice of Dick, containing probably all that is known of him, will be found in "The Bass Rock, its Civil and Ecclesiastical History," by the Rev. Thos. McCrie, D.D., Edinburgh, 1847, pp. 121-123.
Dollar. R. P.

333. BOOK TITLE WANTED (2nd S., V., 43).—Is "R. D." thinking of a volume issued by the *Scottish History Society* in 1890? The title is "List of the Persons concerned in the Rebellion [1745-46]; with Preface by the Earl of Rosebery." If this be the work he has in his mind, I fear it will not afford the information he is in search of. He may perhaps succeed better by referring to the *Narrative of James Nimmo, the Covenanter*, also issued by the *Scottish History Society*, and covering the period, 1654-1709.
W. S.

334. THE FARRELS OF DAVO (2nd S., V., 44).—Mr. George's questions regarding the above family will perhaps be best answered by taking the last question first. The Woods, or rather Mr. Wood of

Davo, for there was only one proprietor of the name, did not, so far as known, have any connection with the Woods of Balbegno. The first of the family on record was James Wood, mason, who resided at Leuchland near Brechin. Dying in 1732, he left a son, James Wood, who followed his father's trade for some time in Brechin, but removed to Fetteresso about 1751, and there kept an ale house or wayside inn. He married, in 1755, Margaret Barclay, daughter of Thomas Barclay of Letterbeg, by whom he had a son, Alexander Wood, who became a successful merchant in America, where he made a considerable fortune. Returning to Scotland, he purchased the estate of Davo and changed the name to that of Woodburnden. Mr. Wood was one of five children, all of whom died without leaving issue, he outliving all the others. At his death, which took place in 1844, he was succeeded by Isabella Young or Farrell, whose relationship is thus set down. James Wood, father of Alexander Wood of Davo, had a sister, Margaret, married to David Taylor in Chapel of Auldbar, to whom she had a daughter, Clemintina, married to James Young, mason. The issue of this marriage was a daughter, Isabella, married to John Farrell, shoemaker, with whom, after a short stay in Brechin, she proceeded to London, and remained there until the death of Mr. Wood of Davo or Woodburnden in 1844. She having been served heir to the estate, returned to Scotland along with her husband, who died shortly afterwards, leaving a son, Michael Farrell, who eventually succeeded to the Lands of Davo through his mother. John Farrell and his family were in very poor circumstances, a fact well known to the "gossips" of the Mearns. The entry in the Matriculation Roll of Marischal College describing Alfred H. W. Farrell as "of London," refers to the place of his birth. The parties to the litigation were Mrs. Isabella Young or Farrell as above (defender), Mrs. Ann Wood or Willocks and Mrs. Elizabeth Wood or Pope, her sister (pursuers). The pursuers were grandchildren of George Wood, farmer, Garlogie, who they maintained was a brother of James Wood of Fetteresso, father of Alexander Wood of Davo.

W. S. C.

I am unable to supply any information about the litigation to which Mr. George refers in his first query; but in regard to the relationship of the Farrells to the Woods of Woodburnden, it may be explained that there were only two Lairds of Davo of the name of Wood, viz. :—

1. James Wood of Woodburnden, who died in 1817.
2. Alexander Wood of Woodburnden, his brother, who died without issue in 1844.

The latter was succeeded in the lands by Mrs. Isabella Young or Farrell, wife of John Farrell in Stonehaven. She is described as a cousin of Alexander Wood, but it appears she was not a full cousin, but the daughter of a cousin. Michael Farrell was probably her eldest son. It has been stated that the Woods of Wood-

burnden were an offshoot of the Woods of Balbegno, and that the arms of both families were the same. It is, however, difficult to trace the connection between the two families. Woodburnden is not part of Davo, as stated by Mr. George. It was the name given to the lands during the proprietorship of the Woods.

QUERCUS.

335. A CURIOUS BUCHAN SUPERSTITION (2nd S., V., 44).—Until having read "Ugieside's" interesting note in last issue, I had never heard of the "piece" cure for whooping-cough. Other cures for the ailment, however, abound, and are all vouched for as being absolutely infallible! Among them may be mentioned (1) plucking a single hair growing behind the child's ear, cutting it into small pieces, mixing the pieces with food, and forcing the child to eat the mixture; (2) catching a spider, transfixing it with a pin, fastening it to the wall of a room, and allowing it to hang till it died, when the patient immediately recovered; (3) capturing a mouse, cooking it, and compelling the child to eat it [authorities differ a little as to whether the mouse should be roasted or boiled!]; (4) passing the child three times under the belly and over the back of an ass, yoked to a donkey cart or anything similar, to prevent it from moving during the operation. This latter remedy seems to have prevailed over the south of Scotland, in Ireland, and also in Wales. The mouse cure appears to have been largely, if not exclusively, confined to England.

W. S.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Hannan, C.** Elder Macgregor. 12mo. Sewed, 1s. Everett.
- Harvey, W.** Scottish Chapbook Literature. 4to. 3s. 6d. net. A. GARDNER.
- Hume, M.** Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots: a Political History. 8vo. 12s. 6d. Nash.
- Macbride, M.** Wonderfu' Weans: Sketches from Living Models. Crown 8vo. Sewed, 1s. net. Unwin.
- Three Plays.** By a Aberdeenshire Lady. Aberdeen: John Rae Smith.

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ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, 1903.

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON IN CARICATURE.

It is not surprising that a woman who was so much in the public eye as the Duchess should not have escaped the satire of the caricaturist. Gillray himself was responsible for two of these:—

1787, May 12—*La Belle Assemblée*. This caricature was issued by H. Humphrey, New Bond Street, May 12, 1787. It represents a view of the Temple of Love, with the motto—

Here love his golden shafts employs; here
lights

His constant lamps, and waves his purple wings.
Reigns here and revels."—*Milton*.

Wright (*Works of James Gillray*, p. 87) says the Temple is "attended by the best known representatives of the fashionable world of that day. Lady Cecilia Johnston, beneath the graces, is celebrating on her lyre the sacrifices offered on the erotic altar by the fair votaries of her temple. The Hon. Mrs. Hobart is adding incense to the flame, and Lady Archer, of gambling and hunting notoriety, wearing a riding habit and armed with a heavy whip, is leading a gentle lamb by a chain of flowers, a contrast to her own notorious irascibility. Lady Mount Edgcombe, with the features of a witch, bears a pair of loving turtle doves; while Miss Jefferies is bringing a floral offering. In the distance appears Apollo enthusiastically performing on a fiddle." The compiler of *Illustrative Descriptions of Gillray's Works* (page 7), says:—"These 'elegant ruins' are supposed to be sketched from Lady M^t E-d-g-b, bearing an offering of doves; Lady Archer with a lamb; Mrs. F-z-t with the offerings of Flora; the Duchess of G-d-n pouring incense on the altar (and carrying a book on which the Meltonic motto, quoted, appears); and Lady Cecilia Johnston, a vestal of 93, tenderly touching the warbling lyre."

In 1796, Lord Chief Justice Kenyon alluded to the evil doings of three peeresses—(1) Albinia, Countess of Buckinghamshire (daughter of the Duke of Ancaster), married 1757, died 1816, aged 78; (2) her sister-in-law, the Countess of Mount Edgcombe (daughter of the 2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire), married February 21, 1789, and died 1806, aged 38; and (3) Lady Archer (widow of 2nd and last Lord Archer, who died 1778). She died in 1801. They kept faro tables, at which the young men were (it was popularly supposed) very considerably fleeced. They were accordingly caricatured as "Pharaoh's Daughters." Wraxall speaks of Kenyon (who was born in 1732, and died in 1803) thus:—"Little conversant with the manners of polite life, he retained all the original coarse homeliness of his early habits [he was a farmer's son]. Irascible, destitute of all refinement, parsimonious even to a degree approaching avarice, he was the subject of innumerable jests and stories."

1791, October 3—*Derniere Resource*. The compiler of *Illustrative Descriptions of Gillray's Works* (fol. 18, page 21) describes this print as "The Duchess of Gordon exposing her delicate ancle." Wright, on the other hand (page 136), describes it: "The Hon. Mrs. Hobart, better known in the fashionable world as Lady Buckinghamshire, is tying on a garter which was possibly supposed to possess galvanic properties."

Van Butchell, an eccentric practitioner, was one of the remarkable characters of his day."

1792.—*A Tartan Belle*: published by S. W. Fores, in reference to the Duchess's famous boom of tartan in which she sent her son, the Marquis of Huntly, to Court in 1791.

1795, March 25.—*Discipline a la Kenyon*: by Gillray. In Myers and Rogers' catalogue of old prints (1903), this is described as displaying "the Duchess of Gordon tied to the tail of a cart being whipped by [Lord] Kenyon, two ladies' standing in the pillory." One biographer of Gillray describes the figures as those of "Lady Archer and the more graceful Mrs. Concannon suffering in the pillory. Over a cart a board is raised, with the inscription, 'Faro's daughters, Beware.'" There is no mention by this critic of the Duchess of Gordon. Another caricature was published on May 16, entitled, "Faro's daughters, or the Kenyonian Blow-up and the Greeks." Two ladies' are here seen in the pillory, and Fox himself in the stocks supports one of the sufferers on his shoulders. Lord Kenyon is busily occupied in burning cards, dice, and a faro bank.

1797, April 17.—*Push-Pin*: by Gillray. There is a difference of opinion on this print. The compiler of *Illustrative Descriptions of Gillray's Works* (fol. 81, page 91) says:—"Some suppose this fashionable group to be composed of a celebrated northern Duchess, Lady —, her daughter, and old Q[ueen][ferr]y, so well remembered by those who were in the habit of noticing him seated on the balcony in Piccadilly." The writer of *The Caricatures of Gillray* (p. 81) says:—"It may not be generally known that the three persons herein depicted (playing push-pin) are the Duchess of G—, one of her accomplished daughters (now a duchess), and that old sapless satyr, whose bones occupy as large a space of mother earth as his living merits would have obtained for him did the Fates dole out in just measurement according to every man's desert." On the other hand, Wright says that "the lady with whom Old Q. is spending his leisure is Mrs. Windsor, whose name occurs frequently in the more equivocal allusions of the time as a notorious 'lady actress,' whose novices attracted the highest admiration when they appeared in public." "Old Q." was certainly a very great friend of the Duchess's brother-in-law, Lord William Gordon, who, as Ranger, lived across the road in a house in the Green Park. Gillray also did a caricature, "Symptoms of Deep Thinking," of Sir Charles Bunbury, the husband of Lady Sarah Lennox, with whom Lord William Gordon bolted.

1803 (?).—*The Gordon Knot, or the Bonny Duchess hunting the Bedfordshire Bull*. This cartoon by Gillray was issued apparently *apropos* of the marriage of Lady Georgiana Gordon, fifth daughter of the Duchess, with John, 9th Duke of Bedford, in 1803. The Duke's first wife, daughter of the 4th Lord Torrington, had died in 1801. Wright in his *Works of James Gillray* (p. 230) describes the print thus:—"The stout Duchess of Gordon is giving choice to

the Bloomsbury Duke, represented as the great Bedfordshire ox. The Duchess is holding a noose of ribands, marked 'Matrimony,' at which the bull is taking fright. Pitt's fair ally, who was conspicuously eager to secure this prize for her daughter, Lady Georgiana, is crying out, 'Deil burst your weem, ye overgrown fool, what are ye kicking at?—are we not ganging to lead ye to graze on the bank o' the Tweed and to mak' ye free o' the mountains o' the north? Stop, stop, ye silly loon!' Lady Georgiana, in her anxiety to secure the prize, cries 'Run mither, run, how I long to lead the sweet loving creature in a string!' Three daughters of the handsome Duchess are dancing in the distance as graces. Lady Charlotte is leading a spaniel of the 'King Charles' breed' (she married the Duke of Richmond), Lady Susan, marked 'Manchester velvet,' became Duchess of Manchester, and the third is drawn with a broom, to indicate that she is still in the market. She afterwards married the second Marquis of Cornwallis. The Bedfordshire Bull escaped his captors for a time; he went over to Paris, and the Duchess of Gordon, with the lovely Georgiana, followed immediately. The Duke renewed his attentions, and they were ultimately married in June, 1803." The compiler of *Illustrative Descriptions of Gillray's Works* (folio 106, page 123), referring to this caricature, says:—"The Bonny Duchess. Strange that all the great and all the little world ever spoke of the daughters of the Duchess, but who ever heard of the daughters of the Duke? This matrimonial noose would not have been thrown in vain, had not the evil fates suddenly deprived the country of one of its most patriotic friends, and Lady — of a husband of whom any lady might have been justly proud. The sought Lord, however, was not lost to the family of this illustrious matchmaker. The three graces of the same noble stock are designated with the usual pointed humour of the satirist. The Duchess of R[ichmond] is known by the breed of the dog. The other by 'Who wears the breeches?' The third we guess, as Jonathan says, is on sale by the significant sign of the broom. This it is presumed is Lady M[a]d[e]l[in]a P[almer] whose very lengthy second spouse is cognomened by the wags of Bedfordshire, 'Lady Madelina's long cloak.'" Wright and Evans, in their book on Gillray, say that other caricatures appeared on the supposed anxiety of the Duchess to secure Bedford. Some of them are "not over delicate."

Touching the question of caricatures, I may note that an enthusiastic descendent of Jane Maxwell recently sent me a photograph of what appears to be an old print, showing a lady (in 18th century costume) beating a drum. He intimated to me that it was a portrait of Jane Maxwell on a recruiting expedition to raise the Gordon Highlanders. A friend of mine at once "spotted" the photograph as the reproduction of a plate in the *Illustrated London News* Christmas Number of 1878, by Mr. G. A. Storey, the well-known artist. Perhaps, however, Mr.

Storey had the Duchess in his mind. So I wrote to him, only to learn that the model for "Follow the Drum," as the picture was called, was "a pretty Irish girl." He adds—"whether she was anything like the famous Jane Maxwell I don't know, but I did not have the Duchess in my mind when I painted the picture."

J. M. BULLOCH.

ARRAN ISLANDS.—These islands which are, over 20 miles from Galway, form a rich field for the antiquarian, as the prehistoric and early Christian remains are said to surpass anything of the kind. Dun Ængus, a great prehistoric stone fort, is described by competent antiquarians as one of the finest in Western Europe. But it is only one of several such remains.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

THE STOOL OF REPENTANCE.—While calling attention to Dr. Cramond's article on the above, the last issue of *S. N. & Q.* concludes its note thus: "it is now three quarters of a century since public rebuke for delinquents was abolished by the churches"—an apparently legitimate deduction from what Dr. Cramond says. We holidayed during July of this year in Castletown, five miles from Thurso. One week a circumstantial report was circulated in the village that on the preceding Sabbath a woman appeared before the congregation, and was publicly rebuked from the pulpit of the old Free Church there. The church is one of those retained by the objectors to the recent union between the Free and U. P. Churches. EVAN ODD.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICALS (2nd S., V., 42).—These addenda to Mr. J. M. Bulloch's lists (which began in the very first number of *S. N. & Q.*), are most welcome. There are three classes of local publications of a serial kind that deserve more attention than has hitherto been paid them, as throwing much light on local history. One class includes the printed *Minutes* of such public bodies as the Town Council, the Parish Council, the County Council, the Harbour Board, the School Board, the District Lunacy Board, the University Court, the University Senatus, the Educational Trust, the Governors of Gordon's College, the Public Library Committee, etc. Another class includes the Annual *Reports* of such institutions as the Royal Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, Mechanics Institution, etc. A third class includes Valuation Rolls, Lists of Voters, etc.

P. J. ANDERSON.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 55.)

60. CAMPBELL, GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ALEXANDER, K.C.B. Son of General Frederick Campbell, R.A., of Melfort, Argyllshire, and born in 1819. He entered the army as an ensign in the Royal Artillery in 1836, and became Lt.-Colonel, 1857; Colonel, 1867; Maj.-General, 1868; Lt.-General, 1880; Col. Commandant, 1883; and General (retired), 1886, and died subsequent to 1887. He was a member of the Ordnance Committee, 1860-3; superintendent of Gun Factories at Woolwich, 1863-75, and Director-General of Artillery and Stores, 1875-1883. He was created a C.B., 1874, and K.C.B., 1880.

61. CAMPBELL, GENERAL: Turkish Pasha. This Scottish adventurer and soldier of fortune is said to have been a native of Kintyre, who early in life had fled from his native country as the result of an accidental homicide which he had committed. One account says that he had slain a friend in a sudden quarrel near Fort William, while another account alleges that he had only unintentionally killed a schoolfellow in play. But, whatever is the truth regarding the homicide with which the youthful Campbell was chargeable, the fact that he had taken away a friend's life so deeply affected his mind that he wandered abroad and ultimately joined the Turkish army, in which he had the good fortune to rise to be a General of Artillery under the Sultan Selim. In the meantime, he had utterly disappeared from the ken of all his friends and acquaintances; but unexpectedly revealed his existence and national connection and family history to a body of British troops with whom he came in contact in 1800 or 1801. Grant, in his *Scottish Soldiers of Fortune*, says that it was in 1800 that this meeting took place, while Dr. James Mitchell, in *The Scotsman Library*, p. 679, makes it occur in 1801, during a visit which a detachment of the British army paid to Marmorice Bay while en route to Egypt. Grant's account is thus:—"In 1800, when the 92nd Highlanders at Marmorice Bay were waiting reinforcements from the Turks, among the latter was an Osmanli officer of stately and dignified appearance. He proved, however, to be a Scotsman, born and bred in Kintyre, who having joined the Turkish army and served 40 years in its ranks, had risen to the rank of General of Artillery." "When he saw our men in the dress to which he had been accustomed

in youth, and heard the bagpipes playing," says the *Caledonian Mercury*, "the remembrance of former years and of his country so affected him that he burst into tears. The astonishment of the soldiers may be imagined when they were addressed in their own language by a turbaned Turk in full costume, with a white beard flowing down to his middle. He sent off several boat-loads of fruit to the Gordon Highlanders, of whose Colonel, the gallant John Cameron of Fassiefern, he made several inquiries about relations who were then living at Campbelton." "They entered into correspondence with him," says the Rev. Mr. Clark in his privately printed "Memoir of Cameron," "but we have not learned what was the close of his career, whether he revisited his native land or died in his adopted country." "Scottish Soldiers of Fortune," pp. 108-9. See also "Scotsman's Library" and Stewart's "Highlanders," I., 459.

62. CAMPBELL, GEORGE, REV. : Professor of Divinity, Edinburgh University. This learned divine and scholar was the son of the Sheriff-Depute of Argyllshire, and was born in 1635. He was trained for the Presbyterian ministry, and ordained in 1657 as colleague to the Rev. Hew Henderson of Dumfries, whose daughter he subsequently married. When Charles II. was restored to his father's throne, and the new Government resolved on upsetting the Presbyterian Establishment and introducing Episcopacy in its stead, both Mr. Campbell and his father-in-law declined to conform, and were of course excluded from their church and parish, forming part of the noble band of 400 clergymen who, on 1st October, 1667, rather than submit to the tyrannous mandate which required them to take out a presentation from the patrons, and receive collation from the bishops, preferred to surrender their churches, manses and stipends, and brave the coming winter's blasts and the prospect of want and persecution which non-compliance with the will of the Government held out to them. I have no information regarding the career of Mr. Campbell during the 27 years, from 1662 till 1689, over which period the prelatical predominance was maintained in Dumfries, except that Wodrow makes him flee the country in 1682, and quotes at length a letter by him in 1687, but I find that on the 15th August, 1689, a month after Killiecrankie, a meeting of the Dumfries parish session was held, attended by George Campbell (reposed minister of the parish) and others, who proceeded to reconstitute the session on Presbyterian lines, when 13 elders and 12 deacons were selected

to govern the church and manage its affairs. Mr. Campbell, however, was soon called from his attached flock, and appointed in 1690 to the Chair of Divinity in Edinburgh University—a position which he held till his death in 1701.

63. CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D. : Scottish Divine. Watkins, in his "Biographical Dictionary," attributes to a theologian of this name a work entitled, "A Vindication of the Christian Religion," 1736. Anderson in his *Scottish Nation*, though clearly confounding him with the St. Andrews heretic—Prof. Archibald Campbell—says of a George Campbell, D.D., whom he biographs, that he was born in Argyllshire in 1696, and educated at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, where he took his degree. He further affirms that he afterwards obtained a living in the Highlands of Scotland; but as he then alleges that he was appointed Professor of Church History in the College of St. Andrews in 1718, and proceeds to credit him with being the author of various works which in the Advocates' Library Catalogue, as well as in the Church Histories of the period, are assigned to Professor Archibald Campbell, who, though ordained at Larbert in 1718, did not become Professor in St. Andrews till 1730, it is clear that some confusion has taken place, probably between two separate professors of the name of Campbell. There is no mention in the catalogue of the Advocates' Library of any work published in 1736 by a Campbell with the title, "A Vindication of the Christian Religion," but as a posthumous work by Prof. Archibald Campbell, issued in 1759, and entitled, "The Authenticity of the Gospel History justified, and the truth of the Christian Revelation demonstrated from the laws and constitution of human nature," appears in that valuable and reliable authority, it is possible that both Anderson and Watkins, who each attribute to a George Campbell, D.D., a work with the title, "A Vindication of the Christian Religion," may have adopted an erroneous view, not only of the author, but of the title of that volume: and there may, therefore, really be no second George Campbell at all. My friend, Mr. Scott of Stirling, however, is decidedly of opinion that there were two George Campbells, as the George, born 1696 and died 1767, is biographed with so great definiteness of details that he thinks he cannot be a mythical personage. Moreover, he adds that Anderson's facts are backed up by Watkins, who, in turn appeals to the "General Biographical Dictionary" for support. It is only fair, however, to say that Watkins makes his George Campbell die in 1757.

64. BRACKENRIDGE, HUGH HENRY: Judge, Poet, etc. Born at Campbeltown in 1748. When he was five years old his parents emigrated to the United States. There he was educated at Princeton College, and duly licensed as a preacher. For a time he conducted an Academy in Maryland; but ultimately adopted the legal profession, rose to great distinction as a lawyer, and was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1771 he wrote, in conjunction with a friend, a poem in dramatic form which was recited at Princeton College. In 1776 he published "The Battle of Bunker's Hill," a drama in five acts. Allibone credits him with several other productions: "The Rising Glory of America," 1774; "Eulogium on men who fell in contest with Great Britain," 1779; "Modern Chivalry"; "The Adventures of Captain Farrago," 1792; "Incidents of the Insurrection in 1794 in Pennsylvania," 1795; "Law Miscellanies," 1814. He died in 1816.

65. CALDER, JOHN F.: Poet, Novelist, Lawyer, etc. A native of Campbeltown and born in 1825. At the age of seven he went to Glasgow, and continued there till 1845, when he removed to Dundee. He studied law at Edinburgh University, and started business as a procurator in Dundee. In 1868 a long suffering community was still bearing with him. When seventeen years old he wrote "The Usurer's Daughter," a play in five acts. He contributed tales, essays and poems to various magazines. He was the author of "The Irishman, a Farce"; and "The Rival Sisters, or, Love and Hate," a drama acted at Dundee in 1868.

66. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD: Sheriff Deputy for Argyll. This notable lawyer was the father of the Celebrated Scottish Judge, Lord Stonefield, and acted for many years as Sheriff Deputy for Argyll and Bute. He flourished about the middle of the 18th Century.

67. CAMPBELL, COLIN, D.D.: Divine and Author. Born at Campbeltown in 1848, he was educated there and at Glasgow University, and Heidelberg. A most distinguished student, he was gold medallist in Latin, English Literature and Divinity. He graduated in 1874, and took first-class honours in Classics and Theology. He was also the first holder of the Sir Walter Scott scholarship. Having taken his B.D. in 1877, he was ordained to the charge of St Mary's, Partick, in 1878, took the Black Theological Fellowship in 1879, and was translated to Dundee in 1882. He published in that year a volume entitled "The First Three Gospels in Greek in Parallel Columns." In the St. Giles' course of lectures,

two are from his pen on Andrew Melville and The Presbyterian Churches. In 1891 he published Critical Studies in St. Luke's Gospel. He has also written literary articles on Shakespeare, Chaucer, etc. One of the most learned and trusted ministers of the Church of Scotland, he bids fair some day to occupy the Moderator's Chair in the Assembly.

68. CAMPBELL, COLIN GEORGE: Son of Campbell of Stonefield. Born in 1852, he has been assistant secretary in the Political Department of the India Office since 1897.

69. CAMPBELL, ISOBEL (LADY): Gaelic Bard. This lady, who was daughter to the Earl of Argyll, "8th Mac Callen Mor," and sister to the Lady Maclean of Celtic folk-lore, seems to have written amorous and other verse. Specimens of her poetry have been preserved in Dean MacGregor's Lismore MS. Campbell of Isla, in his Tales of the West Highlands, IV., 57, *seq.*, gives some account of this lady and her work, and identifies her with Lady Cassilis.

70. CAMPBELL, JANE (LADY), VISCOUNTESS OF KENMURE: Saintry Lady of the Covenant. One of the best known of the many religious women of Scotland in the 17th century, her life has been written by the Rev. James Anderson in his interesting work, "The Ladies of the Covenant." She was the third daughter of the 7th Earl of Argyll and sister of the Great Marquis. The precise date of her birth is uncertain, but her parents were married before October, 1594. She seems to have been inclined to piety from her earliest years, and was a devoted presbyterian all her days. She married Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, afterwards Viscount of Kenmure. She was thus one of Samuel Rutherford's parishioners, and some of that great preacher's most interesting letters were written to her. The story of her husband's deathbed conversion is one of the most remarkable pieces in Howie of Lochgoin's "Scots Worthies." Viscount Kenmure died in 1634, and Lady Kenmure soon after gave birth to a posthumous child, who succeeded his father as second Viscount, but died when little more than 4 years old. Soon after this child's death in September, 1640, Lady Kenmure married for her second husband, Sir Henry Montgomery of Giffen, 2nd son of Alexander, 6th Earl of Eglinton. The union, which was a very happy one, was very short lived, as Sir Henry was not long spared. His widow, who never married again, was spared till a venerable age. She survived the Restoration, and probably died in 1672, as that is the date of a letter to her from

Robert McWard, who therein expresses his fears that it may not find her in the land of the living. The story of her relations to the persecuted presbyterian clergy is told with great fulness in Mr. Anderson's narrative, and shows her to have been as generous, as she was wise and public-spirited.

71. CAMPBELL, JAMES, EARL OF IRVINE: Soldier distinguished in the French Wars. The only son of the 7th Earl of Argyle by his second wife, when very young he was created a peer of Scotland by the title of Baron Kintyre in the year 1626. He entered the military service of Louis XIII. of France, and had the command of a regiment during the war between France and Spain. On his return to Scotland, he was created by Charles I. Earl of Irvine and Baron Lundie, 1642. He died in France before the Restoration without issue.

72. CAMPBELL, JAMES, M.P.: Politician of the family of Ardinglas, this gentleman was descended from the Campbells of Lorn. He represented his native county in the Scottish Parliament, 1646-9. He married a daughter of Campbell of Glenurchy. I have not ascertained the date of his death.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

THE GORDONS OF KETHOCK'S MILL.—Thomas Gordon of Kethock's Mill, besides the son, Professor Patrick Gordon, who succeeded him, had two other sons, Alexander and George ("lawfull bairnis to the deceast Mr. Thomas"), who gave their consent on July 22, 1665, to the disposition of the lands of Cluny, by William Forbes of Corsindae, in favour of Mr. George Nicolson. This favours the suggestion made in these columns that the Kethock's Mill Gordons were connected with the Gordons of Cluny.

B.

CUDBEAR.—Two and a half years ago, this journal, in discussing Cudbear, noted that Lieut. John Gordon of General Staats Long Morris's 89th Regiment, made his brother Thomas, merchant in Leith, his executor, which Cuthbert Gordon of the Cudbear Company at Leith was cautioner. This John died unmarried at Fort St. George, in the East Indies (his will is dated 1761). John was the son of Alexander Gordon, collector of Customs at Aberdeen, who was the son of Sir William Gordon, 4th Bart. of Lesmoir. His brother, Thomas, was Consul for the States of Holland at Leith (Wimberley's *Gordons of Lesmoir*, pp. 171-2).

J. M. B.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICALS.

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

1865. *The Auchmull, Buxburn and Stoneywood Record*. No. 1, 12th April, 1865. Size, fcap. folio, 4 pp., unpagged, of which only 3 have print. Imprint on first page, "edited by the Publisher," and on the third, "printed by the Publisher at his Printing Office, Auchmull, in the Parish of Newhills, and County of Aberdeen." An introductory note in No. 1 informs us that:—

[We, the Editor, Publisher and Printer of the "Auchmull, Buxburn and Stoneywood Record," considering that our friends of the Gossip have failed to produce their Trumpet yearly, as was expected, and seeing that many ridiculous and false reports are presently appearing in the P.'s J. (*People's Journal*?) and elsewhere, which we consider it our duty to expose, beg to lay before the natives our first sheet. Our aim will be to give correct versions of the more prominent affairs which are taking place, and which have taken place in the parish lately. We will also endeavour to give a little advice to the Idiotic when we come across them.]

This periodical, of which I have seen only one issue, ridiculed the volunteers, kirk elders, beadle, church choir, &c.

1871. *St. Margaret's Banner*. A monthly magazine. Price 1d., size 8vo. The organ of the St. Margaret's Episcopal Church. The Revd. John Comper of 33 King's Crescent, who died July this year, conducted it. It continued to the end of 1872, when it gave way to a new periodical described below.

1873. *St. Margaret's Parochial Magazine*. 1½d. monthly, size 8vo., 8 pp., covers additional, and was bound up with "Old and New," and for two years it was bound up with *The Scottish Standard Bearer*. The features of this periodical were Mr. Comper's annual description of his holiday spent upon the Continent, besides original poetry and items relative to church matters. An 1884 issue bears upon it the imprint of A. Brown & Coy., 77 Union Street, Aberdeen. The University Press were the printers of the part done locally. The last issue under the above title ended December, 1893.

1884. *The Northern Figaro* (1st S., S. N. & Q., I., 116). At vol. iv., part 179, Messrs. Gibson and Thomson removed to 8 Gaelic Lane. From Vol. 13, part 407, it was printed and published for the proprietors by Mr. W. Milne Gibson, at 8 Gaelic Lane. The last four issues, vol. xxxiv., Nos. 965-968, contained only 16 pp. The paper died 13th June, 1903, through want of support.

1893. *Aberdeen University Students' Handbook*. Price 1d. This annual, the size of which is 3¼ × 5, is published by the Students' Representative Council, and embraces a University Calendar, information about students' societies, and a directory of students' names and addresses. The first issue was only 46 pp., present issue 108 pp., advertisements additional. The printers are W. & W. Lindsay. (*Vide S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., VII., p. 167.)

1894. *St. Margaret's and St. Clement's Magazine*. 4to, 1d. monthly. Bound up along with "Goodwill," a periodical printed and published by Messrs. Wells, Gardner & Coy., London. The contents are precisely the same as *St. Margaret's Parochial Magazine*. It continued under this title to the end of 1902, when the two churches had each a separate organ.

1903. *St. Margaret's Church Magazine*. 4to, 1d. monthly, 6 pp., with covers additional. Mr. Wm. Mutch printed a few, but at the present time it bears no imprint of printer or publisher. The July number was No. 7 under the new title.

1896. *The Bon-Accord Annual*. Published by Moran & Coy., proprietors of "Aberdeen Catholic Herald," 115 Union Street, Aberdeen. Price 6d., size small 8vo, 95 pp. Its contents consisted of a complete diary and local calendar, the industries of Aberdeen (illustrated), celebrities of Bon-Accord (with portraits), gleanings from local literature, and 14 pp. trade advertisements. On page 95 appears the following intimation:—"A second edition of the 'Bon-Accord Annual' will be published on January 20th, considerably enlarged and improved by the addition of local poems, &c." Only one issue appeared.

1897. *The Northern Figaro Christmas Annual*. Price 6d., size 4to, 7 x 9½, 94 pp., illustrated. There was but one issue, and the same was re-issued in 1898, with 7 additional illustrations, on behalf of the fresh air fund. Printed and published at the "Figaro" Office, 8 Gaelic Lane, Aberdeen.

1898. *Aberdeen and North of Scotland Trades' Directory*. An annual, the size of which is fcap. 4to. The price is 5/- to subscribers, and 8/6 to non-subscribers. Printed by Wm. Macdonald & Coy., Ltd., Edinburgh, and published by the Trades' Directories, Ltd., Lochend Road West, Edinburgh, and 319 Broad Street, Birmingham.

[The information for the above directory is compiled by agents annually, who cover the ground embraced in the book to verify and collect all new information. The present issue contains 175 pp. to the trades' section, and 56 pp. to Gazetteer section.]

1901-2. *Transactions of The Aberdeen Working Men's Natural History and Scientific Society*. Part I., 44 pp., large 8vo, price 9d. Printed at "Aberdeen Daily Journal" Office, 1903. The cover, which has the Bon-Accord Arms upon it, bears the motto—"Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

[In an introductory Note, it is stated that it has long been the desire and ambition of the Society to publish a list of the fauna and flora of Aberdeen and neighbourhood, and a beginning has now been made in the present publication of the "Transactions."]

Prof. J. Arthur Thomson contributed to it, and a portrait is given of the President, Mr. Wm. Cowie, 1886-1902. The Society, which was instituted in 1886, was first named "The Aberdeen Working Men's Natural History Society," had its first headquarters in Nelson Street.

1903. *Balmoral Magazine*. A monthly miscellany. Vol. I., No. 1, July, 1903. Price 1d., 16 pp., with blue cover and advertisements additional. Size 9 x 11. Printed for proprietors by John Avery & Coy., 105 King Street, Aberdeen. This periodical is essentially and precisely the same as "Crisp Bits." Mr. J. Barclay-Symons of The Balmoral Publishing Coy., 53 Bonnymuir Place, Aberdeen, is editor.

1903. *St. Clement's Magazine*. A monthly periodical of St. Clement's Mission. 4 pp., 4to, 1d. Bound up with "Goodwill," 24 pp., a periodical printed and published by Messrs. Wells, Gardner and Coy., London. Although the July number is stated to be Vol. X., No. 7, the mission magazine dates when the two were combined. Edited by Jas. C. Adderley and F. Lewis Donaldson. The local section printed by Wm. Mutch, Aberdeen.

1903. *The Crusade Weekly*. Vol. I., No. 1, Aberdeen, July 16, 1903. 8 pp., 4to, price 1d. A view of the Palace Theatre appears in the centre of the title, and underneath, "Guaranteed circulation, 5000." Published for the proprietors by Joseph Robertson, 95 Union Grove, Aberdeen, who is also editor.

[With the first issue of the *Crusade Weekly*, a start was made in the field of Temperance, Social Reform, and the various branches of Christian work. Much as the promoters value the power and aid of the platform and pulpit in the advocacy of their cause, they feel victory is theirs; the help of the pew through the agency of the press, and literature generally, must be utilized to a far greater extent than has yet been the case. To "prove all things," and "hold fast that which is good," is the ideal they set before themselves, and the standard they mean to maintain.]

The Temperance Crusade is carried on under the auspices of "The Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association," Mr. John Anderson, 76 Desswood Place, convener.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

THE GORDONS AS WATCHMAKERS (p. 49).—Mr. J. M. Bulloch, writing on the above subject in last issue of *S. N. & Q.*, and supplying, as usual, an abundance of fresh details, repeatedly refers to a work which he terms "Hay's" *Old Scottish Clockmakers*. This is somewhat unfair to the real author of the book named. Mr. Hay is certainly the publisher of the work entitled *Old Scottish Clockmakers*. The author, however, is Mr. John Smith, who, I understand, had been engaged for several years in collecting information on the subject. I trust that Mr. Bulloch will accept this slight correction of fact, and, while rearing a cairn in commemoration of the Gordons, will not forget that the family of Smith has also a history, and cannot allow any of its deserving sons to be ignored.

W. S.

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ELGIN.
(SYNOD OF MORAY.)

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

ALVES.

- (1) Obv.—**A** enclosed in circle. The cross line of letter is angular at centre.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**A** enclosed in square frame. The cross line of letter is angular at centre.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14.
- (3) Obv.—**A** | 1784. enclosed in circle. The cross line of letter is angular at centre, and the second and last figures of date are reversed.
Rev.—**S** | **Love** | **Love**. The letter S is reversed, and represents Sacrament. Round, 14. Illustration 2.
- (4) Obv.—**S** | **Alves** | **T** The first and last letters of inscription represent Sacramental Token.
Rev.—1798 enclosed in circle. Round, 14½. Illustration 3.
- (5) Obv.—**A** enclosed in double circle. The cross line of letter is angular at centre.
Rev.—**S** | **Love** | **Love**. The letter S is reversed. Round, 14½.

BIRNIE.

- (1) Obv.—**B** | 1736
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10 × 12. Illustration 4.
- (2) Obv.—**Birnie** | 4
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17.

BURGHEAD.

- (1) Obv.—**Burghead** | **Chapel** (both lines are curved).
Rev.—**Token** | 1837 (curved). Oval, 10 × 15. Illustration 5.
- (2) Obv.—**Burghead** | **Church** | 1867. enclosed in dotted and ornamental oblong frame.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | **I. Cor. xi. 24.** Enclosed in dotted and ornamental oblong frame. Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 17.

DRAINIE.

- (1) Obv.—**K** large and rudely formed, representing Kineder, the old name of Parish.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 11. Illustration 6.
- (2) Obv.—**DRAINy** with **scrolls** over and under.
Rev.—1794 with **scrolls** over and under. Oval, 13 × 17. Illustration 7.

DUFFUS.

- (1) Obv.—**D F S**
Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration 8.
- (2) Obv.—**Parish Church of Duffus** 1870 around outside blank oval in centre.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 12½ × 16½.

ELGIN.

- (1) Obv.—**Elgin** | **S T** with **scrolls** underneath. The inscription is in large capitals, and S. T. represents Sacramental Token.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 9.
- (2) Obv.—**Elgin** | **S T** with **scrolls** underneath. Elgin is in small capitals in curve at top, and S. T., representing Sacramental Token, is in large capitals.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 10.
- (3) Obv.—**Elgin Church Communion Token** 1839 around outside centre oval, with **1** in centre for 1st Table.
Rev.—“**Let a man examine himself.**” “**Lovest thou me.**” around outside centre oval, with **I. Cor. xi. | 23-29.** in centre. Oval, 13½ × 16½.
- (4) Obv.—**Elgin Parish Church Communion Token** around outside centre oval, with **2** in centre for 2nd Table.
Rev.—“**Let a man examine himself.**” “**Lovest thou me.**” around outside centre oval, with **I. Cor. xi. | 23-29.** in centre. Oval, 13½ × 16½.

ST. ANDREWS—LHANBRYDE.

- (1) Obv.—**ST A** in sunk oval, serrated inwards.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, $10 \times 11\frac{1}{4}$. Illustration 17.
- (2) Obv.—**ST A** in sunk square centre, serrated inwards.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11.
- (3) Obv.—**ST A** with serrated border.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 11. Illustration 18.
- (4) Obv.—**ST A** within serrated circle.
Rev.—Blank. Octagonal, 12. Illustration 19.
- (5) Obv.—**ST A** The letter S is larger than the letter A, and there is a horizontal line under the letter T.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Illustration 20.
- (6) Obv.—**ST A** The letter S is smaller than the letter A, and there is a large dot under the letter T.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
- (7) Obv.—**ST | A | 1739.** with scroll ornament between ST and extended to enclose the letter A.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15$. Illustration 21.
- (8) Obv.—**L | 1771.** The letter L is a script capital.
Rev.—Blank. Octagonal, 14. Illustration 22.
- (9) Obv.—**St. Andrews | I | Lhanbryd.** The first line is curved.
Rev.—“**Even Christ | our Passover is | Sacrificed | for us,**” | I. Cor. v. 7. Oblong, with cut corners, 13×16 .

SPEYMOUTH.

- (1) Obv.—**S M** within oblong frame.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 9×14 . Illustration 11.
- (2) Obv.—**Speymouth 1789.** in circle, with centre blank.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 15. Illustration 12.
- (3) Obv.—**Speymouth Church** around outside centre oval, with **2** in centre for 2nd Table.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oval, 14×18 .

SPYNIE.

- (1) Obv.—**S P** with ornaments between, in sunk oval. The letters are large and heavy block capitals.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10×11 . Illustration 13.
- (2) Obv.—**S P** with ornaments between, in sunk oval. The letters are large but light block capitals.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.
- (3) Obv.—**Spynie** in small circle, with dot in centre. The letter N is reversed.
Rev.—Blank. Round, 12. Illustration 14.
- (4) Obv.—**Spynie** in large circle, with dot in centre. The letter N is reversed.
Rev.—Blank. Round, $13\frac{1}{2}$.
- (5) Obv.—**Spynie | Parish Church | 1877.**
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Oblong, with cut corners, 13×17 .

URQUHART.

- (1) Obv.—**U** Ornamented letter, enclosed in square frame.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 15.
- (2) Obv.—**U** Plain capital letter, enclosed in oblong frame.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.
- (3) Obv.—Representation of **Equilateral Triangle** with **1798** underneath. (The outline of this Parish is nearly that of an equilateral triangle of 5 miles on each side, which accounts for this strange device appearing on token.)
Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration 16.
- (4) Obv.—**Urquhart Church** around outside centre oval, with **3 | Table in centre.**
Rev.—**I. Cor. xi. 23-29.** in curve at top, with a cup as emblem underneath. Oval, 14×18 .

(To be continued.)

FISSE, FEESLE.—I have much pleasure in thinking that for once I can correct my old friend, Dean Ramsay, whom I last met in his vestry room at St. John's, Edinburgh. In his *Reminiscences* p. 122, he tells the story of the operatic singers and corps de ballet who "fissle and loup" etc., and he interprets *fissle* as "make whistling noises." But where in a ballet is there room or suggestion of such a notion? The manager, naturally enough to an Aberdeen eye, "gars them feesle and loup," that is, turn and twist their bodies with the music. I have, too, often heard the admonition, "Jamie, sit still on yer seat, fat are ye feeslin' aboot at?"

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

THE MOST VALUABLE BOOK KNOWN.—In No. 4, last month, notice appeared about the Monks of Chartreuse. When, a few months ago, they were expelled from France, the Senior Abbot carried with him a tiny casket of tempered steel. Therein was the recipe for the world-famous twin-liqueurs, *The Chartreuses*, green and yellow, that was to fetch shortly afterwards in the open market no less than £330,000. For centuries the previous script had lain secure in the Monastery's "strong room." Originally it consisted of a single fragment of parchment, six inches by nine. But as time went by other ingredients were discovered, and supplementary directions and instructions were continually being added, until the one bit of skin has grown to a volume of over one hundred pages. It is opined to be the most valuable book in the world, but its fate is precarious.

J. F. S. G.

Queries.

352. GEORGE LAWRENCE.—Can any reader furnish particulars of his birth and parentage? He is mentioned in "Bain's Merchant and Craft Guilds," published in 1887, as one of the deacons of the Seven Incorporated Trades, page 342.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

353. SIR BERNARD GORDON OF ABOYNE.—In an article on the Gordon and French families, by Charles Sotheran, in *The Antiquary* (edited by Jewitt), IX., 129, reference is made to Sir Bernard Gordon "of Aboyne," who participated with and was a relation of Lord George Gordon, the rioter. He left an only son, Bernard Gordon, who succeeded in obtaining a restoration of his rights from the Crown, but who died in a voyage to the West Indies, when the title became extinct. *His sisters were—

- (1) *Elizabeth*, married Lieut.-Colonel Sebastian French of St. Vincent;
- (2) *Ann* was Mrs. Shiel of The Grange, and 440 Clarges Street, Piccadilly;

(3) *May*, married (1st) Captain Forbes, and (2nd) Captain John Barrett;

(4) *Harriette* died unmarried. She had been engaged to Captain Johnson, who was killed in a duel.

Who was Sir Bernard Gordon? "G. E. C." writes to me that he never heard of any such baronetcy. The only Bernard known of is the famous Montpellier physician who wrote a book on disease in 1305.

J. M. B.

354. DID THE DUKE OF GORDON HOLD LAND IN BERWICKSHIRE.—Pryse Gordon in his *Memoirs* (I., 450), says:—

My friend, Mr. Fairholme, is the proprietor of the parish and village of Gordon in the Merse, and there is, or was, a wood there called Huntly Wood. There is a Huntly-burn, too, in Sir Walter Scott's estate of Abbotsford, which, as it is in the immediate vicinity of excellent hunting ground, obviously suggests Hunting-Lee as the origin of this ancient and illustrious title. Mr. Fairholme's property was bought by a female ancestor from the Seytons, a branch of the family of Gordon. Not many years ago, the remains of an old castle were to be seen here, the foundation composed of immense stones on which were some gothic inscriptions, but they were illegible. This castle was besieged and burned by the English soldiers in the time of Elizabeth. The heiress took fright, and hid herself among the rushes in a moss. Near this is an artificial mound called Green Knowe, which tradition says was raised in commemoration of her escape. *Mr. Fairholme holds his superiority of a part of the parish from the Duke of Gordon.*

What authority is there for the statement that the Dukes of Gordon had any property in the ancestral Berwickshire? In 1784, the 4th Duke was created Baron Gordon of Huntley, County Gloucester, and Earl of Norwich in the peerage of Great Britain. G. E. C. (Complete Peerage, IV., 52) says:—"The village of Huntley, four miles from Newent in Gloucestershire, had apparently no connection with the Gordon family, nor with the district of Huntly in North Britain." Why did the Duke take the title of Baron Gordon of Huntley, which became extinct in 1836?

J. M. B.

355. ANDERSON OF CANDACRAIG.—The *Donean Tourist* notes the marriage, in 1813, of "Catherine, daughter of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon," to Captain John Anderson of Candacraig, Lieutenant in the 28th or North Gloucestershire Regiment. Was she the daughter of the Duke and Mrs. Christie?

J. M. B.

356. LORD WILLIAM GORDON.—Lord William, who was a brother of the 4th Duke of Gordon, was a lieutenant in the Gordon Fencibles, raised in 1759, and commanded by his stepfather, Staats Long Morris. The regiment embarked for the East Indies in December, 1760. Greenhill Gardyne says (*Life of a Regiment*, I., 9):—"The Duke wished to accompany them, as *his brothers* [Lord William and

Lord George, the rioter] did, but King George II. objected to his doing so, saying that a Scottish Duke had more important duties at home than the command of a company in India." Did Lord William and Lord George really go to India? Browne (*History of the Highlands*, IV., 281-2) says Lord William exchanged into the 67th Regiment. Was this before or after the Fencibles went to India?

J. M. B.

357. "STRATHBOGIANA."—Lord Granville Gordon recently lent me a scrap-book containing a series of articles called "Strathboghiana." The writer of the articles says he has in his possession the diploma granted to the 5th Duke of Gordon on joining the Highland Society of London in 1790. Who is the writer, and where did the articles appear?

J. M. B.

358. GORDONS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO ROME.—It is very interesting to note that since the Tractarian Movement, several Gordons have returned to Rome, which was the faith of nearly all the Gordons in the North of Scotland all through Covenanted times. Mr. Gordon Gorman has compiled the following list from the Tractarian Movement to 1899:—

The late Rev. A. B. Gordon, M.A., of Cambridge University, formerly an Anglican clergyman—a priest.

J. Gordon, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Miss A. M. Gordon of Aberfeldie.

J. Gordon, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford, late curate of Christ Church, St. Pancras, London, N.W. (1847). Was he the John Gordon of Birmingham Oratory, to whom Newman dedicated the *Dream of Gerontius*?

Lady Duff Gordon, 1845.

F. J. Gordon, B.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

G. R. Gordon of Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire.

Miss Gordon of Prince's Gate, Kensington, London, W.

R. Gordon, M.A., Oriel College, Oxford, late an Anglican clergyman.

W. Gordon, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Was he superior of the Brompton Oratory?

The list was increased last year by the verting of Rev. Charles Dickens Gordon, an Anglican clergyman. He is a son of the late Sheriff John Thomson Gordon, Rector of Marischal College, and a descendant of the Gordons of Edintore. Can any reader give any information of those in the list who are not specially identified?

J. M. B.

359. THE DUCHESS OF GORDON AND INVERNESS.—On October 29, 1813, the Marquis of Huntly presented a portrait of his mother to the Northern Meeting. Who was the painter, and where is the portrait?

J. M. B.

360. "THE HAUGHS O' CROMDALE."—Can any of your readers kindly explain how the music of this air came to be the "charging tune," not merely of the "Gay Gordons," but also (as I believe it is) of all the Highland regiments? Not one of these regiments was even in existence at the time the battle of Cromdale was fought, on 1st May, 1690. On the other hand, in the Scots Greys, who formed part of Livingston's troops, and took a leading share in the battle, there is no traditional acquaintance with either the air or the song. Indeed, I much doubt—although Bothwell Brig and Killiecrankie are household words in the Greys—whether one in ten of the members of the regiment knows any particulars of the battle of Cromdale, or the words of the song which is founded upon it. I am, of course, aware that the air of "The Haughs o' Cromdale" is much older than the words of the song as it at present exists; and also that the latter, as suggested by Hogg in his "Jacobite Relics," apparently mixes up the events of the battle of Auldearn, fought 45 years previously, with those of the later battle of Cromdale. I should also be greatly obliged for information about any local traditions in connection with the battle of Cromdale. I am acquainted (though rather vaguely) with one relating to "The Piper's Stone," still pointed out on the battle-field, which is much similar to the tradition in regard to the battle of Bothwell Brig, telling how a wounded piper in Claverhouse's troop of horse continued to play the tune of "Awa', Whigs, awa'," as in the agonies of death he rolled down the bank into the waters of the Clyde. I am also indebted to the courtesy of one of your correspondents for another local tradition relating to Cromdale,—to the effect that two of the wounded Highlanders on the retreat after the battle succumbed to their wounds at a spot near the church of Kirkmichael. My informant adds that this tradition has proved to have a historical foundation, as within his own recollection two skeletons were dug up near the spot indicated, and were re-interred. There may, however, be other traditions connected with the battle of Cromdale still lingering on Spey-side, or referred to in books dealing with the locality. And, as I am interested in the subject for historical purposes, I should be extremely grateful for information regarding any such traditions or "Folk-lore," bearing, even remotely, on the fight of "The Haughs o' Cromdale," or on the general military operations in the Highlands between the Royal troops and the Jacobite forces in 1689-90.

EX-SCOTS DRAGOON.

361. THE WORDS REISKIE AND TREVISS.—The former means a bee-hive, and the latter an arrangement for shoeing vicious horses. Am I right in thinking that these words are derivatives or equivalents of the French *rucher*—a bee-hive, and *travail*—labour?

Durris.

A. M.

362. COLONEL GORDON, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE DUKE OF YORK.—Who was this officer? He commanded the African corps in 1808. He got

a lease of four acres of ground at Chelsea, which had been bought by the Government for the benefit of Chelsea Hospital. Sir F. Burdett characterised the grant in the House of Commons (April 14, 1809) as a "scandalous job."
J. M. B.

363. AUTHORS WANTED.—I should be glad to know who are the authors of the following:—

- (1). Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's rages;
Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages.
- (2). There I saw Sisyphus wi' mickle wae,
Birzin' a big steen up a heigh brae;
Tryin' to get it up abeen the knowe
Wi' baith his hands and baith his feet, but
waw,
Jist when it is 'maist deen, wi' awfu' dird,
Doon stots the steen, and thumps upon the
yird!

Penicuik.

W. G.

364. THE SLUG ROAD.—Everybody conversant with the topography of Lower Deeside, knows that the above name is given to the road leading from Banchory to Stonehaven. The road actually joins the South Deeside road between Durris Bridge and the Bridge of Feuch, and I believe derives its name from the hollow known as "the Slug," occurring near the highest part of it. The road itself at this point has been cut through the ridge connecting the hills of Caermonearn and Craigbeg, which forms the watershed of the Dee and the Cowie. The reason of this query is to discover the true derivation of the name "Slug." The existence of the hollow would suggest the Gaelic sluig (pronounced slüeg), to swallow, to devour, as it bears a fancied resemblance to an open mouth. Sluig probably gives sluigean (pronounced sluegaen), the gullet, which might apply to the valley of a tributary of the Cowie, and rises here. We may at once discard slug (pronounced slüg)—a miry puddle, as a derivation, as undoubtedly the road derives its name from the above-mentioned hollow. As the road is fairly steep both from Stonehaven and Deeside, progression by the fastest means is slow, people fond of fanciful derivations might say that you have to creep up this road like a slug, but such derivations are not to be commended. Any other ideas on the derivation of the word "slug" will no doubt prove interesting.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

Answers.

154. THE "HORSEMAN WORD," WHAT IS IT? (2nd S., III., 123, 143).—I lately came across a small 8vo. book entitled—"An Exposition of the Miller and Horseman's Word or the True System of raising the Devil," by Wm. Singer, Disblair, Fintray. Sold by John Anderson, 40½ Union Street, Aberdeen, 1865.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

334. THE FARRELS OF DAVO (2nd S., V., 63).—The late Rev. W. R. Fraser of Maryton, in his "History of the Parish and Burgh of Laurencekirk," states that the family of Wood of Drumnagair, "in whose possession also was the estate of Davo, was a branch of the Woods of Balbegno, who, with the Woods of Bonniton, were descended from an old Aberdeenshire family—Wood of Colpnay. For a considerable period, both branches of the family exercised no small influence in the county; but they became much reduced, and may be regarded as extinct. The last of the Bonniton family was Sir James Wood, who was residing at Idvies in 1728; and probably the last of the other branch was the possessor of Davo, whose inheritance was the subject of a famous legal contention which lasted for several years." And, in "St. Mary's of Old Montrose," Mr. Fraser states that "An old account of the families in Scotland bears that the chief of the Woods was Wood of Colpnay in Aberdeenshire, now extinct. In old documents they were called De Bosco. The same account gives that in the days of King William and Alexander II., Gulielmus de Bosco was Chancellor, and was a witness in many of their charters. It also mentions a tradition that Fleetwood, Kirkwood and Calderwood are all cadets of the family, who have varied their old name by adding their style. The same authority states that the first Wood of Bonniton was the third son, while the founder of the Wood family of Balbegno was the second son of Wood of Colpnay."

Goodlyburn, Perth.

J. E. LEIGHTON.

336. GORDON TARTAN (2nd S., V., 59).—(1) In Martin's *Description of the Western Isles*, published in 1703, the following passage occurs, "Every isle differs from each other in their fancy of making plaids, as to the stripes, or breadth or colours. This humour is as different through the mainland of the Highlands, in so far that they who have seen those places are able, at the first view of a man's plaid, to guess the place of his residence." Distinctive peculiarities of dress were introduced into the Highlands at a very early period. The Gordon tartan may perhaps have been worn soon after the Gordons attained to the dignity of a clan. There is, however, a theory requiring a less venerable antiquity. In 1759, the 89th regiment—a Highland regiment—was raised from the Gordon estates. Is it not permissible to suppose that the Gordon tartan may date from that period, because the soldiers of the 89th regiment wore it as their distinctive dress? (2) Notices of James Chapman of Partick, with specimens of his poems, are given in the 2nd Series of *Modern Scottish Poets*, Brechin, 1881, and in *Scottish Poets, Recent and Living*, by Murdoch, Glasgow, 1883. In neither of these collections, however, is the Gordon Tartan found. Perhaps it may be included in a volume published by the author in 1878, "A Legend of the Isles and other Poems." Failing that, "J. M. B." might refer to "The Glasgow Poets: their Lives and

their Poems," edited by George Eyre-Todd, and published during the present year. W. S.

The verses referred to are as follows :—

My heart aye warms whene'er I see
The tartan waving o'er the knee ;
And, tho' I'm fond o' a' the rest,
I like the Gordon tartan best.

The tartan o' the Gordon clan
Is that which best becomes a man ;
I wore it at my mither's knee,
I'll wear it till the day I dee.

And when beneath the turf I'm laid,
Oh ! wrap me in my tartan plaid,
The tartan I ha'e lo'ed sae long,
The plaid I wore when young and strong.

Its kindly yellow to the een
It braks like sunlicht thro' the green,
And mingles wi' the black and blue
Its bonny streaks o' warmer hue.

Our fathers on the wild hillside,
Wrapt in their plaids, could safely hide ;
M'Donald 'mang the heather bloom,
And Gordon 'neath the bonny broom.

I may be wrang, I canna tell,
But ilka ane can please himsel' ;
O' a' the tartans, north or west,
I like the Gordon tartan best.

I have to thank both Mr. Robert Lawrance and "Ugieside" for copies of these verses. J. M. B.

337. GORDON SETTERS (2nd S., V., 59).—(1) When Pennant visited Gordon Castle, as related in his "Tour in Scotland," 1769, he mentions having seen there some sporting dogs which appear to have greatly excited his interest. The 4th Duke seems to have been a dog-fancier, and was perhaps the first to begin the breeding of setters. (2) There is a book on "The Setter," written by E. Laverack, and published by Longman, which contains an account of the various breeds of setters, their management, &c. But perhaps some more general work, like Youatt on "The Dog," or Shaw's "Illustrated Book of the Dog," might better serve inquirer's purpose. S. W.

338. LOUITIT—LOUTFOOT—LUTEFOOT (2nd S., V., 59).—Persons bearing the somewhat uncommon name of Loutit or Louttit seem mainly to hail from Caithness or the Orkney Islands. Does not this point in the direction of the family having a Norse origin? What the meaning of the name may be I do not pretend to say. S.

Several letters on this subject have been received. Lightfoot was probably a nick-name given to a good dancer. The name Lutefute, under several slight variations, is found belonging to various persons in Strathearn in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. It is found in the "Register of the Great Seal," the "Register of the Privy Council Retours," Perthshire,

and Hew Scott's "Fasti." It seems to have been originally Luuetbt, or Leuuetoth, which is found in Bain's "Calendar," vol. i., 1130-1, and 1199-1216, the first entry in connection with Nottingham and Derby. It occurs also in the "Chartulary of Lindores," p. 26, where William de Luuetot was a witness, and p. 29, where Roger de Luuetoth is described as a knight of the Earl of Strathern. Mr. A. Gibb, F.S.A. Scot., thinks the ancestor of these had come from England with David, Earl of Huntingdon, and had got a small tenancy under the Earl near the Roman Camp at Ardoch. Isaac Taylor says the second part of the name = toft, is a Danish term meaning an enclosure. In a town, it was a site for a house and garden, &c. ; in the country, a house with land attached. He says there are a hundred names of places in Normandy and East Anglia ending in tot, which shews that they were conquered and occupied by Danes. There is a Leuetot in Normandy. The first part of the name seems to mean a level, low place, and to be cognate with the Lewes in Fyvie, Lewis in the Hebrides, the Lowes in Selkirk, and loo in Waterloo (see Skeat under lea). Probably Lowestoft is the same name, the s being an insertion for ease in the pronunciation, as it is in Swanford = Uanford, the lambs' ford. JOHN MILNE.

A Mr. Loutit, a Shetland man, who published a book on _____, was probably of Norwegian descent. EDITOR.

339. THE 5TH DUKE OF GORDON AND MARIE ANTOINETTE (2nd S., V., 60).—The statement made in *A Souvenir of Sympathy* is exceedingly questionable. Marie Antoinette was married to Louis of France in 1770, the same year as Lord Huntly, afterwards the 5th Duke of Gordon, was born. In 1798, he entered the army, the intervening period, presumably, having been occupied with the work of education. It is not impossible that he may have visited the Continent as a boy and been introduced to the Queen of France. But there is no evidence to show that he ever enjoyed the honour of dancing with her. The troubled state of France, the misfortunes that crowded the last years of the unhappy queen, and the prolonged restraint latterly exercised over her movements, render it in the highest degree unlikely that Lord Huntly ever saw her after he became a soldier. S. W.

340. POINTS OF PASSAGE ACROSS THE FORTH (2nd S., V., 60).—Little reliable information on the above subject can be gleaned from modern topographical works. The Forth has completely changed in character and appearance within the last 150 years. Old landmarks in the district have now disappeared, and old fords or passages cannot any longer be traced. "Inquirer" might consult Sibbald's "History of Stirlingshire," 1707, of which a reprint was issued by Mr. Shearer, Stirling, in 1892; Sinclair's "Statistical Account of Scotland," 1791-99, 21 vols. ; "The New Statistical Account of Scotland," vol. viii., 1842; Nimmo's "History of Stirlingshire"—1st

edition, 1777; 2nd edition, 1817, 2 vols.; 3rd edition, 1880, 2 vols.; and Pollock's "Dictionary of the Forth from Aberfoyle to the Isle of May," 1898. None of these works, I fear, will afford entire satisfaction for the purpose of the query. The following maps may be consulted with more advantage:—Timothy Pont's map in Blaeu's *Atlas*, 1654, re-issued by Shearer, Stirling, as Pond's "Map of Stirlingshr," 1891; Adair's "Map of the Firth of Forth" (circa 1750); Grassom's "Large County Map of Stirling," 1817; Thomson's "County Map of Stirling," 1819; Ordnance Survey Map; and the maps appended to the 1st and 2nd editions of Nimmo's *History*. A partial examination of some of these maps leads to the conclusion that, in addition to the passage known as the "Ford" or "Fords of Frew," there was another passage nearer Stirling, not far from Gargunock. Sibbald states that the only bridge over the Forth, after leaving that at Stirling, was a bridge at Cardross.

W. S.

341. "JENKINS' HEN" (2nd S., V., 60).—To me the harrowing uncertainty which rests over the fate of this much lamented domestic fowl is robbing life of much of its gaiety. The gloomy mystery, moreover, enshrouding the subject, cannot fail to exercise a most depressing influence on many tender-hearted readers of *S. N. & Q.* "A. M." does quite right to call attention to the tragic occurrence. Shall we tamely submit to have our hen-roosts depleted without making at least one gallant effort to tract the ruthless predator to his lair? Perish the thought! The query proposed by "A. M." implies that the fate of "Jenkins' hen" was unusual, something out of the common, entirely different from that which usually awaits self-respecting hens. Like the origin of Jeames, the subject may be "wrop in mystery," but ought not on that account to deter persons possessed of an elementary sense of justice from pursuing the trail till the victim's death is amply and awfully avenged. Now, without in the least suspecting "A. M." of any guilty knowledge of the crime, I would yet venture humbly to suggest that no one is more likely to be able to throw light on this mysterious tragedy than he is. If Master T. G. Smollett could have been put into the witness-box, something might have been done to relieve our minds of sickening suspense. But, failing him, I can only implore "A. M." by all his hopes of ever becoming "a boon and a blessing to men," to come forward and testify as to what he knows of the manner in which "Jenkins' hen" died.

CAMPUS.

"A. M." Durris, will find all about the death of "Jenkins' hen"—meaning and references—in "Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary."

UGIESIDE.

342. THE DUCHESS TREE (2nd S., V., 60).—Gordon Castle was almost entirely rebuilt towards the close of the 18th century by the 4th Duke of Gordon. His Duchess, therefore, was perhaps the lady after whom the tree was named. The size, especially the

girth of the lime, however, would appear to require an even greater age than the close of the 18th century will allow. It may go back to the days of the 1st Duchess, a hundred years earlier. I can find no authority who will speak definitely on the point.

S.

343. GORDON HIGHLANDERS AS HERALDIC SUPPORTERS (2nd S., V., 60).—No mention, I think, of heraldic supporters of Sir John's arms, is made in the *Life of Moore* written by his brother, or in the *Narrative of the Campaign in Spain*, edited by the same writer. Probably Sir John's intention to obtain heraldic supporters was never carried into effect.

W.

344. MARRIAGES OF LORD STAIR AND SIMON FRASER OF LOVAT (2nd S., V., 61).—The coincidences adverted to in this query are certainly curious, but not so surprisingly so as to require the rejection of either account. But marriages are vouched for on what may be described as absolutely reliable testimony. They point to a state of matters of which we can now form little conception, but which was common enough in the ruffianly days of the early 18th century. Parallel instances of ladies being entrapped by scoundrels into marriage might be adduced by the dozen from contemporary annals. The ideas of gallantry then entertained, as represented in the pages of Richardson, Fielding and Smollett are an only too faithful reflection of what we understand was the prevailing tone of the period. Women, if possessed of any attractions of purse or person, were considered "fair game" for the licentious gallants of the day. There is no need, therefore, to doubt that my Lord Stair and my Lord Lovat resorted to somewhat similar disreputable practices to secure their respective wives.

W. S.

345. BLAIR OF LOCHWOOD, BOGTOUN, CARBERRY (2nd S., V., 61).—From Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, Kay's *Edinburgh Portraits*, and Foster's *Members of Parliament: Scotland*, it may be dimly gathered that Blair of Bogtoun was the same as Blair of Carberry. Were the Blairs knights? Were they not baronets of Nova Scotia? If so, it may have been a full purse rather than distinguished service which procured the coveted title.

W.

346. CAPTAIN GEORGE SCOT AND HIS INVERNESS SHIP (2nd S., V., 62).—Grant in his "Scottish Soldiers of Fortune," referring to this naval hero, quotes from a manuscript in the Advocates' Library, apparently the same as that which Mr. Mackay transcribes in last issue of *S. N. & Q.* Grant's account is almost unintelligible owing to printers' errors. He calls the captain "James," not "George," speaks of a brother William, and is inclined to connect the naval hero with the family of the Scotts of Rossie. The ship of "prodigious bignes" is not distinguished by any definite name.

S.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62).—I have stumbled upon the following works, but the list, of course, might be almost indefinitely extended :—

Cornwall.—The Cornish Ballads and other Poems of the Rev. E. S. Hawker.

London : Parker, 1868.

Durham.—Bishopric Garland or Durham Minstrel. 8vo. London, 1810.

[A posthumous publication, edited by Joseph Ritson.]

Man, Isle of.—Mona Miscellany : A Selection of Proverbs, Sayings, Ballads, Customs, Superstitions, and Legends peculiar to the Isle of Man, by John Beale. [Issued for the Manx Society.] 1869.

[Not, of course, to be reckoned as an English County book.]

Yorkshire.—Yorkshire Ditties, by John Hartley, edited by William Dearden.

London : Hotten, 1868.

S. W.

Querist will find a list ample enough for study and research in Skeat and Nodal's Bibliography, published by the English Dialect Society in 1877. K. J.

349. GRAHAM OF MORPHY (2nd S., V., 63).—I can only say that the Graduation Lists of Aberdeen University issued in the *New Spalding Club*, under the editorial supervision of Mr. Anderson, do not indicate that any of the Morphy family ever took a degree. W.

350. COLLECTIONS OF SCOTTISH SONGS (2nd S., V., 63).—In reply to Ex-Scots Dragoon's query, the following are acknowledged to be standard works :—*Jacobite Relics*.—First and second series, originally issued 6th September, 1819; republished by A. Gardner, Paisley, 1874. The contents are Songs, Airs and Legends of the adherents to the House of Stuart. Collected and illustrated by James Hogg. 8vo.

Vagabond Songs and Ballads.—First series, 1899; second, 1901. Edited by Robert Ford. Published by Alex. Gardner, Paisley. The editor has had the good fortune to fall upon many pieces with the true ballad ring, which, though they have endeared themselves to the Scottish peasantry, have never got beyond the broadsheet stage.

There is also Christie's "Traditional Airs"; Motherwell's "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern"; Johnson's "Museum"; Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border"; "Whistle Binkie"; Whitelaw's "Scottish Songs and Ballads"; Blackie's "Book of Scottish Song"; "The Lyric Gems of Scotland," 1st and 2nd series; Eyre-Todd's "Ancient Scots Ballads and Songs." He has also done numerous volumes in Scottish Poetry, &c. Logan's "Pedlars' Pack of Ballads and Songs"; Macleod's "Songs of the

North," and many others. There is a fine field for a bibliographer to compile a list of Scottish songs, ballads and poetical works relating to this country, which, if taken in hand by some enthusiast, would supply a long felt want. Mr. Gavin Greig, author of "Logie o' Buchan," is a recognised authority on the subject, and not long ago, I believe, he approached the "New Spalding Club" anent same.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

No bibliography of Scottish Songs has ever, I believe, been attempted. The suggestion, therefore, which querist makes, seems to me very judicious. I heartily agree with him in thinking that the compilation of such a list would be a work of great utility. If the editor of *S. N. & Q.* would open the pages of his valuable Magazine for the purpose of such a bibliography, he would confer, I am sure, upon many an additional obligation to those he has already bestowed. Collections of Scottish Songs and Ballads are numerous. Intending to furnish a brief list from books at hand while writing, I transcribed upwards of forty titles, and then abandoned the task, which would have occupied far too much space in the crowded pages of *S. N. & Q.* I do trust, however, that the suggestion made may commend itself to the editor. W. S.

351. FORBES OF STANMORE (2nd S., V., 63).—Was this gentleman not related to the family to which William Forbes of Callander, Stirlingshire, belonged? His ancestors, of course, came from Aberdeenshire. W.

Literature.

The Vertebrate Fauna of "Dee." By GEORGE SIM, A. L. S. Aberdeen : D. Wyllie and Son, Union Street, 1903.

"DEE" comprises the greater part of the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, having a coast line of about 80 miles, and an area of 23,000 square miles. Harvie-Brown and Buckley have made us familiar with Fauna of other districts in Scotland, and at last from the best local authority we have a complete work on the Mammals, Birds, Reptiles and Fishes of our own neighbourhood. From the nature of such subjects, the book must be a labour of love, yet the result is that a work has been presented to the public which cannot fail to be a standard one for many years to come. One does not know whether most to admire the minute knowledge displayed throughout the 300 pages of the volume, or the modesty of the author, who, while not as a rule withholding, ought necessarily to be told from the note-books of the lifetime of a very keen and accurate observer, yet may be accused in a few instances of the "crime" of not letting himself go. The book is, as indicated, of a

goodly size, yet we would have liked to have more from such an authority, on various interesting points. The author has something to say on the deterioration of red deer; on grouse disease, however, he is unaccountably silent. Indeed, looking at the commercial value of grouse moors, scant justice has been dealt to the muircock. Turning to the fishes, the remarks on salmon will be read with no small interest, and those who differ with Mr. Sim have their work cut to answer his arguments. Fishes are dealt with from Wick to the Firth of Forth, and it is perhaps in this division—though, personally, we prefer the bird section—that the author has the best opportunity, which is duly seized, of doing both the subject and himself justice. Trawling has considerably discounted the value of all previous lists, and has made Aberdeen one of the very best observing stations; his latest publication shews how carefully Mr. Sim has used his opportunities.

Bits from an Old Book Shop. By R. M. WILLIAMSON.

London: Simpkin & Marshall; Edinburgh: John Menzies & Co., 1904 [*sic*]. [119 pp., 6½ in. × 3¼ in., price 6d.]

THE author of this quaint little volume is a well-known Edinburgh bookseller, who understands and magnifies his office. He knows both "The Vanity and Glory of Literature," by theory and practice. He knows the commercial as well as the literary value of books. He has much to say about the two-penny box and the romance of book hunting. The author is often pleasantly autobiographic, always interesting, and not a little instructive, and his book deserves a run, more so than many works against which the author inveighs as not being literature at all.

The Souter's Lamp and other Stories. By HECTOR MACGREGOR. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier, 1903. [320 pp., cr. 8vo., price 6/-.]

A BOOK of this order is scarcely in our way. It is one of a type with which we have been made familiar of late years by Barrie, Ian Maclaren and the author of the "Cruisie Sketches." The book has its merits in its natural and not overdrawn characters. If it does not reach the subtle humour of the *Window in Thrums*, it escapes the extravagances of the school. The author is one who sees the pathos of human life and experience, short of bathos. He is not always happy in his use of the vernacular, else the mother tongue of Perthshire is different from that of other parts, but he has produced an agreeable book, and the printer has printed it well.

The *Burlington Magazine* for connoisseurs is a sumptuous periodical. The number for September-October is of cosmopolitan interest, the articles being written by experts of diverse nationalities. One of the most attractive papers is by Mr. Ralph Neville, on "Fragonard, the French artist of the

18th century," illustrated by several beautiful reproductions of his works. Indeed, the illustrations throughout are numerous, important, and finely executed. The photogravure frontispiece portrait, by Frans Hals, is alone worth the half-crown, which is all that the publication costs. It is issued by the Saville Publishing Company, Limited, 14 New Burlington Street, London.

Messrs. James Maclehose & Sons of Glasgow have just issued the first number of *The Scottish Historical Review*, being a new series of our contemporary, *The Scottish Antiquary*. Its prospectus indicates its field to be "the broader issues of history and literature," a very natural development of its predecessor. Its accomplished editor continues to be Mr. J. H. Stevenson, M.A., advocate, and he is to be supported by a long list of ladies and gentlemen more or less distinguished in several cognate lines of study. We heartily welcome the newcomer, for which we think there is a fair field. Each number is to consist of 96 pages, to be illustrated as the occasion serves. The issue is to be quarterly, and the charge half-a-crown.

Scots Books of the Month.

Forbes, J. Macbeth. Jacobite Gleanings from State Manuscripts. Short Sketches of Jacobites. The Transportations in 1745. Paper, 1s. net; cloth, 2s. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.

Poynter, H. M. A Fair Jacobite: a Tale of the Exiled Stuarts. Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Nelson.

Scott, Florence M. S., Hodge, Alma. The Round Tower: Story of Irish Rebellion in '98. Cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Nelson.

Scottish Historical Review. New Series of "The Scottish Antiquary," established 1886. No. 1. Quarterly, 2s. 6d. net. Maclehose.

Stoddart, Jane T. W. Robertson Nicoll, Editor and Preacher. Portrait. Cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. net. (*New Century Leaders.*) Partridge.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1903.

SOME GORDONS IN THE PARISH OF INVERAVON.

THE following notes have been collected by Mr. H. D. Macwilliam, Hawthorn, Buckingham Road, Wealdstone, Middlesex. They have been extracted from the parish register of Inveravon. The baptisms are blank till 1704, and from 14th August, 1714, to 1717, and from December, 1720, to May, 1734 (except two entries in 1725); and marriages are blank from July, 1649, to February, 1742, except a few entries relating to irregular marriages, 1729-1736.

Blank also from December, 1749, to July, 1751, and from January, 1755, to August, 1761 :—

Adam Gordon.—Adam Gordon, married with Kirstan Nic William, on March 7, 1644. On 23rd February, 1646, Adam, who was then in Wester Kinnachtoun, and his wife, Kirstan Nic William, had a sone baptised Johne. John Stewart in Delmore, Johne Grant, Darge witnesses.

Alexander Gordon.—Williame McCollae in Newie, his lawfull sonne, gotten with his spous, Mariorie McKachen, baptised March 16, 1637, is called John Alex. Gordone, lawfull sonne to Wm. Gordone, and Johne Klerach, witness.

Agnes Gordon.—Jonⁿ Gordon in Tores (? Cores = Corries), ane sone (natural), 17th February, 1633, with Agnes Gordon. Jon Grant and Jon Mac Villiam, vitnes, Jon.

Christian Gordon.—Allaster Mac Villie, married, March 17, 1633, with Christian Gordon, both in this paroch. They had a son, Patrick, baptised September 15, 1633. Patrick and Thomas Grant, witnesses. They had a daughter, baptised Janet, April 12, 1640, and another daughter, baptised January 14, 1644.

Donald Gordon.—Margaret, lawful daughter to Alex^t. Collie and Marjory McWilliam, in Mains of Morange, was baptised June 9, 1810. Witnesses, Donald Gordon there and Mr. John Innes, Shanvel.

Elspe Gordon.—Elspe Gordon, belonging to the family of Gortons, Knockando, was married on July 12, 1809, to Alexander M^cWilliam in Delgarvan. He died (before his wife) in 1858, aged 90. They had the following issue :—

1. William, baptised July 8, 1813 : witnesses, William Gordon in Gortons, and William McWilliam, Delgarvan. He married Isabella Cumming, Cardow, Knockando, and removed to the farm of Culmill, Beauly, Invernessshire, where his wife died on 5th October, 1887. He died 18—. They had—
 1. William Lewes, born _____, now in Culmill.
 2. John Alexander, M.D., Professor of Physiology in the University of Aberdeen.
 3. A daughter,
2. John was baptised July 22, 1815 : witnesses, John and William McWilliam, born in Delgarvan. He became tenant there, and died unmarried there, January 31, 1885.

3. George, born and baptised April 12, 1823 : witnesses, Mr. John Maclean, Knockando, and George Gordon in Gortons. He died unmarried at Delgarvan.
4. James was born July 21, and baptised July 29, 1825. He died a bachelor.
5. Alexander was born March 22, and was baptised April 11, 1828 : witnesses, John McWilliam and James McDonald. He married Jessie Ann McQueen (daughter of Duncan George Forbes McQueen), Archiestown, Knockando, and died there on 6th September, 1901. He had—
 1. Alexander Forbes, born 28th November, 1854.
 2. Ann Elizabeth, born 20th October, 1856.
 3. Hugh Duff . . . born 5th December, 1859.
6. Betty, born April 17, and baptised April 30, 1810 : witnesses, Alexander Burges in Shones, and Alexander Smith in Werach. She married William Grant in Bellehiglash, Inveravon, on 12th July, 1821, and died there on 17th February, 1886 ; and her husband on 4th July, 1886. She had—
 1. John, born 27th April, 1833.
 2. Alexander, born 17th February, 1835.
 3. William, born 23rd June, 1837.
 4. Elspet, born 1st February, 1840.
 5. Mary Anne, born 5th December, 1843.
 6. Elizabeth, born 24th July, 1848.
 7. Peter, born 23rd December, 1850.
 8. George,
7. Elspet was born November 19, and baptised November 29, 1817 : witnesses, William Gordon in Gortons, and Alexander Fraser in Delgarvan.
8. Janet was born January 3, and baptised January 15, 1820 : witnesses, William McWilliam in Delgarvan, and William Gordon in Gortons. She married, 6th July, 1849, John Cruickshank in Coldhouse, parish of Dallas.
9. Isabel was born January 1, and baptised February 14, 1822 : witnesses of the baptism, William Gordon, Gorbins, and Mr. James Chree, schoolmaster.
10. Mary was born November 30, and baptised December 15, 1830. She still resides at Delgarvan.
11. Ann was born 18? but her birth does not seem to be recorded in the registers. On October

29, she married Peter Grant in Shenval. Their children were :—

Peter, born 4th October, 1841.

Elspet, born 21st July, 1843.

Marjory Elizabeth, born 25th September, 1846.

John, born 21st September, 1850.

Mary Ann, born 2nd December, 1852.

George Gordon in Gortons witnessed the baptism of George, son of Alexander McWilliam and Elspet Gordon, April 12, 1823.

Janet Gordon (or *Catanach*).—Donald Catanach, a daughter (12th February, 1632) with his spouse Janet Gordon. Jon McWilliam and James Ros, vitnes, Beatrix.

Janet Gordon (or *Collie*).—William Collie, in this parish, and Jannet Gordon (? of Gortens family), in the parish of Knockando, were married July 1, 1797. The "Jannet Gordon" is partly rubbed out, and there is a duplicate entry at another part of the register thus :—"1st July, 1797. William Collie, in this parish, and Helen Bain, in the parish of Knockando, were married."

Jean Gordon (or *McWilly*).—William McPherson, alias McWilly and Jean Gordon, both in this parish, after being contracted and regularly proclaimed, were married July 21, 1772.

John Gordon, 1631.—Rob. Macinketer, a son with his spouse, Marjorie Macgillirrych. John MacWilliam and John Gordon, witnesses (Nov. 6, 1631).

John Gordon, 1633.—He had a natural son by Agnes Gordon, February 17, 1633.

John Gordon, 1646.—Adam Gordon in Kinnachlon had a son John, baptised February 23, 1646.

John Gordon, 1649.—William McKay, younger, a sonne (natural) with Isobell More, baptised William, March 4, 1649. Johne McCollae, Johne Gordon in Achnaharsell, witness.

Catherine Gordon (or *Mitchell*).—Alexander Mitchell and his spouse "Cathrane" Gordon had a daughter baptised Cathran, March 17, 1633. John Tailzeour and John MacWilliam, witnesses.

Katherine Gordon (or *M'William*).—On June 6, 1643, Katherine Gordon married her fellow parishioner, William "McCullie, in the Correis." They had a son, baptised Alexander, on March 7, 1644—Thomas McInnes in Dounan, and Alexander Gordon in Minmoir, witnesses ; and a daughter, Isobell, baptised August 17, 1645 : witnesses, John Stuart in Nether Downan, and John Stewart in Delmore. There is a flat stone (the oldest) in Inveravon Churchyard, inscribed :—"Heir lyes ane honest man caled William McWillie, who livid in the Cories, who departed the 10 of June, 1685 ; and Ketren Gordene, his spouse." Tradition says that the gravestone was carried to Inveravon from Glenlivet by eight of the

MacWilliams. It is thought likely that Katherine Gordon was of the family of Minmore, as Alexander Gordon is one of the witnesses to the baptism of their first-born child, who was named Alexander, probably after him. There were McWillies in the Corries in 1750. The family of MacWilliams, who have been resident at Delgarvan, on the Ballindalloch estate, at least since 1763, are believed to have removed there from the Corries. The members of the Delgarvan family are interred under the flat stone above mentioned, and also in a grave by the side of it. There is a tradition that the MacWilliams came to Inveravon from the Parish of Botriphnie.

Katherine Gordon (or *McCollae*).—John Dow McCollae and his wife, Katherine Gordon, had a daughter, baptised Marion on July 9, 1648: witnesses, Paul Grant and Allaster McWilliam.

Mary Gordon.—Mary, daughter to William Colly and Isobel McAdam in Easter Pitchaish, was baptised September 29, 1748: witnesses, Peter Colly in Richlerich, John Grant in Bellaheglash and Mary Gordon in Pitchaish.

Peter Gordon.—Peter, son to John McAndy and his wife, Mary Margach, in Delnagarrowan, was baptised March 8, 1759. Peter Gordon and Alex. McWillie, witnesses.

Thomas Gordon.—William Bayne in Donnan, his lawfull daughter baptised February 19, 1637, is called Elspet. Thos. Gordon, Allaster Mc William, witnesses.

Thomas Gordon in the Kirkton. Wm. Mc Collae in Newie his lawfull sonne, gotten with Mariorie Nicagie, his wyff, baptised July 28, 1639, Arthure. Arthur Stewart in Downan, Marione Stewart in Over Downan, Thomas Gordon in the Kirktonne, witnesses. William Mc Comes in the Morenge, his lawfull daughter, gotten with Elspet Stewart, his wyff, baptised April 12, 1640, Kirstan. Thomas Gordone in the Kirktowne, and Allaster Mc William in the Verach, witnesses. Finla Mc William Buy, in Dalraachybeg of Glenlivet, his lawful daughter with Elspet McYokie, his wyff, baptised September 18, 1644, Janet. Thomas Gordon in the Kirkton, John Grant forsaid, witnesses.

William Gordon, 1632. — Jon Bane ane sone (natural) with Christiane Morgane. Wm. Gordon and Jon Mc Villiam, vitnes. William [Nov. 18, 1632].

William Gordon, 1635.—George Gald ane sone (natural) with Catherin Mc Inlae. Wm. Gordon and Wm. Mc Villiam, witnesses, called Villiam [April 12, 1635].

William Gordon, 1637.—Alexander Gordon, lawful son to William Gordon, witnessed the baptism of John, the son of William McCollae in Newie and Marjore McKachen.

William Gordon in Achenarrow.—James McKullie in the Torreis (? Correis), his lawfull sonne, gotten

with Elspet Allanach, his wyff, baptised January 3, 1647, Patrick. Pat. Stewart, William Gordon in Achinarrow, witnesses.

William Gordon in Gortons.—Elspet Gordon of the family "in Gortons," was married (in 1817) to Alexander McWilliam in Delgarvan (who died in 1858). A William Gordon in Gartons witnesses the baptism of their daughter, Isabel, January 1, 1822. A George Gordon in Gortons witnesses the baptism of their son, George, April 12, 1823. Gartons is near Blackboat Station, and the family of Gordon "in" Gortons is said to have gone there from Glenlivet.

THE WRITING OF REGIMENTAL HISTORY.

THE queries of "Ex-Scots Dragoon" suggest that the writer is at work on a history of the Scots Greys. If so, may I offer a suggestion? A recent critic writing in the *Athenæum* about Col. Greenhill Gardyne's "History of the Gordon Highlanders," very justly pointed out that many regimental histories are little more than a collection of dates about a band of "organised nomads,"—the mere record of their movement from camp to camp. Very frequently such histories attempt to deal with the unit in the terms of a general campaign, even when that unit has done nothing to single itself out. The critic casually noted that biographical details of the officers of the regiment were very greatly neglected. As a working genealogist, I would re-emphasise this fact, not because I am keen on short cuts to genealogical information, but because in the case of such pro-Scots regiments as the Gordon Highland regiments or the Scots Greys, there can be little doubt that officers have had a very considerable effect on recruiting. The laird's son enters the regiment, and, it is quite usual to find that several of his father's tenants have listed under him. Therefore a list of officers, giving biographical details, is a great desideratum. In the majority of cases it would not be difficult to give at least the parentage of officers. Such a journal as *S. N. and Q.* is just the place to print such a preliminary list.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ARGYLESHIRE.

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

73. CAMPBELL, JAMES, OF BURNBANK AND BOQUHAN, COLONEL, M.P.: Public man. This gentleman was the youngest brother of Archibald Campbell, 1st Duke of Argyll: but his name is omitted from many of the peerages. This is distinctly unfair to James, whose life had elements of romance occurring in it. He was a Captain of Dragoons, and ultimately attained Colonel's rank. It is as "Colonel James" that Foster speaks of him. He eloped in his hot youth with Mary, daughter of Sir George Wharton, and went through a form of marriage with her; but the marriage was annulled by Act of Parliament, 20th December, 1690. He ultimately led to the altar Margaret Lesly, third daughter of David, Lord Newark, the celebrated military leader. His wife died in 1755, but whether before or after her husband's decease I cannot find. The Colonel was M.P. for Renfrew, 1699-1702, and for Ayr Burghs, 1708-1710.

74. CAMPBELL, SIR JAMES, BART., M.P.: Public man. Born in 1678, he succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Sir Duncan, in 1700. He represented Argyllshire in the Scottish Parliament, 1702-7, and sat as member for the same constituency in the first parliament of Great Britain, 1707-8. Foster says he married thrice, and died at Lochgair. Burke, however, will not allow more than two marriages, viz.:—(1) to Janet, daughter of John Macleod of Macleod—issue, two sons and a daughter, and (2) to Susannah, daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell of Calder—four sons and four daughters. Sir James died in 1756.

75. CAMPBELL, SIR JAMES, BART., M.P.: Public man. Of the family of Ardkinglas, and born in 1666, he was the son of Sir Colin, to whose baronetcy he succeeded in 1710. He was Commissary of Musters for Scotland, Governor of Stirling Castle, and Commissioner of Customs for England and Scotland. He was M.P. for Argyllshire, 1708-34, and afterwards was M.P. for Stirlingshire, 1734-41. He married (1) Margaret Campbell of Gargunnock, and (2) Anne, daughter of Callander of Craigforth, widow of Colonel Blackader.

76. CAMPBELL, SIR JAMES, M.P.: Public man. Born 16th January, 1737, he was of Inverneil, North Knapdale, and became Major in a West Fencible Regiment. He was knighted

in 1788. From 1781 to 1789 he represented the Stirling Burghs in Parliament; but in the latter year accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He held office for a time as Hereditary Usher of the White Rod for Scotland. In 1761 he married Jane, daughter of John Campbell of Askom. She died in 1805, the same year as her husband.

77. CAMPBELL DONALD: (Rear Admiral) of Barbreck. This distinguished naval officer, who figured in the French War, died in 1856.

78. CAMPBELL, SIR DONALD: 1st Baronet of Dunstaffnage. Born in 1800, this gentleman was created a baronet in 1836, appointed Governor of Prince Edward Island in 1847, and died there in 1850, aged 50 years.

79. CAMPBELL, SIR DUNCAN ALEXANDER DUNDAS: 3rd Bart. of Barcaldine. Born in 1856, he succeeded to the baronetcy in 1880. Formerly a Captain in the Black Watch, he retired from the army with the rank of honorary major. From 1884 to 1895 he was gentleman-usher of the Green Rod. He is also a member of the Royal Company of Archers, and a J.P. for Argyllshire. An accomplished and courteous gentleman, Sir Duncan is deeply interested in antiquarian and ornithological pursuits.

80. CAMPBELL, FREDERICK A.: Rear Admiral. Distinguished naval officer. He is of the Melfort family. His son

81. CAMPBELL, FREDERICK LORN: Major-General. This gallant British officer, son of 80, was born in 1850. He entered Egypt, 1883-87, and was Chief Staff Officer, Home District, 1887-90.

82. CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ROBERT, K.C.M.G.: Indian Official. A native of Campbeltown where he was born in 1835, Sir George has seen much service in India. He was Inspector-General, Ceylon Police and Prisons, 1866-91, and had charge of Arabi and other Egyptian exiles in 1891. He entered the Bombay Revenue Survey in 1856, received the Indian Mutiny Medal, and has on several occasions been thanked by the Indian Government for important services. He re-organised the Ceylon Police Force in 1866, and was at the head of it till 1891, when he was made K.C.M.G.

83. CAMPBELL, SIR JAMES: Bart., M.P., of Ardkinglass. Son of Sir Colin, he succeeded to the baronetcy in 1710, having been born, according to Foster, in 1666, and died in 1752. He was Commissary of Musters for Scotland, Governor of Stirling Castle, and Commissioner

of Customs for England. He represented Argyllshire in the Parliament of Great Britain, 1708-34, and Stirlingshire, 1734-41. He was twice married.

84. CAMPBELL, SIR JAMES: 5th Bart. of Auchinbreck, M.P. Born in 1678—died in 1756, he succeeded to the title in 1700, and represented his native county in the Scottish Parliament, 1702-7, and also sat for the same constituency in the first Parliament of Great Britain, 1707-8.

85. CAMPBELL, SIR JAMES, of Inverneil, M.P.: Public man. Born in 1737 and died in 1805. He entered the army and gained the rank of major in a West Fencible Regiment. From 1780 till 1789 he represented the Stirling Burghs in Parliament, but in the latter year accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He was knighted in 1788, and for a time acted as Hereditary Usher of the White Rod in Scotland.

86. CAMPBELL, JAMES, Captain, of Duntroon. This gallant soldier served in the 79th Highlanders, was present at the taking of Pondicherry in 1793, and assisted at the Capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, but fell in battle at the Helder in 1799. In Stewart's *Military Annals*, he is spoken of as "a perfect model of one of the heroes described by Ossian."

87. CAMPBELL, SIR JAMES, G.C.H.: Lieut.-General. Son of Sir James of Inverneil, No. 85, and born in 1763, he entered the army in 1780, served during the last two American Campaigns, became Captain in 1783, and saw service in India under his uncle, Sir Archibald Campbell, as well as under Lord Cornwallis, against Tippoo Sahib. Made a Major in 1794, he returned to England, served in the Channel Islands and in Ireland, became Colonel in 1801 and Adjutant-General in 1805. He afterwards fought in Sicily against the French, defeated General Cavaignac in 1810, was raised to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1813 and took possession of the Ionian Islands in 1814, acting, according to French authorities, in a very high-handed and despotic manner. Returning to England in 1816, he was created a Baronet in 1818, and dying, 5th June, 1819, he was buried in Westminster Abbey. The baronetcy became extinct at his death.

88. CAMPBELL, JAMES COLQUHOUN, RT. REV., D.D.: Bishop of Bangor. This distinguished ecclesiastic was a scion of the family of Stonefield, Knapdale, and was born in 1813. Educated for the Episcopal Church, he was promoted to the See of Bangor in 1859. This

position he held till 1890 when he resigned. His death occurred in 1895. He published in 1850, "A Charge Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bangor at his Primary Visitation, September, 1860," and in 1887, "Another Charge to the Clergy of Bangor."

89. CAMPBELL, MRS. JAMES, of Oban. I have a note of this lady as having written Poems and Hymns in Gaelic, and as being alive in the last half of the 19th century: but I have not learned any other particulars regarding her.

90. CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN, of Calder: Highland Chief. The third son of the second Earl of Argyll is notable, as illustrating the high-handed fashion in which, in mediæval Scotland, aristocratic leaders promoted the territorial interest of their families. The father of Sir John, who was uncle of the young heiress of Calder, having been appointed tutor along with Rose of Kilravock to the infant, sent a party of his clansmen to Kilravock in 1494, to convey her to Inverary that she might be educated under his own eye. But on their way, having been overtaken in Strathnairn by Alexander and Hugh Calder, two uncles of the infant heiress, at the head of a considerable force, Campbell of Inverliver, who commanded the Argyll escort, sent on one of his sons in charge of the child, while he himself held the Calders in check till he was sure his young charge was safe. Another account says that the young heiress undoubtedly would have been captured but for the presence of mind of Inverliver, who immediately on ascertaining the designs of the hostile party, inverted a large camp kettle, as if to conceal the child, and then commanding his seven sons to defend it to the death, hurried on with his prize. The young men were all slain. Meanwhile so much time had been gained that further pursuit was useless. It is also told that the nurse at the moment the child was taken possession of by the Campbells, bit off a joint of her little finger in order to mark her identity—a precaution which seems to have been necessary from Campbell of Auchinbreck's reply to one who in the midst of congratulations on the success of Inverliver's coup, asked what was to be done should the child die before she was marriageable? "She can never die," said he, "so long as a red-haired lassie can be found on either side of Loch Awe"! A mot which seems to prove that the heiress of the Calders had red hair. The heiress thus unceremoniously dealt with by her tutor, did not die, however, and in due course was wedded to a son of Maccallum More in the year 1510. Sir John, who figured

in the public life of his day, died in 1546, though his wife, Muriel, survived till 1575. From this Campbell the present Earl of Cawdor is lineally descended.

91. CAMPBELL, JOHN (REV.): Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. He was son of the above Sir John Campbell of Calder, according to Keith, was Protestant in 1560. He had been appointed to the Bishopric in 1558 and died in 1585. Douglas makes this Bishop a son of Campbell of Glenurchy, and Margaret, Moncrieff of Moncrieff.

92. CAMPBELL, JOHN (REV.): Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. Said to be born in Kilmartin manse in 1608, and son of Neil Campbell, Bishop of Argyll. He succeeded his father in the See of Argyll, and died in 1612.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

“GEORGE CAMPBELL, D.D.—Were there two contemporary professors of the name?”—(2nd S., V., p. 68).—My statement on this subject, volunteered to my friend, Mr. Wilson, was more of the nature of a pious opinion than a conviction for which I was prepared to suffer martyrdom. On more careful examination I am inclined to believe that Mr. Wilson is right and that the usually accurate Anderson has in this instance made a mistake in mixing up Professor George Campbell of Edinburgh with Professor Archibald Campbell of St. Andrews. Something may be said in excuse of Anderson's error. Professor George Campbell from Argyleshire reached a professor's chair in Edinburgh by way of Dumfries. Professor Archibald Campbell, a native of Edinburgh, came by way of Larbert to a professor's chair at St. Andrews. The two careers touch at certain points and present certain coincidences which account for Anderson's error. Archibald of St. Andrews was a considerable author—George of Edinburgh does not seem to have published anything, but was known as the “Morning Star” on account of his habit of early rising. As, according to the proverb, “it is the early bird that catcheth the worm,” Professor George's matutinal virtue appears to have made a prize of the susceptible Anderson, to the detriment of the more prolific but probably more comatose Archibald. A further point to remark on behalf of Anderson is that the grandfather of Lord Chancellor Campbell came from Argyleshire to St. Andrews,

and was for some years a schoolmaster in the “grey old city by the sea.” I recant the heresy of the two Georges, and hereby do penance for the same. At the same time, my friend, Mr. Wilson, has now the satisfaction of knowing that he has “slain the Jabberwock,” and, like the victor in that classic encounter, is henceforth entitled to “chortle in his joy.” By way of making reparation for any inconvenience I have caused, let me bring to Mr. Wilson's recollection another George Campbell of a later generation, whom apparently he has failed to note, whose name may fill the hiatus that will appear in his list, when the *disjecta membra* of the mythical George are flung overboard. The Rev. George Campbell, born 17th May, 1780, was the son of the Rev. Peter Campbell of Glassary. After studying at Glasgow University, he was ordained minister of Ardchattan and Muckairn in 1796. A man of fine taste and scholarship, he is now best remembered as the friend of Campbell the poet. He died near Bristol, whether he had gone in quest of health, on 31st January, 1817. Three of his family—all presumably born in Ardchattan manse—merit mention among Mr. Wilson's Argyleshire notables:—Peter Colin, Principal of Aberdeen University; Dr. Duncan, a physician in Toronto; and George James, a merchant, and Vice-Consul for the United States at Port Maria, Jamaica. These names and dates, culled from Scott's *Fasts*, and presented as a propitiatory offering, will incline my friend, Mr. Wilson, I trust, to bear with me as patiently and uncomplainingly even when in error as the people of Dundee once upon a time did with one of his own Argyleshire notables.

WALTER SCOTT.

A CURIOUS CLOCK.—Any one who has waited in the vestibule of the Vatican, at the top of the Scala Regia, must have noticed a grandfather clock which chimed the quarters. The late Pope Leo was presented with a clock, made at Plaisance in 1725, by Bernardo Facini, a famous mathematician. From the Bourbons of Spain it passed into the Bourbons of Naples, and the Court of Cæsar finally gifted it to the Pope. On it are marked the hours and minutes in Spanish and Italian, the length of the days and nights, the solar and lunar eclipses, and the different signs of the zodiac, and the daily position of the sun and moon. There are many such like ingenious clocks in the multitudinous rooms of the Vatican, but this one was handy, and a favourite with his Holiness.

J. F. S. G.

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

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 57.)

1860. *The Messenger of the Churches*. I can only reproduce what Mr. A. C. Lamb wrote in *S. N. & Q.*, IV., 31 (July, 1890):—

"Price 2d., coloured covers, demy 8vo., 16 pp. A monthly publication issued by the Baptist Believers of the Gospel of the Kingdom. First issued at Edinburgh in 1860, but the editor, Mr. George Downie, having removed to Dundee in 1867, the printing was transferred to that town, and was executed by James P. Matthew and Co., Meadowside, Dundee. It continued to be published until December, 1870. . . . The title was then changed on the 1st January, 1871, to the *Messenger of the Gospel*, the editor being Mr. James Cameron of Edinburgh. The publishers were Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., Edinburgh, and the printer was Mr. William Norrie of Dundee. The last number was issued in August, 1872. In September of the same year the title was again changed to the *Church Messenger*, at which time Mr. Norrie became the editor, printer and publisher. The last number appeared in October, 1873, after an existence of 13 years."

1861. *The British Herald*: a monthly periodical devoted to the Diffusion of the Gospel of Christ. No. 1, January, 1861, price 2d. No. 7 had 8 pp., and was priced 1d. In 1864, it contained 24 pp., 8vo., at the same price. London, published by James Nisbet & Co., and printed by Ballantine and Co., Paul's Work, Edinburgh. Though published in London, the periodical practically belonged to Edinburgh.

The *British Herald* took its rise out of the religious revival of the period, and had among its contributors many of the noted evangelical divines—Dr. Horatius Bonar, Rev. Robert Steel, &c. The editor was the Rev. Wm. Reid, M.A., the author of a well-known treatise, "The Blood of Jesus." In his hands it became a thoroughly evangelistic periodical, and was often distributed gratuitously as a tract. In 1869, he also started the *British Evangelist*, a journal drawn on similar lines. In July, 1872, Mr. Reid had associated with him in the editorship the Rev. W. P. Mackay of Hull, a man like-minded with himself, and author of the work, "Grace and Truth." The partnership, however, did not continue long. In January, 1875, Mr. Mackay's name was dropped without explanation. About the same time the periodical appeared to get into difficulties. Under its original name it stopped publication in December, 1875. The announcement was as follows:—

"*Occasional Helps* will henceforth be merged with this periodical. . . . The *Bible Herald* will henceforth be our title, as some have a prejudice against its present one."

Mr. Reid died in 1881.

1861. *The Daily Review*. No. 1, April 2, 1861. Published by James Reid at 377 High Street, Edinburgh. Price one penny.

The *Daily Review* was founded by David Guthrie of the *North British Agriculturist*. "Mr. Guthrie acted from the purest and most patriotic motives. He believed that the better traditions of Scottish religious life and history were not adequately represented in the Edinburgh Press, and desired to see a daily paper conducted on Christian principles."* It began its career as an independent in politics. All its life its name was closely associated with that of the Free Church, but its projectors had no such intention in view. A preliminary paragraph in a contemporary said:—

"Rumour has set down this new concern as an entirely Free Church organ; but we have good authority for stating that this is not the case—the party who originated the undertaking being composed of Episcopalians, United Presbyterians, and Free Churchmen, who have long felt that there was ample room for a well-conducted newspaper, and one which would show a due amount of respect for the civil rights and religious feelings of the community."

As a matter of fact the *Review* was started in the interests of the Non-conformist Evangelical Church in Scotland. It was advertised as having special correspondents in London and on the Continent, and as containing a daily monetary and corn trade report.

During its career of a quarter of a century, the *Daily Review* had many vicissitudes. It made a fair start under its first editor, who gathered a good staff around him, and procured for his journal a name for literary excellence. In October, 1861, advantage was taken of the abolition of the duty on paper to reduce the price to 3d., but in another six months (March, 1862) the old price was restored, and the size increased to 8 pp.—"the first paper in Edinburgh to come out this size daily." In spite of marked ability in the management, it never succeeded financially. J. B. Gillies perhaps points out the reason. He says:—

"I believe that if half the money doled out to keep it alive in its later years had been freely and prudently spent at the time it had the tide in its favour, it would have been a valuable property and a power for good to this day."

The paper was violently accused of the baldest sectarianism, and by its political opponents was nicknamed the *Daily Reviler*. The proprietor of its rival, the *Caledonian Mercury*, declared it was chronically in a condition of 'aristocratic pauperism.' In 1874, it became the property of a limited liability company, with the Earl of Dalhousie as chairman, and ex-Councillor Greig as managing director. It ultimately passed into the possession of William and John Mackie, who conducted it to its last number—Saturday, June 12, 1886. All that the publishers thought it necessary to say concerning

* "James Macdonell of the *Times*," by Dr. Robertson Nicoll.

its disappearance was—

"The publishers take advantage of the last issue of the *Daily Review* to thank advertisers and readers for the support extended to them, and to acknowledge with gratitude the many assurances of appreciation of service they have received."

The *Scotsman* in an obituary notice remarked jubilantly that it had died of spleen. The unhappy paper could not overcome the popular prejudice against it. Before it ended, its conductors tried to improve its position by reducing the price to ½d., but that failed also to win it a place.

The first editor of the *Review* was James Bolivar Manson, a man of brilliant literary gifts. He was an occasional contributor to *Punch*. He died in harness. On the morning of November 2, 1868, he was found dead in his study with an unfinished article before him. He was succeeded by Henry Kingsley, the novelist, who proved to be a round man in a square hole. His varied and erratic history hardly fitted him for the post of editor of a non-conformist journal. He knew little or nothing about Scottish religious life, and less about Edinburgh municipal matters. After 18 months occupancy of the position, he resigned, April, 1871. "He could on occasion write a clever, sparkling article. But it was too much to expect him to master the detail of Scottish ecclesiastical controversy. His term of office was brief, and he occupied part of it acting as war correspondent to the journal. I (Dr. Robertson Nicoll) can recall the consternation with which some of his rollicking leaders were read in northern manses." Kingsley was followed by J. B. Gillies, who was promoted from the staff. In 1874, Mr. Gillies retired on accepting the secretaryship of the Spanish Evangelisation Society. His successor was Dr. George Smith, C.I.E., who at one time edited the *Times of India*, and has become known since as an authority on Missions, and author of several volumes of Anglo-Indian biography. Dr. Smith resigned in 1877, and the chair was taken by William Mackie, in whose possession it remained till the end.

1861. *The Weekly Review*. No. 1, April, 1861, price 2d. Published from 377 High Street. This was begun on the same day as the *Daily Review*, and was intended as its weekly issue. In its original prospectus it described itself as—

"In size and general appearance equal to any of the Edinburgh weeklies, giving in a necessarily condensed form the news of the week, with leading articles."

1861. *Saturday Chronicle*, owned by John Inglis. A paper neutral in politics, with the week's news, and extracts from other papers.

1861. *The Scottish Farmer and Horticulturist*, a weekly journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary Science and General News. No. 1,

Wednesday, April 3, 1861. Price 3½d., 32 pp. Printed at the *Scotsman* Office, 257 High Street, and published by John Grant at 150 High Street. After Whitsuntide, the publishing office was 273 High Street. The *Scottish Farmer* was founded because, in the opinion of its projectors, the existing agricultural journals had hitherto failed to satisfy the need felt for some proper representation on the press. It set out as

"a journal devoted to information and discussion on agriculture and kindred subjects, abstaining from the obtrusive advocacy of party views in political and still more perhaps in ecclesiastical affairs."

So important did this non-sectarian position seem to be to its projectors, that they declare that both proprietors and projectors belong to different parties and churches. The various departments were under specialists in their branches. The paper was well received. In 1866, it was amalgamated with the *Farmer*.

1861. *The Museum*: a quarterly magazine of Education, Literature and Science. No. 1, March 30, 1861. Published by James Gordon, 51 Hanover Street. Price 2/6, 8vo. This magazine was a high-class journal largely devoted to educational topics. The opening numbers contained contributions by such men as Prof. Pillans, F. W. Farrar (then a master at Harrow), Dr. Currie of the Training College, Principal Tulloch, Dr. John Brown ("Rab"), &c. Besides the main articles, which were critical, historical, &c., there appeared notices of books, news notes, science notes, &c. There was also a "Notes and Queries" column. The journal existed for at least three years, 1861-4.

1862. *The Happy Home* was started in Kirkcaldy, where the first three numbers were printed and published. The whole concern was then transferred to Edinburgh, where it continued to be printed till the end. Early in its career its publication was transferred to London, where a new series was begun in January, 1864. It seems to have come to an end in December, 1866. It was edited by the Rev. N. L. Walker, minister at Dysart, afterwards well-known as the editor of the *Free Church Missionary Record*. I have the following note from Dr. Walker—

"It was started by Mr. Crawford, a bookseller in Kirkcaldy, who afterwards sold it to a Mr. Wood, a bookseller in George Street, Edinburgh. Its object is sufficiently indicated by its title. It proposed to speak of whatever seemed calculated to promote the happiness of home. To begin with its circulation was large, but there was not capital enough to furnish suitable illustrations, and in course of time it died. . . . It was a monthly, and cost a penny."

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEENSHIRE PERIODICALS.

NOT the least interesting feature of these pages has been the series of articles on Periodical Literature. In compiling the following, I have to thank Mr. Robert Hutcheon and Mr. John Calder for information regarding Fraserburgh publications. Further items of information on this subject, addressed to *S. N. & Q.*, will be gladly received. ROBERT MURDOCH.

1852. *The Fraserburgh Advertiser*. No. 1, March, 1852. A weekly newspaper, price 1d. Size originally crown, but at present quad crown, 8 pp., 6 columns. The first editor and founder was the late Mr. Gordon Lyall, schoolmaster, who evidently did not keep files, so that the early history is somewhat conjectural. In 1862, it was taken over by the late Mr. James Ogilvie Calder, who passed it to his sons in 1884, and the firm became known as Calder Brothers, and still remains in the same hands. *The Fraserburgh Advertiser* is the oldest newspaper in the county outside the city. Its politics have always been Liberal, and its reputation for full and accurate reports of public business is unsurpassed. Printed and published at their own office, High Street, Fraserburgh. Editor, John Calder, M.A.

1884. *The Fraserburgh Herald and Northern Counties Advertiser*. No. 1, 26th March, 1884; present size, 8 pp., quad demy, price 1d. weekly. Printed and published by the Fraserburgh Printing Coy., Broad Street and Shore Street, Fraserburgh. Originally quad royal, 4 pp., but permanently enlarged to above size, 23rd June, 1896.

[Its object was to give a fair and impartial record of all local and district events as they occur from week to week, and not neglect to give due prominence to all matters of any importance to our fishing; and, as occasion offers, to plead the true interests of religious, political, temperance and other social movements of the day.

"Let us be what we are, and speak
What we think, and in all things
Keep ourselves loyal to truth."]

The first editor was John Hogarth, and then in rotation, John Johnstone, D. M. Watt, J. Wallace Tarras, and Robert Hutcheon. The contributions are received mainly from district correspondents, apart from editorial articles. Present circulation, 2500.

1893. *Fraserburgh Temperance Quarterly*. Motto—"Our aim is moral and social elevation"; latterly "of the people" was added. No. 1, April, 1893. 1500 distributed gratis quarterly to householders in Fraserburgh and Rosehearty. Size originally large 8vo., 8 pp., double columned, but at present time large 4to, 4 pp., 10×12½ d. c. Started by Mr. William Black, Mr. Robertson Buchan and Mr. George Wallace, earnest temperance men. At the end of the first year the Rev. J. Kennedy Scott, B.D., Saltoun Place, Fraserburgh, undertook the conduct of the Magazine. The opening editorial states:—

[Our prospective plan is to supply temperance information, and our aim to be educational on this movement. . . . The features will be notes on temperance legislation in Parliament, local and other temperance work. To spread knowledge regarding this subject must be no mean task, and to the best of its ability the quarterly will undertake this, trusting that the seed thus sown will bring fruit.]

Printed and published for the Proprietors by the Fraserburgh Printing Company, Broad Street and Shore Street, Fraserburgh.

1893. *The Newhills Speaker*. Only two numbers were issued, 14th and 28th November. Printed and published for the proprietors and publishers by C. Davidson & Sons, Limited, Mugiemoos, Aberdeenshire (*Vide S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., vii., 169).

1893. *The Banchory and Deeside Good Templar and Guide*. No. 1, February-March-April, 1893, 16 pp. and 4 pp. cover, size 16mo. Price ½d. quarterly. Printed by James Main, 75 George Street, Aberdeen, and published by the Press Committee of St. Ternan Lodge of Good Templars, Banchory.

[The object of this publication was to create a greater bond of unity amongst good templars on Deeside, and also to encourage every local and district society having for its object the social welfare of the community.]

The reason of its demise was the lack of energy on the part of committee, otherwise the publication might have been still in existence. Only one quarterly issue appeared. The subsequent issues took the form of quarterly programmes of the Rose and Heart Lodge, I.O.G.T., Banchory. The editor was Mr. Robert Hutcheon, Union Bank, Banchory, now of *The Herald Office*, Fraserburgh.

1894. *The Fraserburgh Herring Circular*. Price ¼d. weekly. Size 10×15, 4 pp., 3 columns. This paper circulates throughout the entire fishing trade and on the Continent. Printed and published by Calder Brothers at the *Fraserburgh Advertiser Office*, High Street, during the fishing season, 11th July—5th September. Its columns are devoted entirely to the interests of the herring industry. Editor, John Calder, M.A.

1896. *Banchory and Round About*. This annual is issued for the sole purpose of advertising Banchory as a health resort. The contents are local matter, illustrated with photographs. 1896 and 1897, price 1d.; 1898 and 1899, price 2d.; 1900-1903, price 3d.; the size, 1896-1900, 8vo., 8½×5½; 1901-1903, large 8vo., 9½×6; 32 pages letterpress. Edited since commencement by Rosi Macleod (Mrs. Bertie Fleming). Printed by John Avery & Coy., King Street, Aberdeen, and published by Tavendale and Co., High Street, Banchory.

1901. *The Mid Street Congregational Church Magazine*. No. 1, January, 1901. Price 1/- per annum. Size originally cr. 8vo., 4 pp., but enlarged to 8 pp., January, 1903. This magazine, which is devoted to the interests of the Mid Street Congregational Church, is edited by their minister, the Rev. A. J. Parker. The printers and publishers are Calder Brothers, High Street, Fraserburgh.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

DEGREES: WHENCE AND WHEN? (2nd S., I., 127; II., 126; IV., 124, 143, 191):—

WILLIAM GORDON, A.M., D.D., was born in Hitchin in 1730: was preacher at Ipswich and then at Old Gravel Lane, Wapping. He came to Massachusetts in 1770, became pastor of the third Independent Church, Roxbury, in 1772, and soon after chaplain to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, but was dismissed as too dictatorial in his devotions. He returned to England, and died at Ipswich in 1807. Harvard University gave him an honorary A.M. in 1772, and Yale College the same in 1773. In 1778, Princeton College of New Jersey gave him S.T.D. (Princeton *Gen. Cat.*, p. 175; Yale *Gen. Cat.*, p. 164, but placing the Princeton degree in 1777). He published *History of the Rise, Progress and Establishment of the Independence of the United States*, 4 vols., London, 1788; *Plan of a Society for making provision for Widows by Life Annuities, 1772* (Appleton, Cycl. Amer. Hist., ii., 687; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxii., 234).

CHARLES GORDON (xiv., 143), was *bajan* and semi at King's College, 1752-54, and got M.A. at Marischal College in 1755 (*Alumni of King's College*, 77; *Rec. Mar. Coll.*, ii., 322, where in a note he is said to have been minister of Cortachy). In 1762, Harvard University gave an honorary degree of A.M. to Charles Gordon, "A.B., Aberdeen, 1759" (*Harv. Gen. Cat.*, p. 314); but this may have been the *bajan*, King's Coll., 1756.

JAMES FREDERICK SKINNER GORDON, late incumbent of S. Andrew's, Glasgow, and now retired at Beith, had M.A. at S. Andrews University, 1842, and S.T.D. at Hobart College, New York State, in 1857. He has written *Scotchchronicon; Monasticon; Hist. Rom. Cath. Church in Scotland; Glasghu Facies; Meteorology; Shaw's Province of Moray; Book of the Chronicles of Keith; Iona; Vade Mecum to Glasgow Cathedral; Sermons, Pamphlets, &c.* (*Year Book Scott. Ep. Ch.*, 1901, p. 127, which places D.D. in 1860).

Mrs. ELLA MARY GORDON is reported in *Aberdeen Free Press*, April 29, 1903, to have had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on her by the Barrett College, North Carolina, but, shame to say, both college and degree are fictitious.

BARRETT COLLEGE, N. C. This is a timely illustration of the article that appeared in your pages (2nd S., V., 25) upon "Fraudulent American Diplomas and Degrees." There is

no institution of this name in North Carolina, but there is one suggestively similar in sound, "Barrett Collegiate and Industrial Institute" at Pee Dee, N. C., under the charge of its founder, Rev. A. M. Barrett, D.D., LL.D. The Institute has a useful place for its purpose as a school for negroes (*Report of the Commissioner of Education*, 1901, p. 2318, 2328), or, as said in its charter of 12th March, 1895, "for the education and industrial training of colored people," with "all the corporate powers, rights and immunities of trustees of similar colleges in North Carolina," including the "power to confer all such degrees as are usually conferred in colleges or universities" (see Curriculum of the Barrett Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Pee Dee, North Carolina). As to the conferring of degrees in Europe, Dr. Barrett writes (Aug. 19, 1903)—"We have a Board of Directors in that country, and we are governed by them. We do not sell any degree whatever. If a gentleman wish to aid us, we thank him, and as there have been so much said through the papers about the college in Tenn., we shall be very careful, as we have already been." The source of Mrs. Gordon's LL.D. degree is obvious, and so is its value—so is also the difficulty of providing against all abuses of the degree-conferring power. There appears to be no limit in the power of this Institute, and an M.D. or D.D. is as easily conferred as the LL.D. The coloured gentleman at the head of the Institute is probably expressing truly his own feeling, "we are struggling to educate the race, and we are compelled to push if we are to make it. We have a mortgage on the College (*sic*), and we are strained hard to pay it." If we read between the lines, we can realize the whole situation, but there is no excuse for the State's granting any such unlimited power, or for the powers being exercised in Scotland, or for anyone's accepting an unknown degree from abroad.

As I write, the following satisfactory note comes in from the Commissioner of Education, dated September 9, 1903:—"The name of Barrett College in North Carolina does not appear on any of the lists of educational institutions published by this office, and I have no information concerning it. The Barrett Collegiate and Industrial Institute at Pee Dee, North Carolina, is an institution for the education of colored persons. All of its teachers are of the colored race, and it does not have any students in college classes. According to the catalogue, it claims to have been incorporated in November 17, 1891, by the Superior Court of North Carolina. It is possible that the right to

grant degrees was conferred by the charter, but the institution is classed as a secondary school."

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

DISCOVERY OF AN ART TREASURE IN FORFARSHIRE.—It is reported that an art treasure has been discovered at Monikie, Forfarshire, in the form of a painting by Cuyp, a celebrated Dutch artist. The picture is in the possession of Mr. Sanderson, saddler, Newbigging, Monikie, who purchased it at a sale, nearly twenty years ago, for a few shillings. All these years the picture has remained on the wall without attracting anyone's curiosity. A few days ago, however, the discovery was made known by several prominent artists who examined it. The picture is entitled "The Betrothal," and is said to be a rare old specimen in good condition. Jacob Gerritsey Cuyp, the painter, is believed to have been born at Dort in 1575, and died in 1649. His pictures are little known, and are therefore scarce. He produced portraits in various forms, and he is characterised as an exceedingly clever imitator of Nature. Among the traces of his genius which he has left behind, are several portrait busts in the Museums of Berlin, Rotterdam, Marseilles, Vienna and Metz. J. F. S. G.

Queries.

365. THE GORDONS AND THE MEDICIS.—Everybody knows that the name Cosmo, so common with the Gordons, came into the family through the 2nd Duke's friendship with the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Pryse Gordon makes this extraordinary statement:—

The Gordon family *claims kindred* with that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and Alexander, the second Duke of Gordon, being invited by Cosmo de Medici to pay him a visit at Florence, his grace was received with all due honours by that illustrious prince, who fêted his *cousin* for many weeks with every mark of distinction and kindness. . . .

[The two families] were connected by marriage in the sixteenth century, of which the late [4th] Duke gave me some details, but they have escaped my recollection.

Is there a shadow of proof that the two families were related? Was it the last Duke of Tuscany (d. 1737) that the Duke of Gordon visited? J. M. B.

366. HUNTLY CASTLE IN THE CARSE OF GOWRIE.—Pryse Gordon in his "Memoirs" writes:—

It is supposed that the Earls of Huntly had formerly large possessions, not only in Berwickshire, but in the Carse of Gowry, and that Huntly Castle was built by that family. A curious relic

was found there by a shepherd abo which might corroborate this, if wanting. It was a large metal seal of the Earls of Huntly quartered Paterson, the proprietor of the cast late Duke, when by the diligence grace's steward, a bond or deed w the charter chest, the seal of whi this antique, and made it very inte seen a highly curious piece of plate of the Earls of Crawford—plundere Huntly at Brechin, while the forr with a party of his friends. This c found by Sir Ernest Gordon of l close of the century, in a silver Edinburgh, by whom it was pu value of the weight. It is capa classical form, but its chief val inscription, which stamps its auth forgotten the date, but the arms engraved on the pedestal. This re not more as a family memorial thar of the practical pleasantries (if n purpose) with which the Highland appropriated to themselves the go of their enemies or neighbours.

Where are the seal and cup?

367. CAPTAIN GORDON, R.N., ITALIAN BRIGANDS.—On December Col. Herries and Captain Gordon, their way to Naples from Rome, between Terracina and Fondi by a b at night. They had been staying at the Chief Baron (Dundas), his wife Herries and Gordon, however, started the evening to travel all night to N: act of the "villains" was, according *man's Magazine*, to fire upon the po of attack being half-way between tw posted only half-a-mile apart. Th mortally wounded. The robbers travellers, stripping them of their wat According to the *Arniston Memoirs* were five robbers, but the *Gentleman's* their number was "so considerable" Gordon "must be considered as owir their being unprepared to offer any re suffered little personal violence, and when the plunder was finished, to p journey, their servant taking the plac who was conveyed to Fondi in the c was the Captain Gordon referred to?

368. THE NAME STEWART.—I know the etymology or meaning of th GE

369. GORDON, BLOCKADE RUNN Kinnear in *Across Many Seas* (Arrov deals among other things with bloc the Southern States. The *Athena* read Mr. Kinnear's account of one

with the impression that his Gordon might possibly have been the Cambridge rowing man who was heir to the earldom of Aberdeen. We fancy, however, that the surmise with which the chapter ends is true, and that Mr. Kinnear's Gordon was Hobart Pasha." What is known of Mr. Kinnear's hero?

J. M. B.

370. GORDON, THE INVERNESS WOOL MANUFACTURER.—The woollen factory at Inverness, belonging to Messrs. Mackenzie, Gordon & Co., was advertised for sale in the *Inverness Courier* of November 5, 1818. The houses were in the Haugh, the store room at the Shore, and the carding and waulk mills on the bank of the river. What is known of Gordon?

J. M. B.

371. ARMADA MEDAL.—I have in my possession an Armada Medal (Copper), dated 1588, in good preservation. Can anyone inform me if it is of any value, and if so, the best means of disposing of it?

SHE WHO.

372. DICED GLENGARRIES.—The diced border, which gives such character to the glengarries or fatigue caps worn by the Scottish Regiments of the King's army, must have some kind of historical significance. The usual explanation is that this peculiar colour pattern represents the Fess chequing of the House of Stewart. But the Fess chequing of Stewart is azure and argent, whereas the dicing of the glengarries is in no case of these two colours alone. The Lowland corps, including the Scots Guards, have red, white and blue, but on the caps of the officers and non-commissioned officers a green square is sometimes substituted for the blue. In the Highland corps the same arrangement is carried out, excepting that the Argyll and Sutherland omit the blue square, showing only red and white. The Cameronians, Black Watch and Cameron Highlanders have no dicing on their glengarries. Before the 75th became the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, their caps were diced with red, white and yellow. Can it be that this is merely a diminutive form of tartan, resembling diamond pattern hose, and resulting from the limitations of the knitting process as well as the narrowness of the space given to work on? Is the peculiar white zig-zag line on the forage caps of the Royal Scots Greys intended for an heraldic dancette?

W. B. T.

373. JAMES STAATS FORBES.—He was a wine merchant in Queen Street, Aberdeen, in 1754-5. What relation was he to the well-known railway manager of the same name?

J. M. B.

374. MISS "GOODY" GORDON, BANFF.—On May 7, 1846, there died at Banff a curious old lady, Miss Gooderick (or Goodrich) Ann Gordon, aged 96. She was a great character in Banff, and had had for more than 60 years a pension of £100 a year, "as being one of Queen Charlotte's washer women" (the term perhaps means that she was a lace dresser). She was buried at Boyndie on May 15. When the

census was taken, she declined to tell her age, putting off the enquirer with the remark, "Ca'me a hunner." When young she was engaged to Major McKilligan; they quarrelled as to the name to be given to their first born, and the marriage was broken off. "Goody" wanted the child to be called after the Duke of Gordon, and the Major wished the name himself. The quarrel took place in the carriage returning with the pair from Fochabers on a pleasure trip. The driver, Charlie "Fite" (Whyte) heard high words and saw the struggle on turning round on the "dickie," and had to stop and separate the combatants. A local ballad has it:—

"Gin I'd as mony braw gowns as
Provost Dirom's Suffy has;
Gin I could walk the streets as clean
As Mrs. Gordon's Goody does,
I widna lain sae lang my lane
As Hatton's gleyed Nellie has."

A writer in the *Banffshire Journal* recently noted:—Miss Goodrich Ann Gordon, who was related to the great Gordon and Richmond families, resided in one of the houses which stood in a back court behind the houses which still stand in a sunk area below the Collie Road. She was one of a family of three daughters of a gentleman who had been a Catholic priest, but resigned the priesthood when about to marry. Miss Gordon was a clever woman and much taken out to parties; but she is said to have had a rather ungovernable temper. Both the great families with which she was connected took notice of her, and some of them used to drive over from Gordon Castle to visit her. It was said that she held a small annuity in consequence of having held a nominal office in Queen Charlotte's time. Her remains are interred in the Boyndie Churchyard, within what was the aisle of the old church, now in ruins.

Who was "Goody's" father?

J. M. B.

375. ABERDEEN-AMERICAN GRADUATES (2nd S., IV., 91).—130, CHRISTOPHER MACRAE.—A query has come to me across the Atlantic regarding Christopher MacRae, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1753, who appears to have been the son of Christopher Macrae, Urquhart, Ross-shire. My correspondent states (correctly) that he was a class-mate of James Beattie, "with whom he corresponded in after life. A professorship [where?] was offered Mr. MacRae as soon as he graduated, and he was told that all that would be required of him was that he should sign his belief in the Confession of Faith. This he was unable to do. He afterwards came to Virginia, entered the Anglican Church, and attained distinction." Can Dr. Gammack give any details of Macrae's career?

P. J. ANDERSON.

376. THE GORDONS, THEATRICAL SCENE PAINTERS.—On January 14, 1794, there was an entertainment at the Aberdeen Theatre, on behalf of an actor named Wilson, who had made his debut in the town "about twenty years ago." The entertain-

ment is described as a "historical, musical, grand spectacle," called *Queen Mary's entry into Aberdeen*, and *The Battle of Corrichie*. The *Aberdeen Journal*, in announcing the event, says:—"The new scenes of the Bridge of Don and Old Aberdeen do high honour to the brush of our townsman, Mr. Gordon, and will much grace the entry of Queen Mary into Aberdeen." Who was this Gordon, and what was his Christian name? Was he any relation of George Gordon, the famous scene painter, who, according to the *Era* of June, 1899, was born in Edinburgh "about 60 years ago?" This George was the son of William Gordon, a well-known scene painter, under the management of Charles Keene, at the Princess's, London. William was born in Dundee in 1802. George, who died in Australia, has a son John, also a scene painter, who did the scenery of *The Christian King* for Mr. Wilson Barrett. George had a brother, Mr. J. B. Gordon, a well-known actor, who is now stage-managing *The Duchess of Dantzig* at the Lyric Theatre, London. B.

377. DONALD CAMPBELL GRANT.—Mr. Grant, who died in 1874, edited for a time *The Friend of the Free State*, at Bloemfontein, where, I believe, he was Public Prosecutor. He was, I think, the Donald C. Grant who was a Bajan at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1835. He married Margaret Burges. Where can I find an account of him? B.

378. BLAIR OF CORBS.—Is anything known of this family, and where is Corbs? One, Andrew Blair of Corbs, lived about 1724-41, and appears to have been related to the Blairs of Inchyra, cadets of Balthayock, Perthshire. In 1705, Andrew Anderson of Perth married Eupheme (Margaret), daughter of Mr. Blair, surgeon, Perth, said to be of the Corbs family. H. A. P.

379. ABERDEEN TERRIERS.—Where can I get the best description of these dogs, which have become so very fashionable? Who started the breed? B.

Answers.

1188. JO. CHRYSSTIE, MAKER OF HIGHLAND PISTOLS (1st S., XII., 78).—This name is included in Mr. Whitelaw's list of Highland pistolmakers, whose locality has not been ascertained ("Scottish History and Life," p. 241). The "Scottish Art and Letters Antiquarian Supplement," part 2, states that "Jo Chrystie was one of the Stirling gunsmiths."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

156. GORDON SETTERS (1st S., II., 62, 79).—N. P. Willis, the American poet, describes (in *Pencilings by the Way*) the "Duke's breed both of setters and hounds," at Gordon Castle, which he visited:—

They [the dogs] occupy a spacious building in the centre of a wood, a quadrangle inclosing a court,

and large enough for a respectable family. The chief huntsman and his family, and perhaps a gamekeeper or two, lodge on the premises, and the dogs are divided by palings across the court. I was rather startled to be introduced into the small enclosure with a dozen gigantic bloodhounds as high as my breast, the keeper's whip in my hands, the only defence. I was not easier for the man's assertion that, without it, they would "hae the life oot o' me in a crack." They came around me very quietly, and one immense fellow with a chest like a horse and a head of the finest expression, stood up and laid his paws on my shoulders with the deliberation of a friend about to favour me with some grave advice. . . . The setters were really quite lovely. The rare tan and black dog of their race, with his silky floss hair, intelligent muzzle, good humoured face and caressing fondness, quite excited my admiration. There were thirty or forty of these, old and young; and a friend of the Duke's would as soon ask him for a church living as for a present of one of them. The former would be by much the smaller favour. Then there were terriers of four or five breeds, of one family of which (long haired, long bodied, short legged, and perfectly white little wretches) the keeper seemed particularly proud. B.

125. THE BLAIRS OF AYRSHIRE (2nd S., III., 45, 62).—Additional particulars of the Blairs will be found in *Notes and Queries* (6th S., VII., 122), to which Robert Stirling Blair may profitably refer.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

289. THE RUTHVEN FAMILY (2nd S., IV., 157).—For discussion regarding this family, I refer "Gowrie House" to Ruthven Peerage in *Notes and Queries* (6th S., VII., 87, 109, 153, 168, 198, 229, 290, 389, 470; VIII., 27, 151; XII., 306).

ROBERT MURDOCH.

334. THE FARRELLS OF DAVO (2nd S., V., 44).—I am sorry I was in error in stating that there was only one proprietor of Davo of the name of Wood, and am indebted to "Quercus" for directing my attention to the fact. The facts are:—James Wood, 3rd son of James Wood of Fetteresso, in company with "Parson Walker" (the Rev. James Walker, minister of Dunnottar), bought the estate in 1806, and shortly after James Wood is designed of Woodburnden. On the death of Mr. Walker in 1813, Alexander Wood advanced a large sum on the estate for the purpose of enabling his brother to settle with Mr. Walker's trustees. James Wood died in 1817, as stated by "Quercus," and Alexander came from Canada, only to find the estate so involved that he offered to hand it over to the creditors, even renouncing his own claim. This offer being refused, he, after three years vain effort to improve matters, returned to Canada, from whence, after having redeemed the estate, he returned to the place of his birth in 1822, and died at Woodcote, near Stonehaven. "One of five children" in last note should have been "one of five sons." W. S. C.

336. GORDON TARTAN (2nd S., V., 59).—James Chapman's poem, "The Gordon Tartan," is in "A Legend of the Isles, and other Poems." Partick, 1878. G. W.

341. JENKIN'S HEN (2nd S., V., 60).—Let me thank "Ugieside" for his kind and tactful reply. "Cambus" has his own reward in the exercise of that caustic wit, and in Tobias Smollett's wholesome books. The query was suggested by two references, one in the "Correspondence" of Jane W. Carlyle, and the other in a Scotticized version of Home's "Douglas." A. M.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62)—KENTISH POETS.—| A series of Writers | in | English Poetry, | Natives of or residents in the | County of Kent, | with | specimens of their compositions, | and some account of | their lives and writings | By R. Freeman | In two volumes |

. . . "In Kent and Christendom
Among the Muses."—Sir Thos. Wyatt.

Canterbury: | Printed and published by G. Wood, and may be had of | Messrs. Longman, Hurst, and Co., Paternoster Row, London; and all other Booksellers. | 1821. | [Vol. i. contains 371 pages, and vol. ii. 432 pages.] After an Introduction of xix. pages, the following are noticed:—Sir Thomas Wyatt, Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Queen Elizabeth, Alexander Neville, Sir Philip Sidney, Mary Sidney—Countess of Pembroke, John Lilly, Sir Henry Wotton, Phineas Fletcher, Giles Fletcher, Leonard Digges, Sir Thomas Hawkins, Sir John Mennes, John Boys, Richard Lovelace, Sir Charles Sedley, Aphra Behn, Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Thomas Curteis, Nicholas Amhurst, Moses Brown, John Hawkesworth, Elizabeth Carter, James Cawthorn, Christopher Smart, Elijah Fenton, Francis Fawkes, John Duncombe, William Jackson, and James Six. G. W.

350. COLLECTIONS OF SCOTTISH SONGS (2nd S., V., 63).—The best bibliography of Scottish Songs I know, is that given in "The Songs of Robert Burns," by Mr. James C. Dick, just published by Mr. Henry Frowde. As far as the melodies are concerned, the most complete bibliography will be found in Mr. John Glen's "Early Scottish Melodies" (1900); and, as regards dance tunes—which so intimately touch Scottish Song on the musical side, the most exhaustive list of collections is that given by the same compiler in his "Glen Collection of Scottish Dance Music," Book I. (1891); Book II. (1895). All these are very full up to about the end of the 18th century. For the period that has elapsed since then, I know of no bibliography of Scottish Songs that has the least claim to completeness. In fact, to make a list of collections of Scottish Songs—of books containing such productions, and of works bearing on the subject, would be a very big task. The entries would certainly run into four figures. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that some expert will take the matter up. A very worthy collateral enterprise would be a Cyclopædia of Scottish Song—words and music.

By discarding accompaniments the work might be brought within fairly reasonable dimensions, and should prove of very great interest and value. As things are, one cannot have copies of all the recognised songs without getting together quite a library of collections. GAVIN GREIG.

353. SIR BERNARD GORDON OF ABOYNE (2nd S., V., 74).—One feels much inclined to say, with the celebrated Mrs. Betsey Prig, "I don't believe there's no sich a person." The house of Gordon and its cadets, when examined, reveal no "Bernard" among them. Bernard, indeed, is not a Scottish Christian name. It distinctly savours of Erin. How by any possibility could there be a "baronetcy" of Aboyne at the time indicated? A baronetcy of Nova Scotia was held in the Aboyne family; but a "baronetcy of Aboyne" existing contemporaneously with the earldom, is not, I think, dreamed of in the philosophy of heraldry. If a relation of Lord George Gordon at all, the Bernard referred to in the query must have borne the bar sinister on his escutcheon.

W. S.

354. DID THE DUKE OF GORDON HOLD LAND IN BERWICKSHIRE? (2nd S., V., 74).—Towards the close of the 18th century, the Duke of Gordon, while retaining no property in Berwickshire, had apparently reserved to himself certain rights of feudal superiority over lands that had once been his. In Adam's "Political State of Scotland in 1788," it is stated, under Berwickshire, that General Mackay, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, held from the Duke a life-rent vote in the county. When the Gordons migrated northward, they bestowed on the Strathbogie district the name of Huntly, after their south-country property. As lineal descendant of the English Howards, the Duke of Gordon was created Earl of Norwich in 1784. It may easily have been that he had no connection with the English "Huntley" in Gloucestershire. A title, I presume, may be conferred without a foot of land being possessed in the district which it covers. Perhaps the Duke elected to be called Baron Gordon of Huntley, out of regard for his own Scottish Huntly. The similarity of name, Huntley in England and Huntly in Scotland, may easily be accounted for. Philological considerations in each case probably determined the identity of name. W. S.

355. ANDERSON OF CANDACRAIG (2nd S., V., 74).—The 4th Duke of Gordon had nine children by Mrs. Christie, all of whom were born out of wedlock. Adam was the name of the eldest son. The other names are not generally stated in ordinary local histories. There is no reason to question the statement in the *Donean Tourist*. Catherine was the Duke's illegitimate daughter, and was probably born about 1795. S.

356. LORD WILLIAM GORDON (2nd S., V., 74).—Lord William and Lord George, the rioter, both held commissions in the *Gordon Fencibles*, the one

as lieutenant, the other as ensign. Neither of them saw service in the regiment on account of extreme youth. Lord George was only nine years old in 1760. He subsequently attended Eton, and afterwards entered as midshipman into the navy, but was never connected with the army. Lord William did not accompany the Gordon Fencibles to India. He probably completed his education, and then having reached a suitable age, became a lieutenant in the 67th regiment. The exchange, however, may have been accomplished when the Gordons sailed for India. His regiment was ordered for service in America, and did not see the East until the early years of the 19th century. S. W.

357. STRATHBOGIANA (2nd S., V., 75).—This query is to me of a somewhat cryptic nature, and only admits of being guessed at. Common sense, however, seems to suggest that Lord Granville Gordon was himself the author of the articles entitled "Strathbogiana," and that they probably appeared in some London daily paper rather than any publication issued in Scotland. Who more likely than Lord Gordon to have the diploma granted to the 5th Duke in his possession? S.

358. GORDONS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO ROME (2nd S., V., 75).—I have no data to enable me to identify the names given, except in cases where the bearer is already sufficiently discriminated. A change of religious opinion is a somewhat slender foundation on which to rear a title to fame. It is not therefore wonderful that out of J. M. B.'s entire list, only the names of Lady Duff Gordon, and perhaps two others, are preserved from oblivion. Under the influence of the Tractarian movement, some 400 of the clergy and laity of the Church of England had become Roman Catholics before 1853. These, as a church historian of the period puts it, were "chiefly impressive undergraduates, young ladies, and young ladies' curates." The Rev. Charles Dickens Gordon, it may be noted, was a curate at Scarborough in 1885. W. S.

359. THE DUCHESS OF GORDON AND INVERNESS (2nd S., V., 75).—George Romney painted a portrait of Jane, Duchess of Gordon. It was exhibited in London in 1882, and was at that date the property of Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P. Whether it was the same as the one asked about in the query, I cannot say. S.

From Barron's Book, published by Carruthers Bros., Inverness, I cull the following:—"The *Inverness Courier* of 14th and 21st October, 1819. At the Northern Meeting this year Lord Saltoun presided. There was a long discussion on questions relating to the Secretary, but he was unanimously re-appointed. The ball room, it is stated, had received a new and appropriate ornament in a fully executed full length portrait of the Marchioness of Huntly (a Brodie)." I may here mention that the writer is a descendant of

the Brodies of Glenbucket, who were a branch of the Brodies of Brodie, on his mother's side, and a genealogical tree, drawn up by granduncle, the late William Brodie of Blaikie Brothers, is in my possession, if anyone should like to peruse the same.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

360. "THE HAUGHS O' CROMDALE" (2nd S., V., 75).—"Ex-Scots Dragoon" may glean some information on the musical part of his query from such works as Dalzell's "Musical Memoirs"; Daune's "Ancient Scottish Melodies"; or Stenhouse's "Lyric Music of Scotland." Abundance of material for historical investigation may be found in Mackay's "Memoirs"; Browne's "Highland Clans"; Mark Napier's "Claverhouse"; "Claverhouse," by Morris; Maclaughlin's "History of the Scottish Highlands"; and the publications of the *Scottish History Society*, some of which will be especially useful. The traditional aspect of the subject will yield, I fear, a less satisfactory result. Aytoun's "Ballads of Scotland"; Ritson's "Ballads"; and "Jacobite Songs and Ballads" (*Canterbury Poets* series), contain "The Haughs o' Cromdale," but the notes appended are disappointingly meagre. Two important publications of this class, "Leabhar na Féinne" (a collection of Gaelic ballads), edited by J. F. Campbell; and Maclean's "Ultonian Hero Ballads," I cannot speak about from personal acquaintance. Reference might also be made to Burt's "Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland," and Campbell's "Popular Tales of the West Highlands." Sir Arthur Mitchell's *Bibliography of Scottish Travel Books*, issued in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, will doubtless reveal not a few works that inquirer might find very helpful. There was an old chap-book issue of "The Haughs o' Cromdale," extremely popular about eighty years ago. The version, however, contains only the words without the smallest note or comment. W. S.

361. TRE WORDS REISKIE AND TREVISS (2nd S., V., 76).—"Reiskie" is a word I have not hitherto met with in the guise of "a bee-hive." Jamieson defines it as "a big, ungainly, unmannerly person"—and somewhat ungallantly adds—"generally applied to a female." "Trevis" is still in use as a south country word, meaning "a cattle or horse stall," from the French *travers*, "cross," or "so something laid across." Jamieson gives several other meanings assigned to "trevis" in different parts of the country. W.

362. COLONEL GORDON, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE DUKE OF YORK (2nd S., V., 75).—George, 5th Duke of Gordon, served under the Duke of York, and held the rank of Colonel in 1796. May not he be the person intended? W.

363. AUTHORS WANTED (2nd S., V., 76).—(1) "Fear no more the heat o' the sun," &c., is a quotation from Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, Act iv., scene 2—the song of Guiderius. (2) "There I saw

Sisyphus wi' mickle wae," &c., is a translation into the Scottish tongue of a well-known passage in Homer's *Odyssey*, Book xi. The translation, I venture to think, is from the pen of "Hugh Haliburton" (J. Logie Robertson), but I have no means at hand of verifying the impression. It displays, at all events, a mastery over our Scottish vernacular which few save that accomplished poet and essayist can command. S. W.

364. THE SLUG ROAD (2nd S., V., 76).—Mr. Sydney C. Couper has answered his own query so exhaustively that almost nothing is left for any gleaner coming after him. Mr. Couper is, of course, aware that "slug" is a word in common use. Might one not be justified in supposing, without needing to call in the help of the Gaelic, that the road simply receives its name from the ordinary speech of the day? I admit, at the same time, that the explanation advanced in the query is exceedingly ingenious. W.

The road is named from the pass through which it runs. Slug (local pronunciation Slog) is clearly derived from the Gaelic Slochd, a pit or hollow. Any one that has crossed over the pass by daylight must have noted the deep trench on the south side of the road immediately to the east of the crest. The old road is still visible in the hollow running close past the mouth of the so-called "Cave of Redbeard," our local "Rob Roy." A. M.

This query surely admits of a simple answer to any one who is familiar with the gap through which the road passes over the hill. *Slug, slog, slap*, means a niche or opening (generally artificial) in a hill or dyke. This road certainly passes through a slap in the hill-side; and it is at a *slap* or *slug* of a dyke at which the figures in Erskine Nicol's famous picture of "A Whig and a Tory" are standing. S.

Literature.

The Ancestry of Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury. A Chapter in Scottish Biography, by the Rev. ADAM PHILIP, M.A., Longforgan. London: Elliot Stock, 1903 [37 pp., demy 8vo., price 3/6].

"THIS sketch," says the author, "is intended to meet the wish of the Archbishop's English friends and admirers, who would like to know the streams of life and thought that have helped to form and enrich the Primate." The pedigree, which harks back to

a David Randall in 1728, is one to be proud of. He is described as a merchant, "a man of capacity and public spirit." Thereafter the succession is mainly clerical, beginning with the Rev. Thomas Randel, who ministered at Inchtute and Edinburgh, and sided with the evangelicals of his day, taking a leading part in public work, and writing a good deal. His son, also Thomas (a Harvard D.D.), on succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle, took also his name of Davidson. He continued the pastoral function till his death. He was succeeded in the estate by his son Henry, whose eldest son is the Archbishop. The family record is most creditable, and the compiler has done and not overdone his duty. The book is rendered all the more interesting on account of many illustrations.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Campbell, J. E.** Introductory Treatise on Lie's Theory of Finite Continuous Transformation Groups. 8vo. 14s. net. Frowde.
- Campbell, J. M.** Typical Elders and Deacons. Cr. 8vo. 4s. Funk & W.
- Sim, George, A.L.S.** The Vertebrate Fauna of "Dee." The Ichthyological portion includes the Fishes of the East Coast from Wick to Firth of Forth. Aberdeen.
- Sinclair, W. M.** John Macwhirter, R.A.; his Life and Work. Illus. 4to. 5s.; sewed, 2s. 6d. Virtue.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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ABERDEEN, JANUARY, 1904.

GORDONS IN INVERAVON. CORRECTIONS.

UNFORTUNATELY, the proof of this article, as corrected by Mr. MacWilliam, came too late for last number, and it is necessary to add his more important corrections now:—

The baptisms in the Inveravon Register are blank from July, 1649, to 1704.

Kinnachton should read Kinnachlon.

Elspet Gordon died in 1871, and her husband,

William McWilliam, in Delgarvan, in December, 1859. They had:—

William, died September, 1897. His son in turn was William Lewis, and his daughter died young. Another son—

Alexander, married November 18, 1852.

Elspet married William Watson, and had issue.

Janet married John Cruickshank in Coldhome (not Coldhouse).

Ann was born October 16, 1811. She was married October 29, 1840.

Katherine Gordon or McWilliam.—The family of MacWilliams, who have been resident at Delgarvan, on the Ballindalloch estate, at least since 1756, are believed to have removed from Glenlivet to the Parish of Botriphnie, where, according to a descendant still living in the latter parish, they sought refuge about the time of the forty-five, having got into trouble (doubtless through having engaged in the rebellion, as in the case of another member of the family who settled in the Parish of Cabrach) and their property having been forfeited. One or two of the family removed to Delgarvan about 1750, the others remaining in Botriphnie. This family was formerly also known in Glenlivet as McPherson, and McPherson *alias* McWillie or McKullie, the last appearance on record of the alternative name, so far found, being in the entry of the marriage of Jean Gordon in 1772. It is noteworthy that the alternative name is found applied only to persons actually *resident in Glenlivet*.

William Gordon in Gortons.—Elspet Gordon of the family "in Gortons," was married (in 1809) to Alexander McWilliam in Delgarvan (who died in 1859). A William Gordon in Gortons witnesses the baptism of their daughter, Isabel, February 14, 1822. A George Gordon in Gortons witnesses the baptism of their son, George, April 12, 1823. Gortons is near Blacksboat Station, and the family of Gordon "in" Gortons is "supposed to have gone there from a distant part of the country." Elspet was the daughter of George Gordon and his wife, Elspet Aitnach, and William, their son, succeeded as tenant. A tombstone in Knockando churchyard bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the Memory of William Gordon, Farmer, Gortons, who died 24th May, 1844, aged 57 years; and Isabella Sime, his Wife, who died 30th May, 1848, aged 42 years; Also George Gordon, their son, who died 23rd February, 18—(?), aged 5 years."

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 86.)

ERRATA IN DECEMBER NUMBER.

OWING to the fact that the notices of the first four of the Notables in the December number were held over in type from the November number, the author has unwittingly duplicated the notices of three of the Campbells specified there, viz.:—(1) Sir James of Auchinbreck, Nos. 74 and 84; (2) Sir James of Ardkinglass, Nos. 75 and 83; and (3) Sir James of Inverneil, Nos. 76 and 85. He also notices with regret a misprint in the notice of No. 88, James C. Campbell, Bishop of Bangor, where 1850 should clearly be 1860. Last of all, in No. 92, Rev. John Campbell, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, the dates given are ludicrously wrong. I propose, therefore, to delete that notice, and start the January instalment with a new and revised version. I cannot understand or explain the errors in the December notice of this Campbell. My notes, *penes* me, read as follows:—

92. CAMPBELL, JOHN (REV.): Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. Son of Rev. Neil of Kilmartin, Bishop of Argyll, who retired in John's favour in 1608. John died in 1612, having only enjoyed the dignity for four years.

93. CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN, 1st Earl Loudoun: Covenanting Statesman. A scion of the family of Glenurchy. Born in 1593, he was knighted by King James VI., and in 1620 he married Margaret Campbell, baroness of Loudoun, whose grandfather, Sir Hugh Campbell, Sheriff of Ayr, was sworn a privy councillor and raised to the peerage as Lord Campbell of Loudoun in 1601. He was himself created Earl of Loudoun in 1633, but in consequence of his opposition to the measures of the court the patent was stopped at the chancery and the title suspended till 1641. In 1637 he distinguished himself by his determined resistance to the Episcopalian policy of Charles I. and Laud. He was a member of the famous Glasgow Assembly of 1638, and sat as elder for the burgh of Irvine. Selected to act as assessor to the Moderator he displayed great learning and zeal. In the following year he took the castles of Strathavon, Douglas, and Tantallon and garrisoned them for the Covenanters. He was one of the Commissioners of the Scots army who settled the pacification of Berwick with the King in 1639. On the 19th January, 1640, sent as Commissioner for Scotland to the Court as representing the Estates, he was arrested on a charge of treason, accused of having, along with six other Scots noblemen, written to the King of France asking assistance against

the Crown. To this charge Loudoun made reply that the letter was never sent and that he ought to be questioned for it in Scotland and not in England. Nevertheless he was sent to the Tower and detained there for some time, ultimately, however, regaining his liberty through the influence of the Marquis of Hamilton. In August of that year, 1640, he was in arms against the King at the battle of Newburn and was one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Ripon. On 15th July, 1641, he presided at the opening of the Scots Parliament, and when the King visited Scotland in August was not only appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland and First Commissioner of the Treasury, but had his title of Earl allowed with precedence from 1633. With Lauderdale and Lanark he was sent to Carisbrooke Castle to treat with the King, and reported on 15th February, 1648, the concessions the King was prepared to make. On the meeting of the Scots Parliament on March 2nd, the Earl was elected President. He at first concurred in the "Engagement" for the King's relief: but, on the Church opposing, he withdrew his support, and even submitted to a public rebuke in the High Church of Edinburgh for having at first approved of it. After the defeat of the Scots army at Preston, and the advance of a force under Lanark to the borders, the Presbyterians of the West, to the number of 6000, led by Loudoun, Eglinton, and Cassillis, marched to Edinburgh to prevent any assistance being given to the King. He was a principal promoter of the Act of Classes by which all who favoured the "Engagement" were excluded from offices of trust and from Parliament. After the defeat of Charles II. at Worcester in 1651 he returned to the Highlands and in 1653 joined Glencairn, who had taken up arms in the royal cause. He soon, however, left that nobleman and retired into Athol. He and his son Lord Mauchline were exempted by Cromwell from the Act of Grace and Pardon in 1654. He afterwards submitted to General Monk. At the Restoration he was deprived of his office of Chancellor and fined £12,000 Scots. He died at Edinburgh in 1663.

94. CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN, M.P.: 4th Bart. of Glenurchy. Born about 1611, he represented Argyllshire in the Scottish Parliament, 1661-3, and died in 1686.

95. CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN, 5th Bart., 1st Earl of Breadalbane: Highland Chief and Statesman. Only son of No. 94, he was born about 1635. He gave great assistance to the forces collected in the Highlands for Charles II. in 1653 under General Middleton, and subse-

quently used his utmost endeavours with General Monck to declare for a free Parliament as the most effectual way to bring about His Majesty's restoration. He served in Parliament for the shire of Argyll. Being a principal creditor of George, 6th Earl of Caithness, that nobleman made a disposition of his whole estates and titles of honour, after his death, in favour of Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, the latter taking on him the burden of his Lordship's debts, and he was in consequence duly infefted in the lands and earldom of Caithness, 27th February, 1673. The Earl of Caithness died in May, 1676, when Sir John Campbell obtained a patent creating him Earl of Caithness, 28th June, 1677. But George Sinclair of Keiss, the heir male of the last Earl, being found by Parliament entitled to that dignity, Sir John Campbell obtained another patent, 13th August, 1681, creating him instead Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Pentland, Lord Glenurchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie and Wick, with the precedence of the former patent. On the accession of James VII., the Earl was sworn a Privy Councillor; but at the Revolution he adhered to the Prince of Orange, and after the battle of Killiecrankie, and the attempted reduction of the Highlands by the forces of the new Government, he was empowered to negotiate with the Jacobite chiefs in order to induce them to submit to King William, and £15,000 Stg. was committed to him for that purpose. During the negotiations differences arose between the Earl and Macdonald of Glencoe, and Breadalbane is said to have threatened revenge. Accordingly, he seems to have devised, with the co-operation of Secretary Dalrymple, the Master of Stair, a secret plan for cutting off the Chief of the Macdonalds and his clan. Positive evidence is not now attainable to prove that the "mauling scheme" of the Earl, alluded to in one of his letters by Dalrymple, referred to the project ultimately carried into effect by which the Macdonald sept was well-nigh annihilated in the dastardly massacre of Glencoe; but there is evidence enough to show that he was privy to the vile design then realised, whether he originated it or not. During an inquiry instituted three years' later into the abominable deed, it was discovered by the Commissioners that the Earl had laid himself open to the charge of treason during his negotiations with the Jacobite chiefs, and he was accordingly imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle on 19th June, 1695, but was presently released on its being established that King William himself had sanctioned the Earl's subtle scheme of pretending to be a Jacobite while dealing with his Highland and Jacobite

neighbours. It was this nobleman who, when he was requested by the English Secretary of State to account to the Government for the money he had received for distribution among the Jacobite chiefs, returned the laconic answer, "My Lord, the Highlands are quiet, the money is spent, and this is the best way of accounting among friends." When the treaty of Union was under discussion, his Lordship kept aloof, and did not even attend parliament. At the general election of 1713, he was chosen one of the 16 representative Scots peers, being then 78 years old. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, he sent 500 of his clan to join the Pretender, and as a suspected person he was summoned along with his son, Lord Glenorchy, to Edinburgh, to give bail for their allegiance to the Government. The Earl died in 1716. Macky in his "Memoirs" describes this nobleman as follows:—"He is of a fair complexion, and has the gravity of a Spaniard, is as cunning as a fox, wise as a serpent, and as slippery as an eel."

96. CAMPBELL, JOHN, 2nd Earl Breadalbane: Public Man. Born 19th November, 1662, he was nominated by his father as his successor, though only the second son, in terms of the patent creating the title. In 1721, at the keenly contested election for a representative Scots peer in room of the Marquis of Annandale, his right to the peerage was impugned on the part of his elder brother, on the ground that any disposition or nomination from his father to the honours and dignity of Earl of Breadalbane, "could not convey the honours, nor could the Crown effectually grant a peerage to any person and such heir as he should name, such patent being inconsistent with the nature of a peerage, and not agreeable to law, and also without precedent." These objections were overruled. At the general election of 1736, his Lordship was chosen one of the 16 representative peers, and again in 1741. He also acted as Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire. He died in his 90th year, 23rd February, 1752.

97. CAMPBELL, JOHN, OF MAMORE, M.P.: Politician. He was brother of Archibald, 1st Duke of Argyll, and probably born about the Restoration. He joined his father in his invasion of Scotland in 1685, but on the unsuccessful issue of that disastrous adventure, he surrendered himself, and was capitally convicted (on his own confession)—the sentence, however, being commuted to one of banishment, and the forfeiture at length rescinded after the Revolution, in 1689. He was afterwards appointed Surveyor

of Works for Scotland, and Groom of the Bedchamber. He was M.P. for Argyllshire in the Scottish Parliament, 1700-2, and 1702-7; and sat in the Parliament of Great Britain, 1707-8. He thereafter represented the Shire of Dumbarton, 1708-10, 1710-13, 1713-15, 1715-22. He was unduly elected in 1722, but seated on petition. He also sat in the Parliament, 1725-7; but then retired from public life, and died soon after in 1729. See Foster's "Scottish Members of Parliament."

98. CAMPBELL, JOHN, 2nd Duke of Argyll : Statesman and Soldier. He was born in 1678, served under the Duke of Marlborough and held high command in Spain in 1710. He promoted the Union with England with all his influence and greatly distinguished himself in the Imperial Parliament. He was created Duke of Greenwich in the peerage of England in 1718, and defended the City of Edinburgh in connection with the troubles caused by the Porteous Mob. He also acted as Commander-in-Chief in Scotland during the 1715 Rebellion. A man of refinement, he was esteemed by all the literary men of his time. Pope has immortalised him in his couplet—

"Argyll, the state's whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the senate and the field."

Thomson in his poem of "Autumn" also introduces an encomium on his grace, and he is mentioned by Tickell, Broome and other poets of the time. He died in 1743.

99. CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN, 3rd Earl of Breadalbane. Born in 1696, he was educated at Oxford, where he was a distinguished student. In 1718, at the age of 22, he was sent as Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Denmark. In 1725, he received the Order of the Bath on its revival in that year. In 1727, he was chosen M.P. for Saltash, and again in 1734. In December, 1731, he was appointed Ambassador to Russia. In 1741, he was chosen to represent Oxford in Parliament, in support of Sir Robert Walpole's measures. On 14th May, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, but lost his post next year on the overthrow of Walpole's ministry. In 1746, he was nominated Master of His Majesty's Jewel Office. On the death of his father in 1752, he succeeded to the title, and was also chosen a representative Scots peer. In 1761, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice in eyre of all the royal forests south of the Trent, and held that office till 1765. He was constituted Vice-Admiral of Scotland in 1776, and died in 1782.

100. CAMPBELL, JOHN : Celtic Bard. Born at Glassary in 1705. I have no note of this bard's death : but, I believe, his songs are still current.

101. CAMPBELL, JOHN, OF BARBRECK : Major-General. I presume a native of Craignish, this gallant British soldier, after many years' service, became Major-General in 1779, and died in 1795.

102. CAMPBELL, JOHN, GENERAL, OF STRACHUR.—This distinguished officer entered the Army as Lieutenant in Loudoun's Highlanders, raised in 1745, served in America and elsewhere, and died in 1806 a General, being also Colonel of the 57th Regiment.

103. CAMPBELL, JOHN, 4th Duke of Argyll, K.T. : General. This notable head of the House of Argyll, born about 1693, was son of John of Mamore, No. 97. Before succeeding to the Dukedom, he served in the Army and was engaged in campaigns in France and Holland. During the 1715 Rebellion he acted as aide-de-camp to his chief, John, Duke of Argyll. He was at the Battle of Dettingen, in 1741, as a Brigadier-General. On his promotion to the rank of Major-General in 1744, he served a campaign in Germany in that capacity. When the Rebellion of 1745 broke out, he was appointed to the command of all the troops and garrisons in the West of Scotland, and arrived at Inverary on 21st December of that year, and, with his eldest son, joined the Duke of Cumberland at Perth, on February 9th, 1746. He gained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1747, and was appointed, in 1761, Governor of Limerick. He was one of the grooms of the bedchamber both to George II. and George III., and on succeeding as Duke in 1761, he was chosen a representative Scots peer. He was a Privy Councillor, a Knight of the Thistle, and became General in 1765, and died in 1770.

104. CAMPBELL, JOHN, 5th Duke of Argyll : Field-Marshal. Son of No. 101, born in 1723, also served in the Army, and reached the rank of Field-Marshal in 1796. He was created a British peer in the life-time of his father, as Baron Sandridge of Coomb-bank, in Kent, 19th December, 1766. He was chosen the first President of the Highland Society of Scotland, to which Society he donated, in 1806, a thousand pounds, as the beginning of a fund for educating young men of the West Highlands for the Navy. He died on 24th May in that year.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

ABERDEEN REFERENCES IN THE
PRIVY SEAL REGISTER, 1498-1707.

APPENDED is a note of all entries referring to Aberdeen in the *Privy Seal Record* from its commencement to the Union of the Crowns.

The Register of the Great Seal (*Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*) preserved in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, contains a record of Charters and Grants of Lands from the Crown. An abstract, with indices, has been in course of publication since the year 1814, and has now reached its ninth volume (1634-51).

The Register of the Privy Seal (*Registrum Secreti Sigilli*) contains a record of all Royal Grants that passed the Privy Seal of Scotland. No abstract of this has as yet been published. The Register includes two series:—

I. OLD SERIES : *English Record* : from 1491 to 9th June, 1651.

This is a record of all grants of pensions, presentations to churches, commissions to inferior offices, and tacks of teinds belonging to the Crown, &c.

II. NEW SERIES :—

(1) *Latin Record* : from 10th June, 1661, to 10th July, 1810. In this are recorded all precepts directed to the Keeper of the Great Seal, for expeding Charters of Grants of Land held of the Crown.

(2) *English Record* : from 10th September, 1661, to date. In this are recorded assignable or personal grants, commissions to inferior officers, presentations to churches and regius professorships in Scottish Universities.

P. J. ANDERSON.

PRIVY SEAL REGISTER (OLD SERIES).

Vol. I., fol. 27.—Gift to David Blindsele and Thomas Leslie of the office of searching and overseeing of wool, hides, cloth, etc., at Aberdeen. 18 April, 1498.

Vol. I., fol. 126.—Precept for erecting the town and lands of Fordis, pertaining to the Diocese of Aberdeen, into a free burgh of barony. 11 May, 1500.

Vol. II., fol. 23.—Precept for confirming mortification by Andrew Liell, Treasurer of Aberdeen, of 10 merks yearly furth of the lands of Angustoun, and the Cathedral Kirk of Aberdeen. 2 January, 1500-1.

[Cf. *Reg. Episc. Aberd.*, i., p. 347; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ii., p. 543.]

Vol. II., fol. 53.—Precept for confirming Mortification of annualrent of 23/- from land of the late David Hill in Aberdeen, granted by Robert Blindsele to the College Kirk. 10 March, 1500-1.

[Cf. *Fasti Aberd.*, p. 31; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ii., p. 545.]

Vol. III., fol. 31.—Nomination of Mr. Henry Babington to the Deanery of Aberdeen Cathedral. 2 December, 1505.

Vol. III., fol. 43.—Precept for confirming Mortification by Sir Alexander Boswell of Balminto of £20 yearly for support of two students in the New College of Aberdeen. 13 February, 1505-6.

[Cf. *Fasti Aberd.*, pp. 51-2; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ii., p. 623.]

Vol. III., fol. 73.—Similar Precept on Mortification by William Cumyng of Inverlochry of the half lands of Andale and six merks from Inverlochry for chaplains and students in the University of Aberdeen. 11th October, 1506.

[Cf. *Fasti Aberd.*, p. 68; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ii., p. 637.]

Vol. III., fol. 105.—Gift to Andro Elphinstone of the Customs of Salmon of Aberdeen burgh. 28 January, 1506-7.

Vol. III., fol. 110.—Nomination of Sir James Kin-cragy to the Deanery of Aberdeen. 24 May, 1507.

Vol. III., fol. 115.—Letter to the customars of Aberdeen to make proclamation against exporting furth of Aberdeen of uncustomed salmon. 18 June, 1507.

Vol. III., fol. 127.—Protection to Sir Thomas Myrtoun, treasurer of Aberdeen. 13 September, 1507.

Vol. III., fol. 157.—Precept anent Mortification by Adam Hepburn of Cragsputt of £10 yearly from lands of Muircroft, etc., for a chaplain at the altar of St. Deuynik and of the Wounds of Christ in the Cathedral of Aberdeen. 20 February, 1507-8.

[Cf. *Reg. Episc. Aberd.*, i., pp. 352-4.]

Vol. III., fol. 182.—Protection to John Anderson, burgh of Aberdeen.

Vol. III., fol. 187.—Letter to the Bailies, Council and community of Aberdeen, regulating the choice of their provost. 26 September, 1508.

Vol. III., fol. 213.—Precept upon Mortification by Gilbert Fechte and his spouse, of their lands to the Carmelite friars of Aberdeen. 24 January, 1508-9.

Vol. IV., fol. 122.—Protection to the Friars Preachers of Aberdeen. 29 April, 1511.

Vol. IV., fol. 133.—Precept anent Mortification of lands of Dunlugus by John Drummond to the Bishop of Aberdeen.

- Vol. IV., fol. 142.—Letter to the Burgh of Aberdeen conferring power to escheat all goods abducted from their territory without payment of dues. August, 1511.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 38; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ii., p. 782.]
- Vol. IV., fol. 186.—General Remission to the Burgh for all past-offences. 2 June, 1512.
- Vol. IV., fol. 187.—Precept for confirmation of charter by Alex. Ogilvie of Deskford to Wm. Bishop of Aberdeen, of 19 merks yearly from the fermes of the Divern, belonging to the burgh of Banf. 28 May, 1512.
- Vol. VI., fol. 70.—Gift to Maister Hector Boyis of a yearly pension of £50 to be paid by the Sheriff of Aberdeen furth of the casualties. 14 July, 1526.
- Vol. VII., fol. 71.—Gift to Gilbert Menzies of Findone, and Thomas his son and apparent heir, of the office of custumars of Aberdeen for life. 9 June, 1527.
- Vol. VIII., fol. 88.—“Ane letter maid to the burgh of Abirdene gevand thaim licence to big wallis with fortulices about the samyn,” etc. At Edinburgh, 3 September, 1528 (?).
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 45.]
- Vol. IX., fol. 25.—Precept of Remission to the Provost, bailies, community and burgesses of Aberdene “payand Scot and lot” and their servants for remaining within their bounds and abiding from the King’s armies at Sulway and Werk. Aberdeen, 7 February, 1527-8.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 43.]
- Vol. IX., fol. 45.—Precept for charter of Mortification by Gavin, bishop of Aberdeen, of £20 yearly from the Kirklands of Skene, Garlogy and Ord, in the barony of Skene, and from the lands of Auquhartin in the barony of Kintor, for support of a chaplain at the altar of Sts. Sebastian, Katherine and Barbara, virgins and martyrs, in the south aisle of the Cathedral Church of Aberdeen. At Stirling, 25th September, 1531.
- Vol. IX., fol. 72.—Gift to James, Earl of Moray, of the Ward of the office of sheriffship of Aberdeen, vacant by decease of William, Earl of Erroll. 30 January, 1531-2.
- Vol. IX., fol. 89.—Precept for Charter of Mortification and confirmation to Gavin, bishop of Aberdeen, of his hospital near the church of Aberdeen, for 12 poor people, and of a gift of £100 yearly from the rents and provents of the burgh, and waters and fishings thereof. 24 February, 1531-2.
[Cf. *Reg. Episc. Aberd.*, i., p. 407.]
- Vol. IX., fol. 156.—Gift to Wm. Stewart, provost of Lincluden, of the Temporality of Aberdeen, vacant by decease of Gavin, last bishop thereof. 24 May, 1532.
- Vol. X., fol. 108.—Gift to Alex. Nicholson, burges of Aberdeen of office of clerk of coquet there for life. 20 April, 1536.
- Vol. XII., fol. 7.—Letter of Regress to David Earl of Craufurd to the office of Sheriff of Aberdeen, sold by the late John Earl of Craufurd to the late William Earl of Errol, under reversion. 30 July, 1538.
- Vol. XIII., fol. 74.—Gift to Mr. David Nicolson, vicar of Mareculter and Robert Nicolson of the office of the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire for life. 5 March, 1539-40.
- Vol. XIII., fol. 74.—Legitimation to said Robert, bastard son of said Mr. David. Eod. die.
- Vol. XIV., fol. 28.—Letter to William Burnet in Craggour, exempting him from compearing before the Sheriff of Aberdeen, and from all service on assize etc., for life. 30 October, 1540.
- Vol. XVII., fol. 44.—Letter to Alexander Nicolson burges of Aberdeen and Gilbert N. his son and apparent heir, giving to them the office of clerk of coquet of the Burgh for life. 9 April, 1543.
- Vol. XVII., fol. 89.—Gift to the provost, bailies, council, burgesses and community of Aberdeen of the customs of their salmon “passand furth of their said burgh tane in the watteris of Done and Dee” except of such salmon as belong to others not having the freedom of the Burgh, for 13 years. 12 August, 1543.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 46.]
- Vol. XIX., fol. 5.—Gift of the Temporality of the Diocese of Aberdeen to Mr. John Hamilton, Master of Work. 22 April, 1545.
- Vol. XIX., fol. 30.—Gift of the same to Mr. William Gordon, chancellor of Moray. (He pays 2000 merks.) 20 August, 1545.
- Vol. XIX., fol. 45.—Gift to Mr. Archibald Beton of the Chantry and Precentory of Aberdeen, vacant by decease of Mr. John Dischington. 1 November, 1545.
- Vol. XIX., fol. 77.—Gift to Mr. William Gordon, bishop elect of Aberdeen, of the customs of salmon belonging to the diocese. 10 February, 1545-6.
- Vol. XX., fol. 24.—Gift of the Temporality of the Diocese of Aberdeen to George, Earl of Huntly. 8 June, 1546.
- Vol. XXI., fol. 51.—Gift to Thomas Nicholson, brother of the late Gilbert N., burges of Aberdeen, of the office of clerk of coquet of Aberd. for life. 3 November, 1547.
- Vol. XXIV., fol. 124.—Licence to the Burgh of Aberdeen to set at feu ferme the burgh fishings in Dee and Don, conferred upon the burgh by King Robert Bruce. 8 February, 1551-2.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 48; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iv., p. 150.]

- Vol. XXIV., fol. 126.—Tack to Thomas Menzies of Pitfoddles of the customs of the Burgh of Aberdeen for 3 years. 10 February, 1551-2.
- Vol. XXV., fol. 49.—Precept for confirmation of Charter of William, bishop of Aberdeen, to George, earl of Huntly, of the talliery of the lands belonging to the Diocese. 21 February, 1552-3.
- Vol. XXVI., fol. 11.—Precept for confirmation to the Provost, bailies, council and community of Aberdeen, of the fishings of the Dee and Don, with lands therein mentioned. 14 September, 1553.
[Cf. *Charters and others Writs*, p. 52: *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iv., p. 188.]
- Vol. XXVII., fol. 65.—Letter appointing Thomas Nicholson, burgess of Aberdeen, clerk of coquet and searcher of the Burgh. 28 April, 1554.
- Vol. XXIX., fol. 34.—Exemption to William Lord Forbes, his kin, &c., from appearing before the Sheriff of Aberdeen. 27 May, 1558.
- Vol. XXX., fol. 58.—Precept for confirmation of Charter of Sale by George Bissett of Pitmuckston, to Mr. Gilbert B., his son, of the heritable office of mair of fee of Aberdeenshire, &c. 19 September, 1561.
- Vol. XXXI., fol. 105.—Gift to James Nicholson, C.S., of the office of Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeen during life. 29 May, 1563.
- Vol. XXXI., fol. 106.—Gift to Thomas Menzies of Pitfoddles, provost of Aberdeen, of the office of custumar of the Burgh for 5 years. 16 June, 1563.
- Vol. XXXIII., fol. 11.—Gift to James Erskine of the benefice of the Archdeanery of Aberdeen. 15 April, 1565.
- Vol. XXXIII., fol. 81.—Gift to Mr. Robert Maitland, senator of the college of justice, of the deanery of the Cathedral Kirk of Aberdeen for life. 27 July, 1565.
- Vol. XXXIII., fol. 106.—Gift to Mr. John Chalmer of the office of Commissary of Aberdeen. 8 October, 1565.
- Vol. XXXIV., fol. 50.—Gift to Mr. Andrew Leslie of the office of Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeen. 9 February, 1565-6.
- Vol. XXXIV., fol. 59.—Tack to Captain Hew Lauder of the lands of the Black and white friars of Aberdeen. 17 February, 1565-6.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 31.]
- Vol. XXXV., fol. 47.—Ratification of Collation by the bishop of Aberdeen to Sir John Collison of the probendary and subchantory of the Cathedral of Aberdeen, with the Hospital of St. Peter beside the Burgh. 19 May, 1566.
- Vol. XXXV., fol. 71.—Tack to Mr. Andrew Leslie of the chanonrie and prebend of the Cathedral Kirk of Aberdeen when it shall happen "to vaik." 17 September, 1566.
- Vol. XXXVI., fol. 5.—Letter appointing Mr. Thomas Burnet, person of Methlik, commissary of Aberdeen. 8 February, 1566-7.
- Vol. XXXVII., fol. 24.—Precept for Charter to the Burgh of Aberdeen of the place of the Friars Minors, to be converted into an hospital for the poor and sick. 30 December, 1567.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 68.]
- Vol. XXXVII., fol. 36.—Tack to David Moir, burgess of Aberdeen, of the lands, etc., of the Blackfriars, formerly set to Captain Hew Lauder. 4 February, 1567-8.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 31.]
- Vol. XXXVIII., fol. 33.—Appointment of James Nycolson, writer, as clerk of cocquet of Aberdeen. 15 March, 1568-9.
- Vol. XXXVIII., fol. 67.—Similar appointment to Thomas Nicolson, son of the deceased Thomas N. 8 July, 1569.
- Vol. XXXVIII., fol. 69.—Appointment of Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot to the principalship of Aberdeen College. 3 July, 1569. James Lawson at same time made sub principal.
[Cf. *Officers and Graduates*, pp. 25, 39.]
- Vol. XL., fol. 16.—Charter of feu ferme to Captain Andro Chisholme of the lands, places, rents, etc., of the friars preachers and the Carmelite friars of Aberdeen. 23 October, 1571.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 31.]
- Vol. XLI., fol. 7.—Charter to Janet Chisholme, only daughter and heir of the deceased Capt. Andrew C., who died in war, of the lands, etc., of the friars of Aberdeen. 6 August, 1572.
[Cf. *Ibid.*]
- Vol. XLI., fol. 63.—Confirmation of charter of feu ferme of the bishop of Aberdeen to James Anderson, burgess there, of a croft on the west side of Old Aberdeen. 7 March, 1572-3.
- Vol. XLI., fol. 71.—Appointment of Archibald Douglas as provost and master of the Hospital of Old Aberdeen. 18 May, 1573.
- Vol. XLI., fol. 93.—Presentation of Mr. George Paterson to the "Thesaurarie" of Aberdeen "quhilk is the personage and vicarage of Daviot." 13 July, 1573.
[Cf. *Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, iii., p. 580.]
- Vol. XLII., fol. 34.—Confirmation of Charter by the bishop to John Forbes of 2 crofts in the city of Aberdeen. 24 March, 1573-4.
- Vol. XLII., fol. 64.—Similar Charter to Margaret Straton of 2 crofts.
(To be continued.)

COMMUNION TOKENS
OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIES OF FORRES & NAIRN.
(SYNOD OF MORAY.)

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

PRESBYTERY OF FORRES.

DALLAS.

- (1) Obv.—**D** within square frame.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**Dallas** in curve at top, with **M** | **DM** | **1789** underneath. David Milne was minister at this date.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 14 × 16. Illustration 2.

DYKE.

- (1) Obv.—**DYK** | **1712** inside square frame.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 14. Illustration 3. (There is another of this description, but size 11½.)
- (2) Obv.—**Dyke** | **1828** | **Sacrament**. Dyke and Sacrament are represented inside curved ornamental bands.
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, with cut corners, 14 × 16. Illustration 4.

EDINKILLIE.

Obv.—**Eden** | **1722** within square frame.
Rev.—Blank. Square, 16. Illustration 5.

FORRES.

- (1) Obv.—**17** | **F·S** | **65** within diamond-shaped frame.
Rev.—Blank. Diamond shaped, 11. Illustration 6.
- (2) **Parish** | **Church** | **Forres** in centre, with **Communion Token** around outside inner circle.
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” around outside inner circle, with **cup and bread** as emblems in centre. Round, 17½. Illustration 7.

KINLOSS.

- (1) Obv.—**K** (ornamental).
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12.
- (2) Obv.—**K** | **1752**.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 12. Illustration 8.
- (3) Obv.—**Parish Church Kinloss**. around outside centre oval, with **ornament** in centre.
Rev.—“**Do this in remembrance of me.**” around outside centre oval, with **I** in centre for 1st Table.
Oval, 12½ × 17½.

RAFFORD.

Obv.—**17R68** within diamond-shaped frame.
Rev.—Blank. Diamond shaped, 11½. Illustration 9.

PRESBYTERY OF NAIRN.

ARDCLACH.

Obv.—**Ardclach** in circle, with '91' in centre. The date represented is 1691, as is shown when the figures on the token are inverted.

Rev.—**S | Love | Love** with dot in centre. The letter S is reversed, and represents Sacrament. Round, 15½. Illustration 10.

ARDERSIER.

(1) Obv.—**Ardersier** (incuse) around edge, with centre blank.

Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 16.

(2) Obv.—**Ardersier** | "This do in | remembrance | of me." | 1842 | J. Matheson. The first and last lines are in curve.

Rev.—"Let every one | that nameth the | Name of Christ | depart from | iniquity." Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 17. Illustration 20.

AULDEARN.

Obv.—**Auldearn** | 1833.

Rev.—"This do | in | remembrance | of me." | Luke xxii. 19. Round, 17. Illustration 17.

CAWDOR.

(1) Obv.—**C K.** The letters are heavy and rudely formed.

Rev.—Blank. Round, 13.

(2) Obv.—**C A L**

Rev.—Blank. Square, 11½. Illustration 11.

(3) Obv.—**Calder 1791** in circle, with dot in centre.

Rev.—**S | Love | Love**, with dot in centre, and all within a circle. The letter S is reversed. Round, 15. Illustration 12.

(4) Obv.—**Cawdor** | 1833

Rev.—"This do | in | remembrance | of me." | Luke xxii. 19. Round, 17.

CROY AND DALCROSS.

(1) Obv.—**C** Large and rudely formed.

Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 11 × 12½. Illustration 13.

(2) Obv.—**Croy**

Rev.—Blank. Diamond shaped, 13. Illustration 14.

(3) Obv.—**Croy**

Rev.—**Luke xxii. 19. 20.** Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 17. Illustration 15.

NAIRN.

(1) Obv.—**N** | 1674

Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 12 × 14. Illustration 18.

(2) Obv.—**N** | 1711

Rev.—Blank. Square, 13.

(3) Obv.—**N** | 1741.

Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 12 × 13.

(4) Obv.—1836 | Nairn | Parish | Church.

Rev.—"This do | in | remembrance | of me." | Luke xxii. 19. (The third line is curved.) Square, 14. Illustration 19.

(To be continued.)

SHAKESPEARE RELICS.—The sum of £857 10s. was realised at Messrs. Sotheby's sale room, December 7, by a collection of twelve lots of "Shakespeariana." A portrait of Shakespeare on an oak panel brought £131; a casket made from the wood of a mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare, £120; and an autograph of the Earl of Southampton, Shakespeare's principal patron, £70.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

BISSET FAMILY.—A capital account of the late Mr. Mordaunt Fenwick Bisset of Lessendrum, more especially as a sporting squire, is to be found in Mr. F. J. Snell's *Book of Exmoor* (1903), pp. 319-325. He was the son of Jane Harriot Bisset of Lessendrum, who married her cousin the Ven. Maurice George Fenwick, and was born in 1826. He died without leaving issue in 1884. "Probably he spent quite £50,000 in the interest of stag-hunting" in Exmoor. There is also a reference to his stag-hunting enthusiasm on pp. 86-7.

MEMORIAL OF THE '45 REBELLION.—Steps are being taken at Brampton, Cumberland, for the erection of a memorial to mark the site of an ancient oak tree, from the branches of which six unfortunate Highlanders were hanged who espoused the cause of Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745. The tree, which was known as the Capon Tree, was also for some hundreds of years the resting place of the judges and their armed escort, when travelling by road on assize business between Newcastle and Carlisle. On the stone which it is proposed to erect, it is intended to record this interesting history, as well as the fact that for one week during the rebellion, Prince Charlie made Brampton his headquarters. The proposal has the approval of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, and subscriptions are being invited for the memorial.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

ABERDEEN PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—

1831? *Aberdeen Spectacle* (1st S., I., 39).—Note that "The Spectacles" mentioned by Mr. J. M. Bulloch is not a periodical, but an 8vo. 12 pp. pamphlet, price 3d., issued for the Magistrates and Public, wherewith to view the state of our Infirmary, etc., in a letter addressed to W. Allardyce, Treasurer, 1833. A reply to this letter by a Citizen and Burgess appeared in 1834, 32 pp., large 8vo. Both printed by J. Davidson & Co., 68 Broad Street, Aberdeen.

1837. *The Pedestrian* (1st S., I., 54, 131).—This was not a periodical, but apparently a reprint from "The Aberdeen Constitutional."

THE WATERLOO ROLL CALL.—Readers of *S. N. & Q.*, who are interested in Regimental Histories, and who are inclined to profit by the valuable editorial advice in the current number, should make a perusal of Charles Dalton's "Waterloo Roll Call," published by William Clowes & Son, 13 Charing Cross, London, in 1890. The Roll Call gives a complete list of all the officers engaged in the British Army at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, excepting the British officers who held commissions in the German Legion, but includes any German or Belgian officers on the British staff. The staff of Wellington is first dealt with. Attached to the name of each officer are records of service, dates of commission, biographical and genealogical notes. Regimental lists follow, and a large majority of the names in each corps have notes accompanying. Included in the book is the Muster Roll of the Scots Greys, 356 names of officers, N. C. officers and men, followed by some notices of private soldiers who distinguished themselves, and men who won commissions on those memorable days. It is somewhat remarkable, and the fact may interest Aberdonians, that in the whole British Army which fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo there were but nine officers who bore the name of Gordon. In the 92nd there were only three. There were probably Aberdeenshire officers in the 92nd who were not Gordons by name, and two of these are noted, and they are from the City of Aberdeen, viz.:—Lieut. Robert Winchester, who was wounded at Quatre Bras, and again at Waterloo, son of Charles Winchester. The other being Robert Logan, also wounded, son of William Logan, Merchant, Aberdeen. Looking through the list of troopers in the Scots Greys, the comparative absence of Celtic names, either Highland or Irish, is noticeable, those predominate which are common in the south or west of Scotland. The officers of the Regiment at this period appear to have been mostly English or Irish. As time rolls on, the interest in the campaign of 1815 does not diminish, and it is a pity that other Muster Rolls of Waterloo Regiments could not be brought to light. The names of the humbler heroes, who stood in the squares through that terrible day, on the 18th of June, eighty-eight years ago, are worthy of an immortality if it be only of print. The Waterloo Muster Roll of the 42nd Regiment was called over on the morning of the 19th of June, by a colour-sergeant named Fisher, and it was afterwards printed and circulated in the Regiment, but it is doubtful if a copy of what was probably a flimsy pamphlet now exists.

Cork.

W. B. TYRIE.

LORD WILLIAM GORDON AS A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE IN 1768.—Lord William Gordon (brother of the 4th Duke of Gordon), who bolted with Lady Sarah Bunbury in 1769, contested, and lost, the County of Aberdeen, against Alexander Garden of Troup, who was elected, April 21, 1768. Lord William inserted this advertisement in the *Aberdeen Journal* of April 11, 1768.

Lord William Gordon presents his most respectful compliments to the gentlemen of the County of Aberdeen; he is extremely sorry that a severe illness has prevented him from a personal attendance upon his friends in that county, and he regards it the more that his health would not even permit of his writing to them. In this situation he flatters himself that the gentlemen will have the goodness to excuse this method of application, as every other is impracticable before the date of the election, when he hopes he will be able to have the honour of meeting his friends at Aberdeen, to support him that day; being still resolved to offer his service to the county.

London, March 10.

A BURIED CAT.—The following extracts from the Kirk-Session Records of the parish of Botriphnie give evidence of the existence of a curious superstition, and also incidentally confirm the traditional account that the second husband of the mother of Adam Duff of Clunybeg was Ogilvie of Milton. S. R.

Botriphny, 12 February, 1656.—Compeired Georg Riach in Slagrein and gave in a bill of complaint on Marjorie Baron, bearing that the said Marjorie said his mother, Katharin Neil, in prejudice of her neighbours buried a cat and her four feet upwards, and gave up witnesses, John Peirie in Kirktown and Margaret Stronach, his spouse. The partie and witnesses to be sumoned to the next day.

2 March, 1656.—Compeired Marjorie Baron and being accusd of the former slander complaind on by Georg Riach denyed that she said so, but only said that Agnes Low, spouse to James Mill in Towie, said so. The witnesses, John Peirie and Margaret Stronach, his spouse, being accepted and sworn, deponed—the said John, that he heard Marjorie Brown say that Jean Fraser, spouse to Adam Lesly, did say Katharin Neil could not come to that toun because befor quhen Katharin Neil removed from it ther was a cat buried ther and her four feet upwards, and that Agnes Low said neither ky nor chickens did thrive ther. All this he said he heard her, the said Marjorie, say in his own house. Margaret Stronach deponed that Marjorie Baron said ther was a cat buried ther and that Agnes Low said nothing lucked ther &c., as her husband had alreadie deponed. The session posed the said Marjorie Baron, seing it was proven that she said a cat was buried, that she sould declare by whom. She answered she knew not, but gave up for author the said Agnes Low, who was ordained to be sumoned

to the next day, and the said Marjorie sumoned *apud acta*.

23 March, 1656.—Compeired Marjorie Baron and gave up Agnes Low for author anent the business of the buried cat. Compeired the said Agnes and declared that Adam Duff of Clunybeg came in on a tyme to John Stewart's barn quher she, the said Agnes, was winowing with the said John Stewart's wife, and non present but they tuo, and said to Ogilvie, spouse to the said John Stewart and sister to him, the said Adam, Ye cannot thrive heer for they say ther was a cat yearded heer and her four feet upward, but named no man, and therfor she said it. Being posed quhat if he denyed it, she said he could not but she knew no way to prove it. The matter referred for advice to the presbytrie.

20 April, 1656.—Anent the matter of slander charged by Georg Riach on Marjorie Barron of witchcraft, the author quheroff Marjorie Barron had given up to be Agnes Low, the minister reported that it was the presbytrie's advice that Agnes Low forsaide be posed who told her that ther was a cat buried and her feet upward in Little Towie. The said Agnes, being called and posed *ut supra*, answered that she heard Adam Duff of Clunybeg say to Margaret Ogilvie, spouse to John Stewart of Ardbrak, ther being non present but she, the said Agnes, that ther was a cat buried ther &c., how could she thrive there. The session concluded that the said Adam sould be called to come and declare the truth in that matter.

29 April, 1656.—Reported the minister that he had spoken with Adam Duff of Clunybeg anent the fore-mentioned witchcraft, that the said Adam denyed utterlie that ever he spake any such, yea regrated that Agnes Low sould slander him with a thing she could not make out, that he was willing to go to the presbytrie and declare so much. The session did referr the matter to the presbytrie. [There is no further mention of the matter in the session records, and the presbytery records at this date are lost.]

FLORICULTURAL NOVELTIES.—At Cantyre Nursery, Campbeltown, there is a couple of fine specimens of the *Mummy Pea*, recently brought from Egypt. They were taken from the hand of a Mummy, supposed to be Rameses II., a Pharaoh, who reigned 5000 years ago. The plants had grown to the height of about seven feet, and produced beautiful flowers, with delicate pink and white petals, surrounded with a crimson-coloured calyx, but devoid of smell. Cooper & Co., grocers, Glasgow, have now specimens of a remarkable curiosity, *The Mexican Jumping Bean*, the only animated vegetable known. The bean is the product of a peculiar tree recently discovered in a morass, half-a-mile square, in the neighbourhood of Alamee, Mexico. The fruit, as it grows upon the tree, is of triangular shape, divided into three equal portions by strongly defined lines. Two

of the parts contain a small spherical black seed. The third part contains the *Juniper*—a small worm with 15 feet, which measures about 11 millimetres in length, by 3 in width. When the fruit is ripe it falls to the ground and splits. That portion which contains the worm immediately starts off, jumping away from the tree on which it grows. The movements of the beans are fascinating. When laid on any flat surface they are sensitive to the touch. No amount of pushing will cause them to move; but, if left alone for a few moments, they will jump, turn complete somersaults, and continually leap, skip and slide. The beans ripen in July and August, and go on *jumping* to the following May.

J. F. S. G.

Queries.

380. SIR WILLIAM GORDON IN CORNWALL.—In the Borough Accounts of St. Ives (as printed in John Hobson Matthew's *History of the Parishes of St. Ives, Lelant, Towendack and Zennor*, 1892, p. 291) this entry occurs under date 1696—"Given St. Wm. Gordon 2/6." Who was Sir William?

B.

381. THE MURDOCH FAMILY.—Will any reader favour me with the derivation and other particulars? Are there any privately printed histories relating to the name? Where is the cradle of this once powerful clan? I have heard it stated that Ayrshire was the reputed spot. Certainly we know that the poet's (Robert Burns) schoolmaster was John Murdoch. There are Murdochs in the Inverness district, and over 100 years ago they settled in Glenbucket, where the name is yet common.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

382. THE FIFESHIRE PITCAIRNS.—I am writing a History of the Fifeshire Pitcairns, who lived there from 1256 to 1803, and there are one or two points I cannot elucidate. One is—In 1400 or so, Elizabeth Pitcairn, daughter of Henry Pitcairn of Forthar, married John Ramsay of Downfield. In 1606, Andrew Pitcairn of Invernethy married Margaret Ramsay, heiress of Lawes, County Forfar. In Nesbit's *Heraldry* it states they got *Forthar-Ramsay* through marrying the heiress, and that the black eagle of the Ramsays was quartered on the Pitcairn shield. Now we have Charters showing that the *Pitcairns* had *Forthar*, or certainly a part of it, before either of these marriages, and another part was bought by them from William Lumsden of Airdrie in 1500, &c. Can any of your readers tell me if there was an earlier Pitcairn-Ramsay marriage before 1489, and how our double headed eagle came into the family, as the Ramsay eagle has only one head? Would you also kindly insert a query asking if anyone knows of a portrait of Robert Pitcairn,

who lived 1520 to 1584? He was Abbot of Dunfermline and Secretary of State to James VI., and if there is a picture in any book of Forthar-Ramsay, which Sir Robert Sibbald mentions as still standing in his time, and "was of a very ancient structure" then. I should be obliged if you can throw any light upon the matter. The Pitcairns of Pitcairn and Forthar were head of the clan.

CONSTANCE PITCAIRN.

383. BLAIR OF BLAIRSTON.—James Blair of Blairston, or Middle Auchindrane, Ayrshire, whose wife was Isobell Kennedy, was served heir to his father in 1695. He had, among other children, a son Thomas, born 18th March, 1665 (*Parochial Records of Ayr*), and a son John, born March, 1673. James, the father, as a result probably of the Civil War, with the consent of his son Thomas, sold Blairston to Robert Muir, Provost of Ayr, in 1698, Blair retaining the superiority. The witnesses to the disposition were Bryce Blair, merchant in Belfast, and James Blair, writer of the document. James Blair of Blairston had his right to vote in the Ayr elections questioned in 1701, but as he had retained the superiority of his former estate, the judgment of the Court was in his favour (*Acts of Parliament*). Where did this James Blair reside after the sale of his estate, and where and when did he and his wife die, and where were they buried? What became of the sons, Thomas and John Blair, mentioned above? Whom did they marry? Did they have any children, and when and where did they die? What relation to the Blairston family were the Bryce Blair of Belfast, and the James Blair mentioned as witnesses to the disposition of the estate?

ROBERT STIRLING BLAIR.

Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

384. BLAIR OF FINNICK-MALICE, STIRLINGSHIRE.—William Blair of Finnick was on the committee "for the Loan and Tax of Stirlingshire" in 1643-4. Robert Blair of Finnick, whom I take to be his son, was on the Committee of War for Stirlingshire in 1644-6, and in 1663 he was Justice of the Peace. Robert was followed by Bryce Blair of Finnick, who married Margaret Moir, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Moir, Stewartry Clerk of Menteith. I would like to get information concerning the above William, Robert and Bryce, especially the dates of their birth and death, and the names of the wives of William and Robert. Did Bryce Blair and his wife, Margaret Moir, have any children? Where are Robert and Bryce buried? Archibald, son of William Napier, married in July, 1661, Ann Blair, grand-daughter of Robert Blair of Finnick. I should think that this Ann was the daughter of another son of Robert Blair than Bryce, from the way the extract reads, as Bryce was living at the time.

ROBERT STIRLING BLAIR.

Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

385. BLAIR OF AUCHINVOLE, DUMBARTONSHIRE.—Where is Auchinvole? Is it on the banks of the Kelvin, in the parish of Kirkintilloch in Dumbartonshire? What is known of the Blairs of Auchinvole?

ROBERT STIRLING BLAIR.

Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

386. HEW BLAIR, MINISTER AT RUTHERGLEN.—He married Janet Elliot, and was at Rutherglen sometime after 1663, I believe. What is known of their family? Did they have a son named John?

ROBERT STIRLING BLAIR.

Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

387. CRYNE CORSE.—The query on the Slug Road has revived another which relates to the same district. A hill road running from the Slug to Auchinblae is named the Cryne Corse, over which, according to Jervise, Edward the I. passed in his Itinerary through Scotland. Is the meaning or derivation of "Cryne" known? A. M.

388. MCKILLIGAN.—Can any information be given concerning the Major McKilligan mentioned in J. M. B.'s note and query on p. 92, as having been engaged to Miss Goodrich Gordon? The McKilligans or MacKillicans belonged to Clan Chattan—see *Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan* (1903), p. 404.

MACK.

389. GORDON PORTRAITS BY ANDREW ROBERTSON.—Did Andrew Robertson paint portraits of the 4th Duke of Gordon and his Duchess (Jane Maxwell), of their son Alexander, and their daughter, the Duchess of Bedford? There are various references in his *Letters and Papers* to such projects. Robertson visited Cullen House and Gordon Castle in July, 1799—

At both which places I have not only been highly gratified, and my taste improved by seeing such masterly productions of the pencil, but have met with some of the finest scenery that I have yet seen, some of which I have sketched. . . . My visit to Gordon Castle will, I flatter myself, turn very much to my advantage, for his Grace, understanding that I was in the house, desired to see me. After conversing some time with him, he said he was sorry I could not stay, as he wanted his picture painted. I promised to return on Thursday and do it. I shall remain there for a few days, and make the best use of my time in examining at leisure the beautiful paintings in the house. I cannot help thinking myself very fortunate in such an opportunity of getting acquainted with a man, not only of power and influence, but of taste and disposition to encourage beginners.

He was back in Banff in February, 1800. The first entry in his professional books, 1801, is "His Grace of Gordon, £3 3/-"; but this may have been an instalment only. Writing on June 30, 1803, about his portrait of the Bishop of Durham, he says he had never seen "such style in any other house but at

Gordon Castle," and notes that the Duke of Gordon had called in his absence and left his card, and pressed the gentleman who was with him to "come up and see Mr. West's picture." On August 29, 1805, he writes that he hopes the Duke of Gordon will sit for him. In 1802, he says, "I believe the Duchess of Gordon and Lady G[*Georgiana*] will both sit for me." In 1805, he writes that Lord Alexander Gordon wished to sit "if he could have found time"; but Robertson thinks he may get him at Gordon Castle in the summer. Were these portraits really painted. J. M. B.

390. THE PHRASE "LIPPEN TO."—In reading the interesting paper by Frank Clements in the December issue of "Brown's Bookstall" on "The Rev. David Milne," I was struck by the force of Mr. Milne's substitution of the phrase, "lippen to," for "have faith in" God. "Lippen" is certainly a very expressive word to the Aberdonian. Is it a word used generally over Scotland among the common people? BONA FIDE.

391. THE WORD "BAILIE" OR "BAILLIE."—Can any of your readers say why the word "Baillie" (Magistrate) should be spelt with one (l) in the newspapers of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and the south of Scotland generally, while in Aberdeen, and, I suppose, farther north, two (l's) are inserted? I pointed out the difference to an old journalist in the south, and he would scarcely believe that the word was spelt with two (l's) in the north. GRAPHIC.

392. THE FAMILY OF VOLUM.—I find a family of this name settled in Peterhead about the year 1700. The name does not occur in the Poll Book under the Parish of Peterhead, but after 1700, it is met with frequently. Can any of your readers give information about this family, and explain the meaning or origin of the name? J. W.

393. THE BARONY OF BELHELVIE.—When did the Lyons, Lords of Glamis, acquire the lands and barony of Belhelvie? I find they were in possession of John, Lord Glamis, in 1498. J. W.

394. THE SURNAMES LINKLATER AND CONN.—I shall be glad to learn whether these are of Scottish origin or not. They are both uncommon in Aberdeenshire I believe. HARLAW.

395. DONALD CAMPBELL, THE COVENANTER SOLDIER.—He fought under Leslie in Germany and Scotland, and was killed at the siege of Dunaverty in 1607. He is called "of Skipness." Can any one tell me whose son he was? Was he related to Matthew, Captain of Skipness, and Keeper of the Castle in Cantire in 1576, grandfather of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield? C. C. E. R.

396. JANE, DUCHESS OF GORDON.—Can any one tell me the name of the officer to whom Jane Maxwell was engaged before she became Duchess of Gordon? C. C. E. R.

397. EARLY ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTANTS.—I venture to ask the use of your columns for the purpose of inviting any one possessed of early forms of accounts or accountants' reports or information as to the existence of such forms or as to professional accountants of the eighteenth century, or earlier, to be so good as communicate with me. The Chartered Accountants of Scotland, in connection with the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the grant of the Royal Charters, have instructed the preparation and publication of a History of Accounts and of the Accountant profession, and every effort is being made to obtain as full information as possible.

RICHARD BROWN.

23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

398. JOHN, 2ND LORD BELLENDEN.—Was he accompanied by his family when exiled to the Low Countries in 1694? if not, where did his wife, the Countess of Dalhousie, and her children reside during his absence? On his return, Lord Bellenden lived in "Golfer's Land," Edinburgh. When and where was his daughter, Mary, born?

C. C. E. R.

399. THE PLACE NAME "EAST COWIE."—In a list of persons concerned in the Rebellion of 1745 (Elgin District), appears the name of Duncan McWillie in "East Cowie." Can any reader inform me whether there is a place now called by this name, and, if so, in what parish it lies? The knowledge that a person of the above name lived in 1744 in "the Corries," Glenlivet (comprising *Easter*, *Wester* and *Middle Corries*), leads me to suppose, in the absence of any evidence of there being or having been a place known as "East Cowie," that *Easter Corrie* in Glenlivet must be the place which was meant to be indicated in the list.

H. D. McW.

400. PRIMROSE, LADY LOVAT.—Can any one tell me where there is a portrait of this lady, who was a daughter of Campbell of Mamore, and the last wife of Simon, Lord Lovat?

C. C. E. R.

401. LADY CATHERINE GORDON.—Why did the well-known Dr. William Davidson (a native of Aberdeen who spent most of his life at foreign courts) carry off to Poland, Lady Catherine Gordon and her twin brother, Lord Henry? What year did they go? and where can I find any detailed account of her life? She became Maid of Honour to the Queen of Poland, and married Count Morstein. She died in 1691, aged 55.

C. C. E. R.

402. REV. DR. ROBERT GORDON—A GIPSY?—James Simson, in his *Discussion on the Gipsies*, says that the Rev. Dr. Robert Gordon (1786-1853) of the Free High Church, Edinburgh, once declared, "upon the occasion of founding a society for the reformation of the poor class of gipsies, and frequently thereafter said that he himself was a gipsy." He was the son of the schoolmaster of Glencairn, and got the D.D. of Marischal College in 1823. No mention is made of his gipsy origin in the *Dictionary of National*

Biography. When did he refer to himself as of gipsy origin?

J. M. B.

403. IS MARCONI OF SCOTCH DESCENT?—About two years ago, I think, I saw in the "Northern Advertiser" a statement of such.

[I may here state that a Scottish correspondent of the "Daily News" wrote that wireless telegraphy was well known to men of Science before Marconi. "Let me encourage your Scottish readers," he says, "by the following quotations from 'Fabie's History' in the Patents Office Library: 'The earth battery was first proposed by Kemp of Edinburgh in 1828; and Bowman Lindsay of Dundee patented a wireless method in June, 1854.' In 1859, this Scotsman read a paper before the British Science Association on 'telegraphing without wires.'"]

ROBERT MURDOCH.

404. "THE DEE": A POEM.—In *The Aberdeen University Magazine* for April and July, 1854, there appears two parts of a poem, "The Dee," of undoubted merit, beginning:—

"If not the true—'twas a poetic creed
That gave a ruling god to every stream,
Taught water-nymphs to haunt the daisied
mead,
And flee approaching footsteps, like a
dream."

Was this poem written by Sir (then Mr.) W. D. Geddes, who is known to have contributed to this Magazine (*S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., I., 85)? The general style and varying metre recall his "Old Church of Gamerie," first printed in 1856.

P. J. ANDERSON.

405. "TRANSIE" ON THE DON.—In *The Student* (Aberdeen University Magazine) of 26th December, 1857, p. 64, is printed a short poem, "The Don," in which occur the lines—

"And tho' the Thracian hills are fair,
Transie is beyond them far."

Where is Transie?

P. J. ANDERSON.

Answers.

259. THE GORDONS OF MANAR (2nd S., IV., 141, 158).—In Edwards' *Modern Scottish Poets*, 9th S., p. 330, a biographical notice is given of Mary Gordon, fourth daughter of the late James Gordon, Esq., of Manar, Aberdeenshire, where she was born in 1852. She married in March, 1878, Arthur M. Fraser, Esq., barrister-at-law, London.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62, 79, 94).—Devon and Cornwall.—The | West Country Garland : | Selected from the writings of the poets | of Devon and Cornwall | from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century | with | Folk Songs and

Traditional Verses. | By | R. N. Worth, F.G.S. | London : | Houlston and Sons, 7 Paternoster Buildings. | Plymouth : W. Brendon and Son | 1875. Printed by W. Brendon and Son, Plymouth. Size, post 8vo, xvi. + 176 pp.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

341. JENKIN'S HEN (2nd S., V., 60).—This similitude is likely of English origin, Jenkin's being an English diminutive of John. It is common both in England and Scotland, but not explained in English Dictionaries. In Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary the explanation given is to die a virgin. To the references in Jamieson may be added one from Home's "Douglas" in Scottish Rhyme, by George Smith, Aberdeen, 1824, p. 18, "Unless you fear to die like Jenkin's Hen"; and another from the "Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle," where her canary, Chico, speaking for her, says she was not to die the death of Jenkin's Hen. This last may be commended to the notice of the relatives of J. A. Froude, who recently made allegations against T. Carlyle.

JOHN MILNE.

349. GRAHAM OF MORPHY (2nd S., V., 63).—At Marischal College, Baron Graham, son of James Graham of Morphie, graduated M.A. in 1809; Henricus Gramus a Morphy was a student in 1658; and Robertus Grahamus, Kriche, was a student in 1659 (Anderson's *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*) At King's College, Robertus Grahame, junior de Morphie, was a member of Class, 1646-50, and Robertus Greeme de Crige, Merniensis, joined Class 1659-63 in 1660 (Anderson's *Roll of Alumni of King's College.*)

S. R.

362. COLONEL GORDON, CHELSEA (2nd S., V., 75).—Britton and Brayley's *Beauties of England and Wales*, X., 58, notes that:—"On a part of the grounds, formerly belonging to Sir Robert Walpole, General Gordon has now a residence. His premises extend from the southern part of the Royal Infirmary to the edge of the Thames, and include the octagonal summer house supposed to have been built by Sir R. Walpole, and a small erection on the contrary, or western side of the lawn. . . . General Gordon has a lease of these premises, granted to him by Government, for the term of 99 years; and here he had the honour of entertaining the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and the Duke of York, when those illustrious personages visited Chelsea Hospital in the year 1814."

B.

363. AUTHORS WANTED (1st S., II., 108; 2nd S., V., 95).—"There I saw Sisyphus, etc." The lines are not mine. J. LOGIE ROBERTSON.

1 Braidburn Crescent, Edinburgh.

364. THE SLUG ROAD (2nd S., V., 76).—The road takes its name from a deep gorge on the west side, at the summit level. In Gaelic, Slochd, pronounced Slochg, means a trench or ravine, or hollow between "two heights." In the Low Country it is usually made Slack or Slacks. JOHN MILNE.

365. THE GORDONS AND THE MEDICI (V., 91).—In Vol. I. of Shaw's *Province of* is stated that a bust of Cosmo III., Duke of stands at the bottom of the great stairs in Castle, the Duke being a connection of the family. No proof is adduced in support of ment. Neither the genealogical chart of the nor that of the Dukes of Tuscany, reveals any ship between the two families—Scottish is popularly supposed to count kindred back e thirty-second degree, if not farther. It is therefore, that the discovery of some distan through the royal family of Scotland, migh the search of a patient investigator. Cosn Tuscany, father of the last Duke, died in 1; probabilities are that it was in his time, rath that of the son, that Alexander, the 2nd Gordon, paid his visit (if he ever did pay Tuscan States. The Duke's intimate conne Scottish public affairs scarcely seems to a journey to the Continent after 1723.

366. HUNTLY CASTLE IN THE CARSE OF (2nd S., V., 91).—The story of the Assuan related by Jerwise in *The Lands of the* resembles in some of its details the alleged of a similar cup by Sir Ernest Gordon. According to Jerwise, the cup, the propert Crawford, was carried off by a follower Huntly after the Battle of Brechin, in v Lindsays suffered a severe defeat. In a s generation, it was pledged by a spendthrift to an innkeeper in security for debt. Some the '45, it was discovered in a Morayshire i bottom of a *peat bunker*, and secured for a able sum by a Jacobite gentleman, Gordon of In 1853, it was in the possession of Mrs. Gordon, only surviving child of Sir Ernest Park and Cobairdy. At her death it was b to Charles E. Dalrymple, Esq., of Kinel whom it passed into the hands of the Hamilton. Probably, since the sale of the Palace collection, it has again changed owne not this be the cup to which Pryse Gordon i

367. CAPTAIN GORDON, R.N., ATTA ITALIAN BRIGANDS (2nd S., V., 91).—The Gordon" named in this query may perhaps William, brother of the 4th Earl of Aberc died in 1858, aged 73. He was a capta Royal Navy about the time stated in the q

368. THE NAME STEWART (2nd S., V This name is popularly supposed to be der the word *steward*, an office in the Scot household. Johnston (*Place Names of* connected it with *stiveard* in Old English, literally a sty-keeper.

369. GORDON, BLOCKADE RUNNER (21 91).—Mr. Kinnear's hero, I take this query was Hobart Pasha, whose "Sketches from edited by his widow, appeared in 1887. It

be said that he was the 3rd son of the Earl of Buckingham, a native of Leicestershire, born in 1822, and died in 1886. During the American Civil War, he repeatedly ran the blockade of the southern ports, graphically pictured in his book, "Never Caught," achieving his feats generally under the name of "Captain Roberts." Subsequently he entered the service of Turkey, and commanded the Turkish Black Sea Fleet in 1878. S. W.

370. GORDON, THE INVERNESS WOOL MANUFACTURER (2nd S., V., 92).—Was he not a relative, possibly an uncle, of Lord Advocate Gordon, who represented Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities during the Conservative administration of Lord Beaconsfield? Lord Gordon, at all events, was born in Inverness in 1814. W.

371. ARMADA MEDAL (2nd S., V., 92).—If "She Who" will forward Armada Medal to me, I shall be pleased to make an offer for it, which, if not accepted, the medal would be returned.

Maria Street, Kirkcaldy. ALEX. GOODALL.

If genuine, this medal is exceedingly scarce, and no doubt valuable;—but a good deal depends on the "if." Nothing is more common than modern manufactured imitations of old medals. Ancient Roman coins have been discovered (or so we have been told) by the bushel at a time, but on careful examination have turned out to be spurious. A medal purporting to be a contemporary cast of Cromwell, with appropriate dates, proved in the end to have been executed a hundred years after his death. Some considerable time ago, a good deal of interest was aroused by the alleged discovery of a silver coin (time of Henry V.) in an English graveyard. On examination, however, it was found to have been cast more than 200 years after Henry's day. Instances of a like nature might be multiplied *ad nauseam*. Great care should be exercised, before accepting any coin or relic to be what it pretends, to ascertain on good authority that it is genuine. Any intelligent dealer in antiquities could pronounce upon the Armada Medal of this query, and at the same time might assign its marketable value. W. S.

377. DONALD CAMPBELL GRANT (2nd S., V., 93).—See "History of South Africa," by G. McCall Theal, in 5 vols. S.

378. BLAIR OF CORBS (2nd S., V., 93).—A farm named "Corb" is in the parish of Dunning, Perthshire, and may possibly represent the "Corbs" of the query. There is also, however, Corb Castle in Forfarshire, an ancient stronghold of the Lindsays. W.

379. ABERDEEN TERRIERS (2nd S., V., 93).—Try "Ladies' Dogs as Companions," by Dr. Gordon Stables; London, Dean, 1882, published at 3/6: or "Terriers," by R. B. Lee; London, Cox, 1894, price 10/6. S.

Literature.

The Art of Extra-Illustrating. By J. M. BULLOCH. London: Anthony Treherne & Co., Ltd., 1903. [Small 4to, 61 pp.]

THIS little book proves the truth of the dictum, "No book is a finality," which is a free translation of the text, "Of the making of books there is no end." The enlargement and enrichment of books by added footnotes and marginal references have, in these latter days, been vastly superseded. Such is now the plethora of graphic materials, that there is practically no limit to the extent to which one may go in the way of grangerizing and enriching almost any book. It is devoutly to be wished that this abundance of pictures may be a means of stopping the ruthless practice of robbing one book to extra-illustrate another. The legitimate uses, examples, methods and rewards of extra-illustration are all discussed, and will prove of much interest, not only to book lovers who follow the cult, but to many to whom the craft is new. The volume, which is well got up, is the second of the Collectors' Library series.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Bulloch, J. M.** *Art of Extra-Illustration.* 4to. Boards, 2s. 6d. net. Treherne.
- Butler, D.** *Life and Letters of Robert Leighton, Restoration Bishop of Dunblane and Archbishop of Glasgow.* Royal 8vo. 12s. Hodder & S.
- Cust, L.** *Notes on Authentic Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots. Based on Researches of the late Sir George Scharf. Re-written.* 4to. 63s. net. Murray.
- Forbes, A.** "Black Watch": *Records of Historic Regiment.* New edition. 8 illus. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. Cassell.
- Green, J. R.** *Historical Studies.* Crown 8vo. 4s. net. Macmillan.
- Green, J. R.** *Stray Studies.* 2nd series. Crown 8vo. 4s. net. Macmillan.
- Stevenson, M.** *Spiritual Teaching of Holy Grail. Six Lenten Addresses.* 12mo. 2s. 6d. W. Gardner.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

VOL. V.
2nd SERIES.] No. 8.

FEBRUARY, 1904.

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ABERDEEN, FEBRUARY, 1904.

TO OUR READERS.

SINCE our last issue we have unfortunately been called on to face a serious rise in the cost of printing *Scottish Notes and Queries*. The publication has never been a source of pecuniary

profit to anyone connected with it, although latterly, with a gradually extending circulation, we had come to be in comparatively easy circumstances. Now, however, handicapped with an increased initial cost of production, it becomes imperative to think of some means whereby our income may be brought into line with our expenditure. Of course, nothing will be done during the currency of the present volume, but probably a rise in the price of the next volume will be asked, and will not, we trust, be grudged by our readers—some of whom have been so during all the seventeen years of our existence, and all of whom value the work as an *omnium gatherum* of very much that is curious, as well as interesting, instructive and useful.

THE STANDING STONES AT CROFTMORAIG, KENMORE.—Four miles from Aberfeldy and two from Kenmore stands close to the road the ancient stone circle known as Croftmoraig. The name is that of the adjacent lands, and means "Mary's Croft." A number of the monoliths have fallen, but their original formation is quite apparent. They ran in three circles. The innermost numbers eight stones, the second thirteen. The outermost circle has suffered most in displacement. Two large stones stand out from the others and suggests a gate. The average height of the monoliths is about four feet, and the extreme width of the group is about 50 yards. When passing through the district in 1787, Burns turned aside to examine the ancient structure, and incidentally shows how the place impressed him, for he adds this suggestive clause in his otherwise scrappy diary, "Say prayers in it." The illustration shows the circle from the south, the two stones forming the gateway being in the immediate foreground.

J. CALDER ROSS.

ABERDEEN REFERENCES IN THE
PRIVY SEAL REGISTER, 1498-1707.

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 103.)

- Vol. XIII., fol. 74.—*Erratum* on p. 192.—For "Sheriff" read "Sheriff Clerk."
- Vol. XLII., fol. 70.—Precept for Charter to John Douglas of Tilliquhillie of a tenement and crofts in Aberdeen. 28 August, 1574.
- Vol. XLII., fol. 71.—Similar precept to the same.
- Vol. XLII., fol. 76.—Charter to the New College of Aberdeen of the Kirklands, etc. 10 September, 1574.
[*Cf. Fasti Aberd.*, p. 129; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iv., p. 614.]
- Vol. XLII., fol. 86.—Precept for confirmation of Charter by Sir John Smyth, collector to the Cathedral, to Mr. Robert Lumsden of Clovayth of crofts in Aberdeen. 24 October, 1574.
- Vol. XLII., fol. 88.—Similar Charter to Mr. John Kennedy, rector of Tullynessle.
- Vol. XLII., fol. 100.—Precept for confirmation to George Donaldson, burghess of Aberdeen, and Marjory Reid, his spouse, of certain crofts. 1 September, 1574.
- Vol. XLIII., fol. 35.—Appointment of Mr. John Cheyne, clerk of the commissariat of Aberdeen. 29 October, 1575.
- Vol. XLIII., fol. 115.—Precept for charter to Thomas Nicolson of the Monastery of the Order of the Holy Trinity of the Redemption of the Captives, near Aberdeen. 14 May, 1576.
- Vol. XLIV., fol. 37.—Gift of the Sheriffship of Aberdeen to John Leslie of Boquhan. 21 March, 1576-7.
- Vol. XLIV., fol. 98.—Mandate for the Election of a bishop of Aberdeen. 12 September, 1577.
- Vol. XLIV., fol. 115.—Mr. David Cunningham presented to the See of Aberdeen. 5 November, 1577.
- Vol. XLIV., fol. 128.—Gift to Mr. John Cheyne of the Commissary clerkship of Aberdeen. 16 December, 1577.
- Vol. XLV., fol. 20.—Royal assent to the Election of Mr. David Cunningham to the See of Aberdeen. 22 February, 1577-8.
- Vol. XLV., fol. 42.—Presentation of Walter Cullen to the Provostry of the Parish Kirk of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen. 3 March, 1577-8.
- Vol. XLV., fol. 50.—Assignment of the teinds of the See of Aberdeen to the Bishop. 10 December, 1577.
- Vol. XLVI., fol. 10.—Precept for charter to the New College of Aberdeen of the Deanery of Aberdeen, the rectorage and vicarage of St. Machar. 8 April, 1579.
[*Cf. Fasti Aberd.*, p. 130; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, iv., p. 788].
- Vol. XLVI., fol. 37.—Precept for Confirmation of Charter by the principal of the new College of Aberdeen to George Watson, of the crofts of land in the patrimony of the College. 20 August, 1579.
- Vol. XLVI., fol. 68.—Precept for Charter to Gilbert Guthrie, Marchmont Herald, burghess of Aberdeen, of a house in the Gallowgate thereof. 24 November, 1579.
- Vol. XLVIII., fol. 73.—Charter to Mr. William Leslie, brother of John L. of Balquhan, of the lands which belonged to the Black and the White friars of Aberdeen. 16 December, 1581.
[*Cf. Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 31.]
- Vol. XLVIII., fol. 123.—Precept for Confirmation of Charter by Wm. Bishop of Aberdeen to John Gordon of Cluny, and Margaret, his spouse, of certain crofts in Old Aberdeen. 28 August, 1581.
- Vol. XLIX., fol. 172.—Charter to the Burgh o. Aberdeen of the lands of the Black and the White friars of Aberdeen. 26 October, 1583.
[*Cf. Charters and other Writs*, p. 71; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, v., p. 189.]
- Vol. LI., fol. 18.—Ratification of Commission to George, Earl Marischal, and others, in regard to the foundation of the College of Aberdeen, of date 30 November, 1582. Dated 5 August, 1584.
[*Cf. Officers and Graduates*, p. 327.]
- Vol. LI., fol. 69.—Appointment of Mr. Thomas Gardin to the office of Commissary Clerk of Aberdeen. 8 September, 1584.
- Vol. LI., fol. 92.—Presentation of Robert Murray to the Archdeanery of Aberdeen. 23 October, 1584.
- Vol. LI., fol. 185.—Precept for Confirmation of Charter by John Fulfurd, prior of the Carmelites of Aberdeen, to Gilbert Menzies, elder, burghess there, and Janet Maitland, his spouse, of 2 crofts in Aberdeen. 27 January, 1584-5.
- Vol. LII., fol. 58.—Presentation of Robert Murray, brother-german to Andrew M. of Balvaird, to the Archdeanery of Aberdeen. 26 March, 1585.
- Vol. LII., fol. 120.—Precept for Confirmation of Charter by the bishop to the late Andrew Buk, burghess of Aberdeen, and M'ailda Menzies, his spouse, of certain tenements in Aberdeen. 18 May, 1585.

- Vol. LIII., fol. 15.—Precept for Confirmation of Charter by the College of Aberdeen to Walter Barclay of Kincarroquhy, and Margaret Leslie, his spouse, of a Hospice in Old Aberdeen. 18 August, 1585.
- Vol. LIII., fol. 23.—Precept for Confirmation of Charter by the bishop to Sir John Collesoun, sub-chanter of Abd., of a croft on the west side of Old Aberdcen. 19 August, 1585.
- Vol. LIII., fol. 24.—Precept for Charter by King's College to George Barclay, burgess of Aberdeen, and Marion Chene, his spouse, of the tenement place and Hospice called Snow. 19 August, 1585.
- Vol. LIII., fol. 96.—Gift to Mr. Walter Abercromby, minister at Rayne, of the archdeanery of Aberdeen. 31 January, 1585-6.
[Cf. *Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, iii., p. 598.]
- Vol. LIII., fol. 131.—Charter to Mr. William Leslie, brother-german of John L. of Balquhane, of the lands of the Black and the White friars of Aberdeen. 14 March, 1585-6.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 32; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, v., p. 305.]
- Vol. LV., fol. 32.—Charter to the New College of Aberdeen of the vicarage of Methlyk. 11 March, 1586-7.
[Cf. *Fasti Aberd.*, p. 133; *Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, iii., 610.]
- Vol. LV., fol. 68.—Charter to Geo., Earl Marischal, of the land, etc., of the Black and the White friars of Aberdeen. 17 May, 1587.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 32; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, v., p. 418.]
- Vol. LV., fol. 119.—Precept for Charter to Geo., Earl Huntlie, of the Manse of the Grey friars, Aberdeen. 26 July, 1587.
- Vol. LV., fol. 124.—Charter de novo to Geo., Earl Marischal, of the lands of the Black and the White friars of Aberdeen. 29 July, 1587.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 32; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, v., p. 447.]
- Vol. LV., fol. 131.—Precept for Charter to Geo., Earl of Huntlie, of the property of the Grey friars of Aberdeen. Eod. die.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 88; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, v., p. 445; *Charters and other Writs*, p. 391 (No. 361).]
- Vol. LVI., fol. 10.—Ratification of Tack by The King's College, etc., to Thomas Buk, burgess of Aberdeen, of the teinds of the west syde of Aberdeen, called Grene-ends. 15 August, 1587.
- Vol. LVII., fol. 46.—Gift of the clerkship of of Aberdeen to Thomas Nicolson. 8 1 1587-8.
- Vol. LVII., fol. 127.—Precept for Confirma Charter by the Abbey of Arbroath to Geo of Huntlie, of a hospice and garden on the side of the King's Street (vici regii) of Ab 13 June, 1588.
- Vol. LVII., fol. 161.—Tack to Geo., Earl of F of the Customs of Aberdeen. 2 August, 1
- Vol. LVIII., fol. 16.—Gift to Thomas Men Durn of the Customs of Aberdeen for 19 29 August, 1588.
- Vol. LVIII., fol. 49.—Gift to Thomas Mer Durn of the office of common clerk of Ab 14 November, 1588.
- Vol. LVIII., fol. 79.—Precept for Charter to ander Gordon of Strathawin and Lady Sinclair, his spouse, of a mansion and en in Old Aberdeen, called "Claith's ho mans." 2 December, 1588.
- Vol. LVIII., fol. 151.—Ratification of Cha Alexander Hay, Clerk Register, of the v of Aberdeen, etc., granted on 10 Fe 1574-5. Dated 20 January, 1588-9.
- Vol. LX., fol. 14.—Precept Charter to Mr. ? Nicolson of the place of the Trinity fi Aberdeen. 15 June, 1589.
- Vol. LXI., fol. 36.—Precept for Confirma Charter by Hector Myretoun, chaplain altar of Mary Magdalen in the church Nicholas, Aberdeen, to David Mar, bur the Calsay croft belonging to said altar September, 1590.
- Vol. LXI., fol. 42.—Grant to Mr. David Cunn of the Thirds of the Diocese of Aberdes September, 1590.
- Vol. LXI., fol. 69.—Ratification of Present John Kilgour to the office of Sacristan Cathedral of Aberdeen. 10 November, 1
- Vol. LXI., fol. 153.—Precept for Confirma Charter by Walter Stewart, principal of College, to Beroald Innes, of a man: hospice in the city of Aberdeen. 26 Fe 1590-1.
- Vol. LXII., fol. 19.—Precept for Charter to Cuming, master of the Music School of burgh, of two barns in the Green of Ab bounded as therein described. 1591.
- Vol. LXII., fol. 74.—Precept for Charter of fei to Alexander Gray, writer, of 2 rigs in the Old Aberdeen, with the Rector of Uneis [house. 12 June, 1591.

- Vol. LXII., fol. 109.—Letter in favour of the Provost, bailies and council of the burgh of Aberdeen, for their "wise governance" thereof, and for their obedience rendered to the King in exposing their lives and lands in his service, and repressing of rebellion, allowing them permanence in their offices, with power to fill up vacancies when they should occur by decease. 20 July, 1591.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 90.]
- Vol. LXIII., fol. 17.—Gift to Nicol Hay, civilist of the college of Aberdeen, and last commissary thereof, reciting his services, age, etc., and by way of recompense granting him a reservation of half of the fees arising from confirmation of Testaments, etc. 20 November, 1591.
- Vol. LXIII., fol. 116.—Precept for Charter of feu ferme to John Livingston, master stabler to the King, of mansion and rig of land in Old Aberdeen, formerly pertaining to the rector of Cruden. 7 January, 1591-2.
- Vol. LXIII., fol. 216.—Exemption to the Magistrates and Burgh of Aberdeen from attendance on assizes, etc., at Edinburgh for life. 15 March, 1591-2.
- Vol. LXIII., fol. 263.—Exemption to the same, with reasons. 16 May, 1592.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 92.]
- Vol. LXIV., fol. 83.—Appointment of Mr. Robert Gardin to the office of Commissary Clerk of Aberdeen. 6 August, 1592.
- Vol. LXIV., fol. 147.—Charter to Geo., Earl Marischal, in liferent, and his son, William, in fee of the lands of the Black and the White Friars of Aberdeen. 26 September, 1592.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 32; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, v., p. 742.]
- Vol. LXVI., fol. 223.—Gift to David, bishop of Aberdeen, of a pension of 500 m., from the baronies of Clatt, Tullynessle and Murthlack. 6 October, 1594.
- Vol. LXVII., fol. 47.—Appointment of Mr. Thomas Molyson as town clerk of Aberdeen. 1594-5.
- Vol. LXVIII., fol. 57.—Ratification of Tack by the Magistrates of Aberdeen to Alexander Forbes, burgess there, of the customs of the burgh. 26 September, 1595.
- Vol. LXVIII., fol. 203.—Letter authorising an impost for building and repairing the bulwark of Aberdeen harbour. 8 August, 1596.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 97.]
- Vol. LXIX., fol. 157.—Precept for Charter of feu ferme to John Donaldson, burgess of Aberdeen, of lands and crofts at the foot of the hill of St. Katherine the Virgin in the Green, bounded as described. 20 August, 1597.
- Vol. LXIX., fol. 249.—Tack of the Customs of Aberdeen to Thomas Menzies. 27 March, 1598.
- Vol. LXX., fol. 3.—Precept for Charter to Mr. Geo. Seton, chancellor of Aberdeen, of an edifice tenement and enclosure in Old Aberdeen, belonging to the Chanonry thereof. 14 June, 1598.
- Vol. LXXI., fol. 143.—Mortification in favour of "auld, aigeit and decrepit maisteris and marineris of the burgh of Aberdeen, thair wyfes, wedows, fatherles children, seik indigent and unhable personnes of thair vocation" of certain sums of money. 19 February, 1600.
- Vol. LXXI., fol. 181.—Charter to Mr. Alex. Hay, son of the late Alex. H. of Easter Kennet, clerk register, of £14 yearly of the fermes of crofts therein mentioned, formerly belonging to the chaplain and vicars of the Cathedral of Aberdeen. 16 January, 1600.
- Vol. LXXI., fol. 264.—Tack to Thomas Menzies of Durno of the Customs of Aberdeen. 20 March, 1600.
- Vol. LXXI., fol. 281.—Presentation of Mr. Peter Blackburn to the See of Aberdeen. 2 September, 1600.
- Vol. LXXII., fol. 26.—Charter to the Burgh of Aberdeen of the liberties etc. thereof. 14 August, 1601.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 100; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vi., p. 430.]
- Vol. LXXXI., fol. 72.—Precept for Confirmation of Charter by George Currier to Peter, bishop of Aberdeen, of the barony of Dyce. 21st October, 1612.
- Vol. LXXXI., fol. 147.—Charter to William, Master of Marischal, of the lands and barony of Altarie, etc., monastery of Deir, etc., lands and tenements of the Black and the White friars of Aberdeen. 21 October, 1612.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 32; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vii., p. 283.]
- Vol. LXXXII., fol. 273.—Ratification of letters of Gift by Peter, bishop of Aberdeen, to the minister of the Kirk of New Aberdeen, of a pension or stipend of £500 yearly. 7 June, 1614.
- Vol. LXXXIII., fol. 143.—Ratification of Charter by George Bisset of Pitmukstoun to Mr. Alexander Bisset, minister of Brechin, and the deceased Jean Ogilvy, his spouse, of the office of Mair of fee of Aberdeenshire and lands of Pitmukstoun thereto belonging. Dated 14 July, 1614.
[Cf. *Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, iii., p. 111.]

- Vol. LXXXV., fol. 263.—Presentation of Alexander, bishop of Caithness, to the See of Aberdeen, vacant by decease of Peter, last bishop thereof. 24 July, 1616.
- Vol. LXXXV., fol. 2.—Confirmation of Tack by the bishop of Aberdeen to Mr. Thomas Nicolson of the "quots" of the Testaments in the Diocese. 5 January, 1615.
- Vol. LXXXVI., fol. 77.—Confirmation of the Charters of the Burgh of Aberdeen, beginning with that of Alexander, King of Scots. 17 July, 1617.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 110; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vii., p. 598.]
- Vol. LXXXVI., fol. 216.—Charter to the Burgh of Aberdeen of the lands of Pitmedden, as mortified by Dr. Liddell, for support of poor scholars. 20 August, 1617.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 120; *Charters and other Writs*, p. 141; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vii., p. 609.]
- Vol. LXXXVII., fol. 97.—Presentation of Patrick Forbes of Corse to the See of Aberdeen. 8 April, 1618.
- Vol. XCIV., fol. 224.—Gift to George Nicolson of the office of Clerk of Coquet of Aberdeen. 11 October, 1623.
- Vol. XCVIII., fol. 157.—Charter to Patrick, bishop of Aberdeen, of the Kirktown of Kinkell. 20 July, 1625.
[Cf. *Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, iii., p. 586.]
- Vol. C., fol. 417.—Charter to Thomas Mowat, eldest son of James Mowat of Ardo, burghess of Aberdeen, of the ministry (ministerium) of the Trinity friars, near the burgh of Aberdeen. 10 May, 1628.
- Vol. CVIII., fol. 372.—Ratification of the liberties of the Burgh of Aberdeen, and referring to Crown Charter of date 17 July, 1617. Dated 9 September, 1638.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p. 155; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, ix., p. 313.]
- Vol. CIX., fol. 232.—Grant to the Principal of the College of Aberdeen of the Bishop's house as a residence. 4 October, 1641.
[Cf. *Fasti Aberd.*, p. 149.]
- Vol. CIX., fol. 286.—Grant to Mr. James Sandilands, commissary of Aberdeen, of the feu-mails of the lands and baronies of Aberdeen, Muirshell, Fetterneir, &c. 25 October, 1641.
- Vol. CIX., fol. 337.—Charter erecting the Academies of Old and New Aberdeen into the University thereof, and mortifying thereto the rents of the bishopric. 8 November, 1641.
[Cf. *Fasti Aberd.*, p. 154.]
- Vol. CIX., fol. 371.—Grant to the Burgh deen of the Church of St. Nicholas, wi etc. 11 November, 1641.
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p.
- Vol. CX., fol. 49.—Charter in favour of the Aberdeen of an annual rent of £100 the bishopric of Ross. 18 November,
[Cf. *Charters and other Writs*, p.
- Vol. CX., fol. 73.—Grant to Mr. Adam professor of Divinity in Old Aberdeen lands of Cairntraidlen and others, mc support of said professorship. 12 Mar
[Cf. *Fasti Aberd.*, p. 157; *Of Graduates*, p. 68.]
- Vol. CXI., fol. 342.—Grant to the minister s of old St. Machar of certain rents from in Aberdeen, fully described. 31 July.
- Vol. CXV., fol. 165.—Charter to Georg shank, merchant burghess of Aberde fishing on the Don, near Old Aber June, 1650.
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- Vol. I., fol. 350.—Presentation of Dr. Davi to the See of Aberdeen. 18 January, :
- Vol. II., fol. 128.—Presentation of Dr. Burnett to the See of Aberdeen. 4 M:
- Vol. II., fol. 231.—Presentation of M Scogall to the See of Aberdeen. 14 1664.
- Vol. VIII., fol. 354.—Charter to the Dyers deen ratifying wadset to them by Irvine of Drum of the lands of Cull 25 June, 1677.
- Vol. VIII., fol. 484.—Ratification of Obl Andrew, Lord Fraser, to the late Joh Barnes, master of the Mortifications of and his successors (dated 26 June, 167; merks to the Marischal College. 4 Aug
- Vol. XII., fol. 320.—Presentation of Geor of Brechin, to the See of Aberdeen. 1682.
- Vol. XX., fol. 322.—Charter to the Mas Mortifications of the Burgh of Aberde lands and barony of Torry, etc. 26 1705.
[Cf. *Fasti Acad. Marisc.*, i., p. 1
- Vol. XXI., fol. 192.—Charter to John Dou of Guild of Aberdeen, and his successor of the lands of Corrbathie, &c., for the utility of Guild wine money. 8 Febru

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

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 57.)

1862. *The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle: a Magazine for the Fair Daughters of Great Britain and Ireland.* Edinburgh, printed and published by the Caledonian Press, "the National Institution for promoting the employment of women in the Art of Printing," 4 South St. David's Street. No. 1, vol. 1., May, 1862: 96 pp., monthly, 8vo., price 1s. In the third volume the sub-title was dropped.

The "Caledonian Press" was instituted in 1861. The original idea was to establish printing presses all over the country, from Edinburgh to Inverness, with the ambitious design of absorbing "the surplus female population of the country," and of entering on "an extended and comprehensive scheme to develop the social well-being of women." The plan secured the patronage of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent. Its promoter was Miss Mary Anne Thomson, Lasswade. The first (and only?) press was set up on May 25, 1861, at 4 South St. David's Street, Edinburgh.

The issue of *The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle* was part of this effort. The first number had a preface to the reader, which it named "A Word to the Three Kingdoms," in which the proprietors said:—

"In offering *another* monthly to the large and ever widening circle of readers, we have in view the two-fold object. To amuse, to interest, and, if it may be, to instruct our patrons: and to give assistance to women walking the rugged road of life alone—not rolling along the broad highway in an easy or a brilliant equipage—nor gently threading a path of velvet sward, listening to the song of birds, and pausing to inhale the fragrance of the flowers that tempt the gaze—but, we repeat it emphatically, women walking the rugged road of life alone, flints and briars beneath their feet, and scowling clouds above their heads."

This hysterical kind of writing consumed many points of exclamation, italic letters, and capitals. The magazine was to be

"stamped with originality of character, healthy in tone, having a purpose, and a sound one, diversified in contents, and equally diversified in its style, the individuality of the writers not being subjected to 'assimilating' process, but permitted to stand out in full and distinguishing relief."

The originator of the magazine, which had the "emblem of the trefoil kingdom" as its name, seems to have been Miss Thomson, though the initials "E. S. C." were signed to one of the Editorials. These initials apparently stand for Miss Sheridan Carey, who was a frequent contributor. An "Editorial Corps," however, was spoken of. Continual stress was laid on the fact that the journal was entirely printed by women. Once attention is called to "the typographical accuracy and beauty" of the work. Among contributors appear such names as Archbishop Whately, Cuthbert Bede, and Joseph Hatton.

The order of the emblems in the title seems unpatriotic, and there is more than a suspicion in the whole periodical that it was English at heart, though appearing in Edinburgh. The first half-dozen issues were aggressively loyal, loyalty which was rewarded by a special letter of approval from the Queen.

Two volumes of six numbers each were published yearly. The editorials of the first four volumes spoke of high hopes, and were written in the same lively way as is conspicuous in the parts already quoted. No. 6 said that "success may be assumed as a fact." In a later number, the Editor modestly wrote:—

"May we be pardoned if, at the commencement of the fifth volume, we venture to hope we have added an extra meaning to the national emblems."

The editorial, however, was not so exuberant in tone, and already signs of decay were visible. The general contents had all along been

"Prose, poetry; novels, tales, essays, sketches, snatches of travel; biography, criticisms of books, pictures; the opera and the theatres; a current history of literary and scientific events."

In the 5th volume pure fiction was gradually taking ascendancy, and much of the verve displayed in the journal had disappeared. The end seems to have come with No. 36 (April, 1865), though no notice is given of the stoppage, and one or two contributions were marked "to be continued."

1862. *MacNiven and Cameron's Paper Trade Review.* No. 1. November, 1862. Monthly. 16 pp., small 4to., with an ornamental engraved titlepage. Published by Macniven & Cameron, Blair Street, Edinburgh. In the opening article, entitled, "Our Intentions," the editor stated that

"The paper trade had not been adequately represented in its interests or its requirements,"

and that the *Review* was meant to serve both purposes. He had appealed to those interested in the trade, and expected great support. The journal was so well received that in January, 1864, it was enlarged to 32 pp., in a coloured wrapper, and continued to grow to the end of that year. Prosperity, however, was only apparent, for in 1865 it was issued quarterly. With February, 1866, a new start was made. It was sent out every month, but in the reduced size, 8vo. The second and subsequent numbers of this new series were published from London. It came to an end in June, 1868.

Curiously a journal, originally started in 1879 in London as the paper trade section of *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, took in 1883 as its name *The Paper Trade Review* on separate publication. "*World's*" was subsequently added. It had no connection with Macniven & Cameron's venture.

1862. *The Week: a Record of Scottish Ecclesiastical News.* No. 1, Friday, Jan. 3, 1862. 24 pp., price 2d. weekly. Printed and published for the proprietors at 377 High Street by James Reid, residing at 3 Graham Street. The *Week* was an evangelical

paper. It furnished reviews of books, and generally gave a summary of ecclesiastical news. It was discontinued within the year.

1862. *The Edinburgh Illustrated Advertiser*, a trade advertising sheet which began a fortnightly issue in October, 1862. "It aimed at displaying advertisements in a pleasing and attractive form, combining elegance with utility." It was issued gratis, but was short-lived.

1862. *The Midlothian Advertiser*. No. 1, Wednesday, June 11, 1862. Edinburgh: J. Brydone and Sons, 12 Elder Street. This was also an advertising journal, was issued weekly gratis, and as its publisher said, "will be circulated throughout the country and permanently left." It claimed a circulation of 10,000, which in time it increased to 12,000. In 1863 it became the *Scottish Advertiser*.

1862. *The Journal of Trade and Commerce*. No. 1, September, 1862, price 3d. Published simultaneously in Edinburgh and London: Edinburgh, J. Menzies. It claimed to "circulate in every town of importance in the United Kingdom." A specimen number contained such articles as

International Trade Protection.
Fraud and its Detection.
Crossed Cheques.
Judgments Execution Bill.

It was a respectable journal, but it disappeared in about a couple of years.

1863. *The Border Magazine*. No. 1, July, 1863. Published by W. P. Nimmo, Edinburgh, in brown paper covers. 8vo., 64 pp., monthly. The last number was published in December of the same year. Its contents were Folk Lore and Legend; antiquities; history, natural and family.

In the *Bibliographer* for 1883, there appeared a list of the more important articles. In introducing them the author said that the six numbers of the *Border Magazine*

"certainly contain many more valuable contributions to permanent literature than is generally the case. The fact is," he continues, "local journals had not, at the time this one was extant, the special value that they possess now. No one took much notice of them beyond the radius of the vicinity in which they were published: the scholar had not ascertained their value, and had not taken note of the special functions which they are called upon to fulfil" (vol. iii., p. 13).

The list of noteworthy articles extends to a column and a half.

1863. *The Scottish Freemasons' Magazine*. No. 1, vol. 1, January, 1863. 20 pp., large 4to., price 6d. monthly. Edinburgh: printed for the Proprietors by H. Paton, 9 Princes Street, residing at the Tower, Portobello, and published by H. W. Finlay, 81 South Bridge.

The object of this periodical was, among other things:—

(1) "The dissemination of a sound Masonic literature to elucidate the ground principles of the Order, and thus

induce a favourable estimate of its worth general community—to cull useful exotic fragments from oblivion things worthy of pre-connection with the history of Freemasonry,
(2) Prominently to exhibit the ancient land Order, to point out and condemn all innovations, and to advocate the adoption of one unof work and lecture in conferring the degree masonry."

In following out this design, articles on various occult topics, and on the history of the Order in general. News of the various suitable biographies were added. In November was commenced a "Masonic historical" "Adrian—a Tale of the Masons of the Century."

The magazine had been started by individuals who had no pecuniary interest in the scheme, and the venture proved so successful that the following notice appeared in the *North British* of December, 1863:—

"The Magazine has more than paid its expenses. The first year's experiment has been successful. The Publisher has offered to relieve them of the responsibility, and to conduct the Magazine account. This offer has been accepted, a number will be issued under the sole proprietorship of the Publisher."

At the same time the plan of the journal was somewhat altered. News was relegated to a smaller space—

"Less importance will be given to mere routine, and more to such as will enable them to study the ground-work of masonry for himself."

Poetry, largely parodies, took a prominent place, and the editor tried to maintain a high standard of aim and method—as witness his reproaches to our Brethren appear to consider it ground whereon to engage in personal masonic quarrels."

In January, 1866, a change seemed to have occurred. The issue for that month was published by Ballantine, Roberts & Co., Paul and Hanover Street. I do not know whether this was the last of the Magazine or not. The usual promises for the next issue.

W. J. C.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

LORD KITCHENER'S ANCESTORS.—
The place of Binsted in Hampshire, between Salisbury and Winchester, is the place from which the earliest known ancestor of Lord Kitchener came. He was a Kitchener, who was churchwarden of Binsted in Charles the Second's time, and his father was another Thomas Kitchener, who left Binsted in 1693, and from whom is descended Col. Henry Horatio Kitchener, the father of the late General. These facts have been established by the Vicar of Binsted, and Lord Kitchener expressed himself satisfied.

ROBERT MUIR

S. ANDREW'S CHURCH AND THE SEABURY CONSECRATION.

WITH the *Aberdeen Free Press* of Nov. 16 and 17 before me, and upheld by the feeling that your pages are exempt from controversy, I would state some facts.

1. It is chronologically true that Bishop Seabury was the first bishop of the Anglican line to have charge in America.

2. It is a historical fact that Bishop Seabury united with Bishops Provost White and Madison, in consecrating Bishop Claggett.

3. It is not true that "the greater part of the American Episcopal Church simply declines to regard the Seabury consecration as the connecting link between their branch and the home branch of the Anglican Church." That cannot be declined or denied which is never asserted. No American churchman ever doubts or wishes to minimize the connection of Bishop Seabury with the present American Episcopate; but the truth is, that we are all too busy and beyond such elementary questions which are left to the children in the faith.

4. If Lambeth had far more to do with the American Episcopate than "the upper room of the house in Long Acre" had, because there were three bishops to one at Bishop Claggett's consecration, we can surely say that that was offset by Seabury's having been himself consecrated by three bishops (Kilgour, Petrie and Skinner), while the "three bishops (from Lambeth) had themselves been consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury." Episcopal consecration by one bishop, even though he be an archbishop, is not according to Catholic usage; but it is hard to see where the rector of S. Paul's makes his point.

5. It is agreed that the *exact location* of the one room or two where Bishop Seabury was consecrated has not been decisively fixed, but every person who does not have his judgment warped by feeling or prejudice, must accept the conclusion of the late Rev. Mr. Greaves, when he says "we are quite certain that the congregation of S. Andrew's is the lineal representation of that congregation in the midst of which the first American Bishop was consecrated." In the history of the consecration there is no allusion to either S. Paul's or S. John's, although both were in existence.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

ABERDEEN-AMERICAN GRADUATES (I., 137; V., 1, 125, 144; VII., 14, 54, 76, 141, 175; VIII., 127; IX., 15; X., 93, 170; XI., 173; XII., 66, 94, 127, 142, 159; 2nd S., I., 7, 31, 47, 59, 64, 95, 127, 155, 169; II., 10, 24, 60, 77, 125, 138, 171, 186; III., 154, 170; IV., 22, 91; V., 92).

130. REV. CHRISTOPHER MACRAE, son of Christopher Macrae, Urquhart, Ross-shire, graduated at Marischal College in 1753, along with Professor James Beattie (*Rec. Mar. Coll.*, II., 321). His daughter is the authority for the story of the professorship, and the report may be true. When he came to America he settled in Surrey Co., Virginia, and probably about 1765 he went over to England for ordination at the hands of the Bishop of London. He returned to Surrey Co., married Miss Harris, daughter of one of his vestrymen, and after some years removed to Cumberland Co., where his name appears as rector in the parish books of Littleton, 1773-1785. His daughter says he preached for many years at Tar-Wallett and Turkey Cock, Va. He died at his residence in Powhattan Co., Va, 22 Dec., 1808, in the 75th year of his age. His brother clergy seem to have wished to have Mr. Macrae made their bishop, but he declined on the score of old age (*S. N. & Q.*, V., 2nd S., p. 92; Meade, *Old Churches and Families of Virginia*, II., 35-8).

131. HENEAGE GIBBES, physician and surgeon, studied medicine at Aberdeen University, and received M.D. degree in 1881. He is now professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology, Michigan College of Medicine, Detroit. He has published *Practical Pathology and Morbid History*, besides writing many papers on medical topics (*Who's Who in America?* 1903-05, p. 554).

132. HON. JOHN JOHNSTON, LL.D., Banker, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, graduated at Marischal College in 1855, and soon after settled in Milwaukee, where he has shown himself to be a living force, especially in matters educational and historical. He was Regent of the University of Wisconsin, 1892-1900, President of the Board of Regents, 1897-99, received the degree of A.M. in 1888 from the same University, and LL.D. in 1903. He has been President of Milwaukee College for Women, Trustee of Milwaukee Public Library, President of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Trustee of Milwaukee-Downer College, etc. He disclaims the publishing of any book, but he has written papers and delivered lectures abundantly. His degrees have been conferred on the recommendation of the

Faculty of the University of Wisconsin, confirmed by the Regents, in recognition of his public services to the State of Wisconsin, and especially of those associated in the Educational Institutions and the State Historical Society, etc. (*Gen. Cat. of the Univ. of Wisconsin*, 1849-1902, pp. 5, 9, 271, Personal Correspondence, etc., *S. N. & Q.*, XII., 173, 188).

133. PETER SMITH MICHIE, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., was born in Brechin, March 24, 1839, and went to Cincinnati in boyhood, graduated at West Point, 1863, and was commissioned 1st Lt. of Engineers, 1863, was made Captain, 1865, and soon after he received the brevet rank of Brig-General of Volunteers. He participated in the campaigns of Florida and Virginia, and was made chief engineer of the army of the James. He was much appreciated at West Point as a professor, and served there until his death in 1901. He was a member of the board of overseers of The Thayer School of Engineering of Dartmouth College, 1871. He received M.A. at Princeton University, 1871 (*Gen. Cat.*, 196), A.M. at Dartmouth College, N. H., 1873 (*Gen. Cat.*, 164), and LL.D. at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., 1893. He wrote *Elements of Wave Motion relating to Sound and Light*; *Life and Letters of Maj.-Gen. Emory Upton*; *Personnel of Sea Coast Defence*; *Elements of Analytical Mechanics*; *Elements of Hydro-Mechanics*; *Practical Astronomy (Who's Who in America? 1899-1900, p. 490*; *Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1901-02, p. 402*).

92. PROFESSOR THOMAS DAVIDSON (*S. N. and Q.*, II., 2nd S., p. 126). In *Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1901-02, p. 373*, we read that Mr. Davidson's "interest in Thomas Aquinas led to an invitation from the Pope to settle in Italy, and to assist in the preparation of a new edition of the writings of that philosopher." Is it probable that this is true?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,
Dec. 29, 1903.

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON'S DAUGHTERS AS CHILDREN.—Mrs. Rose of Kilravock visited Gordon Castle in 1777, and writes:—"Lady Susan is a fine child, and was seized with a passion for me at once. The infant Lady Louisa is very sturdy, and promises to be pretty. Lady Susan is not, but very clever. They are only produced for a few minutes after dinner, and are allowed to stay in the drawing-room from tea till their bed-time."

£101 FOR A SCOTT.—A remarkable fact of the first edition of the first series of Scott's *Tales of my Landlord*, co-arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, master and Parish Clerk of Gandvols., Edinburgh, 1816, came up for sale on Thursday, Jan. 7th, at Messrs. H. & Co., Company, Chancery Lane, and realized £101 (Quaritch).

ROBERT M

THE WATERLOO ROLL CALL (2nd S.—The Waterloo Roll of the 71st Highland Infantry was in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire up to the spring of 1881, when, at the time of his move from Edinburgh to Glasgow, it disappeared. It always lay in the Officers' Mess, and is credited later as "a long thin leather-covered manuscript, containing the roll of the regiment for the notable 18th of June by Companies, and a list of the killed and wounded on that day. It is not likely to have been destroyed, but is valueless for selling purposes, so it is not likely to be again some day, but the mis-laying is a grievous loss to the regiment.

Queries.

406. DEFINITION OF HEIRS.—Will you please to deign to advocate favour us with a simple definition of the terms *Heir at law, Heir of line, Heir general, Heir of conquest, Heir in tail, Heir of course, Heir presumptive, Heir ascendant*, and any other terms known to Scotch Law?

JAMES GAMMACK

407. "GOSSIP TRUMPET."—In my "Gossip of Aberdeen Periodicals" (2nd S., V., Auchmull, Buxburn and Stoneywood Review) I mentioned a paper with a title like my periodical was probably issued about 1840. I should be glad to hear if any such papers will be welcomed by

ROBERT M

408. THE DAWSON FAMILY.—What is the name of this family in Aberdeen? A Dawson employment of Mowat, the famous bell-founder of Old Aberdeen.

409. CAPTAIN GORDON, M.P.—"On the night of the debate on the Reform Bill, the Opposition attempted to clamour down Captain Gordon, which the Opposition determined to stop by adjournment. The Ministers were not disposed either to adjourn or to listen to the Opposition persevered, and a battle was fought which raged from twelve at night until morning" (*Blackwood's Magazine*, xxx., 1832). Was the Captain Gordon?

410. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BURNS.—In 1901 "Burns' Annual Chronicle," page 98, Mr. Neil Munro states that the late Mr. W. Craibe Angus was engaged during his later life upon a complete bibliography of all editions of the poet's works, from the Kilmarnock edition of 1786 down to the present time. This work, we understand, was completed, and had, in a tentative form, been circulated privately, but it was intended as the nucleus of a much more elaborate work, of which he has all the material. As a Burns' enthusiast, I shall be glad to learn whether anything has been done as regards publication.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

411. REV. WILLIAM GORDON, "OR RATHER MACGREGOR."—The minister of Urquhart and Glenmoriston is thus referred to in Mackay's book in the parish. Scott (*Fasti*) calls him "*alias* M'Gregor." He is entered at Marischal College, 1706-10, as "Gul. Gordon" only. How did he come to be "*alias* M'Gregor"? There was a James Gordon *alias* McGregory in Keithmore in 1720, and Duncan McGregour of Rora changed his name to Gordon in 1616. B.

412. LYNGEVUILG GORDONS.—What is known of Lieut. Alex. Gordon and Lieut. George Gordon, both of the 92nd, who were born at Lynegevilg? Lieut. Alexander long resided at Lynegevilg. "His social qualities and liberal disposition of heart (says Stewart in his *Lectures on the Mountains*) secured for him the attachment and respect of his friends and neighbours." Lieut. George Gordon married a daughter of William Mitchell, some time of Gordon Hall, by whom he left a family, some of whom were officers in the army. Lieut. Alex. Gordon died in 1856, when his beautiful residence became the habitation "of the stranger." J. M. B.

413. "PROFESSOR," USED IN ABERDEEN.—When did the designation, "Professor," come into common use in Aberdeen, employed in conjunction with a name, *e.g.*, Professor Smith or Professor John Brown? Scott, in the *Legend of Montrose*, has Professor Snufflegreek of Marischal College, but that is an obvious anachronism, as the old Regents were not transformed into Professors at Marischal College until 1753; at King's College not until 1799. I find in the *Minutes* of King's College of 11th April, 1825, "Mr. Paul, Mr. Tulloch, Mr. Scott"; but, on 3rd May, "Professors Paul, Tulloch, and Scott." At Marischal College I find on 18th November, 1825, "Mr. Cruickshank," but, on 2nd December, "Professor Cruickshank." The close coincidence in the dates of the change in the two colleges is curious. Boswell speaks of "Professor Gordon," "Professor Ross," etc., at Aberdeen. An allied query, less easily answered, is: When did the vocative use—"How are you, Professor?" come into vogue?

P. J. ANDERSON.

414. "GORDON BONAPARTE."—The *San Francisco World* (quoted in the *London Times* of 27th May,

1886) notes that a son of Napoleon I. has "just been buried in the Lone Mountain Cemetery of that city." The *World* says his mother was an English house-keeper sent to the prison of St. Helena, where the Emperor had a son by her after the Emperor's death. She returned to London, where she married a watch-maker named Gordon, who adopted the child, and brought him up to the watchmaking trade. When he reached the age of 25, Gordon Bonaparte, as he called himself, emigrated to the United States, and settled in New London (Con.), where he did very well, and gradually acquired a certain amount of political influence. He also became connected with the press, and wrote several articles for the *Norwich Bulletin* and *New England Star*. Of late years he had lived in retirement at San Francisco, and it was there he died last month. Gordon Bonaparte bore a striking resemblance to his putative father, and he was also very intelligent in business matters. He was very reserved and taciturn, rarely speaking of his illustrious origin, except when under the influence of drink, but when in that state he would not allow anyone to question his claim to be the son of the great Corsican. B.

415. THE NAME TAYLOR.—Can you inform me to what nationality the name Taylor belongs? I believe it is Scotch, and their ancient home was Perthshire. TAYLOR.

416. A COVENANTING DESCENT FOR ARCH-BISHOP DAVIDSON.—As I see advertised in your columns, "The Ancestry of Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., A Chapter in Scottish Biography," I think it well to point out how the writer has missed out one of the most interesting features in the ancestry of the present Primate of all England. His mother was Henrietta Swinton, the daughter of John Campbell Swinton of Kimmerghame. He was the eldest son of Captain Archibald Swinton of Kimmerghame, the 3rd son of John Swinton of Swinton, by his wife, Mary Semple. Mary Semple's father was the Rev. Samuel Semple, minister of Liberton, the son of the Rev. Gabriel Sempil, one of the most notable of the Covenanting Ministers. I shall be extremely grateful to anyone who can tell me the true name of Gabriel Sempil's first wife, or rather of Samuel Sempil's mother. Douglas, and many others following him, have said she was Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Blackcastle, but there does not appear to have been such a man at that date. I suspect she was a Hepburn, connected with Sir Patrick Hepburn of Blackcastle; but I should like proof of her parentage. M.

417. THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY AND THE EXCISE COURTS.—In Mr. W. Grant Stewart's "Lectures on the Mountains" (1st S., p. 46), in reference to the period, *circa* 1800, occurs the following:—"In those happy days for the smuggler, excise laws were by no means stringent, committing to the justices full powers to modify the penalty as they thought fit, while the king of Highland hearts, the gallant young Huntly,

had an open ear to many 'a partition' addressed to him by many a poor man (as all professed to be); and it was a common practice with him to attend the excise courts at Dufftown or Keith, and, much to the gratification of his brother justices, to move that the penalty should be reduced to one shilling, which he himself generally paid, with a serio-comic admonition to the offender never again to repeat the offence, a promise made with a similar serio-comic air, indicating on the delinquents part an intention to repeat the offence as soon as he got home." Are the records of these Excise Courts extant. If so, when do they commence, and where are they preserved? H. D. McW.

418. CADDELL ALIAS MACPHERSON.—In MacFarlane's Genealogical Collections (Vol. II., p. 432-3), published by the Scottish History Society in an account of the family of "Lesley of Kinnivie in Balvenie in the Parish of Mortlich a Cadet of the House of New Lesley," occurs the following:—"Alexander Lesley, second son to George Lesley the first of new Lesley, was the first of Kinnivie of the name of Lesley. . . He married Mareon Caddel, daughter to Alexander Caddell *alias MacPherson*. She bare to him six sons—Walter, Mr. Alexander, George, William, Mr. Leonard and John Lesleys. This Alexander built the House of Kinnivie." What is known of Alexander Caddell *alias MacPherson*, or his family? Were other members of the Caddell (or Calder) family called MacPherson at any time, and who was the "Parson" ancestor from whom the *alias* was derived? Was the name of MacPherson retained as a permanent surname by any of the Calder family? H. D. McW.

419. SIR GEO. CHALMERS, BART., OF CULTS, PORTRAIT PAINTER.—What became of his papers on, "and book of the names of his sitters." Can any of your readers throw any light on them? He painted the portrait of my great grand-mother, Mrs. James Ferrier. It was painted when Miss Coutts, and is dated 1765. She then resided at the Abbey of Holyrood with a certain Mrs. Maitland, who had charge of the Duke of Argyll's apartments. The artist was a pupil of Allan Ramsay, and died in London in 1791. The picture is now in my possession. He did not paint many portraits. I have never seen one except my own. He was a Jacobite and an Aberdonian. London. J. FERRIER.

Answers.

214. NAMES OF "HARPS" OF EACH COUNTY WANTED (2nd S., IV., 42, 63, 78; V., 32).—Add "The Aberdeenshire Lintie: | being a | Collection of Poems and Songs | by | Various authors connected with | Aberdeenshire. Large 8vo., viii. + 104 pp.

The lav'rock may soar till he's lost in the sky,
Yet the modest wee lintie that sings from the tree,
Although he aspire not to regions so high,
His song is as sweet as the lav'rock's to me.

—*Tannahill*.

Aberdeen: Printed by John Avery, Crown Court, Union Street, for Thomas C. Watson. 1854.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

233. LORD WILLIAM GORDON AS A CUM SQUIRE (2nd S., IV., 93).—I am now able to answer the query which I put some time ago about Lord William Gordon's estate in Derwent Bay. William began by buying up the estate of V which had belonged to John Fletcher, an old farmer. He kept adding to it year by year till it comprised the whole of the western margin of Derwentwater, including some of the smaller islets and Swinside Island. There was only one large forest tree on the estate at the time, but Lord William filled the woods with oak, spruce, silver fir, Weymouth pine, and every variety of wood. He would not cut a tree felled, so that the woods in Brandleholme, Thorns, Rose Trees, Silver Hill, and Farnley added much to the picturesque beauty of the estate. The estate never yielded any profit, because Lord William would not thin the woods, which were known as Lord William's woods. Lord William built a beautiful villa on the margin of the lake, many miles of gravel carriage walks, the Long Walk by the Kelpie Bridge near Lady Susan's stone chair, and the walk round the little bay of William's stone chair, which was built by James Maccready, his Highland gardener, "a fine walk of six feet and upwards." Lady William bought the estate in 1834, 11 years after her husband's death and three years after the death of her only daughter, Frances, to Lord William's nephew, Colonel Woodford (son of his sister, Lady Susan). Lord William did not visit the estate until October, 1835, when he was greatly struck with the beauty of the place, and made a quotation from Psalm 132, expressive of his desire never to sell the Bay at any price—

"This shall be my rest for ever,
Here will I dwell for I have a delight

Sir John found everything on the estate just as Lord William had left it. The house had been unoccupied since Lord William died in 1823, except for a few years when Humphrey Seahouse of Lether Hall occupied it while improving his own house. All the servants had passed away, except Maccready, the Highland gardener, who, when he heard of a new laird, said, "They tell me he is a colonel in the army, and he has been shot in the heel. I call that a bad sign. I doubt he's been running away." Sir John lived long in Sir John's service, and learned much from his experience to respect Woodford, whose furniture that which Lord William Gordon had used was well suited to his picturesque villa." The Cottage, Silver Hill, was originally built by James Cullen, who had been a sergeant in the 1st Guards, in which Lord William was a captain. Cullen became Lord William's bailiff. In 1834, in the years of Woodford's ownership the estate was "a wilderness condition." In 1850, Woodford received a legacy of £10,000 from "Old Gordon," who was a great personal friend of Lord William Gordon. I may add that Lady William Gordon's estate of Lynwood in Lincolnshire to Conway-Gordon.

298. REV. HUGH INNES OF MORLLEN (2nd S., IV., 173).—"Morllen" may be meant for "Mortlach," in the parish of Strathbogie, where Hugh Innes, son of John Innes of Leichnet, was minister from 1698 to his death in 1732, in the 68th year of his age. The information regarding Hugh Innes, given in Scott's *Fasti*, does not suggest to me any relation to Rev. Dr. Alexander Gordon of Rathfriland. If Dr. Alexander Gordon was related to Mr. James Gordon, minister at Comber, a connection with the North of Scotland could be established. Mr. James Gordon, minister at Comber in Ireland, was the eldest son of Alexander Gordon of Salterhill, in the parish of Drainie, Morayshire. His father died in 1649, and his brothers were Alexander and George.

Boharm.

S. R.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62, 79, 94, 110).—

Lancashire.—Poems and Songs of Lancashire. First edition, 12mo., by Edwin Waugh. 1859.

Norfolk.—The Norfolk Garland: a Collection of the superstitious beliefs and practices, customs, ballads and songs of the people of Norfolk, by John Glyde. 8vo., iv. + 408 pp. London, 1873.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

360. THE PHRASE "LIPPEN TO" (2nd S., V., 109).—Were "Bona Fide" to refer to the *English Dialect Dictionary*, edited by Professor Wright of Oxford, and now almost finished, he would find *sub voce*, that the verb "lippen" is general, not only in all the districts of Scotland, but well-known throughout the Northern Counties of England. It is in use in Ireland. Most of Burns' words are generally known in Scotland.

G. W.

"Bona Fide" will no doubt remember Dean Ramsay's story of the minister who, when leaving his parish (as he said "at a call from the Lord") for another that offered a higher salary, was told by an old lady, his parishioner, "Deed, the Lord might ha' ca'd and ca'd to you lang eneuch, and ye'd ne'er hae lippened till Him if the steepen had na been better." Among Allan Ramsay's *Scots Proverbs* we find "Lippen to me, but look to yourself." The word comes apparently from the German *liebe* or the Flemish *liefde*. It is still quite common in many parts of the country, and may frequently be heard in ordinary conversation, especially in the south of Scotland.

W. S.

380. SIR WILLIAM GORDON IN CORNWALL (2nd S., V., 108).—Although unable to connect him with Cornwall in 1696, I venture to suggest that the person named in this query may possibly have been William Gordon, of the Kenmure family, who succeeded his father as 7th Viscount, two years after the date above mentioned, and was subsequently executed for his share in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715-16.

S.

381. THE MURDOCH FAMILY (2nd S., V., 108).—Similarity of surname does not invariably imply descent from a common ancestor. The Murdochs in the North and the Murdochs of Galloway doubtless descend from some notable person bearing the ancient fore-name of Murdoch, but beyond the fact that both races are probably of Celtic origin there is nothing to show a nearer blood affinity. The sept is most numerous in the Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Ayr. The estate of Cumlodden, near Newton-Stewart, was owned for two centuries—probably for a much longer period—by a family of Murdochs, sometimes styled "of that ilk." They claimed to be descended from a lad of the name, who volunteered to join Robert Bruce, and, to show his skill at archery, brought down two ravens on the wing with one arrow. This traditional feat is duly commemorated in the arms registered by Patrick Murdoch of Cumlodden, 1672-8. Charles, a daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Murdoch of Cumlodden, who succeeded in 1709, and subsequently sold the estate, married John Tait, W.S., of Harvieston, and was grandmother of Archbishop Tait of Canterbury. The late Sir T. W. Clinton Murdoch claimed to represent the male line of the family. See also notes to one or more of Burns' songs. Walter Murdac witnessed two charters of William the Lion in or before 1200, and John Murthac of the Co. Dumfries subscribed the Ragman's Roll in 1296. The name was also English. Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York, died in 1133. Patrick Murdoch, Mathematician, who died in 1774, was a native of Dumfries. The Ayrshire Murdochs may be of the Gallowegian stock. William Murdoch, subsequently Murdock (1754-1839), inventor of coal gas lighting, was born near old Cumnock. The names MacMurdo and Murdockson are also not uncommon in the south of Scotland; and Murdo is part of several compound place-names in the same quarter. Some Northern Murdochs may be of the same stock of the Murthacs of Rothes, heirs of the Pollocks, and progenitors through incessive heiresses of the Watsons and Leslies of Rothes. There have been several other celebrities of the name in addition to those noted, and Burns' tutor, John Murdoch, in particular, the late A. G. Murdoch, journalist of Glasgow, father of Mr. Mackenzie Murdoch, the violinist. My old acquaintance Sandy Murdoch, of the Upperkirkgate of Aberdeen, who belonged either to Strathdon or Glenbucket, was a violin-maker of some reputation in his day. When times were dry Sandy would make a fiddle in the course of a forenoon out of part of an old soap-box or herring barrel, or any kind of wood that came to his hands. One he showed me was alleged to be constructed from the ribs of a superannuated meal "ginal." The artist priced these instruments at 5/-, and he always got the money. His best fiddles, however, though not famous for the quality of their tone, are said to be worth at least £3.

J. F. G.

Murdoch, according to Long (*Personal and Family Names*), is the Gaelic equivalent for the Milesian word "Murtough," signifying "admiral," or, "one having power on the sea." Murdoch, says Long, becomes Muddocks in England. From the word Murdoch comes Murchison, that is, Murdochson. If this derivation be correct, the home of the Murdochs may possibly have to be looked for in Ross-shire rather than Ayrshire. No family history of the name has ever, I believe, been published. Mr. Murdoch is doubtless aware of the prominent part played by those of his name in the municipal history of Glasgow, in the 18th century. In fact, about the middle of the century the civic affairs of the western metropolis were practically in the hands of the Murdochs and their friends for a considerable number of years. Four of the family, at least, filled the provost's chair at different periods. The name also appears in the annals of Stirling, but with less lustre than on the banks of the Clyde. I have various other notes of the name, all tending to show the members of the family to have been pushing, enterprising merchants for the most part, though one of them, of a later generation, was a soldier, and gained the Waterloo medal for bravery on that hard-fought field. Of course, Sir Roderick Murchison (Murdochson) represented distinction apart from the groove in which the Murdochs have usually been conspicuous. W. S.

382. THE FIFESHIRE PITCAIRNS (2nd S., V., 108).—I am extremely sorry not to be able to throw any light on this interesting query, my notes being pretty much of a negative character. Perhaps such works as Mackay's "History of Fife and Kinross"; Henderson's "Annals of Dunfermline"; Taylor's "Historical Antiquities of Fife," 2 vols.; or Millar's "Castles and Mansions of Fife," might tend towards elucidation, but it is hardly likely. Secretary Pitcairn, commendator or abbot of Dunfermline, a prominent figure in the reign of James VI., is sketched somewhat vaguely from contemporary sources in Chalmers's "History of Dunfermline," Vol. I. No mention of any portrait is made either by Chalmers or by Mr. Erskine Beveridge in his privately printed "Bibliography of Dunfermline." If any portrait had been extant, it could hardly have escaped Mr. Beveridge's exhaustive research. Two engravings of Pitcairn's house in Maygate Street, Dunfermline, are given in Vol. II. of Chalmers's work, but none, as far as I am aware, is known to be in existence of Forthar-Ramsay. W. S.

383. BLAIR OF BLAIRSTON (2nd S., V., 108).—To do this query anything like adequate justice would involve a prolonged search of many weeks among the records of the Register House in Edinburgh. And even then the result might not prove to be altogether satisfactory. All that one can do is to refer Mr. R. S. Blair to the publications of the *Scottish Rolls Society* for the period in which he is interested, as well as to the *Inquisitionum Retornatarum Abbreviatis* in as far as concerned with the county of Ayr. W.

384. BLAIR OF FINNICK-MALICE, S SHIRE (2nd S., V., 108).—The remark made preceding query applies equally well to this. The same sources of information may be consulted with Stirlingshire in place of Ayrshire, and addition perhaps of such a work as Guthrie's "Strathendrick and its Inhabitants from earl Glasgow, 1896.

385. BLAIR OF AUCHINVOLE, DUMBAR (2nd S., V., 109).—Try Irving's "Book of Bartonshire," 3 vols., or Watson's "Parish of Tilloch."

386. HEW BLAIR, MINISTER AT RUTHVEN (2nd S., V., 109).—Scott's "Fasti Ecclesie Scoticane" will doubtless furnish much, if not all the information required.

387. CRYNE CORSE (2nd S., V., 109).—The following solution is respectfully submitted in apology to learned philologists:—
Corse = cross (a transposition of letters not in philology).

Coyne or crine = to dwindle, to crumble away, to become smaller and smaller.

Cryne Corse Road = the road of the crumbling stones. C.

388. MCKILLIGAN (2nd S., V., 109).—James McKilligan was eldest son of George McKilligan (1728-98), Provost of Banff, 1793-6, by Barbara, daughter of Alexander Strachan, in Banff. The Major served in India, retiring on half-pay, became a partner in his firm of McKilligan and Robertson, merchant shipowners, Banff. He was Provost of Banff, 1831-3. His younger brother George, the last of the important firm named, married Ann Livingstone, and died at Relugas in Morayshire 1862, at the age of 96. George's son, William, succeeded Relugas in 1847, but the estate was sold at his death in 1852. The family usually use the surname McKilligan. J.

389. GORDON PORTRAITS BY ANDREW ROBERTSON (2nd S., V., 109).—A portrait of the 4th Duke of Gordon hangs in the Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh. It was painted by John Robertson, son of the Rev. George Moir, Peterhead. Robertson was a miniature portrait painter, and little of his work has come down to the present day. I have never met with any complete list of his paintings he executed, but such accounts come under my notice say nothing about his portraits. Notwithstanding the expectation had been entertained, as indicated in the query, to the belief that he never found an opportunity of carrying it into execution.

374. MISS GOODY GORDON, BANFF (2nd S., V., 92).—In "A Souvenir of Sympathy," by Mrs. Simpson, Banff, printed at the *Aberdeen Journal* Office, 1900, the following occurs:—"Opposite the former (Lord Byron's house), a quaint old lady lived, who pestered her friends by perpetually airing her relationship to the Duke of Gordon. Travelling in company with a gentleman, Miss 'Goody' would announce this fact very audibly at all the inns they visited, and so enraged him that he threatened her he would air his relationship to Caird Young, who was hanged, 'for bother it, Miss Gordon, this grand friend of yours mounts up the bill so high!' Returning with her fiancee from a ball at Gordon Castle, the couple quarrelled over the name of the first son they might have. Of course, the lady's choice was that he should be named after her cousin. The gentleman in strong language objected to this 'previous' arrangement, so then and there the match was broken off, the coachman ordered to stop until Miss 'Goody' gathered together her belongings, cap, &c., which, in her fury, had been pitched out of the carriage window, and the angry lady tramped the rest of the way to Banff. Next morning they met at the point of the harbour pier, each tearing their love letters into pieces, and throwing the fragments into the sea."

A. M.

375. THE GORDONS, THEATRICAL SCENE-PAINTERS (2nd S., V., 94).—I am able to answer my own query, while I am not able to identify the Mr. Gordon, who was a scene painter in Aberdeen in 1794. I have discovered that the late George Gordon was the son of William Gordon, who was born at Dundee, January 22nd, 1802, and died in 1879. The latter's father was also William, and his mother's name was Catherine Christie. This latter William had a son called George, who was also a scene painter. Mr. J. B. Gordon, stage manager at the Lyric Theatre, London, who is a brother of George, tells me that he has a distinct recollection of having heard his father say that his grandfather William was pressed, and acted as captain's clerk, but was never heard of after going to sea.

J. M. B.

391. THE WORD BAILIE OR BAILLIE (2nd S., V., 109).—The Aberdonian spelling with two ("l's") is a closer approximation to the old vernacular pronunciation (which sounded something like "bay-ill-ye"), than the curt "snippit" form "bailie," affected by the southern counties. Moreover, there is a French word for an "officer," spelt "baillie" (with two "l's"), as in the written speech of Aberdeen. If one were disposed to seek a more recondite reason for the difference in spelling, it might perhaps be found in the greater deference paid to civic rulers in Aberdeen than in other parts of Scotland. It is impossible to show suitable respect for a man's official position, if you clip his title of its full volume of sound. Such a mode of address as "Man! baillie"—is no doubt unknown in those lands where magistrates are held in honour.

There is no instance, presumably, on record of an Aberdeen civic ruler ever having had to vindicate his official dignity (as certain south country bailies have more than once had occasion to do), with the indignant reminder, "A'm no a man; a'm a magistraat." And whence arises this difference of respect shown to magistrates save it be from the difference in spelling the title. The term "Baillie," on a northern tongue, is a more mouth-filling word, it breathes a deeper respect, it indicates the exalted dignity of the wearer better than the south country "Bailie"—a word which suggests something of the nature of Burns' mouse, a "wee, sleekit, cow'rin, tim'rous beastie."

CAMPUS.

392. THE FAMILY OF VOLUM (2nd S., V., 109).—The original form of this name was Welham or Velham. It is therefore clearly of Saxon origin, and is found at an early date in Forfarshire. A John de Velham was on an assize at Brechin in 1364, and later Robert II. granted lands in Alyth resigned by John de Welham to Sir James Lindsay. George Wellem was owner of Woodwrae, near Brechin, in 1454. The estate remained in the family for about two hundred years. In 1636 and 1638, the Kirk Session of Brechin granted assistance to Alexander Wellom, sometime of Woodwrae, who had fallen on evil times. A tombstone in the churchyard of Oathlaw, Forfarshire, bears the names of two daughters of John Volum and Janet Catto, in Main Shott of Finevan (Finchaven), who died in 1731 and 1732. The name Volum was not uncommon in the district, but it may be assumed that John's wife, Janet Catto, came from about Peterhead. The list of "Rebels" for 1745 contains the names of James Volume, Surgeon, Peterhead, and Thomas Volume, living at Bowence, Cruden, Surgeon to the Countess of Erroll, who "both joined and carried arms in the Rebel Army"; and also of Thomas Volumn, "servant, Cossins, Glamis," who was "hired by the country" to serve with the Jacobites.

J. F. G.

It is stated in the *Land of the Lindsays*, p. 210, that the estate of Woodwrae or Woodwrayth, in Forfarshire, was held by a family named Volum or Wellem at a period antecedent to their appearance in the annals of Peterhead. In some old session records of the county the name is spelt Wellom; while in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* it appears as Wallein (equivalent to Vallene or Vallance) of Woodwra.

S.

393. THE BARONY OF BELHELVIE (2nd S., V., 109).—Patrick, 11th Lord Glamis, obtained "the patronage of Balhelvie," along with other grants, in 1605 and 1606. If, however, the barony was in possession of the family as early as 1498, it was probably acquired by John, 1st Lord Glamis, between 1378 and 1382, when, as Douglas (*Pearage*, 1764, p. 656) asserts, he received large grants of land in the counties of Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen.

S.

394. THE SURNAMES LINKLATER AND CONN (2nd S., V., 109).—Linklater is a very unusual name. I have only met with it, to the best of my recollection, in Orkney, and would therefore infer a Norse origin. But perhaps some philological student will determine the point by stating whence the word is derived. The “—later,” of course, is Gaelic. Conn, I suppose, is the Gaelic *coin* or Greek *cuon*, both signifying “a dog”; and hence a word which tells little about nationality. S.

Linklater is an Orkney name. In 1871 there were over twenty landed proprietors of the surname owning patches of from two to eighty acres, all or nearly all of them on the mainland of Orkney. Conn belongs to Aberdeenshire. A noted Catholic family of the name owned Auchry, in Montquhitter parish, for five or six generations. The last known representative of this line, Patrick Conn, sometime of Auchry, was living in poverty in Paris about 1690. His predecessors intermarried with the families of Leslie of Balquhain and Cheyne of Esslemont; and a cadet branch sometime possessed the lands of Artrochie. Frequent references to these Conns will be found in the Miscellanies of the Spalding Club. See also the “House of Gordon,” Vol. I., Section, “Gordons of Gight.” The Auchry Conns claimed to be of the Clan Macdonald. The first of them, according to tradition, was a master-mason, who built the Castles of Dalgety and Craigston. He is said to have received the lands of Little Auchry from Hay of Dalgety, and to have been murdered by the laird (Mowat) of Balquholly. This, if it happened, would have been early in the 16th century. Alexander Conn, Jesuit, was of the Auchry family; also the much more celebrated George Conn (Conneus), Papal Agent at the Court of Henrietta Maria, 1636-39. Some of his biographers say that but for his premature death in 1640 he would have been made a Cardinal. The name Conn is now very uncommon in the north. When I came to Aberdeen, one Conn kept the Red Lion (a house long since disbarred) at the King Street end of West North Street. That is the only time I have seen the surname otherwise than in county history. J. F. G.

The surname of Linklater was common in Aberdeen in the beginning and middle of last century. Those I knew were seafaring people, and hailed from Shetland. GEORGE ALLAN.

395. DONALD CAMPBELL, THE COVENANTER SOLDIER (2nd S., V., 109).—See *Scottish Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, V., p. 20, and the authority there referred to. W.

397. EARLY ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTANTS (2nd S., V., 110).—It is, of course, superfluous to direct Mr. Brown's attention to the list of works, given under the heading “Accounts,” in the third volume of Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*. Mr. Brown's request, I presume, covers works on book-keeping

and tables of interest, as well as railway hospital accounts, &c. I have seen and I few works of the kind he indicates, but most I fear, more of the nature of school-books than of practical importance. As, however, a school-book, if old enough, may occasionally have a certain interest, I venture to transcribe the titles in the hope that Mr. Brown may be able to extract perhaps a single grain of wheat or bushel of chaff—Hayes' “Interest and on London, 1751; Thomson's “Tables of Edinburgh, 1783; Macmillan's “Suppl. Forms of Writing used in Scotland,” Ed. 1786; Gordon's “Universal Accountant burgh, 1787, 2 vols.; “Ready Reckoner or Assistant,” London, 1790; Article “Book-keeping” in 3rd edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Edinburgh, 1797.

398. JOHN, 2ND LORD BELLENDEN (2nd S., V., 110).—The wife and children of Lord Bellenden, all likelihood, remained in this country when he went to the Continent in 1694. Edinburgh probably their place of residence during his absence. Mary Bellenden was the 3rd daughter of the Earl of Argyll. She was maid of honour to Caroline, Princess of Wales. In 1720, she was married to John Mure of Mamore, who became (but after his wife's death) 4th Duke of Argyll. Her death took place while she was acting as housekeeper at the House of Mure. The date of her birth has not been ascertained, but was probably between 1698 and 1700, and she died in Edinburgh.

399. THE PLACE NAME “EAST COWIE” (2nd S., V., 110).—There is a Cowie in Forfarshire in Stirlingshire, and Cowie or Cowey Falls in Perthshire. I have not heard or read of any East Cowie in the Elgin district, and conclude that “H. D.’s” surmise that Easter Corrie in Glenlivet is intended, may probably be correct.

400. PRIMROSE, LADY LOVAT (2nd S., V., 110).—An interesting descriptive sketch of Lady Primrose occupies one of the chapters of Chamberlain's “Memoirs of the Conditions of Edinburgh.” She is there presented in a far more favourable light than she appears in the keen, critical eyes of Lady Charlotte Campbell. On the occasion of a visit paid her in her own house, no mention of a portrait is anywhere noted, all that one can learn about Lady Lovat, is that she must have been a person of somewhat of a shrinking disposition, sincerely religious, and benevolent, and little addicted to the frivolous and fashionable life. It is somewhat unlikely that a portrait of her was ever painted.

401. LADY CATHERINE GORDON (2nd S., V., 110).—Lady Catherine and her brother, Lord Gordon, were no doubt conveyed to Poland to escape into the hands of the Scottish parliament sent to suppress Lord Huntly's rising in 1647. The date of the flight was probably 1647.

Catherine, through her marriage, is said to have become related to the Czartoryski family in Poland. To this family belonged Prince Adam Czartoryski, who spent some years in the service of the Russian Empire, and whose *Memoirs*, translated into English in 2 vols., appeared in 1888. It has somewhere been asserted that an account of Lady Catherine finds a place in the Prince's *Memoirs*. This, however, is not the case. Her name does not once occur. The book pays almost no attention to genealogical details. The earliest date mentioned in it is 1729,—a time several years subsequent to Lady Catherine's death.

S. W.

Lady Catherine went to Poland as one of the ladies-in-waiting on Mary of Gonzaga, the Mantuan princess, who married Ladislas IV. I think the statement in "R. M.'s" MS. history of the Gordons, that she was "taken to Poland by Dr. William Davidson," is not correct, though he may have befriended her when she was there. The most complete account of her has appeared in *S. N. & Q.*, July and September, 1898, and August, 1902.

J. M. B.

Literature.

The Records of Elgin, 1234-1800. Compiled by WILLIAM CRAMOND, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. Volume First. Aberdeen: Printed for the New Spalding Club, 1903. [509 pp., 4to., with numerous illustrations.]

The House of Gordon. Edited by JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH, M.A. Volume I. Aberdeen, 1903. [78+68+48+48+146+223=611 pp., 4to., with frontispiece.] Printed for the New Spalding Club, 1903.

SUCH are the titles of two volumes just issued by the New Spalding Club, and, in bulk at least, outstrip all former publications of the Club. In each case these volumes are but first instalments.

Of Dr. Cramond's volume we may say the task of tracing the history of the life of the important burgh of Elgin could not have been confided to a more congenial and capable hand than that of the learned annalist of Banff. The work has been covered by various hands, but Dr. Cramond, claiming to have surveyed the whole field, has successfully aimed at giving an accurate and exhaustive record from the first clear reference to the burgh, in 1124, to within a hundred years ago. No source of information has been neglected. All have yielded their quota to the rounded mass of information bearing on the subject. Elgin Burgh and Cathedral have both been the scene of stirring events, each has had a chequered history, all which are here faithfully delineated. The volume has been enriched by a long list of plates of Charters, Maps, etc., illustrating this important work.

Of Mr. Bulloch's book this first instalment of what promises to be a complete history of the cadet families of the House of Gordon, has now been placed in the hands of members of the New Spalding Club, and but a glance is needed to see how careful and painstaking,

not to say lovingly, the work has been carried out. Mr. Bulloch is to be congratulated on this bulky volume, the first fruits of his labours in Gordon genealogy. The volume, besides making available for the first time the valuable Balbithan MS., gives detailed accounts of the families of Abergeldie, Coclarachie (by the Rev. Stephen Ree, B.D., Minister of Boharm), and Gight, the latter a most interesting and readable monograph. There is also a bibliography of Gordon genealogy, and, in the form of appendices, numerous lists of Gordons in Scotland, compiled from the Services of Heirs, Aberdeenshire Poll Book, lists of the Scottish Universities, Members of Parliament and the Advocates' and W.S. Societies, Edinburgh. The volume is thus a veritable quarry to all interested in the surname, and will prove of the utmost value to workers in the domain of family history, besides helping the student to a clearer understanding of national history as influenced by family relationships.

The *House of Gordon* is a welcome addition to a class, of which too few examples exist, viz., a family history written with due regard to the supply of proof for every statement advanced.

The promise fulfilled in the present volume will lead members to look forward with interest to the continuation of the work. M.

The Burlington Magazine for December, 1903, maintains the high standard it has set for itself, and amongst many competitors is an easy first. The articles bear ample proof of the expert hand, and a long list of plates renders the text graphic service and illustration. The principal articles are a description of the Earl of Normanton's collection other than those by Reynolds, and a description of Italian Taracco cards, besides the concluding section of the critique of Fragonard. We are glad to note that the editors, who are assisted by a consultative committee, are "to enlarge the scope of the magazine by the fuller consideration of modern work."

Scots Books of the Month.

Morris, H. Life of Charles Grant. Sometime Member of Parliament for Inverness-shire and Director of East India Company. Portraits. 8vo., 424 pp., 12s. net. J. Murray.

Shakespeare—Macbeth. Historie of Macbeth from Ralph Holinshed's Chronicle of Scotland, 1577. 12mo., 6d. net. (*National Library.*) Cassell.

ERRATUM.—In Query No. 394, the date of the battle of Dunaverty should be 1647, and not 1607.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We hold a letter addressed to A. J. Lyall, Esq. Would that gentleman send us his address?

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MARCH, 1904.

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ABERDEEN, MARCH, 1904.

SCOTLAND'S NAVY.

SOME new facts about Scotland's old man-of-war, the *Great Michael*, appear for the first time in the fourth volume of "The Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland," which was issued last year. The *Great Michael* was built at "the New Haven," near Leith. She sailed to Ireland under the command of Arran, and made an abortive attack on Carrickfergus. For some time afterwards she was commanded by Sir Andrew Wood, but on 2nd April the *Great*

Michael, the *Margaret*, and the *Jam* purchased by Louis XII., a brother-in-King James by marriage, and taken to and, according to Buchanan, the *Great* lay in the harbour of Brest until she rotte Wood, the greatest Scottish sea captain age, gained two great victories over the enemies." Finding the sea infested by pirates, with his own two favourite vess *Yellow Carvel* and the *Flower*, he fough these, and brought them into the har Leith. The English were indignant at t cast upon their naval reputation, and Bull, a renowned commander, was sent naval force to capture Wood. Sir engaged the enemy, and after a runni from Firth of Forth to the mouth of the claimed victory, and sailed the English in triumph to Dundee. It is said that no of these victories appear in English doc Irving's "Dictionary of Eminent Sco states that Sir Andrew Wood of Lar descended probably from the house of Bc Angus-shire. His eldest son, Andrew, favourite counsellor of James V.; the y John of Tillydoun, was appointed a l Session, 1562. Nimmo's "History of s shire" contains information about the family.

ROBERT MUR

BURNS' PORTRAIT.—It may be intere note that Sir Theodore Martin, who p Skirving's celebrated crayon portrait of Burns—unquestionably the best likeness ing the peasant as well as the poet—m secret of his intention to bequeath it National Portrait Gallery. He is det that it shall not cross the Atlantic.

ROBERT MURI

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN
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(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., p. 71.)

1829. *The Catholic Directory* for the Clergy and Laity in Scotland. An annual, price 1s. Originally 12mo. demy, now crown 8vo., 344 pages. The first two numbers were Church Calendars. Since 1831, the *Directory* has given full lists of the Catholic Clergy, Churches, Missions, &c., with obituaries of deceased priests, &c., &c. It is in fact a detailed annual summary of the history of the Catholic Church in Scotland. The printers have been as follows:—1829-1830, by handpress at Aquhorties, Inverurie; 1849-1857, John Finlayson, Herald Office, Aberdeen; 1858-1859, James Brown, Herald Office, Aberdeen; 1874 and after, by A. King & Coy., now The Aberdeen University Press, Ltd. From 1829-1830, it was edited by the staff of the College at Aquhorties; 1831-1871, Rev. John MacPherson, D.D., of Edinburgh, Blairs College, Dundee, Perth, &c.; 1872-1890, Rev. James A. Smith of Blairs College, afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld, now Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh; 1891-1898, Rev. Donald Chisholm of Aberdeen, now of Duftown. Since 1899, Rev. Thomas Welsh of Blairs College, to whom I am indebted for information. The editor is the publisher.

1831. *The Aberdeen Lancet* (1st S., I., 39). No. 2, June, 1831, 28 pp., and No. 3, November, 1831, 24 pp., double columned, are in the University Library, King's College. Both of these issues had an address to the public, No. 2 being as follows:—

[We are highly gratified by the reception our first number has met with from the public. Never did any periodical in Aberdeen excite, on its first appearance, so great a sensation. Our work has been read by everybody, and although it was meant to be confined chiefly to the profession, and to be circulated among the practitioners and students of medicine in Aberdeen, we are delighted to find it has received the approbation of a number of individuals in distant places, who are interested in the prosperity of our Medical School. . . . Since our object is to reform the Medical School of Aberdeen, we should mix our serious matter with mirth. . . . The conductors of the "Aberdeen Lancet" will allow no interloper to trench upon their field. . . . The circulation of our little work may now be regarded as fixed and permanent, and we make the announcement with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction.]

This medical journal was evidently intended to be continued, for at the foot of an article entitled "The Aberdeen Medical School" appears the announcement, "to be continued in our next." A few conundrums appeared in its pages.

1842. *The Banner* (1st S., S. N. & Q., I., 72). A "Brown's Bookstall," No. 41, January, 1898, states that in 1843, James Valentine, who was a well-known phonographer, joined the staff of "The Banner," and continued reporting till its decease, when he went to the "Aberdeen Journal" and acted as reporter there for many years.

1847. *The Phonographic Herald*. Size, large 8vo., 8 pp. In the first months of that year, probably April, says Mr. A. S. Cook, an advertisement appeared in "The Aberdeen Herald," announcing the publication of "The Phonographic Herald" as a monthly magazine, to be published on the first Saturday of every month, lithographed in the second or corresponding style of Phonography. Mr. George Reid is said to have been the editor, having been a beautiful writer and a great enthusiast in Phonography and Phonotypy. Mr. Francis Cooper, along with the late Mr. John Walker, printer, brother of ex-Baillie George Walker, of A. Brown & Coy., were also connected with it, both being beautiful phonographers.

[The object of this publication was to supply a local magazine of general literature to the Phonographers in Aberdeen and neighbourhood, and also for use as a reading book, and as exercises for the classes then being taught in Aberdeen, which were very well attended.]

1848. *The Balmoral Correspondent and Highland Herald* (2nd S., III., 184). The name of the press was Alban, not Albany. Vol. I., 1st S., 72, describes Edward Ravenscroft as a printer at 43 Union Street in 1846. Size, large 4to., 16 pp., double columned.

1854. *Northern Telegraphic News* (1st S., I., p. 132). In "Brown's Bookstall," No. 48, August, 1898, Mr. A. S. Cook states that Mr. A. M. Mowat made up his mind to follow literature as a profession, and began as editor of the above daily.

[The "Northern Telegraphic News" is described as poor, scrappy and amateurish. The editor had to do the leaders, sub-editing and reporting; in this he was assisted by a number of young friends who had a taste for literature. Mr. Mowat left Aberdeen for Peterhead to the "Sentinel," and in rotation to "The Perthshire Advertiser," "The Caledonian Mercury," Edinburgh; "Glasgow Herald," where he rose to the position of chief reporter. Thence to the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle," and finally to the "Liverpool Mercury." He died at Liverpool in 1869, in the 31st year of his age.]

1878. *Transactions of the Natural History Society of Aberdeen* (1st S., I., 132). Vol. 1 contained 98 pp.; Vol. 2, 1885, iii. + 60 pp., printed by S. Cowan and Coy., Strathmore Printing Works, Perth.

[The president of this society was originally Professor Trail, who was also chief contributor, along with George Sim, A.L.S., and the late Mr. John Roy, LL.D., who died 18th December, 1893. Dr. Roy was a very accomplished devotee of Natural Science. To botany he had given much attention, and had a very full and exact knowledge of the flora of the north-east of Scotland, and more particularly the mountainous parts of it; his collections, the result of personal explorations, being extensive and valuable. First as secretary, and latterly as president, his contributions in the shape of botanical and other papers were numerous and interesting (*In Memoriam*, 1893, 213/5). He was also an original member of the Cairngorm Club, and contributed to its Journal.—See Vol. 1, page 104/6.]

1884. *Transactions of the Aberdeen Philosophical Society* (1st S., I., 132). Vol. 2. Including resumé of work of the Society from 1840-1892. Aberdeen: printed for the Society at the "Free Press" office, 1892. 8vo., pp. lxxvi. + 344. Compiled and edited by Mr. A. D. Milne, the secretary. Vol. 3. Including

resumé of work of Society from 1890-1900. Aberdeen : printed for the Society at the "Rosemount Press," 1900. 8vo., pp. xl. + 226. Compiled and edited by Councillor W. Kendall Burnett, the secretary.

1885. *Aberdeen Grammar School Magazine* (1st S., I., 117). A new series of this magazine, the size of which is 8vo., began 1894, and the issues are as undernoted :—Vol. 1, Nos. i.-vii., January, 1894-August, 1895, iv. + 285 pp. ; Vol. 2, Nos. viii.-x., January, 1896-November, 1896, 134 pp. ; Vol. 3, Nos. i.-iv., November, 1898-October, 1899, iv. + 148 pp. ; Vol. 4, January, 1900-May, 1901, iv. + 217 pp. ; Vol. 5, October, 1901-May, 1902, iv. + 136 ; Vol. 5, November, 1902-June, 1903, 148 pp. Price, 6d. per issue. Vols. 1 and 2 were published by D. Wyllie and Son ; 3, 4 and 5 by Jas. G. Bisset.

1887. *Scottish Notes and Queries* (1st S., I., 117). Messrs. Wm. Jolly and Sons, 23 Bridge Street, Aberdeen, were the printers, and David Wyllie & Son, publishers, till its temporary stoppage, July, 1897 (see 1st S., XI., 17, 33). In September, 1897, Messrs. A. Brown & Coy. undertook the publishing. The printers since then have been Messrs. Milne and Hutchison, 64 Netherkirkgate, Aberdeen.

1887. *Transactions of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society* (1st S., I., 133). The subsequent issues are, viz. :—1888, vi. + 38 pp. ; 1889, vi. + 44 pp. ; 1890, vi. + 74 pp. ; 1891, vi. + 76 pp. ; 1892, vi. + 86 pp. ; 1893, xii. + 95 pp. ; 1895, xii. + 129 pp. ; 1896, x. + 120 pp. ; 1897, x. + 272 pp. ; 1898, xiii. + 372 pp. ; 1901, xii. + 108 pp. ; 1902, a special issue was printed of the above transactions, including that of the Glasgow Ecclesiological Society, entitled, "Four Scottish Coronations," by Prof. Cooper, D.D., who has been President since the Society started. Originally consisting of 95 members, it has now grown to 377, which shows that the Society has now got a firm hold.

[The above Society was instituted on the 2nd February, 1886, by a few clergymen and architects, who met at 35 Castle Street, Aberdeen, and associated themselves :—FIRST—For the study of the Principles of Christian Worship, and Church Architecture with its allied Arts. SECOND—For the diffusion in the North of Scotland of sound views, and the creation of a truer taste in such matters, and to promote these ends, the society visits from time to time places of ecclesiological interest, and receives reports concerning new or restored churches.]

1890. *The Claymore, a Slashing Periodical* (1st S., IV., 179). Special Rectorial Number. The subsequent issues were :—Vol. 1, No. 2, Friday, November 10th, 1893, price 2d. ; Vol. 1, No. 3, Friday, November 18th, 1893, price 2d. ; containing a cartoon in each number ; and a broadsheet—"The Fillin' o' the Chair. Ane Ballant for the Times" (1st S., VII., 169). The contents are precisely the same as before. No. 3 contains "A Chant for an LL.D.," the first verse informing us that :—

In good Lord Huntly's Rectorship,
Before I e'er was thought on,
For students I ne'er cared a rip,
Nor' Varsities to dote on.

To dodge the whips, both small and great,
A pair to big or borrow,
North Aberdeen electorate
Summed up my care and sorrow.

The printers as formerly.

1890. *Onward and Upward* (1st S., IV., 179). The main portion of this monthly periodical in 24 pp., d.c., of "The Home Messenger," published by Horace Marshall & Son, London. The covers were once printed by W. Jolly & Sons, latterly by J. Avery and Coy. At Vol. XIII., No. 12, December, 1903, Messrs. D. Wyllie & Son ceased to be the sole agents and publishers. Unfortunately, this magazine has not the circulation it once enjoyed. In January, 1904, J. Avery & Coy. took it over, acting as printers and publishers. It still continues under the same editorship. Present circulation 25,000 per annum.

1891. *Aberdeen Mechanical Society — Excerpt Transactions*. Session, 1888-89. Vol. 1. Being some of the Papers delivered at the ordinary meetings, along with a brief account of the summer excursions. Edited by a sub-committee. Aberdeen : published by the Society, Gordon's College. Pp. 118. (*Vide S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., IV., 188.)

1891. *The Scottish Educational Year Book and Diary*. An annual, prices of which are, viz., 1/6 and 2/-. Size, small 8vo. Printed and published at the "Aberdeen Free Press" Office, Aberdeen, for the use of members and officials of school boards, teachers and others. Originally 102 pp., now 206 pp., and advertisements additional.

[The object in publishing this annual is to supply, in a succinct and compact form, a handy reference book of educational information, containing facts and statistics such as are often only attainable after laborious search among Parliamentary blue books and other official documents. Quotations are given from the more salient and practical points in the latest reports of His Majesty's inspectors ; and an Epitome of Departmental Circulars. A synopsis of the schemes of Burgh and County Committees for secondary education in their respective districts is now given, and the calendar for this year includes an interesting Memorabilia of Educational and Literary facts.]

1895. *The Northern Liberal* (2nd S., V., 42). The size of this daily was demy folio, five columned, 4 pp., and the price 3d. Imprint, Printed for the Proprietors by G. Cornwall and Sons, at 45 Castle Street, Aberdeen. The editor was Mr. J. J. Moran.

1902. *The Liberal Standard*. No. 1, 16th October, 1902 ; No. 2, 23rd October, 1902 ; No. 3, with supplement, 23rd October, 1902. Size, large 4to., 8 pp., double columned. Price 2d. This periodical, the organ of the University Liberal Association, was set afloat to further the interests of The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., the Liberal candidate for Rectorial honours. Mr. W. B. G. Minto, the mouthpiece of the Liberals, writes in *Alma Mater*, Vol. xx., page 6 :—

[Free Trade has been the policy of Britain, we shall oppose any restriction upon trade to our utmost, more especially any tax upon the food of the people ; and, in the second place, for an Education Bill under which the taxpayer does not obtain representation, but which throws the Education of England into

the hands of the English Church, to the exclusion of Non-conformists.]

Printed and Published by William Smith, Bon-Accord Press, 18 Union Terrace, Aberdeen. A portrait of the candidate appeared as frontispiece to each issue, which was 300.

1902. *The Champion*. The Organ of the University Unionist Party. No. 1, 17th October, 1902, 8 pp., double supplement; No. 2, 24th October, 1902, 12 pp., with cartoon, "It won't go round"; No. 3, 30th October, 8 pp., with cartoon, "The Bull Dog and the Puppy." Size, large 8vo., paged consecutively, with illustrated cover depicting a warrior on horseback. Price 1d. This Rectorial periodical, which was smartly edited, backed up The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie (eventually elected Lord Rector). The challenge put forward in No. 1 is as follows:—

[We have arrived! Friends and enemies, we greet you. For all alike we are ready. If you be with us, we will support you, we will defend you, we will amuse you. . . . Many are the hands that have fashioned our goodly armour, and deftly it is buckled. . . . Sound the trumpet! Clear the lists! Now fare we forth to the fight. No. 3 describes the final charge, viz., Well delivered and effective. . . . We would ask you still to hold in kindly memory one who has sought, as gallantly as may be, to earn the proud title of "The Champion."]

Printers: W. & W. Lindsay, Aberdeen.

1903. *Ordo Recitandi pro Clero Provinciae S. Andreae et Edinburgen.* An annual, 66 pp., size, crown 8vo., price 1s. This Latin calendar was formerly incorporated in "The Catholic Directory," but is now issued separately. Printed at the Aberdeen University Press Ltd. Editor and Publisher, Rev. Thomas Welsh of Blairs College.

1903. *Ordo Recitandi pro Clero Glasguensi.* An annual, 66 pp., size, crown 8vo., price 1s. This Latin calendar was formerly incorporated in "The Catholic Directory," but is now issued separately. Printed at the Aberdeen University Press Ltd. Editor and Publisher as above.

I may here state that this Bibliography was started when a hint was thrown out by Mr. J. Malcolm Bulloch (2nd S., III., 54). Every year sees the birth of new periodicals, and as one interested in local bibliography, I hope to describe them as they come into existence. To Mr. P. J. Anderson and others my thanks are due for kind and ready assistance.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

FIND AT BRAEMAR.—The *Evening Express* of 8th February announces the fact, that when workmen were engaged clearing the foundation for an addition to the Invercauld Arms Hotel, Braemar, close to the spot where the standard was raised in 1715, Mr. A. G. Cumming found what in all probability is a relic of the rebellion—a William III. shilling. It is, however, in a bad state of preservation. ROBERT MURDOCH.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 100.)

105. CAMPBELL, JOHN, 1st Marquis of Breadalbane: Major-General. Born in 1762, at Ardmaddy Castle, Kilbrandon, son of Colin Campbell of Carwhin by Elizabeth Campbell of Stonefield, he was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards at Lausanne, in Switzerland. He succeeded to the Breadalbane peerage as heir of line in 1782, and in 1784 was chosen a Scots representative peer, and was rechosen at all the subsequent elections, until he was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Breadalbane in November, 1806. In 1793 he raised a fencible regiment, called the Breadalbane Fencibles, for the service of the Government. It was afterwards increased to four battalions. One of these was in July, 1795, enrolled as the 116th regiment in the regular service, his lordship being made Colonel. He was one of the State Councillors of the Prince of Wales for Scotland, and ranked as Major-General from 1809. In 1831, at the Coronation of William IV., he was created a Marquis of the United Kingdom under the title of Marquis of Breadalbane and Earl of Ormelie. He was not prominent in public life, but was a great improver of his huge estates, having planted seventy thousand acres. In 1805, he received the gold medal of the Society of Arts for his success in planting 44 acres of waste land in the parish of Kenmore with Scotch firs and larches, a species of rather precarious growth and adapted only to peculiar soils. He showed great taste in connection with the improvements he effected at Taymouth, and the park has frequently been described as one of the most extensive and beautiful in the kingdom. He died in 1834.

106. CAMPBELL, JOHN, REV. United Secession Divine and Evangelist. A native of Lochgilphead, born 10th June, 1770, he was early cast upon his own resources, having left his father's house at the tender age of ten years to

reside in Inchinnan parish, Renfrewshire. He sought strenuously to improve his education, and succeeded so well that he was appointed parish schoolmaster while yet a mere youth. Having saved something from his earnings, Mr. Campbell proceeded to Glasgow University as a student in 1794, intending to be trained for the ministry of the Church of Scotland. But highly disapproving of the attitude of hostility assumed by the leaders of the Church of Scotland to the movement originated by the Haldanes, he seceded from the church of his fathers in 1799, and became a student of Divinity under the well-known and admirable minister, Rev. Greville Ewing, formerly of Lady Glenorchy's Church, and latterly in Nile Street Chapel, Glasgow. In 1800, he was called to Dunkeld, and set apart there to the Congregational ministry in 1800. Mr. Campbell continued four years in Dunkeld, during which period he itinerated widely and successfully as an evangelist all over the Highlands; but having received a call to Westport Chapel, Dundee, he accepted the call and was settled there in 1804, and continued a successful ministry there till 1810, when he removed to Glasgow as minister of the Tabernacle in Jamaica Street. Not long after settling in Glasgow, Mr. Campbell and his congregation, owing to a change in the views of Mr. Haldane, by whom the tabernacle had been built, felt it necessary to leave that building and erect a church of their own, which after a time was constructed in Nicholson Street, Laurieston, and opened October, 1814. After a few years, Mr. Campbell and his congregation having become dissatisfied with the working of Congregationalism, made a formal application to the United Secession Presbytery of Glasgow to be received into connection with that body. This petition, the first of the kind ever received by the Secession, was after careful consideration unanimously granted in January, 1821. Mr. Campbell, who was full of missionary and evangelistic fervour, often itinerated in the Highlands as a preacher of the Gospel, and also in Ireland, where he was well received and much blessed. Mr. Campbell was too active a pastor and evangelist to have much time to devote to authorship. Nevertheless he published first of all "A Pastoral Letter," which he addressed to the people of his charge at Dunkeld. Secondly, he wrote several excellent religious tracts, which he circulated in the discharge of his religious duties. Thirdly, he contributed a number of articles to religious journals, and fourthly, he

published in 1817 *An Exposition of Daniel XII.*, 5-7, wherein the Messiah's official character—the interest that angels take in the concerns of the church—and the two-fold method of ascertaining her future destiny, are briefly considered. Mr. Campbell, who died in 1828, had his life written by his eloquent successor in what came to be known as Erskine Church, the Rev. Dr. John Macfarlane, in 1844.

107. CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER: Business man, and father of the author of "Ye Mariners of England," etc. Born 1710 at Kirnan, parish of Glossary. He was son of a landed proprietor, and father of Thomas Campbell, the poet. A merchant in Glasgow, he went to America, settled at Falmouth, Virginia, and, having acquired considerable wealth, returned to his native land. He originated the firm of A. and D. Campbell, in Glasgow. In 1756 he married his partner's sister, and had by her 8 sons and 4 daughters. The American Revolution ruined him. He survived, however, till the spring of 1801, dying at the great age of 91. His death is recorded in the *Edinburgh Magazine*, with high encomiums on his moral and religious character. He is mentioned as a gentleman of unblemished integrity, and amiable manners, who united the scholar and the man of business, and, amidst the corroding cares of trade, cherished a liberal and enthusiastic love of literature. His wife, the poet's mother, was also a person of taste and refinement, and well educated for the age and the sphere in which she moved. She is described as being passionately fond of music, particularly sacred music, and she sang many of the popular melodies of Scotland with taste and effect. She knew many of the traditional songs of the Highlands, especially those of Argyllshire, and from her it seems probable that the love of song was imbibed by her son Tom, who, as being of Argyllshire origin alike on the father and mother's side, may be claimed, though born in Glasgow, as a true son of their shire.

108. CAMPBELL, JOHN: Pioneer Scottish Printer in America. He was born in the island of Isla, in the year 1653, and crossed the Atlantic in 1686. Settling in Boston, Massachusetts, he established himself as a book-seller in that town, and published in 1704 the *Boston News Letter*, the first regular newspaper issued on the American Continent. For some years he held the position of Post-master in Boston. He died in 1728.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

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

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 119.)

1864. *The Edinburgh Mutual Improvement Associations' Record*, containing an epitome of the transactions of various city and country Young Men's Literary Societies. No. 1, Dec., 1864, 8vo., 8 pp., with blue wrapper. No imprint. Edinburgh, sold by Mr. Kerr, 32 Nicolson Street, and Mr. Mushet, 249 High Street. Editorial communications to 7 Infirmary Street.

"The title we have assumed for the periodical at once interprets our intentions. We purpose issuing it monthly, and it will contain an epitome of the transactions of the various Literary Societies of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood."

Only one number was published. Mr. D. W. Kemp, well known as an authority on Sutherlandshire, who edited the little magazine, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars:—

"I undertook the risk of the first number. The reports all relate to October, but owing to innumerable difficulties with the aged printer and antiquated printing press employed, it was not ready till December. It was welcomed by the various societies, but an unexpected difficulty arose with No. 2. The secretaries of the societies declined to furnish reports unless the profits (?) were equally divided among the societies. Alas, for profits—No 1 was a serious loss, as the great majority of literary ventures are—especially when conducted by amateurs. With the absence of reports there could be no *Record*, and the little venture succumbed."

1864. *The Scottish Guardian*. A monthly journal of Ecclesiastical and Literary Intelligence. No. 1, Monday, February 1, 1864, price 6d. Edinburgh, published by R. Grant & Sons, 54 Princes Street. This paper was started in the interests of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and continued till 1867. It seems then to have got into difficulty, and suspended publication—"for some unavoidable reason," says the chronicler of the history of English Church periodicals.* Local editions were published by various congregations, and the journal was edited by Rev. John Gibson Cazenove of Millport, afterwards of Edinburgh. For a time the *Scottish Witness* of Aberdeen took its place (1868-9), but afterwards, in 1870, name and function were resuscitated in a new Edinburgh venture, which still lives and flourishes.

1864. *Journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society*. No. 1, January 30, 1864; for the quarter ending September 30, 1863, price 3/-. Published quarterly by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh. The contents of No. 1 included, in addition to records of temperature, rain-fall, etc., an article on "the importance of the study of Medical Climatology," by Dr. Scoresby Jackson.

1865. *The Labourer*. Monthly, 6d. 12 numbers published.

1865. *The Echo or Dregghorn College Review*. Edited by J. H. Gibb. 17 numbers.

1865. *The Children's Hour*. A magazine for the young of the fold, price 3d., 8vo. An illustrated monthly printed in Edinburgh, but published in London. Edited by M. H. Probably ended publication in 1871.

1865. *The Scottish Law Reporter*, containing reports by John Burnet and W. A. Brown, Esquires, Advocates, and Robert Greenoak, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, of cases decided in the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, Court of Teinds, and House of Lords. Edinburgh, published by W. & R. A. Veitch, 188 High Street. No. 1, November, 1865, 8 pp. weekly, 4to., price 2d, or in monthly issues, price 9d. The numbers as they were published contained no special heading, and each number ran on continuously from its predecessor in its matter. The editorial note in the first issue declared that "the work is mainly a reproduction from the *Edinburgh Courant*." A column was promised for "correspondence on points of law," but no use seems to have been made of the permission.

During the history of this useful publication, numerous changes have taken place in the editorial and reporting staff. Some of the best known of the legal luminaries of the bar have been engaged upon it. It is now published weekly during the session only, and is printed and published by John Baxter and Son, 19 Elder Street, Edinburgh.

1865. *The Eclipse*. No. 1, September, 1865. Mr. Norrie says:—

"In September, 1865, the first number of a fashionable newspaper with this title was issued. It was understood to be conducted by students at the Edinburgh University, and was published by Mr. D. Mathers. It had a lithographed title, in which *Punch*, *Fun* and the *Owl* were represented as being 'eclipsed' by the new venture. It only lasted a short time."

1865. *The Attempt: A Literary Magazine* conducted by the members of the Edinburgh Essay Society; printed for the Edinburgh Essay Society by Reid and Son, Shore, Leith. No. 1, Vol. 1, January, 1865, 26 pp., square 8vo., with blue cover, price sixpence, monthly. Motto: *Auspicium melioris aevi*. The journal was afterwards printed by Colston & Son, Edinburgh.

The *Attempt* grew out of the aspirations of certain young ladies. In 1864, they attempted a magazine, but their efforts only achieved publication in manuscript form. With January, 1865, they blossomed into print.

"The *Attempt* again has just begun,
And if you look alone for fun,
Please close the book.
Of sober sense it has its share,
A partial friend might e'en say *mair*—
So read the book.

And don't just read it for yourself,
Then lay the paper on a shelf,
But lend the book;
That so we may more readers get,
For we have just begun as yet
To print our book."

* *About Newspapers*, p. 158.

So said "Hints to our readers" in the first number. The venture was amateurish, and the contents were of the usual MSS. magazine type.

"No very high flights have been attempted, we have written on familiar topics, and eschewed anything that might be supposed to be out of a woman's province. Essays, poetry, stories, history and records of passing events have formed the main portion of the contents, and we have to express our gratitude for the favourable manner in which our efforts to please have been received."

The *Attempt* continued for 3 years at least.

1865. *Winning Words*: A Lamp of Love for the young folks at home. No. 1, January, 1865, price 1d. monthly: illustrated. Edinburgh, published by Gall & Inglis, 6 George Street. This little magazine was the continuation of the *Lamp of Love*, and was edited by Mrs. F. W. Inglis. It was mainly composed of stories, etc., for children. The last number was issued December, 1872.

1866. *The Watchword*: a magazine for the defence of Bible Truth and the Advocacy of Free Church Principles. No. 1, Vol. I., Monday, April 2, 32 pp., 8vo., price 3d. monthly. Edinburgh, James Nichol, 154 High Street. The first two annual volumes carried the motto:—

"It is, I think, an observation of St. Augustine that those periods are critical and formidable when the power of putting questions runs greatly in advance of the pains to answer them. Such appears to be the period in which we live."—Mr. Gladstone's address at the University of St. Andrews, 1865.

This little periodical was begun by certain Free Churchmen who were opposed to the suggested union between their own Church and the United Presbyterians. It laid down as part of its aim the discussion of Disruption principles, and justified its procedure thus:—

"All the American Churches, in addition to the general newspapers and magazines which abound, find it necessary to have special means of discussing church questions and communicating denominational intelligence. All the English and other Scotch dissenting churches find it necessary to have peculiar organs of intelligence. . . . The Wesleyans, who have maintained their ground more firmly than any body in England, have a number of journals and two newspapers. . . ."

The attitude of the journal was conservative both in doctrine and church policy. It denounced hymns and organs, and generally was unsparing in its criticism of its opponents. It was particularly hostile to its rival *The Presbyterian*, edited by Dr. Rainy.* Vol. 3 added to the title-page the words:—published "under the direction of a committee of ministers and elders of the Free Church of Scotland." With No. 30, Vol. 3 (Sept. 1, 1868), 16 pp. were added, and more space was thenceforward given to reviews and news. Vol. 5, 1871, and onwards was published by Edinburgh: J. Menzies & Co.

* I have been unable to procure particulars of this periodical.

The chief object of the journal was achieved by the defeat of the proposal for union in 1873, and its promoters immediately brought it to an end—

"In consideration of the happy result which has taken place—the restoration of peace in our Church on an honourable basis by the kind interposition of God—we have resolved, in proof of our anxiety for concord and harmony, to suspend the publication of our journal."

The last number was issued July 1, 1873.

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON.—The Duchess of Gordon (Jane Maxwell) was, as everyone knows, an indefatigable match-maker. She broke off the marriage between General Balfour (Balbirnie) and Miss Campbell of Succoth, daughter of Sir Islay Campbell, in order to secure this gentleman for her niece, Miss Fordyce, and, when she had gained her point, she remarked, "She had had more trouble with him than she had had with the Dukes who married her daughters." Miss Campbell never married, and died in Gloucester Place, Edinburgh, at an advanced age. The general got with Miss Fordyce more than he bargained for—a bad temper!

J. FERRIER.

WISEMANS OF ROTHES.—In answering a query in last month's issue, as to the surname Murdoch, I casually mentioned a family named Watson as being the immediate predecessors of the Leslies in possession of Rothés. Mr. A. J. Mitchell Gill of Savock makes an interesting correction. Watson should read Wiseman. The mistake, he points out, was originally made in the county histories of Moray, and has never been corrected. The surname Wiseman, it may be noted, is of great antiquity in the north. William Wiseman was Sheriff of Forres in 1264; another, perhaps the same William, was appointed Sheriff of Elgin by Edward I., and at or about the same time, Alexander Wiseman was made Sheriff of Forres and Nairn. The English family of Wiseman (Baronets "of Canfield Hall, Essex," since 1628), claim these persons as among their collateral ancestors, but without showing any proof. It is probable, however, that one or other of them was direct ancestor of the Wisemans of Rothés, and so of the Leslies, Earls of Rothés.

J. F. G.

COMMUNION TOKENS

OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF INVERNESS.

(SYNOD OF MORAY.)

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

DAVIOT AND DUNLIGHTY.

- (1) Obv.—**D D** in monogram.
Rev.—**C** representing Church. Round, 12½. Illustration 3.
- (2) Obv.—**D × D** (incuse).
Rev.—**C** (incuse) for Church. Round, 14½. Illustration 4.

DORES.

Obv.—**Dores** within outer circle.
Rev.—**1823** with **horizontal bar** underneath, and within outer circle. Round, 14. Illustration 6.

ERCHLESS.

Obv.—**Erchless Parish Church 1844** around outside. Blank oblong in centre.
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | **Luke xxii. 19.** Oblong, with cut corners, 13½ × 17.

INVERNESS.

- (1) Obv.—**INS.** The letter I has a cross line at centre, and a **horizontal bar** is over the letter N.
Rev.—**C** with **dot** in centre. Round, 12. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**INS.** representing Inverness.
Rev.—**C** for Church. Round, 13.
- (3) Obv.—**Inverness** in semi-circle at top, with centre blank.
Rev.—**English | & Gaelic | Church.** The first and last lines are in semi-circle at top and bottom.
Round, 13½.
- (4) Obv.—**North | Church | Inverness | 1837.**
Rev.—**Token.** Round, 15. Illustration 15.
- (5) Obv.—**INS** representing Inverness.
Rev.—**C. | C.E.** for Communion, Chapel Ease. (The East Church was erected in 1798 as a Chapel of Ease.) Round, 14. Illustration 2.
- (6) Obv.—**Inverness** (in curve) **East | Church | Parish | 1835.** (In 1834 the East Church was made a Quod Sacra Parish.)
Rev.—“**This do | in | remembrance | of me.**” with **Luke xxii. 19.** in curve. Round, 16.
- (7) Obv.—**West Church | of | Inverness.** in centre, with **For the Holy Communion. Opened in May, 1840.** in oval around outside.
Rev.—“**As often as | ye eat this bread | and drink this cup | ye do show the | Lord's death till | He come.**” | **1 Cor. xi. 26.** Oval, 17 × 20. Illustration 16.

KILTARLITY.

Obv.—**KY.** (The first and last letters of name of parish.)
 Rev.—**C** representing Church. Round, 13. Illustration 5.

KIRKHILL.

- (1) Obv.—**K h L.** The letters are rudely formed and moulded.
 Rev.—**C** rudely formed, and placed at left side of token. Oblong, 11 × 13½. Illustration 7.
- (2) Obv.—**K·H·C** representing Kirkhill Church.
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 13.
- (3) Obv.—**K H** representing Kirkhill.
 Rev.—**C** for Church. Round, 10.
- (4) Obv.—**Kirkhill 1791** in circle, with dot in centre.
 Rev.—**S | Love | Love.** with dot in centre. The letter S is reversed. Round, 14. Illustration 8.
- (5) Obv.—**Kirkhill 1833.**
 Rev.—“**This do | in | remembrance | of me.**” | Luke xxii. 19. Round, 17.
- (6) Obv.—**Kirkhill** (in curve) **Parish | 1861 | Communion Token.**
 Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance of me.**” | Luke xxii. 19. | “**But let a man | examine him-
 self.**” | I Cor. xi. 28. Oblong, with cut corners, 12½ × 16.

MOY AND DALAROSSIE.

- (1) Obv.—**MOY.** The letters are large and rudely formed.
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration 9.
- (2) Obv.—**MOY.** The letters are smaller than those represented on the former one.
 Rev.—**C** (large) for Church. Round, 11½. Illustration 14.
- (3) Obv.—**Moy** (similar to type 2).
 Rev.—**C** (large). Oblong, 9 × 11. Illustration 10.

PETTY.

- (1) Obv.—**T | PETY** (large capitals).
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 12. Illustration 17.
- (2) Obv.—**T | PETY** (small capitals).
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10½ × 12½.
- (3) Obv.—**Petty.**
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 16½. Illustration 18.

URQUHART AND GLENMORISTON.

- (1) Obv.—**U Q** (incuse).
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 11.
- (2) Obv.—**T | W R Q.**
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration, 12.
- (3) Obv.—**T | U R Q.**
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration 13.

NOTE.—Glenmoriston is now a Quod Sacra Parish Church, and has no tokens.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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

UPON the following list there is one name, respected and honoured in Aberdeen, and wide and far beyond, which it would be ungenerous in us to pass unnoticed. No man could more quickly detect the early symptoms of bibliomania; none knew better how to guide and encourage the book hunter; none more ready to counsel the application of his pursuit to beneficial and useful ends than George Walker. It was his "Why don't you begin now, and compile a list of local authors and their publications?" uttered thirty-four years ago, that induced the writer to commence the bibliographical researches of which the briefest possible memoranda have appeared from time to time in these pages. At that interview Mr. Walker spoke of the importance of gathering together the widely scattered materials for a literary history of the Aberdonian, a task which he had himself essayed, but abandoned through pressure of business duties. He appreciated its magnitude by predicting that it might occupy the leisure hours of a lifetime. And so it may: it was begun then; it is unfinished now, and it continues everlastingly.

All Aberdeen knows that George Walker is an author. His magnum opus is "Aberdeen Awa," one of the books beloved by the sons of Bon-Accord. Bright and interesting, rich in anecdote, teeming with personal reminiscence of men of the past, it will always be regarded as an invaluable memorial of local life in the days when the granite city was emerging from a stage of comparative obscurity into greatness.

K. J.

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 (To be continued.)

Queries.

420. SHERIDAN KNOWLES, A GRADUATE OF ABERDEEN.—In the *Life* of the dramatist, James Sheridan Knowles, by his son, Richard Brinsley Knowles (of which only twenty-five copies were

privately printed in 1872), I find the following statements:—"Some time in 1806, J. S. Knowles gave up his commission in the Tower Hamlets, and began to study medicine under the celebrated Dr. Robert Willan, one of the brightest lights of his profession. Dr. Willan had realised a considerable fortune by his profession; he had but one son, intended for the Church, and looking forward to the time not far distant when he must retire, he conceived the generous idea of bestowing the reversion of his practice upon some young man of talent. His choice fell upon J. S. Knowles. Dr. Willan prescribed his course of study, read with him, and took him about with him to visit his patients. He did more than this. He was one of the earliest as he was one of the most powerful supporters of vaccination. He was, of course, a friend of Jenner's, and, as the Jennerian Society about this time contemplated the appointment of a resident vaccinator at their house in Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, the appointment, at Dr. Willan's request, was given to J. S. Knowles. Dr. Willan also obtained for him the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from Aberdeen, a nominal honour which, however, was necessary for the post. . . . His efforts as actor and author met with such success that the hope of his justifying the honour Aberdeen had bestowed on him was daily dwindling." I can find no trace of this degree in the records of King's College or Marischal College. But Dr. Willan is found recommending candidates for medical degrees in both colleges (*Off. and Grad.*, pp. 136, 137; *Fasti Acad. Mariscall.*, ii., 144).

P. J. ANDERSON.

421. JAMES CHALMERS, M.A., CIRCA 1722.—In "Admissions to the College of St. John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge," edited by R. F. Scott, I find the entry—"1722, Nov. 6. Chalmers, James, M.A., of Aberdeen University; admitted fellow commoner, tutor and surety, Dr. Edmundson." Who was this? The name does not appear in the extant registers of King's and Marischal Colleges.

P. J. ANDERSON.

422. REV. WILLIAM GORDON, URQUHART.—Scott (*Fasti*) speaks of the Rev. William Gordon of Urquhart and Glenmoriston as "alias McGregor." Why?

J. M. B.

423. A JILTED GORDON.—I have before me a newspaper cutting, a few years old, bearing the following:—"A member of the noble House of Gordon was on the point of becoming the wife of Mustapha Pacha Fehmi, the Premier of Egypt. But she jilted him at the last minute on discovering that the reason why he always kept his right hand gloved was to conceal an ugly-looking semi-circular scar, the result of a bite which he had received from the former minister of finance, Mustapha Pacha Sadyk. Fehmi got the bite while strangling Sadyk, by order of the Khedive Ismail, after a supper on the Khedivial yacht on the Nile." Who was this "member of the noble House of Gordon"?

STAND SURE.

424. GEO. KINLOCH OF KAIR.—Who were the parents of this gentleman? He was factor to Lord Halkerton, and bought Kair, 1726; and who was his wife? His daughter married to displease him a Mr. Farquhar, a hardware merchant in Edinburgh.

J. FERRIER.

425. BALLAD WANTED.—Can any of your readers give the ballad of which the following is one verse?—

“The Water of Carth rins by the Dean,
That ance was Lord Boyd’s lodgin’;
The lord wi’ the loupin han’,
He lost his title and his lan’.”

This rhyme refers to the last Earl of Kilmarnock, who forfeited his title and estates by taking part in the rebellion of 1745. The “loupin han’” is an illusion to the crest of the family, which is a dexter hand, coupéd at the wrist, erect, pointing with the thumb and two next fingers, the others turning down, with the motto, “Confido.”

New York.

W. M. M.

426. CHARLES STUART, PRINCE OF WALES.—In the “Scottish Journal,” 1747, appears the following interesting item under the caption, “Mock Prince.” In June, 1745, a native of Fife, David Gillies, assumed the name and character of *Charles Stuart, Prince of Wales*. He went about privately, and, by conferring honours and places, obtained a good deal of money from weak people. Warrants having been issued for his apprehension, he fled, but was caught at Selkirk. The justices of the county, after consulting the crown lawyers, sentenced the “mock prince” and his court, consisting of two men and two women, to be banished the shire by tuck of drum, attended by the hangman, as vagrants; which was accordingly executed on the fourth of July. Can any of your readers throw some light on this character? This is the only reference I have ever seen of him?

New York.

W. M. M.

427. THE POET CAMPBELL’S MATERNAL ANCESTRY.—Margaret Campbell, the mother of Thomas Campbell the poet, was the daughter of John Campbell, son of Daniel Campbell of Craighuish and Barbara Thomson. (1) What is known of the above John Campbell? Who was his wife? (2) What is known of Daniel Campbell of Craighuish? Can his ancestry be traced? Margaret Campbell had a brother, Daniel, who married Mary Scot about the year 1757, and who was a partner of the poet’s father. Can any of your readers give me the dates of his birth and death?

W. L. LORIMER.

428. SIR ROBERT SINCLAIR OF STEVENSON.—Sir Robert Sinclair 5th Baronet of Stevenson married Isabel Ker. Was this Isabel Ker a grand-daughter of the 1st Marquis of Lothian? If so, which son of the Marquis was her father?

W. L. LORIMER.

429. THE FAMILY NAME BRAID.—Will some contributor kindly say what the origin and early history of the family name Braid is?

Durriss.

A. M.

430. BISSETS OF ATHOL.—From a pamphlet on Adam Thom, LL.D. (lent me by Mr. P. J. Anderson), a descendant of Rev. Robert Bisset, III., I quote the following:—

James Bisset, Clerk of the Regality Court of Athol about 1720, had three sons—

- I. Thomas Bisset of Glenalbert.
- II. Patrick Bisset.
- III. Rev. Robert Bisset.

I. Thomas Bisset of Glenalbert, the 1st old commissioner, had—

1. James Bisset, the young commissioner.
2. Charles Bisset, M.D., b. 1717.
3. Thomas Bisset, b. 1722.
4. Robert Bisset, b. 1729.
5. David Bisset, d. s.p.
6. Margaret Bisset.
7. — Bisset, daughter.

II. Patrick Bisset, a farmer in Logierait, Perthshire, had—

1. Thomas Bisset, 2nd commissioner of Dunkeld.
2. Patrick Bisset, Merchant, Perth.
3. Margaret Bisset.
4. Mary Bisset.
5. Isobel Bisset.

III. Rev. Robert Bisset, minister at Kirkmichael, b. 1696, had—

1. Rev. Thomas Bisset, A.M., D.D., minister at Logierait, Perthshire, 1754-1800.
2. Henry Bisset. Died at sea.
3. Margaret Bisset.
4. Isobel Bisset.
5. Elizabeth Bisset.

I shall be glad to learn whether these Bissets are in any way connected with the Bissets of Lessendrum, Beauly, etc., or the Bissets of Ardlaw and Inchdruer, of which the writer who is a descendant, has a genealogical tree in his possession. I notice in part III. of the *Aberdeenshire Epitaphs and Inscriptions*, presently appearing in the *Aberdeen Daily Journal*, that in 1660, Wm. Ogston of Auchmacludy purchased Ardlaw (from whom?) but on his death in the following year his properties were divided between his sons George and William. When did the Bissets acquire Ardlaw? Alexander Bisset of Ardlaw and Inchdruer, born 16—, died 1782 or 1784, had three wives, the 2nd being Janet Robb. She died in 1790. Robert Bisset, their son, was described as in Ardlaw and in Barnyards of Pitsligo, 1781. He married Jean Anderson sister of Dr. Wm. Anderson, Pitsligo. They had a daughter, Margaret Bisset, born 1787, who died in 1869, who married Charles Lawrance, my great-grandfather. One thing noticeable in the Adam Thom pamphlet is that the christian names are practically the same as my own ancestors. The name Bisset is *yet* used as a christian name among my relations.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

Answers.

27. RECTORIAL ADDRESSES: AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD (1st S., I., 59, 77; II., 15; VI., 61; VIII., 30; 2nd S., III., 185; IV., 11, 42).—In the recent published *Autobiography* of Layard (Vol. II., 297), a list of his published works appears, including his inaugural address as rector of Marischal College in 1855. I shall be obliged if any reader of *S. N. & Q.* can let me see this address, if issued in a separate form. I have hitherto found it only as reprinted in *Literary Addresses delivered in various Institutions*: London, n.d. The Rectorial Addresses delivered in 1851, 1853, 1858, 1859, were published by Wyllie, Aberdeen.

P. J. ANDERSON.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (2nd S., V., 44).—Two items fall to be added to the bibliography of this subject:—"Sensational Crimes: a murdered sacrist" [By J. M. Bulloch]. In *Bon-Accord* for 12th May, 1888, p. 20. "The Ghosts of Downie's Slaughter: weird doings in Downie's House" [By John Winter]. In the *People's Journal* for 5th December, 1903.

P. J. ANDERSON.

209. BURIAL WITHIN THE KIRK (2nd S., IV., 41, 62, and 77).—Every parish seems to have adopted special rules of its own in the matter of burial. It was quite a common practice, and was universally granted by kirk sessions to landowners. It was also granted to any person "on alleged grant to ancestor from kirk session, and on being an adjunct of his property in the parish." An Act of Assembly was passed in August, 1588, which repressed the practice. In the "Parochial Ecclesiastical Law of Scotland," originally prepared by John M. Duncan, Advocate, revised, etc., by Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., and published at Edinburgh last year, it is stated that "although the practice alluded to may be said to exist no longer, its abandonment is not due to express legal prohibition." . . . "But the interment of the dead generally, or even occasionally, within churches, is so inconsistent with the proper use of the building, and on sanitary grounds so objectionable, that it can hardly be imagined that a Court of Law would now sanction such a practice." In Mr. John A. Henderson's "History of Banchory-Devenick" (page 63), it is stated that in that parish, prior to 1783, "any parishioner was entitled to secure burial space within the church on payment of a small fee, but an act of session [Kirk Session] was then passed that in future none excepting an heritor or his family, and the minister of the parish, shall be buried within the church." I hope these notes may serve "H. D. McW's" purpose. "STAND SURE."

339. THE 5TH DUKE OF GORDON AND MARIE ANTOINETTE (2nd S., V., 60).—I quote now from Patricia Lindsay's charming book, "Recollections of a Royal Parish" (Murray, 1902), but forget my previous authorities. I had seen the statement made

several times previous to my publication. "The Gordons" are so popular in these days that perhaps I may be pardoned for making a digression down the Dee from Crathie for a little, and describing another "Gallant Gordon" who was a very vivid personality to my childhood—the old Marquis of Huntly, grandfather of the present peer, and then head of the clan, the dukedom of Gordon being extinct. He was a frequent guest at my father's (the late Dr. Robertson of Hopewell, Aberdeenshire), and I can see the sharp, eager, old face now, as he sat at the whist-table—for he was a keen whist player—and in right of his age and rank allowed to revoke with impunity. He was an old beau of the Regency, carefully dressed to the last, and a good deal "made up," the blue-blackness of his hair, or wig—impressing me very much. He was a small, thin man, with very courtly manners, popular with everybody, and very kind to us children. I remember so well *his telling me* of having danced a minuet at Versailles with Marie Antoinette, and the thrill it sent through me to be thus brought, as it seemed, almost into touch with the tragedy of the French Revolution. The beautiful queen was the favourite heroine of my childhood, and this much-to-be-envied experience of Lord Huntly's shed a halo of romance over him also.

Banff.

HELEN SIMPSON.

The Marquis of Huntly who danced with Marie Antoinette was the Marquis who succeeded the last Duke of Gordon. He was born in 1761.

London.

JOHN FERRIER.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62, 79, 94, 110, 124).—

Devonshire & Cornwall.—Poems chiefly by gentlemen of Devonshire and Cornwall. This is a most interesting collection, as it contains among other local pieces an address spoken by Mrs. Siddons on her first and last night of acting at Exeter; also a preface containing the key to the most of the signatures. 2 vols. Bath, 1792.

Herefordshire.—The Gleaner, or the Hereford Album. All local pieces. 12 mo. 1826.

Lancashire.—Ballads and Songs of Lancashire, chiefly older than the 19th century. Collected, compiled and edited with notes by John Harland. 12mo., vignette. 1865.

Lancashire & Cheshire.—The Palatine Anthology. A collection of Ancient Poems and Ballads relating to Lancashire and Cheshire. Edited by J. O. Halliwell. 4to. Only 110 copies printed. 1850.

Northumbrian Minstrel.—A choice collection of songs with frontispiece. 18mo. Alnwick, 1811.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

376. THE GORDONS, THEATRICAL SCENE-PAINTERS (2nd S., V., 94).—I am able to answer my own query, while I am not able to identify the Mr. Gordon, who was a scene painter in Aberdeen in 1794. I have discovered that the late George

Gordon was the son of William Gordon, who was born at Dundee, January 22nd, 1802, and died in 1879. The latter's father was also William, and his mother's name was Catherine Christie. This latter William had a son called George who was also a scene painter. Mr. J. B. Gordon, stage manager at the Lyric Theatre, London, who is a brother of George, tells me that he has a distinct recollection of having heard his father say that his (J. B.'s) grandfather William was pressed, and acted as captain's clerk, but was never heard of after going to sea.

J. M. B.

389. GORDON PORTRAITS BY ANDREW ROBERTSON (2nd S., V., 125).—1796, Lieut. Gordon, 80s. Dr. Gordon, 60s. 1797, Miss Margaret Gordon, 42s. 1798, Lt. Col. Gordon, 63s. Lt. Gordon, previously, 42s. (in March). Sylvester Gordon, 42s. Captain G., 42s. Mrs. G. Charles Thos., of Buthlaw, 42s. each. 1801, Duke of Gordon, 60s. 1806, Marquis of Huntly, on paper, £4 4s. Marquis of Huntly, miniature, £12 12s. (Twelve Guineas). This was published as a print by A. Brown & Co., and on his accession to the Dukedom re-issued with title.

EMILY ROBERTSON.

392. THE FAMILY OF VOLUM (2nd S., V., 109).—In the kirkyard in Strathmartine, Forfarshire, there is a tombstone with the inscription:—"Here lys David *Volum* who lived in the bottom of Strathmartine, and departed this life upon the 24th of December, 1755 years, and of his age 73 years. Elizabeth *Volume* died the 24 of 1779." Perhaps the 2nd spelling of the word may throw some light on the origin of the name.

W. L.

398. JOHN, 2ND LORD BELLENDEN (2nd S., V., 110).—Attempting to answer this query in last issue, I stated on the authority of Foster ("Members of Parliament, Scotland, 1357-1882,") that the Hon. Mary Bellenden was the "third" daughter of Lord Bellenden. This is probably a mistake. Lady Constance Russell, a great-great-grand-daughter of the Hon. Mary Bellenden, writes to say that Lord Bellenden is understood to have had only one daughter. As Lady Constance is much more likely to be correctly informed on the subject than any one else, and as Anderson in Vol. III. of the *Scottish Nation* fully corroborates her statement, it is almost certain that Foster has fallen into error in speaking of the Bellenden family.

S. W.

399. THE PLACE NAME "EAST COWIE" (2nd S., V., 110, 127).—Reference to the list of persons concerned in the rebellion of the '45, printed by the Scottish History Society in 1890, shews the abode of Duncan McWillie to have been East *Corrie*, as was conjectured. The list giving East *Cowie* appeared in the *Nairnshire Telegraph* some years ago, and the error probably was that of the printer. Thanks to "W."

H. D. McW.

402. REV. DR. ROBERT GORDON—A GIPSY? (2nd S., V., 110).—Dr. Gordon's reference to himself as a gipsy was probably a mere figure of speech, just

as any one might call himself such, in virtue of being a wanderer or pilgrim in the world. There is a distinct Scriptural flavour about the expression. As stated in the query, Dr. Gordon was the son of a schoolmaster; and schoolmasters of gypsy blood were, I take it, somewhat *raræ aves*, at least in Scotland during the 18th century. In the sketch of Dr. Gordon, contributed to *Disruption Worthies*, by Dr. Norman L. Walker, no allusion is made or hint given of a gipsy origin. The supposition is quite improbable.

W. S.

403. IS MARCONI OF SCOTCH DESCENT; (2nd S., V., 110).—No. He was born at Bologna in 1875, his father being an Italian, his mother an Irishwoman. This latter fact is vouched for by "Who's Who." As a supplement to Mr. Murdoch's note, it may be stated that the claim of Marconi to the discovery of wireless telegraphy was seriously impugned in the columns of the *Saturday Review*, rather more than a year ago, and all the merit allowed to him was an ingenious use of other men's discoveries.

W. S.

Signor Marconi's mother is said to have been a Miss Jameson, of kin to the Dublin whisky celebrities. The first Jameson of that line in Ireland belonged to Alloa. He was allied by blood or marriage to the Steins and the Haigs—potent names in the whisky world. For pedigree consult the more recent editions of Burke's "Landed Gentry." The Marconi-Jameson marriage, however, is not noted there, so far as I have seen.

J. F. G.

405. "TRANSIE" ON THE DON (2nd S., V., 405).—I have been unable to discover any such word as "Transie" in any guide book, local history, or dictionary of Scottish words within my reach. The nearest approach to it is Transy House in Fifeshire. I would venture to suggest that the word may be a mere local term, applied probably to some range of hills near the head waters of the Don, but totally unknown beyond the immediate neighbourhood.

W.

"Transie" is a mound beside the Mill of Culford Farm, Towie, Aberdeenshire. There are farms all round it. On festive occasions, bonfires are lighted upon it. The mill water empties into the Don.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

406. DEFINITION OF HEIRS (2nd S., V., 121).—Such a work as Green's *Cyclopædia of Scots Law* (or some similar title), or even a popular publication like Chamber's *Encyclopædia*, will provide full and accurate definitions of the legal terms mentioned in the query. If Dr. Gammack, however, attaches special importance to a definition from the pen of "some Aberdeen advocate," the publications above cited will be of little use to him.

W.

Heir is the person entitled to succeed to the property of another without a direct conveyance. In intestate succession the heir at law, heir of line, heir general,

heir whosoever, succeeds to all heritable estate belonging to the deceased at his death, except such as he may have disposed of by conveyance to come into effect, at his death. Nothing can bar the right of the heir at law but a conveyance to another person, when the heir succeeds by virtue of a destination contained in the titles of the property he is heir of, provision or entail. Heir male means the same thing as heir at law, with the succession restricted to males descended through males. Heir of the body means an heir lineally descended from the ancestor. Without the words "of the body," he may be descended from an ancestor of the ancestor. Heir male of line excludes the heir of property, bought or acquired by the deceased, otherwise than by succession. Heir female means the heir of line after exhaustion of heir male. This may be either a female, or a male succeeding through a female. Heir apparent is the person certain to succeed, if he live long enough, as an eldest son. Heir presumptive is the person who will succeed if he live, and if another nearer heir be not born. A younger brother is heir presumptive to an unmarried elder brother. Heirs portioners are females (or their descendants without brothers, or their descendants) who succeed jointly to the property of their father or other ancestor, but some special privileges belong to the eldest daughter. Heiress in heraldry means the daughter of a man who had a coat of arms, and died without male descendants. Heir of conquest means the heir of property acquired in any way but by succession. If a younger son, the succession ascended to the next elder brother, who was the heir ascendant. This mode of succession has been abolished.

JOHN MILNE.

Dr. Gammack may be referred to the appendix of the Spalding Clubs volume, "The House of Gordon," Vol. I., pages 317-8, where he will find full information.
"STAND SURE."

407. "GOSSIP TRUMPET" (2nd S., V., 121).—No publication bearing the above title is known to have issued from the Aberdeen Press several years before and after the date mentioned in Mr. Murdoch's query. Was "Gossip Trumpet" the real name of the paper? May it not have been merely an adaptation employed for purposes of ridicule? W.

408. THE DAWSON FAMILY (2nd S., V., 121).—In "King's College: Officers and Graduates," Mr. Anderson enumerates several Dawsons connected with or educated at Aberdeen. The following seem the only names that have any claim to belong to the town or neighbourhood—James Dawson, of Aberdeen, graduated M.A., in 1781; John G. Dawson, of Knockando, graduated M.A., in 1843, and became an advocate in Aberdeen; Thomas H. Dawson, of Culsalmond, graduated M.A., also in 1843, and was afterwards minister of Monymusk. In 1852 four Dawsons appear as householders in Aberdeen directory. In 1873 the number had increased to eight, while one other, a lady residing in Golden Square, is ranked among the nobility and gentry of the town and district. W. S.

409. CAPTAIN GORDON, M.P. (2nd S., V., 121).—The M.P. referred to was no doubt Captain Gordon (afterwards Rear-Admiral), who at the time of the Reform Bill represented Aberdeenshire in parliament. He was the brother of George, 4th Earl of Aberdeen, and died in 1858, aged 73. W. S.

410. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BURNS (2nd S., V., 122).—The work of Mr. Craibe Angus on Burns has not been and is never likely to be published. His labours have been forestalled. A very good bibliography of the writings of Burns was issued in 1881. It was published anonymously, but is known to have been the work of Mr. James Gibson, Liverpool, a native of Stirling. Since its appearance it has been largely supplemented by numerous additions in successive issues of the "Burns' Annual Chronicle." W. S.

412. LYNGEVUILG GORDONS (2nd S., V., 122).—Lieutenant George Gordon was wounded at the battle of the Pyrenees, in 1813. W.

413. "PROFESSOR," USED IN ABERDEEN (2nd S., V., 122).—Mr. Anderson seems to have answered his own query. Mr. became "Professor" in conjunction with a name, apparently in 1825, or shortly thereafter. At all events, in 1831, the title was in common use to designate a University teacher. The other query, when did the mode of address "How are you, Professor," come into vogue? demands probably a considerably earlier date. "Professor" was a word familiarly employed all over Scotland, long before 1825. Teachers of music and dancing, and even conjurers, were frequently so addressed. Possibly in the early years of the 18th century the salutation, "How are you, Professor"? began to be used. S.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Antiquary.** Vol. 39. 8vo. 7s. 6d. E. Stock.
Cullen, J. Poems and Idylls. 3rd ed. Cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. net. E. Stock.
Gordon, John B. Reminiscences of the Civil War [U.S.A.] Portraits. 8vo. 488 pp. 16s. net. Constable.
Maclean, M. Literature of the Highlands. 8vo. 244 pp. 7s. 6d. net. Blackie.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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ABERDEEN, APRIL, 1904.

MARGINALIA : MINSTREL BEATTIE AT FORDOUN.

THE wanderer among the bookstalls may frequently pick up at a trifling outlay good books which have been ruined by foolish and injudicious marginal annotation. Occasionally he may acquire a book whose interest is enhanced by the local and personal reminiscences of educated intelligence, neatly added. Very rarely, indeed, will he meet with a volume enriched and made precious for ever by the critical marginalia of such annotators as Esther

Lynch, Piozzi and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. A copy of Alexander Bower's "Life of James Beattie, LL.D.," Lond., 1804, which we purchased lately, well deserves a place in class second. The work is an octavo volume, pp. viii.-230, and, although not scarce, is hardly the kind of book you can have for the asking; and this particular copy contains marginalia more or less extensive upon sixty different pages. The annotator does not mention his own birth-place, but notes that all his brothers were born in the village of Auchinblae, and, from the context, it is obvious he was the eldest child of the family, and was born about 1744. He was taught to read at "a preparatory school in the village kept by a respectable elderly woman named Elspet Murray," and was a pupil at the parish school of Fordoun from Beattie's appointment as schoolmaster in 1753, until September, 1756, when he came to London. He revisited the Howe o' the Mearns in 1776, and again in 1805, and it is manifest from the notes that the latter visit was stimulated by the perusal of Bower's book, "purchased and first read in September, 1804." The annotations were partly made before the journey to Scotland, and, as they contain no allusion to the ponderous "Life and Writings," which Sir William Forbes published in 1806, we think it probable they were completed shortly after his return to England. They were written while the book was still in its original boards, in a small clear hand, the very counterfeit of Beattie's own, of which he justly notes, "No man's handwriting was more plain and easy to be read, . . . every letter was so completely formed that you could not mistake it for another." The personal reminiscences of Beattie relate altogether to the Fordoun period, respecting which, Bower's information, gathered from local gossip after the poet's death, is meagre, defective and unsatisfactory. The annotations are consequently valuable, incited although they were by a feeling of indignation at the biographer's misinformed assertion that, as a schoolmaster, Beattie was a very severe disciplinarian. In those good old days such a pronouncement signified discipline maintained by tyranny and

chastisement inflicted with brutality, and in these notes it is repeatedly and circumstantially denounced with so much vigour, that one feels that the annotator had a genuine affection for his old schoolmaster, and was anxious to remove an unjust blot upon his memory. When he proceeds to describe Beattie's personal habits and associates in a delightfully quaint old fashioned style, the interest deepens, as for example :—

“I remember a very ingenious young man came (from whence no one knew) to live nearly opposite my father's. Few persons would associate with him, as they had no means of knowing his character; but Beattie soon found him out, and used to be often with him to learn the arts of Turning and Clockmaking, also the making in a peculiar manner of small drinking vessels of cooper's work called Bickers, in all which he greatly excelled. His clocks were made of horn. I have often seen Beattie work at these clocks, and also produce very curious articles with the turning-lathe. I remember that, while I was lying one summer afternoon on my couch, to which I had been confined nearly three months with a lameness in my left thigh, and hearing that Beattie was with his favourite artist, and wishing most ardently that he would honour me with a visit, he came in (perhaps invited by my mother), and sat by me an hour or two, which gave me great pleasure, and shows that I must have been in some degree a favourite with him. If he had been so 'severe a disciplinarian' as has been represented, it is not probable that his scholar would have been so glad to see him.”

There are several notes pointing to the existence of considerable intimacy between the poet and the family of Burnett of Monboddo, the annotator remarking that he had been Beattie's messenger to the library of the mansion house in borrowing and returning books. A singular anecdote of Lord Gardenstone, another of Beattie's intimates, which, with its quaint and characteristically Scottish sequel, would have delighted dear old Dean Ramsay, is so good that we quote the note in full :—

“The amiable Mr. Forbes [Minister of Fordoun], and his charming daughters, then only children, I remember well; but of Beattie's other associates in the neighbourhood of Fordoun (Lord Monboddo and the horn-clockmaker only excepted), I was too young to take any notice. Mr. Garden, afterwards Lord Gardenstone, had a hunting box about two miles from Fordoun, but it not being completely furnished, he used frequently to sleep at my godfather's, Robert Smith's. I remember he was the first who showed me the interior of a watch, and he would divert himself by throwing a sixpence into a quart of ale, and tempting me to drink till I got at it. My good-mother once discovered the effect that one of these *sixpence fishings* had on me, and very properly expressed herself with much displeasure. Such was the

reverence that I had for her, that I could not afterwards be prevailed on to drink for my sixpence, but falsified all the predictions of the neighbours that I should become a drunkard. I think I was then about six or seven years old. Is it worth adding that I alway deposited these sixpences and my other pocket money with my godfather Smith, and that he faithfully laid out the whole in the purchase of sheep which used to pasture on the hills that my father rented of the Earl of Kintore. When I departed from Scotland I had twenty-two of these animals, all purchased with my pocket money, and left them with my father without the slightest idea that I had any property in the world.”

In other notes the biographer is taken to task for the omission of important facts relating to Beattie; e.g., his being honoured with the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford; and his remarks on the poet's philosophical opinions are critically examined and illustrated by apt and copious quotations from Shakespeare, with whose works the annotator apparently possessed a masterly acquaintance. More notes relate to Beattie's relatives, the habits of his latter days, his visits to England and his connection with the court. Upon the English journeys, Beattie was accustomed to visit at Morpeth a former Marischal College pupil, Dr. Charles Keith (author of “The Farmer's Ha', a Scots poem,” Abd., 1776), who for many years practised there as a physician. One visit, when he was accompanied by his lamented eldest son, was paid under circumstances of sadness and anxiety, and is described in a letter to Mrs. Montagu, containing a high encomium of Dr. Keith; but our annotator has made the following note of an earlier and merry one unrecorded by Forbes :—

“In one of his journeys to London in company with Dr. Campbell [Principal George Campbell] they called at Morpeth on my friend Dr. Charles Keith, who then resided there, and with whom they were both on terms of great intimacy. While drinking some wine after dinner, Dr. Campbell observed that they must then bid adieu to *good* wine, as they should get none at the inns on the road; to which Beattie replied, ‘We shall get a good *imitation* of it, and that will do as well.’ Dr. Campbell added with an arch though good humoured jocularly that he was surprised to hear such an observation from the author of the ‘Immutability of Truth’; upon which Beattie instantly sang out with great vivacity

Diogenes, surly and proud,
Who snarled at the Macedon youth,
Delighted in wine that was good,
Because in good wine there was truth.

This anecdote I had from Dr Keith himself, at Harrowgate, in July, 1805.”

Our library contains another copy of Bower's book, which, singularly enough, is also annotated,

and appears to have belonged to a near relative of the poet. But this copy is a gem of its class, and as it would be a pity to allow it to repeat the risk of neglect and of another arrival at the threepenny box, we shall place it at the disposal of the library committee of the University, to whose annals the name of James Beattie adds so much lustre. The name of the annotator was William Robertson, but his residence and business are not disclosed, although from one of his marginals it appears that at an early stage of his career he had followed in some capacity or other the profession of law. A note upon an inn at Montrose, mentioned by Bower, with which we shall conclude our quotations may, however, lead to his identification. "This inn was kept by an Englishman named Driver when I was last at Montrose. My brother John and I gave a dinner at it to the Corporation upon being presented with the Freedom of the Town."

K. J.

AN ANCIENT ROSE-TREE.—The rose-tree which helps to make the Cathedral of Hildesheim renowned, has for more than a thousand years been yielding lovely blossoms. Its history so far as known is this:—The tree was planted at the beginning of the 9th century by Louis the Pious, at the founding of the See. Fire destroyed the cathedral but not the roots of the tree. These Bishop Hexilo, when he rebuilt the cathedral, enclosed in a vault. Upon this he raised the crypt and trained the branches of the tree upon its walls. The latest figures give the measurement of the growth as 26½ feet in height, and 32 feet of the external walls, as the area covered by its branches.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

ROMAN ANTIQUITY.—A Roman theatre of peculiar interest has just been brought to light at Lecce. The parts laid bare are the outer portico, a semi-circular ambulatorium, and radial corridors converging on the central caves. The theatre, which is the period of Adrian, is to be preserved as a national monument. It was still above ground so late as the beginning of the 12th century, and is described by Guidone da Ravenna in his "Geographica." With the growth of the city during the Roman period it became buried under accumulations, and shortly after 1500, Galateo refers in his writings to houses built over vaults and arches.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

INVENTORY OF SILVER WORK OF KIRK OF ST. NICHOLAS, 1559.

FOR the interesting inventory printed below, we are indebted to Mr. John MacGregor, W.S., Hon. Treasurer of the Scottish Record Society.

Inventar of the Silver work and uther Jewills, vestments and Ornaments of S. Machar, very much the same as in "A description of the Chanoray of Old Aberdeen," by William Orem. Then follows:—

We, Mr. Patrik Rutherford, Alexr. Knouis, Jon. Lawsonn and Gilbert Matheson, burgesses of Aberdeen, Grantis us to have releavit [receavit] by the hands of Gilbert Menzies, elder; Gilbert Colysoun, Mr. George Midletoun, burgesses, at command and ordinance of the Provest, hail counsell,—the great Eucharist, Chalices, and silver wark, together with the kaips and ornaments underspecificit of S. Nicolas Paroch Kirk of Aberdeen, in keeping quhilk we obless us to restoir to the said provest and counsell convenient in semblable maner as they war by their ordinance quhen they requyre us therfor. To the quhilk we obless us, our airis and assigneys, conjunctlie and severallie, leillie and truelie, but fraude or guyle. Heir followis the Inventar of the silver work and ornaments:—

- Item i. the eucharist of 4 lib. 2 vnce of silver.
 - Item a chalice of our Lady of Pitie in the vault 19 vnce.
 - Item our Ladys chalice of the souls, 19 vnce and a (blot) gold.
 - Item s. Peters chalices 15 vnce and half.
 - Item tua pair of censers off 38 vneces togidder with 4 crowats and a little ship of 16 vnce and 8 drop.
 - Item a chalice of St Jon Evangelist, 30 vnce 8 drop.
 - Item the Hospital Chalice 17 vnce and a half.
 - Item Our Ladys chalice of the brig chappell 20 vnce.
 - Item St Duthaks challice 12 vnce and a qrt.
 - Item St Nicolas challice 39 vnce 8 drop.
 - Item St Clements challice 10 vnce and a qrt.
 - Item the rude challice 16 vnce.
 - Item a kaip of fyne cloth of gold, Item another off cloth of gold freised with reid velvet.
 - Item a kaip a chessabill with tua tunicles hail furnished of reid velvet flourit and indented with gold, Item a kaip a chessabill with tunicles hail furnist of gold freiseit on grein velvet.
 - Item tua kaip of reid velvet or pleist with gold.
- Att Aberdein the 15 Jany. 1559, Before thir witnesses, Mr. Thomas Menzies, Alexr. Chalmer, Wm. Ro'soun, goldsmyt, Wm. Barclay, Sir Joⁿ. Collyson, David Collyson, Sir Wm. Wallace and Mr. Joⁿ. Kennedy, notar publict, with divers utheris.

Hec est vera copia principalis obligationis nihil in effectu variato aut mutato collation. per me.

(Initials.)

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 133.)

109. CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN, 7th Baronet of Ardnamurchan: Colonial Governor. Born in 1807, he was admitted advocate in 1831, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1834. He was appointed lieutenant governor of St. Vincent, and died there in 1853.

110. CAMPBELL, JOHN, H.E.I.C.S.: Indian Official. This gentleman, who was father of Sir George W. R. Campbell (No. 82), was connected with the Campbelton district. He served in India under the East India Company with some distinction.

111. CAMPBELL, JOHN, Colonel: Lieut.-Governor of Fort George. Of the Melfort family, he early entered the British army, became an officer in the Black Watch, and was wounded at the desperate assault on Ticonderoga in 1758, when the Highland Brigade so greatly distinguished itself. This gallant officer had seven sons, all of whom served their country either in the army or navy. Three of these sons fell in action in India, one of whom, Captain John Campbell, was mentioned in Sir Arthur Wellesley's despatch as "the greatest loss the army had hitherto sustained," while the youngest, also, like the other two, an officer of the 74th Regiment, fell later in the bloody battle of Assaye. It has been noticed as an interesting and remarkable fact, perhaps unique in the annals of the Imperial Service, that during the two last centuries (1701-1900), there have been only 28 male members of this family, 26 of whom served their king and country either in the army or navy. Out of the 26 there have been 5 generals (2 knighted), 2 admirals (1 knighted), and 4 killed in action, "the others having died or retired before obtaining high rank." There are now alive 6 male members of the family, 2 major-generals (retired), 1 captain (retired), 1 subaltern in the Cameron Highlanders, and 2 civilians, one the present head of the family, a tea-planter in India, and the other a medical practitioner in London, these being the only civilians of whom there is any record.

112. CAMPBELL, JOHN FRANCIS: Folklorist Author. Born in Islay, 29th December, 1822, he was educated at Eton and Edinburgh University. A distinguished Gaelic scholar, he also held offices at court, and was afterwards secretary to the lighthouse and coal commissions. He travelled much and died at Cannes, in 1885.

An enthusiastic Highlander, as well as a man of most lovable nature, Iain Og Ile ('Young John of Islay') preserved, as he deserved all the affectionate loyalty of the islanders of Islay, although he had lost the estates of his fathers. An obelisk was raised to his memory in June, 1887, on the summit of Cnoc-na-Dàb, a hill in Islay near his birthplace. Campbell's great work is his popular "Tales of the West Highlands" (4 vols. Edinburgh, 1860-2), republished 1892—one of the most important contributions ever made to the scientific study of folk-tales, or *storiology*, to use his own word. Only those, says a judicious critic, who have themselves made experiment in collecting folk-tales can appreciate the marvellous combination of devoted patience and quick intelligence, with profound sympathy and insight into primitive habits of thought, that went to the making of such a book. Had he lived longer he might have given folklorists further volumes out of the ample stores of materials he left behind him. His *Leabhair na Feinne*, a series of Gaelic texts, he began to issue in 1872. Campbell gave much attention also to scientific studies, fruits of which were *Frost and Fire*, *Natural Engines*, *Toolmarks and Chips* (1865), and *Thermography* (1883). He also invented the sunshine-recorder for indicating the varying intensity of the sun's rays. His *Circular Notes* (1876), consisted of letters written home during a journey round the world.

113. CAMPBELL, JOHN MACLEOD, D.D.: Great Theologian. Born at Ardmaddy House, Kilninver, son of the parish minister, 4th May, 1800, he was sent to Glasgow University at eleven years old, and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Lorne in 1821. Ordained minister of Ross in 1825, his views on the personal assurance of salvation and on the universality of the atonement, brought upon him a charge of heresy, and finally led to his deposition from the ministry by the General Assembly in 1831. Campbell bore this heavy trial with the most saintly charity and patience, refusing to form a new sect or to attach himself to that of his devoted friend, Edward Irving. For two years he laboured in the Highlands as an evangelist, and for 26 years, from 1833, he preached quietly without remuneration to a congregation that gathered round him in Glasgow. When his health broke down, he advised his people to attach themselves to the church of Norman Macleod. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement and in communion with such friends as Maurice and Erskine of Linlathen, Norman Macleod and Bishop Ewing. In 1868 his

University gave him the degree of D.D., and in 1871 a testimonial and address was presented to him by men of nearly every religious denomination in Scotland. From 1870 he lived at Roseneath, and here he died 27th February, 1872. The Church of Scotland, it has been truly said, dealt herself a deadly blow when she ejected from her ministry one of her most saintly and spiritually minded sons, but her action made leisure for the writing of three of the most valuable of modern English theological books; *Christ the Bread of Life* (1851), *The Nature of the Atonement* (1856), and *Thoughts on Revelation* (1862). McLeod Campbell was a profound and original religious thinker, and his writings show a rare union of candour, clearness, boldness and depth, with a piety of singular sweetness and charm. The central thought of his theology is the fatherliness of God, and his vivid realisation of the present and abiding truth of this, warmed his faith to a glow of sympathetic enthusiasm to which his writing owed all its charm and not a little of its persuading power. Another favourite theme—the self-evidencing character of revelation—is demonstrated with quiet but incisive and masterly reasoning. His life has been issued by his son in 2 volumes, and is a most fascinating and delightful religious memoir.

114. CAMPBELL, SIR JAMES MACNABB, K.C. I.E. : Indian Official. Born in 1846, the son of the above Dr. J. Macleod Campbell, after graduating at Glasgow University, he entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1869. Here he held a succession of important posts, became C.I.E. in 1885, and K.C.I.E. 1897. He is the compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer* and has received from his Alma Mater the degree of LL.D.

115. CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, 8th Baronet of Ardnamurchan : Major-General. He was born 3rd March, 1836, and succeeded his father in 1853. He served in the Crimea 1854-5, receiving the medal and clasp in token of distinguished service. In 1860 he took part in the China war, and, during 1878-80, shared in the Afghan campaigns, but has since retired from the army with the rank of Major-General.

116. CAMPBELL, JOHN PETER WILLIAM : Major-General. Officer in Indian Army. Son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldin, and born 1824. he was early sent to India, where he served in the Sutlej Campaign 1845-6, and in other campaigns. He retired from the army in 1876.

117. CAMPBELL, JOHN : "Bard of Ledaig." A native of Oban. He was poet, post-master and teacher. A friend of the late Professor Blackie. He is commended in Blackie's "Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands." A thin 8vo. volume of Poems by John Campbell Ledaig, with portrait of the author, was published in 1884 by Maclachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh. The poems are mostly in Gaelic, with a few translations. The poet was alive in 1895, and a notice of him, brief and unsatisfactory, appears in Edwards's "Modern Scottish Poets," Vol. VI.

118. CAMPBELL, JOHN, M.P. : Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Politician. This gentleman is said to have been of the same family as Daniel Campbell, M.P. for Glasgow, and probably his brother. He was M.P. for Edinburgh 1721-22-7, also 1727-34. He held several Government appointments, having been successively Master of the Works, Groom of the Bed-chamber, and Commissioner of Customs for England and Scotland. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and died in 1739, born probably in (1673).

119. CAMPBELL, JOHN, M.P. : of Liston Hall, Essex, Grandson of the 8th Duke of Argyll, and son of William of Liston Hall. He was M.P. for Ayr Burghs 1794-96, 1796-1802, 1802-6 and 1806-7. Bred to the law, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, he was appointed, in 1801, Master in Chancery, and subsequently he became Accountant General in 1819. He died in 1826.

120. CAMPBELL, JOHN FRANCIS GLENCAIRN, Lieut.-General, C.B. Of the Skipness family, born in 1810, he early entered the army and gained distinction there, finishing his career as a General Officer in 1870.

121. CAMPBELL, JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, 9th Duke of Argyll : Statesman, Poet, etc. Born in 1845, he was educated at Eton, St. Andrews and Trinity College, Cambridge. Represented his ancestral county of Argyll from 1868 to 1878. He was appointed Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in that year, and held this honourable post till 1883. He had previously married the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, in 1871 ; the first subject for several centuries who was privileged to intermarry with a princess of the reigning house. During his viceregal term in Canada, the young Scottish peer and his royal wife achieved a great success, and were universally popular throughout the dominion. Having unsuccessfully contested Hampstead, in 1885, and the Central Division of Bradford, in

1892, he became M.P. for the South Division of Manchester, in 1895, and held the seat till his father's death in 1900. He is a Privy Councillor, L.L.D., K.T., and G.C.M.G. He is also Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire, and Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. Besides publishing in 1867 a Trip to the Tropics, being the account of a tour round the world and home through America, the Duke has published several volumes of verse and a new poetical version of the psalms. He takes a deep interest, like all his family, in public affairs, and particularly interests himself in the prosperity of Argyllshire.

122. CAMPBELL, JOHN, LORD STONEFIELD : Scottish Judge. The son of Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, long sheriff-depute of the counties of Argyll and Bute, he was admitted advocate in 1748, and elevated to the bench of the Court of Session in 1762. He succeeded Lord Gardenstone as a lord of justiciary in 1787, but this appointment he resigned in 1792, retaining, however, his seat in the Court of Session till his death, 19th June, 1801, having been 39 years a judge of the Supreme Court.

123. CAMPBELL, JOHN, Lieut.-Colonel : Hero of the defence of Mangalore. This gallant soldier was the second son of the above judge, who was himself a scion of the Campbells of Lochnell by Lady Grace Stewart, sister of John Earl of Bute. Born at Edinburgh, 7th December, 1753, and educated at the High School there, he became an ensign in the 57th Regiment at the age of 18. Three years after he was appointed Lieutenant of the 7th foot, or Royal Fusiliers, with which regiment he served in Canada, where he was made prisoner. In 1775, he became Captain in the 71st foot, and shortly after was promoted to be major in the 74th or Argyllshire Highlanders. In February, 1781, he exchanged into the 100th regiment, and with this corps he served with great distinction in the East Indies, against the troops of Hyder Ali, during which period he was appointed to the majority of the second battalion of the 42nd Regiment. In one engagement with Tippoo Sultan, when the latter was repulsed with great loss, Major Campbell was wounded, but did not quit the field till the enemy was defeated. He was afterwards engaged in the siege of Annapore, which he reduced and took from the enemy. In May, 1783, he was appointed to the provisional command of the army in the Bidnure country. His defence of the important fortress of Mangalore, where he was stationed, against the prodigious force of Tippoo, amounting to about 140,000 men, with 100 pieces of

artillery, is justly counted one of the most remarkable achievements of the British arms in India. The garrison under Major Campbells command consisted of only 1833 men, of whom not more than two or three hundred were British Soldiers, the remainder being Sepoys or native infantry. The little garrison, however, resisted for two months and a half all the efforts of Tippoo, after which the siege was turned for a time into a blockade. The major, accompanied by several of his officers, accordingly waited on Tippoo, who presented to each of them a handsome shawl ; and, after their return to the fort, he sent Major Campbell an additional present of a very fine horse, which the famishing garrison afterwards killed and ate. After sustaining a siege of 8 months, during which they were reduced to the greatest extremities by disease and famine, the garrison capitulated at last, 24th January, 1784, and on the 30th they evacuated the fort, and embarked for Tilcherry, one of the British settlements on the coast of Malabar. He had now attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, but the fatigue which he endured during this memorable siege had undermined his constitution, and in the following month he was obliged by ill health to quit the army and retire to Bombay where he died 23rd March, 1784, in the 31st year of his age. A monument was erected to his memory in the church at Bombay, by order of the East India Company.

124. CAMPBELL, SIR JOHN, LORD CAMPBELL : Lord Chancellor of England. This distinguished lawyer, though a native of Cupar and son of the parish minister there, was sprung from a family hailing from Argyllshire. George Campbell, a steady adherent of the first marquis of Argyll, settled in 1662 at St. Andrews, Fife-shire, and became proprietor of the estate of Baltulla in Ceres. His eldest son, John, took the degree of M.A. in 1687, and this John's grandson, the Rev. Dr. George Campbell of Cupar, was father of the Lord Chancellor noted above. Born in 1781, after studying at St. Andrews, young Campbell went to London, and studied at Lincoln's Inn for the English Bar where he was called in 1800. The pushing and industrious Scot gradually rose to eminence in his profession. Entering parliament in 1830, as M.P. for Stafford, and elected M.P. for Dudley in 1832, he was made Solicitor General in that year, and held the office till 1834, when he was appointed Attorney General, resigning, however, in November of that year, when the Whigs went out of office. In April, 1835, he was again Attorney General and represented Edinburgh, from June 1834, to June 1841, when he was

appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and raised to the peerage. He resigned the chancellorship in September of the same year, and in July, 1846, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1850, on the retirement of Lord Denman, he was appointed Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. In June, 1859, he gained the highest distinction open to a man of his profession by being created Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom. Lord Campbell died in 1861. He had some claims to literary skill, and will be known to posterity by his "Lives of the Chancellors of England," "Lives of the Chief Justices of England," etc. etc.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

THE ROSEMARKIE FIND.

The North Star and Farmers' Chronicle of January, furnishes the following particulars:—The interesting find at Rosemarkie, where the stone coffin was unearthed, opens up a page in the history of our country on which very few characters have been inscribed. The Black Isle is rich with material which awaits the antiquarian, whose work would be not merely of local interest. One or two stone coffins were unearthed near the Blackstand some years ago, when new land was being taken in, but, unfortunately, they were broken up. The age of these "barrows" is partly indicated by the pottery and by the flints and bronze implements found in them. Hand-moulded pottery taking us back to the earliest known inhabitants of Scotland—to the days when the potter's wheel was unknown. The "Late Celtic Ware" belongs to a more recent period, when some application of mechanical power became known to the Celtic people—possibly before the birth of Christ. It is believed that the potter's wheel was introduced by the invading Romans, or perhaps the Phœnicians, who came to Cornwall for tin, and navigated our coasts to what extent we cannot say.

Some workmen under Mr. W. Wilson, plumber, were engaged in making a drain in the grounds of the manse of Rev. J. Macdowall when they encountered a big boulder. When it was raised it was found to be the cover of an ancient stone coffin. The coffin measured 3 feet long by 2 feet 3 inches wide at one end, 2 feet at the other,

and about 30 inches deep. The stone cover was 4 feet 6 inches long, and about a foot thick. In it were found two leg bones ("femur"), bones of the hands and feet, and a few smaller bones. It is curious to note that no bones of head and no teeth were found. The grave also comprised a quaintly marked "food vessel" of a blackish pottery. The urn is five inches high, 6½ inches in diameter, and three inches in diameter at the bottom. The whole outside, which was of a brownish colour, was covered with zig-zag herring bone markings, this ornamentation being carried over the lip. Nothing but what might have been ashes—and a very small quantity at that was found amongst the earth that was in the urn, and no ornaments or anything of the nature of implement were in the grave. The body was in the north-end and facing eastward, and evidently in a sitting posture. The "vessel" was towards the southend of the grave. The inside of the "vessel" has no appearance of any enamelling or such like, but had more of a rough, burnt appearance, and it was undoubtedly hand-shaped. It is about ⅜ in thickness, but very fragile. It is said that many years ago a grave of similar nature was found in the same vicinity. Apart from the position of the bones, the shape of the cist suggests that the occupant was buried in a squatting position, probably in the fashion in which the folk were accustomed to sit.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

DISTEMPER OF THE HEART.—Among the interesting papers which were read on 14th January last, before the Glasgow Sutherlandshire Association, was one dealing with the records of the Presbytery of Ross and Sutherland. In 1698, Donald Macphail and his wife, belonging to Golspie, were tried for having received a charm or spell from "Robert Dyke, a vagrant belonging to Sutherland." The charm was in the form of a cure for "distemper of the heart," from which the female culprit suffered. The charmer, who wisely left the district before the trial, had poured melted lead into a dish full of water. The metal immediately became, in the water, of the form of "ane heart," and this water, applied to the parts about the heart, was supposed to have curative properties. The parties were found guilty of witchcraft, and the Moderator gravely informed them that "what power was in the water to heal behoved to be from the Devil, and that they had, as it were, partaken of one of the Devil's sacraments, of which the lead and water were the two elements." Naturally, the man was "much surpris'd and seemingly penitent." ROBERT MURDOCH.

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(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 140.)

OF the names in the following list, perhaps the most notable are James Watson, printer and balladist, who, two centuries ago, fought a remarkable battle against the English monopoly for printing the Scriptures, of which he issued an uncommonly good edition; John Forbes Watson, the eminent Orientalist; Robert Watt, compiler of that monumental work, the *Bibliotheca Britannica*; and Isaac Watts, the Hymnologist. K. J.

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an appointment as reporter and sub-editor on
The Northern Warder, a paper long since
defunct. This was the commencement of what
proved to be a long and honourable journalistic
career. At the "Old Dundee" exhibition held
in the Albert Institute, 1892-3, one of the features
was an exhibition of the periodical literature of
Dundee, arranged by the late Mr. A. C. Lamb.
Promoters of civic exhibitions should bear this
in mind, and when an exhibition is arranged for,
the town should be held to include the local
periodical literature of the locality.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON'S DAUGHTERS.

PRACTICALLY every volume of late 18th and
early 19th century reminiscences contains re-
ferences to the Duchess of Gordon's five brilliant
daughters. The loquacious Mr. Creevey encoun-
tered the fourth of them (Louisa), Marchioness
Cornwallis (born 1776, married 1797, died 1850),
when he was staying with Bernard Howard at
Farnham, near Bury, pending a summons to
contest Liverpool. In September, 1812, he
wrote to his wife (*Creevey Papers*, I., 168):—

Foster speaks very mysteriously about Ossulston's
having the Duke's seat (for Thetford) again, which
alarmed me not a little. Our neighbours, Marchioness
Cornwallis, was passing in her barouche, and calls
Howard to the carriage, who was alone in the road.
"And so," she says, "the Duke of Grafton turns Mr.
Creevey out of Thetford at last." "Upon soul!"
says Barry, "then there's a volley for you, for Mr.
Creevey is now at my house, and is to be member for
Thetford next Thursday, and for Liverpool the week
after." So the Gordon chienne went off as grumpy
as be damned! . . .

Mr. Creevey has several references to the
youngest of the five, Georgiana, Duchess of
Bedford (born 1781, married 1803, died 1853).
On February 12, 1834, he wrote to Miss Ord
(*Creevey Papers*, II., 276):—

Our Earl and Countess [of Sefton] have left about
an hour ago in a gig, on a visit to the Duke and
Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn, 38 miles off, having
two horses stationed on the road, besides the one
they started with. Since they went, it has rained
cats and dogs, and they in a gig without a head.
This, as I say to Lady Louisa, is ennui in fine people
tired of being at the top of the tree and wanting to
see what is at the bottom. How the servants must
grin!

On December 23, 1834, he wrote to Miss Ord
from Greenwich Hospital (*Creevey Papers*, II.,
303):—

Anderson's party at Lord Holland's was the
Duchess of Bedford, Duke of Devonshire, Mulgrave,
B. Thompson, Beckersteth, and some one else I
forget. I never was acquainted with the Duchess of
Bedford, and since I delivered her of her London
Bedford House in 1808, have always been glad not
to come in her way. However, on Sunday she began
before dinner . . . and when there was an opening
after dinner, she said—"Well, tho' I have never had
a house in London fit to live in since that disappoint-
ment, I quite forgive you, and I hope you will come
and see me at Woburn, at any time you like."

Queries.

431. **MOLIERE'S ANCESTRY.**—"Most of what we know of Jean-Baptiste Poquelin (Molière) is due to the labours of recent critics who have succeeded in rescuing the main facts from amongst the libels of his traducers and the fables of his admirers. He was born in Paris, 15th January, 1622. His father was of Scotch descent, an earlier Poquelin having crossed to France to enter the service of Charles VII. The name is said to be a Gallic development of 'pawky,' a word that is not unfamiliar in Scottish poetry." The above is from the English preface to the "Comedies of Moliere" (Library of Foreign Classics, 1895). Is there outside Galt's pages such a name as "Pawky?" J. Hill Burton discredits this descent, and says that many Frenchmen of that age jocularly assumed a Scottish ancestry. Is this a recrudescence of the old fable, or later investigation? A. M.

432. **MACPHERSONS, THE STANDARD BEARERS OF THE MACGREGORS.**—It is stated by Mr. James Logan, in "The Clans of the Scottish Highlands," that a family of the clan Mhurich, or Macphersons, were the hereditary standard bearers of the Macgregors, and that when the late chief, Sir Evan Murray MacGregor, mustered a body of his clansmen to swell the pomp of George the Fourth's visit to Edinburgh, the charge of the Brattach Griogaraich was assigned to two gentlemen of the name of Macpherson. Can any reader give information as to the family who held this hereditary office, or the circumstances which led to its being conferred on them? Although by no means living in close proximity to each other, the two clans would seem to have been allies, since, on the Camerons being incited to attack the Macgregors after the proscription of the latter in 1603, the Macphersons came to the aid of the Macgregors, and together they inflicted, it is said, a signal defeat on the Camerons in Brae Lochaber. On the authority of Sir Walter Scott, the Macphersons (or a party of them) were brigaded with the Macgregors, led by the famous Rob Roy, at the battle of Sheriffmuir, though Rob's cool refusal to attack, on receiving positive orders from the Earl of Mar to do so, would have resulted in a sanguinary conflict between Rob and Alexander Macpherson, who became incensed at the inactivity of his temporary leader, had not their friends interfered. In view of the historian's comment, "that though it is said his attack might have decided the day, he could not be prevailed upon to charge," the importance of Rob's personal influence at that juncture over the future history of these islands, cannot, it would appear, be overestimated. That the Macphersons were greatly mortified at Rob's inaction on this momentous occasion is certain, and it is remarkable that at the '45 they should have had the further mortification of being too late for the even more momentous battle of Culloden, and so have been deprived of a second and last opportunity of striking a blow for the House of Stuart. Mr. Logan, in the work above mentioned, refers to the statement

that an old woman foretold the Duke of Cumberland that should he await the Bratach uaine, or green banner, he would assuredly meet his defeat.

H. D. McW.

433. **GORDON, THE DUMB SOOTHSAYER.**—The Rev. J. Anderson, writing to Wodrow, April 10, 1724 (see Wodrow's *Private Letters*), gives examples of Gordon's "surprising knowledge." Anderson was riding, in the company of a lady, to a gentleman's house in the next parish, to investigate a case of "presumptuous adulterie 'twixt two married persons." Anderson fell back to speak to Gordon, who was riding behind:—"When Mr. Gordon observed me to leave the lady, he rode up to her, and signed what I was going about, and that these two persons were undoubtedly guilty, and that the child which the woman had born was not her husband's, but the other man's; that the man was inclined to confess his guilt, but the woman would not. All which he again signed to me before the lady when I came up to them. That same day we had occasion to see the man who was suspected of guilt. As soon as we came near him, he immediately pointed at him, and signed he was the person. Accordingly, some weeks after Mr. Gordon left the country, the man own'd his guilt, but the woman stiffly denied it, and fled the country, and by the hint the man gave of the first time of his guilt with the woman, I found it highly presumable that indeed the child was his. . . . That same day on our road we met a waiter, to whom in our presence he signed that he had given horn's to his wife (so he still expresseth adultrie); that she was a good woman and ill-treated by him. We obliged him to give his promise that he would amend his life and be a better husband. The waiter was so much stun'd, having never seen one another before, that he frankly gave his parole as to the guilt itself, it was that we knew, for he had judicially confessed it, and undergone censure for it some few years ago." Gordon is described as about 70, which makes out from the date of the letter, that he was born about 1653. His father, a Presbyterian minister, "somewhere in Aberdeenshire," had died about 1685. Who was the father? James Gordon, the parson of Rothiemay, died in 1686, but the soothsayer does not seem to have been any of his three sons. What is known of the prophet's pedigree? J. M. B.

434. **THE GLENLIVET FAMILY OF MCCOLLAE, MCCLEA, MCLEA OR McLAE.**—Mr. Adam in his book, "What is my Tartan?" gives the names MacLae, MacLay, MacLea, MacLeay, under "Septs and Dependents" of Stewart of Appin, and, having found frequent mention in record to families in Glenlivet called as above, and which names have presumably the same derivation as those mentioned by Mr. Adam, I should be glad to know what the original form of the name was, and what was the origin of the Glenlivet family bearing it. The Stewarts of Drumin, Kilmachly, Nevie, Tombae, &c., were of old standing in Glenlivet, but I am not aware that the Appin family were connected with

them or with the district. The names mentioned would seem, soon after the middle of the 18th century, to have been abandoned for the proper clan name, or the families bearing them to have all removed from Glenlivet. It would be interesting to learn by what names their descendants are now known.

H. D. McW.

435. SIBYLLA, WIFE OF DUNCAN, KING OF SCOTS.—In a genealogical work on the Kings of England, etc. ("Companion and key to the history of England," published by George Fisher in 1832, I find the wife of Duncan, King of Scots, styled Sibylla. I have been unable to find elsewhere any trace of the name of the d. or cousin of Earl Seweard (see my "Onomesticon Anglo-Saxonicum," p. 416), but I thought that, perhaps, you might be able to suggest some explanation of Fisher's statement. I felt bound to register the name with a (?), as it occurs in a printed book, and because it is a name belonging to that period nearly as that of the wife of Alexander I., King of Scots, some eighty years later. If you can throw any light on the matter, I shall be very much obliged to you. Fisher must (I should think) have met with some statement somewhere which made him make the ascription which he did.

W. G. SEARLE.

11 Scroope Terrace,
Cambridge.

Answers.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62, 79, 94, 110, 124, 142).—Newcastle Fishers' Garland: A collection of Right Merrie Garlands for North Country Anglers. Edited by Joseph Crawhall, and continued to the present year. iv. + 312 pp. La. 8vo., 1821-1864. Newcastle-on-Tyne: George Rutland, 212 Blackett Street, 1864. "This volume was dedicated to the Members of the Coquetdale Angling Club, with an earnest hope that the lines herein cast may perhaps rise some stray double-day of that honourable body, and induce an attempt to resume and continue the Newcastle Fishers' Garlands, so charmingly set forth by the spirits of a former generation."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

398. JOHN, 2ND LORD BELLENDEN (2nd S., V., 143).—According to Douglas's *Peerage*, and also Burke's, Lord Bellenden had four daughters, viz.:—1. Margaret, died unmarried; 2. — married to Ephram Miller of Hertingforbury, Esq.; 3. Mary, married to the Hon. John Campbell of Mamore, afterwards 4th Duke of Argyll; 4. Diana, married to John Butlecl of Fleet in Devonshire, Esq. J. F.

411. REV. WILLIAM GORDON, OR RATHER MACGREGOR, 2nd S., V., 122).—It is interesting to note respecting this clergyman that he was a centenarian, dying at the great age of 101 years. Dr. Mackintosh in his "History of the Valley of the Dee,"

furnishes a hint which may account for the change of name. The MacGregors of Dalfad, he says, "were excessively and savagely persecuted and hunted down by the authority of the Government from the later part of the 16th century till past the middle of the 17th. May not similar persecutions directed against the unfortunate MacGregors, in other districts, have led them to assume a less obnoxious name? It was no strange thing for the clan MacGregor to suffer persecution. Descended from King Kenneth Mac-Alpine, the MacGregors, says Browne ("History of the Highland Clans," Vol. IV.), "were famous for their misfortunes as well as the unbroken spirit with which they maintained themselves, linked and banded together in spite of the most severe laws executed with the greatest rigour against all who bore this proscribed name." The celebrated Rob Roy assumed the name Campbell, his real name MacGregor being "a name that was nameless by day." W. S.

"B" is probably aware that this minister was called to *Alvie*, 30th Jan., and admitted 20th Sept., 1739, where he died, 2nd April, 1787, in his 101st year, and is said to have performed his duties until within six months of his death. The late Alexander Macpherson, F.S.A., Kingussie, in "Glimpses of Church and Social Life in the Highlands in Olden Times," gave an interesting account of this most worthy minister, but it is remarkable that no reference was made to the "alias" of MacGregor. May I suggest (in the absence of other information) that the minister's family were really MacGregors, and that Gordon was the name adopted under stress of circumstances. By the Act of the Privy Council of 3rd April, 1603, all of the name of MacGregor were compelled, *on pain of death*, to take another surname, which may well account also for Duncan MacGregor of Rora changing his name to Gordon in 1616, and for the reference to James Gordon, *alias* MacGregory, in Keithmore in 1720. The *favourite* names assumed by the clan, whilst compelled to relinquish their own, seem to have been Campbell, Graham, Stewart and Drummond; and there was, of course, the well-known Aberdeenshire family of Gregory, so distinguished for literary and scientific talent. Sir Walter Scott, in his introduction to "Rob Roy," mentions the incident of Rob Roy's offer in 1715 to his kinsman, Dr. James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in King's College, in return for the latter's kindness and hospitality, to take his son with him to the hills and "make a man of him," but which son afterwards became, like his father, Professor of Medicine in King's College. At the Restoration, for their services under the great Montrose, the various statutes against the MacGregors were annulled, and the clan were enabled to resume their own name. In the reign of William III., the clan were again proscribed, and compelled once more to take other names, and it was not till 1784 that the oppressive Acts against them were rescinded by the British Parliament, when they were allowed (*inter alia*) to resume their own name. If my suggestion is correct, it must have been gratify-

ing to the venerable minister of Alvie in his last days to witness the abolition of the opprobrious Acts designed so deliberately, but so ineffectually, for extirpating the royal race and the name of McGregor. I notice that, in the account of the Macgregors, given in "The Clans of the Scottish Highlands," by Mr. James Logan, it is stated that at the '45, Robert, the chief, was so zealous a partisan of the exiled family, that he mortgaged his whole estate to support it, and commanded his clan in the Prince's army. Also that when they were in the north, the Duke of Cumberland employed Mr. Gordon, minister of Alva (*sic*) in Strathspey, to treat with them to lay down arms, offering restoration of their name and other considerations, to which they replied that they could not desert the cause, but chose rather to risk all and die with the characters of honest men, than live in infamy and disgrace their posterity. Unless the minister was really a McGregor, and so likely to possess some influence over the clan, it is curious that he should have been selected by the Duke for the task of persuading a clan so warlike and so devoted to the Stuart cause to lay down their arms.

H. D. McW.

414. GORDON BONAPARTE (2nd S., V., 122).—There can be little doubt that the story of "Gordon Bonaparte's" paternity is purely mythical. It bears its reputation on its face. (1) The British Government were never in the habit of providing "Abishags" for the convenience or comfort of the great Napoleon—rather, indeed, the opposite. (2) The fallen emperor was a dying man for a considerable period, prior to his decease, and therefore *impuissant* physically incapable of procreation. (3) The tale of "Gordon Bonaparte's" parentage, is on a par with hundreds of similar stories vouched for with the utmost assurance. The present writer holds no brief to defend the great Emperor's relations with the female sex, which by all accounts must have been excessively lax; but when his illegitimate offspring, the fruit of his amours, begin to approximate to something like 500 in number, starting up all over the world from China to Peru, it is surely time to call a halt, and endeavour to discredit the statistics. (4) "B." observes towards the close of his query, that only when under the influence of drink did "Gordon Bonaparte" assert his illustrious origin. This doubtless affords the key to the whole situation. The tale has no other foundation than the maudlin outpourings of a "dissolute mechanic." It says but little for the "cuteness" of the *San Francisco World*, that a story so improbable should have been swallowed so easily.

CAMBUS.

415. THE NAME TAYLOR (2nd S., V., 122).—In "The Celtic Monthly," vol. ix., p. 121, a biographical notice is given of Robert Sutherland Taylor Ewen, who, after retirement from administrative work, devoted himself to the agreeable study of family and clan histories. He soon collected valuable information in regard to his own and collateral families in Sutherland. He also collected materials for a work on the Taylors of Sutherlandshire, which is said would

have been a fitting task for the descendant of the brilliant and amiable antiquary, George Taylor. Whether it has seen book form, I am not in a position to say.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

The name Taylor has nothing to do with the river Tay. It simply denotes a profession, signifying "a cutter (of cloth)," and being equivalent to *Schneider*, which is said to mean "one who cuts cloth," as distinguished from *Cosier*, "the man who sews it." S.

The name Taylor is derived from the French *tailleur*, a tailor or shaper of clothes, which passed into England about 1400. Chaucer uses the word "taille," to mean shape or body. The Scotch and Gaelic pronunciation of tailor shows that the word came directly into Scotland from France, introduced probably by some of the Queens of Scotland.

JOHN MILNE.

416. A COVENANTING DESCENT FOR ARCHBISHOP DAVIDSON (2nd S., V., 122).—According to Wodrow ("History of the Church of Scotland"), the Rev. Gabriel Sempil's first wife would appear to have been a daughter of Sir Walter Riddell of Riddell. Possibly his second wife was a Hepburn, as suggested in the query, as Sir Patrick Hepburn of Blackcastle is called Sempil's nephew by Wodrow. S.

417. THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY AND THE EXCISE COURTS (2nd S., V., 122).—I am not aware of any provision having ever been made for the permanent preservation of Excise Court proceedings. At all events, it is extremely improbable that any consecutive records of these courts are now extant. W.

418. CADDELL ALIAS MACPHERSON (2nd S., V., 123).—A sketch of the Calder family is given in Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray*, Vol. II., pp. 278-282, but fails to throw light on any of the points in which "H. D. McW" is interested. W.

419. SIR GEO. CHALMERS, BART., OF CULTS, PORTRAIT PAINTER (2nd S., V., 123).—Among other portraits, Sir George Chalmers painted one of General Blakeney at Minorca, the general being one of his patrons. In Brydall's "History of Art in Scotland" (with which also Redgrave's "Dictionary of British Artists" agrees), Sir George is said to have been a native of Edinburgh. He married the great granddaughter of George Jamesone of Aberdeen. But see, for fuller information on this connection, Mr. Bulloch's "Life of Jamesone." S.

420. SHERIDAN KNOWLES, A GRADUATE OF ABERDEEN (2nd S., V., 140).—The story of the degree conferred on Sheridan Knowles is accepted by Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp ("Dictionary of English Authors"), as also apparently by Chambers's *English Literature*, vol. iii., last edition. In both cases reference is made to the son's biography of the father. Mr. Sharp names 1808 as the date of the degree. This statement becomes exceedingly improbable in face of Mr. P. J. Anderson's assertion

that no trace of such a degree can be found in the records of the Aberdeen colleges. One of two things must be true. Either the University records are imperfect, or the son of Sheridan Knowles was mistaken in attributing an Aberdeen degree to his father. The latter alternative is much the more likely to be correct. At the same time, if the degree was conferred *in absentia*, it is possible that the error may be due to Aberdeen University—records are not always to be received as infallible. About forty years ago a leading dissenting divine in the west of Scotland claimed enrolment on Glasgow University register on the ground of having taken the degree of M.D. The claim was disallowed merely for the reason that no mention of the clergyman's name could be found in the list of medical graduates. At the time, however, it was almost universally believed that the omission was due to oversight on the part of the University authorities. The clergyman used the title of M.D. without challenge till his death. May not the same explanation serve in the case of Sheridan Knowles and his degree? W. S.

The writer of "East Neuk Chronicles," in the *Evening Express* for 28th August, 1903, says:—"I also faintly remember the visit of Sheridan Knowles to Aberdeen, which was a number of years prior to the visit of G. V. Brooke. James Sheridan Knowles was also an Irishman, and hailed from the famous city of Cork, and on the mother's side was a relative of the better known Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the statesman, and the author of the 'School for Scandal' and other well-known plays. Hence he derived his middle name. His father was in a fairly good position as a schoolmaster, and later on he was a lexicographer, having compiled a dictionary. Knowles commenced life as a subaltern in the Militia, and from his earliest years went in for writing short dramas, which never saw the light of day. He afterwards left the army, studied for the medical profession, and, what is not so well known, received his degree of M.D. at Aberdeen University." Possibly the writer of the "Chronicles" could give some authority (such as an entry in a contemporary newspaper) for his last statement.

LAMBDA.

421. JAMES CHALMERS, M.A., CIRCA 1722 (2nd S., V., 140).—There can be little doubt that James Chalmers, son of Professor James Chalmers, who occupied the Divinity chair in Marischal College, was the person referred to. He succeeded Nicol as a printer, and in 1746 or 1748 (to be strictly accurate), originated the *Aberdeen Journal*, the first newspaper issued north of the Forth. In Mr. Watt's *Aberdeen and Banff* it is stated that "he had gone to Oxford as a student, and perfected himself in the art of printing by the side of Benjamin Franklin in London." W. S.

422. REV. WILLIAM GORDON, URQUHART (2nd S., V., 140).—For about a hundred years prior to 1661, the clan MacGregor bore a prescribed name,

and members of the clan were subjected to merciless persecution. The Rev. William Gordon would appear to have been born about 1686, when the persecution was no longer so virulent as at an earlier period. In all likelihood, he had himself nothing to do with the change of name, but possibly his father or some of his immediate ancestors abandoned MacGregor and adopted Gordon as a surname, in order to secure themselves from molestation. W.

423. A JILTED GORDON (2nd S., V., 140).—"Stand Sure" has been somewhat unkind to Mustapha Pacha Fehmi. Not satisfied with depicting him as murderer, man of mystery, and wolf in sheep's clothing, he contrives withal to saddle him with an offence properly pertaining to the lady of his love. 'Twas Fehmi was jilted. The lady it was who avenged Sadyk's blood. The grim tragedy alluded to in the query probably took place previous to 1867, at which date the Khedive Ismail paid a visit to England. There may be no foundation for the story of the projected marriage. But at all events, "a member of the noble House of Gordon," at that particular period, would probably mean a daughter of the Huntly family. S.

The lady was a kinswoman of the present Marquis of Huntly. J.

424. GEO. KINLOCH OF KAIR (2nd S., V., 141).—In Warden's *Forfarshire* it is stated that James Kinloch, younger son of James Kinloch of Kilry, a physician like his father, married Jean, eldest daughter of George Oliphant of Clashbenie, and had issue, four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Captain George Kinloch, got the lands of Rosemont. May not he be the person inquired after? W.

Geo. Kinloch of Kair was the second son of John Kinloch, farmer in Balmain, and a grandson of John Kinloch of Gourdie. His mother was Elizabeth Blacklaws, second wife of his father, the first wife being a Jean Kinloch. George Kinloch had two daughters, Katherine, who married James Farquhar, silver turner in Edinburgh, and had seven children, and Mary, who died unmarried in 1721.

ROBERT KINLOCH.

425. BALLAD WANTED (2nd S., V., 141).—The four lines quoted are merely a local rhyme, not a ballad. There are no more lines. The nameless author had nothing more to say. He put all his goods in his window at once. The Water of Garth is Kilmarnock Water in Ayrshire. CAMBUS.

426. CHARLES STUART, PRINCE OF WALES (2nd S., V., 141).—The "Scottish Journal of Topography, Antiquities, Tradition, &c.," was published a hundred years after the date named in this query. The story quoted from it, while circumstantial enough in detail, is of doubtful authenticity, and bears somewhat the look of being made to order. David Gillies, the

"mock prince" of the story, must have anticipated, in a curious way, the Prince Charlie of history, being banished from Selkirk in the same month as that in which the standard of Stuart rebellion was raised in the north. I incline to regard the story of Gillies as a Hanoverian invention meant to discredit the Stuart Pretender. A further feature tending to throw doubt on the narrative is the statement made that the "mock prince" was "banished the shire [of Selkirk] by tuck of drum, attended by the hangman." Now, of course, it is known that royal burghs in those days were expected to provide themselves with such a functionary; but it is equally well known that many small towns were unable to indulge their taste for the luxury by reason of the expense. Selkirk, I believe, belonged to the latter class. It never had a hangman of its very own. Moreover, the sentence passed on the "mock prince" was too slight to warrant the justices of Selkirkshire borrowing a neighbour's hangman. I venture to believe the whole story destitute of historical basis. W. S.

427. THE POET CAMPBELL'S MATERNAL ANCESTRY (2nd S., V., 141).—"Craiguish," in this query, I take to be a misprint for "Craignish." If so, the line of the Craignish Campbells may be traced without much difficulty. A few notices about them may be found in such works as the "Records of Argyll"; Keltie's "Scottish Highlands," vol. ii.; Gregory's "History of the Western Highlands"; and Skene's "Highlanders of Scotland." I am sorry I cannot supply dates for the poet's uncle Daniel, but understand that he died towards the close of the 18th century. W.

428. SIR ROBERT SINCLAIR OF STEVENSON (2nd S., V., 141).—Sir Robert Sinclair's mother was Isabella Ker, daughter of Colonel James Ker. She does not appear to have belonged to the Lothian family. The 1st Marquis of Lothian had a son named James, but he is said to have died unmarried. W.

429. THE FAMILY NAME BRAID (2nd S., V., 141).—There is no such family name. "Braid" is merely the Scottish word for "broad," and is destitute of "family history." There is a compound word, *Braidwood*, but no *Braid*, so far as this writer at this time of writing has discovered. Is "A. M." thinking of *Baird*? S.

430. BISSETS OF ATHOL (2nd S., V., 141).—Would not the *Retours* for the counties of Aberdeen, Banff and Perth serve Mr. Murdoch's purpose? In Watt's *Aberdeen and Banff*, the Bisset family is referred to, pp. 41-43. In the same work, Robert Bisset of Lessendrum, named as an adherent of the Roman Catholic church, and living in the beginning of the reign of Charles I., is described in terms which show how sad a thorn he must have been in the side of Presbyterian Government. "The most pestilent and dangerous instrument in the north" is his description. W.

Literature.

British Family Names.—Mr. Elliot Stock has just announced a second edition of this interesting book by the Rev. Henry Barber, M.D., F.S.A. Here, the ever increasing number of persons who are interested in this subject may revel among the 10,000 family names, and their various origins as classified by the author. The price is 10/6 net.

The Northern Highlands.—The Northern Highlands in the 19th century, by James Barron, Vol. 1, 1800-1824, xliii + 299 pp., is the title of a demy 4to volume issued by C. Carruthers & Sons, Inverness, last year. It consists of a newspaper index arranged in chronological order extracted from files of *The Inverness Journal* and *Inverness Courier*, so as to form a series of annals of the 1st quarter of the 19th century. The practice of giving extracts from the newspapers of the past century is not uncommon, but has seldom been full and systematic. This volume will be a help to those engaged in the search of newspaper files, which is often undertaken with only the vaguest clue. But what can be done for Inverness can surely be accomplished for Aberdeen with its file of *The Aberdeen Journal*.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

Scots Books of the Month.

Bateman, C. T. John Clifford, Free Church Leader and Preacher. 8vo. 6s. T. Law.

Cowan, S. Ancient Capital of Scotland. Story of Perth from Invasion of Agricola to Passing of Reform Bill. 2 vols. Roy. 8vo. 30s. net. Simpkin.

Crockett, S. R. Strong Mac: a Novel. Cr. 8vo. 6s. Ward & Locke.

Mackenzie, Sir A. M. Delvine and the Romans. Account of the Roman Occupation of Delvine or Inchtuthill in the County of Perth. Ch. ed. Cr. 8vo. Simpkin.

Scottish Records.—Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, Accounts of, Vol. V., 1515-1531. 10s.; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, Vol. XXII., 1589-1594. 10s. Eyre & Spottiswoode.

Wright, C. H. H., Neil, C. Protestant Dictionary. Containing articles on History, Doctrines, Practices of the Christian Church. Plates, illus. 15s. net. Hodder & Stoughton.

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

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ABERDEEN, MAY, 1904.

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON AND BEATTIE THE POET.

MISS FORBES’S new book on *Beattie and His Friends* serves to show us a charming side of the Duchess’s character, namely, her warm friendship for Beattie. The earliest reference is in 1778, when the Duchess wrote to Beattie that the Duke had been for some days hunting, feasting and dancing at Banff. “We were expected, but a little influenza and a great desire to enjoy the last days of the loveliest season of the year in the country kept us at

home. I like to walk among the rustling leaves and plan future forests on the breezy hills that skirt the down.” In December, 1778, the Duchess urged that, as soon as Mrs. Beattie was able, she should be brought to Gordon Castle to complete her perfect recovery. Sir William Forbes says, that “so tenderly solicitous was the Duchess at all times to soothe Beattie’s sorrows and to dissipate those gloomy ideas that preyed upon his mind, that he found consolation and relief in the free interchange of thoughts, with which her good nature delighted to indulge him, and he was never more happy than in the society he found in Gordon Castle. He was charmed by her beauty, the brilliancy of her wit, and her cultivated understanding.”

In 1782 Beattie got a miniature of the Duchess in part copied from Reynolds’ picture, but for the finishings she gave the artist, “Mr. Smith,” two sittings. This picture is in the hands of Beattie’s descendants.

In the winter of 1783 the Duke and Duchess were in Aberdeen, and tried to draw Beattie out of his loneliness. They dined with him on Christmas Day. Among the letters of this period was one from Jane Maxwell thus :—“Pray, thou first of men, come to the ball and make happy all the Gordons on earth.”

In 1787, when the Duke was on a jaunt with Huntly, the Duchess was trying to get a professorial appointment for young Beattie from Dundas.

Beattie was extremely grateful to Her Grace, whom he greatly admired. Writing in 1784 about Mrs. Siddons, he said, her countenance was “the most interesting that can be, and excepting the Duchess of Gordon’s, the most beautiful I have ever seen.”

About 1783 he wrote to the Honourable Mrs. Boyd :—“A perfect character I have never yet met with ; but of her I will venture to say that, as it is known, the more it will be admired, and that nothing but prejudice, or envy, or ignorance, or pure malice, can be insensible to its worth. The Duke, though more inclined to a retired life, is in no respect inferior. I have never known a man of sounder judgment, of more acute parts, of a more candid or benevolent

temper, and in the company of people whom he knows there cannot be a more facetious, a more cheerful, or a more agreeable associate. His passion for astronomy and other parts of science, his abhorrence of drinking or gaming, and his attachment to his children kept him at a distance from the dissipations of high life, and gave him an example in the eyes of some people an appearance of reserve, but that wears off entirely when one becomes acquainted with him."

Beattie was quite as devoted to her children. In 1787 he speaks of Lady Charlotte (who married the future Duke of Richmond in 1789) as having become "a most accomplished and beautiful young woman, and is universally admired. The town says she is going to be married to Mr. Pitt, but this perhaps is only town talk." In the autumn of 1787 Beattie wrote some verses to Lady Charlotte, remarking in a letter to his son—"It has of late been fashionable here to write verses and address them to Lady Charlotte. Mr. Dundas set the example, and was followed by Sir John Macpherson." Beattie thought it incumbent on himself to follow suit.

The Duchess was nice to Beattie's friends, for he tells us that she gave fifteen guineas for Ross of Lochlee's Poems. Ross visited the Duchess on Beattie's suggestion.



THE SCOT ABROAD.—IN CEYLON.—An interesting contribution to this subject has just appeared in the illustrated souvenir of the jubilee of Planters' Association of Ceylon, 1854-94, which Capper and Sons, of Colombo, have just issued in pamphlet form (8vo., 48). The Association was started in Kandy, February 17, 1854. Here are some of its Scots members—

Captain John Keith Jolly (1807-1865); son of a D.L. of Stirling and Dumbartonshire. First chairman of the Association.

Robert Boyd Tytler (1819-1882); born in Aberdeen-shire; went to plant in Jamaica at the age of 15, and to Ceylon at the age of 18. He was the second chairman.

Alexander Brown (1820-76), born at Banff; first secretary and treasurer of the Association, 1858-1860; chairman 1861.

W. D. Gibbon (brother-in-law of Mr. Tytler), went to Ceylon in 1855; chairman of the Association, 1878; father of John Murray Gibbon, a distinguished graduate of Aberdeen University, and now on the staff of *Black and White*. Mr. Gibbon contributes some reminiscences to the pamphlet.

Andrew Nicol, Member of the Legislative Council, in 1861, was a Banffshire man. He went to Ceylon from Bombay.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HAWICK PERIODICALS.—

On Thursday, 12th March, 1896, Mr. J. C. Goodfellow read a paper to the Hawick Archæological Society on this subject, which is interesting to readers of *S. N. & Q.* After dealing with the publications relating to Hawick, he says:—In 1829, Mr. J. D. Kennedy began business as a printer, stationer, and bookseller, in that shop lately tenanted by Mr. John Young, baker, Sandbed. In April, 1842, he began to publish a monthly journal named *The Hawick Observer*, but had to discontinue it, owing to revenue restrictions. On May, 6th, 1847, Mr. James Dalgleish published the first number of *The Hawick Monthly Advertiser*. Only three numbers were issued, which was also owing to the interference of the revenue officials. The duty advertisements having been abolished in 1853, Mr. Dalgleish issued on January 7th, 1854, the first number of *The Hawick Monthly Advertiser*. This journal was published monthly for one year and eight months, but on the 1st September, 1855, it began to be issued as a fortnightly publication. Its name at the same time was changed to *The Hawick Advertiser*. In the beginning of 1856, *The Hawick Advertiser* was issued as a weekly journal. It has since then had many changes in proprietorship, and in other ways, but after more than forty years' existence as a weekly newspaper, it still holds on. On January 5th, 1856, *The Hawick Advertiser* stated that its circulation was 1600 copies. On the 16th May, 1857, Mr. Robert Black, bookseller, 17 High Street, Hawick, published No. 1 of *The Hawick Times*. It stopped, however, after twelve numbers had been issued. On October 1st, 1870, the first number of *The Hawick Express* was published. By a curious coincidence, on January 28th, 1882, the first numbers of two periodicals were issued, namely, *The Hawick Telegraph* and *The Hawick News*. The former stopped in 1892. Hawick has yet at the present time three weekly newspapers, all of which are equal to those published in other localities in the Borders. Mr. Goodfellow concluded by stating that "no local book or publication is too useless or too obsolete for preservation in local collections, although books outside such characterisation may be considered unnecessary in local collections. By taking care of local literature, noting its origin, watching its growth, and writing its history, we shall be doing a work which future generations would appreciate and approve of." Mr. Goodfellow's paper was subsequently reprinted in 8vo. pamphlet form, 8 pp.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ARGYLESHERE.*(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 151.)*

125. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD IAN, THE VERY REV.: Bishop of Glasgow. Son of Colonel Campbell of Skipness. A scion of an old aristocratic family. He graduated at Cambridge after a brilliant student career, having won a foundation scholarship of Clare College. Purposing to devote his life to the Church, he entered Cuddesdon Theological College, where he also gained distinction and took deacons orders in 1881, and a year later was consecrated priest by the Bishop of Llandaff, and for a time served as curate at Aberdare. In 1885, he was appointed Rector of Castle Rising, Norfolkshire, and in 1891 was called to be Vicar of All Souls, Leeds. Two years later he was elected Provost of Perth Cathedral, and has this year been raised to the Bishopric of Glasgow.

126. CAMPBELL, JOHN HENRY, AFTERWARDS CAMPBELL WYNDHAM, M.P.: British Politician. Born in Dunoon, 1798. He flourished about 1846. His death I have not noted.

127. CAMPBELL, JOHN FRANCIS GLENCAIRN, C.B.: Lt.-General. Of the Skipness family, and born in 1810. He served with distinction in the British Army, and at his death in 1870 he had gained the rank of Lieutenant-General.

128. CAMPBELL, KENNETH: Latin Poet and unfortunate Scottish Scholar. Probably of Argyllshire origin. He died in destitution in London in 1721. It is said that when an inquest was held on his body, it was discovered that he had only one halfpenny in his possession, and that on this coin had been inscribed the following remarkable Latin epitaph:—*Kennethus Campbell, Scoto Montanus, Poeta Romanus Celebrerrimus; poetice, pauperrime sed hilariter Vixit: tandemque hoc obolo tautum locuples: ex Londino migravit in Elysium 28 Kalend. Julii.* The following represents the above singular production, which clearly implies that the Highland scholar had a good conceit of himself.

KENNETH CAMPBELL,

A native of the Highlands, and celebrated Latin Poet.

Poor, yet cheerful, he lived poetically.

At length with this halfpenny enriched he
Migrated from London to Elysium 28th July, 1721.

129. CAMPBELL, SIR NEIL: Patriot, Hero and Friend of Robert the Bruce. He was the eldest son of Sir Colin of Lochow. During the troubles in Scotland at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th centuries he took a prominent place. At first he swore fealty to Edward the First, but afterwards joined the Bruce, and fought by his side in almost every encounter, from the defeat of Methven to the victory of Bannockburn. King Robert rewarded his services by giving him his sister, the Lady Mary Bruce, in marriage, and conferring on him the lands forfeited by the Earl of Athol. Sir Neil, who was also styled MacChaillan More, was one of the commissioners sent to York in 1314 to negotiate a peace with the English. His brother Donald was the progenitor of the Campbells of Loudon. His other brothers, Dugal, Arthur and Duncan, all swore fealty to King Edward in 1296, but also became devoted adherents of Robert Bruce, and shared his fortunes, and ultimately his favours also.

130. CAMPBELL, NEIL (REV.): Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. He was parson of Kilmartin, 1574, and promoted to be Bishop in 1606. He only occupied the Episcopal chair for two years, when he resigned in favour of his son, John. Held in much esteem by the Scottish people, he alone of all the Episcopal prelates was not lampooned by the satirists of the times. He died in 1627.

131. CAMPBELL, NEIL (REV.): Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. He was probably born at Kilmartin about 1588. He became minister of Glassary (Glastray), and was appointed Bishop of the Isles in 1634, but was deprived by the Glasgow General Assembly in 1638. Though deposed, however, he was not excommunicated. He seems to have died about 1646.

132. CAMPBELL, LORD NEIL, OF ARDMADDY. The younger brother of Earl of Argyll, who suffered for the fruitless rising of 1685. He was born 1630 or 1631, and was at Glasgow University with his brother in 1645. He married, in 1668, Lady Vere Ker, 3rd daughter of 3rd Earl of Lothian (his son, Charles, was also in the rising of 1685, and was in consequence condemned to death, but had his sentence commuted; another son, Archibald, afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen, and a non-jurer, died 1744). Lord Neil married again, 1685, Susan, daughter of Sir Alex. Menzies. The contract must have been post-nuptial, for it provided for two sons, the elder of whom, Neil, must have been born in 1683 at latest, as he was admitted

advocate in 1704. Lord Neil was governor of New Jersey in 1687. He managed to secure possession of the lands formerly held by Sir George MacKenzie, but his stay in America was brief. He was also governor of Dumbarton Castle, and died in 1693.

133. CAMPBELL, SIR NEIL: Major-General, Colonial Governor, &c. Born in 1776 at Duntrone, Kilmartin, he entered the army as ensign in the 6th West India regiment in 1798. He was commanding officer in the Caicos or Turks Island, and received the thanks of the inhabitants for his conduct in that capacity. In 1799, he became lieutenant by purchase in the 57th regiment. Returning to England in 1800, he volunteered for service in the 95th regiment, and purchased a captaincy in 1801. He was noted for his fleetness of foot, excelling even Sir John Moore as a runner. In 1802-3, he attended the Royal Military College, Great Marlow, and on leaving, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General for the Southern District. He purchased his majority in the 43rd regiment in 1805, but during the following year exchanged into the 54th. For two years he was in Jamaica, returning to England, and becoming lieutenant-colonel in 1808. Sent to the West Indies as deputy-adjutant-general, he was present at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and of Guadeloupe in 1810. He came back to England in 1810, and was sent to Portugal, where Marshal Beresford appointed him colonel of the 16th Portuguese infantry in 1811. He was present at Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca. Returning to England in 1813 on sick leave, he was soon after sent to join Lord Cathcart, British Minister at the Russian Court. He was attached to the Russian army, and remained with it till its entry into Paris in 1814. While on duty with the Russians he took every opportunity of fighting, and on one occasion was wounded in the back by a Cossack, who mistook him for a French officer. He was appointed to accompany Napoleon to Elba in 1814. At Napoleon's request he remained at Elba, acting in a modified sense as the Emperor's keeper, and his presence in the island is supposed to have put the English naval captains off their guard, and enabled Napoleon to escape to France. No blame in the matter attached to Campbell, who was on a visit to Italy, whither his duties led him at the time the Emperor made his escape. Coming soon after into conflict with Lord Exmouth, he returned home and served as major in the 54th Regiment at Waterloo. He commanded the Hanseatic Legion from 1815 to 1818, during the occupation of France. After that he paid a

short visit to Africa in search of traces of Mungo Park. Raised to the rank of major-general in 1825, he accepted—greatly against the wishes of his family and friends—the post of Governor of Sierra Leone in 1826. In little more than a year he fell a victim to the deadly climate of a country fitly described as “the white man's grave,” dying in 1827, one of the most chivalrous and gallant spirits that the British army has ever produced. Sir Neil's journal was published after his death.

134. CAMPBELL, LAUCLAN, CAPTAIN: Scottish Adventurer. An Argyllshire laird. He sold his estate in 1738, and sailed for America with 83 families from his own native district, intending to settle as a feudal chief with his retainers around him. The colonists ultimately took up their abode in Washington County on the borders of Lake Georgia, but the enterprise completely ruined Campbell.

135. CAMPBELL, PATRICK: Mathematician and Author. Born in Kilninver Manse. Son of the parish minister in the latter half of the 18th century. He is said to have gained distinction in mathematics, but I have no particulars of his life and work.

136. CAMPBELL, PATRICK, SIR, K.C.B.: Vice-Admiral. This gallant naval officer, born in 1773, the son of Colonel John Campbell of Melfort, having adopted the navy as his profession, became lieutenant in 1794 and commander in 1797. While in command of the *Dart* sloop, he captured a large French frigate in Dunkirk harbour in 1800. He next commanded the *Ariadne* frigate, and was transferred to the *Doris* in 1803, but his vessel was unfortunate, striking on a rock in Quiberon Bay in 1805, and having to be abandoned. In 1807, he commanded the *Unité* frigate in the Adriatic, and in 1811 was promoted to the *Leviathan*, 74 guns, in the Mediterranean. Created C.B., he saw no more active service till 1824. Greatly to his chagrin he missed being present at Navarino in 1827. Rear-Admiral in 1830, he was commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, 1834-37. He became K.C.B. in 1836, and Vice-Admiral 1838, and died 1841. His wife, a daughter of Captain Wauchope of Niddrie, bore him two sons, Patrick John, Major-General, and Colin in the navy, who commanded the *Opossum* gun-boat in China, 1857-9, and was captain of the *Bombay*, which was burned at Monte Video in 1864, and died at sea on board the *Ariadne* in 1869.

137. CAMPBELL, PATRICK, GENERAL : Of Duntroon. Born Duntroon, Kilmartin, in 1779. Entered the army, where he served with distinction. He was with Abercromby in the West Indies, and also took part in the Peninsular War, where he commanded a brigade in the Spanish army. He, however, closed his military career in 1823, and having entered the diplomatic service, was Consul-General in Egypt and Syria, 1833-40. He died in 1857.

138. CAMPBELL, PATRICK JOHN : Major-General, R.A. Son of Vice-Admiral Patrick Campbell, K.C.B., noticed above, he was born in 1824, and is another of the many distinguished members of the Melfort branch of the Campbells. He chose the military career so congenial to his family, and served with distinction in the Kaffir War, 1851-3, and in the Crimea, 1855. He retired from the army in 1888.

139. CAMPBELL, PETER COLIN, D.D. : Principal of Aberdeen University and Author. A native of Argyllshire. Son of Rev. George Campbell of Ardchattan and Muckairn, he was born about 1806, and having graduated at Edinburgh University, was ordained minister of Caputh Parish in 1835, from which he was translated to Aberdeen on his appointment as Professor of Greek at King's College, 1854. He became Principal of King's College in 1855. On the union of the two Aberdeen Universities he became First Principal of Aberdeen University in 1860. In 1838, he married Jessie, daughter of the Hon. James Wylie, Canada, and had a very large family. While Principal, he wrote the following :— Murray Lectures, "Christ our Advocate," "Idolatry and Christianity," "Obedience, the Way to Faith and Knowledge," "What to desire and expect from the Divine Goodness," "Watchfulness." He also published "Theory of the Ruling Eldership," Edin., 1866, and "Account of the Clan Iver," Aberdeen, 1873 (anonymous publication). He died in 1876.

140. CAMPBELL, ROBERT NUTTER : Of Ormidale. Soldier in India. Born in 1799, he served in the Indian army, where he was long Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th Madras Infantry, and for many years was in command of the Brigade at Travancore. He succeeded his father in 1842, and was magistrate for Argyllshire. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Warrand of Levtran, Inverness-shire.

141. CAMPBELL, WALTER, COLONEL : Of Skipness. Author. This gentleman, who has

been described as "the beau ideal of a Highland chieftain," was one of the Skipness family. After some time in the army, he blossomed into authorship. His first book, "The Forest Rangers," 1842, was very popular, and his second, "My Indian Journal," 1864, was also very interesting.

142. CAMPBELL, WALTER FRANCIS, M.P. : Public Man. Born Islay, of which estate he was proprietor. He was member of Parliament for Argyllshire, 1820-41. His son was the celebrated folk lorist, J. F. Campbell, already noted.

143. CAMPBELL, WALTER DOUGLAS SOMERSET (CAPTAIN). This gentleman, who was a son of J. F. Campbell, the well-known author, was groom-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, 1880-1901, and groom-in-waiting to his present Majesty, King Edward, since 1901. He married Marie Louise, daughter of J. Guild, Esq., in 1881.

144. CAMPBELL, LORD WM., M.P., CAPTAIN R.N. : Governor of South Carolina. A younger brother of John, 5th Duke of Argyll, he entered the Royal Navy, where he rose to be post captain. Chosen M.P. for Argyllshire in 1764, he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia in 1766. Here he is chiefly remembered as having prohibited horse-racing as injurious to the morale of the community. He subsequently became Governor of South Carolina (1775), and when the American revolutionary war broke out, he took part as a volunteer in the attack on Charleston. Through acting in a manner far from conciliatory to the inhabitants, he was compelled to take refuge on board a British warship. As a statesman he was a distressing failure. He died in 1778.

145. CAMPBELL, WM., M.D. : Medical Lecturer and Author. Born in 1789 in Argyllshire, he gained considerable reputation as a lecturer and writer on medical subjects. The following works were published by him :— "Instruction to Midwives," "Introduction to Midwifery," "Memoir on Extra-Uterine Gestation," "Treatise on the Epidemic Puerperal Fever in Edinburgh," 1821-22. He died in 1848.

145. CAMPBELL, MARY : Burns's Highland Mary. This unfortunate young woman, who is the theme of some of the most pathetic lyrics of our national bard, was a native of Dunoon, and became acquainted with Burns while in the

service of Colonel Montgomery of Coilsfield. She was afterwards in the service of Gavin Hamilton. The story of the love-passage between the Highland maid and the Ayrshire poet is somewhat obscure, but if the language of the songs written by Burns be reliable, it would seem that they were mutually attached. When Jane Armour's father had ordered his daughter to relinquish all claims on the poet, his thoughts naturally turned to Mary Campbell. It was arranged that Mary should give up her place with the view of making preparations for their union, but before she went home they met in a sequestered spot on the banks of the Ayr. Standing on either side of a purling brook, and holding a bible between them, they exchanged vows of eternal fidelity. Mary presented him with her bible, the poet giving his own in exchange. This bible has been preserved, and on a blank leaf, in the poet's handwriting, is inscribed: "And ye shall not swear by my name falsely: I am the Lord." Lev. xix. 12. On the second volume: "Thou shalt not forswear thyself: but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oath." Matt. v. 33. And on another blank leaf his name and mark as a Royal Arch Mason. The lovers never met again. In October of the same year, 1786, Mary came from Argyllshire to Greenock in the hope of meeting Burns, but she was there seized with a malignant fever, which soon laid her in an early grave. Over that grave a monument has been erected by the admirers of the poet. On the third anniversary of her death, Jean Armour, then his wife, noticed that towards evening he grew sad about something, went into the barnyards, where he strode restlessly up and down for some time, though repeatedly asked to come in. On entering the house, he sat down and wrote "To Mary in Heaven," which Lockhart characterises as "the noblest of all his ballads."

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

THE MURDOCH COIN COLLECTION.—It is pointed out that the £4907 obtained for the third portion of the coin collection of the late Mr. J. G. Murdoch, gives an aggregate for the cabinet up to date of £25,623 8s. 6d. The disposal of the 4048 lots has occupied 28 days, yielding an average of a little over £1000 per day.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

A RARE GORDON HISTORY.—On Friday, March 4, there was sold at Sotheby's, from the library of the late Sir Thomas Dawson Brodie, a work entitled *The History of Scotland from the beginning of King Robert I. to the year 1690*, issued in 1732. This is nothing more or less than William Gordon's well known "History of the Family of Gordon," published six years before 1726, with a totally new title page. I have never seen this 1732 edition before, and there is no copy in the British Museum. Sir Thomas Brodie's copy, which is most sensibly titled on the back "History of the Gordons," was originally in the Gosford Library. The two editions were bought up by Mr. Maggs, the bookseller in the Strand, for £2 10s. each. The two title pages:—

The | History | of the
| Ancient, Noble, and
| Illustrious | Family of
Gordon | from | their
first Arrival in Scotland,
in Mal | colm III.'s Time
to the year 1690. | To-
gether with | the history
of the most remarkable
trans- | actions in Scot-
land, from the beginning
of | Robert I. his reign,
To that year 1690, con-
| taining the space of
about 400 years. | All
faithfully collected from
ancient and modern,
Scots and foreign |
historians, manuscript,
records and registers of
this nation. | In two
volumes. | By Mr.
William Gordon of Old
Aberdeen. | [Quotations
from Tacitus and Clau-
dianus.] Edinburgh, |
Printed by Mr. Thomas
Ruddiman, for the author,
1726-7.

The | History | of |
Scotland | from the |
beginning of King Robert
I. to the year 1690. | In
which are contain'd |
the most remarkable trans-
actions of | that King-
dom for near 400 years :
several of | which are
omitted in other histories ;
| and also | a particular
account of the Antient,
Noble | and Illustrious |
Family of Gordon ; |
from their first arrival in Scot-
land | in the reign of
King Malcolm III. |
All faithfully collected
from Antient and Modern
Foreign and Domestick
Historians and Manu-
scripts | and Records of
that Kingdom. | In Two
Volumes | London. |
Printed for G. Strahan
at the Golden Ball, over
| against the Royal
Exchange in Cornhill,
1732.

I should like to know whether this G. Strahan was any relation of William Strahan (1715-85), who helped to publish Johnson's Dictionary, and who founded the firm of Eyre and Spottiswoode. He had a son, George (1744-1824), who attended Dr. Johnson on his deathbed.

J. M. BULLOCH.

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

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 135.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1738. *Letters of the Critical Club*, containing Miscellaneous Observations upon Men, Manners and Writings. No. 1, January, 1738, 44 pp., 8vo., price sevenpence, monthly. Edinburgh: Printed by W. Cheyne, and sold by A. Martin and other booksellers in town. Motto—

"Ille bonis faveatque et concilietur amicis
Et regat iratos, et amet peccare timentes :
Ille dapes laudet, mensae brevis, ille salubrem
Justiciam, legesque et apertis otia portis :
Ille tegat commissa ; deosque precetur et oret,
Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis."

Hor. de Arte Poetica.

This periodical with the unlikely name was the professed production of a society called the Critical Club. It consisted of seven members, an account of whom, under pseudonyms, is given in the opening number. They repudiated the idea that their name suggested any hostility. "We profess to be true critics . . . the false critic's character we hate as we hate the devil." Their only object was the "reformation of Manners." The form of publication exercised the wit of the projectors.

"We thought maturely on this matter before we adventured it, and upon consideration of the double disadvantage that the publishers of such papers lie under, of publishing them in single papers and paying the duty, which makes them very dear, so that people grudge to purchase them"—

they determined to issue their "pamphlets," as they call their numbers, monthly. Each number, however, was divided into parts under irregular dates. The whole was dedicated to Lord President Duncan Forbes.

Contributions were not limited to the members of the Club, and, after the second number, outside papers were freely admitted. The March issue contained the statement that complaint had been made that the "pamphlet" for February was too small, and the editor accordingly announced that to make up the size in future they would publish, as an appendix, "such poems or songs as shall come to our hand." The contents were in imitation of the *Spectator* style, and the journal seems to have come to an end in six months. The number for June closed with "The end of the first volume," and an index and title-page were issued. The bound volume contains 304 pp.

1776. *The Scots Spy or Critical Observer*. (*S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., V., 87.) No. 1, Friday, 8th March, 1776, 12 pp., 12mo., in a blue cover, price 1d. weekly. Edinburgh: Printed and sold by Peter Williamson, Front of the Royal Exchange.

"*The Scots Spy or Critical Observer* shall be published every Friday so long as the public are pleased to encourage it, at the low price of one penny, and be regularly delivered to subscribers within the limits of his penny

post without any additional expense; that it shall consist of 12 pp., demy 12mo., stitched in a blue cover, which shall be occupied in conveying useful hints to the public in general, and to the inhabitants of Edinburgh and its suburbs in particular."

The editor and projector of this periodical was Peter Williamson, a sketch of whose remarkable career has already appeared in *S. N. & Q.* (1st S., XII., 134). He was a notable figure in the Edinburgh of his day, and figured in various capacities. His intention in undertaking the *Scots Spy* was, as he frankly states, the hope of gain.

"The public may rely upon his straining every nerve to attain that end, as he is conscious, the moment he so far forgets his own interest, the public will likewise forget that ever such a thing existed as the *Scots Spy*; and then all his hopes of profit will vanish with it."

Several "gentlemen of taste and genius" promised aid, but Williamson did not "purpose to exclude the essays of other gentlemen." Essays of the well-known type of the 18th century were to be the main contents:—

"The publisher does not intend to make the *Scots Spy* a vehicle for public intelligence, as he thinks there are already a sufficiency of newspapers for that purpose, which may be perused upon very easy terms."

The whole was dedicated to Lord Advocate Dundas and the Faculty of Advocates, many of whom were well acquainted with Williamson's Coffee House in the Luckenbooths.

The paper thus begun continued to at least 15th November, 1776, the first volume ending on 30th August, 1776. The cover was used for notes on passing events, and accordingly, much that should have been interesting has perished in the binding. Verse occupied a large proportion of space. The tone of the contributions was often coarse and indelicate, and the standard of literary merit was not high. The editor was open-minded or careless enough occasionally to insert protests. The *Scots Spy* ultimately suspended publication, and after an interval its place was taken by *The New Scots Spy or Critical Observer*.

1795. *The Trifler*: A periodical paper published at Edinburgh by Richard Mawworm, Esq. (*S. N. and Q.*, 1st S., V., 118). No. 1, Saturday, 19th Dec., 1795. 4 pp., 12mo.—the number of pages varied. Edinburgh: Printed for John Elder, No. 9 North Bridge Street. Motto:

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."—*Pope*.

In his introductory words, the editor refers to his "predecessor, *The Idler*," and evidently takes his name from and models his publication on that periodical. After giving a definition of a trifler, he continues:—

"My principle papers will be furnished with observation on the inhabitants of this city."

Politics and personal abuse were alike to be excluded. The editor's name is obviously a *nom.*

"As nothing tends more to the sale of a periodical publication than a knowledge of the author,"

he had thought of revealing himself, but he had "an unlucky squint of my right eye and a large mole on my left cheek," and might be laughed at. He took the responsibility of "new modelling" some of the essays sent into him. The last number was issued on Saturday, 1st August, 1796, 33 in all having been published. In his concluding notice, he says—

"I have all along, during the publication of this paper, endeavoured to make my readers believe the *Trifler* was the work of one person, but I now think it proper to declare that to one gentleman I am indebted for the half of this work."

The name of this co-editor is not given, and the readers are left to exercise their ingenuity in assigning their contributions to each of the two conductors.

"I have now brought my publication to that size I had intended, and it therefore remains for me to say farewell to my readers. . . . My principal intention was to promote the happiness of society, and in all my papers I have used my utmost endeavour not to deviate from the path of virtue. . . . Who can expect to find in a *Trifler* the beauties of Addison or the learning and ingenuity of a Johnson?"

The whole of the *Trifler* was reprinted in a second edition.

1799. *The Edinburgh Clerical Review* or Weekly Report of the different Sermons preached every Sunday by the Established Clergy of Edinburgh. Drawn up by a society of gentlemen. Edinburgh: Printed by C. Stewart & Co., Forrester's Wynd. No. 1, Sunday, 10th November, 32 pp., 8vo., price 6d. The Magazine was issued in a lavender cover, the front page of which was embellished with an engraving of the Edinburgh city arms. The Prospectus thus declared the scope of the magazine—

"At this interesting period, when immorality and infidelity are raging with the greatest violence; when the constitution of our country and the religion of our fathers are assailed by a nation in arms, it is the incumbent duty of every well-wisher to the Government of Britain, and to the Church of Scotland, to stand forward in the defence of those establishments which ought to be esteemed the happiest and the best interests of society.

To defend and to publish the doctrines of true Christianity, to inculcate the duties of morality, without which civil establishments cannot exist, is peculiarly the duty of the clergy, and, numerous as the men of abilities are among that body, we may safely presume to consider the clergy of Edinburgh as a small indeed, but as a select number of the most learned and pious of their order.

"Possessed with this idea, it has occurred to a few individuals, who disclaim all connection with sects or parties, that a fair and impartial report of the various sermons delivered weekly in the metropolis of Scotland, with a few critical remarks and candid observations, under the title of the *Edinburgh Clerical Review*, would be acceptable and useful to the public in general, as well as to the inhabitants of the city."

Such child-like faith in the ministers of Edinburgh probably deserved their flattered acquiescence, but

"the clergy announced their unanimous disapprobation of the design." What was worse, the reporters who had been engaged took fright at the opposition, and deserted their employers. The unhappy projectors had to fill their first issue with digests of discourses for which they had been forced "to trust to the memory of persons not much accustomed to the exercise of that faculty." No wonder that a correspondent wrote remonstrating at the insertion of at least two "rhapsodies of precious nonsense." The *Review* attempted to cover all the churches of Edinburgh and Leith, but its career was short: only two numbers were published, which, under the circumstances, was not to be wondered at.

1805. *The Juvenal*. A periodical paper. Edited by "Timothy Tartar, Esq."

"Ego si risi, quod ineptus,
Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum,
Lividus et mordax videor tibi." Hon., *Sat.*, IV., lib. i.

No. 1, Monday, 4th February, 1805, 12 pp., with white cover, 8vo., price 6d., fortnightly. Edinburgh, printed for the editor by John Brown, Anchor Close, and published by A. Munro, Stationer, Nicolson Street. Number 3 and onwards utilised the blank cover and printed in smaller type.

The *Juvenal* professed to be the production of a "club of young students in the University of Edinburgh."

"The club meets every Saturday and is composed of six members, besides the gentleman in the chair. Our pursuit is mirth, sociality and improvement. . . . Our hope of success in acquiring the latter is founded on the discussion of literary topics and on the examination of what passes in the world around us. . . . [We] have determined to give to the public in the shape of periodical numbers, the results of our discussions and observations."

The names of the coterie are given as follows:—Timothy Tartar (President), who describes himself as the son of a London Attorney, sent to Edinburgh to study Scotch Law, Marmaduke Sonorus, M.D., Samuel Mellish, Tom Flag-hopper, Frank Mirthhall, Andrew Thistletop, and Hector Mac-wormwood; or as the writer of "*Strictures on the Juvenal*" in the *Scots Magazine* for March, 1805, said:—

"A pedantic doctor with a long back and short duck legs, a love sick youth, a fashionable lounge whose knowledge (if he has any) is gained by instinct, a person of astonishing quickness of perception (we wonder he had not the quickness to perceive the insipidity of this lubrication), a country clown, a gazetteer of scandal, and an unworthy President."

In No. 3 admission was given to letters from outsiders. Nos. 5 and 6 were entirely occupied with an Eastern Tale in imitation of the Arabian Nights. No 8 was devoted to a dissertation on Art by "Enthusiast," and with it the journal seems to have come to an end. It certainly had little or no claim to popularity. The paper resembled both in conception and form the "*Letters of the Critical Club*," 1738.

1813. *Ephemerides*. No 1, Saturday, 13th March, 1813, 20 pp., 8vo., price 6d. No issue was sent out for the week beginning April 10. Eight numbers altogether seem to have appeared. The journal may have had a cover which carried the imprint. In the body of the publication the only indication of the place of issue is "at the printing office, Old Bank Close." Correspondents were recommended to address "Editor of the *Ephemerides*, Edinburgh." It was, however, a purely Edinburgh publication. Motto—"Hæc nugæ seria ducunt."—Horat.

The scope and purpose of the journal was thus set forth:—

"It is our wish to offer to the public all the advantages of a weekly newspaper, without forcing them to purchase a collection of advertisements, which they would not take the trouble to read, or obliging them to peruse a relation of accidents and other trash which is in general either contemptible or disgusting."

The editor was accordingly very severe on the failings and inanities of the common press, occasionally printing what he considered suitable specimens. At first the paper seems to have succeeded beyond expectation—a second edition of No. 2 being demanded, and the size of type in No. 5 being reduced to admit of additional matter. No. 6 had the contents divided under appropriate headings, viz.—"Progress of the Science and Arts in General," and had the beginning of an enormous undertaking—"A General System of Human Knowledge." This last appeared in small type in double columns. The undertaking became too much for the editor and for the limits of space, and the publication seems to have come to an end with No. 8, Saturday, 8th May, 1813.

1825. *Shreds and Patches or the College Microcosm*.

"I rede ye tent it,
A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
And faith he'll prent it."—Burns.

No. 1, Wednesday, 16th November, 1825, 4 pp., 8vo., price 1d. Edinburgh, published every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday by Edward West and Co., 11 Register Street, St. Andrew's Square, and printed by James Colston. No. 1 was altogether occupied with an address to the Students of Edinburgh University. It declared that the name sufficiently indicated—

"the parti-coloured nature of the future contents."

As seemed to be considered essential for a students' journal of those days, the publication was somewhat impertinent. It referred, for example, to "the inflated, bombastic style" of Professor Leslie, and said "we shall pass by his many imperfections." The articles were heavy. At least eleven numbers were issued, the last I have seen being published on 9th December, 1825.

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

THE FAMILY OF MALCOLM IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

THE exigent enthusiasm of an American inquirer, and my own maternal connection with the family, prompts me to say something about the family of Malcolm in Aberdeenshire. When did it invade the shire, for Malcolm is not a native Aberdeenshire name. The earliest appearance of the name in any local annals which I know is in Mr. Anderson's *Fasti* of King's and Marischal Colleges, for a John Malcolm was a graduate of the latter in 1626. The following Malcolms occur in the Poll Book of Aberdeenshire, 1696. It will be seen that the list covers twenty-one parishes. The *Fasti* add two other parishes. The Poll Book list is as follows:—

ABERDEEN (Town).

William Malcom, shoemaker—no wife, child or servant (II., 609).

ABOYNE.

Alexander Malcolm, tenant at Milne of Charleton. He was married, and his son-in-law "in familia" was Andrew Webster (I., 61).

Jean Malcolm, servant to William Davidson of Ballnacraig (I., 67).

AUCHINDORE.

Agnes and *Elsplet* Malcome, servants to William Henderson, tenant in Loglands (I., 308).

BANCHORY.

Elsplet Malcome, servant to Robert Rainy, Mains of Cults (II., 484).

BIRSE.

James Malcolme, subtenant in Finzean. He was married (I., 73).

James Malcolme. His valuation of his proportion of the land of Kinmonety is £26 13s. 4d.; his valuation being above £20 his poll is £1 os. od., and the general poll for himself and his wife is £1 12s. od. He had two servants (I., 82, 83).

John Malcolme in Birskeg. His proportion of his master's valued rent is 7/0, and the general poll for himself and his daughter is 9/0 (I., 81, 82).

RUTHEN AND BOTARIE.

John Malkome, cottar at Ardonald (II., p. 431), married.

William Malcom, tenant of Reidfold, married (II., p. 436).

David Malcom and his wife, given among the tenants of John Gordon of Davidston (II., 441).

DUMBENAN.

- Isobel* Malcom, a woman in the house with Alexander Smith and Agnes Fetch, cottars in Ruglenscroft (II., 422).
- James* Malcom and Jean Mearns, his spouse, in Nether Rawes of Huntly (II., 420).
- James* Malcom, a boy in the employ of John Gordon of Knockespock at Arclach (II., 414).
- John* Malcom, indweller in Rawes of Huntly: no trade. He married Janet Bedie, and had *John* and *Margaret* (II., 420).
- William* Malcom, servant in the employ of Patrick Strachan in Westerton (II., 417).

FORGUE.

- Agnes* Malcom, servant in Drumdola (II., 403).

GARTLY.

- Alexander* Malcom, cottar, his wife and daughter Jean: Collithie (II., 446).
- Beatrix* Malcom is entered under Whitlumes "for see and general poll," 10/- (II., 442).
- George* Malcom, cottar and tradesman at Hillhead (II., 445).
- John* Malcom and his wife, cottar, Mill of Collithie (II., 447).

GLASS.

- John* Malcolme entered under Nether Hiltoune (II., 456).

KINCARDINE O'NEIL.

- Janet* Malcolme, servant to Alexander Durward, Kincardine (I., 106).

KINNERNIE.

- John* Malcom, servant of Matthew Clark, tenant at Kinerneig (I., 195).
- William* Malcom, tenant in Tillibrokloch. His proportion of his master's valuation is 9/0, and generall poll is 6/-. His wife of generall poll is 6/- (I., 200). A William Malcom, Kinnarny, had a son George, who was a student at Marischal College in 1720.

KINTORE.

- Alexander* Malcom, subtenant, Leylodge. He was married (I., 391).
- James* Malcom, weaver and subtenant, Leylodge. He was married (I., 391).

LESLIE.

- William* Malcom, subtenant, no trade, Old Leslie. He was married.

LOGIE DURNO.

- Elsbet* Malcom, spouse of John Crommie, Balquhine.

LUMPHANAN.

- Alexander* Malcom, cottar, Brankhome: no trade. He was married (I., 123).
- Gilbert* Malcolme, weaver, Craigtoune. He was married (I., 122).
- William* Malcolm, servant of William Duncan, tenant at Campfield (I., 124).

MIDMAR.

- Isobel* Malcome, subtenant at the Walk Mill (I., 185).
- James* Malcolme, servant of Andrew Mackie, tenant, the Lurg (I., 187).

OYNE.

- William* Malcome, servant of Barbara Forrest (relict of the deceased Alexander Farquhar, sometime in Ryehill), Ryehill, Oyne (I., 284).

PETERHEAD.

- John* Malcom, under "millart," Scotsmill. His wife was Elizabeth Birss. He had neither children nor servants (I., 556).

PREMNAY.

- John* Malcom, tenant at Milnebigging. *Beatrix* Reid was his spouse, 12/-. *Margrat* Cruickshank was his servant (I., 246).
- Elsbet* Malcolm, cottar (I., 246).

RHYNIE AND ESSIE.

- Alexander* Malcom (his wife and daughter *Margaret*), tenant in Smistoune (II., 449).
- John* Malcom, servant to William Thomson, tenant at Bogs (II., 450).

Among the names in Mr. Anderson's *Fasti* are:—

ECHT.

- William* Malcolm, son of William "ludi imagistri" of Echt, graduated M.A. at Marischal College in 1819, and became schoolmaster of Echt.

FRASERBURGH.

- Alexander* Malcolm, ropemaker, had a son George who attended the tertian class in Marischal College in 1833. He was a bajan and semi at King's College, 1822-6.
- James* Malcolm, "Aberdonensis," was M.A. of King's College, 1831.
- John* Malcolm, "Aberdonensis," was M.A. of King's College, 1775.
- William* Malcolm, "Aberdonensis," was M.A. of King's College, 1812.

Pending further investigations, I shall be glad to receive any information about the family.

J. M. BULLOCH.

INVENTORIES OF NORTHERN
RECORDS.

(XI., 138 ; XII., 168, 184.)

V.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

The following series are omitted in the Inventory of Records included in my "Charters and other Writs illustrating the History of Aberdeen," 1890 (pp. 385-445).

A. *In the Custody of the Sheriff Clerk, Aberdeen.*

MINUTE BOOKS OF JUDICIAL ENACTMENTS.

- Vol. I. November, 1605, to July, 1608.
 " II. July, 1608, to March, 1614.
 " III. October, 1619, to May, 1628.
 " IV. May, 1628, to October, 1633.
 " V. August, 1638, to October, 1648.
 " VI. May, 1649, to March, 1653.
 " VII. May, 1672, to June, 1690.
 " VIII. September, 1672, to January, 1729.

B. *In the Custody of H.M. Deputy Clerk
Register, Edinburgh.*PARTICULAR REGISTER OF INHIBITIONS AND
HORNINGS, ETC.

[The Hornings and Inhibitions for this County are for a considerable period kept in separate Books.]

1. October 4, 1581, to September 14, 1583.
2. February 26, 1583, to April 29, 1586.
3. May 14, 1586, to July 16, 1588.
4. December 14, 1588, to February 24, 1589.
5. February 24, 1589, to October 12, 1601.
6. March 1, 1592, to June 19, 1594.
7. June 12, 1595, to January 15, 1596.
8. January 8, 1597, to August 17, 1598.
9. January 8, 1598, to October 31, 1599—No date at the beginning.
10. November 13, 1599, to May 29, 1601.
11. October 16, 1601, to January 13, 1603.
12. January 13, 1603, to October 20, 1606.
13. June 5, 1604, to February 25, 1606.
14. December 5, 1606, to September 14, 1608.
15. September 14, 1608, to December 19, 1609.
16. January 2, 1610, to May 15, 1613.
17. May 31, 1613, to December 20, 1614.
18. January 3, 1615, to February 27, 1616.
19. March 5, 1616, to June 12, 1617.
20. June 3, 1616, to May 26, 1617.
21. January 23, 1617, to December 31, 1619.
22. January 1, 1620, to December 31, 1622.

23. February 19, 1622, to March 29, 1624.
24. January 8, 1623, to December 30, 1625.
25. June 1, 1624, to May 30, 1626.
26. January 2, 1626, to December 24, 1628.
27. June 3, 1626, to May 30, 1629.
28. January 17, 1629, to December 18, 1629.
29. June 1, 1629, to May 21, 1630.
30. January 1, 1630, to December 8, 1630.
31. June 1, 1630, to May 11, 1631.
32. January 15, 1631, to December 26, 1633.
33. June 1, 1631, to June 2, 1632.
34. January 5, 1633, to December 31, 1634.
35. January 1, 1634, to June 30, 1636.
36. June 16, 1636, to December 27, 1641.
37. July 2, 1636, to August 28, 1649.
38. January 15, 1642, to August 17, 1649.
39. September 7, 1649, to October 4, 1652.
40. September 8, 1649, to December 14, 1652.
41. October 22, 1652, to December 20, 1653.
42. September 14, 1653, to December 30, 1656.
43. January 2, 1654, to December 21, 1655.
44. January 4, 1656, to September 1, 1657.
45. January 17, 1657, to June 17, 1658.
46. September 8, 1657, to July 14, 1658.
- 46/2. July 5, 1658, to December 6, 1662.
47. July 17, 1658, to December 24, 1661.
48. January 2, 1662, to December 31, 1663.
49. January 16, 1663, to December 31, 1666.
50. January 7, 1664, to December 30, 1665.
51. January 2, 1667, to October 15, 1666—Wrongly bound.
52. January 20, 1667, to April 22, 1670—Incomplete.
53. January 6, 1669, to December 31, 1670.
54. July 2, 1670, to December 31, 1672.
55. January 3, 1671, to April 29, 1684.
56. January 7, 1673, to November 4, 1676.
57. January 2, 1674, to December 30, 1678.
58. June 7, 1675, to September 4, 1676.
59. October 12, 1676, to May 18, 1678.
60. June 1, 1678, to December 31, 1685.
61. January 18, 1679, to December 30, 1681.
62. January 3, 1682, to November 30, 1682—A number of loose leaves at the end.
63. May 15, 1684, to February 10, 1688.
64. January 7, 1686, to December 31, 1687.
65. January 2, 1688, to March 5, 1689.
66. March 5, 1689, to October 25, 1695—Several leaves a good deal worn at the edges.
67. October 25, 1695, to October 26, 1703.
68. October 26, 1703, to June 21, 1715.
69. June 22, 1715, to February 20, 1722.
70. February 22, 1722, to May 6, 1728.
71. May 6, 1728, to January 13, 1735.
72. January 16, 1735, to April 10, 1742.
73. April 12, 1742, to December 24, 1756.
74. June 12, 1752, to December 24, 1756—This is a small unbound volume, called a double of part of the preceding vol. 73.
75. January 3, 1757, to May 10, 1779.
76. November 25, 1779, to July 7, 1794.
77. July 21, 1794, to January 16, 1812.
- 78-103. January 17, 1812, to April 22, 1881.

MINUTE BOOKS OF THE PARTICULAR REGISTER
OF INHIBITIONS.

- Vol. 1. January 7, 1600, to December 29, 1648.
 " 2. September 8, 1649, to November 8, 1708.
 " 3. January 4, 1709, to May 15, 1794.
 " 4. July 21, 1794, to January 16, 1812.
 " 5-12 January 17, 1812, to April 22, 1881.

MINUTE BOOKS OF THE PARTICULAR REGISTER
OF HORNING, ETC.

- Vol. 1. November 3, 1619, to December 29, 1669.
 " 2. January 1, 1670, to December 29, 1683.
 " 3. January 2, 1684, to January 27, 1696.
 " 4. February 4, 1696, to December 18, 1708.
 " 5. January 1, 1709, to May 22, 1724.
 " 6. June 4, 1724, to April 10, 1742.
 " 7. April 12, 1742, to December 24, 1756.
 " 8. January 12, 1757, to January 8, 1774.
 " 9. January 3, 1774, to May 10, 1779.
 " 10. November 25, 1779, to July 7, 1794.

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE SCARBOROUGH DISCOVERIES.—Much interest has been aroused in Scarborough by the uncovering of the old Scarborough moat, which formed part of the town's defences many centuries ago. During excavations in Westborough (the principal thoroughfare) near to where the old Scarborough Bar at the entrance to the old town stood, workmen engaged in constructing the tramways unearthed an old brick archway. It then transpired that the ancient moat had been cut into, and more of this historic relic of old Scarborough was exposed to view as the work of excavation proceeded. In a passage near the Old Bar Hotel there existed some time ago an ancient slab fixed to the wall. It was found buried in the moat in the year 1863, when the house above was pulled down. The slab bears the following inscription:—"This moat was cleaned out, and 99 guns mounted on the occasion of the rebellion, by public subscription of the inhabitants, in 1745." The 99 guns in question were taken from ships in the harbour, and mounted and manned principally by sailors. A report being circulated that the rebels were in full march on Scarborough, the sailors manned the batteries with alacrity under their respective commanders, but happily the report proved to be untrue. The slab is now in the Scarborough Museum.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

SCOTS VIOLIN MAKERS.—Rev. W. Meredith Morris, in his "British Violin Makers, Classical and Modern," just published by Chatto and Windus, gives an extensive alphabetical list of violin makers. Among these he deals specially with the following north of Scotland makers:—

- Anderson, John, Aberdeen, 1829-1883.
 Anderson, John, Glasgow, born 1856; son of above.
 Beveridge, William, Aberdeen, 1821-1893.
 Blair, William, Crathie, 1793-1884.
 Bothwell, William, Aberdeen; worked 1870-85.
 Dalgarno, Thomas, Aberdeen; worked 1860-70.
 Davidson, Hay, Huntly; worked 1860-75.
 Davidson, Peter, Forres; worked 1834-86 (now in Londsville, U.S.A.).
 Ferguson, Donald, Huntly.
 Gray, John, Fochabers; worked 1860-75.
 Hardie, James, born at Aquhedly, Ellon, January 1, 1836; son of William and Mary Hardie, and one of 13 children. His mother's name was Strachan, and she belonged to Drumnagarrow. He married, at Methlic, in 1862, Elsie Milne Davidson, and has had 13 children. Mr. Hardie, who is now in Edinburgh, has made 2000 fiddles in his time. He is a very distinguished maker.
 Henderson, David, Aberdeen, 19th century.
 Marshall, John, Aberdeen.
 Omond, James, Stromness, born at Macduff, 1847; son of John Rae, and eldest grandson of John Rae, Forglan (a famous piper; died 1857). He is a distinguished maker.
 Ritchie, Archibald, Dundee, 1833-1902, born at Woodend, Banchory.
 Ross, Donald, Edinburgh, born at Ederton, Ross-shire, 1817.
 Ruddiman, Joseph, Aberdeen, 1760-1800.
 Sinclair, William, New Pitsligo.
 Urquhart, Alexander, Invergordon, born at Balblair, Resolis, near Invergordon, 1867.
 Urquhart, Donald, Tain, born at Balblair, 1859.
 Watson, Rev. John, South Yell.

Queries.

436. "TO THE LORDS O' COMMISSION 'T WAS THOMSON THAT SPOKE."—In the *Evening Gazette* of 3rd October, 1891, appeared an article ("Blin' Robbie: an episode in the History of the Fusion of the Colleges,") from the pen of Patrick Smith, M.A., Kings Coll., 1860; M.D., Sydney. The writer claims for himself and his tertian room-mates at King's College in Sessions 1858-59, the authorship of the Stanza, beginning:—

"To the Lords o' Commission 'twas
Thomson that spoke,"

quoted by Canon Low in his *Professor David Thomson*, p. 45. Canon Low gives four verses, but Dr. Smith speaks of "six or eight," and tells how they

were printed on a leaflet, and distributed by "Blin' Robbie" (Duncan MacKinlay). I should much like to see a copy of this leaflet.

P. J. ANDERSON.

437. PEDIGREE INFORMATIONS WANTED.—Can any reader inform me who the *mothers* were of the following persons?—

- (1) Anne Pilgrim, d. 1807, m. Robert Arbuthnot.
- (2) Isabella Hunter of Saltcoats, m. John Stirling, 1702. He was provost of Glasgow.
- (3) Janet Ruthven of Toryburn, wife of Valter Stirling of Shirva, b. 1686, d. 1732.
- (4) M. Montgomery, m. Andrew Buchanan, of Drumpellier, provost of Glasgow.
- (5) Mary Petrie, m. Robert Arbuthnot, of Haddo (1695-1756).
- (6) Robert Arbuthnot. [Wife of John Arbuthnot of New Seat, St. Fergus.]
- (7) Jean Nisbett of Cairnhill.
- (8) James Hunter, Archt. Royal of Scotland.
- (9) Martha Forester. [She m. Mungo Murray, brother of Sir Robt. Murray, baronet of Ochertyre.]
- (10) Christian Scott. [She m. Jas Guthrie, 1695, and whose father was merchant in Dundee and Stockholm.]

A. ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

Rutland House Gardens,
London.

Answers.

1202. AMERICAN-ABERDEEN GRADUATES: BISHOP JOHN STRACHAN (2nd S., I., 7, 64, 95).—It may interest Dr. Gammack to learn that Bishop John Strachan's degree of LL.D. was conferred by St. Andrews in 1829.

P. J. ANDERSON.

209. BURIAL WITHIN THE KIRK (2nd S., IV., 41, 62, 77; V., 142).—It is interesting to gather from the comprehensive reply of "Stand Sure" in the March number that, except in the case of landowners, there would seem to have been no general custom throughout the country in the matter of church burial, and that consequently it is not safe to form conclusions respecting particular interments without at least some knowledge of the rules of the respective kirk sessions and the status of the persons interred. The universal practice observed in the case of heritors would appear to have deprived us of what would have been exceedingly interesting memorials in the shape of tombstones, the heritors of old having usually been interred under the family desk or pew in the church. When the church had to be rebuilt, it followed that the very place of interment of a family became obliterated and forgotten. My query had reference to certain families in Inveravon parish, and one looks in vain in that ancient churchyard for any old memorials of the landed families of Stewart, Gordon and Grant, but

many prominent members of which must repose in the region of the present church. An instance in point occurs in "The House of Gordon," vol. i., p. 59 (Ballithan MS.), in which it is stated that Alexander Gordon of Drumlin (Glenlivet) "died in the Castle of Drumyn and was interred in the Kirk of Inverawn, 1504," *i.e.*, exactly four centuries ago. I am not quite clear as to the precise effect of the words—"on alleged grant to ancestor from kirk session, and on being an adjunct of his property in the parish," which "Stand Sure" has quoted. Presumably the privilege of interment would not have been conceded merely because it had been granted to an ancestor, as this would doubtless have resulted in course of time in many claims on the part of descendants (?) In the original query a relationship was suggested between the two persons stated to have been buried in the kirk, but further investigation has shown that the names were quite distinct, and, as it is probable that they were only temporary patronymics, the respective family names, at least, would have to be ascertained (in addition to the other particulars above indicated) before the question as to the reason of the two burials within the kirk could be fairly considered.

H. D. McW.

266. YOUNGS IN KINNEFF, FETTERESSO AND STONEHAVEN (2nd S., IV., 142).—The following notes will be found in James Napier's "Guide to Stonehaven," page 72. There is an inscription in Latin inside Fetteresso Church as follows:—"To the memory of Robert Young in Mergie, who died 19th Sept., 1714, aged 50, and of Margaret Forbes, his spouse, who departed this life, 8th February, 1734, aged 66. John Young, Sheriff-Clerk of Kincardine, their eldest son, caused this stone to be erected. They had six children, viz.—The aforesaid John, James, and David who died 5th April, 1724, aged 16; William, who died very young, and was buried at Aberdeen; Isabella, who died 16th November, 1727, aged 32; and Margaret, who died in childhood. Dust must return to dust, so necessity requires." The arms which are cut on it are the same as the Youngs of Stank or Bellfield,—3 piles, and on a chief of the second, 3 annulets, the middle pile charged with a bear's head couped and muzzled. Motto—Pro patria semper—"Always for my country." It may interest "W. M. H." to learn that Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, who is at present compiling a directory on "Armorial Families," is desirous of obtaining reliable information on the following Youngs, who are legally entitled to bear arms, or with their descendants:—

- Young of Harristown, co. Roscommon.
- Young, John, Sheriff-Clerk of Kincardine (1732).
- Young, Sir Charles George, Garter King of Arms (died 1869).
- Young-Scott of Redfordhill, co. Peebles (1878).

ROBERT MURDOCH.

411. REV. WILLIAM GORDON, OR RATHER MACGREGOR (2nd S., V., 122, 157).—According to

the Macpherson genealogies in the Appendix to "Glimpses of Church and Social Life in the Highlands in Olden Times," Mr. Gordon (who is described as *alias* MacGregor), married Magdalene, widow of Malcolm Macpherson of Nessintilloch, and daughter of John Macpherson of Dalraddie and Invereshie, there having been, it is stated, no issue of the marriage. Magdalene's sister Isabel married Thomas Gordon of Fetherletter (*sic*), of which marriage, it is stated, there was issue. Magdalene's brother George married Grace, daughter of Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch, which marriage led to the union of the Invereshie and Ballindalloch estates in the person of George Macpherson, afterwards Sir George Macpherson-Grant, Bart., grandfather of the present baronet. The late Mr. Alexander Macpherson stated in the above-mentioned work that the clan *Macpherson* had been proscribed, and that Mr. Gordon was employed by "the bloody Duke of Cumberland" with the view of inducing them to lay down their arms on the assurance that if they did so *they would be restored to their name*, etc. Having regard to the similar statement made by Mr. Logan respecting the clan MacGregor, Mr. Gordon would appear to have been employed to win over both the Macphersons and the MacGregors to the "Elector of Hanover." It is not to be wondered at that his mission failed. As the husband of Magdalene Macpherson, and as a MacGregor himself (?), his task (which it may perhaps be presumed he did not deem it prudent to decline) could scarcely have been a congenial one. In any event, it is recorded in the above-mentioned work that after the battle of Culloden, when many of the Macphersons, reduced to the greatest privation, applied to him for relief, they were hospitably received at his manse, which led to his being summoned to headquarters by the Duke of Cumberland, who was then at Inverness, to answer for himself. Mr. Gordon proved equal to the occasion, his reply to the Duke having been as follows:—"May it please your Royal Highness, I am exceedingly straitened between two contrary commands, both coming from very high authority. My heavenly King's Son commands me to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to give meat and drink to my very enemies, and to relieve, to the very utmost of my power, indiscriminately all objects of distress that come in my way. My earthly king's son commands me to drive the homeless wanderer from my door, to shut my bowels of compassion against the cries of the needy, and to withhold from my fellow-mortals in distress the relief which it is in my power to afford. Pray, which of these commands am I to obey?" To this, the Duke (in the words of the late Mr. Macpherson), inhumanly cruel and blood-thirsty as he proved to the poor, houseless, wandering followers of the ill-fated Prince Charlie—the "King of the Highlanders"—felt constrained to reply—"By all means obey the commands of your heavenly King's Son; your character is very different from what it has been represented; go home in peace."

H. D. MCW.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62, 79, 94, 110, 124, 142, 157).—Rhymes of Northern Bards: Being a curious collection of old and new Songs and Poems peculiar to the Counties of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland and Durham. Edited by John Bell, Jun. Post 8vo. Scarce. Newcastle, 1812. ROBERT MURDOCH.

426. CHARLES STUART, PRINCE OF WALES (2nd S., V., 141, 159).—The following extracts from the "History of Selkirkshire" throw some light on this character (vol. i., pp. 232-3):—

"In July, 1745, the Justices of the Peace for Selkirkshire met to consider a letter from the Solicitor General concerning one David Gillies, who had assumed the character of the Pretender's Son, at the time when Prince Charlie's landing was daily expected. He had commenced in June, says the *Scots Magazine*, to go about Edinburgh personating Bonnie Prince Charlie, and by conferring honours and places had managed to fleece weak people of a good deal of money. To escape a warrant for his apprehension he went into the country, and while attempting the same imposition amongst the Souters of Selkirk, had been thrown into jail with his companions. 'I have looked at this affair' (wrote the Solicitor General) 'with my Lord Advocate, and both of us agree in the opinion that the fellow is an idle vagrant and ought to be treated as such; that it would be taking too much notice of such an idle rascal to prosecute him publicly before the Court of Justiciary. He may most properly be punished by the Justices of the Peace, who may order him a whipping or imprisonment, or even adjudge him over as a recruit to any officer that will take him, and perhaps through fear of severe whipping and severe chastisement, the fellow may voluntarily enact himself to banishment; and this indeed seems to be the best remedy, as it would free the country of such a rogue. That it may be the better discovered, if he is truly the Prince he calls himself, it is to be wished that some of my Lord Leven's servants saw him, who will know if he speaks true. As to Rae and Primrose, they may also be adjudged recruits, and if the Justices think this is not sufficient punishment for Rae, they may give him a whipping. As to the women, they may likewise give them a whipping and banish them the country.' The whole crew were sentenced to be banished furth of the town of Selkirk by tuck of drum, attended by the common hangman, which was carried out on the 4th July."

Page 234 has a reference to an account of the Intromissions of Mr. Ogilvie, County Collector:—

"21/4d. to Bailie Douglas and Walter Dobson for services anent 'David Hay *alias* Gillies, who assumed the name of the young Pretender, and the rest of his crew.'"

"W. S." might have written out in full the words his letters indicate, *worthless stuff*. He also states regarding Selkirk and its hangman—"It never had a hangman of its very own." Such a statement is

simply unmitigated rubbish. Selkirk at various times had a hangman, who held the office for life; although occasionally the town was without that functionary, as it is on record that they borrowed Jedburgh's hangman on one occasion when the post was vacant. The Gallows Knowe at Selkirk can still be pointed out, and the Hangman's Rig land, mentioned in the Burgh Records, was probably one of the perquisites of that office.

8 Castle Street, THOMAS H. STODDART.
Edinburgh.

429. THE FAMILY NAME BRAID (2nd S., V., 141, 160).—"S" is a little "too previous" in stating that "there is no such family name," and that it "is destitute of family history." The name is far from uncommon to-day in Fife and in south-eastern Perthshire. And that it is no mere modern one, in the former county at all events, is apparent from the "St. Andrew's Kirk Session Register," printed by the Scottish History Society in 1890, where it is mentioned as occurring several times in the middle and end of the sixteenth century: *vide* pp. 299, 333, 358, 919, &c.

Dollar.

R. P.

"S" is too absolute in his allegation that there is no Scottish family named Braid. Dr. James Braid of Manchester, whose researches into the mysteries of "Hypnotism" have given him world-wide fame, was a Fifeshire Scot, born in 1795, and died in 1850. Of course, the meaning of the name is as "S" states. I do not think that there are many persons in Scotland with this family name; but it is interesting to know that along with Mackintosh, Macadam, and some other Scottish surnames, it has added a word "Braidism" to the English language.

W. B. R. W.

431. MOLIÈRE'S ANCESTRY (2nd S., V., 156).—There can be no doubt that in some of the leading Biographical French Dictionaries the statement as to the Scottish ancestry of Molière has been made, but whether there was any foundation for the claim, it would be hard to ascertain. I have myself read in a French Biographical Dictionary many years ago the assertion repeated in 1895, as testified to by "A. M." I hardly think that "Pawky" can have the patronymic borne by Molière's Scottish ancestor, if he ever had one.

W. B. R. W.

There is no authority for Molière's Scottish ancestry other than his own assertion. His real name, Poquelin, having something of a vulgar sound to French ears, he professed to cover the vulgarity by inventing for it a Scottish origin. However glad one might be for the honour of Scotland to accept proof of the great French writer being of Scottish descent, there is, I fear, no substantial ground for maintaining the contention. Ardent patriots might allege that his very genius is the best proof of his Scottish origin, and that without some tincture of Caledonian blood in his veins he could never have penned the imperishable

dramas with which his name is associated. Be that as it may, his kinship with Scotland will require far stronger evidence than has hitherto been adduced before it can be established. It was a common practice in Molière's time, as Hill Burton has stated, "for those who were at a loss for a pedigree to find their way to some adventurous Scot, and stop there, just as both in France and England it was sufficient to say that one's ancestors came in with the Normans." What Scotsman ever bore such a name as *Poquelin*? or, still less, rejoiced in its "Gallic development" of *Pawky*? I was not aware that Galt's novels contained mention of such a name. Of course, as an adjective the word is common enough in the description of personal character, and was in use long before Galt's day—witness, the first lines of "The Gaberlunzie Man," which, whether the composition of King James V. or not, will, at least, date back to the early sixteenth century,—

"The pawky auld carl came o'er the lea,
Wi' mony gude e'ens and days to me."

But as a proper name, the word, I believe, has simply no existence either in fact or fiction (unless in the pages of Galt—if so be he has lent countenance to the atrocity, as "A. M." seems to accuse him of doing). The story of Molière's Scottish origin is undoubtedly a pure legend—one of the many that have gathered round his name; and its revival in the *Library of Foreign Classics* is nothing more than what "A. M." justly and felicitously terms "a recrudescence of the old fable." W. S.

432. MACPHERSONS, THE STANDARD BEARERS OF THE MACGREGORS (2nd S., V., 156).—The thorny subject of Highland clan-relationship is not rendered less intricate by Mr. Logan's statement, cited by "H. D. McW." The Macgregors and the Macphersons were entirely distinct clans—there can be no doubt whatever on that point. No one has ever pretended to establish any kinship between them. The Macgregors were a branch of the clan Alpine; the Macphersons, on the other hand, were a shoot—the main shoot (*pace*, the Mackintoshes) of the clan Chattan. I would venture to explain the allusion to the Macphersons as hereditary standard bearers of the clan Macgregor in this way:—In 1822, the year during which George IV. visited Scotland, John Murray of Laurick was the recognised chief of the Macgregors. He assumed that year, for the first time, the name Macgregor, which was his old family name, and during the same year he died. His son, Sir Ewan, named in the query, succeeded him as chief. The clansmen whom he called around him to do honour to the King were doubtless men of Macgregor blood, but bore many different names. Some were called *Campbell* and others Stewart, some were Grahams and others of them Drummonds. There is nothing improbable in the supposition that the gentlemen who were hereditary standard bearers were really Macgregors, whose ancestors had assumed the name of Macpherson at some period when Macgregor was a proscribed name. When they did this, or for what reason the distinction of being standard

bearer was bestowed, cannot now be ascertained. It is lost in the mists of ancient clan history. In all probability the honour was conferred during a time when Macgregors were allowed to call themselves Macgregors. W. S.

433. GORDON, THE DUMB SOOTHSAYER (2nd S., V., 156).—I have no satisfactory solution of this query to offer, but beg to submit one or two suggestions. The dumb prophet, who displayed so awe-inspiring an acquaintance with the seamy side of human nature, may not have been a minister's son, notwithstanding the statement to that effect in the query. May not Patrick Gordon of Ruthven, to whom is attributed "A Short Abridgement of Britane's Distemper," have been his father? True, the author of the *Abridgement* is said to have been a burghess of Aberdeen, and little is known of his personal history. But the dates of the two individuals may be considered, roughly speaking, to correspond on the relationship supposed, while the *Abridgement* betrays in some points a species of prophetic insight not inconsistent with the still more marvellous kind of second sight enjoyed by the dumb prophet. By the way, what an extraordinary proficiency in the language of signs the soothsayer must have possessed!—able to converse intelligibly in sign-language on the most occult and recondite subjects, and to make his meaning so plain that even ladies apparently were at no loss to understand him! A reference to Scott's *Fasti* will doubtless disclose the names of many Gordons, Presbyterian ministers during the 17th century, out of whom perhaps it might be possible to assign the dumb prophet a father; but I have no access at present to the Aberdeenshire volume of that monumental work. The father's location, as stated in the query, is extremely vague—"somewhere in Aberdeenshire." As well say "somewhere in the north country." At all events, there was a Gordon, parish minister in a neighbouring county, about the time specified in the query, who is said to have been "deposed for immoralities." May not he have been the dumb prophet's father? The father's unhappy experience in infamy perhaps developed in the son a unique and altogether unpleasant recognition of persons guilty of "adultery." S.

434. THE GLENLIVET FAMILY OF MCCOLLAE, MCCLEA, MCLEA OR MCLAE (2nd S., V., 156).—Some of the names given in this query probably represent mere eccentricities in spelling. The original name, whatever it may have been, was probably a territorial designation. Perhaps "McLea" was the earliest form of it. In Icelandic, *Lea* or *Lee* would appear as *hlie* or *hle*, or in Old English *hleo*, meaning a shade or shelter. In course of time, the word may have been expanded into "MacLeay,"—a form of spelling used by Kenneth Macleay, R.S.A., the distinguished painter of Highland scenes and scenery. His brother, Macneil Macleay, also a painter, died in Stirling several years ago. Several families named "McLay" and "MacLeay" are still to be found in different parts of the country. W. S.

435. SIBYLLA, WIFE OF DUNCAN, KING OF SCOTS (2nd S., V., 157).—The reference sought for by Mr. W. G. Searle will be found in Moreri's *Dictionary*, Vol. IV. (I think the 13th edition), where it is said that "Malcolm III. fils de Duncan on Donalde and de Sybille de Northumberland." The lady is not called *sister*, *daughter*, *cousin*, or even *kinswoman* of Earl Seward, but simply "Sybille de Northumberland." Buchanan is cited as authority for the statement, but I have failed to discover anything corresponding in the pages of that historian. Probably Moreri made the mistake, and Fisher copied it. W. S.

Literature.

On the Teaching of Girls.—Address delivered to the Glasgow Branch of the National Union of Women Workers, by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, D.Sc. (London), Ph.D. (Munich). University Press, 1904.

A CAREFUL reading of this pamphlet will convince most readers that Mrs. Gordon is right in her contention that our girls do not enjoy equal advantages with boys in the matter of technical instruction with a definite relation to certain trades and industries, and that in this there is a great waste of power in many ways. Except for the teaching profession, where the training is more or less appropriate, our girls as a rule drift into lines of life in a fortuitous way, and, as the saying is "learn the work by doing," but in these scientific days of exacter methods, this is not good enough. Mrs. Gordon has done a public service by emphasizing one of our educational defects, and also by pointing out what may aid in remedying them.

Scots Books of the Month.

- Geikie, A., Sir.** Scottish Reminiscences. 8vo. 6s. net. Maclehose.
Goudie, G. Celtic and Scandinavian Antiquities of Shetland. 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. Blackwood & Sons.
Mackinlay, J. M. Influence of the Pre-Reformation Church on Scottish Place-Names. 8vo. 12s. 6d. net. W. Blackwood.
Napier, J. Life of Robert Napier of West Shandon. 8vo. 12s. 6d. net. W. Blackwood.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1904.

EDITORIAL.

REFERRING to our Editorial note in the February number in regard to the position of *Scottish Notes and Queries*, we are now happy to state that the fear we expressed of being possibly obliged to raise the price to meet an increased cost will not require to be resorted to. We are pleased to announce that we have made such arrangements as, we trust, will be satisfactory to all concerned in the survival of the periodical which, for seventeen years, has been one of admitted usefulness. Such varied series of articles as the “County Notables,” by the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson; “Bibliography of Edinburgh Periodicals,” by the Rev. W. J. Couper; “Church Tokens,” by Mr. James Anderson, and “Local Bibliography,” by “K. J.,” will be continued,

and to these compilers, as well as our contributors, we are heartily grateful.

A REMARKABLE JACOBITE DOCUMENT
J. L. Robertson, H.M.I.S., at a meet the Inverness Gaelic Society in February, read a translation from the French log of the ship *Dutillet*, that carried Charlie from Nantes to Lochnanuagh, in land, in 1745. The remarkable document was discovered amongst some correspondence in the archives of the Chateau Serrant, in France. Antoine Walsh, a merchant of Nantes, was of Irish descent and he had the highest credit at the Court of Louis XV. Walsh, along with Prince and others, embarked in the armée the *Dutillet*, on Friday, 2nd July, 1745, a memorable voyage to Scotland. The *Dutillet* was a mercantile brig, owned by Walsh and was specially rigged and armed for the service, and carried a large amount of stores for the future service of the British Government frigate, the *Elizabeth*, mounted to 64 guns—the accounts vary—was to be taken from Belle-Isle-en-Mer to Scotland. The *Elizabeth* was nominally in the command of Walter Rutledge, an Irish merchant of Dundee to whom the French King had granted the privilege of privateering, on condition as was not uncommon in those days, that the vessel should bear the running expenses of the service. She was heavily laden with all kinds of stores and munitions of war for the Prince of Wales, and also carried his main war chest. As the log of the *Dutillet* shows, Walsh returned in the ship to Holland to France, after safely landing the Prince at Lochnanuagh. It is expected that the log will be an outstanding authority on the question of dates. ROBERT MURDOCH

[The log of the *Dutillet*, *Doutelle*, or *Dutillet* (as the ship seems to have been correctly named) was printed in *Une Famille Royaliste*, published in Nantes in 1901, and translated into English by A. G. Murray Macgregor in 1903.—*Ed.*]

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF
ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 166.)

146. CARMICHAEL, — : Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. He flourished in the middle ages. He was a native of Lismore, and is said to have built the cathedral there. He was known as "the fair-haired Bishop."

147. CARMICHAEL, — : Eccentric oddity. A soldier of this name belonging to the 42nd regiment gained some notoriety in the 18th century as being probably the stoutest or "thickest" man in Britain, or even in Europe. He was a native of Appin, and died about 1760. Though not above six feet in height, he was so thickly made that the King ordered his portrait to be painted and placed in the Tower of London as a curiosity. It is said he could carry with ease a hundredweight more than the stoutest porter in Dublin. Luckily, it is said, he was a person of mild disposition.

148. CARMICHAEL, DUGALD, CAPTAIN : Botanist. This gentleman, said to be a native of Lismore, gained some reputation for botanical research. He died about the middle of the 19th century.

149. CARSWELL, JOHN (REV.) : Bishop of the Isles. Born in 1520 in Kilmartin, where his father was constable of the Castle of Carnassery. Having graduated at St. Andrews, he was chosen rector of Kilmartin, and chaplain to the Earl of Argyll. In 1560, he was made Superintendent of Argyll and the Isles. Thereafter, Queen Mary presented him to the bishopric of the Isles, and to the Abbey of Icolmkill. His acceptance of the bishopric was offensive to the Presbyterian leaders of the Church, and Campbell of Kinzean-cleugh, an Ayrshire Reformer, remonstrated with him. Carswell replied in a letter dated "Off Dunoon, 29th May, 1564" (*Wodrow Misc.*, 286). His letter to Campbell gives some information of the duties he had to perform in visiting his extended district, and alludes also to certain reports to his prejudice as if he were a man given to change. At a subsequent period, 5th July, 1569, he was formally rebuked by the General Assembly for having accepted his bishopric without apprising the Assembly of the step, as well as for being present at the Parliament held by the Queen subsequent to the murder of the King. He was the first Reformer who took an interest in the religious improvement of the Highlands. Dying in 1572, he was buried in

Ardchattan. Carswell's name will always be remembered as the person who first published any work in the Gaelic tongue. That work was a version of "The Book of Common Order," commonly called John Knox's Liturgy, rendered into Gaelic Anno Domini, 1567. It was republished by Dr. Maclachlan in 1873, and is very interesting as the first specimen of a Gaelic work printed either in Scotland or Ireland. The work contributed to advance the Reformation in the Highlands. Only two copies of the original edition are known to exist, one in the possession of the Duke of Argyll, the other discovered near Inverness, and now in the British Museum. Carswell also translated Calvin's *Catechism* into Gaelic. The memory of this Protestant Bishop is still preserved, says Dr. Leyden, in Lorn, by tradition, especially in the vicinity of Carnassery Castle, in Kilmartin, where he chiefly resided. It is by no means popular. The bards, whom he affected to despise, made him the subject of their satirical verses and invectives, some of which are still preserved. Many proverbs expressive of his rapacity and niggardliness are still current in that country.

150. CHALMERS, JAMES (REV.) : Apostle of New Guinea, Missionary Martyr. A native of Ardrishaig, born in 1841, he was brought up in Inverary, where he came under the influence of the Rev. Gilbert Meikle of the United Presbyterian Church. Converted at 18, during a revival of religion, he threw himself heartily into all religious work, and after a period of service in the City Mission, Glasgow, was accepted by the London Missionary Society for foreign work, for which he was trained first at Cheshunt College, and then at Highgate. He sailed for the South Seas in 1866, and spent his first ten years in Rarotonga. Subsequently he undertook to establish a mission in New Guinea, and to this work he devoted the rest of his life. It would take a volume to describe the heroic and successful work carried on by this great missionary among the treacherous cannibals of that largest of all islands. Suffice it to say, that when the news of his murder at the hands of a body of heathen cannibals was flashed over the world, it was felt and acknowledged all over Christendom that the end had been put to a great career, and that a Christian man of the old primitive type had passed away. Robert Louis Stevenson, the famous man of letters, having met him during a voyage in the Pacific, was immensely attracted to him, and became a loyal and devoted admirer and friend. He aptly styled him "The Great-heart of New Guinea," and even desired to survive him, to have the opportunity of writing

his biography ; while Principal Rainy, referring to his career on the day following the tidings of his death, in an address to Congregationalists at the City Temple, said, "There rises before me that form of great manhood, great physical power and stateliness, inspired and vitalised by the Spirit that carried him through the work we know. You may be thankful to have had such a man to lay down his life on your behalf in the cause of Christ." His life has been written by the Rev. James Lovett, and another sketch has also been published by Mr. Cuthbert Lennox. A volume by Chalmers himself, entitled, "Pioneering in New Guinea," was also published some years before his death in 1901. He was beloved by the natives among whom he laboured, and was known by them affectionately as Tamate.

151. CHALMERS, LIONEL, M.D. : Meteorologist and Medical Writer. Born at Campbeltown in 1715, after graduating at Edinburgh he went to America in 1736, and settled at Charleston, South Carolina. He published several medical books and essays, but his chief title to distinction rests on his weather researches. He wrote, "Treatise on the Weather and Diseases of South Carolina," now very scarce and much sought after. He died in 1777.

152. CHISHOLM, PETER : Minor Poet. One of the bards of Islay. He was born at Bowmore, Islay, in 1808, and was prominent in that island as one of its leading men for many years. He took a lively interest in Celtic literature, and as a translator of English into Gaelic had perhaps no superior. Hymns of Cowper and Byron's "Invasion of Sennacherib," he rendered into Gaelic with all the pathos and dignity of the original. He died in 1885, and lies buried in Bowmore.

153. CLARK, MALCOLM T. : Founder and Managing Director of the Glasgow and Inverary Steamboat Co., Limited. He was born at Strachur, and came to Glasgow in early youth, and started his business career in Dixon Street, holding positions of responsibility with various Steamboat Companies. In 1877, he founded the Glasgow and Inverary Co., and has since been its managing director.

154. CLERK, ARCHIBALD, LL.D. (REV.) : Distinguished Gaelic Scholar and Divine. He was born in Upper Lorn in 1814, studied for the Church, and was ordained minister of the parish of Kilmalie in 1838. He received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater, and died in 1887. In 1890 a memorial of him in the shape of a stained glass window was put into Kilmalie

Church. He published in 1850 a Memoir of Colonel John Cameron, Lieut.-Col. of 92nd Highlanders, which reached a second edition in 1858. He also published "Poems of Ossian," in the original Gaelic, with a literal translation into English, together with the English translation by Macpherson, 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1870.

155. COLVILLE, DAVID : Vocalist. Composer and Educationist. Born at Campbeltown in 1829. In 1863 he established in conjunction with George Bentley, the "Letter Note Method" of singing. He has edited two collections of part music, "Choral Harmonies," 1855, and "Amphion," 1861.

156. COLVILLE, JOHN, YR., of Burnside : Evangelist and Saint. He was born at Campbeltown, 10th August, 1827, educated there and at Glasgow, and finally studied for the ministry in the United Presbyterian Church. He was a successful student, gained the gold medal at the Blackstone examination, and took his degree of Master of Arts. He was a man of the sincerest piety, and of singularly devout spirit. His health having broken down during his hall course, he was compelled to go abroad to winter, and for some years had to avoid all public speaking. During the revival of 1859-60-61, however, he resumed evangelistic work first in Campbeltown, and then all over Scotland, wherever a good work of grace was going on. John Colville, as he was often familiarly called, was generally to be found helping the evangelist, and contributing to the ingathering of new converts into the Church. Mr. Colville was a most patient and sympathetic listener to all the difficulties of the many anxious souls with whom he dealt, during a long evangelistic career ; and few men excelled more in personal dealing or practised that difficult art more steadily and with greater success. He never sought license, but spent his strength entirely on evangelistic work. Nor did he marry till 1883, his wife being an excellent Christian lady, who still survives him, and who published in 1888 a Memoir of her husband's life and work. He died in 1886, leaving an only child, a daughter. All who knew Mr. Colville speak in the same way of his singular spirituality of mind. His friend, Rev. Peter Leys, said of him, "How delightful were these frequent visits of his to the Manse! He brought a brighter sunshine, 'an ampler ether, a diviner air,'—the sunshine and breath of his Master's gracious presence. All faces wore a finer smile. Christ came with him. Christ came in him. The house became beyond its usual a house of prayer. It had become so natural to

him to speak to Christ, to speak of Christ, that one could as well think of affectation in the breath of summer as of affectation in John Colville. He never left the Manse, even for an hour or two, without prayer with as many as could be present, and never passed from the threshold without a promise of scripture on his lips. Withal, he was the easiest man in the world to live with, there was nothing irksome about him, and nothing narrow or little about his views and judgments." This testimony is true, as all who have ever known Mr. Colville, like the present writer, can affirm. The impression left upon the mind by contact with Mr. Colville, was invariably the same, viz., that he was a holy man of God, and that his meat and his drink were to do his Master's will, as he understood it, and to be ever engaged in what was to him the dear delight of winning souls to Jesus.

157. CONALL OR CONGALLUS : Three petty monarchs of this name ruled in Dalriada. The first reigned from 511 to 535, the second from 551 to 574, and the third (Conall Croudona) from 642 to 660.

158. CORRIE, DANIEL, LL.D., RT. REV. : Bishop of Madras. I include the name of this excellent Indian prelate among the Argyllshire notables, though I shrewdly suspect he was born in England, because I find that W. Keddie, once Natural Science Lecturer in Free Church College, Glasgow, in a volume entitled, "Oban to Fort William," p. 6, makes the following statement, "Daniel (better known in the district as Donald) Corrie, Bishop of Madras, was a native of the neighbouring parish of Ardchattan." I find, however, in the "Life of Bishop Corrie" in the *Nat. Dict. Biog.*, that he is described as the son of the curate of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, born 1777, and died 1837. It is true that his father is described as a direct descendant of Cluny Macpherson (the name, however, for some reason having been changed), while his mother, Anne Macnabb, is spoken of as allied to the family of Macnabb of that ilk. It is possible, therefore, that either by paternal or maternal connections he may have had relatives in Argyllshire, whom he may have visited in his youth, and in this way may have arisen the tradition noticed by Keddie. But that the son of an English Curate should have been born in Ardnamurchan seems hardly credible. I shall be glad to learn from any reader of these notes, to whom the life of the bishop, by his brothers George and Richard, is accessible, what, if any, foundation there is for the statement of Mr. Keddie. The *National Dictionary of Biography*

says of Dr. Corrie, that his father, Rev. John Corrie, was curate of Colsterworth, in Lincolnshire, and afterwards became rector of Morcott, in Leicestershire. Daniel is said to have been educated at home and in London, afterwards to have studied at Clare Hall, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. While a student he came under the influence of the excellent Charles Simeon of Cambridge, and was along with Henry Martyn, Thomasson, and others, one of the many devoted missionaries and evangelists whom that godly man was instrumental in sending to India. After finishing his student career, young Corrie took orders in the Church of England, and became deacon in 1802, and priest in 1804. In 1806, he accepted an appointment as Chaplain to Bengal. The rest of his life was devoted to India, where he became one of the most influential clergy of his time, and a most enthusiastic supporter of all missionary work among the natives. In 1815, owing to failing health, he returned home, but on recovering resumed his Indian career in 1817. He became Archdeacon of Calcutta in 1823, and Bishop of Madras in 1835, dying eighteen months after in 1837. As a missionary he ranks with Brown, Buchanan, Henry Martyn and Thomasson. A Memoir was published after his death, in which both of his brothers were engaged as editors.

159. CORRIE, GEORGE ELWES, REV. : Professor of Divinity and Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. Youngest son of Rev. John Corrie, born 1793, died 1885. He was a distinguished Cambridge scholar, and a considerable author, a list of his publications being given in *Nat. Dict. Biog.* He was appointed Norrisian Professor of Divinity in 1838. His brother, Richard, who studied for the medical profession, subsequently took orders in the Church of England.

160. CRAWFORD, DONALD, M.P. : Sheriff of Aberdeen. Son of the late Alex. Crawford of Aros, Argyllshire, born in 1837, he was educated at Edinburgh Academy, Glasgow University, Balliol College, Oxford, and Heidelberg University. Elected a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, he was called to the Scottish Bar in 1862. He became legal secretary to the Lord Advocate, 1881-5, and in 1889 was a member of the Royal Commission on the Scottish Universities. He was chosen M.P. for N. E. Lancashire, 1885, and retained his seat till his appointment as Sheriff of Aberdeenshire.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

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

(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 169.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1706. *The Paris Gazette* (*S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., V. 53), published in English by authority. Edinburgh, printed by James Watson, and sold at Mr. Freebairn's shop in the Parliament Close, 4 pp., folio, price 2d. The first number was undated. No. 2 is dated "from Tuesday 12 to Friday 15 February, 1706".

This journal was made up of two parts—*The Paris Gazette* and *The Haerlem Courant*, the latter being evidently the name of a Dutch paper. Both sections are apparently translations of continental newspapers of the titles given, and are quite distinct from each other. In No. 2 the date is repeated after each heading. In No. 1 the *Paris* section occupies 2½ pp., and the *Haerlem* the remainder. The contents of both parts are reports of current events. "Published in English by authority" appears to mean that special arrangements for permission to translate had been made with the original papers. The whole was closely printed in two columns. The British Museum possesses two issues only.

The names Watson and Freebairn recall the fact that they, with another, obtained the post of Royal Printers for Scotland, in October, 1711, on the expiry of the licence of Mrs. Anderson. When the Rebellion of 1715 broke out, Freebairn, who was the son of a bishop, joined the Pretender at Perth, and became his printer. Mrs. Anderson, in consort with a man named Baskett, applied for and received the patent which he had thus forfeited. But Freebairn took proceedings for its restoration, and through an extraordinary act of clemency, was reinstated. King George continued to employ him and his assignees till 1752.

1707. *The Edinburgh Flying Post*, or an impartial account of all Foreign News contained in the Publick Letters, together with the Domestic Occurrences (*S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., V., 53). No. 1, Thursday, Feb. 20th, 1707. This paper is intended to be continued. Advertisements are to be taken in by Mr. Andrew Symson, at the foot of the Horse Wynd, printer thereof, 4 pp., folio, 2 columns to the page. Two and a half pages of the first issue were devoted to an account of events abroad, dated Paris. Then followed a list of Scottish M.P.'s returned to the first British Parliament, the rest of the paper being taken up with miscellaneous paragraphs of home and foreign news.

No. 2 was dated "Thursday, Feb. 20, to Friday Feb. 25, 1707," and consisted of 2 pp. only, of the same size as No. 1. The contents were similar.

1707. *The Edinburgh Courant Reviewed*,* together with fresh and impartial intelligence of all the

* Readers should refer to *S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., V., 52.

Foreign News contained in the Publick Letters, with Domestic Occurrences. No. 1, March 6, 1707, 2 pp., folio. This paper is intended to be continued. Advertisements are to be taken in by Mr. Andrew Symson at the foot of the Horse Wynd, printer thereof. It appears to have been closely connected with, if not actually the successor of, the *Flying Post*.

This periodical, with the negative title, arose out of a pretty quarrel. The opening statement says:—

"It having been the endeavour of one who calls himself the author of the *Edinburgh Courant*, though in propriety of speech, the collector of Fragments of the *London Courant* and Dyers Letters, ever since his encroachment to depreciat the *Gazette*, and by his profound policy to gain the paper-cryers to his side, to take much pains to sell the said *Courant* and to do their utmost to hinder the publication of the *Gazette*, in so much that of late the same has been laid aside as a thing that cannot be profitably carried on."

The assertion of the *Courant* against the *Gazette* was that its news was stale, and that it unduly favoured France by omitting what was unfavourable to that country. The answer of the *Edinburgh Courant Reviewed* seemed complete—

"To come now to the design of this paper, I shall own that in the *Gazette* I could not abuse authority so far as to insert anything therein dubious, partial or trifling, and for that reason was obliged to pass by such passages in the newspapers which were not of moment to be published by authority, though probably more satisfying to the bulk of readers. Now, I resolve to take a little more liberty, and to give stories as they come, though still such as are not well founded with some note or other that their authors may be only chargeable for the truth of them. Do not regard Mr. Boig's boasting that he has better intelligence than I, for as this was not the reason, I mentioned many idle stories in the *Courant* such as in the *Courant*, so you shall see that I want no intelligence that he has"—

and so he proceeds with his news. The British Museum has only the first number.

1717. *The Mercury or the Northern Reformer*, by Duncan Tatler, Esq. No. 1, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1717, 6 pp., with iv. pp. of introduction, small 4to., 8vo. (*S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., V., 71). Edinburgh, printed by William Brown and John Mosman, and sold by the said W. Brown. Motto—

"Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
Voce formasti catus et decore more palestra."

The following is the Editor's note—

"The end and purpose of this paper is to instruct, rectify and reform the North Country. It is designed for the use of all men, especially for the witty and politick fellows who have time to peruse and need to be reformed by it."

The subjects of the various papers were to be love, gallantry and pleasure; poetry, music, physick and painting; learning and conversation; breeding and behaviour. The Editor was not inclined to be brow-beaten by any one, and he issued his warning—

"by way of caution to the wits, critics and blockheads in town, and it is that they beware of exercising their talents on me or my performances."

The British Museum possesses the first number only.

1735. *The Conjuror* (*S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., V., 73). No. 11 was published at Edinburgh, on Friday,

Jan. 16, 1736, with no imprint. From the pagination the paper was evidently a 4 pp. sm. 4to., 2 columns to the page. No. 11 is wholly taken up with a facetious answer to a correspondent who had asked for some account of the form, constitution, customs and habits of Satan's infernal kingdom.

1737. *The Reveur* (*S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., V., 73). No. 1, Friday, Nov. 18, 1737. Large 4to., 4 pp. weekly, 2 columns to the page, price 2/6 per quarter. Edinburgh, printed for A. Kincaid and sold at his shop opposite to the Parliament Cross, where subscriptions and advertisements are taken in. At No. 4, the printer's name, R. Fleming, is inserted in the imprint.

The Editor, as his character of the "Dreamer" undertook—

"to give my readers some account of what the world is doing as well as of what I am thinking myself."

The opening article is an allegorical description of the purpose he had in view. Under the figure of a dream, he pictures the vast crowd of humanity passing by him in the eager pursuit of pleasure or of knowledge. The "Dreamer's" special duty was to those who were earnestly seeking what was honourable—

"Methought I saw a figure very like myself with some half sheets in his hand, which he was distributing to the passengers as they went along to cheer and to divert them in their journey."

Each number is divided into two parts in accordance with his plans—the first after the familiar essay type, the second containing news from home and abroad. The Editor was his own chief contributor. Letters, he announced, "such as are fit for the public shall be inserted from time to time as they shall suit our subject." No. 4 contained this notice—

"As the Stamp Office here was not furnished with better paper for our *Reveur*, we are obliged to put up with the present, but have commissioned from London a large fine paper and a new fount of type, which we expect very soon."

The expectation was never fulfilled, if we may judge from the succeeding numbers. The British Museum possesses 27 issues, the last being that for May 19, 1738. The paper, however, probably continued longer.

1747. *The British Magazine* or the *London and Edinburgh Intelligencer* (*S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., V., 84). No. 1, Vol. I., Jan., 1747, 48 pp., 8vo., price 6d. monthly. Edinburgh, printed by T. Lumsden and Company, and sold at their printing house in the Fish Market. Motto—

"Floriferis ut Apes in saltibus omnia libant
Omnia nos."—*Lucret.*

The conductors had their own views of the journalism of the time.

"They mean to advance the interests of their country, and that they can never do by propagating Jacobite stories, tales, pamphlets and puffs." For this reason their magazine wants several curiosities."

The *Magazine* was mainly political; little space was given to literature. Each number opened with

what would now be called a leading article on contemporary events, and also included a chronicle of such events. Having issued twelve numbers, the conductors were "resolved still to continue," and altogether they seem to have sent out two annual volumes.

1755. *The Edinburgh Review* (*S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., V., 84), containing an account of all the books and pamphlets that have been published in Scotland from the first of January to the first of July, 1755. To each number will be added an Appendix, giving an account of the books published in England and other countries that are most worthy of notice. 78 pp., 12 mo., price 1/-. Edinburgh, printed for G. Hamilton and J. Balfour. It was intended to publish the *Review* every six months, but only two numbers saw the light—No. 1, from January to July, 1755; No. 2, July, 1755, to January, 1756.

"The design of this work is to lay before the public from time to time a view of the progressive state of learning in this country. The great number of performances of this nature which for almost a century past have appeared in every part of Europe where knowledge is held in esteem, sufficiently proves that they have been found useful."

The projectors have no doubt as to Edinburgh's need of such a *Review*—

"North Britain may be considered as in a state of early youth, guided and supported by the more mature strength of her kindred country"—

which may have been true, but can hardly be said to be patriotic in the utterance.

The fame of another *Edinburgh Review* has wholly obscured this earlier journal, but it deserves to be remembered. An exact reprint of it was produced in 1818 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, Paternoster Row, London, and Archibald Constable, Edinburgh. 8vo., 5/-. The preface of this edition states that the *Review* contained the first printed writings of Adam Smith, Dr. Robertson, the historian, who wrote eight articles, six of them on historical subjects; Dr. Blair of *Sermons* fame, and "the only known publication of Lord Chancellor Roslin"—Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Roslin. The Chancellor's remains do not prove extensive—3½ pages, 8vo.,—being criticisms of a Dalkeith schoolmaster's *Rudiments of the Greek Tongue*, and three law volumes. The theological part of the *Review* was done by a Mr. Jardine, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. One of Adam Smith's papers is in Johnson's Dictionary. The editor justifies his reprint thus—

"There are few anonymous writers, the discovery of whose names would be an object of curiosity after the lapse of sixty years. There are perhaps still fewer whose secret might be exposed to the public after that long period with perfect security to their reputation for equity and forbearance."

It would seem as if Wedderburn acted as Editor.

1760. *The Religious Magazine, or Christian's Storehouse* (*S. N. & Q.*, 1st S., V., 85). No. 1, Vol. I., July, 1860, 56 pp., 8vo., price 6d. monthly. Printed for David Paterson, the publisher, and sold

by the Booksellers, and by David Pearson, chapman in Culross. Motto—

"O how divine to tread the milky way,
To the bright palace of the Lord of day;
His court admire or for His favour sue,
Or leagues of friendship with His saints renew."
Young's "Last Day."

The Prospectus stated that the general contents would include "a plain system of divinity," church history, christian biography, practical pieces and selected poetry.

The British Museum has the first two numbers only.

1764. *The Citizen*. No. 1, printed at Edinburgh, 1764, 8vo. Has reference to the resumption of the right of patronage to the prejudice of the citizen.*

1791. *The Historical Register (S. N. & Q., 1st S., V., 117)*. No. 1, August, 1791—a monthly. For nine numbers this journal was published under this name, and then according to the undermentioned *Political Review*, a curious thing happened. When No. 10 should have been issued—

"another was foisted upon the public as the tenth number of that work, though from the great difference between the politics as well as the manner of execution, it was plain that the new number was in reality the first of a different work. In consequence of this intrusion, the original *Historical Register* changed its title, calling itself the *Universal Monthly Intelligencer*, the other being called the *Edinburgh Monthly Intelligencer*."

The second named argued for reforms in the constitution, the other taking "the popular side in every question agitated."

1792. *Political Review of Edinburgh Periodical Publications (S. N. & Q., 1st S., V., 117)*. No. 1, Wednesday, June, 20, 1792, 8 pp., 12mo., price 1½d. weekly. Sold by John Thomson, at the Edinburgh Literary Office for Original Scotch Publications, 4th low door above the entry to the Exchange. No. 2 and onwards had 12 pp.

The aim of this publication, emanating from the ambitious publishing house, was to review the political pronouncements of the Edinburgh press. Its criticism was minute, and was taken very seriously by the conductors. Modesty was not one of their characteristics, nor was measure in language or in denunciation. The Editor states that when he began his self imposed task, the capital had ten papers that came under his purview—four whose business was mainly political, being newspapers, and six magazines. At least seven numbers were published, No. 7 being sent out with the date Aug. 1, 1792.

1792. *Constitutional Letters*. From the above *Political Review* the facts about this short lived weekly paper are gathered. No. 1 was published about June, 1792. Its motto was "Quo, quo —

* An extract from "Catalogue of a collection of early Newspapers and Essayists, formed by the late John Thomas Hope, Esq., and presented to the Bodleian Library by the late Rev. Fred W. Hope." Oxford, 1865.

ruitis" — *Horace*. Its projector "desig explain some important truths overlooked political philosophers of the present day." paper it was wholly political and on the minist side. The Editor declared that—

"he will sometimes be serious, sometimes gay, s he may be roused to speak in a tone of indigna not of intemperate indignation," etc.

The whole effort called forth the unmeasur denmation of the Editor of the *Political Rev*

"Had the heroes of Pope's 'Dunciad,' with the *Ed Herald* at their head, conspired to write a stupid f they could scarce have equalled the author of *stitutional Letters*."

Altogether eight numbers only were publish last being issued about the end of July, 1792

1797. *The Masonic Mirror*. No. 1, 1797, ann to be continued occasionally. Edinburgh Original letters and essays, moral and ente printed in the *Lady's Magazine*, 1796. B Prince, Bookseller. Reprinted 1797, 8vo.*

1797. *The Edinburgh Quarterly Magazine*, in to promote the knowledge, belief and influ Divine Revelation (*S. N. & Q., 1st S., V No. 1, September, 1797, 72 pp., 12mo*. Edinburgh printed by J. Ritchie, Blackfriars Wynd, a by him.

As the title indicates, this was purely a r journal. It published essays, with remar observations on theological and religious topic memoirs of prominent believers, reviews of verses, and intelligence respecting church An elaborate supplement of 45 pp. was is Vol. I., in 1799, and elaborate indexes wer for the completed volumes. It was publis June 28, 1800, at least.

1809. *Archives of Universal Science (S. N. 1st S., V., 151)*. No. 1, January, 1809, 3 8 vo., price 7/6 quarterly. Edinburgh, pri C. Stewart for Sherwood, Neely and Jones noster Row, London, and T. Bryce (Infirmary St., Edinburgh.

This publication, massive both as to bi range of subject, was edited by Alexander Esq., a resident of Edinburgh, "assisted by e scientists."

"Gentlemen will have in detail, the progres throughout the world has been made in each of and sciences."

The Editor was fully conscious of the labour in in "the management of so vast an undert but he was a large and frequent contrib addition. No contribution from anyone wa accepted or considered, unless it containe "original fact or train of reasoning." Each was divided into two parts, one pure scier other the arts. Illustrations were addec necessary, and the names of contributors in

some well-known in learning, *e.g.*, Dr. Brewster. Three numbers were published.

1813. *The Theatre*, by Edward Range, Esq. (*S. N. and Q.*, 1st S., V., 151). No. 1, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1813, 8 pp., 12mo., price 2d. weekly. Edinburgh, printed for the proprietors by A. Balfour, Merchant Court. Contrary to the indication of the title, this was not a theatrical publication. The editor thus explains his choice of name—

"The title of this paper is not new, but was that of a periodical work conducted by Sir Richard Steele. . . . The *Theatre* can be open to every diversity of talent and style of composition. It excludes no subject, either of gaiety or solemnity, and may excite ridicule by ludicrous gravity, or entice to reflection by serious playfulness . . . have scarcely any other object in view by this undertaking than the amusement of my countrymen.

Each number was, according to the fashion, headed with a Latin quotation. Only one topic was discussed in each issue. At least eight numbers were published.

W. J. COUPER.

26 Circus Drive,
Dennistoun, Glasgow.

KID.—A teacher examining lately a class in a rural school on I. Sam., xvi., 20, asked a big girl of twelve what a "kid" was, and got the answer, "A child." The same question put to another but a younger girl in another room brought out the same answer. According to Murray's H. E. D., "kid" was first used as a slang term for a child in 1599; but so far as the writer knows, it was not used in this sense in the rural parts of Aberdeenshire before 1850. Probably it came into use as a play upon lamb, applied to a child, but it is not considered quite so respectful and affectionate, for no boy speaks of himself or an older boy as a "kid."

JOHN MILNE.

PRINCE LEOPOLD AT KINRARA.—Prince Leopold's visit to Kinrara, in 1819, was the subject of a curious plate in *Blackwood's Magazine* of October, 1819, dedicated to "James Duff, Earl of Fife . . . in testimony of respect and gratitude of his lordship's very humble servant, Wm. Blackwood." The Rev. Dr. Forsyth of Abernethy tells me that a figure with a plaid in the foreground of the picture represents his great grand-father, Mr. John Stewart, of Tysowlish, who was a great favourite of the Gordons. He adds:—"The famous meeting at Kinrara was long remembered. My mother, then Miss Mackintosh, 'Dell of Rothiemurchus,' was one of the guests, and I possess the Marchioness of Huntly's card of invitation to her." B.

COPY OF CHARTER JAMES II. TO
SIR WALTER OGILVY TO FORTIFY
FINDLATER CASTLE, 1455.

James by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all and sundry our lieges and subjects to whose knowledge the present letters shall come, Greeting, know ye that we have granted and by the tenor of these presents grant to our loved and faithful Sir Walter of Ogilvy of Deskford our special license to build and erect towers and fortalices on his castle of Findlater, and to surround his said castle with stone walls and with ditches, and to strengthen it with iron "yetts," and to carry the towers to a greater height and to fortify the whole with abuliments and equipment of war, to institute and appoint constables, janitors, beagles, jailors, and other officers requisite for the government of a castle with salaries suitable for such officers, and for doing all and everything else unchallengeable, allowable, and necessary or in any way proper, wherefore we strictly enjoin and command all and every our lieges and subjects whom it concerns or may concern that no one in any manner of way presume to annoy, harass, or trouble the said Sir William of Ogilvie of Deskford or his doers or officials in building the aforesaid towers and fortalices of said castle in time to come under all pain proper in such cases. Given under our great seal at Spynie on the 9th day of the month of February in the year of our Lord 1455 and the 19th year of our reign.

A copy of the aforesaid charter, which has not hitherto been printed, now appears by favour of the Countess-Dowager of Seafield from the original in the charter room, Cullen House.—*Banffshire Journal*.

ANDREW HALLIDAY (1830-77).—A portrait (photographic) of Halliday and Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, the Naturalist, appeared in the *Tatler* (London), 13th April, 1904.

GORDON PEDIGREE.—The rare edition of William Gordon's "History of the Gordons," to which I referred recently, has been bought from Messrs. Maggs by W. Kenneth Gordon, on behalf of his brother, the present laird of Abergeldie. A further examination of the volumes shows that they seem to have been in the library of Lord Colin Campbell, whose name is written in pencil on a back page. J. M. B.

ADDENDA

TO THE

COMMUNION TOKENS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES IN THE
SYNOD OF MORAY.

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

PRESBYTERY OF STRATHBOGIE.

BELLIE.

- (3) Obv.—**C P | B.** Charles Primerose, A.M., was minister from 1702 to 1707. "B" represents Bellie.
Rev.—**F** within a dotted circle, representing Fochabers, the postal town in which the church is situated. Round, 12.

ROTHIEMAY.

- (4) Obv.—**Parish of Rothiemay** around outside centre oval, with **1858** in centre.
Rev.—"**This do in | remembrance | of me.**" | "**But let a man | examine | himself.**" Oval, 14 × 18.

PRESBYTERY OF ABERLOUR.

INVERAVEN.

- (5) Obv.—**IN^{VN}.** The last two letters are joined in monogram.
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 7 × 15.

PRESBYTERY OF ABERNETHY.

ALVIE.

- (1) Obv.—**ALVIE.**
Rev.—Blank. Round, 12.
(2) Obv.—**Alvey.**
Rev.—**1813.** Oval, 11 × 18. NOTE.—Correction in shape and size.

DUTHIL.

- (4) Obv.—**D.** (large and incuse).
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 13.

PRESBYTERY OF FORRES.

EDINKILLIE.

- (2) Obv.—**E** (large).
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10.

PRESBYTERY OF INVERNESS.

ERCHLESS.

- (1) Obv.—**Erchless Parish Church 1884** around outside, blank oblong in centre.
Rev.—"**This do in | remembrance | of me.**" | **Luke xxii. 19.** Oblong, with cut corners, 13½ × 17.
NOTE.—Correction in date.

(To be continued.)

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(Continued from Vol. V., 2nd S., page 155.)

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K. J.

 THE STRAHAN FAMILY.

It was George Strahan, at the sign of the "Golden Ball" in Cornhill, who published the second edition of William Gordon's "History of the Gordons." Who was this Strahan? He figures largely in Nichols' "Literary Anecdotes." The first reference to him is in 1712, when the catalogue of the library of Nehemiah Drew is advertised as being sold at "Mr. Strahan's, Cornhill, and others." He died Nov. 12, 1752 (*London Magazine* for 1752, page 528), and was placed in the new vault in St. Michael's, Cornhill, Dec. 19, 1752 (Harleian Society Register of St. Michaels). Mr. W. H. Peet (of Longmans) tells me he possesses a copy of "*A Catalogue of Books* in quires and copies, being the stocks of Mr. George Strahan and Mr. Joseph Davidson, Deceased, which will be sold by Auction to the Booksellers of London and Westminster, at the Queen's Head Tavern in Paternoster Row, on Thursday, April 3, 1753. Dinner to be on the Table at one o'clock." The Harleian Society's Register of St. Michael's, Cornhill, also contains notices of—

Ann, daughter of George Strahan and Ann his wife, died Nov. 16, 1711.

Ann, wife of George Strahan, buried in the New Vault, May 21, 1737.

John, son of John [James?] Strahan and Ann his wife, was christened Oct. 2, 1720.

Elizabeth, daughter of Alex. Strahan and Jane his wife, was buried in the New Vault, Jan. 28, 1746.

John Strahan, "a Scottishman, that dyed in St. Christopher Parish, when he had lye[n] a sojourn some 24 yeares and upwardes," was buried May 15, 1605. He gave charitable legacies "both to Edenborough and here in London."

William Strahan, LL.D., Advocate General of the Admiralty, died April 25, 1748.

Alexander Strahan, died April 12, 1767 (*London Mag.* for 1767, p. 316). His large and valuable library "was sold the same year."

Curiously enough, though Strahan is a comparatively rare name, several others besides the occupant of the "Golden Ball" were publishers

or printers in London. William Strahan (1715-1785), an Edinburgh man, was one of the founders of the King's printers, Eyre and Spottiswoode, and produced Johnson's "Dictionary" with Andrew Millar. It was his son George (1744-1824) who attended Johnson on his death-bed. His son Andrew (died August 25, 1831) was succeeded in the printing business by his nephews, Andrew and Robert Spottiswoodes. I wonder if William Strahan was a relation of George of the "Golden Ball."

In our own time we have had Alexander Strahan, the founder of *Good Words*, the *Contemporary Review*, and many other publications. He was born in Tain about 1823, and was introduced to the publishing business by Hugh Miller. A good account of him appeared in the *Inverness Courier* of December 29, 1903. He contributed to the *Day of Rest*, 1881, some reminiscences of the famous writers with whom he had been associated, under the title of "Twenty Years of a Publisher's Life."

J. M. B.

Queries.

438. "JUST PRETTY FANNY'S WAY."—Who is the author of this phrase, "Just pretty Fanny's way"?

W. G.

439. ROBERT BRUCE OF KINNAIRD.—Who was Robert Bruce of Kinnaird?

W. G.

440. GEO. KINLOCH OF KAIR.—Who was the wife of this gentleman, and mother of Mrs. Farquhar? Who did his grandfather, John Kinloch of Gourdie, marry? and where is Gourdie?

J. F.

441. THOMAS LAWRENCE'S MORTIFICATION.—In perusing a "Peterhead Almanac and Buchan Directory" of 1864, page 56, I find that—

An annuity of £10, to be applied perpetually for the benefit of the Poor's School connected with the Academy of Peterhead, in terms of the deceased's settlement, and of a relative deed executed by the Trustees, by which the Fund is vested in the Corporation, with power to superintend the application of the annuity.

As a great grand nephew of the above gentleman who married Elizabeth Park, I shall be glad to learn when this mortification commenced? if still in existence? who were the trustees, and any other particulars likely to prove of interest to his descendant. The Lawrences have a family vault in the old churchyard.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

442. A "GORDON" SALMON FLY.—This fly is said to be named after the Huntly family, "being an Aboyne creation. . . ." An angling expert tells me

there "are lots of salmon fly dressers in the ranks of the gillies, but few can do the 'Gordon' well." It takes the place on the Dee of the "Jock Scott." Who invented the "Gordon"?

J. M. B.

443. CABRACH IN 1750.—Can any reader inform me of the name of the regiment having a detachment stationed here in July of that year, or give references?

Edinburgh. W. G. B.

444. THE PLACE NAME "AVOCH."—There is recorded under date of 17th May, 1663, in the Register of Deeds, an Obligation, dated 16th April, 1658, for £43 Scots from Patrik MacGregor in Avoch to John Grant, elder of Ballindalloch. Where is "Avoch"?

H. D. McW.

[Avoch is a fishing village on the east coast of Ross-shire.—ED.]

445. JOHN BISSET IN DRUMDODO.—This name appears in the list of elders of the parochine of Forgue in 1640. What Bissets was he connected with?

GEORGE DAVIDSON STEWART.

446. LAURENCES OF STRICHEN.—Among the names of the elders in the parochine of Strichyne in 1662 appear the names of Jon Laurence, elder; John Laurence, clerk. What Laurences did they belong to?

GEORGE DAVIDSON STEWART.

447. THOMAS DUTTON.—There lies before me a MS. volume of 264 folio pages, containing a transcript of 178 hymns and devotional odes, to each of which is prefixed a date and the name of a place. The dates run from 14th November, 1710, to 6th August, 1712. The series of places begins with Edinburgh, continues through Corstorphin, Stirling, Kilsyth, Glasgow (in the Tolbooth there, 1st to 5th December, 1710), Stirling, Edinburgh, Barnes, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen (12th March to 16th May, 1711, including visits to Pitfichie and Inverurie), Gilybrans, Stonehive, Montrose, Barnes, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Barnes, Montrose, Barnes, Edinburgh, and ends with London (13th March to 6th August, 1712). From entries on some loose leaves preserved in the same volume, it appears that the sequence of places represents the itinerary of an evangelising tour carried out by Thomas Dutton. Who was he? I quote two specimens of (what I presume is) his composition.

"May 16, 1711. Aberdeen. This was immediately before they went to the street of Aberdeen.

"We now do render thanks, O Lord, to thee,
Who us hath made thy Love and Pow'r to see,
And Faithfulness; thou dost thy word fulfill,
And strengthens us for to perform thy will.
We'll therefore now our cheerful voices raise
In new and heav'nly songs of Divine Praise,
We'll henceforth, Lord, believe what thou dost
say,
We will believe that thou'lt this Pow'r display,
And wilt fulfill what thou by us shalt speak this
day."

"Friday, March 30, 1711. Pitfichie.
A Pindarick Ode on the Passion.

I.

"Amazement fills the Heav'n's! The Sp'rits above
Are struck with aw when they do pry
Into this wondrous mystery.
They scarce believe that it is true,
When they behold the God of Light and Love
On an accursed tree to dy.
They can't trust their eyes with the
view:
The spectacle's so strange and new
That ev'n when their amazed eyes do it behold,
They do forget that it was prophesy'd of old."
[And so on for other nine stanzas.]

To a very few entries are appended notes, which may help in identification. Thus:—

- "May 12, 1711. Aberdeen. The night before he went and spoke in the Church."
"October 29, 1711. Montrose. This was explanatory of a sign then acted."
"April 14, 1712. To M. K. At a meeting of the inspir'd."
"June 27, 1712. London. This was spoke to Mrs. Harris, and attended with signs suitable to the words spoken."
"July 4, 1712. London. After a blessing to J. C., thro' M. K. encouraging him to obey the command then given of going to S. Paul's."

From the uniform appearance of the MS., it would seem to be a copy written continuously, not at the different dates which head the entries. But the copy must have been little later than the originals, the hand being that of the period.

P. J. ANDERSON.

Answers.

79. DOWNIE'S SLAUGHTER (2nd S., V., 142)—BIBLIOGRAPHY.—In "Normal Echoes," issues Nov., 1901, Vol. 2, No. 1; and Jan., 1902, Vol. 2, No. 2, an article appeared over the nom-de-plume of "Omega."
ROBERT MURDOCH.

315. THE CHALMERS'S OR CHAMBERS'S AND HUNTERS OF TILLYRY (2nd S., IV., 190).—In Alex. Macphail's "Catalogue," MCMIV., No. lxxv., item 542, appears the following:—Instrument of Sasine in favour of John Chalmers, Esq., of the lands of Tillyrye and others, in Aberdeenshire, dated 8th September, 1788, large clean vellum, 4/6.
ROBERT MURDOCH.

392. THE FAMILY OF VOLUM (2nd S., V., 109, 126, 143).—It may interest "J. W." to know that William Volum was one of the Peterhead harbour trustees, along with Thomas Lawrance, my great grand-uncle, in 1840. At each of the four corners of

the Keith Inch Bridge at the Peterhead harbour appears the following on a iron tablet:—MDCCCXLIX. | T. Sibbald, Esq., Merchant in Edinburgh, Preses of | the Governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital | of Edinburgh and of the Harbour Trustees. | R. Gray, Provost of Peterhead, Resident Preses | of the Trustees. | Messrs. A. Anderson, A. Shivas, C. Tod, J. Hutchison, | A. Mitchell, T. Phillips, J. Sutter, A. Robertson, | W. Alexander, T[homas] Lawrance, J. Gray, J. Young, W. Volum, | C. Maitland, W. Simpson, C[hables] Lawrance, and A. White, | Trustees. | A[ndrew] Boyd, solicitor, Clerk. | Messrs. Stevenson, Edin^r, Civil Engineers. | D. McDonald, Inspector of Masonry. | J. Blaikie & Sons, Edin^r, Founders. The Volums were personal friends of the Lawrances, and it is well to mention that there are one or two influential families of the name yet in Peterhead.
ROBERT MURDOCH.

408. THE DAWSON FAMILY (2nd S., V., 121, 144).—It may interest "J. M. B." to know that there are several families of Dawson in Aberdeenshire. They are—Towie parish, Strathdon; Cushlichie, Towie; Colquhich, parish Strathdon; Easter Buchat, Glenbuchat; Coldstone, Dinnet; Newkirk, Dinnet; Pitlandich, Towie; Nether Towie, and also the Cromar district.
ROBERT MURDOCH.

411. REV. WILLIAM GORDON, OR RATHER MAC-GREGOR (2nd S., V., 122, 157, 173).—The following, which is quoted in the recent "History of the Clan Gregor," by Amelia Georgiana Murray MacGregor of MacGregor, seems to confirm the suggestions already made, in reply to the query of "B," respecting the surname of this minister:—"There are several good families and some hundreds of commoners of this branch of the MacGregors in Brae-Mar and the adjoining countries to this day; but during the general persecution they lost their lands, and betook themselves to several different names, as Ogilvies, Gordons, &c." The quotation is stated to be from a "Curious History of this Family, by John Gregory, penes Mr. John Murray," and the editress has added the satisfactory note "Extant." It is to be hoped that the History referred to may soon be printed, since it would doubtless prove of special interest to natives of Aberdeenshire and the adjoining counties, many of whom, by whatever name they may be now known, and although probably in most cases profoundly ignorant of their descent and true surname, are just as much entitled to regard themselves as members of Clan Gregor, as the families who resumed and are now known by the proper clan name. It is interesting to find in "The House of Gordon," Vol. I., Appendix I. (Services of Heirs), that "James McGregor at Glenmarkie, lieut.," was, in 1788, served as heir of conquest and provision general to "his grand-uncle William Gordon, parish minister of Alvie," and also in the same Vol., Appendix III. (Marischal College), that "James Gordon (now Macgregor), Mortlach," graduated M.A. in 1775. This would seem to point to the parish of Mortlach, or its neighbourhood, as the minister's native place, and

although frequent references to the name of MacGregor cannot be looked for in record during the periods of its proscription, it is certain that there were MacGregors in the parish of Mortlach, and also in the parishes of Inveravon and Kirkmichael, at least as early as 1636. In the churchyard of Inveravon is a tombstone with the following inscription:—"Mrs. Margaret Macgregor, died 7th Dec., 1841, daughter of Jas. Macgregor, Esq. of Pittyvaich. The Rev. Wm. Grant, minister of Inveravon, died 12th April, 1833, in the 75th year of his age, and 41st of his ministry." Pittyvaich is in the parish of *Mortlach*, and "Mrs. Margaret Macgregor's" family may well have been related to the worthy minister of Alvie.

H. D. McW.

426. CHARLES STUART, PRINCE OF WALES (2nd S., V., 141, 159, 174).—For two things in his last month's contribution on the above subject, I tender thanks to Mr. Thomas H. Stoddart, 8 Castle Street, Edinburgh. I thank him (1) for an interesting quotation which confirms the theory I ventured to advance in the April issue of *S. N. & Q.*, to the effect that the story of David Gillies, real or fictitious, was merely a Hanoverian device "meant to discredit the Stuart Pretender" in the eyes of Jacobite sympathisers. I tender my congratulations to Mr. Thomas H. Stoddart (2) for the refreshing vigour of his language once he casts loose from the trammels of quotation and launches his adventurous bark on untried seas. It almost seems as if, like the sailor, he were whistling for a wind, or perhaps, designing to reach his desired haven by a breeze of his own creation. Two things, however, in his communication somewhat disappoint me, (1) the blindness that hath in part befallen him, or, in other words, the obfuscation of intellect which forbids him perceiving how fully his own quotation establishes my theory about David Gillies; and (2) the fatuous confidence he evinces in the existence of a common hangman at Selkirk. It is surely unnecessary to remind Mr. Stoddart that local tradition, derived from place-names or any other source, even when reinforced by a vigorous vocabulary, affords no safe ground on which to build historical fact. What real evidence is there to show that Selkirk ever had a hangman? Do the Burgh Records chronicle the name of that useful but greatly misunderstood functionary? In the absence of direct testimony to his existence, the truth on the matter, I imagine, may be reached by inquiring, (1) as to the period during which traces of him may be looked for in Selkirk, and (2) as to the commercial position of the burgh during that period. On the first of these points, I would merely remark that the interval between 1600 and the early years of the 19th century, say 1820, will cover the time when the hangman flourished as a recognised burgh official. Previous to 1600, criminals were executed by means of *the maiden*. Death by hanging only came in with the 17th century. Adverting now to the municipal condition of Selkirk during the period indicated above, one recognises at once—those at least whose mental vision is not "with dim suffusion veiled"—that Selkirk was never

in a position to maintain a hangman. The destruction of the town by the English after Flodden inflicted a blow on its prosperity from which it did not recover for full 300 years. Permit me to cite testimony in favour of this contention from two sources at different periods of burgh history. The first is from the "Miscellany of the Scottish Burgh Records Society," pp. 115-116. In 1692, a commission appointed by the Convention of Royal Burghs visited Selkirk and took the evidence of its provost and magistrates. These officials testified that the common good of the burgh amounted yearly to £2,242 13s. 4d. Scots, but that their debts amounted to £25,323 15s. 4d. Scots. They testified that they had no mortifications. They testified that they had no foreign trade, and no inland trade save only their shoemakers, who "buyes rough hides and works and retails the samen; and that they have retailed only two peice of French wine these fyve years bygone, and their seck and brandie soe inconsiderable that it is not worth the nameing, and that they consume weekly of malt to the best of ther knowledge about ten bolls." They testified also that all "ther publict works are maintained and supported out of the comon good, ther inhabitants being soe mean and poor that they are necessitat to contract 500 marks yeirly of debt or therby." Is this the kind of evidence that bespeaks ability to maintain a hangman? It points to anything but a flourishing condition of municipal affairs. Take now the state of the town about 100 years later. In Sinclair's "Statistical Account," II., 443, published in 1793 (the account of Selkirk being furnished by the Rev. Thomas Robertson, minister of the parish), it is stated that the population of the burgh was then about 1000, and that for more than a century it had remained at that figure. "Trade was small; the people extremely poor, and even the shoemaking industry had begun to decline." The reverend author is particularly severe on the malign influence of the "poor's laws." He says "They" (that is, the people of Selkirk), "will tell you without a blush that the parish is better able to support their aged parents than they are; while you will see them at the same time, in the prime of life, unclogged with families, indulging themselves in every species of debauchery common to their rank of life. But the misery ends not with them; many who fill high stations and whose circumstances are not only easy, but affluent, make their contributing to the poor's funds an excuse for throwing their near relations a burden upon the public." In face of facts and statements like these, is it possible to suppose that Selkirk ever rejoiced in the possession of a hangman?—an official, as we learn from other burgh records, whose yearly keep amounted to a sum beyond the ability of a poor town like Selkirk to provide. It was said of one of the fraternity,

"His feet like hammers strak the grund,
The very mouldawirts were stunn'd,
And wonder'd what it meant."

No such imposing personage, we may be quite sure, except as a temporary visitor, at any time appeared

