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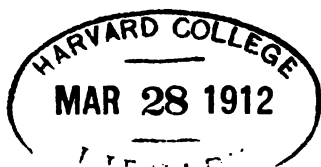
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# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, JULY, 1905.



## THE ABERDEEN "PYNOURS."

(1st S., Vol. VI., page 33.)

The literature on this subject may be supplemented by the appended notice which appeared in the *Evening Express* of the 16th January, 1904:—

An exceedingly interesting and very handsome gift has been presented to the Society of Shore Porters of Aberdeen by one of their members, who has retired after a long and honourable connection with the Society. The gift takes the form of a very substantial deacon's arm-chair, made of oak. The member who has presented the interesting gift suggested the design, and Messrs. M'Haffie & Brown, cabinetmakers, etc., Fraser Road, to whom the work was entrusted, have executed the commission in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. The

wood used is flawless, and the carving is as fine a piece of work as one would wish to see.

Original and effective, the design is also singularly appropriate. Its main feature is the carving on the back panel. Here there is cut, in the solid oak, a representation of the three castles of Bon-Accord, supported, not by the familiar leopard cats, but by two Shore Porters in their picturesque attire—cutaway coat and broad bonnet. The figures, down to the most minute detail, are beautifully carved, and are perfect likenesses of typical Shore Porters.

Above the arms is a ribbon scroll bearing the word "Pynours"—the ancient name of the Shore Porters, and the figures "1498"—the date of the earliest extant minute of the Society's proceedings. Over this is a finely-carved scroll, with the rose, thistle, and the shamrock intertwined. Underneath the arms is the ornamental scroll which forms part of the city arms, and this surmounts the motto, "Laborare est Orare"—a free translation of which is given as "In our labour there is worship." The lower bar of the panel bears the word "Deacon," and the chair is commodious enough to contain a full-grown deacon, even of the Shore Porters' Society. The finials, which are each one piece of oak, are of Scottish thistles. As indicated, the design is exceedingly striking and appropriate, while the material and workmanship are such as to ensure that the chair will be a valued possession of the Society for centuries to come. A small silver plate on the chair bears the name of the donor as undernoted:—

Presented to

The Society of Shore Porters

by

MR. JOHN BEATTIE,

On the occasion of his retiring,

31st December, 1903.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

Aberdeen.



BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE: PETER NIMMO.—Mr. Couper will find an interesting account of Peter Nimmo, who gave his name to two Edinburgh University magazines, and to a poem by Thomas Carlyle, in Professor Masson's "Edinburgh Sketches and Memories," pp. 285-290. "Carlyle's University career . . . was spent in an atmosphere of Peter Nimmo."  
P. J. ANDERSON.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ARGYLESIRE.

(Continued from Vol. VI., 2nd S., page 180.)

323. MACLEAN, SIR HARRY AUBREY DE VERE: "Kaid Maclean." This successful Scottish adventurer, who is one of the favourites and chief advisers of the present Sultan of Morocco, is the eldest son of the Surgeon-General of Kew, where presumably he was born, but he is descended from the Macleans of Drimnin, Argyleshire, and so has a place here among other Argyleshire worthies. Few Scotsmen have had a more stirring and interesting career, as will be seen when it is mentioned that he whom the world knows as Kaid Maclean has won his way through romantic adventures to be the adviser of Sultans and the recipient of £7,000 a year. For some years, Christian though he is, Sir Harry acted as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Sultan of Morocco, and is still the "strong man" among that potentate's servants and councillors. Sir Harry is at present on a visit to his native land, and is thus described by an interviewer who recently endeavoured unsuccessfully to extract from him his views on the Moroccan question. "He is," says the disappointed journalist, "a thick-set man of medium height, dressed just anyhow—that is to say, baggy brown trousers, an old gray light overcoat, and such a cap as would be worn by a Scotch shepherd on weekdays. Nevertheless," adds the picturesque reporter, "this commonplace man, whom a casual observer would at once dub a nobody, has trained soldiers, fought battles, subdued rebellions, and woven webs of diplomacy." Moreover, he is a silent man, prompt in action, and with a touch of kindly humour. As illustrating these features of his character, the following story may be interesting. Not long ago the Kaid imported into Morocco, for the convenience of his royal master, a Long-acre hansom cab, and when the vehicle arrived at its destination, lo! no native Jehu could be found able to drive it, so Kaid Sir Harry Aubrey de Vere Maclean mounted the box and drove it himself. As still further illustrating the practical self-reliance of the man, the interviewer from whom we have been quoting, who had waylaid the veteran on his arrival from the continent at Paddington Station, London, mentions the fact that, though accompanied by several retainers and servants, Kaid Maclean saw about the luggage himself. He went to the rail and picked out his trunks. Approaching the one-eyed veteran when this operation was over, the interviewer asked if he would express his views re-

garding the Moroccan question. The answer was most characteristic: "I really have nothing to say." "Oh, do tell me something about Morocco," pleaded the discomfited journalist, hard put to it not to laugh outright, for high spirits are contagious. "But"—with a dry humour, highly characteristic—the Kaid replied with a chuckle, "I don't know anything about Morocco at this moment. All I do know is that I want to find my luggage." My feeling at this point regarding my own knowledge of Sir Harry's career is that it resembles that of the interviewer after his talk with Sir Harry was over, for, beyond the bare generalities in the above notice, I know nothing more of Sir Harry and his adventurous history.

324. MACLEAN, SIR HECTOR, K.C.B.: Lieut.-General. He was the third son of Hugh (13th of Coll), and was born in 1755. Entering the army as ensign in 1775, he was present at the siege of Pondicherry in 1778. As lieutenant he served against Hyder Ali. In 1786 he was captain in command at Cuddalore, and in 1792 he fought at Seringapatam. He was major in 1795, and as lieutenant-colonel he was in command of his regiment in Ceylon in 1798. In 1803 he led a brigade at the battle of Argaum. He was colonel in 1804, major-general in 1811, K.C.B. in 1818, and lieutenant-general in 1821. He died in London in 1849, aged 94.

325. MACLEAN, HUGH ARCHIBALD: Minor Poet. Born in Dunoon, brother of Duncan, who is also a poet (see No. 318), he was bred as an engineer in Glasgow, and has wrought at his trade in Glasgow, Paisley, etc. At last, through the influence of friends, he obtained a situation under the Globe Parcel Express Company, which position, Mr. Edwards in 1887 informs us, he then retained. Several of his verses appear in Volume X. of "Edwards's Modern Scottish Poets."

326. MACLEAN, HECTOR: Bard of Duard. "Eachunn Bacach," or "Hector the Cripple." He was born about the beginning of the 17th century, and was bard to Sir Lachlan Maclean of Duard. Wounded at the battle of Inverkeithing, where eight of his brothers were killed, he was ever after lame. Four of his poems have been published, and others survive in manuscript.

327. MACLEAN, HECTOR: "The greatest Keltic scholar of his name." He is descended on his father's side from the Macleans of Rosshire, and on the mother's from the Mac-

leans of Kingesloch, and was born in 1818. Educated at Edinburgh, he became tutor to J. F. Campbell, Esq. of Isla (author of "West Highland Tales," etc.), and assisted that gentleman in compiling "Gaelic Heroical Ballads," 1872. Various learned societies have received contributions from his pen. A splendid specimen of the Highlander, nearly six feet high, he resided for long at Ballygrant, Islay. If still alive, he will be over the four score years, which is man's allotted span. He has composed poems in Latin and Gaelic.

328. MACLEAN, HECTOR: Highland Chief. "Eachin Ruadh ni Cath," or "Red Hector of the Battles." He was the son of Lachlan of Dowart, and commanded as lieutenant-general under his uncle, Donald, at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, when he and Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, seeking out each other by their armorial bearings, encountered hand to hand, and slew each other. In commemoration of this incident it is said that the Dowart and Drum families were long accustomed to exchange swords.

329. MACLEAN, HECTOR: Highland Chief. Great-grandson of "Red Hector of the Battles." He took part with John, the last Lord of the Isles, against Angus Macdonald, his turbulent son, and commanded the fleet at the battle of Bloody Bay in 1480, where he was taken prisoner. This Hector was chief of his tribe at the date of the forfeiture of the Lordship of the Isles in 1493, when the Clan Gillean, or Clan Lean, as it came to be called, was divided into four independent branches, viz., the Macleans of Dowart, the Macleans of Lochbuy, the Macleans of Coll, and the Macleans of Ardgour. When King James was on his second expedition to the Isles, in 1495, Hector Maclean of Dowart was among the island chiefs who then made submission to him, and the following year he was one of the five chiefs of rank who appeared before the Lords of the Council, and bound themselves by "the extension of their hands" to abstain from mutual injuries and molestation, each under a penalty of £500.

330. MACLEAN, HECTOR, OF DOWART: Highland Chief. The son and successor of Sir Lachlan, he carried on his father's quarrel with the MacDonalds, and, at the head of a numerous force, invaded Isla, where he attacked and defeated the MacDonalds, and then ravaged the whole island. He was one of the principal chiefs of the Isles seized by Lord Ochiltree, the King's lieutenant, on his expedition to the Isles

in 1608, and was carried to Edinburgh. The following year he and MacDonal of Dunyveg were selected to accompany the King's Commissioner in his survey of the Isles. With two of his brothers and Hector Maclean of Lochbuy, and almost all the principal islemen, he was present at Iona when the celebrated "Statutes of Icolmkill" were enacted. He was also one of the six principal islanders who met at Edinburgh, 28th June, 1610, to hear His Majesty's pleasure declared to them, when they were compelled to give sureties to a large amount for their reappearance before the Council in May, 1611. In the conditions imposed upon the chiefs for the pacification of the Isles in 1616, we find that Maclean of Dowart was not to use in his house more than four tuns of wine, and Coll and Lochbuy one tun each. At this time Maclean of Dowart and his brother, Lachlan, having delayed to find the sureties required of them, were committed to ward in Edinburgh Castle, whence the former was soon liberated, and allowed to live with Acheson of Gosfurd, his father-in-law, under his own recognisance of £40,000, and his father-in-law's for 5,000 merks, that he should remain there until permitted to return to the Isles. Dowart's brother was not liberated till the following year.

331. MACLEAN, SIR HECTOR: Highland Leader. Son of Sir Lachlan of Dowart. With 800 of his followers, this gallant chieftain was at the battle of Inverkeithing, 20th July, 1651, when the Royalist army was routed by Cromwell's troops. On this occasion an instance of devoted loyalty to the chief was shown by the Macleans. In the heat of the battle Sir Hector was covered from the enemy's attacks by seven brothers of his clan, all of whom successively sacrificed their lives in his defence. As one fell another rushed forward to interpose betwixt his person and the enemy, crying out in Gaelic, "Bas air son Eachin"—"Another for Hector." This phrase, says General Stewart, has continued ever since a proverb or watchword when a man encounters any sudden danger that requires succour. Sir Hector, however, was left among the slain, with about 500 of his followers.

332. MACLEAN, SIR HECTOR, BART.: Highland Jacobite. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1745, Sir Hector, the 5th baronet, was apprehended with his servant at Edinburgh, and conveyed to London, where he was kept confined till the passing of the Act of Indemnity in June, 1747. At Culloden, however, 500 of his clan fought for Prince Charles under Maclean of Drimmin, who was slain leading them

on. Sir Hector died unmarried at Paris in 1750.

333. MACLEAN, JAMES, M.A. (REV.) : Son of John. A cadet of the family of Ahot, he graduated at Aberdeen in 1776, and was ordained to the charge of Keith parish in 1795. He got a new church in 1816, and was translated to Urquhart in 1825, and died in 1840, aged 82. "A pious and highly esteemed divine. His son, George, was Governor of the British Possession on the coast of Guinea, and was husband of the unfortunate poetess, 'L. E. L.'" He published "A Series of Practical Discourses," 1838, and a "Dissertation relative to the Agriculture of Badenoch and Strathspey"; also the "Account of the Parish in New Stat. Account of Scotland," Vol. XIII.

334. MACLEAN, JOHN, "Iain MacAilain," or "John, son of Allan": Minor Poet. He was born in Mull about 1670, and ranks high as a bard. He wrote an elegy on Sir John Maclean. In his poetry he laments the downfall of the Macleans, and bitterly curses the Campbells. He resided near Aros. Twenty-eight of his poems are preserved in manuscript, of which twenty-two have been published. He belonged to the Ardgour family, and died about 1760.

335. MACLEAN, JOHN : Bard. He belonged to the Treshnish branch of the Ardgour family, and was born at Tiree in 1787. He was the last bard of the lairds of Coll. He married Isobel Black in 1808, and published a volume of poems in 1818. Thereafter he emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1819, where he died in 1848. In his songs he praises the lairds of Coll, and celebrates the glories of Scotland. He also wrote hymns. His secular poems, forty-four in number, were published in 1881 by his grandson, the Rev. A. Maclean Sinclair, in Clarsach na Coille. His hymns were published in 1880, with the title "Dain Spirodail."

336. MACLEAN, JOHN : Inverness Antiquary and Centenarian: He belonged to the Dochnagarroch family, and was born 1746, and died in 1852. His "Reminiscences of a Clachnacuddin Nonagenarian" were published in 1842, and republished at Inverness in 1886. At Dingwall, in 1848, appeared his "Historical and Traditional Sketches of Highland Families and of the Highlands." Both these works are said to be of great local value.

Dollar. W. B. R. WILSON.  
(To be continued.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE (V., 20, etc.)  
(Continued from Vol. VI., 2nd S., page 183.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1831. *The Edinburgh Echo*; or Weekly Register of Remarkable Events and Repository of Wit. No. 1, Saturday, August 27, 1831; 8 pp., 8vo, price 1d. Imprint: Sanderson, printer, High Street. No publisher's name is given. A large size of type was used, and the journal was half a news sheet and half a collection of tit-bits. It was printed on poor paper, and was not very high-class in matter. Nine numbers were published, and the paper was withdrawn. After an interval it was again sent out, this time undated. The words "in Scottish History" were added after "Events" in the title, a rude woodcut of St. Andrew was inserted in the name, and the price was reduced to ½d. I have seen only two issues at the lower price, the last being numbered 11. It is probable there were no more.

1831. *The Entertaining Echo*. The issue of the aforesaid *Edinburgh Echo* for October 1, 1831, contained the following note:—

"Since our last, an opposition periodical has been started, styling itself *The Entertaining Echo*. Of the work itself we deem it too contemptible to take the slightest notice, farther than to advertise our readers that it has no connection whatever with this publication: indeed, the slightest glance—(comparison it cannot stand)—will at once prove this to the satisfaction of the most careless observer."

This publication must accordingly have begun in the last week of September, 1831.

1831. *The Theatre*. A Review of the Performances at the Theatre Royal, etc. Edin. No. 1, Oct. 8, 1831. Number of parts issued not known.

1831. *The Theatrical Speculum and Musical Review*. No. 1, June 18, 1831; No. 9, August 13, 1831. Edinburgh. 8vo; weekly. Query, if all published.

1832. *Edinburgh Theatrical Casket*. No. 1, July, 1832. 24 pp.; 12mo. All published.\*

1832. *The Naturalists' Journal and Miscellany*. No. 1, June, 1832. 80 pp., 12mo, price 1s., in a brown cover. Edinburgh: published by Mac-lachlan & Stewart, and printed by Neill & Co. This was meant to be a popular magazine in which technicalities were to be avoided, as well as a cheap organ for bringing natural history facts within the reach of all. The publication, however, does not seem to have secured a constituency, for on their copy of No. 1 the British Museum authorities have inscribed the words "No more published."

1832. *The Trades' Examiner*; or Political and Literary Review. Conducted by Benjamin Truesteel, Esq. Motto:

\*These three entries are copied from "A Bibliography of Theatrical Literature," by James Cameron, in "The Transactions of Edin. Bib. Soc."



"He who would reform should not be afraid to pull down."—*Lord Lyttleton*.

No. 1, November 17, 1832. 16 pp., 8vo, price 1½d., fortnightly. Printed and published for the proprietor by Henry Munro, 86 High Street.

The *Examiner* was intended to advocate the interests of the working classes against all opposing parties. It pledged itself to circulate 4,000 copies of the first three numbers—

"We present ourselves and our prospectus at one and the same time before a discerning and discriminating public. We offer no apology for our abrupt intrusion, nor make any promise, nor enter into any pledge concerning the future."

A promise was, however, made that the price would be reduced if the circulation warranted the step. No. 2 declared it did not. As a paper it was well printed and got up. It announced some very clever competitions—competitions which had their sting of sarcasm for certain individuals. Part of its policy was the demand for the repeal of the "taxes on knowledge," the gradation of all taxes, and burgh reform. At least two numbers were published, the second being for December 1.

1832. (?) *The Bawbee Bagpipe*: being a Choice Selection of Amusing and Instructive Tales, Scotch Songs, Dreams, etc., both Ancient and Modern, with many Original Pieces. (S. N. and Q., 1st S., VI., 72.) Mottoes:

"Air mheid's qu'm faidh thu gu maith,  
ludhaid a gheibh thu gu h-ole."—*Ghael*.

"The ma'r gude ye get in this buik  
the less ill ye will hae."—*Scottice*.

No. 1 undated; 4 pp., sm. 4to, price A Happeny. "This periodical publication . . . will be published in weekly numbers, embellished with beautiful engravings, and sold by William Smith, 111 Nicolson Street, Edina." No. 2 *et seq.* had the short title only. There was a second edition of No. 1. The whole journal was "taken from old newspapers and books out of print for many years." Twelve numbers were published, and these were stitched up together and sold at 6d. Smith promised to resume publication after Whitsunday, with "8 pp., at Twa Bawbees, or Twa' Pennies Scots," but his plan does not seem to have been carried out.

1832. (?) *The Paper Trumpet*. No. 1, price Sixpence; to be published occasionally. 36 pp., 12mo, undated. This was another of Smith's publications from 111 Nicolson Street. It contained no imprint. The author says

"His only motive for appearing again before the public is want of trade, as he finds it impossible for him to gain a livelihood in the cabinetmaking line, so it is necessity and not ambition that has induced him to do so."

The whole is in verse, and only one issue appears to exist.

1832. *The Man in the Moon*. No. 1, Saturday, September 1, 1832; large 4to, 2 columns to the page, 4 pp., price 1d. Motto:

"Hast thou not dropped from heaven?  
Out of the moon, I do assure thee. I was the man  
In the moon, time was."—*Shakespeare*.

Published by W. Smith, 111 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, and printed by Ruthven & Son, 399 Lawnmarket.

"It is a saying as old as the hills, and, I dare to say, a great deal older, that a byestander doth see more of the game than those who play it. Upon this principle I of the moon must see and know a great deal more of what you earthworms are doing than ye can possibly do yourselves, and in these circumstances I do find myself most especially moved to disclose unto you such things as may be for your benefit. . . . I pledge myself to do as I like, and not care one straw for the opinion of any person on earth. It is but justice to my publisher to declare that in this he differs from me."

Edinburgh at the time of the publication of this paper was in the throes of the first Parliamentary election under the Reform Act. In most respects it was little more than an electioneering squib, and was somewhat rough at times. At first it was not issued regularly:

"As I shall be busily employed for some time to come superintending country matters in my capacity of Harvest Moon, my appearance in town cannot be regular till the month of November, when I shall appear weekly."

Its final setting took place in a few weeks—certainly before the end of the year, for the *Ten Pounder* notes its disappearance.

1833. *Life in Edinburgh*: or the Police Intelligencer and Dramatic Review. No. 1, Saturday, May 18, 1833; large 4to, 2 columns to the page, 4 pp., price 1d. Edinburgh: published regularly every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at the printing office, 243 High Street, by Sanderson, Anchor Close. The public to which this periodical appealed was not of the highest. Its contents were reports of the cases tried at the Police Court, with occasional general paragraphs. Its title was surmounted by a rough woodcut of the Royal Institution and the Castle. The paper on which it was printed was very thin. At least four numbers were published.

1833. *The Theatrical Record*; or Review of the Drama, etc. No. 1, June 1, 1833. Edinburgh: 8vo, weekly. Number of parts issued not known.\*

1833. *The University Squib*. No. 1, Wednesday, January 9, 1833. 8 pp., 8vo., price 2d. Published by Simpson, Infirmary Street. The first issue had a black edging for the demise of the editors of *Anti-Nemo*, against which and *Nimmo* it had some strong invective. The British Museum has two numbers, but a third at least was promised for Wednesday, February 6.

"It shall be our endeavour, while we nurture the blossoms of unobtrusive genius, to castigate pride and to crush presumption; to expose all University jobs and abuses; to singe the perfumed mustaches of the embryo Israelites, and annihilate the arrogance of the stiff-necked Pharisee."

The language used throughout was strong.

\* *Ibid.*

1834. *The Advocate*. A halfpenny periodical. No. 1 undated, but published in January, 1834; 4 pp., sm. 4to, weekly. Published by W. Smith, 113 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh. (*S. N. and Q.*, 1st S., VI., 72). Six numbers only were published. The main contents were complaints against the abuse and illusage to which the publisher was exposed—"The complainer cannot go along the streets, even to church, without being insulted by blackguards." He added an *Appendix to Smith's Advocate*, 4 pp., folio, 3 columns to the page.

1835. *The University Maga*. (*S. N. and Q.*, 1st S., VI., 72, 165). No. 1, Thursday, January 15, 1835. 8 pp., 8vo, price 3d.

"You may klas  
Exactly as you please, or not;  
But if you don't, we'll lay it on, by G-d."

Published by Richard Weston & Son, Booksellers, 37 Lothian Street, and 49 Nicolson Street. Printed by J. Johnstone, 104 High Street. No. 2, January 8, price 2d. No. 2, as will be noticed, was issued before No. 1—an event of which the conductors had their own jocular explanation. This note about the publisher shows the regard which Forbes and his friends had for him—

"He is what few booksellers are at this day—a man who knows the inside of the books he keeps, and can talk about them—and curious ones he has; a good fellow, moreover, a traveller; and his travels exist in MS. Altogether he is a very knowing fellow; just the sort of publisher we like, and that's enough."

The shortened name of the journal was probably due to the pet name of *Blackwood*. The conductors called themselves the Magi, and the volume was dedicated to "Christopher North, our immortal prototype, and Apollo's vicegerent upon earth." The last number was published, March 26, 1835. A title-page was issued, and on this *Maga* was called "The Vade-mecum of the True Sublime."

1835. *Mene, Mene, Tekel; or the University A.B.C.* The advent of this University print is recorded with infinite scorn in the *University Maga* for Thursday, January 29, 1835, and its death is rejoiced over in the following issue, Feb. 5. It is doubtful, accordingly, if more than one number was published. In a letter to the editor of *Maga* concerning it, it is said that

"The last thing that struck us was the absence of a publisher's name, and I looked in vain for the printer's, but found it at last on the bend of the leaf, so as not to be visible to casual eyes: it is well it is so, as the printing hell is a low place, corresponding to the *Mene*, viz., the Cowgate's odoriferous abyss."

The initial number contained a "Satire on the Brothers Aiken," "A Philippic against Cigars," and "A Panegyric on Dr. Alison, the Professor of Physiology."

1835. *The Edinburgh Theatrical and Musical Review*. No. 1, March 14, 1835. The first two issues, which I have not seen, seem to have been different in size from the rest of the journal. No. 3 is 8 pp., 12mo, price 1d., every Wednesday and Saturday. Published from the office, Swinton Row, Elder Street. At the start a good deal of

space was given to the publication of playbills, but it soon settled down to the ordinary ways of such periodicals. At No. 9, publication became weekly. No. 10 had the imprint: W. Cockburn, printer, Swinton Row, Elder Street. No. 11 (April 25, 1835) added to the title "Under the immediate surveillance of the Gentleman in Black." At the same time the price became 1½d., and the size 12 pp. No. 17 contained the notice that "no copies are sold but to subscribers, and the impression is limited." No. 30 (September 12, 1835) had as imprint: "Published at the office of the *Constitution* newspaper, No. 10 Princes Street," the printer remaining the same. A new volume was begun with No. 32. It had no printer's name—evidently a change was made—and publication day became Wednesday; 8 pp., price 1d. The last number I have seen is No. 34 (Dec. 2, 1835). The publication is now very scarce. From the fifth number to the end the editor and author of most of the critiques, etc., was W. H. Logan, assisted by (Sir) Theodore Martin and other friends.

1836. *The Magazine of Zoology and Botany*. Conducted by Sir W. Jardine, Bart., P. J. Selby, and Dr. Johnston. Motto: "*Rerum naturalium sagax Indagator*." Edinburgh: published by W. H. Lizars, and printed by John Stark, Old Assembly Close. 112 pp., large 8vo. In the bound volumes I have examined there is no date, but the *Magazine* seems to have been first issued about March, 1836, as a quarterly. It contained no introductory notice, and was a high-class journal devoted to the sciences named. Original communications, reviews, transactions of learned societies, and news notes appeared. It was illustrated by beautiful plates some of which were coloured. Altogether 12 numbers, comprising two volumes, were published. It was then transferred to London, where it is still being issued. Its name from 1838 to 1840 was *Annals of Natural History*. Since then it has been known as *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.

1837. *The Dramatic Spectator*. Edited by Poz. No. 1, Saturday, July 29, 1837. 8 pp., 12mo. No. 2 and onwards were marked price 1d. weekly. Published by W. Glass, 44 South Bridge. *The Dramatic Spectator* was very neatly printed. It contained no introduction, and in its first issue dived in *medias res* at once with a discussion on the state of the theatre in Edinburgh. In No. 9, "Poz" demitted office in 1½ pages, and Nos. 9 and 10 were issued under the care of "Quiz." No. 10 was apparently the last, for the ten numbers had a title-page provided for them. This title-page declares that the little magazine was edited by "Poz, Quiz, and Company." Pages 2 and 3 are blank, but page 4 has this—

"NOTICE.—Being called upon to make some preparation prior to resuming our seat in Parliament, it is with deep regret we find ourselves compelled to abandon the editorship of the *Dramatic Spectator*.—Quiz."

This is apparently the editor's jocular way of

"letting himself down easily." Some poetry enlivened the pages of the venture.

1837. *The University Maga*. No. 1, Friday, Dec. 1, 1837. Large 8vo, 8 pp., with illustrations, price 3d., fortnightly. Edinburgh: published by Richard Weston, bookseller, 37 Lothian Street, and 49 Nicolson Street. Motto:

"'Is this him, Cæsar?'"

'Yes'—'Then let him be whipped.'—

Ben Jonson.

This journal professed to be the continuation of Edward Forbes's *Maga*, published in the spring of 1835, and numbered itself Vol. II.

"Two sessions have rolled into oblivion since you had the honour of being edited by the *University Maga*."

Like the *Maga* of 1835, it sub-named itself the "Vade-mecum of the True Sublime," but it had not the sprightliness and the reckless cleverness of its predecessor. Its chief supporters were found on the medical side of the University. The last number (No. 12) was sent out on Friday, March 23, 1838. The whole volume was dedicated to Patrick Robertson, Esq., in gratitude for "his glorious defence" of the rights of the students. This act of courtesy was an outcome of the famous trial of six students for riotous conduct during a "tuilzie" with the citizens at the College gates in January, 1837. Before that event brought grist to the editorial mill, the magazine contained the usual assortment of articles of irresponsible criticism and fun, as, for example—

"Once more doth *Maga's* roseate placard shine  
Before the College gates—the superfine!  
While all the world, threepence in hand, is seen  
For *Maga* running—Wit's own magazine,  
The Peerless."

After the riots, the matter is mainly jovial heroics and glorification of the acquittal of the accused.

26 Circus Drive,  
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.



THE GORDONS IN SPAIN.—The *Aberdeen Free Press* of June 7, 1905, contained a letter enumerating various Gordons who went to Spain. It omitted the name of Admiral George Thomas Gordon, who was permitted, in 1843, to accept the Cross of San Fernando, conferred by the Queen Regent of Spain in approbation of his services from June, 1835, to May, 1837. Admiral Gordon, who was the son of Samuel Gordon, R.N., and who in 1887 had Ingleden, Kent, married in 1865 Ellen Jane, daughter of William Parker of Clopton Hall, Suffolk, and widow of Captain Harry Eyres, R.N. Another omission was that of William Gordon, "the marchand's son," who was reported by the Pretender James, writing to the Duke of Ormonde, October 31, 1719, to have "gone into Spanish service, for he is a pretty young man, and the father deserves well by me."

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICALS.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VI., page 170.)

It is hoped that the following list of Aberdeen books which deal with its periodicals will be found useful to those who desire to study the rise and growth of our local press:—

1887. "Bards of Bon-Accord," by William Walker. Published by J. & J. P. Edmond and Spark.

1893. "Aberdeen: Its Traditions and History," by William Robbie. Published by David Wyllie & Son.

1897. "Aberdeen Awa," by George Walker. Published by A. Brown & Co.

1902-4. "Reporting Reminiscences," by William Carnie. Published by Aberdeen University Press, Limited.

1904. *Alma Mater*, Vol. XXI., No. 12, Jan., 1904. In that number, Mr. P. J. Anderson, University Librarian, deals with the "Fore-runners of *Alma Mater*,"—the Aberdeen University Magazine—and gives bibliographical notes of the early College productions.

An article, entitled "Periodical Literature in Aberdeenshire," appeared in the *Aberdeen Journal*, of Wednesday, 6th March, 1861, dealing with such papers as *Bentley's Miscellany*, etc.

The writer expresses a hope that a separate volume, dealing with the periodical literature of Aberdeenshire, illustrated with portraits of local literary celebrities, will yet be published in *extenso* like those which have been done for Arbroath, Inverness, Montrose, and Peterhead, the material of which originally appeared in these pages. I venture to throw out a hint that perhaps Mr. John Malcolm Bulloch, to whom is due the credit of having started this branch of literature in our columns, will perhaps engage upon it. The Rev. W. J. Couper informed me lately that he intends to issue the Edinburgh section in book form, the terminus of which bibliography will be 1900, when the line will be drawn.

1892. *Northern Daily News* (2nd S., III., 57).—In the *Northern Advertiser* of 20th August, 1895, we find an obituary of Mr. Benjamin Henry Rodger, who died at 120 Broomhill Road, Aberdeen, on 15th August of that year, aged 42 years. He began his journalistic career on the staff of the *Daily Free Press*, and for some time he represented that paper in the Buchan district, where his reportorial work attracted the favourable notice of Sir Alexander Anderson and other influential gentlemen connected with the public affairs of the locality. Subsequently Mr. Rodger served on the staff of the *Aberdeen Journal* and *Evening Express*, and later he acted as sub-editor of the *Northern Daily News*. . . . Besides performing with marked ability the arduous duties falling to a newspaper reporter and sub-editor, Mr. Rodger from time to time did some work of special merit and excellence for the newspapers which he represented.

Other appreciative notes regarding him will be found in the third edition of "Records of Arts Class," 1868-72, edited by Dr. Robert Morrison Wilson, 1902. I may mention he was a life-long friend of my father, the late Captain Robert Scott Lawrance, M.S., who died at Port Said, 13th July, 1885; as also was his brother, the late Dr. James Rodger, M.A., M.B., C.M., V.D., who died 23rd July, 1900. A portrait of him, as also a sketch of his brilliant career as physician, will be found in "In Memoriam," pages 139-143.

1892. *Brown's Bookstall* (1st S., V., 185).—This periodical, price 1d. per issue, ran as a monthly up to and including December, 1894, when at page 195 of issue 36 it was announced that henceforth the *Bookstall* would be seen no more. It however re-appeared in September, 1897, when its original editor, Mr. Edward Townsend Smith, of Messrs. A. Brown & Co., again took the editorial chair, the *Bookstall* consisting at that period of 16 pp., double columned. It ran on, practically monthly, to No. 60 (August, 1899), when it began to appear irregularly. The successive issues have been 61, December, 1899; 62, April, 1900; 63, December, 1900, all 16 pp.; 64, December, 1901; 65, December, 1902, 12 pp.; 66, December, 1903, 8 pp.; 67, December, 1904; and 68, March, 1905, 16 pp., no price indicated. In 1897, Ex-Baillie George Walker published his "Aberdeen Awa'," as delineated in its pages, 1892-4; and for two years there appeared in its columns a series of articles entitled "At the Sign of the Brush and Pen" (illustrated), from the pen of Mr. J. Grant Reid, which was latterly issued in book form, published by A. Brown & Co. in 1898, with a preface by the late John Forbes White, LL.D., whose interest in art and cognate subjects was well known. The well-known contributors to its pages have been Alex. S. Cook, Frank Clements, James Leatham, editor of *The Peterhead Sentinel*, and author of numerous pamphlets on a variety of topics; Alexander Macdonald Munro, now City Chamberlain; Wm. Smith, sen. ("U.U. S."), of the Bon-Accord Press; and Baillie Walker, who, it will be seen, have contributed local, musical, and reporting reminiscences to its columns. There is no notification of printer now on its pages, but after the first few issues to the end of 1894 it was printed by Wm. Smith (with Lewis Smith & Son); from 1895 to date it has been printed in the well-known type of the Bon-Accord Press, owned by William Smith.

1892. *The Cherryvale Magazine*. Motto: "Of which, if thou be a severe, sour-complexioned man, I here disallow thee to be a competent judge."—*Isak Walton*. No. 1, November, 1892. Size demy 8vo, 4 pp., double columned. Where the price should be, the words "All rights reserved" are inserted.

The reason of its appearance is explained "by the Old One," who remarks: "Happily the intrusion of our little venture into the domain of literature does not call for that apology or justification which is considered necessary when an ambitious print comes

to make its bow, and we undertake to please the public. We came to please ourselves. We do not fear a small circulation nor lack of appreciation." Then comes "Good Poetry (but not original)," "Half Laughs and Quarter Jokes," "Little Essays." Those essays inserted are upon "The Den Burn," "A Visit to the Swimming Pond at Constitution Street," "Flossy's Adventures," and "A Voyage to Aberdeen." A small space on the fourth page is set apart for "Riddles and Rhymes," and a bogus advertisement.

An extract from an address to readers in No. 1 of this privately-printed periodical, of which, I am informed, there were 20 issues in all, is certainly amusing. It announces the fact that "the editor does not hold himself responsible for the good sense or correct grammar of any article appearing in the magazine, but will let every pot stand upon its own feet. N.E.—Poetry without sufficient feet to stand upon not accepted." Imprint: Printed at the Cherryvale Press, Cherryvale, Skene Street West, Aberdeen.

Mr. William Smith, senior, of the Bon-Accord Press, by whose unflinching courtesy I am enabled to give these particulars, states that the late Mr. David Bell, fishing-tackle maker, of 64 George Street, Aberdeen, who died 21st September, 1898, at Ivor Cottage, Ballater, was responsible for the publication of this ephemeral production, the type of which is similar to the first issue of the famous "Castle Spectre."

1893. *The Cairngorm Club Journal* (2nd S., IV., 167):—

The objects of this Club are (1) to encourage mountain climbing in Scotland, with special reference to the Cairngorm group of mountains; (2) to procure and impart scientific, topographical, and historical information about the Scottish mountains, their superficial physical features, minerals, rocks, plants, animals, meteorology, ancient and modern public routes giving access to and across them, and the meaning of their local place names, literature, and legendary, or folk-lore; (3) to consider the right of access to Scottish mountains, and to adopt such measures in regard thereto as the Club may deem advisable; and (4) to issue a journal or such other publications as may be considered advantageous to the Club.

Candidates for admission as members of the Club must have ascended at least 3000 feet above the sea level on a Scottish mountain.

1895. *Orion Football Club Official Programme and Football Notes*. No. 1, Saturday, August 3, 1895, 6 pages, folding inward, crown 8vo, price ½d. each issue. Imprint—Wm. Smith, Bon-Accord Press.

This illustrated periodical, which was the mouthpiece of the Orion Football Club, circulated during the football season—August to May, and contained in addition to advertisements, which were scattered throughout its columns, short racy articles on club matters, brief biographies of prominent players and officials of the club, as also tables of Northern League fixtures, and positions of teams on the field.

That it supplied a want at that period was clearly seen from an announcement in No. 2, for the editor, Mr. James Russell, who was secretary, stated that the gratifying success of the first issue came as a pleasant surprise to the Committee, and, although doubtless to some extent due to curiosity, was none

the less encouraging. It continued under this title to No. 19, October 3, 1896, when an alteration took place—see below.

1896. *Orion Observer: Orion F.C. Official Programme | and | Football Notes*. No. 20, dated Saturday, October 10, 1896, was the first issue under the improved title, which proved popular. Price 3d. Printed by Wm. Smith, Bon-Accord Press [18 Diamond Street], Aberdeen. At No. 21 it was enlarged and extended to 8 pages, crown 8vo, and I note that No. 29 was a special extra illustrated number, 12 pp., and priced at 1d. The editor's brother, Mr. David Milne Russell, and Mr. George Kiloh, were the chief literary contributors.

Mr. James Russell edited it up to the time of his death, which occurred 26th August, 1899. No. 55 of the club's paper contained a biographical notice of him (with portrait) by his friend, Mr. James W. Gordon (see also *In Memoriam* of the same year). Mr. George Kiloh was responsible for the later issues, which terminated at No. 59, dated December 8, 1899. Its demise was due to the dropping off in sales, which were on an average 300-500 each issue.

I note that the Orion Football Club were the first in Scotland to have an official organ of their own.

1898. *Mariners' Nautical Almanac*. This publication is the continuation of *Inglis's Tide Tables and Annual Almanac* (*vide S. N. and Q.*, 2nd S., V., 42). These well-known and reliable Tide Tables have been considerably enlarged with nautical matter of great value to the general seafaring community. They include special information in regard to port charges of the United Kingdom and many important ports of other countries, complete guide to light-houses, light vessels, beacons and buoys of the British Isles, lists of fishing stations and fishing boats in Scotland, ships belonging to various ports, with owner's name, etc., steam trawlers, and a large amount of information of much service to masters of steamships and sailing vessels, and also to fishermen in home and foreign waters—all officially certified. A chart of the North Sea is issued gratis with each copy.

Of the late Mr. Alexander Inglis, Ship Chandler, who died 2nd June, 1894, aged 69, it is perhaps not generally known that his interest in shipping led to his being elected a member of the Aberdeen Harbour Board, where for a number of years he acted as Shoremaster.

1899. *St. Paul's Church Monthly Leaflet: the organ of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Lock Street, Aberdeen, built in 1720, and therefore the oldest Episcopal Church in the City*. "Historical notes" on the same "during the Revolutionary Period" following 1688, has lately been issued in pamphlet form by Alexander Emslie Smith, advocate, through David Wyllie & Son, Publishers. No. 1 of this monthly appeared January, 1899. Previous to the circulating of this leaflet, the congregational intelligence was printed and inserted in *The Scottish Standard Bearer*, but when the Rev. E. E. Marshall

came to Aberdeen in 1898, he dispensed with this mode of recording the church work, and issued the above leaflet, which consists of 4 pp., demy 8vo, conducted by himself.

It is distributed gratis to all who contribute towards the expenses incurred in its production, and contains, in addition to the Rector's letter, calendar for ensuing month, statement of church collections, congregational register, and notes on the other agencies of the church, with addresses of their respective superintendents.

Although there is no imprint, it was at first printed at the Rosemount Press, and latterly by Wm. Mutch, at 11A and 12A Correction Wynd, Aberdeen.

1901. *Normal Echoes* (2nd S., IV., 167). A new series of this college magazine appeared in June, 1904, describing itself as Vol. I., No. 1, with new woodcut headpiece, and motto "Qui didicit doceat." Size as before, super royal 8vo, 28 pp., double columned, and cover additional, making 32 pages in all. Formerly it was issued monthly, but as there was considerable difficulty in obtaining advertisements and articles, the only alternative was to make it a quarterly. The present issue, which is under the editorship of Mr. John Urquhart, contains, in addition to minor notes, articles on "Physical Culture in Schools," "Student Life," "Across Scotland on Foot, by 'Tramp.'" Poetical effusions, which were a feature of past issues, are again introduced. The price is now 4d.

1903. *The Crusade Weekly* (2nd S., V., 71).—This temperance organ has now ceased to exist. There were in all eleven numbers, the dates of which were:—1, 16th July; 2, 23rd July; 3, 30th July, double number; 4, 6th August; 5, 13th August; 6, 20th August; 7, 27th August; 8, 3rd September; 9, 10th September; 10, 1st October; 11, 8th October. "This paper," says Mr. John Anderson, "like so many others of its kind, proved a financial failure, and hence had to be given up."

It may be noted that the added interest of the promoters of the above in the Aberdeen Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Services has caused an amalgamation with them, and in future a record of their work will be inserted in that Society's periodical, beginning with 19th October, 1904.

1903. *The Arthurian Annual* (Aberdeen Edition).—1903, size royal 8vo, price 6d.; 1904, size large post 4to, price 1s., unpagged, illustrated cover. Compiled and edited by Mr. Eade Montefiore, general manager of the Aberdeen and Dundee Theatres. It consists of pen and pictorial peeps of pantomimes, plays, players, and playhouses, and a wealth of interesting matters theatrical, along with a profusion of splendidly-executed photographs.

It is but natural that progressive enterprise should invade the realms of entertainment, and for this reason this *Annual* is designed in its pen and pictorial illustrativeness, not to stimulate the great and abiding interest in the engrossing personnel of the stage, but to weld in closer relationship that great body of players allied to, and interested in, the

Arthurian playhouses, which, in combination, can redound to such patrons our advantage by their further fostering the upward progress of the Arthur management. The welcome of this tried and trusted enterprise we fain must beg a generous indulgence for defects.

Printed by Messrs. Paul & Matthew, Murraygate, Dundee, for, and published by, Robert Arthur Theatres Company, Ltd., London, Liverpool, Newcastle, Nottingham, Dundee, and Aberdeen.

Mr. Arthur's latest venture is a monthly theatrical publication (illustrated), entitled *The Arthurian Theatre Magazine*, the first issue of which appeared in February of this year. A couple of its pages are devoted to the Aberdeen Amateur Opera Company.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

### THE PLACE NAME "GIGHT."

The recent visit to the Braes of Gight by the Aberdeen Natural History and Antiquarian Society has suggested the following discussion of the place name Gight. Although Mr. Pratt, in his work on Buchan, gives a most exhaustive account both of the geography of the place and of the history of the Gordon family, he does not offer the slightest suggestion as to the derivation of the name. Mr. Brebner, in his pamphlet, "The Braes of Gight," merely, in a paragraph, informs all strangers to the place that the name is not pronounced Gite, but does not attempt to explain the etymology of the name. Gight is situated much too far to the east of Aberdeenshire to be included by Macdonald in his "Place Names of West Aberdeenshire." It appears, however, that a place named Gight occurs in the parish of Kildrummy, which is just within the area taken in by Macdonald. According to him, the Kildrummy Gight is sometimes called "Gait Stones," and he seems to favour the idea that this probably is correct. In Macdonald's work we find the following:—"Gight, or Gait Stones (Kildrumich): 'Gait' is probably correct, meaning the 'gate stones' erected to guide travellers in time of snow." This derivation might be applicable to the Fyvie place name, as in the hollow snow might lie in great depth in the winter time, and stones might have been required to guide the inhabitants through it. Certainly there are no such stones to be found in the hollow now. Johnstone, in "Place Names of Scotland," suggests the Gaelic "gaoth"—wind, inferring that the place is very windy. This is also a reasonable derivation, as wind blowing from either an easterly or westerly direction would be very much concentrated by the hollow, and therefore would be felt more strongly than in more open country. I conclude this discussion by expressing the wish that all interested in the place name of Gight may offer suggestions.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

Craigiebuckler.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DUNDEE PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VI., page 103.)

1801. *The Dundee Advertiser* (1st S., III., 115, 116, 117). In 1901 Messrs. John Leng & Co., Dundee, issued the "Centenary Memoir" of their paper, the size of which was la. 4to, viii. + 123, double-columned. This interesting work was written by Mr. A. H. Millar, F.S.A.Scot., and at the time of its publication received a hearty reception from the leading newspaper proprietors of the world. No better way of marking the centenary of the paper, it was thought, could be devised than to give as full an account as possible of its foundation and development, together with notices of its editors and principal contributors. These included James Roger, 1801; James Saunders, 1801-1809; Robert Stephen Rintoul, 1809-1825; John Galletly, 1825-1835; Peter Brown, 1835-1840; James M'Donald Saunders, 1840-1842; Francis Willoughby Baxter, 1842-1851; John Austin Lake Gloag, 1851; Sir John Leng, M.P., 1851-1901—editors. Robert Mudie, 1782-1842; George Kinloch, 1813-1833; Robert Nicoll, 1814-1837; Wm. Scott, 1790-1838; Mungo D. Simpson, 1804-1839; David Vedder, 1790-1854; J. Bowman Lindsay, the scientist, and inventor of the electric light and wireless telegraphy, 1799-1862; James Thomson, 1800-1864; William Wallace Fyfe, 1816-1867—contributors. Sir Wm. C. Leng, John Mitchell, Rev. G. S. Mee, Professor J. E. Thorold Rogers, Mr. Routledge, Mr. Hindie, James F. Stewart, David Hodge, William Reid—assistant editors and contributors since 1851. W. N. Watson and David Scott—critics. James Scrymgeour, James Sprunt, Alex. Maxwell, J. M. Beatts, Rev. Geo. Gilfillan, Rev. John Tulloch, D.D., John Campbell Smith—occasional writers. W. Robertson Nicoll, LL.D., founder and editor of *The British Weekly*, Rev. W. M. Metcalfe, and J. S. Dunn—literary associates; and Jas. Littlejohn, Alexander Swan, and Peter Begg—three capable lieutenants. The memoir, which is profusely illustrated throughout, contains an admirable portrait of Sir John Leng, M.P., managing proprietor and editor since 1851, as its frontispiece.

1877. *The Evening Telegraph* (1st S., IV., 88). The *Aberdeen Daily Journal* of 17th May this year made the following announcement:—"The *Evening Telegraph* and the *Evening Post*, Dundee, announce that these papers are to be issued as one paper jointly by the two firms—John Leng & Co., Limited, and D. C. Thomson & Co., Limited. The joint paper, which will be non-political, will be named *The Evening Telegraph and Post*. The change took place at once. ROBERT MURDOCH.

LANARK MARCHES.—On 5th June, the marches on the north and west sides of this burgh were perambulated, in accordance with the ancient custom, and the march stones inspected by the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, who were accompanied by a large number of the general public.

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON  
BURLESQUED.

Mr. Horace Bleackley, writing in *Notes and Queries* (April 29, 1905), supplies a key to the personages in a chronicle of scandal by Mrs. S. Green, entitled—

“The Private History of the Court of England,” in two volumes. *Ainsi va le Monde*, London. Printed for the Author, and sold by B. Crosby & Co., Stationers’ Court, Ludgate Street, 1808. J. G. Barnard, Printer, Snow Hill.”

He identifies the “Countess of Westmoreland” as Jane Maxwell. On page 139 she is referred to thus:—“The *bonne vivante*, the Countess of Westmoreland, eagerly adopted every French fashion. She had been indefatigable in marrying her daughters to advantage: two were wedded to dukes, one to a marquis, and the fourth to a wealthy baronet. She was herself still a fine woman, and her *embonpoint* had not the clumsiness of that of Mrs. Lovelace. She therefore bared her shoulders, *a la savage*, like the gay and exquisitely-formed wife of the Minister of Marine. She uncovered her round arms in imitation of all the white-armed Gallic nymphs who hovered round the court; and from the coif, she would draw out the straggling curls, and teach them to float on her cheek, like the luxuriant locks of the fair *financiere*. Having long been celebrated for imbibing the juice of the ‘Tuscan grape,’ she needed not the aid of French rouge to adorn her rosy countenance.

“She paid indefatigable court to Louis; and though her house, and those of the noblemen who had married her daughters, must stand on the basis of their loyalty to the cause of York, she was nevertheless a firm friend to the Lancastrian party, and, of course, to Queen Margaret, whom she told one evening in a large assembly that she hoped to see her in the company of Louis, eating their Christmas dinner in the palace of the Tower of London.”

Another reference occurs on pp. 143, 144:—“The leading ladies in this Gallic excursion—the Countesses of Devonshire and Westmoreland—were eager to repair home to display their acquirements in French fashions, and disseminate some novel system in the new school of elegance and reform. Before they quitted France, Lady Westmoreland cordially shook Louis by the hand, thanked him for all the civilities he had shown her, and repeated her wish of seeing him enter London in triumph. But Lord Hastings, who heard her, with much warmth reproved her for her want of loyalty to his master.

‘My good Lord Chamberlain,’ said the Countess, ‘I know your office. Close at the ear of your royal master must you act the part of a tell-tale, and often regale him with some scandalous anecdote at the expense of your friends. Tell him now, if you please, all I have said: I value neither your master nor you.’ The Countess [Duchess] of Devonshire sensibly reproved her for the acrimony of her expressions to Lord Hastings, and hurried her away to the house of the rich financier’s wife, to give her a pressing and cordial invitation to England, which this fair daughter of a dancing girl promised to do her the honour of accepting.”

Still a third reference appears on pp. 163, 164:—“A ludicrous war also took place between Edward and the Countess of Westmoreland, which became the reigning conversation of the day for some time. Hastings told Jane Shore [‘Perdita’ Robinson?] the expressions the Countess had made use of at the Court of Louis, and Jane told it in confidence to Lady Elizabeth Gray, who reported it to the Prince. At a masque given to the princes of the blood and the nobility by Lady Stanley, Edward [afterwards George IV.], in great indignation, told the Countess of Westmoreland of her imprudence, and evinced a serious displeasure at her disloyal expressions. She firmly denied the charge, and insisted on his giving up the author, literally declaring that, if she did find him out, she would give him ‘a box on the ear!’ In those days we must not look for refinement of expression that we at present enjoy. Edward had too much honour to give up his author, but assured her ladyship he could depend on the veracity of his informer. The Countess was in a rage, and, telling the Prince it was only an invention of his own to calumniate her, they became irreconcilable, to the no small mortification of the Countess, who had often quaffed a bowl of wine with Edward, and whom she really esteemed, whatever might be her good wishes to Louis and the Lancastrian party.”

J. M. B.



REV. PATRICK GORDON, THE GEOGRAPHER.—In Mrs. Climensen’s “History of Shiplake” (1894), reference is made to the Rev. Patrick Gordon, Vicar of Shiplake in 1696. He was appointed Vicar on January 10, 1692 and was Vicar till 1700, when he appears to have moved somewhere else. She says that he was “an excellent scholar by his beautiful handwriting and careful spelling.” She suggests that he may have been the compiler of the once famous *Geography Anatomised*.

J. M. B.

BURGESS TICKET OF INVERNESS,  
1748.

Att Inverness the Twenty-seventh day of october one thousand seven hundred and forty eight years. In presence of William McLean Esq. Provost of Inverness. Gilbert Gordon, William M'Intosh, James Fraser and James Kinnaire Bailies. William M'Intosh Dean of Guild and Angus M'Intosh Treasurer of the said Burgh.

That day Lieutenant Alexr. Gordon Esq. of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> General Barrells Regiment of foot was created, received and admitted Burges, freeman and Guild Brother of the said Burgh of Inverness, who was solemnly sworne in the common forme of Oath used at the admission of Burgeses, with full Power to him to haunt use and exerce within the said Burgh and Liberties thereof all the Priviledges and Liberties pertinent and known to appertain to a Burges and Guild Brother of the said Burgh, whereupon the said Lieut. Alex. Gordon Esq. required Act.

Extracted by me

WILL<sup>M</sup>. FRASER, cl.

J. G. WALLACE-JAMES,  
Haddington.

★  
THE AUL' KIRK O' TURRIFF, 1794.

In Smith's "New History of Aberdeenshire," it is stated (Vol. II., 1329) that the Parish Church of Turriff was built in 1794, which, I suppose, means rebuilt. Rev. Wm. Stuart, M.A., was then the minister. Concerning the new church which he built, Mr. Smith remarks, "although by no means an elegant structure, it is convenient and comfortable." He adds, "From the increase of the population, it became necessary to enlarge the church, and in 1830 an aisle was built and seated for 300 persons, so that there is now ample accommodation for the whole parishioners who choose to attend." That the verses were written in 1794 is evident from the lines on page 185, whose tone and spirit clearly bespeak that the author was not a Presbyterian but a High Church Catholic, while the allusion to George III.'s reign is conclusive as to the date of the poem. The lines I refer to are these:—

"An' strive to end as I began,  
The Primitive's the only plan,  
Pure orthodox  
Frae a' the foul Geneva stain,  
An' spots o' Knox.  
As witness.....Tam Antiquity,  
Testis.....Universality,  
Scriptum per me.....John Testify,  
Et fugit hora,  
The thirty-fifth o's Majesty,  
At Kirk o' Turra."

W. B. R. W.

THE DISAPPEARING FAMILY BIBLE.—Mr. J. M. Bulloch (118 Pall Mall, London) writes to the *Aberdeen Free Press*:—A publisher has been stating that the Family Bible is disappearing. I notice the fact with regret, for the Family Bible contained a unique history of families of every social status. In many cases the familiar flyleaf inscriptions in the Family Bible are the sole records of a family we have got, for, while parish registers are very useful in their way, they do not attempt to establish relationships to any marked extent. I think it would be of great value if something were done to have these records preserved, for even Family Bibles have an unfortunate habit of disappearing. Meantime, may I ask through your columns whether any of your readers who possess Family Bibles recording people of the name of Gordon, of whatever social position, will be good enough to send me copies of the same, so that I may have the opportunity of preserving them? It is quite a mistake to believe that there is no interest in families who either have not land to-day, or who were not landed proprietors yesterday. In the first case, the descendants of the old landed families are represented with the true Scots instinct in responsible positions all over the world; and, in the case of the other, the beginnings were often of small moment, as, for example, in the case of Mr. Balfour's Gordon ancestor, the Bourtie farmer, who came to possess Ellon. Thus all details are worth preserving.

SCOTTISH BIBLIOGRAPHIES.—The writer would be glad to know if any of your correspondents would be inclined to lend their co-operation in the collection of bibliographical notices, duly annotated, for inclusion in a MS. list of bibliographies, which list may be published in America in 1905 or 1906? A plan was suggested by the undersigned in a note printed in the *London Notes and Queries*, April 1, 1905 (10th Series, III., 243), to which two interesting replies were made (*ibid*, p. 316). The work, if actually undertaken, will probably be a classed list, arranged similarly to Part I. of the "A.L.A. Catalog," 1904. An annotated list of the publications of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society ought to be included, with individual notices in detail of all special bibliographies therein published. Due credit would, of course, be given for all assistance received; in fact, the work could be divided into series, for which different bibliographers could respectively assume responsibility.

EUGENE FAIRFIELD MCPIKE.  
Chicago, U.S.



### Queries.

**598. THE LOST PRESIDENT OF SCALAN COLLEGE.**—Scalan Catholic College, Glenlivet, established in 1712, in the time of Bishop Gordon, had as one of the first (if not the first) of its Presidents the Rev. Alexander Grant. This clergyman, on its being resolved to divide the Vicariate of Scotland into the Highland and Lowland districts, each having its own Bishop Vicar-Apostolic, was recommended by Bishop Gordon as the most suitable person to be appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the Highlands. Everything connected with this important matter was proceeding smoothly when an extraordinary thing happened. In "The Catholics of Scotland" it is recorded that "Mr. Grant repaired in person to Rome, and was approved, nominated, and promised his Bulls of consecration by the time of his return to Scotland. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Grant fell ill when on his way home, at Genoa. His ailment was partly ague, partly despondency of mind. His supply of money having failed, he wrote to Paris for more, but the letter in reply containing the necessary remittance never reached him. This unfortunate circumstance preyed on his mind, and his imagination becoming diseased, he believed that his friends had deserted him, and that he was wholly unfit for the great responsibilities of the Episcopal office. The Bulls for his consecration reached Scotland, but in vain: Mr. Grant never arrived there. *He was never heard of more*, although letters concerning him were frequently despatched to Rome and others written from Rome. It is conjectured that he may have retired into a monastery, but with greater probability that he died when unable to make himself known in some public hospital." I have not been able to ascertain to what family or parish the unfortunate President belonged, and should be glad if any reader can supply this information. H. D. McW.

**599. SIR JAMES DAVIDSON GORDON.**—Born in 1835, he died in 1889, and the *Times* gave a most intimate note about him (July 15, 1889). He was the eldest son of Evelyn Meadows Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, and he himself had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service, retiring in 1884 with 29 years' service. Evelyn Meadows Gordon entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1819, and died 1868. His wife died at Benington Park, Herts, October 8, 1868 (Cussan's "Herts"). Who was his father? J. M. B.

**600. THE LORDS FORBES AND "THE BUSH OF KAITNESS."**—It is stated by Mr. Wm. Forbes, on p. 3 of the preface to his continuation of Lumsden's "Genealogy of the Family of Forbes," "that from the year 1371 till Flowdonne in the year 1513, the said Lord Forbes had the whole guiding of his Majtie's affairs betwixt the Cairne of Mounte and the Bush of Kaitness." What is meant by "the Bush of Kaitness?" W. L. F.

**601. WILLIAM FORBES OF EDINGLASSIE AND THE**

**COVENANTERS.**—William of Edinglassie, second son of William Forbes of Skellater, "was a devoted and steady Royalist, insomuch that the Covenanters set a price of three thousand merks upon his head. He was surprised in the wood of Dalhandie, in Strathdon, and there killed by a party that belonged to a troop of horse which the Lord Forbes' eldest son commanded. His cairn remains there to this day." This must have taken place either in February, 1656, or in 1717, some MSS. giving the earlier, some the later date. The cairn still marks the spot where William fell, and it is stated in an old pamphlet at Inverernan: "There is mention of the murder by the Covenanters in one of the old chronicles in the library at Aberdeen." Can any of your readers tell me where I can find an authentic account of this episode, or give me any trace of the chronicle alluded to, or the authority from whom this high reward would have been claimed? W. L. F.

**602. WILLIAM DUNBAR, FACTOR TO LORD FINDLATER.**—He married Margaret Gordon: his grandmother was Janet Gordon: his uncle was Alexander Dunbar: his son's granduncle was Archibald Gordon in Elgin. To what Gordons did Dunbar's grandmother, Janet Gordon, belong? J. M. B.

**603. THE BROOCH OF LORN** (2nd S., VI., 78, 95, III).—Can any of your readers give a list of the most ancient references, or any particulars concerning the Brooch of Lorn, which was taken from Bruce by the MacDougalls at Dailrigh, and is still in possession of the chief of the Clan MacDougall. I can find no reference to it prior to 1793. Barbour, of course, makes no mention of it. Information is also desired as to the existence of a pamphlet on Robert the Bruce, alleged to have been printed about 200 years ago, which contains a reference to the brooch. I can find no trace of this work in the libraries. I shall be glad to hear from any of your correspondents who can throw any light on the matter through the columns of your paper, or to me direct at address below. IAIN MACDOUGALL.  
4 York Place, Edinburgh.

**604. JAMES ROBERTSON.**—According to "Douglas Baronage," James Robertson, fourth son of Robert Robertson, tenth baron of Strowan, married Margaret Robertson, a daughter of Fascalzie, and had issue. Can any reader give any particulars of James's career? What were the names of his issue, and who did they marry? Are there any descendants of this branch of the Strowan family? IAN.

### Answers.

**186. ORIGIN OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT** (2nd S., III., 186).—Cosmo Reid has been said by one of your correspondents to have been maternal uncle of Bennett. I find in the Rathven Parish Register that a

Cosmo Reid, Restinghillock, was married 1757 to Margaret Gordon. From the Bellie Parish Register I learn that a James Bennet witnessed the baptism of George, the natural son of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon, and Bathia Large, in 1766.

557. REV. JAMES ROBE'S MAGAZINE (2nd S., VI., 140, 159, 174). In continuation of the replies already given, might I be allowed to add the following information:—

A copy of *The Weekly History* (November, 1741, to December, 1742), possibly complete, was lent for exhibition by the late Alexander Macdonald, 9 Montgomerie Drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow, at the "Old Glasgow" Exhibition, July-October, 1894, and on his death, about three years later, when his library was dispersed by auction, the above copy fetched fourteen shillings.

There is also a set of this periodical (wanting No. 1 only) in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. Its complete title is:—"The | Glasgow Weekly History | Relating to the | late progress | of the | Gospel | at Home and Abroad; | being | a collection of letters, partly reprin | ted from the London Weekly History, | and partly printed first here at Glas | gow. | For the year 1742. Glasgow | printed by William Duncan, | 1743."

Each number is separately paged, and on the last page of the last number (No. 52) there is the following letter:—"Mr. McCulloch to the Printer of this Paper. Sir,—*The Glasgow Weekly History* was proposed to be continued for a year: and that space being now elapsed, and finding some difficulty to get proper material for carrying it on, I desire you may stop here. Receive a title page and index to be printed, and given to the subscribers *gratis*, according to what was promised in the proposals, that they may bind them up with their books. And now, to conclude, though I do not approve of everything in this history or collection of letters, as no writer of a history in any form can be supposed to do. yet there be many things in it which I hope, by the divine blessing, have been and will be useful and edifying to many.—I am, sir, yours etc., WILLIAM McCULLOCH."

Those desirous of seeing the copy of this periodical at the Mitchell Library may do so by filling up there the reader's ticket provided for the purpose, giving the following particulars:—A 57092, *Glasgow Weekly History*, 1743, and their name and address.

ROBERT ADAMS.

583. A BLUE MOON (2nd S., VI., 174-192). May I suggest another explanation of the phrase "Blue Moon"? The word moon is not infrequently synonymous with month, as in the phrase "honeymoon." Now, in a country like ours, where the weather is so variable and uncertain, and where rain is so frequent, and where skies, more or less overcast, are the rule and not the exception, the existence of a whole month of sunshine, with a blue unclouded heaven, must be, and is, so rare an event that probably it is of even less frequent occurrence

than is the appearance of that marvellous blue moon, which, according to Dr. Brewer, was seen on the 10th December, 1883.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

587. "ROB ROY" PLAYED IN ABERDEEN (2nd S., VI., 191).—"Scribender Junior," writing to the editor of the *Daily Free Press* from Glasgow on the 18th February, 1879, answers this query as follows:—

ROBERT MURDOCH.

A propos of the revival of "Rob Roy" at your theatre, and as the earlier representations of the drama were identified with "the little old house in Martchal Street," the following extract from a very old number of the *Perth Courier* as to the first production of the piece on the Scottish stage may interest some of your readers:—"On June 18th, 1818, Mr. Corbet Ryder (then in Perth), manager of what might be called the 'North Circuit,' which included Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, Arbroath, Montrose, Banff, and Inverness, advertised in the *Perth Courier* that on Monday, the 22nd, he would produce, for the first time in Scotland, the most celebrated and highly-popular play of 'Rob Roy, or Auld Lang Syne,' as now performing at Covent Garden Theatre. It was not without some difficulty that the manager was enabled to cast this piece consistent with the rights of his respective performers. For example, Mr. Williams, by his engagement, was entitled to all the Scotch parts, and Mr. Mackay was the First Old Man, and both claimed the Baillie. The manager was sorely puzzled. He besought Mr. Williams to yield the part to Mackay, and, in return, to take any other part in the play, and suggested Rashleigh, but Williams took the Dougal. Mr. Denham, the walking gentleman, was put into Rashleigh, and Samuel Johnson, the light comedian, was put into Rob Roy, so that the difficulty was got over at last. On the 22nd June, the first night of the representation, Mr. Ryder was taking checks at the pit, and did not dream of the great success that was to attend the production of 'Rob Roy.' As cheer after cheer was heard as the characters entered and left the stage, his managerial jealousy began to rise, and, after six or eight nights' endurance, he seized the part of Rob Roy, being one of the three favourite parts with the audience, and kept it ever afterwards, having played it over 700 times.

It is stated in a booklet touching on Edinburgh theatricals that Mr. Corbet Ryder—who died, I think, about 1840—sustained the character of the "bold outlaw" upwards of 2,000 times. The Mr. S. Johnson spoken of as playing Rob Roy was for many years manager of the Paisley Theatre, and what may be termed the "Western Circuit," and was recognised as one of the best Tony Lumpkins on the stage. The late Mrs. Pollock could hardly have been, as is frequently stated, the "Mrs. Ryder," the original Helen Macgregor, from the fact that she would only have been 16 years old—her age was given as 73 when she died in 1875—at the time Ryder brought out the play at Perth. Mackay, whose Baillie made him famous, was wont to speak of his connection with Aberdeen with much gratification. On the occasion of his retirement—25th April, 1848—from the Edinburgh Theatre, with which he was so long connected, he delivered a short farewell address, in the course of which he said:—"Few, alas! very few, are now present who witnessed my first appearance on these boards, now more than a quarter of a century ago. That appearance I owed chiefly to the success that had attended my humble efforts in the delineation of a certain character—the Baillie—while a member of the Aberdeen Theatre." It will be remembered that it was in proposing the health of Mackay at the annual dinner of the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund that the Great Unknown first threw aside his *incognito* and publicly avowed himself to be the author of the Waverley Novels. Two other facts may be mentioned in connection with the drama—when it was first produced in Edinburgh in February, 1819, it ran for 41 nights (recently it was played in Glasgow for nearly a couple of months), and brought a profit of £3,000: Miss Stephens, the original Diana of the London cast of 1818, afterwards became Countess of Essex. So far as I can glean, "Rob Roy" was first produced at the Aberdeen Theatre in the beginning of September, 1818.

## Literature.

*Scotland and Presbyterianism Vindicated: Being a Critical Review of the 3rd Volume of Mr. Lang's History of Scotland.* By T. D. Wanliss (of Ballarat, Australia). Edinburgh: Published at John Knox's House by William J. Hay. 1905.

Moral indignation is the key in which this publication is written. Its author has been moved to great plainness of speech by the perversions of fact, errors in taste, and carelessness in the use of authorities shown in the third volume of Mr. Andrew Lang's *History of Scotland*. Mr. Lang, he asserts, "is unfair; he is spiteful; he is narrow-minded; and he is utterly incapable of taking a broad and dispassionate view of any question in which important principles of politics or of religion are involved. He has evidently in this *History of Scotland* undertaken a task for which mentally he is quite unfit." These are startling expressions to fling at a writer whose *forte* one is almost tempted to think is omniscience, and who, whatever his faults may be, is entitled to rank as one of the leading literary forces of the day; but our author proceeds to make good his allegations by a series of selected quotations from the book that has aroused his wrath. Having described in his first three chapters the state of religious life and feeling at home and abroad when Charles ascended the throne—a condition of matters, he asserts, of which Mr. Lang has taken no account—he goes on to produce from Mr. Lang's own pages ample evidence to prove that the pen of the historian should never have been taken into that gentleman's hand. Our author has apparently read a good deal, knows the period on which he is writing, and is the possessor of very decided, not to say uncompromising, opinions. His methods, perhaps, err a little on the side of undue severity as when (on page 60) he asperses the fair fame of Mr. Lang's male and female ancestry. At the same time, he writes with genuine warmth of conviction, is evidently a profound believer in the *vox populi, vox Dei* theory of Presbyterianism, and naturally feels aggrieved when a writer of repute like Mr. Andrew Lang ventures to say a word in the interests of that persecuting Prelacy once so abhorrent to the Scottish mind. Many of the points in his argument are well put, as, for example, when he justifies the surrender of Charles I. by the Scots to the English army, or when he vindicates the Westminster Confession from the atrocious insinuation that the immorality chargeable against Scotland was due in

large measure to its baneful influence. His arguments are always characterised by forceful vigour—not seldom by passionate denunciation. At the same time, it is rather with a bludgeon than with the rapier of criticism that he smites his foe. There cannot be a doubt, however, that his pamphlet is useful and well timed. It would have been a thousand pities if no champion had been forthcoming to lift either cudgel or crowbar on behalf of Scottish Presbyterianism so deeply maligned and needlessly insulted in the pages of Mr. Andrew Lang's third volume. More than 200 years ago a scandalous publication, bearing the title "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence Displayed," was published in London, and attained considerable circulation in certain quarters. With the sermons and pamphlets by Scottish preachers mentioned in that detectable performance, and quoted with the intention of making ridiculous the national religion of Scotland, Mr. Andrew Lang is doubtless abundantly familiar. One is not quite so certain, however, that his opponent, Mr. Wanliss, has read the "Reply" to the above-named scurrilous production. If not, we would advise Mr. Wanliss to procure a copy of said "Reply" without delay. No doubt he will find in it much to confirm him in his opinion of the radical superiority of Presbyterianism over Episcopacy, and will be led to perceive that much stronger illustrations than any he has ventured to use—illustrations, indeed, which no reputable publisher would dare to issue at the present time—can be adduced to show how debasing and demoralising was the influence of Episcopal ascendancy in Scotland in the seventeenth century. The printing and get-up of the pamphlet are excellent, and do credit to the publisher, Mr. William J. Hay, John Knox's House, Edinburgh. We have noticed only one slight misprint on page 31—the substitution of an "e" for an "i" in the word "Absolutist."

*The Misty Isle of Skye: Its Scenery, its People, its Story.* By J. A. Macculloch. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier. 1905. [Crown 8vo.]

This volume has been written by a literary man who has been long resident in Skye, and who has had ample opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with its scenery, its people, and its story. The book is mainly descriptive, each district of the island being made the subject of a separate chapter, and its main features or historical and traditional incidents discussed. But there are also chapters on the people, the crofting system, the climate, folk-lore, antiquities, historical and literary associations, and geology.

There are also appended lists of the various wild flowers, birds, and animals found in Skye. Thus there is no feature of the island's life and story, from the earliest times onward, which does not find a place in these pages. The book should appeal strongly to Skyemen at home or abroad, to tourists and visitors, as well as to the general reader who would know something of the scenery and story of one of the most beautiful of western islands.

It is copiously illustrated from beautiful photographs, some of which depict parts of the island which are little visited.

*Castle Campbell, the Ancient Stronghold of the Argyll Family: A Historical Sketch.* By the Rev. Robert Paul, F.S.A.Scot., Dollar, with three illustrations and two plans. Dollar: James Miller and Alexander Mackenzie. 1905. [31 pp., demy 8vo., 1s. nett].

This welcome brochure of a most picturesque castle bears strong evidence that the author is a man "troubled with a pride of accuracy." Though small, we venture to think that it contains all the reliable history that is worth preserving of Castle Gloom regarding the various points taken up. Where positive historical evidence is not forthcoming, Mr. Paul has, we think, been judiciously guided to his results. We note with interest that the work has been prominently before him for many years, during which it must have been stripped of the more purely traditional, and, to use his own words, "every source of information been consulted." Visitors to the romantic locality need no other guide to enlighten them. The illustrations add much to the interest of the work.

*The Life of Mary Queen of Scots.* By Hilda T. Skae. London: Maclaren & Company. 1905. [207 pp., cr. 8vo; cloth extra, 2s. 6d. net.]

This volume is the first of the "Princes of the World Series," and it makes a good start, for, above all, there seems to be an undying interest in the tragic story of Mary Stewart. "So long," says the author, "as there exists readers or lovers of 'truth more strange than fiction,' so long will the story of Mary Stewart remain one of absorbing interest. We have read Miss Skae's book with pleasure as a clear and judicial narrative, embracing all essential facts; and, although she does not become polemic, she has evidently a warm side to the impulsive, imprudent Queen of Scots. The story is told with considerable artistic effect, and in this respect, as well as in its historic character, should be a favourite with young people. The book is not controversial, and is unembarrassed by foot-

notes or authorities. We note the want of an index, which would have been useful. The volume is profusely and well illustrated, and well got up, and seems remarkably cheap.

★

### Scots Books of the Month.

**Abbotsford**, painted by William Smith, jun.: described by the Rev. W. S. Crockett. 20 Illustrations. La. 4to. Net, 7s. 6d. Black

**Barbour, R. W.** John Knox. Cr. 8vo. Net, 6d. Macniven & Wallace.

**Barrett, Dom Michael, O.S.B.** A Calendar of Scottish Saints. Small 4to. Net, 1s. Abbey Press, Fort Augustus.

**Birch, Walter de Gray, LL.D., F.S.A.** History of Scottish Seals. Vol. I. The Royal Seals of Scotland. 53 Illustrations. 4to. Net, 10s. 6d. Eneas Mackay.

**Cowan, Henry, D.D.** John Knox: the Hero of the Scottish Reformation. Cr. 8vo. 6s. Putnams.

**Dawson, Charles.** Don: a Poem. With copious notes giving an account of the ancient families, castles, and curiosities on the Don and its branches, etc. Cr. 8vo. Net, 6d. Published 1804, by J. Burnett, Aberdeen. Reprinted by A. Brown & Co., Aberdeen, 1905.

**Glasse, John, M.A., D.D.** John Knox: A Criticism and an Appreciation. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. A. & C. Black.

**Johnstone, Arthur.** Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson in the Pacific. Portrait. Cr. 8vo. 6s. Chatto & Windus.

**Macpherson, J. I., M.A., LL.B.** Twenty-one Years of Corporate Life at Edinburgh University, 1884-1905. Cr. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. Students' Representative Council, Edinburgh.

**Millar, A. H., F.S.A.Scot.** Mary Queen of Scots: her Life Story. 8 Illustrations. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. Wm. Brown, Edinburgh.

**Pitcairne, Constance.** History of the Five Pitcairns, with Transcripts from Old Charters. Demy 8vo. Net, 42s. Blackwood.

**Reid, Allan, F.S.A.Scot., F.E.I.S.** Picturesque Forfarshire. 4to. Net, 2s. 6d. Valentine, Dundee.

**Sinclair, Rev. John, M.A., D.D.** Schiehallion: a Posy of Rannoch Poesy. Cr. 8vo. Net, 6s. Eneas Mackay.

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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ABERDEEN, AUGUST, 1905.



## THE DUCAL GORDONS' "NATURAL" ISSUE.

### DISTINCTION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Alexander, Duke of Gordon, and Bathia Largue, had a natural son, George, July 30, 1766. Sponsor—William Bell, at Gordon Castle. Witnesses—James Bennet [father of the founder of the *New York Herald*?], Alexander Allan, and Margaret Davidson, all there.—*Bellie Parish Register*.

Few points in genealogy contain so many ironies as the matter of what an older genera-

tion strangely called "natural" issue, for in many cases a family is now represented solely by such issue, whereas its legitimate (and therefore unnatural?) issue has become wholly extinct, or negligible. Some striking cases in point are afforded by the last Dukes of Gordon, and any history of the family must necessarily mention such issue. Our modern squeamish attitude with regard to natural issue—in many ways it is hypocritical and corrupt—found no place in the social code of the 18th century, for then illegitimate children were almost commonplaces. They differ from natural issue to-day in that they were in no sense merely physiological mistakes, but were almost invariably educated by the putative father, so that in all respects, except the legal one, they were brought up exactly like his own sons. This should never be forgotten, and it removes the subject at once from mere inquisitorial impropriety. For example, we have the authority of the "Memoirs of a Highland Lady" for stating that Jane Maxwell was devoted to her husband's illegitimate son, Colonel George Gordon of Glentromie, who was extraordinarily like her own handsome boy, the Marquis of Huntly. Another example occurs in the case of Lady William Gordon, who left a charming estate to her husband's illegitimate son, whose family I am not permitted to name at present. Suffice it to say that the family has had a most distinguished military career, and flourishes to-day in abundance; whereas Lord William had no son by his wife, and his only daughter, the heroine of Reynolds's "Angel Faces," died before her mother.

I am afraid that the ducal list I have compiled is not complete, but I believe it is the first attempt that has been made to tabulate the natural issue of the Dukes of Gordon. I think I am also right in saying that the Earls of Aboyne are also represented in this roundabout way by one or two families in Aberdeen to-day, but I have not had the opportunity of verifying such descents. The natural issue of the ducal Gordons whom I have been able to trace nearly all rose to eminence in the service of their country, the fact, of course, being that they received every patronage from their fathers.

*Son of Cosmo, 3rd Duke of Gordon.*—William Gordon is said to have been the son of the 3rd Duke of Gordon by a French woman whom he married secretly, and declined to acknowledge. He was the author of a once popular work, "The Universal Accountant," and was the father of General Gabriel Gordon (1762-1855), whose career I sketched in these columns in April, 1905.

*Son of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon.*—The only official statement of the illegitimate issue of the ducal Gordons which I have come across occurs in the case quoted at the top of this article. George, the child mentioned, was probably the first of the many natural children of the 4th Duke, who was just 23 when he figured as a father. Who the lady, Bathia Largue, was, I cannot say; curiously enough, she does not appear again in *Bellie Register*, so that she may have been a native of some other parish. From the fact that the sponsor and the witnesses are all declared as being "at Gordon Castle," I take it that Bathia may have been a serving-maid. That, however, did not invalidate the child, who not only got the name of Gordon, but was treated quite generously by the father, for we find him as a lieutenant in the 11th Light Dragoons, Nov. 18, 1789, and as a captain, Jan. 31, 1793. He seems to have exchanged into the 6th Dragoons, from which, according to *Greenhill Gardyne's "Life of a Regiment"* (i., 20), he got a commission in the Gordon Highlanders, which had been raised by his father's wife, Jane Maxwell. According to modern notions, he was the very last officer whom the Duchess would have chosen, but the author of the "Memoirs of a Highland Lady," who knew him well, says he was a "great favourite" with the Duchess, who had married his father fifteen months after the child was born. He is usually called "of Glentromie," but he also got Leicheston, part of the old Lesmoir estate, just as his younger (illegitimate) brother, Adam, got Newton Garrie, another pendicle of that family. The same authority says that he "might have done better for himself, and all belonging to him, had not the Gordon brain been of the lightest with him. He brought his tribe of five sons up to Glentromie in a boat set on wheels, which, after performing as a coach on the roads, was used for loch fishing in the hills." It is a curious fact that Mr. Panmure Gordon, who belonged to the Farskane Gordons, invented just such another boat (it was illustrated in *Baily's Magazine*, Oct., 1903), which he bequeathed to the German Emperor. Miss Grant of Rothiemurcus goes on to say that "Glentromie" was "a most agreeable and gentlemanly man, full of amusing conversation,

and always welcome to the house [Rothiemurcus] on the way. He was said to be a careless father, and not a kind husband to his very pretty wife, who, certainly, never accompanied him to the Glen." Mrs. Gordon and her two sisters, Agnes (Ross?), and "fat, red-haired Charlotte," were respectably connected in Elgin, had money, and were well educated. He was "eccentric and extravagant; she peevish: so they lived very much asunder." At Leicheston, the children were quite by themselves, with porridge breakfasts and broth dinners, and "very cross Charlotte Ross [her aunt?] to keep us in order. If she tried her authority on the Colonel as well, it was no wonder if he preferred the Highlands without her to the Lowlands with her." Georgina, "the youngest daughter" of Colonel Gordon, died at Leicheston, Feb. 16, 1820 (*Scots Mag.*).

I have recently had an opportunity of seeing a letter written by him to Rev. William Gordon, Urquhart. It is now in the possession of the latter's descendant, Mrs. C. E. Davidson:—

Gordon Castle,

Saturday, Decr. 31st [1803].

My Dear Sir,—Nothing could have made me delay so long replying to your Letter except the intention I had, of Personally condoling with you on the Loss that you have sustained by The Death of your beloved Brother, and my most esteemed Friend: whom all my Family will never cease to regret; his attentions and friendly assistance having been unremitted to us during our residence in Bengal, and we were looking forward with pleasure for his Return to this Country. . . . My feelings alone, can express the rest.

Believe me with the warmest esteem, My Dear Sir, Yours most sincerely,

GEORGE GORDON.

P.S.—I had almost forgotten to state that, the arrangements we are making at Leitchieston, and the state of the River which has not been passable without much difficulty this Week, have concurred in preventing my Family from paying our respects to you.

We all unite in wishing you and Mrs. Gordon The Compt<sup>o</sup> of the Season and be well assured that we shall at all times feel a lively Interest in the Welfare of your Family. My Coachman was at the Boat by Day Break this Morning to endeavour to have our Carriage ferried over, but found it impossible from the Shoals that are newly formed.

*Adam Gordon* was the 4th Duke's son by Jean Christie. He is said to have been one of the nine children she bore his Grace before she became Duchess. He was at Marischal College in 1813, and died at Burnside, August 14, 1834, in his 37th year.

*Charlotte.*—A tablet was placed in *Bellie Churchyard* by Jean Christie to the memory of

her "dear infant Charlotte," who died December 10, 1810. She erected the stone after she married the Duke, who had a legitimate daughter, Charlotte (Duchess of Richmond) : which proves what I say, that our forefathers were not shy in these matters. A curious echo of the Duke's association with Jean Christie was heard in the Arbroath Sheriff Court last year (Sheriff Lee's interlocutor was issued on Dec. 14, 1904, and Sheriff Principal Johnston's, on appeal, Jan. 12, 1905), in a case where Thomas Blyth, shipmaster, Dundee, raised an action against three people in Arbroath to compel them to produce an account of certain moneys to which his mother, Jane Christie, as niece of Jane Christie, Duchess of Gordon, was entitled. Both interlocutors found that the pursuer had stated no relevant case for probation, and dismissed the action.

*Catherine.*—The *Donean Tourist* mentions the marriage, in 1813, of Catherine, daughter of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon, to Captain John Anderson of Candacraig, 28th Regiment. She was probably one of Jean Christie's children.

*Sons of George, 5th and last Duke of Gordon.*—Major-General Alexander Gordon, R.E., was born Feb. 2, 1794, and was acknowledged and educated by his father. The *Gentleman's Magazine* (Vol. XIV., 2nd New Series, p. 667) says he was educated at Rothes Parish School. Through the influence of his father, he got a commission in the Royal Engineers, beginning as a cornet, Sept. 1, 1815. His promotions were :—Lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1824 ; captain, Jan. 10, 1837 ; major, Nov. 11, 1851 ; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 6, 1851 ; colonel, Nov. 28, 1855 ; major-general, 1860. He served many years in Canada ; as senior officer in Demerara during the insurrection of the negroes in 1823-4 ; he was mentioned in general orders, and received the thanks of the Court of Policy of the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo. He also served at the Cape of Good Hope. Conolly ("History of the Royal Sappers and Miners," I., 427) mentions that when he was a captain he was sent in charge of two engines and a detachment of sappers and miners from Gibraltar by the Governor, Sir Robert Wilson, to assist in extinguishing a fire on the U.S. s.s. "Missouri," Aug. 26, 1843, in the Bay of Gibraltar. "All their diligence and intrepidity were unavailing, for the vessel burnt to the water's edge. During their efforts the men were in much danger from falling masts and spars, and from the possible explosion of a powder magazine on board." The Governor, in orders, "thanked Captain Gordon and those under him for their creditable and useful zeal. They left nothing undone endea-

vouring to save the vessel, and the gallant crew were preserved by their united labour and devotedness." He married on Aug. 6, 1822, at Boldre, Huntingdon, Zébée Ann Rose Tonzi (born Feb. 2, 1797), daughter of Francis Joseph Tonzi, San Domingo, Commander in the French navy, by his marriage with Mrs. Howe, widow of an English merchant. There was quite a romance about Mrs. Gordon. She and her twin sister, Lucinde Antoinette, were rescued as little girls during the siege of San Domingo, and brought home in a British warship by Captain (afterwards Admiral) Thomas Edward Symonds. Symonds educated them, and married Lucinde in 1815. General Gordon died at 22 Bloomsbury Square, March 16, 1863. His widow died Oct. 20, 1874. They had two sons and six daughters :—

Alexander William Gordon, born Sept. 9, 1823.

He entered the 61st Regiment as an ensign March 11, 1842. His promotions were :—Lieutenant, May 3, 1844 ; captain, December 29, 1848 ; brevet-major, Jan. 19, 1858 ; major, Nov. 16, 1860. He served at the siege of Delhi in 1857 ; was present at the repulse of the sorties of July 4 and 18 ; and in the action at Nuggutghur, Aug. 25, when he commanded the reserves, for which he got brevet rank. He retired as major-general. He married (1) on June 19, 1851, at Bishopsbourne, Kent, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. A. Whitney of Merton, co. Wexford. She died without issue in 1862 ; (2) Constance Mary Mordaque (or Mordac), who survived him without issue. He died Aug. 23, 1891.

George Tindal Gordon, born 1832. He is now living in Melbourne. He married Elizabeth Knyvett, and has two sons and two daughters. The sons (both in Melbourne) are

Alexander Huntly Gordon,

George Seton Gordon.

One daughter was born at East End, near Lymington, August 7, 1825. Another married Rev. Donald Fraser, Free High Church, Inverness, and had four sons. Another daughter, Merelina Victoria, married Aug. 6, 1858, William Ledsum.

*Admiral Charles Gordon, R.N.*, died at Huntly, May 19, 1876, aged 78, was another son of the 5th Duke. He entered the navy in 1810, serving in the "Hussar," "Modeste," "Thistle," "Belle-rephon," "Royal Sovereign," "Erebus," "Larne," "Challenger," "Zebra," "Ganymede," "Tagus," "Active," "Ariadne," and "Cadmus." He lived in Huntly a great many years, and seems to have shared some of the more prominent characteristics of the Gordons. He married Elizabeth,

daughter of Andrew Macpherson of Gibston. She died in 1843. Her sister married General John Gordon of Culdrain.

*Jane?*—I printed in these columns (July, 1900) an extraordinary story of a "disowned" daughter of the (4th?) Duke of Gordon, who married a "sort of land steward named Taylor." If there were any such daughter, I fancy she must have been illegitimate. I have never had any corroboration of the story, which is admittedly based on tradition.

J. M. BULLOCH.

### CENTENARY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Now that the ecclesiastical situation in Scotland is sending many minds back to the Revolution Settlement, it will be interesting to recall that the first centenary of the Revolution itself was celebrated with due pomp and circumstance in Edinburgh in 1788. A club, called the "Revolution Club," had been started to keep its memory green, but the society had languished and died. It was resuscitated in Edinburgh in 1746, and by 1788, 2,500 members had been duly enrolled. The club ordained that its celebration should take the form of a banquet to be held in the Old Parliament House. The date originally fixed was November 15, but the serious illness of the King caused a postponement to December 22. The Lord Provost occupied the chair, and covers were laid for between 300 and 400—all of them members of the club. Woods, the Theatre Royal manager, prepared and recited an original ode to "Liberty," the first verse of which ran—

"Thou fairest Daughter of the Skies,  
Sweet Liberty, to thee we pay  
Due thanks for blessings free men prize,  
While thus we hail this honoured day."

A proposal was also made in the same year to raise a suitable commemorative monument, to be erected in Edinburgh. Persons to receive subscriptions were appointed for Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Kelso, St. Andrews, and Dumfries. The project, however, failed to commend itself. I do not know if any special notice was taken of 1888.

J. CALDER ROSS.

### THE PLACE NAME "GIGHT."

(2nd S., VII., 10.)

Gight, Gicht, Keith, Cattie, Kethock, Kettock, Keithack, and perhaps also Kessock, come from Gaelic *gaothach*, pronounced now *gā-ach*, windy,

though in these names the *t* or *th* had been sounded originally. In Crossgight, the windy crossing over a hilltop, the English cross has been prefixed. Edingight and Edingeith, both meaning windy hillside, have as a prefix *aodann*, pronounced *ā-dan*, a brae. Inchkeith and Keith-inch contain *innis*, an island, and mean windy island. Ardgeith and Ardgaioith are compounded of *ard*, a height, and *gaoith*, the genitive of *gaoth*, wind. Drumnageith, hill of the wind, is from *druim*, ridge of a hill; *na*, of the, genitive of the article; and *gaoith*, the genitive of *gaoth*, wind. Balmaghie, town of wind, is compounded of *baile*, town; *na*, of the; *gaoith*, of wind. Gateside, a common name, means windy site or town, and is compounded of *gaothach*, windy; and *suidhe*, now pronounced *sui*, seat, settlement, or place. Dalgety contains *dail*, field and *gaoith*, genitive of *gaoth*, wind, and means windy field.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

### THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

In the course of his notice of the Rev. Archibald Maclean (*S. N. and Q.*, 2nd S., VI., 179), Mr. Wilson says that the church in Edinburgh ministered to by Mr. Robert Carmichael was the first Baptist Church in Scotland. I do not know whether the claim is one to be met with among the Baptists themselves, but I have long been acquainted with another church which seems to have prior right to the honour, viz., that at Keiss, a village about eight miles north of Wick, Caithness. Mr. Wilson's dates are not very definite, but the date of foundation of the Edinburgh church seems to have been after October 9, 1765. The Keiss church claims to be fifteen years older. Calder, in his "History of Caithness," says—"The founder of the Baptists in Caithness was Sir William Sinclair of Keiss. . . . On embracing Baptist views, Sir William went to London, and was there formally baptised, and admitted a member of his adopted Church. He commenced preaching in Caithness about the year 1750, and continued to do so with great zeal for the space of fourteen years. He formed a church at Keiss, over which he regularly presided as pastor. In 1765 he left the county and went to Edinburgh, where he died two years afterwards." The inscribed tablet on the building bears out this statement. It reads—"In Memory of Sir William Sinclair, Bart. of Dunbeath, Founder and Pastor of this the first Baptist Church in Scotland. Organised A.D. 1750."

J. CALDER ROSS.



## NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ARGYLESIRE.

*(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 4.)*

337. MACLEAN, JOHN, LL.D.: Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was born in New Jersey in 1785, and worked on a farm till the age of 16. He commenced the study of law in 1803, and was admitted to the bar in 1807. He sat in Congress 1813-16, and in the latter year was appointed one of the Supreme Judges of Ohio. In 1823 he was Postmaster-General of the United States, and in 1829 was raised to a seat in the Supreme Court of the Republic. His death took place in 1861. In the famous Dred Scott case he dissented from the majority of the Court, and held that slavery had originated in force, not in right. He was nominated for President at the Republican Convention in 1856, in competition with General Fremont. To his authorship are ascribed two volumes of "Reports of the United States Circuit Court."

338. MACLEAN, JOHN (REV.): Missionary to the Indians. This devoted man was born in Kilmarnock in 1854. As I failed to notice this eminent missionary in my list of Ayrshire notables, I have pleasure in performing an act of tardy justice, by coupling him with the notables of Argyll. While working as a bootcloser in his native place, young Maclean studied Latin and Greek. In 1873 he removed to Ontario, and entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1874. In 1880 he was acting as a missionary among the Blackfoot Indians. He published "Lone Land Lights" in 1882, and a book on "The Indians: their Manners and Customs," in 1889, with others works. Some years ago he was residing at Alberta, Canada.

339. MACLEAN, SIR JOHN: Lieutenant-General, K.C.B. Of the family of Dochgarroch, Inverness-shire, he entered the army as an ensign in 1794, but was promoted to be lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders the very next day. As a captain, in 1797, he saw service in Holland, and was wounded at Alkmaar in 1799. He served in Egypt, and was decorated by the Sultan with the Order of the Crescent. Next he was on duty in Ireland. As lieutenant-colonel he commanded the 27th Regiment in 1808. He served under Wellington till 1814, was four times severely wounded, and rose to be colonel in the latter year. He received from the King of Portugal the Order of the Tower and Sword, and was knighted in 1815. A lieutenant-

general when he died, the date of his decease I have not ascertained. He married Sarah, daughter of B. Price, and had a son who died in infancy.

340. MACLEAN, —, MISS, MRS. CLARKE: Mother of the famous Wesleyan divine, Dr. Adam Clarke. She was a great-grand daughter of Sir Lachlan Mòr Maclean. Her husband was an Irish schoolmaster. The rugged, massive qualities in the son are thought to have been derived far more from the mother than the father.

341. MACLEAN, JOHN (REV.): Brother of Mrs. Clarke above noted. He was a man of incredible strength. Among other marvellous feats, he is said to have been able to bend iron bars by a stroke of his arm, and to roll up large pewter dishes like a scroll with his fingers. As to his spiritual power, not so many wonders are recorded; but if he had any of the zeal and devotion of his nephew, Dr. Adam Clarke, his career as a minister would doubtless also be a marked one.

342. MACLEAN, JOHN, D.D.: Gaelic Scholar and Divine. A distinguished student of Glasgow University, he was a native of Tiree. He was ordained in 1867 as minister of the parish of Kilchomar, and in 1889 was translated to St. Columba's, Glasgow. He is one of the translators of the new edition of the Gaelic Bible, and is also a distinguished Hebrew scholar.

343. MACLEAN, CHARLES SMITH, C.B.: Colonel. Son of Lachlan of Rum, and born in 1836, he entered the Bengal army in 1853, and became captain in 1865, major in 1873, lieutenant-colonel in 1879, and colonel in 1884. He served through the Indian Mutiny, and was twice severely wounded, for which he received the medal with clasp, and a wound pension. He was with the China Expeditionary Force in 1860, for which he received a medal with two clasps. He also served in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79-80, and was several times mentioned in despatches, and received a medal with clasp, and was made lieutenant-colonel. He was in command of the cavalry in the expedition against the Masird Waziris in 1880, and was created C.B. in 1881.

344. MACLEAN, SIR ARCHIBALD: Major-General. A native of Mull who saw much service in the Napoleonic and later wars. He became major-general in 1841. He was born in 1783, and died in 1861.

345. MACLEAN, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G. : Colonial Statesman. He was born 27th October, 1820, at Kilmoenaig, Tiree, and early in life emigrated to Sydney, New South Wales, but passed to New Zealand, where he entered public life, and became a leading politician. He was for many years Native Minister in the successive Governments of that colony. He died in 1877.

346. MACLEAN, SIR GEORGE : British Official. Born at Dysart, Fifeshire, in 1795, and educated at Edinburgh, he entered the commissariat service in 1812, serving in the Peninsula and south of France till the close of the campaign of 1813-14. He proceeded thence to America, but returned to France, and was present with the army of occupation from 1815 to 1818. He was subsequently employed in Canada, West Indies, West Africa, etc., and while at Sierra Leone he was a member of the Executive Council. He was made Commissary-General in 1849 for services in Van Diemen's Land. He served in that capacity in the Kaffir War of 1852-3, and was knighted on his return home.

347. MACLEAN, JOHN (REV.) : Bard, etc. Son of Ewen, 9th of Treshnish. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Mull in 1702, and ordained to the pastoral charge of the parish of Kilninian and Kilmore the same year. He died in 1756, having married a daughter of Charles M. B. Maclean of Tiree. His son, Alexander, succeeded him in the cure, and was the father of two officers in the British army who distinguished themselves. Five of the poems of the Rev. John Maclean have been published. At his death the Presbytery bore testimony to his great zeal for the interest of religion and the dignity of the ministerial character.

348. MACLEAN, JOHN (REV.) : Highland minister of quaint character. He was called by the Presbytery of Lochcarron to the parish of Kintail in 1730. After the battle of Culloden, Lord George Sackville entered the parish driving cattle and plunder before him. To protect his parishioners, then loyal subjects, from insult, the worthy minister appeared before his lordship, who, from the simplicity of his dress, inferring imposition on him, drew a loaded pistol and ordered his reverence instantly to appear before him with his library, or otherwise he should suffer for his imposition. On this Mr. Maclean made haste and brought a volume of "Poole's Annotations," which mollified his lordship, and showed that under the humble garments of this rude

Highland pastor there were courage, benevolence, and truth, not less worthy of regard than had he been clothed in the most costly clerical dress. Mr. Maclean died in 1774.

349. MACLEAN, JOHN, D.D., LL.D. : President of New Jersey College. Born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1800, he graduated at New Jersey College in 1816, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1821. He was appointed Professor of Mathematics, New Jersey College, in 1823, and was made Professor of Ancient Languages, and Vice-President of New Jersey College, 1829, and, finally, was promoted to be President of the same in 1853. He retired in 1868. He published in 1877 a "History of the College of New Jersey," in 2 volumes. His death took place in 1886.

350. MACLEAN, JOHN (SIR), F.S.A. : Son of Robert Lean, Esq. of Trehundreth, Cornwall, but descended from a branch of the Clan Lean in Scotland. He resumed in 1845 the original prefix Mac. He was born at Trehundreth in 1811. He entered the Ordnance Department in 1837, and became Deputy-Auditor of the War Office in 1865, but resigned on a pension, and was knighted by the Queen in 1871. He is author of several historical works, including "Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew," "Letters of Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew." He was alive in 1889.

351. MACLEAN, JOHN (SIR), K.C.B. : of the family of Dochgarroch. He entered the army in 1794, and was promoted to be lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders the very next day. A captain in 1797, he saw service in Holland, and was wounded at Alkmaar in 1799. He served in Egypt, and was decorated by the Sultan with the Order of the Crescent. Next he was on duty in Ireland. As lieutenant-colonel he commanded the 27th Regiment in 1808. He served under Wellington till 1814, was four times severely wounded, and rose to be colonel in 1814. He received from the King of Portugal the Order of the Tower and Sword, and was knighted in 1815. He was lieutenant-general when he died.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)



"STRATHBOGIANA."—The articles which appeared in the *Huntly Express* under this title were written by the late Dr. Shearer.

## "LEGENDS OF THE BRAES O' MAR."

(2nd S., Vol. VI., page 190.)

The author of this book was John Grant, who lived at Glengairn—not John Grant Glencairn. In an edition published in 1876 at Aberdeen (A. King & Co., Upperkirkgate, and Alex. Group, Queen Street), Mr. Grant has some severe remarks on what he describes as Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor's wholesale plundering from his earlier edition, and there can be little doubt that the lady was considerably indebted to that work in her "Braemar Highlands." It is fair to mention that in her introductory remarks to her book Mrs. Taylor admits that "occasionally, in reference to a date, etc., and frequently in regard to the correct orthography of several Gaelic phrases," she has availed herself of the help afforded by Mr. Grant's book, of the existence of which she says she was not aware until her own collection was almost complete; but perhaps a larger admission of indebtedness would have been more satisfactory. Mr. Grant speaks of her as "Mrs. Elizabeth M'Hardie, Kirkcaldy, *alias* Elizabeth Taylor," and, judging from the first name, it seems likely that she was connected with Braemar by family ties, if she was not actually a native.

Mr. Grant's book is fairly correct as to its history and genealogy of the local families in modern times, but most of the so-called tradition and early history must be taken with caution.

A. M. M.

The author of this work was John Grant, a native of Glengairn, not Glencairn. At the time he was engaged in writing it he lived in the village of Tarland, filling the position of banker there. He was then one of my intimate friends, and often read parts of his MS. to me.

We came much together, being both members of the volunteer corps when it was first started. In that company he held the position of lieutenant.

He was originally intended for the Roman Catholic Church, and studied for some time with that end in view; but, taking unto himself a wife, other occupation had to be found, hence his being in the bank. He died a good many years ago. Miss Taylor's "Braemar Highlands" has all along been looked upon as an impudent piece of plagiarism. It is a pleasure to thus have the opportunity of putting this matter straight in the interest and memory of an old friend.

GEORGE SIM.

Aberdeen

P.S.—Since I sent you the note on the "Legends of the Braes o' Mar," a friend has

shown me a second issue of the work, which was published by King & Co., Aberdeen, June, 1876, and the following is in the introduction:—"The author of these 'Legends,' having left the country some years ago, a Mrs. Elizabeth M'Hardy, Kirkcaldy (*sic*) (for Kirkcaldy), *alias* Elizabeth Taylor, got up a book called "The Braemar Highlands," in which all that relates to the past is almost identical in substance with this book. She has, in fact, as will be patent to any one who compares the two volumes, plundered 'The Legends of the Braes o' Mar' wholesale. Sometimes in this grand appropriation she uses inverted commas, sometimes she changes a word or two in a sentence, sometimes she alters a little the arrangement, and sometimes, without any sign, she boldly appropriates from this work. Such a gross case, for the honour of the craft, is not often met with in the literary world; but, when met with, surely deserves every just man's reprobation. The 'Legends' are now again offered to the indulgence of the public."—G. S.

I am glad to be able to give your correspondent "Alba" some information about the "Legends of the Braes o' Mar."

The author was Mr. John Grant, a native of Glengairn, and, at the time he wrote the book, manager of a branch bank—probably the Aberdeen Town and County—at the village of Tarland. He has been dead for a number of years. He was the son of James Grant, farmer at Abergairn, at the lower end of Glengairn, a mile and a half above Ballater. One of his brothers was Roman Catholic Bishop of Aberdeen, and I think I have heard that another studied medicine, and became a surgeon in the navy. The father, James Grant, was a man of intelligence, and highly esteemed by his neighbours. He studied mathematics and read history, had the gift of kindly and pawky humour, and was an excellent farmer. His youngest son succeeded him in the farm at Abergairn, where he lived till he went abroad with his family the other year.

The "Legends" appeared anonymously in 1861, and excited much interest in the Braes o' Mar. Some years afterwards a Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor published a book called the "Braemar Highlands," in which, with cool effrontery, she plagiarised and murdered the "Legends" wholesale. Her book is a wretched and disingenuous production. In 1876 a second edition of the "Legends" appeared, with the author's name and designation—"John Grant, Glengairn," and an introductory chapter of historical notes. This chapter contains an indignant protest against the way the "Legends" had been treated by Mrs. Taylor in her book.

The "Legends of the Braes o' Mar" appears now to be scarce, and I had some difficulty in procuring a copy of the second edition in Aberdeen a few years ago. It is a remarkable book in its way. The author is full of his subject: fairly carried away by it, in fact. His enthusiasm and high spirits betray him into exuberances of style and occasional faults against good taste. He has the gift of language, and a true dramatic instinct, and it would not be easy to find tales told with more vividness and power than the vengeance of Gillespie Urrasach on the cateran chief; the story of Donald Og of Monaltrie, especially his encounter with the Italian wizard in London; the exploits of the Cam Ruadh and of the two Mackenzies—Donald, the "Egyptian," and Donald, the son of Robert the Mighty. When he touches religious subjects a strong Catholic bias is evident, but that is easily allowed for, and does no harm. And, as Byron said, partiality and wrath are virtues in a historian, because they make him write in earnest.

JAMES NEIL, M.D.

Oxford.

MERCER FAMILY (XII., 158).—In the "Diary of John Row" (VII., 38, to VIII., 25) there is a curious misprint, which is easily accounted for, but I have not seen it alluded to. Mr. John Mercer was not minister of Fyvie, as stated (VII., 183, 184), but of Tyrie. He was one of the many Mercers, ministers of that period, and all studied at Marischal College. Their history is interesting, as it belongs so exclusively to Aberdeenshire. They start from Thomas Mercer, possibly the Burgess of Aberdeen in 1631, a saddler, and eldest son of John M.; Thomas M. had a sister, Marjorie, who died 1663 (VII., 70). With this Thomas were contemporary John M., minister of Slains; John M., minister of Ellon; John M., minister of Methlic; Robert M., minister of Banchory-Devenick; and Robert M., minister of Ellon. (Some are probably duplicates.) About the same time there was Laurence M., a graduate of Marischal College, and London merchant: he married Beatrix Strachan at Kintore in 1665. The first-named, Thomas, had by his wife, Agnes Beens, three sons—Thomas M., the Quaker; Archibald M., who died at Kinnellar in 1663; and John M., who was minister of Kinnellar, and died in 1676. By his wife, Lillias Row, John M. had a family of four sons and five daughters. Of these, Thomas M., the second son, became minister in succession to his father as minister of Kinnellar, and by his second wife, Isobel Smith, through whom he acquired Smiddyburn,

he had a large family. Of the sons, two became parish ministers. John M. was settled at Tyrie in 1710, and died there in 1761. William M. was settled at Pitsligo in 1720, and died in 1767. He is of special interest to us in America as the father, by his wife, Ann Monro, of the American patriot, General Hugh Mercer, who fought under Washington, and fell at the battle of Princeton in the beginning of 1777. Another son of Thomas M., minister of Kinnellar, was also Thomas M., and may have been the person of that name who married Margaret Rickart, younger daughter of John Rickart of Rickarton and Achnacant, and had by her two sons, of whom the younger was well known as Major James Mercer of Achnacant. Thomas M., minister of Kinnellar, was proprietor of Todlaw, in the parish of Forglan, and Smiddyburn, in the parish of Fyvie, and he had a mansion-house at each of these. His son, John, matriculated at Marischal College in 1700 as "de Todlie and Smiddieburn." (Did Mr. P. J. Anderson realise it?) Elizabeth M., daughter of John M., minister of Tyrie, was married to James Wilson, minister of Gamrie, and was mother of Thomas Wilson, who was next parish minister. Has the ministerial Mercer tradition been lost in Aberdeenshire, and even in Scotland? I do not find one of that name in the lists of either the Established Church or the Free in my latest "Oliver and Boyd Almarack," 1883.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

THE GORDONS AT BREST.—A letter on this subject which appeared in the *Aberdeen Free Press* of July 14 omitted to mention that the first Duke of Gordon visited Brest. A Richard Milton, as noted in the Stanley Leighton papers (Hist. MSS. Com.), received a news letter on April 24, 1690, in which it was stated that "the Duke of Gordon arrived at Brest with about twelve English and Scotch disbanded officers."

VILLAGE OF THE BRONZE AGE DISCOVERED.—In the course of excavations in the neighbourhood of Breslau, 400 graves and 150 prehistoric dwelling-places have been brought to light. The oldest of the graves contained bones dating from a period previous to the Bronze Age, and in other graves near by were found urns showing that they had contained bodies interred five centuries later. The excavators have been able to trace the site of a village of the Bronze Age. About a dozen huts are clearly recognisable. A whole collection of spinning and weaving appliances have also been dug up.—*Glasgow Evening Times*, May 16, 1905.

## ABERDEEN MAPS AND VIEWS.

The very interesting list of MS. maps of Aberdeen in the British Museum, given by Mr. P. J. Anderson in the June No. of *Scottish Notes and Queries*, brings to mind the desirability of having, as far as possible, a complete list drawn up of all Aberdeen maps, plans, and views. That sounds, perhaps, rather comprehensive and difficult, but it ought to be attempted, and it has to be borne in mind that the longer it is delayed the more difficult will it become. Further, we ought to have not merely a list of the maps and views, as originally published, but a list also of reproductions. Having given some little attention to this subject, I propose to set down such Aberdeen maps, plans, and views as I have a note of, but as no single person could overtake the whole field in an inquiry of this kind, it is much to be hoped that others will fill in gaps where such occur, either in reference to the main publications or reproductions. A few descriptive notes, also, will be very acceptable, particularly in reference to the obscure maps. I propose, for convenience, to classify the subjects into three groups—(1) Maps or plans relating to the city; (2) Maps or plans relating to the county; (3) Views. In the meantime I exclude Directory maps, which ought to be dealt with separately. An asterisk prefixed to a date signifies that a copy of the map or plan is to be found in the Public Library.

## I.—MAPS OR PLANS RELATING TO THE CITY.

1. \*1661. *Abredoniae Novæ et Veteris Descriptio*, Auctore Jacobo Gordono. A Description of New and of Old Aberdeens; with the places nearest adjacent. [James Gordon.]

Parson Gordon's map, the first map of Aberdeen, is too well known to require any comment. By far the best reproduction of it—a *facsimile* of the original Dutch engraving—is to be found in "A Description of Both Towns of Aberdeen," printed for the Spalding Club, 1842. It has also been reproduced, in greater or less extent, in James Rettie's "Aberdeen Fifty Years Ago," 1868; George Cadenhead's "Sketch of the Territorial History of the Burgh of Aberdeen," 1878; (for same paper in) "Transactions of the Aberdeen Philosophical Society," Vol. I., 1884; John Bulloch's "Aberdeen Three Hundred Years Ago," 1884; William Watt's "A History of Aberdeen and Banff," 1900; and, as a supplement to the *Aberdeen Weekly Journal*, 8th February, 1905. The interesting story of the draughting of this plan, "wpon ane meikle cairt of paper," by the parson of Rothiemay, the arrangement for having it engraved, and the re-

compense allowed to Gordon by the Town Council are quoted in "Extracts from the Council Register" (Burgh Rec. Soc.) II., pp. 200, 202, 205.

2. 1693. *Great Britain's Coasting Pilot: Being a New and Exact Survey of the Sea Coast of England and Scotland, &c.* By Captain Greenville Collins, Hydrographer in Ordinary to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The chart relating to Aberdeen in Collins' "Coasting Pilot" is, I rather think, the earliest detailed chart of the Aberdeen harbour and entrance. The chart is dedicated "To the Honourable the Magistrates of the City of Aberdeene," and bears the city arms. The spelling of names is, naturally, very inaccurate—we get the River Dye, for the River Dee—but the draughtmanship is wonderfully correct. A flat rock, with three feet of water, off Girdleness, is marked "The Girdle"—the earliest reference I have come across to the mass of gneiss which gives the name to the headland. Collins intimates to mariners, relative to Aberdeen:—"You must not venture in here without a pilot, for the bar often alters; and you are to observe that no ships of any burthen, drawing 10, 11, or 12 feet water, will venture here but when the water is very smooth, and the wind off shore, and spring tides." However, he adds, "Here are always boats ready to help ships in and out." I have not seen a copy of the first edition of the "Pilot"; the above details are taken from Mountain's edition of 1781, which I had an opportunity of examining some years ago.

3. \*1746. *A Survey of Old and New Aberdeen with ye Adjacent Country between ye Rivers Dee and Don.* Inscribed to ye Rt. Honourable D. Forbes, Esq., Ld. President of ye Sessions in Scotland. By G. & W. Paterson, Sold by J. Millan, Bookseller, next Scotland Yard, Whitehall.

An extremely interesting map, philologically and topographically. Thus, the corruption of Futtu into Footdee is shown to be in progress by the hybrid name "Futt Dee." Sandilands, where the chemical works are, appears as "Sandy Ground of Futt Dee." At the Gallow Hill is marked "The Gibbet," which is probably imaginary. Near where Ferryhill U.F. Church stands was "A Circular Quagmire called the Round O"—which may help towards an explanation of that curious place name, and not far off is "Rudrystoun," which is remarkably near the correct spelling. "Hard Ward" is a little different from Hardweird, but takes us no nearer a solution of that difficult name. "Sillerton Hospital" reminds one of the old "Sillerton" name of Gordon's Hospital; near the top of what is now Skene Square are noted "2

stones of 12 and 6 feet high," which led some topographers to imagine, wrongly, that the name of the district is Gilcom-stone. A little lower down, however, are "The Steps," whence the often-puzzling name of Gilcomston Steps, where no steps are to be seen. Paterson's map was reproduced as a frontispiece to Orem's "A Description of the Chanonry in Old Aberdeen," when that work was published by Nichols, of London, as No. III. of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," 1782. The map was also sold separately at 1s. (when issued by Millan in 1746 it was sold at 2s. coloured, 1s. 6d. plain). When Chalmers produced his edition of Orem in 1791, he discarded the Paterson map, and substituted a view of King's College, which was reproduced, in slightly altered form, in John Rettie's edition of 1830. The Paterson map was reproduced again in Mr. Robbie's "Aberdeen, its Traditions and History," 1893.

4. 1772 or 1773 (?). A Plan of the New Town, by Adams and Law.

This reference is from "The Book of Bon-Accord," by Joseph Robertson (p. 144, n.), who says, "This is said to be in the Town Hall." He takes his reference from the Brit. Top., Vol. II., p. 648. Some details of this plan, if it is in existence, would be very desirable.

5. \*1773. A Plan of the City of Aberdeen, the Old Town, and the adjacent Country, made out from an accurate Survey taken 1773. George Taylor.

Captain Taylor's map, which was inscribed to the Provost, Magistrates, and Council—all of whom are individually named in the inscription—has some specially interesting features. The German Ocean is the "British Ocean," a name that it bears in various maps. "The Summer Road" came to be known in later days as Summer Lane; away round near Ferryhill Mill is the mill dam, whence the burn that gave the name to Millburn Street; in the north-west outskirts are the Loanhead quarries between Loanhead hamlet and Gilcomston Dam, and numerous bleachfields are noted in the same neighbourhood. The public baths erected at that time between Belmont Street and the Denburn are shown; and the Windmill, on the site of Crown Street, that gave the name to Windmill Brae. Taylor's map was excellently reprinted (by Messrs. Taylor & Henderson) for the Corporation in 1902.

6. \*1790. A Plan of the City of Aberdeen, with all the Inclosures Surrounding the Town to the Adjacent Country, made out from an accurate Survey, taken 1789, by Alex. Milne.

Milne's plan was published on 1st March,

1790. It has many features in common with Taylor's map, but many of its own of much interest. Thus, the sugar industry had been set agoing which gives us, in Milne's map, Virginia Street, and the "Shugarey," in Sugarhouse Lane, erected 1782, and still standing. We get Messrs. Young & Co.'s 'annery, which gave the name to the adjoining thoroughfare, Tannery Street, changed in 1830 to George Street. Berrybank, the cottage now occupied as the Home for Children, was then the home of Bishop Skinner, son of the author of "Tullochgorum." Seventeen years afterwards, the aged poet and historian himself came to reside with his son at Berrybank, but was only ten days there when he died. The map is full of interesting features of this kind, and is one of the most valuable of the older maps of the city. The map was (partly) reproduced in Rettie's "Aberdeen Fifty Years Ago," 1868. It was admirably reproduced (by W. & A. K. Johnston) for the Corporation in 1902. In 1903 it was reproduced, on a small scale, for the St. Andrew's Society of Aberdeen, as showing "the City of Aberdeen and Adjacent Country in the First Year of the Society's existence—114 years ago." The reduction was made, it may be said, to the order and at the expense of Mr. G. G. Jenkins, C.E., then chairman of the Society. It is an attractive little reproduction, of which a copy was sold at 13s. at the sale of the late Mr. P. M. Cran's drawings and maps, in Mr. Milne's salerooms, in March of this year.

G. M. FRASER.

Public Library.



A "SHAM" WEDDING AT KEITH.—The following mysterious entry occurs in the Keith Parish Register under date September 28, 1734:—"Alexander Gordon and Elspet Bremner, both in this parish, were matrimonially contracted, consigned pledges, proclaimed, and a sham wedding held October 21st by the bridegroom."

ETYMOLOGY OF "BULWARK" AS A PLACE NAME.—Reading the novel called "John Splendid" has suggested the etymology of this name, which I had hitherto vainly tried to find. There is a Bulwark in Deer, and another in King-Edward. It must be *buaille mhart*, Gaelic for "fold of cows," meaning a place where the cows of a small community were penned at mid-day for resting and milking. The final letter of *buaille* is frequently omitted. There was once a Bool Road in Aberdeen, now Albion Street, the road to the cowfold, on the Links. There is also a Bool Road, with the same meaning, in Tarves, and there is Bual Gorm in Abernethy. Usually "mh" in Gaelic is sounded "v," sometimes like "w," and sometimes it is silent.

JOHN MILNE.

## THE AUL' KIRK O' TURRA'S TES'MENT

(2nd S., VI., 183.)

This poem was written by Hugh Allan, tailor in Cuminstown, early in the nineteenth century, and copies used to be common in that district. I have two copies now before me, and one of them is practically the same as the one now printed; the other is shorter, and belongs to a different type, but both have evidently come from the same original composition. A good many years ago some copies were thrown off at the *Banffshire Journal* Office, and some printed in Aberdeen about 1863. My copies are in manuscript, and I have had them for fifty years: the great blemish in all the copies is the well-meant endeavour to improve the Buchan vernacular by anglicizing it.

Cosie's Knowe is now Hallhill, and the Currie Howe below it may have been a quarry. The Mitchell monument is prominent on the north wall of the kirkyard. The author's Churchmanship comes out in stanzas 15, 16, and 42 with the application of the Lerinensian rule *quod semper ubique et ab omnibus*. The Buchan Dame was Marjory or Margaret, Countess of Buchan, and daughter of Fergus, Earl of Buchan, who was succeeded in the earldom by William Cummin, her husband. The boundaries of her grant of lands to the Church of Turriff are not quite clear, even with the charter before us. The 35th year of King George III. was 1794, the year when the new church was built: the aul' folks knew quite well the difference between the founding the church and consecrating it, as for the latter they had a stately ceremonial. The Aul' Chapel stood at the Craigy Mire, and the minister in Hugh Allan's time was probably Mr. Alexander Cruickshank, but this assignment of the Bible is perhaps a mild controversial hit on behalf of the Aul' Chapel and the Episcopalians.

The few following new readings may illustrate your text, as the stanzas are numbered:—

- St. 1 read *e'en* *murdrers*  
 St. 2 read *snaw-flakes*  
 St. 4 read *That I gaed out*  
 St. 5 read *Cosie's Knowe An' comin' the Currie Howe The riggin'*  
 St. 6 read *My knees began to tine the ben steed up*  
 St. 7 read *Fan I was near the Brig o' hell sain Paternoster widna*  
 St. 8 read *ha'fins Tammas Mitchel's*  
 St. 9 read *Latch o' Cook Shone o'er Fa saw I stanin' i' the jook*  
 St. 10 read *guides*  
 St. 11 read *two horn'd nives*  
 St. 12 read *peculiarity might*

- St. 14 read *testment* *steck her een*  
 St. 15 read *ca's ben Ane Fohnnie An Testimony*  
 St. 17 read *Quoth quean shriven sacken*  
 St. 18 read *muckle bink Their penance But lat's see fat we cam' here for*  
 St. 19 read *And after that a lang, lang moan, And sighed and said, Ochon, Ochon! aul' frien' John*  
 St. 21 read *It's 'scapet me*  
 St. 22 read *Was honest, simple ae-faul truth Then wasna Durst show his head*  
 St. 23 read *Gloire an' Paternoster*  
 St. 24 read *you can't eschew And do as you*  
 St. 25 read *Sovereigne team-han'ed*  
 St. 26 read *A Buchan dame o' Cummin hight Knockie-burn Cowan's howe*  
 St. 27 read *trinket shop*  
 (And furnished wares for ilka fop  
 That liked to tak' them;  
 For money pardoned sins to folk,  
 And saints wad mak' them).  
 St. 28 read *An' now I grew Images, O shame*  
 St. 30 read *And now some fouk began doctrine did judge My head from notions*  
 St. 31 read *sometimes factions*  
 St. 32 read *elders*  
 St. 33 read *taught*  
 St. 34 read *ran out*  
 St. 37 read *I drede to dee for't a'*  
 St. 38 read *prayer And then I got a consecration Hence, tho' I changed my profession They stack by me*  
 St. 39 read *An', Dother, baith o' that ye want Are nae*  
 St. 40 read *Or proud may-be share*  
 St. 41 read *Free fae the foul*  
 St. 43 read *a cockie crawin' drawin' Aurora's blawin' Phæbus' clearin's lawin' Wi' Luckie German*  
 St. 45 read *Craigy*  
 St. 46 read *ae fish*

In stanza 11 the *horn'd nive* is the hand closed firmly, and having the thumb set up at full length: two of these on end measured the beard.

Another stanza has been omitted:—

My prelates, ane or twa, grew great,  
 Min't only high things o' the State;  
 An' so ye saw fat was their fate:  
 Were a turned out  
 By men, were neither good nor great,  
 A lawless rout.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.,

June 22, 1905.

These verses were well known at one time in the Turriff district as "The Kirk o' Turra's Tes'ment." The writer was Hugh Allan, of whom I can tell nothing beyond the fact that he

had two uncles, John and Alexander Allan, active clergymen of the Episcopal Church in Edinburgh in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and two brothers, I believe, both holding livings in England. Members of the family were in the Turriff and Cuminstown district at a later period, and may be there still. It is there that information is likely to be found.

I have a sort of recollection that the verses were printed in the *Banffshire Journal*, or as a supplement to that journal, in, say, 1860-70—most probably with some notes and comments.

The misprints are numerous; mainly errors of transcription—e.g., “sack in gown” for “sacken gown,” the well-known sackcloth of transgressors.

There were two Presbyterian ministers of Turriff, father and son, of the name of Mitchell, both memorable in their way. The father, Thomas, was “fleyed” on the occasion of the Trot of Turriff, when some Royalists fired off their muskets in the kirk, where he had taken refuge among the timbers of the roof, and his horse was requisitioned on a later occasion. The son, Arthur, succeeded his father in 1649, joined the Protester party, and was deposed by the Remonstrants. He was again and effectually deposed in 1661, but survived to reclaim the living in 1690, as one of the Presbyterian ministers who had been deprived of their livings at the Restoration. He was the only one in this position in the Synod of Aberdeen. He survived till 1695.

G. S.



A REAL GUSHETNEUK.—Admirers of Dr. Alexander's little masterpiece may be interested to know that on the estate of Ardoyne, Oyne, the shop and croft at Gushetneuk have just been let at an advance on the old rent of about 50 per cent. to Mr. David Glass, Urquhart Road, Aberdeen. Mr. James Ross, the outgoing tenant, who has carried on a grocery store and news agency for the last 35 years, is retiring from business, being the oldest tenant on that estate, without change of residence for 60 years. The *Huntly Express* says that his great-great-grandfather, Alexander Ross, about the year 1690 leased the small holding of Hillocks, in the parish of Premnay, now known as Beechcroft, the property of Mr. G. R. Russell, merchant, Inch. His great-grandfather, John Ross, who removed from Hillocks to the fine farm of Netherhall, in the same parish, was a follower of Prince Charlie at Culloden. His grandfather, James Ross, married Miss Milne of Buchanstone, left the farm of Netherhall and rented Little West Hall, in the same parish, where he

brought under cultivation Drumtootie, now on the home farm of West Hall, and also the farm of Waterside, with the aid of the “twal’ owsen ploo.” He also enclosed the above holding with dykes, which stand to this day, though erected over a hundred years ago.

A MOTTO FOR GENEALOGISTS.—In “Everybody's Secret,” a three-act comedy by Robert Marshall and Louis N. Parke, adapted from Pierre Wolff's “Le Secret de Polichinelle,” and produced at the Haymarket Theatre, March 14, 1905, a little boy was made to say, “Perhaps it's more creditable to be an ancestor than a descendant.”

CAWDOR CASTLE TRADITIONS (1st S., XI., 74).—The foundations of Cawdor Castle, near Nairn, are built round a hawthorn tree, and there is an ancient tradition to the effect that the disappearance of this tree will be a sign that due misfortunes will shortly overwhelm the family. “Freshness to the hawthorn tree of Cawdor” is consequently the happiest form of felicitation to the Campbells of Cawdor. The tree must be about five hundred years old, according to the most moderate computation.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

RESTORATION OF YARROW PARISH CHURCH.—A movement has been begun under the leadership of Rev. R. Borland, its minister, for the restoration of the Parish Church of Yarrow. It was built in 1640. The walls are still sound and good, but the interior is in urgent need of repair. In 1852 the whole parish of Kirkhope was taken out of Yarrow, and the population of Yarrow was thus reduced by about one-half. It was consequently found necessary to partition off a considerable part of the church, both in the area and galleries. These partitions are unsightly, and the galleries have now become unsafe through natural decay. It is, therefore, proposed to clear out the galleries, open up the area to its full extent, reseal the whole church, introduce new heating apparatus, and, if sufficient funds can be raised, build an apse on the south wall behind the present pulpit. These repairs and alterations are estimated to cost £1,000. Sir Walter Scott's great-grandfather was minister of Yarrow for nineteen years, and Scott himself when in Ashiesteel, then in the parish of Yarrow, was wont “to worship at the shrine of his ancestor.” James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and Willie Laidlaw, Scott's amanuensis, were also members of the church.—*Evening Express*, 29th June, 1905.



JOHN HARVEY, M.A.—I have a copy of the "Life of King Robert Bruce," a heroic poem in three books, published in 1729 at Edinburgh (seven years after Hamilton of Gilbertfield's version of Blind Harry's "Wallace"), and reprinted at Peterhead in 1842 by Robert King. Dr. Irving, in his "History of Scottish Poetry" (1861), states that Harvey was a schoolmaster in Edinburgh, and died there, date not specified; but I am doubtful, as Irving was a South country man, and therefore not conversant with the literary annals of the North. Harvey writes eulogistically of the Keiths, Earls Marischal, and of King's College, Old Aberdeen, in this strain:—

"Oh, much-loved seat! nurse of my tender days,  
Accept this humble tribute of my lays;  
So may each art and science grace thy halls,  
And wealth and splendour still adorn thy walls.  
May every muse and every grace be thine,  
As love and gratitude shall still be mine.  
Thy duteous sons shall sing thy glories round,  
And Dona's banks repeat the pleasing sound."

Perhaps Mr. P. J. Anderson can give the date when Harvey obtained his degree. I observe in the Kintore Churchyard there is a stone to Alexander Harvey, which commemorates his son, John Harvey, for 57 years schoolmaster at Midmar, who died 9th February, 1767, aged 77. I conjecture that this may be the poet, and if so, that he must have enjoyed for the last ten years of his life the friendship of the poetical parson of Midmar, Rev. John Ogilvie, whose tombstone I observed in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen, during a recent visit. Is there any tradition in Midmar concerning the dominie, Harvey, and poetical pursuits?  
ALBA.  
Melbourne.

JANE MAXWELL'S DAUGHTERS.—The Parish Register of Bellie contains the following entries:—

His Grace Alexander, Duke of Gordon, by her Grace Jean, Duchess of Gordon, had a [lawful] daughter, Charlotte [afterwards Duchess of Richmond], born September 20, 1768, and baptised October 23, 1768. Witnesses—Mr. John Fordyce of [Ayton?], Mr. William Maxwell, and Magdalen Blair (Lady Maxwell). [It may be noted that October 23, the day when she was baptised, was the first anniversary of her parents' marriage.]

His Grace the Duke of Gordon by her Grace Jean, Duchess of Gordon, had a [lawful] daughter, Susan [afterwards Duchess of Manchester], born at Gordon Castle on February 2, 1773, and baptised on February 8 of said month. Witnesses—Sir William Maxwell of Monreath [the Duchess's brother], Cap-Maxwell, and Miss Hope Grant.

J. M. B.

THE SCOTTISH HUNTING COSTUME OF 1616.—Those of our readers who are not fortunate possessors of a copy of John Taylor, the Water Poet's Works (1580-1653) will find in the "Penniless Pilgrimage" a description of the Scottish hunting costume of that period:—"Once in the year, which is the whole month of August, and sometimes part of September, many of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom, for their pleasure, do come into these Highland countries to hunt, where they do conform themselves to the habit of the Highland men, who for the most part speak nothing but Irish; and in former time were those people which were called the Red-Shanks. Their habit is shoes with but one sole apiece; stocking, which they call short hose, made of a warm stuff of divers colours, which they call tartan; as for breeches, many of them, nor their forefathers, never wore any, but a jerkin of the same stuff that their hose is of, their garters being bands or wreaths of hay or straw, with a plaid about their shoulders, which is a mantle of divers colours, of much finer and lighter stuff than their hose; with blue, flat caps on their heads; a handkerchief knit with two knots about their neck; and thus they are attired. Now their weapons are long bows and forked arrows, swords, and targets, harquebusses, muskets, dirks, and Lochaber axes. With these arms I found many of them armed for the hunting. As for their attire, any man of what degree soever that comes amongst them must not disdain to wear it, for if they do they will disdain to hunt, or willingly bring in their dogs; but if men be kind unto them, and be in their habit, then are they conquered with kindness, and the sport will be plentiful." R. M.

THE HEIR MALE OF THE LORDS FORBES OF PITSLIGO.—The reference to this subject by "H. D. WcW." on page 188 of your June issue is interesting, and perhaps the following extract from a letter written by a descendant of Arthur Forbes on 30th March, 1805, may throw some light on the point at issue:—"Arthur (Forbes) settled on the Earl of Huntley's estate at a place called Keithack of Achindoun, in the parish of Mortlach, in the county of Banff, where his descendants still reside in easy and creditable circumstances. Arthur had only one son, John, who married a daughter of David Stuart of Ashmore (*sic*), in the same parish, and who was niece to the wife of Alexander Duff of Keithmore (the next farm to Keithack), the great-grandfather of the present Earl of Fife." This Alexander Duff was born 1623, and died after 1677. His wife was Helen Grant, daughter of Archibald Grant of Ballintomb.

W. L. F.

JOHN MACLEAN, THE INVERNESS CENTENARIAN, AND HIS SON, FINLAY MACLEAN.—In his sketches of the "Notable Men of Argyleshire" in *S. N. and Q.* for June and July (2nd S., VI., 180; VII., 4), Mr. W. B. R. Wilson mentions these two persons as belonging to the family of Maclean of Dochgarroch (not Dochgarroch, near Inverness. If they were really of this family, their connection with Argyleshire was of a very remote description, as the Macleans of Dochgarroch were located in Invernessshire from early in the 15th century down to 1832. But is there any ground, other than the fact of their belonging to Inverness, for supposing them to spring from the Macleans of Dochgarroch, or Clan Thearlich? The father of the elder Maclean was Sweden or Sueton Maclean, a "messenger" in Inverness, who died in 1754, and no "Sweden" appears among the names borne by the Dochgarroch family, whose genealogy is fairly complete from 1600 downwards. It is possible, of course, that the centenarian was descended from some junior branch, and, if Mr. Wilson has any information supporting such a view, he will oblige others besides me by communicating it. My interest in the matter is due to the connection of the Dochgarroch Macleans with the Clan Chattan confederacy, of which in the days of clanship they were one of the component tribes, and I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention that I have for some time past been engaged in compiling genealogies of the various tribes and families of that confederacy, among which I hope to be able soon to deal with the Clan Thearlich.

I possess copies of the "Historical and Traditional Sketches of Highland Families," and published at Dingwall in 1848, and of the "Reminiscences" as reprinted at Inverness in 1886. The title page of the former states that the book is by John Maclean, the Inverness Centenarian, but the contents seem to show his "recollections" were subjected to very considerable "editing" by his son, and the reader cannot but feel that if the old man had been allowed to give a "plain, unvarnished tale" in his own words, the book might have had some value, although its history and chronology are both faulty, as is usual in books of this class. The same remarks apply to the "Reminiscences." Both books are spoiled by the arts of the "penny-a-liner," and the first of the "Sketches," that relating to the Mackintoshes of Borlum, is for the most part so absurdly overdrawn and incorrect as to be not only worthless, but almost libellous, on a family once of importance, and, as a rule, not more wicked than its neighbours.

Nairn.

A. M. M.

GORDONS IN FRANCE.—Mrs. Walker, 3 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, a descendant of the Culvannan Gordons, and an absorbed enthusiast on the genealogy of the southern Gordons, possesses a letter on this subject. It was written August 7, 1756, by a John Gordon to "my lord"—apparently Lord Kenmure, and rapidly summarises the Gordons who had settled in France.

*Gordon de Mirabelle*, who came across as engineer with Prince Charlie's army, "pretends to be come of the Gordons in Queray."

*Gordon "of Frankair*, in Normandie, is certainly from the family of Huntly."

*Gordon de Eglisurre* has an estate on the confines of Alsace. "He is said to have certainly come from Scotland about 200 years ago, but can give no satisfactory account" of his family.

This is apparently the same family as received a letter of recognition from the Duke of Gordon in 1722. The letter was printed in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, Sept. 15, 1887. J. M. B.

MICHIE'S MS. HISTORY OF THE GORDONS.—It is clear that the late Rev. J. G. Michie, minister of Dinnet, was one of the many genealogists who have tried their best at a history of the Gordons I have had the opportunity of examining. It is written in an "exercise" book (7½ inches by 5 inches), and is entitled "History of the House of Gordon, Vol. II." Mr. Michie has added beneath in pencil the words "Lord Huntly has Vol. I." He followed the well-worn, and, as I think, futile, plan of beginning at the rise of the family and going on to the ennobled northern line of the Earls of Huntly. The first volume seems to have been taken up with the early history, for he opens with the words—"We have now traced the fortunes of the Gordon family through nearly two centuries": and then begins with Elizabeth Gordon, who married Alexander Seton, and comes down to the year 1474. The volume contains nothing new. J. M. B.

### Queries.

605. LANARK LARIMER DAY.—This was celebrated on the 8th of June this year (see *Scotsman* of 9th June). What is it in commemoration of?

ROBERT MURDOCH.

606. LADY GORDON'S PORTRAIT BY DOWNMAN.—A portrait of Lady Gordon by J. Downman, in pink and white dress, with large head-dress, powdered

hair, seated before a spinette (oval, 14½ inches by 10 inches, 1786), was sold at Christie's on June 17, 1905, for 260 guineas to Hodgkins. Who was this Lady Gordon? The auctioneers tell me they don't know.

J. M. B.

**607. LORD ESHER'S FORBES ANCESTRY.**—Burke goes on repeating the story that Joseph George Brett, of Grove House, Old Brompton (1760-1845), married Isabella Marie Christiana, "daughter of George Forbes of Newe, Aberdeenshire (son of Nathaniel Forbes and Isobel Stuart of Drumnin." Mr. Forbes, in the "Family of Forbes of Forbesfield" (p. 11), says that William Forbes of Newe married second Isobel, daughter of Thomas Stuart of Drumnin, but he gives no such son as George. Is Burke wrong? B.

**608. THE BURNETTS AND THE DE RUVIGNY FAMILY.**—Alexander Burnett is said to have had a niece or a daughter who married Andrew Smith (son of James Smith of Balgonie), who was born in 1783, and died before 1831. His wife died about 1819 or 1820 in the West Indies, where her husband was a merchant. They had a daughter,

Mary Hunter Smith (1819-79), who married in 1837 George Moodie, of Dunbog, Fife (1799-188). They had

Margaret Melville Moodie (born 1845), who married Charles Henry Bruce di Massue de Ruvigny, 8th Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval, colonel in the British army, who died 1883, leaving two sons, the elder of whom is

Melville Amadeus Henry Douglas Hedde de La Caillemote de Massue de Ruvigny, 9th Marquis de Ruvigny. He has compiled several valuable genealogical books. He was born in 1868.

The present Marquis tells me he has a mourning ring with the inscription, "Alexander Burnett, died 19th April, 1787, aged 43." Alexander Burnett of Caskieben died there April, 19, 1787, but the Marquis says he "has not been able to find anything more about this family." What is known of this Burnett? I may say that the Massue family claim descent from Gilles, younger son of Hugh VI. *dit* de Massue, and le Diable, Seigneur de Lusignan, and Count of La Marche, who was killed in the Holy Land in 1102. The first connection of the Ruvignys with England was in 1634, when Thomas Wriothsley, Earl of Southampton, married Rachel de Ruvigny, daughter of Daniel de Massue, Baron de Ruvigny. This lady's brother, Henry, 1st Marquis de Ruvigny, was the head of the Huguenots. In 1685, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he settled in England. His eldest son was created Earl of Galway; the second was killed at the battle of the Boyne. The Earl died without issue in 1720,

when his British honours became extinct, while his hereditary honours went to his nephew, Peter David.

J. M. B.

**609. GORDIANUS AND GORDIANS OF ROME.**—It is perhaps not generally known that these names occur in pages 167-194 of Vol. I. of Edward Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (Methven Standard Library). For instance, on page 177 we read—"The birth and noble alliances of the Gordians had intimately connected them with the most illustrious houses of Rome. Their fortune had created many dependants in that assembly, and their merit had acquired many friends. The younger Gordian is declared Cæsar (page 181). The third Gordian remains Emperor of Rome (page 189). Can these Gordians be the ancestors of the Gordons now so numerous, or do they merely represent the forerunners of the Continental section?"

ROBERT MURDOCH.

**610. JOHN STEWART IN ABERGAINR, MURDERED BY CALLUM "CONTACH" M'GREGOR, 1747**—Is anything known of his ancestry, or the fate of his sons? J. K. S.

**611. STEWARTS IN GLENGAIRN.**—Can any information be given as to the families of this name in Glengairn about 140 years ago, and their probable origin? J. K. S.

**612. THE REAL MACKAY.**—In the strange form Y MACKAY, the first letter no doubt stands for the Anglo-Saxon letter P = th, as in the common form Y<sup>o</sup>; and, though the small e is omitted, the name must mean The Mackay, the Chief of the Clan Mackay. But who is the person referred to in the colloquial phrase "The Real Mackay?"

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

**613. PAMPHLET WANTED.**—Alexander Campbell, Achadanadure, parish of Kilchattan, Nether-Lorn, Argyleshire, commonly called the "Luing Covenantant," published about the year 1820 a pamphlet entitled "My Dying Testimony," or the "Dying Testimony" of Alexander Campbell. I am very desirous of seeing this book, or of learning something about it, and shall be glad if any of your readers can give any information on the subject.

IAIN MACDOUGALL.

## Answers.

**467. ALLAN GLEN (2nd S., VI., 45, 192).**—Materials for a biography of Allan Glen do not appear to be now in existence. The few lines in the *Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College Calendar* comprise almost all that is known concerning him. As there stated, he was a wright in Glasgow, who, by his will, dated 1847-48, directed his trustees to establish a school, which they did in

1853, the school being called "Allan Glen's Institution." Its powers and duties were revised and extended under an Act of 1876. Through the kindness of the librarian of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, I am able to supplement the above statement with the following brief notes, which, I trust, may be of use to your correspondent "Alba." In the *Glasgow Directory* for 1816, Allan Glen, joiner, is said to have resided at 48 John Street. In the *Directory* for 1818 his residence is given as 14 North Frederick Street. This latter address becomes 63 North Frederick Street in the *Directory* for 1828-29, and so continues for several years, appearing, however, in 1847-48 as 67 North Frederick Street, possibly through some municipal regulation affecting the numbering of houses. The *Directory* for 1849-50 (published 1850) gives his address as 67 North Frederick Street, but in 1850-51 his address disappears from the list of householders, from which it may be inferred that he had died in the interval. Probably the date of his death was 1850. This is partially confirmed by an entry in the *Register of Testaments*, dated June 12, 1851, where "Allan Smith, Renfrew, once sawyer, Glasgow," is named "heir general to his uncle, Allan Glen, wright, Glasgow." (Date of recording, June 21, 1851.) These are the only details I have as yet been able to gather. It is very extraordinary that so little should be known of a man to whose liberality Glasgow has been largely indebted, the free capital of whose gift to the city amounted (exclusive of school buildings) in 1883 to the sum of £23,000. It is possible—but this is merely conjecture on my part—that he was descended from an Allan Glen who, in the beginning of the 18th century, was a teacher of considerable distinction in Paisley. The original school or institution bearing his name stood at the corner of Cathedral Street and Hanover Street, just above George Street.

S. W.

530. AN OLD SEAL OF ABERDEEN (2nd S., VI., 109).—We subjoin a reproduction of this seal, which the querist, Mr. Edward F. Herdman, has kindly sent us for that purpose. Perhaps some one may be able to throw some light on the subject.—Ed.



603.—THE BROOCH OF LORNE (2nd S., VI., 78, 95, 111.; VII., 13).—Perhaps it should be recorded that the answer printed at 2nd S., VI., 95, is, with the exception of the opening paragraph and the three closing sentences, taken *verbatim* from "The Book of the Bishop's Castle" (pp. 39-41), the handbook issued in connection with the archaeological collection shown at the Glasgow Exhibition, 1888. The transcript is not *literatim*, for a number of misprints occur in the proper names. No indication is given in the catalogue as to how the statements made were obtained, and it would be rash to conclude that the narrative was in any way authenticated by the lender of the brooch, Colonel C. A. McDougall. It would be equally rash to cite the "Book" as an authority, for the prefatory note, while stating that the committee were on the whole satisfied with the genuineness of the articles exhibited, entered the  *caveat* —"In very many cases the descriptions and attributions of the owners of objects have, of necessity, been accepted without question and without investigation."

EVAN ODD.

CORRECTION.—2nd S., VI., 191, second column, line 15, *for* Carndalvey, read Camdalveg.



### Scots Books of the Month.

**Cowan, Henry, D.D.** What Scotland owes to John Knox. 8vo. 1d.

Aberdeen Univ. Press.

**Douglas, Sir George, Bart.** The Life of Major-General Wauchopo, CB., C.M.G., LL.D. With Portrait. Cr. 8vo. Hodder & Stoughton.

**Ford, Robert.** The Poetical Works of Robert Ferguson. With Biographical Introduction, Notes, Glossary, etc. Cr. 8vo. Net, 5s.

Gardner, Paisley.

**Mackenzie, James.** Life of Michael Bruce, Poet of Lochleven. 8vo. Net, 3s. 6d. Dent.

**Simpson, A. Nicol, F.Z.S.** Familiar Scottish Birds. Fcap. 8vo. Net, 2s. Gardner, Paisley.

**Skene, William.** East Neuk Chronicles. Illustrated. 4to. Net, 1s. and 2s.

The Aberdeen Journal Office.

**Smart, J. S.** James Macpherson: An Episode in Literature. Cr. 8vo. Net, 3s. 6d. Nutt

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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, SEPTEMBER, 1905.



REV. PATRICK GORDON, THE GEOGRAPHER.  
—Some interesting notes on this obscure indi-  
vidual are given in the Rev. George Keith's  
"Journal of Travels" (1706), and in the Rev.  
Ernest Hawkins' "Historical Notices of the

Missions of the Church of England in the North American Colonies" (1845). Keith says that he and Gordon sailed from Cowes on board H.M.S. Centurion, April 28, 1702. Hawkins gives the date as April 24. They had as fellow-passengers Col. Dudley, Governor of New England; Col. Powie, Deputy-Governor; and Col. Morris, Governor of New Jersey. Keith says in a letter written the day after their arrival in Boston, which took place on June 11, that "Colonel Dudley was so civil and kind to Mr. Gordon and me that he caused us both to eat at his table all the voyage. Col. Morris was also very civil and kind to us both, as also the captain of the ship, and all the crew on board; and good order was kept." Gordon also wrote home at the same time in like favourable terms of the appointment to the mission of Rev. John Talbot, chaplain on the vessel. He characterised him "as a person of very good parts." The Rev. Samuel Miles and the Rev. Christopher Bridge, both ministers of the Church of England congregation at Boston, entertained Gordon and Keith during their stay in Boston. Hawkins notes that, "in recommending a brother missionary, Mr. Gordon was unwittingly providing a successor to himself. His own career of usefulness was closed almost as soon as it began. Governor Morris, in a letter to Archdeacon (afterwards Bishop) Beveridge, gives the following account of his last days, and of the favourable impression which he had created: 'Mr. Gordon's abilities, sobriety, and prudence, which gained him the good opinion of everybody acquainted with him, both of the Church and among the Dissenters, gave me great hopes I should be able to transmit your reverence an account of the great progress he had made in his mission; but God, who disposes all things wisely and best, was pleased to take him away just as he was entering upon his charge. He went from New York with design to preach in his parish (at the invitation of some of the best men in it), took sick the day before he designed to preach, and so continued till his death, which was in about eight days after.'

J. M. B.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 22.)

352. **MACLEAN, SIR JOHN, 4TH BARONET**: Born at Dowart Castle, Mull, he was for a considerable time a minor, during which period the grasping greed of the Campbells, who had bond over the lands of Dowart, led to great strife and bitterness between the Argyll family and the Clan Lean. After the Revolution of 1688, a party of Macleans under their chief, Sir John, on their way to join Viscount Dundee, were surprised in Strathspey by a party of Mackay's dragoons, when they threw away their plaids and formed on an adjoining hill. In the skirmish that ensued they sustained a loss of 80 or 100 men. At the battle of Killiecrankie, Sir John Maclean, with his regiment, was placed on Dundee's right, and among his troops on the left was a battalion under Sir Alexander Maclean. The Macleans were among the Highlanders surprised and defeated at Cromdale in 1690. The following day a party of Macleans and Camerons, who had in the flight separated from their companions-in-arms, crossed the Spey, but were overtaken and dispersed on the moor of Granish, near Aviemore. Subsequently the Earl of Argyll invaded Mull with 1900 foot and 60 dragoons. When the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance to the Government, and delivered up their arms, Sir John himself, with a few of his friends, took refuge in the fort of Carneburgh, one of the Treshnish isles, where a party of Macleans during the civil wars had held out for some time against Cromwell's forces. In the Rebellion of 1715 the Macleans ranged themselves under the standard of the Earl of Mar, and were present at the battle of Sheriffmuir. For his share of this insurrection Sir John Maclean was forfeited, but the estates were afterwards restored to the family. He was born in 1670, and died in 1716.

353. **MACLEAN, JOHN MOIR, OF LOCHBUY**: This Highland chieftain, according to a history of the family, was so expert a fencer that he fought on a stage at Edinburgh before King James VI. and his Court, and killed a famous Italian swordsman who had challenged all Scotland.

354. **MACLEAN, JOHN ABRACH**: Head of the Coll branch of the family in 1493. From this youth was taken by his successors the patronymic appellation of Maclean Abrach, by which the lairds of Coll were ever after distin-

guished. The tradition concerning this heir of Coll is thus related by Dr. Johnson in his "Tour to the Hebrides": "Very near the house of Maclean stands the Castle of Coll, which was the mansion of the laird till the house was built. On the wall not long ago was a stone with an inscription importing that 'if any man of the Clan Maclonich shall appear before this castle, though he come at midnight with a man's head in his hand, he shall there find safety and protection from all but the King.' This is an old Highland treaty made upon a memorable occasion. Maclean, the son of John Garbh, who recovered Coll and conquered Barra, had obtained, it is said, from James II. a grant of the lands of Lochiel, forfeited, I suppose, for some offence against the State. Forfeited estates were not in these days quietly resigned. Maclean, therefore, went with an armed force to seize his new possessions, and—I know not for what reason—took his wife with him. The Camerons rose in defence of their chief, and a battle was fought at the head of Loch Ness, near the place where Fort-Augustus now stands, in which Lochiel obtained the victory, and Maclean was defeated and slain. The lady fell into the hands of the conquerors, and, being found pregnant, was placed in the custody of Maclonich, one of a tribe or family branched from Cameron, with orders, if she brought a boy to destroy him, if a girl to spare her. Maclonich's wife, who was with child also, had a girl about the same time as Lady Maclean brought a boy, and Maclonich, with more generosity to his captive than fidelity to his trust, contrived that the children should be changed. Maclean, being thus preserved from death, in time recovered his property, and, in gratitude to his friend, made his castle a place of refuge to any of the clan that should think himself in danger; and, as a proof of reciprocal confidence, Maclean took upon himself and his posterity the care of educating the heir of Maclonich. This story, like all other traditions of the Highlands, is variously told; but though some circumstances are uncertain, the principal fact is true. Maclean undoubtedly owed his preservation to Maclonich, for the treaty between the two families has been strictly observed. It did not sink into oblivion, but continued in its full force while the chieftains retained their power. The power of protection subsists no longer, but what the law permits is yet continued, and Maclean of Coll now educates the heir of Maclonich."

355. **MACLEAN, JOHN J.**: Adventurer, etc. Born 1848 at Kirkham, Lancashire, he was the son of an emigrant from the north of Ireland.

When seventeen years old, Maclean emigrated to America. Here he studied at St. John's College, Annapolis, graduated in law, and practised for two years in Washington. He subsequently volunteered and was accepted for service in Alaska. While there he compiled a Chinook and English vocabulary.

356. **MACLEAN, JOHN PATERSON**: Born 1848 in Ohio, he was educated at Lebanon, in that State, and in New York. He also took a course in medicine. In 1875 he published "A Manual of the Antiquities of Man," and has followed it up with other similar works.

357. **MACLEAN, JOHN, D.D.**: Church of Scotland Divine. Born in Tiree, he studied at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.A., B.D., with distinction. He was ordained to the charge of Kilchoman in 1867, and translated to St. Columba's, Glasgow, in 1889. He is one of the translators of the new edition of the Gaelic Bible, and a noted Hebrew scholar.

358. **MACLEAN, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN HECTOR NORMAN**: Second son of Maclean, 15th of Coll. He was born in 1829, entered the army in 1846, became lieutenant 1849, captain 1859, major 1866, lieutenant-colonel 1872, colonel 1877, and major-general 1880. During the Indian Mutiny he commanded the 1st Madras Cavalry. He retired from the army, and died at Brighton in 1882. He married a daughter of R. Roe, Esq., and had issue.

359. **MACLEAN, JOSEPH (SIR), K.C.H.**: Lieutenant-General. A scion of the Ardgour family. He entered the Military Academy, Woolwich, 1779, and was appointed lieutenant 1781, captain 1794, and served as general's aide-de-camp on the expedition to the Helder. While on duty in Ireland in 1800 he was elected to the Irish Parliament. From 1812 to 1821 he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland, whence he was removed to Woolwich as chief firemaster to the Royal Laboratory. Major-general in 1835, he commanded the Artillery Corps in Ireland in 1832, but was removed in 1834 to be Commander at the headquarters of the Royal Artillery, and received the honour of knighthood the same year. For over fifty years he was in active service, becoming lieutenant-general in 1838. His death took place at Woolwich in 1839. He had married in 1797 Charlotte, daughter of General Congreve, by whom he had issue.

360. **MACLEAN, LACHLAN**: Highland Chief.

Ancestor of the Macleans of Dowart. He was the son of John, who, from his descent from a chief Gillean, who fought at the battle of Largs, was known as Gillimore Macilean, of the county of Perth. This Lachlan Lubanich is believed to be the elder son, while his brother Hector, the ancestor of the Lochbuy family, is thought to be the younger son. Lachlan married in 1366 Margaret, the daughter of John, Lord of the Isles. Lachlan received extensive grants from his father-in-law, John, and his successor, Donald. Altogether his possessions consisted of the isles of Mull, Tiree, and Coll, with Morvern on the mainland, and the Clan Gillean became one of the most important and powerful of the vassal tribes of the Lord of the Isles.

361. **MACLEAN, LACHLAN**: Highland Chief. He was chief of Dowart in 1502, and he and his kinsman, Maclean of Lochbuy, were among the leading men of the western islands with whom James IV. entered into correspondence for the purpose of breaking up the confederacy of the islanders, "rewarding them by presents in the shape either of money or grants of land, and securing their services in reducing to obedience such of their fellow-chieftains as proved contumacious, or actually rose in rebellion." Nevertheless, on the breaking out of the rebellion under Donald Dubh in 1503, they were both implicated in it. Lachlan Maclean was forfeited, along with Cameron of Lochiel. In 1505, Maclean of Dowart abandoned the cause of Donald Dubh and submitted to the Government, and followed as he was by the other island chiefs, the rebellion at once ceased. Lachlan Maclean of Dowart was slain at Flodden.

362. **MACLEAN, LACHLAN**: Highland Chief. Son of the above Lachlan. He was one of the chief supporters of Sir Donald Macdonald of Lochalsh, when in November, 1513, he claimed the lordship of the Isles. He seized the Royal castle of Carneburgh, near Mull, and afterwards that of Dunschioch, in Sleat. By the Earl of Argyll, however, he was prevailed upon, with several other island chiefs, to submit to the Government, after having in 1517, with Macleod of Dunvegan, made prisoners of Sir Donald's two brothers. In a petition to the Council on this occasion he demanded a free remission of all offences to himself, and certain of his "kin, men-servants, and part-takers," whom he named. This request was granted on hostages being given of future obedience. From this time till 1523 there was peace in the Isles; but in that year an implacable feud broke out between the Macleans and the Campbells, arising out of the

action of the chief of the Clan Maclean of Dowart to his wife, Lady Elizabeth Campbell. For some offence taken against that lady, Maclean caused her to be exposed on a rock which was only visible at low water, intending that she should be swept away by the return of the tide. This rock lies between the island of Lismore and the coast of Mull, and is still known as the Lady's Rock. From this perilous situation she was rescued by a boat accidentally passing, and conveyed to her brother's house. Her relations, though much exasperated against Maclean, smothered their resentment for a time, but only to break out afterwards with greater violence, for the laird of Dowart was surprised when in bed and assassinated by Sir John Calder, the lady's brother. This was the beginning of a long and bitter feud.

363. MACLEAN, LACHLAN: called Mor or Magnus, and justly so, for greatness of mind and body. He became chief of the Macleans in 1578, while still a young man. He had been educated at Court, and had profited by his advantages, being of an active and energetic spirit, and possessed of superior talents, which had been improved by education; but, unfortunately, he was naturally of a cruel and fierce temper of mind. His uncle, who had acted as tutor during his minority, had planned to oust him from the estate, but young Maclean, having discovered his design, had him apprehended, and, after confining him for some time in the castle of Dowart, he had him assassinated by means of his uncle, Eoin Dubh and Lachlan of Lochbuie's son. James VI. wished to marry young Maclean to the heiress of Athol, but Maclean fell in love with Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, whom he married, and so lost Athol. Great clan feuds between the Macleans and the Macdonalds prevailed during the whole of this laird's time, and dreadful crimes were committed by both sides. Maclean of Dowart distinguished himself at the battle of Glenlivet in 1594. Argyll lost that battle, but, says Mr. Gregory ("Highlands and Islands of Scotland," p. 259), "The conduct of Lachlan Maclean of Dowart, who was one of Argyll's officers in this action, would, if imitated by the other leaders, have converted the defeat into a victory. That chief acted the part of a brave and skilful soldier, keeping his men in their ranks, and employing with good effect all the advantages of his position. It was his division that inflicted the principal loss on the rebels, and at the close of the action he retired in good order with those under his command." Four years later, in 1598, he was attacked and slain at the head of Loch Gruinard

by Sir James MacDonald. Archbishop Spotswood gives him a splendid character, and Johnston, the poet, writes his epitaph thus:—  
"Luchlanus Maclanus Duartius excelsus prorsus animo et heroica corporis dignitate pariter et robore cum nobilissimis Heroum Veterum virtutis laudi comparandus ex insidiis per sororis suae filium indignissima morte peremptus est, Anno Christi 1598."

"Heroum Veterum nova gloria, fama novorum, Fama Vetus, pariter gloria priscus, recens. Objice tela, neces et mille pericula rerum, Deficiunt citius tela, pericula, neces Quam Maclano animi, aut animans robora dextra  
Pectora, pectoribus conciliive vigor Nusquam, heu! tuta fides. Ferit impia dextra nepotis  
Heroem haec nullum secula ferre valent."

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)



HALLEY FAMILY (2nd S., VI., 151).—The general index to *Dodsley's Annual Register* (London, 1826) gives on p. 305 the following references to Dr. Edmond Halley:—

iv., 120] 43.  
vii., 69.  
viii., 6] 23, 25.  
xi., 258].  
xiv., 2].  
xviii., 128].  
xx., 25.  
xxviii., 58.  
... his life, ii., 283.

As several of the above references are to the early volumes of the *Annual Register* (first published in 1758), it seems reasonable to believe that some vital records can thus be found of Dr. E. Halley's children or descendants, for he died in 1742. I desire to establish, by documentary evidence if possible, the existence of a grand-daughter of Dr. E. Halley. (See *Notes and Queries*, London, ninth series, xi., 205-6.) Other possible clues to the same purpose are to be found in "Publications of the Harleian Society," vol. xlvi. (1900)—Musgrove's "Obituary," p. 123, where several authorities, inaccessible to me, are cited. They relate, presumably, to notices of Dr. E. Halley's death (1742), and might, therefore, mention all the surviving members of his family, as is not infrequently done in such notices. Any information on this point will be gratefully received by

Chicago, Ill.

EUGENE F. McPIKE.



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

*(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 7.)*

## [SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1838. *The Edinburgh Monthly Democrat and Total Abstinence Advocate*, No. 1, July 7, 1838; 16 pp., large 8vo, price 2d. monthly. Edinburgh: published, printed, and sold by John Fraser, 65 Princes Street.

*The Democrat* was begun in the interests of Chartism.

"In the absence of everything like a genuine Radical organ in Edinburgh, we have been induced to start our *Monthly Democrat* to record the progress of the agitation for Universal Suffrage; to correct the misrepresentations of the hostile press; to defend the Radicals from the disgraceful attacks to which they are often exposed, and to unite and concentrate the energies they are now putting forth for the triumph of their principles. We know that a periodical appearing so seldom will afford but feeble aid in so great a cause; nevertheless, feeble support is better than none."

As the sub-title indicates, the vigorous advocacy of Chartism was united to a similar propaganda in favour of teetotalism. The first number contained a letter from W. Carnegie, Dunfermline, the father of the well-known Andrew Carnegie. No. 3 printed the "People's Charter" in full, and the venture won the favour of contemporary journals of similar aim. The famous *Northern Star* called John Fraser "one of the best Radicals in the empire, and one of the best men in existence."

The appearance of the fourth number (October 1, 1838) was made contingent upon the publication of *The True Scotsman*, which Fraser and his confrère Duncan projected immediately after the start of the *Democrat*. *The True Scotsman* was not ready till the middle of October, and No. 4 was duly sent out. The total issue, therefore, was only four numbers.

1838. *The True Scotsman*. No. 1, Saturday, October 20, 1838; 4 pp. folio, six columns to the page, price 4½d. weekly. Motto:—"This is not the cause of faction, or of party, or of any individual, but the common interest of every man in Britain."—*Junius*. Edinburgh: printed for the proprietor, John Fraser, for and by himself, and published every Saturday morning at 6 North Bank Street (lately the *North British Advertiser* office). No. 13 appeared with the same size of sheet, but in 8 pp., at the increased price of 5d. This continued till No. 50. With the following issue (October 5, 1839) the journal was reduced to its original size, the price being 3½d. The office was at the same time transferred to 65 Princes Street. On December 14, the price was again raised to 4½d. The proprietor explained that this step was forced upon him through the competition of a paper started in Glasgow in the same interest, and through the influx of English newspapers. He had been losing at the rate of £4 weekly. On

May 30, 1840, the imprint was changed to indicate that the journal was produced at "the printing establishment, Old Post Office Close, 221 High Street, and published at 82 South Bridge." This was the last alteration.

*The True Scotsman* was started in the interests of Chartism. At the time there was only one organ of the kind in Scotland—the *Ayrshire Examiner*. It began with a guaranteed circulation of 1,500, which, with the second issue, became almost 4,000. Elaborate preparations were made for its appearance, and everything was done to let its advent be known. At a meeting on the Calton Hill, for example, a resolution was passed, urging

"the necessity of having an out-and-out Radical newspaper in Edinburgh to be the devoted and special organ of the people, to be their protector when unjustly attacked, and the exposé of the misrepresentations to which they are often subjected; to be the constant advocate of Universal Suffrage, and the organ of the Scottish associations for the attainment of that great, just, and national object."

This may be taken almost as an official statement of the aims of the journal. Its own words were:—

"It will be the fearless advocate of the rights of the people. It will not be trammelled in the slightest by either Tories, Whigs, or even Radicals. It will be subservient only to principle—the adopted principle of democracy."

John Fraser was editor, and he was liberally assisted by his co-agitator, Duncan.

The name was avowedly chosen in hatred of the *Scotsman*. Fraser had been one of the supporters of the latter journal when it was founded, but he had long parted with it in opinion.

"We adopt the title of *True Scotsman*," he said, "because there have been *false Scotsmen*: and surely we have a right to do so, were it only to free ourselves and our countrymen from the disgrace and degradation of having our joint sentiments vilified, our principles abandoned, and our rights betrayed."

He carried the flouting of the *Scotsman* to such an extent that the two papers had much the same general appearance. The familiar thistle of the *Scotsman's* heading was coolly appropriated, with the difference that the word "Liberty" was printed amid the leaves. The attacked journal took the matter quite philosophically—

"As for the impertinence of the Calton Hill demagogues in assuming our name, it has occasioned us no uneasiness. They have made use of it, we presume, as a passport to good society; but unfortunately for the success of their scheme, our title is all they can borrow of us."

The *Caledonian Mercury* was vastly more indignant. In justice to "a respectable journal," it "protested against the contemptible and disgraceful trick" of taking the name and of adding the word "true." At the same time it certified the essential "trueness" of the *Scotsman*.

The career of *The True Scotsman* was short. It perished with No. 128, March 27, 1841. It had the credit of fomenting a disturbance in Dundee, but did little else. It succumbed from want of financial support, the editor in his closing notice

stating that no Chartist journal was paying in Scotland. With a delightful airiness he announced that—

"We henceforth betake ourselves to another sphere of public usefulness that has been very little occupied—the cultivation of a taste for the most useful, important, and instructive of the fine arts—the art of music—an occupation much more fitted to our own nature than politics."

As indicated, he took to the popular concert platform, and, as he said in his closing notice, soon made the acquaintance of his readers in this most genial capacity. His family became well known in musical circles.

1840. *The Opera Glass*. A weekly Musical and Theatrical Miscellany. No. 1, Friday, April 10, 1840; 8 pp., large 8vo, price 1½d.—also issued in monthly parts. Edinburgh: published for the proprietor by James Kay & Co., 3 Elm Row. Printed for the proprietor by Thomas Ramsay, 21 Waterloo Place. Motto—"Semper et ubique fidelis." Several changes took place in the printer and publisher. In No. 5 the publisher's name was deleted. In No. 6 he appeared as W. Williams, 12 Catherine Street. No. 14 had no imprint, and was priced 1d. The following number was doubled in size—16 pp.—and was charged 3d. In No. 17 an imprint again appeared—Edinburgh: published for the proprietors by W. & H. Robinson, 21 Catherine Street. The second volume began on Friday, October 30, 1840, when the price was again reduced to 1½d. and the size to 8 pp. Vol. II., No. 12, added to imprint—Printed for the proprietor at the *Chronicle* office. Vol. II., No. 17 was valued at 2d., a price that remained to the end, the size being 12 pp. No imprint appeared after No. 18. No issue was sent out on April 23, 1841—"Our head editor having been called suddenly out of town, it was found impossible to get it up in his absence." This raised a report that the *Opera Glass* was smashed, but another number was issued before the end came—that for April 30, 1841—12 pp., price 2d., no imprint. In the first volume the printer dropped the numbers 213-221 from the pagination. Supplements of 4 pp., price ½d., were issued with Vol. II., Nos. 15 and 16.

The *Opera Glass* had the peculiarity of having short leaders on current topics in the centre of each number. The first, which intimated the start of the journal, was somewhat brusque. The *Opera Glass* took a wider range than the ordinary Edinburgh theatrical magazine. It surveyed the stage of the whole kingdom. It had several feuds with kindred journals—notably with the Glasgow *Pepper Box*. The end of the theatre season apparently brought about its death.

1840. *The Scottish Temperance Herald*. Published under the authority of the East of Scotland Abstinence Union. No. 1, Wednesday, January 1, 1840; 16 pp. royal 8vo, price 1½d. monthly. Edin-

burgh: published by Andrew Yuill, 3 South Hanover Street; Charles Zeigler, 17 South Bridge (also in Glasgow and London); and printed by Thomas Constable, printer to Her Majesty.

The Union was formed in 1839, and it was determined almost at once to issue a periodical

"calculated alike to promulgate and defend the objects of the Union, and to act as a link of connection betwixt the various societies. . . . In size and quality of paper, in type and price, it will be uniform with the *Scottish Christian Herald*. In its materials, therefore, it will be better and cheaper than any of our existing temperance publications."

The first issue announced that the *Dundee Teetotaller* would suspend publication to give the *Herald* the greater opportunity, but this the Dundee journal indignantly repudiated, and began its career again as the *Dundee True Temperance Advocate*. It took great care to warn its readers against the *Herald*.

The editor was George Troup,\* Montrose, one of the secretaries of the Union, and his engagements hardly aided the punctual appearance of his paper. He thus naively made excuse—

"To this work he is most willing to give his labours without any reward but the hope of doing good; but when it comes into collision with his ordinary business he trusts that he shall not be blamed although he allows it to give way."

The difficulty was increased when the editor went to reside in Aberdeen, and at last the Executive of the Union ordered that, while the journal should continue to be published in Edinburgh, it should be printed in Aberdeen, and it was accordingly set up by G. Mackay, Thomson's Court, Broad Street, from November, 1841, onwards.

After the issue of six numbers, the editor says—

"Our success has been greater than that of any other periodical devoted to the temperance cause."

Besides news of the various societies, it contained "original and literary papers" on topics allied to its main interest. During the second year of its publication, book reviews and a serial tale were introduced. In September, 1840, the imprint ran—Published by the Executive Council of the Union, at their office, 104 High Street. The paper had been commenced

"by a number of individuals connected with the Union, at their own risk, although they intended that all profits should be devoted to the funds of the Union."

It was, however, formally adopted as the organ of the Union in June, 1841. In the preceding March the imprint had been—Published by Charles Ziegler, 17 South Bridge Street, but evidently the publisher had exceeded his prerogative, for the next number had—Published for the Executive Committee of the East of Scotland Abstinence Union, by Charles Ziegler, 17 South Bridge Street.

The editor's annual summary in January, 1842, was not very encouraging. Among other things he said—

\* Was this the same George Troup who afterwards bought *Tait's Magazine*, and was owner and editor of the *Glasgow Daily Mail*?

"The *Temperance Herald* lives and little more, for we cannot say it thrives. . . . Its sale pays the cost of paper, printing, and publishing."

but nothing else. Illness overtook the editor, and no number was published for February, 1842. The next issue appeared under the date "February and March, 1842," with the promise of a double number later in the year to recoup subscribers. This number is the last I have seen, and it probably ended the journal.

1840 (?) *The Little Magazine*: for young readers of every denomination; embellished with numerous engravings. At the beginning of 1840, or perhaps earlier, a juvenile magazine of this name was sent out—32 pp., in a neat cover, price one penny. Edinburgh: published by C. Zeigler, South Bridge. It continued to January, 1842, at least.

1841. *The London and Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science*. No. 1, January 1, 1841; 68 pp., 8vo, price 1s. 6d. London: H. Bailliere, 219 Regent Street; Edinburgh: MacLachlan, Stewart, and Co. Printed by Balfour and Jack, Niddry Street, Edinburgh. Edited by John Rose Cormack, M.D., Edinburgh. A new series was begun, under the same editorship, on January 1, 1842. The *Journal* contained the usual communications on medical topics, and specially advertised that it

"includes a periscope containing all that is new and important in medicine and the kindred sciences, gleaned from the latest numbers of the British and foreign journals and new publications."

In January, 1846, the words "London and Edinburgh" disappeared from the title, and the name of Sutherland & Knox, Edinburgh, took precedence as the publishers. In July, 1846, it absorbed the *Northern Journal of Medicine*, begun in 1844, and began a new series of 80 pp. per issue. In 1849 the editors were George E. Day, M.D.; Alexander Fleming, M.D.; and W. T. Gardner, M.D. As these were the editors of the *Monthly Retrospect* of 1848, it is probable that the *Journal* incorporated the former magazine with itself at that time. In 1850 no editors' names are printed. The last number was published in June, 1855, after which the *Journal* united with the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* to form the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

1842. *The Edinburgh Dramatic Censor*: a Weekly Theatrical, Musical, and Literary Review. No. 1, November 12, 1842; 8 pp., 8vo, price 1s. The first page of the first three numbers was a displayed title, with contents. Edinburgh: published for the proprietor by J. Stampa, 33 Princes Street.

"The only pledge the proprietor at present comes under to those who, by favouring the *Censor* with their support will do much towards advancing theatricals, music, and the fine arts generally in Edinburgh, is, that independence will stamp every line of its pages, and ample justice and unprejudicial criticism will be administered to every artist on whose merits it may decant."

*The Censor* was to have a wider range than was usual with like periodicals: its interests were to take in Glasgow as well as the chief English towns. In an early number it denounced the extent to which the tree list was taken advantage of by the local press—these "cannibals who feed on the manager's bounty." Out of five papers, twenty "can at any rate command houseroom, fifteen of whom are either incapable of putting, or, at any rate, do not put, pen to paper towards hitching the exertions of the victimised manager." No. 2 contained a violent attack on its contemporary, *The Prompter*. I have seen eight numbers—the last being that for December 31, 1842.

25 Circus Drive,  
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.



THE NORTHERN FENCIBLES.—This regiment was raised by the fourth Duke of Gordon in 1778, and was disbanded in 1783. It is officially described in the Army List of the period as the "Northern Regiment of Fencible Men in North Britain." The commissions are given in the Army List of 1782 as follows:—

Majors—James Chisholme and James Mercer, April 14, 1778.

Captains—George Mackay, Lord Haddo, Sir William Forbes, Bart., Alex. Fenrose Cumming, William Finlason—all appointed April 14, 1778; John Grant, April 8, 1779; Thomas Russell, January 19, 1780; and James Schaw, September 13, 1780.

Lieutenants—Donald Forbes, Charles Gordon, John Gordon, John Rose, Robert Cumming, Alexander Grant, — Fraser, John Sutherland, George Munro, John Rose—all appointed April 14, 1778; John Gordon, March 23, 1779; William Gordon, January 19, 1780; James Grant, January 19, 1780; Angus Cameron, May 5, 1780; Colin Chisholme, September 13, 1780; Alexander Tod, October 18, 1780; Hugh Mackay, January 1, 1781; Colin Mathison, July 20, 1781; Simon Simson, January 17, 1782; Alex. Forbes, March 15, 1782.

Ensigns—James Meik, June 16, 1780; Charles Stewart, July 12, 1780; William Knox, September 13, 1780; Adam Gordon, January 1, 1781; R. Campb. Macpherson, January 17, 1782; George Huoy, March 15, 1782; John Gordon, March 18, 1782.

Chaplain—James Gordon, April 14, 1778.

Adjutant—George Reynolds, April 14, 1778.

Quartermaster—Thomas Russell, April 14, 1778.

Surgeon—George French, January 8, 1779.

Agents—Messrs. Cox, Mair, & Cox, Craig's Court.

In the Knockando parish register there is the following entry:—

"August, 1780.—George, son of George Gordon, of the North Fencibles, and Margaret Gordon, daughter of William Gordon at Waukmill, [was] baptized."

J. M. B.

### FURTHER NOTES ON THE BULLOCH FAMILY.

On December 29, 1904, there died at Plainsbrae Cottage, Industry Street, Kirkintilloch, Mr. John Bulloch, who had been for over forty years a porter on the North British Railway at Kirkintilloch. He retired a year before his death, and was presented with a public testimonial. His father, William Bulloch, was brought up at Kirkside, near Oxgang, but was born (in 1801) in "the original home of the Bullochs at Baldernock." This William was a handloom weaver in Kirkintilloch, "but was of very superior intelligence." He had been brought up by an uncle, John Bulloch, who had children of his own, and who had gone to Kirkintilloch. John Bulloch, who died in 1904, had two sons—David, now residing at Fir Knowe, Kirkintilloch; and William, now residing at 16 Moss Street, Paisley; and a daughter. David writes to me:—"My grandfather, William, was the last Bulloch born (1801) in the old home at Baldernock. He remembered as a child his grandfather, an old man, blind, about that home. The place was sold shortly after this—I think, to a cousin of the old man's. I believe the old house at Baldernock is not now standing. I have been told by my grandmother that when she and my grandfather had occasion to pass the place (on visiting friends), my grandfather would run away on the road and hold his head away, from emotion."

Mr. Archibald Bulloch, 4 Renny Place, Broughty Ferry, sends the following facts about his family:—

James Bulloch belonged to Wester Kilpatrick. He owned limeworks at Baldernock, and died at the age of 84. He is said to have been a brother or cousin of John Bulloch, the miller at Duntocher. He married (May 20, 1784) Mary Young (Baldernock register). He had

Archibald Bulloch, tenant of the farm of Brainget. "He was a big, powerful man. He stood six feet and weighed 16 stones, without any superfluous flesh." He married Jane Stevenson. Mr. William Buchanan, of 22 Church Street, Partick, communicates to me (January 14, 1905) a letter from a cousin of his in Vermont, who says that "President Roosevelt's forefathers came from Archibald Bulloch of Brainget." I hardly think, however, that these two Archibalds can be the same. The first-named Archibald had a sister married to — Miller. He also had a son,

James Bulloch, who married Mary Watson. He was the father of my correspondent,

Archibald Bulloch, Broughty Ferry. He married Joan McPhail, and has Archibald, John, William, Mary, Joan, and Jessie.

Joseph Bulloch, spent a few years in the North of England. Now resides at Penwhinnie, near Airdrie.

Jeannie Bulloch, married — Alexander. She is now 76 years old.

Mr. William Bulloch, manager of the issue department of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 143 Queen Victoria Street, London, sends me some particulars of his family. He states that at Airdrie "the name was pronounced with the inflection on the *-lock*." His great-grandfather was

William Bulloch, the son of a farmer at Baldernock; died "about 1812, a comparatively young man." He was cashier in the Elderslie mills. He married Grace M'Kendrick, April 5, 1802, and had the following children, all born at Elderslie, near Paisley:—

John, born August 15, 1805. He enlisted at Glasgow in the 78th Regiment, July 26, 1826, and died in Ceylon, September 3, 1833.

William, born June 17, 1807. He married Helen Hunter, April 19, 1833, and died at Coatbridge, January 7, 1893. He had:—

William (my correspondent).

George: still living.

James, an army schoolmaster: spent 12 years in India; now dead.

John: killed in an accident.

Robert: still living; the father of my correspondent.

David: still living.

Archibald Macdonald, named after his uncle, George Macdonald, who was miners' agent for Lanarkshire, and latterly a member of Parliament.

Robert, born June 3, 1809. He was a stonemason, and died at Paisley about the year 1877.

Barbara, born June 29, 1802.

Grace, born November 11, 1803; died at Flowerhill, Airdrie, April 3, 1842.

Janet, born May 4, 1811.

J. M. BULLOCH.

MACGREGORS OF GAULRIGG (2nd S., VI., 87).—The appended notice, which appeared in the *Evening Express* of 10th ult., may interest our contributor, Mr. H. D. MacWilliam:—"Miss Christina Macgregor, a well-known personality in Tomintoul, has just passed away at the age of 80 years. She was the last survivor of the family of Gregor Willox Macgregor (see *S. N. and Q.*, 1st S., II., 123; 2nd S., VI., 13, 61), of Gaulrigg, who could trace their descent back, it is said, for five hundred years. She possessed many heirlooms of ancient times, amongst them being a broadsword carried by an ancestor at the battle of Bannockburn. She had also a very old Bible, and some letters of the sixteenth century addressed to the head of the clan."

ROBERT MUCDOCH.

## ABERDEEN MAPS AND VIEWS.

I.—MAPS OR PLANS RELATING TO THE CITY  
(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 26.)

An asterisk prefixed to a date signifies that a copy of the map or plan is to be found in the Public Library.

7. 1810. Plan of the City of Aberdeen and its Improvements, with the Wet and Dry Docks, and Other Works connected with the Harbour, as now executing under the Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, agreeably to the designs of Thomas Telford, Esqre., Civil Engineer, agreeably to the desire of James Hadden, Esq., Lord Provost, and the other Members of the Honourable the City Council of Aberdeen. By John Smith, Architect and Surveyor.

The drafting of this plan was one of the valuable works executed by John Smith while City Architect. We are told that "Union Street, King Street, Union Terrace, St. Nicholas Street have been made out by the Trustees for the new streets and Treasurer of Aberdeen since the Act of Parliament, 4th April, 1800." By the aid of Smith's map one is able to note the remarkable progress made in city improvement since the appearance of Milne's map of 1790. As yet, however, Park Street is only a "proposed street," and Constitution Street—partly constructed over the "croft" anciently known as Fill-the-Cap—is set down as "Park Place." It was the fashion in Aberdeen about this time to vote congratulatory addresses to the King over his service to the Constitution in helping to reject the Catholic Bill: hence the application of the name "Constitution" to the new street. This was following the precedent set in naming Union Street to celebrate the union of Great Britain and Ireland, and King Street to signify "that loyalty and love for the Constitution which has ever characterised Aberdeenshire men." The important harbour works—North Pier, South Breakwater, etc.—undertaken at that time are tinted as showing that they are sanctioned to be carried into effect. (For an opportunity of examining Smith's map I am indebted to Mr. W. Brebner, 11 Carden Place. Quite recently, also, it was a pleasure to find a very beautiful (coloured) copy in the Map Department, British Museum.)

8. \*1811. Plan of the City and Harbour of Aberdeen and Improvements. (Prefixed to Walter Thom's "The History of Aberdeen," vol. i. Printed by D. Chalmers & Co.)

This plan bears to be drawn by J. Downie and engraved by R. Scott. The "New Fish

Town" of Footdee is set out in squares, as carried out when the fish town was moved to its present site in 1808. West of Gordon Street, to Hardgate, the ground that Archibald Simpson was soon to try his hand on in laying out Bon-Accord Street, Bon-Accord Terrace, and Craibstone Street, etc., is all "nursery and garden." Skene Terrace is erroneously marked "Skene Street"; and, as in Smith's map, the clear space in the middle of Woolmanhill is shown occupied by blocks of buildings. It is to be hoped that the map is more reliable than the "History," which, in general, is very inaccurate.

9. \*1825 (c.). Aberdeen. (Published by W. Swinton, 60 Princes Street, and J. Ritchie, High Street, Edinburgh.)

This plan is interesting chiefly as showing how the feuing stances in the new streets were being taken up. Union Street is fully built up along both sides as far as Union Bridge; beyond that, only occasional blocks. In King Street, west side, there appears to be only the Medical Chirurgical Hall (1820) between Castle Street and Queen Street. The North Parish Church did not come till 1831, nor the North of Scotland Bank till 1840. Beyond Queen Street, on that side, there are three blocks. On the east side of King Street we have St. Andrew's Chapel (1817), and a few other buildings as far as Princes Street, but nothing beyond. King Street has always been a disappointment.

10. \*1828. Plan and Sections of the Proposed Works for supplying the City, Royalty, and Suburbs of Aberdeen with Water. Surveyed under the direction of James Jardine, Civil Engineer, November, 1828.

This plan is curious for this reason, that it was drawn on the stone, and printed "at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Aberdeen." That institution (founded in 1819), was then in No. 58 Schoolhill. The plan, which is tinted, shows the route of the proposed waterworks from Bridge of Dee to the "Proposed Cistern Stance"—afterwards known as the Water House—in Union Place. It has also a section of the levels along the route.

11. 1833. Aberdeen Harbour. Surveyed by Commr. Slater, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.

A plan of the eastern part of the city, with soundings of harbour and bay. "Published, according to Act of Parliament, at the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, May 25th, 1843." (British Museum.)

12. \*1840. Plan of Aberdeen, Corrected to the present Time, by Mr. [Archibald] Simpson, Architect.

A very beautifully-executed plan, with four vignette views—Royal Infirmary, Gordon's Hospital, Union Bridge, Marischal College. (Two of the blocks, it will be observed, are Simpson's own work, and Gordon's Hospital—originally the design of Gibbs—has the wing extensions by Simpson). This map is important as showing the laying-out of Market Street, opened in 1842, and the New Market (in block), opened in the same year. It shows also the new streets laid out between College Street and Bon-Accord Terrace. The Advocates' Hall was then in the corner of Back Wynd (erected 1836), subsequently known as the Queen's Rooms, and St. John's Episcopal Chapel still occupied (till 1851) its old site in Lindsay Street, behind the site now occupied by the Roman Catholic Cathedral—or, more strictly, on the site now occupied by the sanctuary of the Cathedral. The Belville Nursery then filled most of the space now occupied by Rosemount Viaduct, Baker Street, Kintore Place, Mount Street, etc. The map was issued by J. & D. Nichol, Montrose, in portfolio, "Aberdeen Illustrated in Nine Views, with Explanatory Remarks, Plan of the Town, and Several Vignettes." This was Part I. (price 12s. 6d.) of Nichol's "Cities and Towns of Scotland," 1840.

13. \*1840 (c.). Aberdeen.

A block plan, engraved by J. Gardener, 163 Regent Street, London. It includes, within a red boundary line, all the suburbs within Oldmachar Parish. It is curious in respect that it shows Market Street formed according to the original proposal—viz., fifty or sixty yards west of the line actually adopted. I have put the date of this map about 1840, but am coming to the opinion that it is a little earlier. It has the Suspension Bridge (opened in 1830), and the block plan of Marischal College seems to show that it is the College as rebuilt between 1837 and 1841. However, the date may stand until we get at the definite purpose of its publication. It is very interesting on account of the suburban place-names.

14. 1846. Aberdeen. (?)

In the "Family Journal"—(Ravenscroft's publication)—1846, appears this intimation by Messrs. D. Wyllie & Son, 51 Union Street:—"New Map of Aberdeen. A map of Aberdeen, comprising the Old and New Towns, with all the Contemplated Improvements, is now in the hands of the Engraver. Size, 20 inches by 26. This will be the most complete Map of Aberdeen ever published." Was this map ever issued?

15. \*1847. Specimen of a New Plan of Aberdeen, on a scale of 100 feet to an inch.

A tinted block plan of the portion of the city bounded by Union Street, Union Terrace, Skene Street, and Chapel Street. The properties are set out with much distinctness, as would be expected from the large scale. The only ground in the part of Union Street shown which remained unfeued at this date was a portion between Union Row and Summer Street, including the part on which the Gilcomston Free Church was built in the beginning of the seventies. Crimon Place is still unformed, and the site on which the Roman Catholic Cathedral was built, a dozen years later (opened 20th December, 1860), was still garden ground. The plan, of which this was a "specimen," seems never to have been issued.

16. \*1852 (c.). Aberdeen. The Plan Drawn and Engraved by J. Rapkin. The Illustrations Drawn and Engraved by H. Winkles.

A very detailed, correct, and beautifully executed little plan—published by John Tallis and Co., London and New York. The six vignette views are—(1) Aberdeen, showing the city from the south side of the Dee, beyond the railway bridge; (2) Castle Street, showing the Market Cross, Duke of Gordon Statue (erected 1844), King Street, and Union Street; (3) North Parish Church; (4) Old Bridge of Don; (5) what is evidently meant as the Aberdeen packet under full sail; and (6) fishing boats at sea. There is still represented the Aberdeenshire Canal, the secretaryship to the proprietors of which, it is often forgotten, was held for many years by William Kennedy, of the "Annals of Aberdeen."

17. \*1855. Aberdeen Water Works Extension. Lines of Aqueduct referred to in Mr. Simpson's Report, dated 10th September, 1855.

This plan—by Keith & Gibb—forms the frontispiece to the "Report on the Most Efficient Means of Obtaining an Increased Supply of Water to the City of Aberdeen." By James Simpson, Esq., President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In this interesting report, by Mr. Simpson, of Westminster, the possibility of utilising the Denburn and the Burn of Burnie-boozle as sources of supply is discussed—and, as one would expect, rejected.

18. 1855-6. Plan showing the line of the Harbour Branch of the Proposed Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh Railway through the Links.

This plan is prefixed to the "Report [and evidence] anent the proposed interference with the Links"—a scarce little publication, of which a copy was sold at the sale of the late Dr. Walker's library, in May, 1903.

19. \*1856. Aberdeen. (In William Caden-

head's "The New Book of Bon-Accord," 1st edition, 1856. Published by James Smith, 11 Queen Street. The plan by John Smith, 50 Union Street.)

This plan has some interesting features worth noting. In the west end, the street now known as Albert Terrace was then only projected, and is set down as Rubislaw Crescent. It began to be feued about 1860. We have in this (and the former map) the somewhat pedantic naming of two cross streets, as "Thistle" Street and "Rose" Street. Two others of the new streets in the same neighbourhood had been named Victoria Street and Albert Street respectively. Henry Street (named, I think, after Provost Henry, who filled the civic chair 1850-52) also came into being in the early 'Sixties, but does not appear in this map. The site of the Joint Station is still occupied in the map by Gas Street, Gas Lane, and Lower Dee Street. (Gas lighting had been introduced in 1824, the first exhibition of the new light having taken place in the cotton works of Forbes, Low, & Co., February, 1825. The first gas lamp actually used in Aberdeen was, in 1824, gifted by Convener Affleck—after whom Affleck Street is named—to the George Street U.P. Congregation.) In the above map the Scottish North-Eastern Railway is shown running into the old station in Guild Street, which had been opened for traffic in 1854. The Aberdeenshire Canal was now a thing of the past. Its place on the map is occupied by the Great North of Scotland Railway, which ran on the site of the canal to the present goods station, Waterloo Quay, that part of the Great North system having been completed in April of this year (1856).

The above map was also published as follows:—

- \*1856. As a separate sheet, mounted on linen. The John Smith, whose name appears on the map, is, of course, Mr. John Rae Smith, 57 Union Street.
- 1862. Second edition of "The New Book of Bon-Accord." (On cover of book the date is 1864.) (In British Museum.) I have not been able to examine a copy of this edition, but as the map appears in the third edition, presumably it was in the second edition as well.
- 1866. Third edition. (University Library.) Map same as in first edition.
- 1875. Fourth edition. (University Library.) Map is now—Plan of the City of Aberdeen, prepared for "The New Book of Bon-Accord," corrected up to 1875. Keith & Gibb.
- 1879. Fifth edition. In the Public Library copy of this edition there is no map, and no indication (although that is no certain guide) that a map was issued.
- \*1886. Sixth edition. Map is simply—Plan of Aberdeen. Lewis Smith.
- \*1893. Seventh edition. Plan of Aberdeen.

(Marked to show tramway routes.) Lewis Smith.

1897. Eighth edition. (University Library.) Map as in seventh edition. In this edition the main title of the volume was changed to "The Book of Bon-Accord"—an error that should not have been committed.

20. \*1860. Plan of the Commutation and Other Roads in the Ninth or Town of Aberdeen District, comprehending Part of the Parishes of Oldmachar, Newhills, Peterculter, and Banchory-Devenick.

The work of Keith & Gibb—then 15 Union Buildings. The plan of the city is, of course, much subordinated to the exterior districts, and here, as in Gardener's map of 1840, the suburban place-names are extremely valuable.

21. \*1861. Map of the District around Aberdeen. By A. Gibb, Lithographer.

This is really the Plan of the Commutation Roads on a reduced scale—inch and half to one mile, in place of four inches and a half to the mile.

22. 1862. Aberdeen.

Keith & Gibb's "Map of the Cities of Aberdeen, Constructed from recent original surveys, and Corrected up to 1862." 1 inch to 600 feet. (British Museum.)

G. M. FRASER.

Public Library.

★

GORDON'S HORSE.—A picture of the men of the 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse) doing lance exercise, standing on their horses, appeared in the August number of the *Badminton Magazine*, 1905. Gordon's Horse was raised by Sir John Bury Gordon, last baronet, of Park.

There was sold at Sotheby's recently a privately-printed copy of the "Valuation of Cromarty," and "Information for His Majesty's advocate against the Duke of Gordon and the Duke of Argyll," for £3 17s. 6d. Mr. Hopkins paid 7s. for 66 photographs of historical portraits shown at the Archæological Exhibition held in Aberdeen in 1859. Aberdeen's former position as a book-publishing city was shown by the appearance in the sale list of one book in Latin bearing the imprint:—"Aberdoniae. Edw. Raban. 1632," and another from the Raban Press, dated 1631. These, like some of the transactions of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, which contained extracts from the household book of Lady Marie Stewart, Countess of Mar, brought small prices. A translation from Geoffrey of Monmouth, in the writing of Sir Walter Scott, sold for £26.

## FARQUHARSONS IN BOHARM.

In the Parochial Registers of Boharm are the following entries which may prove of interest to Farquharson and Gordon genealogists:—

18 Novemb., 1670.  
Jo<sup>n</sup> Farqrson of Inverey and Marg. [illegible] were married.

2 May, 1672.  
Patrik Farqrson s. l. to Jo<sup>n</sup> Farqrson of Inverey and Margret Gordoun (was baptised).

It seems curious to find John apparently settled in Boharm, but the following account of him and his son, Patrick, given in "The Mac-kintoshes and Clan Chattan" (pp. 436-7), probably supplies the explanation:—"John, elder son, known in tradition as the 'Black Colonel,' was the hero of the proceedings in 1666, in which Gordon of Brackley was killed (p. 269 *ante*), and must have succeeded his father some time between that year and 1678, when he appears as 'of Inverey' in the Proclamation as to the state of the Highlands. For some time prior to 12th February, 1685, when a warrant was issued by the Chancellor for apprehending him and his followers, he appears to have been an outlaw; yet he fought for King James at Killiecrankie, where he was colonel of the Mar men. After the Revolution much of his time appears to have been spent in eluding the Government troops quartered in Braemar, and in levying blackmail on the Lowland districts, by which means he sowed the seeds of a plentiful crop of local legends. In consequence of his outlawry his lands of Inverey, near the Linn of Dee, and of Tullich, near what is now Ballater, were escheated; but they were re-acquired by his son, and in 1714 settled by him on his heirs male. John also was twice married, having by his first wife Peter and Charles, and by the second James, who succeeded his uncle, Charles, in Balmoral. The 'Black Colonel' died about 1700, and was succeeded by his son, Peter or Patrick (he appears under both names), who followed the politics of his ancestors in the '15, when he commanded the Mar men, and escaped forfeiture only by being attainted under a wrong Christian name. He was at the meet- of Clan Chattan at Moy, 1724, and was one of the heads of families whose consent (or that of their heirs) to the redemption of the wadset granted to Cluny was provided for in the agreement of 1726 (p. 316 *ante*). Like his three predecessors, he was twice married, but had male issue only by the second marriage. Dying in 1737, he was succeeded by his two sons, Joseph and Benjamin, in turn, both of whom died with-

in about a year afterwards, when the succession fell to their uncle, Charles, a Writer to the Signet, who had purchased Achlossan." It would be interesting to learn to what family Margaret Gordon, the "Black Colonel's" first wife belonged. A "Kathrine Farqrson," wife of Patrick Grant in Easter Galdwall, mentioned in the Boharm Registers under date of 29th January, 1693, may have been related to him. Under date of 10th September, 1717, there is the entry: "Kathrin Farquharson, goodwife of East Galdwall, was buried." A "Marg<sup>t</sup> Farqrson" was one of the witnesses at the baptism of Kathrin's daughter, Jean, on July 8, 1694, and was apparently a witness at a baptism on 15th June, 1707. It is noteworthy that the "Black Colonel" was the son of William of Inverey by his second wife, Ann, daughter of Gordon of Abergeldie, and the grandson of James, the founder of the family, by his first wife, also stated to have been a daughter of Gordon of Abergeldie, three successive heads of the family having thus apparently married Gordons, the Brackley incident notwithstanding.  
H. D. McW.



AN ECCENTRIC GORDON.—William Gordon died at Grahamstown, Glasgow, October 4, 1822, aged 79, and was buried in the Anderson burying-ground. He had worn (said the *Times*) the same patched coat for ten years. He left an enormous number of keys, highly burnished; a hatful of pins; 90 to 100 hammers, adzes, and gimlets: 15 large screws; great numbers of bottles and jars, and the like. For many years he wore a polished key on his thumb, a gold watch in one pocket and a silver one in the other. He had a great collection of sticks. A similar case was that of James Gordon, a native of the North of Scotland, who died at Cortachy, January 29, 1806. Though he had lived by begging for years, yet a sum of £18 in silver and £1 in coppers was found wrapped up in old stockings and hid in the wall of his house.

J. M. B.

COLONEL MORRIS'S REGIMENT OF FOOT.—James Arthur was surgeon in Colonel Morris's Regiment of Foot. He was the son of a farmer near Bathgate. On April 4, 1756, he married privately Janet, daughter of John Gourlay, maltman, in Stirling. She afterwards raised an action to be recognised as his legal wife. It is preserved in the Additional MSS. (36,174) at the British Museum. The regiment was apparently the 89th Regiment (1759-1765), commanded by Col. Staats Morris, the stepfather of the 4th Duke of Gordon.



SCOTSMEN IN THE RUSSIAN NAVY (2nd S., III., 5; VI., 171).—Add Commandant Ferson, of the *Izumrud*. Commandant Ferson is of Scotch descent, his name being a modification of Macpherson. A portrait of him appeared in the *Evening Express* of 3rd June this year.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

We copy from the *Arbroath Guide* the following description of a work which has recently been secured for the Free Public Library there:—"The Grameid: an Heroic Poem descriptive of the Campaign of Viscount Dundee in 1689, and other Pieces," by James Philip of Almericlose, 1691. Edited from the original manuscript, with translation, introduction, and notes, by the Rev. Alexander Murdoch, F.S.A.Scot. The author of "The Grameid," James Philip, was born in Arbroath about 1654-5, and was a descendant of Dr. Henry Philip, minister of Arbroath. His father, James Philip of Almericlose, was a baillie of Arbroath; his mother was Margaret Grahame (of the Grahames of Duntrune, and second cousin of Viscount Dundee, the hero of "The Grameid"). He received his early education at the Grammar School of his native town, and entered the University of St. Andrews in 1672, taking his degree in 1675. Subsequently he may have travelled abroad prior to the study of law in Edinburgh. From this time onwards till 1689 little is known of his life and activities, but it is certain that his classical studies were not neglected, and that he must have had considerable "practice in versification." An ardent Royalist, he joined Dundee at Dudhope in 1689, and followed the fortunes of his kinsman and leader during the campaign which ended at Killiecrankie. He shortly afterwards returned to Arbroath, where he penned his famous Latin epic. The manuscript has been preserved since, at least, 1742 in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. The present edition, embodying the original Latin, with a sympathetic translation by Canon Murdoch, was published by the Scottish History Society in 1888.

### Queries.

614 THE FAMILY AND NAME MICHIE.—Can any reader kindly inform me what is the origin of the family of Michie, and the derivation of the name?

ED.

615 WILLIAM STEWART, KING'S REMEMBRANCER.—Who was William Stewart (or Stuart), King's Remembrancer for Scotland? He died about 1768, and married a daughter of George Cheyne, the original "Banting."

MACG. G.

616. REPRESENTATIVES OF VISCOUNT LIMERICK.—Can any one kindly say who are the present representatives of the "Right Hon. James Hamilton, Lord Viscount Limerick, of the Kingdom of Ireland"? He was alive in 1745, and seems to have lived in Britain.

MACG. G.

617. A COAL MINE NEAR ABERDEEN.—The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1761 (p. 536) says:—"A very fine coal mine has lately been discovered near the city of Aberdeen: the first ever discovered in the North of Scotland." Where was it—and is it?

J. B.

618. MURDOCHS MENTIONED IN THE POLL BOOK, 1696.—Will Mr. J. F. Kellas Johnstone favour me with the names of the above *in extenso*, particularly those of Towie, Glenbuchat, Strathdon, and adjoining districts, and, if there are not many, the whole contained therein?

ROBERT MURDOCH.

619. GORDON AND RUTHVEN.—Baird says that Catharine Ruthven, daughter to the Provost of Perth (who was brother to the Earl of Gowrie), was mother to Jean Gordon, daughter to Abergeldie. I find nowhere in reliable record a Gordon of Abergeldie marrying a Ruthven. Can any one help me?

MACG. G.

620. INCHDREWER CASTLE.—A short notice relating to this castle and its occupants would be appreciated. How long has it been in ruins? The *Aberdeen Journal* of 18th January this year announces that a fine water-colour drawing of it was done by Mr. C. J. Davidson, Shore Street, Macduff, and found a ready purchaser.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

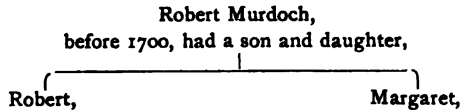
621. GORDON OF DUNKINTIE AND OLIVER SPENCE.—Spalding, in his "History of the Troubles," relates that "upon the 13th of March [1637] Alexander Gordon of Dunkintie rashly slew by a shot Oliver Spence, without any just cause; he disposed of his estate, and passed out of the kingdom." Are any further details of this incident known? Is anything known of Oliver Spence? Is there any ground for supposing that he was resident in the parish of Inveravon?

H. D. McW.

622. HOGMANAY (1st S., III., 139).—What does the word "Hogmanay" mean? asks the *Aberdeen Journal* of 28th December last year. Though the derivation of the Scottish name for the eve of New Year's Day is usually considered a mystery, a writer in the *Tatler* gives an interesting opinion regarding its origin. "Scots," he says, "being a 'gran' and re-leegious' nation, will be shocked to learn that they celebrate a pagan festival. The people of Babylon held at this time of year the feast of the 'Numberer,' or moon god, and the feast was known by the

Chaldaic term 'Hogmanai'." Such an explanation is interesting; but how did the word and the custom reach Scotland?  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

623. MURDOCHS IN MOSSAT OF KILDURMUMY.—Mr. Robert Murdoch, in Pyke, Insch, formerly of Petersfield, Insch, informs me that about 1845 there were in Kildrummy two brothers, John and Alexander Murdoch, carrying on a joinery business there. They left for the Huntly district. They were related to the Murdochs of Boat of Towie, latterly of Glenbuchat and Strathdon. The precise relationship I cannot ascertain. These Boat of Towie Murdochs may be summarised thus:—



whose descendants I have pretty full notes about. Margaret was a cook at Glenbuchat Castle during the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, when the last Gordon occupied it. She was not married, as far as the writer can trace. Any information, however small, will be appreciated.  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

624. PIKE FAMILY.—I find several references to this family in the General Index to *Dodsley's Annual Register*, from its commencement in 1758 to the year 1819, page 490. London: 1826. The following interest me especially:—

Lyon Pike, *Annual Register*, XLVI, 826.

Miss Pike, " " , XLIII., 14, 31.

Those original volumes are not accessible to me. Will any reader have the kindness to elucidate the two references given? Who were Lyon Pike and Miss Pike?  
EUGENE F. McPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.

625. JOHN GORDON, MERCHANT, GIBRALTAR.—Who was this John? Did he belong to the Lettoch family? He married at Edinburgh, August 19, 1809, Miss Reid, Aberdeen (*Scots Magazine*). He had a son. In Mr. P. J. Anderson's list we read:—"Gulielmus [Rob.] Gordon, filius Johannis, mercatoris in Gibraltar," as being a bajan and semi at Marischal College in 1826, 1827. A note is added that this youth became a solicitor at Keith. Was his name William or Robert? John, of Gibraltar, died before October 1, 1839, on which date his daughter, Mary Ann, married, at Aberdeen, D. Gordon Stuart—(*Aberdeen Journal*).  
J. M. B.

626. A GORDON-ACHNACH MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the writer's great-grand-parents is entered in the Knockando Parochial Registers as follows:—"1786. May 9th. George Gordon and Elspet Achnach, Parishioners, married." The couple resided at Gortons, in the Kirdels district of the parish. I should be glad of any information re-

specting the families from whom they were respectively descended. The name Achnach is stated to have been one of the *Grant aliases* ("New Stat. Acc. Scot., Elgin," p. 72), and, when in Knockando only last month, I ascertained that families who, within the memory of an aged relative, were known by the name of Achnach, are now called Grant. What does the appellation Achnach signify? Has it been found in other parishes?  
H. D. McW.

627. MURDOCHS GRADUATES OF UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGE.—Further information desired of the undernoted Murdochs extracted from a "List of Officers and Graduates, MVD.—MDCCCLX." Edited by P. J. Anderson, M.A., LL.B., for the New Spalding Club, 1893. They are all Master of Arts:—

- 1684. July 8. Murchison, Duncan, p. 213.
- 1714. April 15. Murdoch, Alexander, p. 221.
- 1765. March 31. Murdoch, Alexander, Aberdeen, p. 245.
- 1797. March 30. Murdoch, John, Morayshire, p. 265.
- 1840. March. Murdoch, John, Mortlach, p. 294. Hutton Prize; Min., F.C., Grange.
- 1850. March. Murdoch, William, Elgin, p. 302. Schoolhouse, Milton, Campsie.
- 1857. March. Murdoch, William, Mortlach, p. 309. Schoolhouse, Lymington.

The Christian names of the above are just like those of my own ancestors.  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

628. MR. LAWRENCE, FARMER, MAUD.—Mr. John Milne, Atherb, Maud, in his small brochure entitled "The Making of a Buchan Farm," states:—"In the end of the last century, while lying in old lea, this land had been acquired by a Mr. Lawrence, who ploughed it up, limed it, and reaped from it fourteen crops of oats in succession. At first it bore heavy crops, but every year the crops grew poorer, till they were not sufficient to repay cultivation, and for many years the land lay untiled" (p. 14). Will the same gentleman (who, I think, is a subscriber to *S. N. & Q.*), or others, tell us something more about Mr. Lawrence, the farmer, and his kin. My ancestors were originally farmers. I have some gaps in my "genealogical tree" which I should like to fill in. The district of Fetterangus, Maud, etc., was once the home of many bearing the surname Lawrence, all of whom, I believe, are related to my section. Some say they originally came from Spain (several were very dark skinned), and others, from Denmark.  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

629. FAMILIES OF VIPONT, MORTIMER, AND BETHUNE.—I should be glad to obtain any information, or references to where such may be found, on the Viponts or Mortimers of Aberdour, Fife, or of these families in Scotland. Also on the Bethune or Beton family: "Bethune's line of Picardie," when and where they first appeared in Scotland.

1 Summerbank,  
Edinburgh.

W. SAUNDERS.

## Answers.

**224. BISHOP GILBERT BURNETT'S DESCENDANTS** (2nd S., IV., 58, 80).—There were apparently descendants, for Mr. J. Balfour Paul, in writing an obituary notice of George Burnett, Esqr, LL.D., advocate, Lyon King-of-Arms, who died on January 23, 1890, said George Burnett belonged to the Kemnay branch of the Burnetts of Leys, of which the two best-known members are Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury, the adviser of William III., and the author of the well-known history; and Lord Monboddie, the eccentric Scottish judge, whose alleged belief that human beings were born with tails is his last, though probably his most popular claim to distinction. The late Lyon King was born in 1822, and admitted to the Scottish Bar in 1845. At the time of his death he had almost finished a work on the Great Seals of Scotland, while a history of his own family—for the Spalding Club—was in an advanced state of preparation. Other appreciative notes from the same pen will be found in *The Genealogist*, new series, Vol. VI., Part 4, pp. 213-15, 1890. ROBERT MURDOCH.

**383-386. BLAIR FAMILY** (2nd S., VI., 30).—One of your correspondents has written me about John and James Blair, who are said to have migrated to America, and, finally, to have settled in Chicago, about the year 1830. I quote below from a letter, dated at Chicago, June 5, 1905, from Mr. Will Gale, historiographer of the Society of Sons and Daughters of Pioneers of Chicago:—

"There may exist evidence of the presence in Chicago of Messrs. John and James Blair as early as 1830 or thereabout, but I would not know where to look for record thereof. The first Blair of whom I have knowledge was George, a tailor, partner of Edward Manierre (firm name, Manierre & Blair), at 43 Clark Street, 1839 and thereabout. During the early 'Forties, this Mr. Blair's son, George Washington, was a schoolmate of mine. The family lived many years at 260 State Street, where Claudius, brother of George W., was born, March 24, 1838, and whose home is now at 3,838 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago."

The surname Blair is, naturally, to be found in the published histories of Chicago, but Mr. Claudius Blair, in a letter dated June 12, 1905, says:—

"I cannot throw any light on the existence of John or James Blair, who, you claim, settled in Chicago in 1830. My father's name was George Blair. He arrived in Chicago August 4, 1835."

More diligent search (for which I have not as yet had opportunity) might develop living descendants, in America, of the two brothers, John and James Blair, or, at least, establish their existence.

Chicago, U.S. E. F. McPIKE.

**530. AN OLD SEAL OF ABERDEEN** (2nd S., VI., 109; VII., 32).—As its legend shows, this is the seal of the Commissary Court of Aberdeen. An excellent account of Commissary Courts will be found in Mr. M. Livingstone's recent work, "A Guide to

the Public Records of Scotland deposited in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh," p. 106; but a brief summary may be given here. Previous to the Reformation, an extensive civil jurisdiction was claimed and exercised by the Church through its bishops' or Consistorial Courts. The bishops committed the actual discharge of their judicial functions in this wide field to competent ecclesiastics, generally notaries and bachelors in decreets, or "Masters in both laws" (canon and civil), who were technically called "Officials" or commissaries. The districts ("commissariots") in which the courts exercised their powers coincided with the limits of the bishoprics. In 1560 the jurisdiction of the bishops and the Court of Rome were swept away, and in 1563-4 new commissaries were appointed by Queen Mary in the several dioceses. Other commissariots were afterwards erected in various districts which had never been episcopal sees. They continued to be the proper powers for the confirmation and administration of moveable estates, and for matrimonial causes and actions for slander. Appeal was competent to the Court of Session by advocacy or reduction. By a series of enactments commencing in 1809, various changes were made in the constitution and jurisdiction of Commissary Courts, ending with the Sheriff Court Act of 1876, by which they were abolished, and their whole remaining powers and jurisdiction transferred to the Sheriff Courts. The jurisdiction in actions relating to marriage, separation, divorce, and legitimacy had been transferred, in 1830, to the Court of Session, and in cases of aliment to the Sheriff Court.

The Aberdeen seal evidently dates from the reign of Queen Anne. The Stirling seal (an impression of which I enclose) is much older. The legend, in Gothic capitals, is: S. OFFICII COMMISS. STIRLINENSIS. This seal must have been cut for the use of the Official or Commissary appointed by Queen Mary in 1563-4, and it is interesting to find that it is still used for Commissariot documents instead of the modern embossed seal. It is made of brass, half an inch thick, and has holes drilled at the back, probably for a handle to use in stamping or impressing on wax. It is now stamped on deeds by means of a copying press. The size, as will be seen, corresponds with the Aberdeen seal. I am unable to explain the numeral VII. on the latter; it may be the number of the Aberdeen Commissariot on the official general register in Edinburgh. W. B. Cook.

Stirling.

**546. LITHGOW FAMILY** (2nd S., VI., 174).—An account of the Scotsman, William Lithgow (1609-40), appears in "The Romance of History," by Herbert Greehough Smith (London, 1891): see pages 166-89. Another account of a William Lithgow is in the "Dictionary of National Biography," xxxiii., 359-61. The latter is said to have been born at Lanark in 1582, and died about 1645. The surname is comparatively rare in America, but I have no doubt that careful investigation will result in the discovery of many persons so named in this country.

Chicago, U.S. E. F. McPIKE.

**582. RUTHVEN FAMILY** (2nd S., VI., 173).—Lady Beatrix Ruthven, as wife of Sir John Home of Coldingham, is said by Douglas to have had three sons—Sir James, John, and Henry. Sir James was father of the third Earl of Home. M'G.-G.

**600. THE LORDS FORBES AND THE "BUSH OF KAITNESS"** (2nd S., VII., 13).—"From the Cairne of Mounte to the Bush of Kaitness," "From Maidenkirck to John o' Groats," "From Dan even to Beersheba" are evidently correlative expressions defining territory over which a certain jurisdiction extends. The authority of Lord Forbes covered the district reaching from the Cairn o' Mount in Kincardineshire to some part of Caithness called the "Bush of Kaitness." Jamieson's "Scottish Dictionary" gives a word "busch," "bus," or "bushe," meaning (1) a large kind of boat used for the herring fishing; (2) a small ship. The phrase "Bush of Kaitness" may therefore mean that the power of Lord Forbes extended from Cairn o' Mount (an offshoot of the Grampians) to the sea forming the northern boundary of Caithness. S.

**602. WILLIAM DUNBAR, FACTOR TO LORD FINDLATER** (2nd S., VII., 13).—The Rev. Abercromby Gordon, M.A., minister of Banff, son of the Rev. Harie Gordon, minister of Ardersier, married Janet, daughter of William Dunbar of Nether Buckie. He died in 1821, aged sixty-three, leaving a daughter Janet—possibly the "Janet Gordon" to whom the query refers. W.

**603. THE BROOCH OF LORN** (2nd S., VI., 78, 95, III.; VII., 13).—There is at least one reference to the Brooch of Lorn previous to 1793. It is mentioned in Pennant's "Tours in Scotland in 1769 and 1772," published in London in 1776 in 3 vols. I have not heard of any pamphlet on Robert the Bruce printed about 200 years ago, unless it be Harvey's "History of Robert Bruce," published in Edinburgh in 1729. Later editions of that work contain no reference to the Brooch. It is said, however, that the first printed edition differed materially from other later editions. A much earlier mention of the celebrated jewel than any of the above is indicated in Lord Archibald Campbell's "Records of Argyll," p. 513. S.

**605. LANARK LARIMER DAY** (2nd S., VII., 30).—"Larimer" is probably a popular corruption of "lorimer," signifying a maker of spurs, a saddler, a bit-maker, as Holinshed defines it. Every year at Lanark a "riding of the marches" takes place, when the magistrates and other officials, attended by the town drummer, form a procession, and proceed on horseback round the burgh marches. Among other amusements engaged in on the occasion is a race for a pair of spurs, which perhaps gives rise to the name "Larimer Day." I hardly think, however, the title can be very common to describe the Lanark "riding of the marches." S.

**612. "THE REAL MACKAY"** (2nd S., VII., 31).—Dr. Milne is, of course, poking fun at the readers of *S. N. & Q.* when he suggests that Y Mackay (as the name of one of the Mackay chiefs sometimes appears in old writers) stands for Ye Mackay, or The Mackay; but as some people may take what he says seriously, it may perhaps be well to state that Y is simply the old phonetic rendering of Aoidh, or Hugh, a name of frequent occurrence among the Mackays, and is, in fact, equivalent to the "ay" at the end of the clan name, which was sometimes written MackY. As to the expression "The Real Mackay," I have seen it traced to a brand of whisky, as distilled and advertised by one of the clan. Geddes, Nairn. A. M. M.

### \* Literature.

*Ingatherings*, by William Cadenhead. Aberdeen: William Smith, The Bon-Accord Press. 1905. [28 + 232 pp., cr. 8vo.]

This happily-titled volume will be heartily welcomed by the numerous admirers of the graceful verses of their late amiable author. The pieces are of varying merit, and although they utter "nothing base," we think the editor would have been well advised had he sub-edited more freely those below the average quality of the author's work. Mr. Cadenhead's muse was happy and homely, and anon suggestive of a cultured mind. His portrait adorns an otherwise tasteful and desirable volume.

### \* Scots Books of the Month.

Epochs of Scottish Church History. Cr. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. St. Giles' Printing Co.

**Courtney, Wm. Prideau.** A Register of National Bibliography. 2 vols. Demy 8vo. Net, 31s. 6d. (Contains several references to *S. N. & Q.*)

Constable.  
**Harvey, William.** Picturesque Ayrshire. 4to. Net, 2s. 6d. Valentine, Dundee.

**Kilgour, William T.** Twenty Years on Ben Nevis. With 32 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. Net, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Gardner.

**MacLennan, Roderick.** The Highlander in Anecdote and Story. Cr. 8vo. Net, 1s. and 2s. 6d. Eneas Mackay.

#### 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, OCTOBER, 1905.



### FRASERBURGH ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. John Cranna, harbour treasurer, Fraserburgh, delivered a lecture on Thursday, the 2nd of February last, to the members of the Literary Society on "Some Local History." Mr. Cranna based his lecture principally on the records of the old Barony Court of Fraserburgh, whose minutes begin in 1746, and from which he gave

some most amusing extracts. The lecturer gave an excellent description of the manner of life in Fraserburgh 150 years ago, and showed the simplicity of the people's ways then, as compared with those of the present time. He pointed out that the Tolbooth, which was the local palace of justice and jail combined, stood on the site of the present Town House, and that the town's stocks, in which prisoners used to be confined, had only recently disappeared. The lecturer gave much interesting information about old customs, especially those prevailing among the fishermen of Broadsea, which in the olden days was known only by the name of Seatown. It was always understood, when crews were arranged, that each fisherman brought his part of the sail or other furnishing of a boat with him, which property was returned to him at the end of the season. Again, at a fishing which was called "the great-line shots," a term now completely obsolete, but which, no doubt, stood for "the shooting of the great lines," or, more simply, "great-line fishing," each boat's crew had its own particular area at sea set apart wherein to cast their lines, and no other crew would have thought of intruding on their neighbour's ground; poachers had to pay a smart penalty. It was shown that the fishing at Broadsea, up to the end of the 17th century at least, was let by the superior to a tacksman. The latter supplied most of the boats to the fishermen, and in return they paid the tacksman one-sixth of the value of their catches. The fishermen systematically tried to cheat the tacksman, and the Barony Court officials had their hands continually full of complaints on the subject, the fishermen being adequately punished on every occasion. The records revealed the fact that dog-fishing was once prosecuted at Fraserburgh and Broadsea as a regular industry, and that the fishermen had to give so many fish weekly, which was known as "teind fish." These fish were what the fishermen had to contribute towards the parish minister's stipend; but they treated the minister's interests as they did that of the tacksman's, by persistently neglecting to take the minister's fish to "the teind barn"—so long the joiner's shop of the late Dean of Guild M'Allan.

## THE FAMILY OF BALLOCH.

Mr. Millar, of Dundee, has suggested that my researches into the history of the Bulloch family "will have been seriously complicated and somewhat reduced in value" because I have taken "Bulloch" as synonymous with "Balloch." He goes on to say—"If 'Stirlingshire was the cradle of the race,' as Mr. Bulloch suggests, then it is more probable that they [the Bullochs] were settlers from the south than that they crossed the Highland line and lost their Celtic characteristics."

It is not I who have invented the identity of "Bulloch" and "Balloch." The Baldernock parish registers invariably spell the name "Balloch" until about 1740, when for some reason the spelling "Bulloch" was adopted. But at least one Stirlingshire family still retains the name Balloch. A member of this family is the distinguished American soldier, General George Williamson Balloch; while a branch of the same family is represented in London by a distinguished Admiralty lawyer, Mr. Robert Hugh Balloch, of 8 Fig Tree Court, Temple. The former, writing to me from Washington, April 15, 1905, says—"I am a 'Balloch,' and proud of my descent from the Lord of the Isles, and it is to me one of the mysteries how the name ever became changed to Bulloch." Let me give the General's descent:—

James Balloch was born in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, about 1764. He had a brother John, glovemaking, who settled in London, and a cousin, Andrew Earl. James when a lad was taken to Edinburgh, where he was brought up by his aunt, Margaret Balloch, who had married George Williamson. He was apprenticed to a distiller, and went to America in 1790, landing at Boston after a passage of thirty days. He was accompanied by his cousin, Janet Balloch, who was going out with several grown-up daughters to join her husband, Alexander Ralston, who had preceded her, establishing a business in Boston. He finally settled in Keene, N.H., where he died. Mrs. Ralston was a woman of marked ability and strength of character. Her daughter Jeannette married the Hon. Ithamar Chase of Cornish, N.H., and became the mother of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, "who inherited from his grandmother, Janet Balloch, many of those sterling qualities for which the Scotch are so distinguished" (*Scottish-American Journal* of 1873). Mrs. Ralston was accompanied on the voyage west by her nephew, James Balloch, then a boy of six, who was alive in 1873, and whose son, Robert A. Balloch, is now a clerk in the Pension Office at Washington.

James Balloch (born about 1764) eventually settled in Cornish, and carried on a distillery business (making gin) with Ithamar Chase, who had married his

cousin's daughter, Jeannette Ralston. He eventually bought a farm lying on the Connecticut River, and became one of the best farmers of the district. He had "all the Scots characteristics of thrift, charity, and integrity, was a fine singer, and had a great fund of quaint sayings and dry, pawky humour." He died Feb. 27, 1831. About 1776 he had married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Chase. She died Nov. 26, 1840, aged 65. They had

1 James.

2 George Williamson: born at Cornish Dec. 26, 1798; died at Windsor, Vermont, Sept. 2, 1870. "Physically he was a Hercules, being six feet three inches in height, and weighing when in his prime 350 pounds." He married, at Claremont, N.H., in Sept., 1824, Amanda West (born at St. Albans, Vermont, June 23, 1798; died in Washington Dec. 22, 1876). They had

(1) George Williamson: born Dec. 3, 1825.

(2) Edwin West: born August 1, 1827. He married Caroline B. Hilliard, of North Charlestown, N.H., Aug. 7, 1848, and died at Cornish Oct. 1, 1849, leaving a son

(i.) James Edwin, who died a few years ago at New Bedford, Mass., where his mother is still (1905) living.

(3) James Roderick: born April 15, 1829. He married Abby Harlow, Cornish, N.H., June 6, 1856 (born June 6, 1834; died Sept. 28, 1876), and died at Laurence, Mass., July 17, 1868. They had

(i.) Frank Harlow.

(ii.) James Edwin: now dead.

(iii.) Annie West.

(iv.) Abby Herrick: now dead.

3 Francis Aalan.

4 Charles.

5 William.

6 Margaret.

7 Mary.

8 Sarah.

9 Janet: died in infancy.

George Williamson Balloch was born in Claremont, Sullivan County, N.H., Dec. 3, 1825. He entered Norwich University, Norwich, Vermont, Sept. 8, 1844, "working his way by teaching school in winter and labouring in the harvest fields during the summer." From 1847 to 1850 he was in the engineer corps of the Sullivan Railway. He remained in the railway business until April, 1858, when he joined a drug and grocery business, in which he continued for three years. Early in Sept., 1861, he opened an office to recruit for the 5th N.H. Volunteers, the "Fighting Fifth," which lost more men in killed and wounded than any other regiment in the Union army. He got his commission as first lieutenant Oct. 12, 1861, and saw a good deal of fighting. He was breveted brigadier-general March 13, 1865, for "meritorious service." After the war he was appointed an inspector in the Subsistence Department, with the rank and pay of a lieut.-col.

of cavalry. He was the only volunteer commissary to receive that honour. He was afterwards made Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, and served in that office till Oct. 11, 1871, disbursing during that time over 20 million dollars. He was then for three years superintendent of streets in Washington, and for the last five-and-twenty years has conducted a claims, patent, and insurance business. He is a Republican in politics and a staunch Congregationalist. The *Somersworth Free Press*, N.H. (Aug. 15, 1902), describes him as "a noted singer of Scotch songs. The Scotch vernacular comes to him naturally." He is a great Freemason. His portrait was presented by Judge Wells, in 1902, to be hung in the police court at Somersworth, of which the General was the first justice. He married, April 18, 1849, at Charlestown, N.H., Martha Jane Palmer (born May 4, 1823; died March 3, 1900). They had George Stuart: born May 23, 1853.

Gillie Palmer: born Sept. 18, 1855, and died Oct. 11, 1855.

Edward Arthur: born Jan. 2, 1857.

Herbert Webster: born July 21, 1858; died April 19, 1873.

Martha Louisa: born Feb. 14, 1850; died June 27, 1854.

Mary Lincoln: born Dec. 5, 1860.

Mr. Robert Hugh Balloch (the General's distant kinsman), barrister, of 8 Fig Tree Court, London, tells me that his grandfather,

— Balloch, owned a small property called Peathill, in or near Kilsyth; married Ann (?) Gourlay, daughter of the minister of Balfour, and died "about 60 or 70 years ago." They had a large family, all of whom died without leaving issue, except the youngest,

Robert Balloch. He had three cousins of his own name—John Balloch and two sisters—all unmarried. He married Isabella Brownrigg, of the village of Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland. They had

1 Robert Gourlay Balloch: died aged five.

2 John Brownrigg Balloch: married Minnie Dudgeon, who is dead, and has two sons and a daughter.

3 Arthur Colquhoun Balloch: married Ethel Helen Hoskins Martin, and has three daughters and a son,

Humphry Balloch.

4 Robert Hugh Balloch: barrister. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple Jan. 28, 1889.

5 Gideon Balloch.

6 Agnes Boyd Balloch: married Professor Isaac Balfour (born 1853), King's Botanist in Scotland, and has issue.

7 Ella Balloch: married Robert Cowan, and has issue.

8 Beatrice Balloch: married Charles Dalrymple Gairdner, C.A., Glasgow, and has one daughter and three sons.

I have already shown that the name Balloch is known in Aberdeenshire. In Dr. Littlejohn's splendid "Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeen," I find (page 74), under date Oct. 4, 1503, that Patsy Ballow (*alias* Ballauche) gave evidence in a dispute between John Gordon of Lurgan and Robert Calder of Asswanley. There was a Janet Balloch in the parish of Rothiemay in 1704.

J. M. BULLOCH.



ABERDEEN MAPS AND VIEWS (2nd S., VII., 25).—*The Girdle Rock*.—It is mentioned in a book called "The Navigation of James V." which was prepared for his use, and not compiled by his pilot after the voyage. I believe not one in a thousand of the citizens of Aberdeen ever saw the Girdle Rock, but it is sometimes visible at spring tides at the equinoxes. It is nearly in a line with the new sewer outfall after it leaves the Penstock House. *Hardweird*.—One difficulty with this word is the spelling of it. Should it be *Hardweird* or *Hard Weir*? Assuming that it ends in *d*, it must be composed of "ard," Gaelic for height or summit, and "uird," the genitive of "ord," steep ascent of a hill. The meaning of the name seems to be the steep brae of the Gilcomston Hill, which, however, is not quite apposite to a street at the foot of the brae. The form *Hard Weir* would mean the summit of the land, taking "uir" as the genitive of "uir," land, earth. This is not more appropriate than the former, and is not to be preferred. A well in Strachan, near the watershed of the Grampians, is called *Tipperweir*, and here "weir" must be from "ord," so *Hardweird* may be held to be the proper form. *H* is a letter prefixed to a word beginning with a vowel to make it easier pronounced. It is done in Gaelic. It was done in the change from Latin to French. "Octo," eight, became first "huict," now it is "huit." In Scotch names it was prefixed partly for this reason, partly to change "ard" into "hard," which was a word in Scotch. It was done in the name *Hardbedlam*, in New Deer, and in *Hardgate*, which is not hard, near New Pitsligo. *Fiall*.—Looking in "Book of Bon-Accord" to see if there were any notice of *Hardweird* in it, I came upon an extract from *Blind Harry*, in which the words "fiall serwandis" occur. A note explains "feill" as several. It occurs frequently in the Court Book of the Hammermen of Aberdeen in the sense of a journeyman living with his master for board and bounty or fee, and in *Blind Harry* it must mean what would be called now a domestic servant.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

FAMILIES OF VIPONT, MORTIMER,  
AND BETHUNE.

(2nd S., VII., 46.)

Mr. Saunders may find the following random notes regarding the families he inquires about in last month's issue of *Scottish Notes and Queries* of some interest:—

*Vipont*.—The family of Vipont (Latinised de Vetereponte) was one of the most noted of the historical Anglo-Norman houses in Scotland. The lordship of Aberdour in Fife passed from their possession with an heiress, the wife of Alan Mortimer. A branch of the family for some time possessed Carriden. The heiress married a Cockburn, and their descendants quartered the Vipont arms. The surname is now almost extinct in Scotland, but in 1895 the Rev. David A. Vipont was selected to succeed that eminent divine, Mr. Jacob Primmer, in the "pastorate" of Townhill Established Church, Dunfermline.

*Mortimer*.—A genealogy of the Anglo-Norman house of Mortimer, particularly of the Aberdeenshire branch of Craigievar, is badly needed. With the wealth of material at hand, it should not be difficult to compile. A cadet of the Aberdour stock (see Vipont) acquired Fowlis in Perthshire. Janet, the heiress of Sir Roger Mortimer, carried the estate to her husband, Sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth. Their son Andrew was the first (not second) Lord Gray—creation 1445. The marriage referred to probably took place about 1400. Prior to that date, the lady's kinsman, Bernard Mortimer, was in possession of Craigievar, which remained with his descendants for over two centuries. Although Craigievar was not so large then as at present, the family were also for a considerable time owners of Auquhorties. Roger Mortimer, the last laird, began to build Craigievar Castle, with the result that in 1610 he was obliged to sell the estate to William Forbes of Menie, the ancestor of the present proprietor. Roger had a large family. A daughter, Janet, is said to have married James Forbes of Corsindae, while a son, Roger, "acquired land near Kincardine O'Neil." The latter was probably father of William Mortimer of Glencat, apparently a "squire of low degree," in the estimation of the 1696 Poll clerk for Birse, who somewhat tartly records that the said William "will classe himself no otherways but as ane gentleman."

The ruined laird's other sons are believed to have "established" themselves as farmers in the Vale of Alford, where there were almost as many Mortimers as Clerihues in 1696. Mr. William Mortimer, Old Keig, is now the only agriculturist of the name in the district. He, better than many,

deserves the name of "gentleman farmer," although asserting no claim to ancestral greatness.

Craigievar threw out several branches. Patrick Mortimer of Enzie was an important man in the beginning of the 17th century, and a family of the name, which registered arms about 1680, for long owned Auchinbady, in the parish of Alvah, near Banff. George Mortimer, the last laird, died in 1716, leaving as co-heiresses two daughters, one of whom married David Erskine, a shoemaker, and the other, Thomas Keir, a king's trumpeter.

The late Edward Mortimer, solicitor in Banff, and agent for the Earls of Fife, belonged to a Fochabers family (see "Chronicles of Keith and Grange"). The only landed proprietor of the name now in the North is the present Mr. Edward Mortimer, M.A., J.P., of Inverugie (part of the forfeited Duffus estate), who has a rental of over a thousand a year. The estate was purchased by his father, Peter, a wood merchant in Aberdeen. James Lumsden (of the Cushny stock) sometime a farmer in Belhelvie, married Mary Mortimer, of Aberdeen, one of the heirs of John Farquhar of Fonthill Abbey, and about 1830 bought the estate of Auchry.

In addition to the foregoing, there were in various parts of the country the Mortimers of Flemington, Balbreich, Wambeth (?), and others. Much more information could be collected from the publications of the Old and New Spalding Clubs, particularly the volumes dealing with the topography, history, and antiquities of Aberdeenshire.

*Bethune*.—The family of Beaton or Bethune was in Scotland by 1165. Whence they came is a matter of conjecture—as likely Picardy as anywhere else. The earliest settlement was in Forfarshire, and testimony of their presence there is still given by the place-name Ethiebethune. The Bethunes, however, are best known through their connection with Fifeshire, notably as lairds of Balfour and Creich, and, latterly, of Blebo and Nydie. All Beatons, however, are not of the "true" stock. For the same reason that many Bartletts became Barclays, numerous Beatties, without doubt, changed their surname to Beaton. It is improbable, also, that the Sutherland Bethunes or the Inverness Beatons have any connection with the original family. Certainly, the English Beetons have not. Bethune is another of the Scottish surnames that our friends in the South habitually mispronounce. J. F. GEORGE.

For information concerning the Viponts and Mortimers, consult Anderson's "Scottish Nation," Vol. III.; Sibbald's "History of Fife and Kinross";



Leighton's "County of Fife from Earliest Period to Present Time," 3 vols.; Ross's "Aberdour and Inchcolme"; and "The New Statistical Account of Scotland," Vol. IX. For the name Bethune, reference may be made to Anderson's "Scottish Nation," Vol. I.; as also to Foster's "M.P.'s for Scotland"; Conolly's "Eminent Men of Fife" (to a considerable extent a repetition of Anderson); and Burke's "History of the Commoners," Vol. III.

W.

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### THE BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.

On the 10th of August, under the presidency of Mr. Gavin Greig, the club turned out in strength to examine the recent interment find on the farm of Blackhills, Tyrie. Mr. J. F. Tocher gave a detailed description of the whole circumstances, from which we extract the following summary, as given in the *Aberdeen Free Press* :—

Briefly, the find consists of a short stone cist (3 feet long by 2 feet by 2, roughly), in which the skeleton of a male adult was found, along with a very perfect urn of the "beaker" class, which lay near the cranium. An examination of the position of the bones of the skeleton by Professor Reid pointed to the fact that the body lay on its left side, with knees doubled up—a common position for short cista. The floor of the cist was paved with pebbles, and over the vertebræ were found the decayed remains of ox-hide and heather. The top of the cist itself lay about two feet below the surface, and the whole structure was surrounded by coarse sand, except the upper portion, which consisted of clay. Neither flints, flint chippings, nor bronze materials of any kind were found in the cist or vicinity. It has not been the good fortune of the Buchan Field Club until now to inspect and see entire a stone cist in this district. The general appearance of the site has led those best fitted to judge to suspect that there may be other interments in the neighbourhood, and I hope some more digging will take place at an early date. Although no bronze was found, other considerations lead one to suppose that the find is a Bronze Age interment. No conclusions as to race can be arrived at by any examination of the skeleton, or, indeed, of any one skeleton.

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### INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL EXCHANGE.

The world's literature has reached a point where hardly any serious investigation can be conducted successfully without co-operative and, perhaps, international effort. There are, of course, some strictly local subjects where the foregoing remark does not strongly apply; but take, for example, the general history of the Gordon family, which is so fully related in *Scot-*

*tish Notes and Queries*. Here is a surname often met in America, where many of those bearing it have attained positions of distinction. Another instance is the family of Burns, whose annals are of widespread interest. Two notices are appended :—

HUNT, WILLIAM.—"The American Biographical Sketch-Book": New York, n.d., copyright 1848, sm. 4to, 408 pp. Contains (pp. 159-63) an account of one Samuel Gordon, born in State of New York, April 28, 1802. "Mr. Gordon is, beyond doubt, a lineal descendant of Lord George Gordon."—*Extract*.

LANMAN, CHARLES.—"Dictionary of the United States Congress": Hartford, 1868, 8vo, 628 pp. See p. 245 for a sketch of Asa Lyon, "who is said to have been a second cousin of the Scotch poet, Robert Burns."

The writer is not familiar, in detail, with the genealogy of the two families named (Gordon and Burns), but it occurs to him that in regard to them and others there might be some interesting material found in the United States, which could likely be recovered by those concerned, in return for similar bibliographical references of value to correspondents this side the water. Nor is it apparent why such an interchange need be confined to genealogy.

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Chicago, U.S. Member of the Bibliographical Society of America and of the Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels.

STEWART OR STUART FAMILY (2nd S., VI., 59).—An article in *The Athenæum* (noticed below) brings again to mind a task that the writer has long considered should be performed: "Aitken, Robert. The Pedigree of the Bruces. *The Athenæum*, No. 4,051 (June 17, 1905): 764." A complete bibliography of, or an extensive list of references on, the Scottish Royal House of Stuart and its noble branches of that name, would be very useful. The compilation, however, is one that should be undertaken in Scotland. There are many published contributions to the history and genealogy of the Stuart family, but it does not appear that they have ever been brought into one collection. Your own columns contain many allusions. There have recently been published some works on the Scottish peerage, etc., that ought to throw new light on certain members of the Stewart family. Does the above subject appeal to any of your readers?

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## ABERDEEN PERIODICALS IN MS.

1864. *Christian Literature*.—This paper was the work of James Mitchell, an inmate of the Royal Asylum, Aberdeen, and produced on behalf of his family circle. One copy that I have examined is styled No. CXXXV., Third Series, No. XI., but it is not possible that he wrote so many. As would be expected, it deals solely with asylum news, pointing out various defects in administration which, in the writer's opinion, were needing rectification. This paper, which was beautifully written, had, I am informed, a circulation of about 25, written at irregular intervals on 8vo notepaper. The fourth page states that it is printed and published at the office of Christian Government Asylum, Aberdeen, by James Mitchell.

1901. *Gordon's College Magazine*.—Mr. John Craig, M.A., Gordon's College, tells me there are a few issues, done by the aid of the cyclostyle and handwriting. In the *Grammar School Magazine* of May, 1901, page 165, amongst the "School Notes," the editor remarks:—"We are glad to see that Gordon's College has started a magazine. The literary talent of that institution will now have full scope; indeed, it is high time that Gordon's had some periodical. No school of decent size and respectable literary standing should be without one. We welcome our young brother heartily, only we wish he had been christened 'The Gordon's College (with or without the addition of 'in Aberdeen') Magazine,' instead of *The Schoolboy's Realm*."

ROBERT MURDOCH.



BEN LAWERS.—As I attacked this "redoubtable" Perthshire mountain along with my fellow-mountaineers of the Cairngorm Club last July, I am naturally interested in the true origin of its name. On consulting one or two works of reference, I find that there is by no means agreement as to the true derivation of the name. Groome's "Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland" informs us that Ben Lawers has derived its name from "Beinn-Labhra," speaking or echoing mountain. Baddely, in his excellent guide-book to Scotland, gives the same meaning, but does not give the equivalent Gaelic words. Mr. W. E. Carnegie Dickson, in his article on Ben Lawers which appeared in the second volume of the *Cairngorm Club Journal*, suggests that "the name Ben Lawers, or Bienn-Latho-Ur, as it ought to be spelled, means 'the mountain of dawn.'" In this case, as well as in others, I have referred to Johnston's "Place-Names of Scotland." Johnston's derivation is "Lathar," a hoof, suggesting that Ben Lawers means "cloven mountain." The following will be found in his book:—"Lawers, Ben (L. Tay), and Lawers (Comerie), Clothar (pron. Lar), a hoof, with Eng. plorei; Ben Lawers means cloven mountain." Now, let us discuss some of

these derivations. That suggested by the "Gazetteer" and Baddely is a reasonable enough one. Unfortunately, on the occasion of my visit to the mountain, the atmospheric conditions were entirely against the observance of its accoustical features, thick driving mist prevailing the whole time. I had real difficulty in hearing the shouts or whistles of the members of the party who had got separated from the rest. Surely echoes are found in more mountains than Ben Lawers. As to Mr. Dickson's derivation, we might venture to ask, Why is Ben Lawers more entitled to the name "mountain of dawn" than its neighbours? I am inclined to favour Johnston's derivation, namely "cloven mountain." The "Cairngormers" had ample experience of the apparently endless number of "summits" to conquer before the true one was reached. No sooner had they conquered one height, than they saw another looming above them through the mist. Finally, I feel certain that a discussion of the origin and derivation of the mighty "Ben" of Perthshire would be interesting to all lovers of mountaineering as well as to students of the place-names of Scotland.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.

RESTORATION OF CORSTORPHINE PARISH CHURCH.—This church was reopened on the 9th of June, after having undergone several alterations. As far back as 1128 A.D. there is mention of a church standing in the ancient burial-ground. In later times there was a stone church immediately to the north of the present building and occupying part of its site. Some monumental memorials formerly in this church still survive. Adam Forrester, of Corstorphine, who died in 1405, erected in the churchyard, close to the old church, on its south side, a votive chapel, which he dedicated to St. John the Baptist, whose cult was then very extensively spread throughout Western Europe. This chapel is the chancel of the present church. In 1429, Sir John Forrester, Adam's son, enlarged the chapel and made it into a collegiate church, which he endowed with considerable revenues. The tombs of Sir John and his son, a later Sir John, still survive, and in the south transept is a similar tomb pertaining to Sir Alexander, the grandson of the former Sir John. Among other additions made about this time was a mortuary chapel on the north side of the chancel, containing an altar at which masses for the dead could be celebrated, and having an upper storey for the dwelling-place of the priest on chantry duty. In the 16th century an extension of the north transept of the church was

made. The old parish church which occupied its site was removed, and St. John's, as thus altered, was made the church of the parish. The church, as now standing, consists of a chancel, a nave, transepts on the north and south, situated at the west end of the nave, instead of between it and the chancel; a wide north aisle, a western tower, through which the main entrance passes; and a porch on the west side of the tower. A splendid description of this church appeared in the *Scotsman* of 9th June last. Connected with this church were the Watsons of Saughton, an ancient family, whose descendant, the Earl of Morton, still owns a considerable part of the parish; the Girdwoods, and the Johnstons. There are some very fine stained-glass windows. A sum of £1,500, it seems, is still required to complete the scheme. The Rev. Robert K. D. Horne, at one time minister of the parish, has taken a warm interest in the restoration. ROBERT MURDOCH.

DR. KERR, EDITOR OF THE "ABERDEEN CHRONICLE" (2nd S., VI., 75).—I now confirm this statement by the following extract from "A Jumble of Jottings from the Memoirs of a Quiet Life," page 8. This pamphlet was published by Messrs. A. Brown & Co., 1894. Says the writer, "the effigy of John Booth, the proprietor of the *Chronicle*, suffered cremation in fellowship with 'Bonnypairtie.'" Dr. Ker[r], the editor, was a decided Bonapartist, and did not shrink from standing out in very boldest relief from what he knew to be the all but universal opinion. Their vicarious punishment was distasteful neither to Johnny nor to him. They enjoyed themselves at their own bonfire as much as the barest-legged "midden boy" or "Green Lintie," a clan of city arabs who were never known to be absent from stirring scenes as these. From the above we gather that Dr. Kerr was at least fifteen years editor. I should be glad if any correspondent can inform me to what family of Kerrs he belonged. Bibliographical notes on the *Chronicle* appeared in 1st S., I., 5, 131; 2nd S., III., 55; VI., 74. ROBERT MURDOCH.

THE SPANISH ARMADA (2nd S., VI., 33).—When the search for the sunken treasure in Tobermory Bay was resumed, it was on board a strange-looking craft, all surrounded with awning, and with every precaution to secure secrecy. The Duke of Argyle is represented by Captain Burns, Glasgow, who is assisted by a foreign-looking gentleman, who is an expert in photographic operations. The men were engaged in taking photographs of the sea-bottom around the spot where Captain Burns was so successful two years ago. It will be remembered that there

was then recovered, on June 11, a long brass cannon, with loaded breech-block, the charge of gunpowder not having been exploded, as well as a huge pistol, a cutlass, a ring, and pieces of the timbers of the ship "Admiral of Florence." But the main object of the present determined search does not concern such objects. The "Admiral of Florence" ship was the treasure-ship of the Spanish Armada, and 30 millions of gold were said to have gone down with her in 1588, when the vessel was blown up by an enthusiastic and revengeful adherent of the Chief of the Macleans of Duart Castle. The search is now for this gold, and every effort will be put forward to wrest it from its hiding-place. A strong syndicate is to be formed, and all modern appliances pressed into service. Meanwhile operations have been suspended.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

DUNGEONS IN ST. ANDREWS CASTLE.—The *Dundee Courier* of 30th June last reports that for some time past the Antiquarian Society of St. Andrews have been making excavations at the Castle to find a subterranean passage supposed to lead to the Cathedral. In the west guard-room a cell or dungeon was discovered a short time ago. This dungeon, which is twelve feet deep, is cut out of the solid rock. Encouraged by this find, application was made to His Majesty's Board of Works for permission to make other excavations in the Castle.

This having been granted, the work was at once begun in the east guard-room, which is directly under Cardinal Beaton's apartments. By boring operations, an opening to what was thought to be the entrance to the passage sought was soon discovered. The clearing of this resulted in the finding of a dungeon thirty feet deep, and varying from five to seven feet wide, cut out of the solid rock. At the distance of sixteen feet from the top there is on one side a cell, which is about seven feet long by five feet broad. The height of this cell is four feet.

The hole continues for several feet further down, when it slightly diverges, leading into another dungeon. This is about ten feet high, and is round, being about five feet in diameter. It is proposed that a wall be built round the top of the opening, which would be shown to visitors. Other likely places in the Castle are to be excavated to find the passage to the Cathedral, and in doing so it is believed that many other interesting discoveries will be made. The "howlings" are under the direction of Mr. W. T. Linskill, the president of the Antiquarian Society. This information is supplementary to what was reported in 2nd S., VI., 72.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

## THE NATURAL CHILDREN OF THE DUKES OF GORDON.

The notes on this subject in a recent issue have brought me several letters from people who know the facts, and from others who have ceased to be shy.

*Colonel George Gordon of Glentromie.*—In proof of my statement that natural children were not looked down upon, Colonel Greenhill Gardyne tells me, on the authority of Rev. Mr. Sutor, of Dores, that Jane Maxwell used to call Lord Huntly, afterwards 5th Duke of Gordon, "my George," and Colonel George Gordon of Glentromie, the "Duke's George." In the "Life of a Regiment" (1., 20), Colonel Gardyne states that George Gordon was a lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders when they were raised, and that he came from the 6th Dragoons. He writes to me that this statement was taken from the "actual regimental books of the time," but admits that his Dores informant stated that George had been in the 11th Dragoons. "I concluded," writes Colonel Gardyne, "that he had been in the 11th before he was in the 6th, or after he was in the 92nd, but I have no evidence of this. I have observed that in the army lists of those times there are sometimes names left out, and a man may have been a short time in a regiment without being entered at all, perhaps." I have searched all the lists of the period, without finding any George in the Gordon Highlanders when raised, and none in the 6th Dragoons. But I do find George in the 11th Dragoons—cornet from 1780 to 1789; lieut. 1790-3; captain 1794-5; major 1796-7. The next George in the army lists is lieut.-colonel of the 29th Light Dragoons, March 16, 1798, and he continues down to 1804. George of Glentromie was in India in 1801. The following letter from the Birnie papers, now in possession of Mrs. C. E. Davidson, is clearly written by him. It is dated from "Morstead" (the spelling is not clear), January 4, 1801, 6 p.m.:—

I am this moment favoured, My Dear Colonel, with your very attentive Letter of this date, and I regret exceedingly that you are in so great a hurry, and could not favour us with your Company on your way to the Presidency.

I have been extremely unwell for some time past, and at present under a course of Mercury for an Attack of the Liver. If I felt quite well, I would set out immediately to visit you at Diggah; and perhaps may see you in the course of to-morrow as I have been wishing for some time past to go as far as Patna, but you must not depend upon my setting out, as difficulties may occur such as procuring Bearers, &c., which cannot be foreseen at present.

I hope at all events to hear from You on your arrival at Calcutta, and from what I have heard of late I do not think that the Flat will sail this Month.

Mrs. Gordon is writing to express her thanks for Your handsome Present; and Miss Ross desires her best Compts.

Believe me, Yours sincerely,

GEORGE GORDON.

I think the letter was addressed to Lieut.-Col. James Gordon, Bengal Artillery (brother of Rev. William Gordon, minister of Urquhart), who was killed by the explosion of a gunpowder magazine at the Fort of Bijaipur (where there is a monument to his memory), February 27, 1803. Miss Grant of Rothiemurchus says that Glentromie had five sons. One of them, I think, was Robert, who entered the Madras Army in 1825, and died at Madras as lieut.-colonel in 1853, when he is described (*Gentleman's Magazine*) as fourth son of the late Colonel Gordon, 29th Dragoons. A daughter of Col. George, named Georgina, died at Leicheston, Feb. 16, 1820. (*Scots Magazine*.)

*Admiral Charles Gordon.*—Mr. Peter Jopp, Whitehillock, Upper Cabrach, tells me that the mother of the Admiral was Annie Thompson, who was a housemaid at Gordon Castle. After the child was born, she removed to the Cabrach, and resided at Aldunie, receiving an annual allowance from its father (the 4th Duke). The future Admiral got a "sound education at some of the Colleges in England, and entered the Royal Navy. He had two of a family, both daughters. Annie Thompson took little or no interest in her son's welfare; in fact, she could scarcely look upon him, notwithstanding his filial love for her. I understand she did not care for the Duke being spoken of as the Admiral's father. It was about the event that the song of the Duke of Gordon was composed." What song is this?

*Catherine Gordon.*—The *Donean Tourist* states that Catherine was one of the (nine) children whom the 4th Duke had by Jean Christie, and that she married Captain John Anderson of Candacraig, of the 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment.

— *Gordon.*—A writer in these columns stated that another of the 4th Duke's natural children married Mr. Robertson, the minister of Gartly.

Another correspondent states that a Miss Robertson of Gartly had two sons to the 5th Duke of Gordon, and that both of them (George and Charles) occupied important positions in Aberdeen.

J. M. B.

## THE PLACE NAME "GIGHT."

(2nd S., VII., 10, 20.)

Mr. Milne's remarks on this matter are very interesting, but I fancy that the word "Gateside" has a much wider meaning than "a common name—means windy site or town," from the Celtic *gaoth-ach suidhe*. Gateside occurs fifty-three times in the county directory of Scotland, and, as both syllables of the word are to be found in the Anglo-Saxon or Norse, it is not at all likely that an investigation as to the early spelling of each separate case would show any considerable proportion to be of Celtic origin. In "Scottish Land Names," page 22, Sir Herbert Maxwell deals thus with words showing the prefix "Gate" — "Similarly the Norse *geit*, a goat, and the Anglo-Saxon *gat* are liable to confusion with *geat*, an opening, door, way, and the broad Scots gate, meaning a road. But Gatehope, in Peeblesshire, is *geit hof*, goat shelter; either in Norse or Anglo-Saxon, for the two languages are almost identical in these words; and Gateheugh, on the Tweed, opposite old Melrose, is the goats' height, exactly corresponding in meaning to Ardgour, in Argyle, *ard gobhar* (gowr)." He has no mention of this Celtic meaning for Gate. (I write of the meaning as a prefix only; there can be no possible Celtic element in the suffix of such familiar Scottish street names as Canongate, Cowgate, Briggate, Trongate, Gallowgate, and Nethergate; or in such a place name as Crossgates, in Fife, at the road crossings; or even in another form of the suffix, the Peel Gait, that being the ancient name of the present Castle Street, in the town of Selkirk.)

Names indicating windy situations are plentiful in Scottish counties. We have Windygates, Fife; Windyett, Ayr and Perth; Windydoors, Mid Lothian; Windshiel, Berwick; Windylaws, Peebles; Windygoul, East Lothian; &c.

The name Gatehead occurs five times in the directory of Scotland, and also Gatend; and the presumption surely is that these names are connected with roads or passage ways. Gattonside is a village on the opposite bank of the Tweed from Melrose and its ruined abbey, and the apparent meaning of the first two syllables is the ton or dwelling-place at the gat or passage over the river. A variation of the form of the prefix given in "Blackie's Place Names" is "Yetholm, the valley at the passage or border between England and Scotland: *yet* (Scots), a gate." Blackie derives all the Gate names given in the book from *gat*, Scan.; *geat*, Anglo-Saxon; and *ghat*, Sansc.; and, like Sir Herbert Maxwell, had apparently no thought of the Celtic element in the prefix Gate at all. T. H. S.

COLONEL MORRIS'S REGIMENT.—According to the will of Hugh Gordon, son of George of Cults, Alexander Gordon in Tilliethrowie, ensign in Colonel Morris's Regiment, drew a bill, dated Aug. 16, 1759, for £258 8s. 8d. Scots. His name does not appear among the list of officers published in the *Aberdeen Journal* of Dec. 5, 1759.

REV. PATRICK GORDON, THE GEOGRAPHER.—He communicated to the Royal Society some facts about a waterspout which he saw in the Downs. See "Transactions of the Royal Society," Vol. XXII., p. 805.

★

### Queries.

630. GORDONS OF NEWSEAT.—What is known about this family? William Leslie of Warthill told Rev. George Gordon, Glenrinnnes, about 1845, that William Gordon of Newseat was the brother of Elizabeth Gordon (wife of John Leslie VI. of Little Folla), who was the daughter of Patrick Gordon of Cults. Davidson ("Garioch," p. 448) says she was the daughter of Hugh Gordon of Cults, Kennethmont. The Cults Gordons were cadets of Newton. J. M. B.

631. BLAIR FAMILY.—Who was Baillie Blair in Ord, whose daughter married William Gordon (alive in 1679), son of George Gordon of Sheelagreen? B.

632. ANDERSONS OF LINKWOOD.—Clementine Gordon of the Newseat family married Charles Anderson of the Linkwood family. What is known of the Andersons? B.

633. GORDON TAGS.—I find the following rhymes in a collection of MS. notes by the late Mr. D. S. R. Gordon. Where are they to be found?—

The Forbes and the Farquharson are ours; and baith are names o' note.  
Owre Bogle, Deveron, Dee, an' Don the Gordons hae the guidlin' o't.

The Forbeses are kings o' Don;  
They'll soon be kings o' Dee.  
They'll drive the Gordons doon the strath  
An' droon them in the sea.

J. M. B.

634. GORDON FORBES.—Who was he? He became colonel Nov. 18, 1790; major-general Oct. 3, 1794; and lieutenant-general January 1, 1801. He was colonel of the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment, Aug. 18, 1797 (*Army List*, 1814). There was a parson called Gordon Forbes, who married a peer's daughter—Lady Georgina —. Who was she? B.

635. JAMES NICOL McADAM.—I have recently seen some papers in which James Nicol McAdam is described as "of Banchory-Ternan." Were the

McAdams an Aberdeenshire family? His father was J. McAdam of Tinden End, Essex, who died in 1853; and his eldest brother, James John Loudon, born 1840, was formerly in the 7th Dragoon Guards, and now lives at Sherborne. Their sister married Howard Reynolds, the well-known professional cornet player. B.

636. BRODIES AND THE 1787 EDITION OF BURNS' POEMS.—Who are the following Brodies who subscribed to the above?—Mr. A. Brodie, 4 copies; and Alexander Brodie, No. 41, Ellie-place, London, one copy. ROBERT MURDOCH.

637. THE NAME MERSON.—I shall be glad to have notes referring to the origin of this surname. Is it another form of "mercer" or "merser," a dealer in silks and woollen cloths (Fr. a trader)? Other forms of the word are "mercanship," the business of a mercer; and "mercery," the commodities or goods in which a mercer deals, the trade of a mercer (*cf.* "Nuttall's Dictionary," p. 434). Perhaps its original form was Emerson, and during the process of time shortened. A genealogical history of the Emerson family from the earliest times, by P. H. Emerson, B.A., illustrated with photogravures and other plates, folding pedigrees, etc., was privately printed in 1898, size 4to.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

638. THE NAME "DOG" IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—I have found two references to this rather remarkable name. In the "Poll Book" occurs: "John Dog, alias McWillie," who resided in the parish of "Kindrocht" (under Duncan Shaw, portioner of the lands of Cratheward); whilst in the Boharm parochial registers, under date of 12th March, 1722, is the entry of the baptism of "Thomas Forbes, L.S., to Mr. John Forbes of Ludquharen, younger, and Jean Dog, his spouse." Can any reader explain the origin of the name or the alias above-mentioned?

H. D. McW.

639. McWILLIES OR McWILLIAMS IN WESTER GALDWALL, BOHARM.—I have the following particulars of this family, and shall be very glad of any further details respecting them or their descendants, and also of any information respecting the origin of the family:—

William: married (1) Elizabeth ("Bessie") Gordon (buried Dec. 31, 1709). They had:—

Katherine: baptised Sept. 22, 1704; buried July 9, 1706.

Margaret: baptised March 3, 1707; married, Dec. 22, 1726, Alex. McKondachy, in Lyne of Carron.

Alexander: baptised May 15, 1709; buried May 30, 1709.

(2) Jean Cuming, Apr. 13, 1714. She was daughter of Rev. Geo. Cuming, second son of George Cuming of Lochterlandich, in Glenrinnnes (Provost of Elgin). They had:—

Anna: baptised Feb. 18, 1715; married, Nov. 7, 1738, Peter Grant, in Kincairn (otherwise Patrick Grant of Glenmore).

Helen: baptised July 16, 1717 (the "Nellie McCullie" of Jacobite fame).

William: baptised Nov. 21, 1718.

James: baptised November 18, 1719.

Jean: baptised Feb. 24, 1721; married James Gordon, Laggan of Auchindown (of the Achloch-rach family). Their second son was the Rev. Wm. Gordon, minister of Urquhart, father of the late Rev. Dr. Gordon, Birnie.

Isabel: baptised Aug. 18, 1722.

Elizabeth: baptised May 28, 1724.

Marjory: baptised April 28, 1726; married Alex. Young, Oldmills, Elgin, a grandson being Robert Young, author of "Annals of Elgin." Marjory died Aug. 20, 1805.

Margaret: baptised March 17, 1732.

William: baptised May 21, 1734.

William had also:—

John, baptised Jan. 25, 1703, a natural son.

A careful scrutiny of the entries in the parochial registers has led me to conclude that there were two distinct families in Boharm, one invariably called McWilliam, and the other McWillie or McWilliam. Although the name McWilliam first appears in the registers in 1647 (thirteen years after their commencement), it is not until 1694 that the form McWillie is found, which may perhaps indicate that the McWillies settled in the parish about that date. William is apparently the "Will. McWillie" who, on Sept. 23, 1694, was a witness at a baptism, and is probably also the "William Mckwilliam in Newtown," writer of a bond, dated Sept. 17, 1695, in favour of John Grant of Boat of Fiddich (of the Tomnavoulin family, Glenlivet), recorded in the Elgin Commissariat Records. He would, indeed, seem to have been the only William of the name in the parish during the period ending 1783. His two sons named William are not mentioned after the entries of their respective baptisms. William's own baptism is not recorded in the registers, which may perhaps be regarded as confirming the view that he had removed to Boharm from some other parish. He certainly had brothers named Thomas and David, and possibly also brothers named Alexander, James, and John, and sisters Isabel and Christian, all of whom married and had issue. William and Jean Cuming, his wife, are last mentioned in the registers in 1738, when, on Feb. 25, they were witnesses at a baptism at Easter Galdwall, William, by himself, having witnessed a baptism at Newton on July 5 following. He seems to have died in 1739 (Moray Commissariat Record). Remarkably enough, between the years 1741 and 1783, there is no mention in the registers of a single male representative of any of the families of the name in either of its forms, and it seems, therefore, reasonable to suppose that they removed to other parishes, but I should be glad of information in confirmation of this view. The McWilliams in Boharm in 1647 I have, fortunately,

just traced back to the parish of Mortlach, where the name prevailed in that form in 1550.

H. D. McW.

**640. ADMIRAL KNOWLES.**—On the eastern wall of St. Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen, is a dark freestone tablet, with a ship in full sail sculptured on top, and an inscription below, stating that it was erected in 1800 by John Knowles, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, R.N., in memory of his parents, James Knowles, maltman, of Aberdeen, and Jean Johnstone. Is there any biography of this Admiral? There were several Admirals of the name of Knowles, but all were English. When and where did this Scottish naval commander die?

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

**641. CHARLES KEITH, M.D.**—This gentleman studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and during his student days contributed verse freely to Ruddiman's *Edinburgh Magazine*. In 1776 he published "The Farmer's Ha'," which attained great popularity in the North of Scotland, and has been frequently reprinted. He is stated to have settled at Montrose. Is there any traditionary or tombstone information extant in Montrose concerning this genial physician?

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

**642. ALESIIUS.**—The late Rev. Peter Lorimer, D.D., Professor of Exegetical Theology in the English Presbyterian College, London, published at Edinburgh, in 1857, a memoir of Patrick Hamilton, martyr of the Scottish Reformation, as the first of a trilogy on the precursors of Knox. I have that book. In a flyleaf at the end is an announcement that the second volume, on Alexander Alane, or Alesius ("Wanderer"), was preparing for publication—"an historical biography collected from original sources, with notices of numerous Scottish Protestant exiles." Was that book ever published? I have never seen it in any of the public libraries I have visited. The third of the series was to have been devoted to a life of the celebrated Scottish poet, Sir David Lindsay, but I presume that Dr. Lorimer never went further than collecting materials. Did he ever publish them?

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

**643. GORDON, BARRON, & Co.**—Who was the George Gordon, merchant, Aberdeen, who helped, in 1777, to found this firm, which is dealt with at length in Morgan's "Woodside"? Was he George Gordon III. of Rothney, whose wife, Sarah Elphinstone, died in 1775. The partner in Gordon, Barron, & Co. had an "only lawful son," John, merchant in Aberdeen. Alexander Garioch was a partner in Milne, Cruden, & Co., the Milnes also being partners in Gordon, Barron, & Co.; and Alexander Garioch witnessed the baptism of Mary, daughter of George Gordon III. of Rothnie, in 1768.

J. M. BULLOCH.

**644. RUINED CHAPEL OF ST. CATHERINE OF THE HOPES.**—Can any reader supply information as to the inscription formerly on the flat tombstone in this chapel in Glencorse Reservoir, now uncovered? I could only distinguish the outline of a shield this summer, but in 1902 I believe, words were deciphered.

Edinburgh.

P. C. WAITE.

**645. THE SANGSTER FAMILY.**—On Dec. 15, 1859, Anne Sangster, Aberlour, was served heir to his great-great-grandfather, Patrick Count Leslie of Balquhairn. "Ann" is so rarely used as a masculine name that I wonder whether Anne Sangster was connected with Ann Gordon, lieut. in the Black Watch in 1763. I quoted in these columns (Oct., 1904) some letters by him written from America.

B.

**646. CAIRN WILLIAM.**—Will someone with local knowledge say whether there is any objection—either in the position of the mountain or from the name being given in commemoration of a man named William—to making the etymology of the second part Gaelic "uilinn," dative of "uilenn," a corner or elbow, cognate with Latin "ulna." This root occurs in Carn Ulie, a mountain at the turn of the Ben Avon range, near Loch Builg. In New Byth there is a place called Willings, in a corner between two burns.

JOHN MILNE, L.D.D.

**647. ANDREW SCOTT, M.A., PROFESSOR OF HEBREW IN UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.**—This Oriental scholar and academic teacher was for a time classical master in Dollar Institution. I have a dim recollection of having read somewhere a number of tributes from men of some literary repute to the character and scholarship of their former Aberdeen professor. If my memory serves me, one of them was from Dr. Robertson Nicoll. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to inform me where these tributes are to be found, or, better still, to quote them in your columns. I am anxious to learn what can now be known of Professor Scott's history. All I have ascertained about him may be summarised thus: ANDREW SCOTT, M.A., Professor of Oriental Languages, Aberdeen; son of the schoolmaster at Lower Burm Mouth, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, and born there about the beginning of the 19th century. His father had some literary ambitions, and was author of "Beauties of the Border," and "Border Exploits." He succeeded Professor Tennant in Dollar Institution as classical master, 1834. He was appointed Professor of Hebrew in the University of King's College, February 4, 1847, and was also admitted M.A. of Aberdeen at that date—probably a purely honorary distinction, as he was already M.A. of Edinburgh, where, no doubt, he was educated. In 1860 he was continued Professor of Hebrew in the reconstructed University of Aberdeen. He died, unmarried, in 1870. A romantic story is still current in Dollar regarding an attachment between this learned scholar and one of

his pupils, a Miss Todd, the daughter of a local baker, who is spoken of as a marvellously beautiful girl, and very clever. With her the classical master of the Institution fell violently in love. An engagement to marry him followed; but, unfortunately, before the nuptial knot was tied, the fair maid, smitten, it is said, by some intestinal complaint, was cut down in a few days' illness. The disappointed scholar was inconsolable for his loss, and, remaining true to his first and only love, never married. Not only so, but during the rest of his life he frequently paid a visit (after he was settled in Aberdeen) to the rural churchyard in which the remains of his sweet-heart had been laid to rest. I shall be glad to learn any further particulars about Professor Scott.

Dollar. W. B. R. WILSON.

[Mr. Wilson will find an excellent sketch of Professor Andrew Scott, extending to some 17 pages, in "Aurora Borealis Academica" (Aberdeen University Appreciations), 1899. The sketch is from the pen of the late Principal Sir Wm. D. Geddes, who seems to have written *con amore* and with much personal knowledge.—Ed.]

648. DAVID GRAY, PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.—I would be obliged to any reader of *S. N. & Q.* who can supply me with further particulars than those which follow concerning the character and history of this Aberdeen professor. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Gray, Anti-Burgher minister of Path-head, Kirkcaldy, and was born there in the early part of the 19th century. After a short career as mathematical master in Dollar Institution, he was appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen. I have no data, and am not aware whether he was an author or when he died. Perhaps these and other particulars may be supplied by some obliging correspondent. Professor Gray's sister married Dr. James Aitken Wylie, well known for his Anti-Popery propaganda and for his history of Scotland and other writings.

Dollar. W. B. R. WILSON.

649. MERCER FAMILY (2nd S., VII., 24).—The note on the Mercer family of Aberdeenshire moves me to inquire if anyone can tell me about the family in Scotland, to which belonged Isabella Gordon, wife of General Hugh Mercer, "who fought under Washington, and fell at the Battle of Princeton." This Isabella Gordon was a daughter of John Gordon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who died there December 13, 1748, and who is believed to have been an emigrant to Virginia from the North of Scotland. John Gordon's will (prob. Feb. 6, 1749) names his wife, Margaret, and his two daughters, Catherine and Isabella. The will is witnessed by Thomas Mackie, Alexander Cruickshanks, and Roger Dixon; and the executors nominated were Margaret Gordon, Robert Jackson, Charles Dick, and Roger Dickson. General Mercer came to America about 1747, and married Isabella Gordon after her father's

death and before 1764. Her sister, Catherine Gordon, married George Weedon, of Fredericksburg. The United States Congress, at a recent session, appropriated 25,000 dollars for the erection of a monument to General Mercer at Fredericksburg.

ARMISTEAD C. GORDON.

Staunton, Virginia.

650. LINES ON GORDON OF KEMHILL.—

Young Gordon, of right noble clan,  
Within my house you've been;  
Yull, your servant, with you ran—  
A man of right good mien.

You bade him from his pocket draw  
A bottle of your best;  
You said 'twould make us happy a',  
And make me truly blest.

May corn and cattle thrive to thee,  
And health to you yourself;  
And send your cattle prime fat by sea,  
To fall before the mill,

May you your boundaries still extend  
Beyond the river Dee,  
As far's the hills of Torry end  
That border with the sea.

Then I your forester will be,  
And prune your hedges too;  
I'll live beside thee yet and dee,  
Young Gordon, ye'll prove true.

Mr. George Mitchell, the author of the above, held in his possession several letters from the late Queen Victoria acknowledging receipts of his various pieces in connection with Her Majesty's visits to Scotland. Who is the Mr. Gordon referred to?

ROBERT MURDOCH.

651. HENRY LAWRENCE.—I find this name in the index of Vol. V., 2nd Series (1902-3), of "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," on page 323. What is the reference? ROBERT MURDOCH.

652. REV. JOHN SHARP or SHARPE, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Garrison, New York, was son of Alexander Sharp, minister of Bourtie, and Ann Douglas, his wife. He was born in 1680; in 1704 he was a missionary employed by the S.P.G. in New Jersey, and Chaplain to the Forces, 1704-17. In 1710 he married Mrs. Margarita Dreyer, and among his friends were the Revs. Thomas Barclay, John Talbot, and George Keith, who were all Scotchmen. By his marriage he probably became related to Mr. Thomas Barclay, whose wife was Anna Dorothea Drauyer, daughter of the Dutch admiral, Andrew Drauyer; but were they related or acquainted in Scotland? The same John Sharp, on Jan. 2, 1714, received the D.D. degree from King's College; and was it still the same John Sharp, "an Episcopal minister," who was in that year "forcibly intruded as minister of Oldmachar," and who used the services of the Church of England, some of the professors at the College aiding and abetting? What was the later history of the Rev. John Sharp, D.D.? Were the Lunans of Daviot and the Sharps of Bourtie otherwise related than by local proximity? Their leaning to Episcopacy is a curious feature in



their Church life, and not uncommon at that date, but there usually was a common cause.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

653. SIR GEORGE BARCLAY, THE CONSPIRATOR—Is anything known as to the family or pedigree of this Jacobite soldier and intriguer? There is no doubt about his being a Scotchman, and I have seen it stated that he was one of the Barclays of Johnston. Bishop Burnet should have known, but he calls him Berkeley, as if he were ashamed of him as a Barclay. He does not appear to belong to the Urie sept, but he must have been of some family influence as well as of military note. The nearest approach to an identification is found in *Notes and Queries*, 8th S., III., 285.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

### Answers.

467. ALLAN GLEN (2nd S., VI., 45, 192; VII., 31).—Will the Editor kindly allow me a few words additional to what has been already said on this subject? Allan Glen died on 18th February, 1850. His decease is intimated in the *Glasgow Herald*, of date 22nd February, 1850:—"At Gourrock, on the 18th instant, Mr. Allan Glen." In the *Herald's* issue of 4th March, under the heading "Handsome Bequest," the following sentences occur, taken from the *Examiner*:—"We understand Mr. Allan Glen, a citizen of Glasgow for half a century, who died last week, has left the greater part of his fortune, amounting to nearly £20,000, to the endowment of two schools in Glasgow. We have not heard the full particulars of the bequest, but we understand the schools are to be free of all sectarian trammels. One of the schools is for fifty boys, who are to receive clothing, books, etc., and the other is an industrial school for girls." Subsequently, in the *Herald's* issue for 24th May, 1850, the treasurer of the Glasgow Eye Infirmary (John Crum, Esq.), acknowledges, among other donations from various sources, receipt of the following:—"Legacy from the late Allan Glen, Esq., wright, Glasgow, £30." These appear to be nearly all the ascertainable facts about this worthy, but little known, and almost totally forgotten, Glasgow benefactor. S. W.

612. "THE REAL MACKAY" (2nd S., VII., 31, 48).—Consult *Celtic Monthly*, Vol. XII., 74, 236, and Vol. XIII., 10, where the interesting information is given, along with that of the Uberach-Mackay Banner, by Mr. R. Murdoch Lawrance, of Aberdeen. The volumes mentioned may be consulted in the Aberdeen Public Library. R. JOHNSTON ROBERTSON.

I am perfectly well disposed to accept "A.M.M.'s" statement that Y represents Aoidh, Gaelic for Hugh, first suggested, I think, by Dr. MacBain, thinking that his knowledge of the clan and of Gaelic must be greater than mine. But there are some objections

to this explanation. Y is not a Gaelic letter, and does not occur in Aoidh, neither does it represent it in sound, which is like the Scotch Hughie, if the initial H is omitted. If there was a man called The Mackay, Y was the man. He was chief of the clan, and, as such, summoned to meet Margaret, Queen Regent in the reign of Mary. His grandson, Donald, also chief of the clan, was created Lord Reay in 1628. Y Mackay had a son Hugh, who spelled his name in the common way, not Y. Has "A. M. M." seen a bond in "The Chiefs of Grant," beginning "I, Ye Makey of Far, byndis," etc., and signed "Y McKy of Far"? It is dated 1567, and at this time The was made by Ye. Perhaps Y did not draw up the bond, but merely signed it. But it seems beyond doubt that Ye in it does not stand for Aoidh, but for The. JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

614. THE SURNAME MICHIE (2nd S., VII., 45).—

Some authorities assert that the surname Michie is a debased Lowland form of MacEachan or MacIain. In either case, therefore, the sept would belong to the Clan Macdonald. A less interesting but perhaps more probable suggestion is that Michie is a diminutive of the once favourite Scottish Christian name Michael, Mickie being easily converted into Michie. Michael still survives as a patronymic in Aberdeenshire. The name McMihie occurs in the Perthshire Highlands early in the 17th century, and about the same date mention is made of a "pendicle" called Michie's Croft in Strathdon. This district seems to have been the original habitat of the sept, many of whom were Catholics. Subsequently the name became fairly common on Upper Deeside. The Strathdon Michies, though not lairds, except as "wadsetters," appear to have been the most important persons of the race, not infrequently intermarrying with the native landed "aristocracy." Among them were the Michies in Buchaam, Lochans, and Colquhony. Alexander (Alistair) Michie in Buchaam married, about 1690, Ann, daughter of William Forbes, 6th of Newe. A great-grandson of this marriage was the eminent Indian statesman, Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay from 1795 till his premature death in 1811. This explains the presence in the East about that period of Captain Jonathan Michie (died 1811), of the Bombay Marine Service, and his son, Lieut. Jonathan Michie (1815), of the Bombay Military Establishment. Governor Duncan was probably of some assistance in advancing the fortunes of his kinsman Charles Forbes, of the great Bombay mercantile house—afterwards Sir Charles Forbes, first Bart. of Newe. One of the latter's brothers was "Michie" Forbes, ultimately "of Crimond." The Governor's eldest son, Jonathan (the "Dictionary of National Biography," with its customary "delicacy," neglects to say that he was illegitimate) was celebrated in his day as a currency reformer. He died at Notting Hill, London, in 1865, at the age of 66. The Michies in Lochans were also a family of good standing. "Stashie" Laing, in a somewhat inaccurate pedigree of the Forbeses of Invererman in the *Donean Tourist*,

states that the first laird of that stock (whom he calls Alexander) married Janet Michie of the "house of Lochans." Perhaps Major Forbes can say if this be the case. The wife of George Forbes, laird of Ledmacoy and baker in Aberdeen, was certainly a Michie of that "house." Some further information about the family, with precise details of their armorial bearings (which, if used, were never recorded), will be found in the *Donean Tourist*. Alexander Laing, the author, was the illegitimate son of one Michie, an advocate in Aberdeen. "Ed." must not mistake the significance of his statement that the Michies were "long in possession" of the lands of Colquhony. He simply means that they were tenants on or of that estate. A somewhat noted person of the name, George Michie, lived at Newton-Gerrie, Drumblade, about a hundred years ago. He was of the Strathdon stock. One of his grandsons, Mr. George Bennett Michie, is Sheriff-Clerk-Depute of Aberdeenshire, in charge of the Commissary Department.

J. F. GEORGE.

Michie or Mickie is probably a corruption of Michael, which means "who like God." In the form Mickie, it is, says Long ("Personal and Family Names") "a pet name with the Irish, who view it thus—As Michael conquered Satan, the first Protestant, and drove the rebel angels from Heaven, so the Pope conquered Luther, and excommunicated Protestants. Thus it means conqueror of heretics."

S.

**615. WILLIAM STEWART, KING'S REMEMBRANCER** (2nd S., VII., 45).—William Stewart, of Castle Stewart, third son of James, 2nd Earl of Galloway, was King's Remembrancer of Exchequer and Paymaster of Annual Bounties in 1727. He was M.P. for the Inverness Burghs, 1713-22; for the Ayr Burghs, 1722-34; and for the Elgin Burghs, 1734-41. It is stated by Foster that he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gordon of Cardoness, and had issue—a statement which does not quite tally with information supplied in query. But, perhaps, he may have been twice married.

W.

Your correspondent might learn something at the Lyon Office, where Stewart's arms were recorded in 1724, and indicate an Appin origin.

J. K. S.

**616. REPRESENTATIVES OF VISCOUNT LIMERICK** (2nd S., VII., 45).—James Hamilton of Tullimore, created Viscount Limerick and Lord Clanboy in 1719, was made Earl of Clanbrassil in the peerage of Ireland in 1756. Dying in 1758, he was succeeded by his son James, on whose death in 1799 the titles became extinct. His estates went to his sister Anne, Countess of Roden, whose grandson Robert, Earl of Roden, was in 1821 created Lord Clanbrassil in the peerage of the United Kingdom. *Vide* Burke's "Peerage," and Anderson's "Memoirs of the House of Hamilton," Edinburgh, 1825.

W.

**617. A COAL MINE NEAR ABERDEEN** (2nd S., VII., 45).—Where was it—and is it? Echo answers,

Where? No doubt it existed only in the luscious imagination of some English scribe permitted to disport himself in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the delectation of the Cockney understanding. The coalfields of Scotland, comprised within a belt stretching across the country, lie far to the south of Aberdeen. There could have been no coal in the Northern county in 1761, save what was carried by sea in trading sloops, or, perhaps, borne on the backs of ponies over the Grampian ranges.

ALIIQUIS.

**619. GORDON AND RUTHVEN** (2nd S., VII., 45).—I have never been able to prove Baird's statement that a Gordon of Abergeldie married a Ruthven, and I did not transfer his statement to my account of the Abergeldie family in "The House of Gordon." But it must be noted that at least two Abergeldie lairds went south for brides, and it is a curious fact that when that was once done in a Northern family it became almost a custom. Alexander (VIII.) married Euphemia Graham of the Morphee family, and his nephew Peter (XI.) married (1) Margaret, daughter of Peter Strahan, Edinburgh; (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Gray; (3) Margaret, daughter of Sir George Foulis of Dunipace; and his daughter Euphemia married Lord Strathallan. J. M. B.

Something of error has crept into this query. The Provost of Perth was John, Earl of Gowrie, himself, not his brother Alexander, as the query appears to indicate. Both brothers, John and Alexander, were slain (or, should one say—murdered?) for participation, real or pretended, in what was called the "Gowrie Conspiracy." After that event, the surviving members of the family, consisting of three younger brothers and seven sisters, were forbidden to call themselves Ruthven, and commanded to assume another name. This might account to some extent for the absence of any record of subsequent Ruthven marriages. But it does not appear that any of the surviving Ruthven brothers had families. None of them, it is certain, ever became Provost of Perth. And there is no evidence to show that either of the murdered brothers was married. They were both comparatively young men. Probably, therefore, the assertion made in the query is erroneous.

S.

**620. INCHDREWER CASTLE** (2nd S., VII., 45).—I transcribe the following from the "New Statistical Account of Scotland," Edinburgh, 1842:—"The old Castle of Inchdrewer, supposed to have been built about the time of James IV. or V., is still so entire as to be habitable by the family of a tenant of Sir Robert Abercromby's. Its appearance possesses no peculiar feature of interest, and the only incident connected with it is the death of a Lord Banff, who was burned in the year 1713 under some circumstances not very well explained. It is said that, having embraced the Roman Catholic religion, he had gone for some time to Ireland, engaged, probably, in some of the intrigues then carrying on in behalf

of the Pretender; and it was suspected that the persons in whose charge he had left the Castle, having pillaged some of his valuable property, murdered him immediately after his return, and set his apartment on fire, for the sake of concealment. By some, it seems, the event was viewed as a judgment on his apostasy, and particularly with regard to some threats used by him of burning the Protestants. This event might well have entitled the old Castle to be haunted; but I have never heard that it enjoys that reputation." S.

622. HOGMANAY (1st S., III., 139; 2nd S., VII., 45).—Dr. Murray, in the "New English Dictionary," says this word is of obscure origin, and is noted only from the 17th century, but is apparently of French origin. He appends to his treatment of the word the following note:—"Hogmanay corresponds exactly in sense and use to O.F. *Aguillanneuf*, 'the last day of the year, New Year's gift, the festival at which New Year's gifts were given and asked with the shout of "Aguillanneuf!"' Of this Godefroy gives many dialect variants and by-forms, as *ang auguillenneu*, *aguilloneu*, *haguillennef*, etc.; in modern French dialects it survives as *aguilan*, etc.; in Normandy, *hoguignettes*, *hoguinané*; in Guernsey, *hoginono*. It is found in Spanish before 1600, as *aguilando*, now *aguinaldo* (handsel, Christmas box). Copious examples are given by Godefroy of the phrases 'demander l'aguillanneuf,' 'donner l'aguillanneuf,' 'petiz enfans qui demandirent l'aguillenneu le jour de l'an dernier,' etc., which require only to be translated, with the substitution of Hogmanay, to be vernacular Scotch expressions. Although the phonetic difference between *aguillanneuf* and the Scotch word is great, the Norman form *hoguinané* is much closer to Hogmanay, and it cannot be doubted that both the custom and the term are from the French. The French term is explained by Cotgrave (1611) as 'au-guy-l'an-neuf [to the mistletoe the new year], the voyce of country people begging small presents or newe-yeares-gifts in Christmas; an ancient terme of rejoycing, derived from the Druids, who were wont, the first of Januarie, to goe unto the woods, where, having sacrificed . . . they gathered mistletoe,' etc. A similar explanation is given by Souchet, I., 16, (in Godefroy)." Dr. Murray, however, adds:—"These explanations, with the reference to the *gui* or mistletoe, are now rejected by French scholars as merely 'popular etymology.' The alleged French cry, 'Au qui menez, tiri liri, mainte du blanc et point du bis,' cited secondhand in Jamieson, is not to be found in the French author from whom it professes to be quoted, and appears to be a figment. Schuchardt ('Romania,' IV., 253) suggests that Sp. *aguilando*, Fr. *aguilanneu*, *guilanneu*, etc., are corruptions of L. *calendæ*. See also Körting, 'Latinisch-romanische, Wbck.,' art. 324." I may add that the two earliest quotations in Dr. Murray for his Scottish use of the word are taken (1) from "Law's Memorials," edited by K. Sharpe, written in 1680, and refer to the protest of the fanatical followers of the famous Cove-

nanting enthusiast, "Muckle John Gibb of Bo'ness," where it is said regarding them by the good minister of Inchinnan, "They solemnly renounce a Pasch Sunday, Hallow-even, Hogmynae-night, Valentine's even," etc.; (2) a somewhat later reference from "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence Displayed" (1693), to the following effect:—"It is ordinary among some plebeians in the South of Scotland to go about from door to door upon New Year's Eve crying 'Hogmane.'" The fact that the practice seems to have prevailed in Spain, the Channel Islands, as well as in Scotland and the North of England, would seem to point to a very early introduction of the custom in Western Europe, and like other practices—such as the kindling of bonfires or taunnles, common in the West of Scotland—may have had its origin in pre-Christian times.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

The derivation and probable origin of the word Hogmanay are discussed at some length in Chambers' "Book of Days," Vol. II. Chambers comes to no definite conclusion—indeed, he says that a perfectly satisfactory explanation has never been given; but he mentions a few of the theories that have been advanced, some of which look rather more plausible and likely than the one put forward by the writer in the *Tattler*. S.

623. MR. LAWRENCE, FARMER, MAUD (2nd S., VII., 46).—I can only trace the history of the Lawrances of Atherb from oral information vouched by members of the family with whom I have come in contact, and likewise from my mother, who was born in 1801, and was consequently acquainted with earlier members of the family. The first of the name in Atherb was William Lawrence, who came from Pitfour, Old Deer. He was a grandson of either Andrew Lawrence in Mains of Pitfour or Thomas Lawrence in Nether Pitfour, both of whose names are entered in the Poll Book. He came to Atherb in 1781, and died in 1816, aged 70 years, he being born in 1746. He was succeeded in Atherb by an only son, George Lawrence, who was born in 1782. He married, and had three sons and at least one daughter. He died at Atherb in 1824. His widow remarried, and had a second family. His eldest son, Alexander Lawrence, emigrated to North America in 1833, and finally settled in Cedar Rapids in Iowa, where for a number of years he held the post of city assessor. He died in 1892, leaving a family of sons and daughters. One of his daughters, before his death, was collecting materials for a history of their branch of the Lawrence family. I cannot tell if it was ever completed or printed. George Lawrence, the second son, along with his sister, mother, stepfather, and family, left Atherb in 1838, and also went to North America. They settled in Michigan, where George died, unmarried, in 1843. The youngest son, William Lawrence, did not emigrate. He married, and settled first at Waukmill of Clockriach, and after a time rented the small farm of Burnside of Benwals, Old Deer. He died in 1877,

leaving three sons. The eldest, George Lawrance, married and emigrated to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he died in 1871, leaving an only daughter. William, the second son, who is still alive, also went to Cedar Rapids, and has a family of sons and daughters. John, the youngest son, is still tenant of Burnside of Benwals, and has a family of three sons. The surname of Lawrance is still common in the parish of Old Deer. In the Poll Book of 1696 I find that 28 persons with that surname paid the poll in Old Deer. Fetterangus was not included, as it was then in Banffshire.

JOHN MILNE.

Atherb Cottage, Maud.

1178. SIR FRANCIS DILLON BELL, K.C.M.G. (XII., 46), Agent-General for New Zealand, and official in many departments connected with New Zealand, was born in 1822, and died in 1898. He was son of Edward Bell of Hornsey, who was son or grandson of a daughter (Mrs. Daniel Bell) of David Barclay, son of Robert Barclay, the Quaker Apologist, son of Colonel David Barclay of Urie and Lady Katharine Gordon, daughter of Sir William Gordon of Gordonstown, son of Lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Huntly, son of Margaret, natural daughter of King James IV. The mother of Robert Barclay, the Quaker Apologist, was a cousin in the fourth degree to King Charles II.; while Lady Jean Gordon, daughter of the fourth Earl of Huntly, and wife of the fourth Earl of Sutherland, was second cousin to King James VI. (XII., 63).

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

### Literature.

*The Bibliographical Register.* The Grafton Press and Williams & Norgate, London.

The first issue of this periodical (16 p.p., sm. 8vo. Price, 6d. net quarterly) appears with the date, "Summer, 1905." It is published in the hope that "our columns will be used for the purpose of placing upon record Notes and Queries on points of Bibliography and Historical Printing. A feature of the journal will be the publication of hitherto unprinted documents relating to these subjects." The space available seems inadequate for such a large programme, but possibly the publishers expect to increase the size of their paper as its circulation and usefulness extend. For Scottish readers the main interest of the first issue will be found in a note which makes an addition to Mr. Aldis's recently issued "List of Scottish Books printed in Scotland before 1700." Most space is given to an article on "Printing in the Irish Character." Readers of *S. N. & Q.* may be glad to have their attention called to the appearance of this little journal.

J. CALDER ROSS.

### Newspapers in the British Museum Library.

A printed catalogue of the newspapers possessed by the British Museum has long been a felt want. That want has now been supplied, although no press marks are given with the various items. Unfortunately, copies cannot be purchased by the general public. This restriction is made up somewhat by the authorities having presented copies to public libraries in Scotland. The newspapers themselves are being removed from the Museum and housed in a building at Hendon.

W. J. C.

*Gretna Green and its Traditions*, by "Claverhouse," with 22 illustrations. Paisley: Alexander Gardner. 1905. [78 pp.]

The young author modestly differentiates between a "History" and an "Account," and chooses the latter as the less ambitious title. Much has been written, both in fact and fiction, regarding this place of many marriages, but little has hitherto been done in the way of a connected narrative. *Gretna* had its vogue for about a century, but now its glory may be said to have departed. It was well, before it was quite a thing of the past, that the facts connected with it should be told. This the author has been at pains to do, and the volume now before us possesses much romantic interest, increased by copious illustrations.

### Scots Books of the Month.

**Brown, Archibald.** *The Early Annals of Greenock.* Greenock: Telegraph Printing Works.

*Memoirs of a Highland Gentleman, being Reminiscences of Evander Maciver of Scourie.* Edited by Rev. George Henderson. 4to. Net, 21s.

Constable.

**Scott-Moncrieff, W. G., F.S.A. (Scot.)** *The Records of the Proceedings of Justiciary Court, Edinburgh, 1661-1678.* Scot. Historical Society.

**Smeaton, Oliphant.** *The Story of Edinburgh. Mediæval Town Series.* Illustrated by Herbert Raitlon and J. Aytoun Symington. 8vo. Net, 4s. 6d. Dent, London.

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ED.

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ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, 1905.



JOHN M'WILLIE, JACOBITE.

Culloden! Has there ever been a battlefield around which have for so long clung so many traditions, so many regrets, and so much sentiment and romance? Traditions of the eventful battle which have not been recorded, and they are many, have of necessity been gradually

dying out, and I am indebted to Mrs. Helen Clayton (a daughter of the late Mr. Alexander M'Willie, Coldhome, Keith) for the following account of John M'Willie, derived by her some years ago from his descendant, Mr. T. A. M'Willie, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, of Mississippi, U.S.A., and which, to avoid any possible misrepresentation, I give in Mr. M'Willie's own words:—"My great grandfather was a Scotch gentleman who took part in the attempt of Prince Charles Edward upon the English throne in 1745. He was captured after many daring exploits, and would have been executed but for the fortunate intervention of English friends. He afterwards entered the English army and served for many years and in all quarters of the globe. We have his sword and several of his commissions, and have always believed he was a man of noble lineage as well as heroic character. We have always had an idea that our great grandfather was, in some way, very closely allied with the clan MacDonald, the MacDonalds of the Isles. He loved that clan, but said very little about his family, as we learn from tradition. I have never before heard of but one man who bore my family name who was not known to me as the descendant of my grandfather. We could trace no relationship, but he had an old ring that had come to him from his father, bearing the device of a raven sitting upon a rock, with the legend—'Nec tempore nec fato.' Singularly enough, I afterwards learned that this was the coat of arms or crest and motto of a branch of the MacDonalds of the Isles. This gentleman, though highly educated, and, indeed, a man of great gifts and attainments, knew absolutely nothing about his family, his father having been killed by Indians in Texas in early days, and he sent to a Catholic seminary shortly afterwards on the death of his mother. Write and tell me all about the M'Willies that you know of in the old country. We know little or nothing about any of them, save my great-grandfather, and not much of him, the principal things that struck the youthful fancy of my grandfather and were handed down by him being—that his father had killed three English troopers at

Culloden before he could be captured; that his body was a network of scars; that he served against the American colonists in the War of the Revolution; and that, when an old man and an officer of high rank, he would sometimes run and jump over the heads of his grenadiers standing in line. He was said to (be) a man (of) great strength as well as great daring. His descendants have not, within my knowledge, been remarkable for strength, but all of my family are rather tall, my father and brothers and self all being over six feet in height." In a subsequent letter Mr. M'Willie wrote:—"I cannot imagine who the David M'Willie who died in Mexico can be, but suppose he was related in some way to Judge Malcolm H. M'Willie, who resided at one time in Chihuahua, Mexico. I wish I knew more of my family history that I might afford you some clue to follow up before your visit to Scotland in the summer, but I related in my first letter about all that we know. One thing, however, I did not mention. The wife of our most remote of known male ancestors, my great-grandmother, was named Churchill, and she was married to my great-grandfather at Stirling, and, unless my recollection is at fault, in Stirling Castle. Tradition says that she was of gentle blood. I would also mention that my great-grandfather owned property in the north of Ireland, and lived there for a time, but whether until his death or not we are without knowledge. We do not know what part of Scotland my great-grandfather was from; but naturally conclude that it was the region where there remain others of a name not found elsewhere."

John had:—

Adam, who settled in South Carolina; acquired a large fortune and high position; was colonel of an American regiment in the war of 1812. He had:—

William; born in South Carolina in 1795; was an adjutant in the American army in the war of 1812; became a lawyer and public man; was a large slave-owner; removed in 1845 to Mississippi, and was by this state sent to Congress, and afterwards made Governor. He had:—

(1) Adam; was a soldier in the Mexican War, and fell in the Civil War at Manassas (?), being a captain.

(2) William; was a captain in the late war; became a merchant.

(3) James; fought in the same war; afterwards became a physician; died 1890.

(4) Richard Lawrence, a civil engineer.

(5) T—A—; has served in the Legislature of the State; been President of the State Bar Association; Special Judge of the Supreme Court; trustee of various

public institutions, and State Reporter.

(6) A daughter; wife of Judge Colhoun, who was president of the convention that framed the constitution of the State of Mississippi, and was also a distinguished officer in the late war.

(7) Lucy.

Is it vain to expect at this distance of time any light to be thrown on the subject of John's native place and the clan to which he belonged? The suggestion of a possible connection with the clan Donald seems curious, when the resistless valour he displayed in that final grand historic charge of the "leal and true" Highland clans is contrasted with the imbecile inaction of the sulky MacDonald regiments, who witnessed alike unmoved the death of the immortal Keppoch, the vain sacrifice of the lives of the other clans, and the surrender of their wounded survivors to the tender mercies of the "Butcher." H. D. MCW.

RAISING A FENCIBLE REGIMENT.—The following commission is in the possession of Mr. John W. Gordon, East Grinstead, a descendant of the Gordons of Lettoch:—

"GEORGE R.—These are to authorize you by Beat of Drum or otherwise to raise so many Volunteers in any County or part of Our Kingdom of Great Britain, as are or shall be wanting to recruit and fill up the respective Companies of Our Regiment of Fen. Men under your command in Ireland, to the numbers allowed upon that Establishment; and you are to cause the said Volunteers (to be raised and levied as aforesaid) to march under the Command of such Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, in such numbers, at such times, and to such Port as you shall think most convenient for their Transportation to Our Kingdom of Ireland. And all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Constables and other our Civil Officers whom it may concern, are hereby required to be assisting unto you in providing quarters, Impressing Carriages, and otherwise as there shall be occasion. And for so doing this, Our Order shall be and continue in force from the date hereof until the 25 day of March next. Given at Our Court at St. James's this 24th day of July, 1799, in the 39th year of Our Reign. By His Majesty's Command.

"W. WINDHAM.

"To Alexander M'Grigor Murray, Esq., Colonel of a Regiment of Fencible Men;

"Or to the Officer appointed by Him to raise Men for our said Regiment.

"To Ensign John Gordon.

"Lt.-Colonel R. N. Murray,  
Royal Clan Alpin Regiment."

## NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF ARGYLESIRE.

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

364. MACLEAN, SIR LACHLAN, BARONET: Highland Chief. A younger brother of Hector Maclean of Dowart, he was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1631, and on the death of his elder brother succeeded to the estate of Dowart. In the civil wars the Macleans fought valiantly for the Royal cause under Montrose. At Inverlochy fight, in 1645, Sir Lachlan commanded his clan. He was also engaged in the subsequent battles of the Royalist general.

365. MACLEAN, LACHLAN: Major-General. Born in the manse of Kilninian and Kilmore, in Mull, about 1753, he entered the British army, and rose to the rank of major-general. His brother John, also in the army, fought in the American War. Major-General Maclean was for some time Governor of Nova Scotia. His father was of the Treshnish family, and his mother, also a Maclean, was of the family of Torloisk.

366. MACLEAN, LACHLAN: Poet and Historian. A native of Coll, born in 1798, he came to Glasgow as a young man. Having spent several years in business as a hosier, he ultimately got an appointment in the General Post Office, in which employment he remained till his death in 1848. Of a literary turn, he is said to have written Gaelic and English with equal grace. He wrote "Adamh agus Eubh" (Edinburgh, 1837). In this work he proves to his own satisfaction that Adam and Eve spoke Gaelic in Eden. This work, enlarged and printed in English, under the title, "The History of the Celtic Language," was published in London in 1840. It is said to contain a mass of facts not always leading to the author's conclusions. His "Historical Account of Iona" (Oban, 1841) is valuable as a history of Iona and of the Macleans. He also wrote "Sketches of St. Kilda" and a work on "Etiquette." A monument to the memory of this famous member of the clan has been erected in the Southern Necropolis, Glasgow. On the occasion of the unveiling of this monument, ex-Provost Maclean of Govan, in the presence of a representative gathering of the members of the clan, delivered an appropriate address in Gaelic.

367. MACLEAN, MAGNUS: Professor. This eminent electrician is probably a native of Skye, but a genuine Maclean for all that. For fifteen

years he was chief official assistant to Lord Kelvin in Glasgow University, and is now Professor of Electrical Engineering in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College. He has contributed numerous papers on physics and electrical engineering to various learned societies.

368. MACLEAN, MALCOLM: Minor Bard. A native of Kinlochewe, Ross-shire, he died about 1764. When a young man, he enlisted as a soldier, and became "a bacchanalian of the first magnitude." Granted a small pension, he dwelt at the foot of Ben Fuathais. His wife rivalled Job for patience. He wrote "Malcolm o' the Glen," one of the most popular of Scottish songs. It is a record of his own domestic history. His only child, a daughter, a very lovely girl, had "no wooers seeking her" on account of her father's convivial habits. The song describes the daughter's charm, and deals sundry shrewd side-blows at fortune-hunters. It may be found in "Beauties of Gaelic Poetry."

369. MACLEAN, MARY: Minor Poet. Daughter of Archibald Maclean, she was born in 1856 in Nova Scotia, but removed to Franklin, Massachusetts, in 1881. She has written many short poems.

370. MACLEAN, MARY WEBSTER: Novelist and Artist. Born in 1842, the daughter of the Rev. William Maclean, she commenced to write novels for her own amusement. Some of these her father read, and advised publication. They proved successful. One of them, "The Italian Girl," was published at Philadelphia in 1869. Several others have appeared. In 1889, Miss Maclean was living in New York, where she had established some reputation as a portrait painter.

371. MACLEAN, SALLIE PRATT: Novelist. Born in Connecticut in 1855, she is a direct descendant of Lachlan Maclean, 6th of Coll. She was married to F. L. Grieve in 1887. She has attained much popularity as a novelist. "Cape Cod Folks," one of her most successful productions, first published in 1881, had reached a 23rd edition in eight years. Several other novels have come from her pen.

372. MACLEAN, —: Professor. A scion of the house of Coll, and born in that island, he ultimately settled in Denmark, and there became a professor in the University of Copenhagen.

373. MACLEOD, ALEXANDER, D.D. A native

of Mull, son of the parish minister of Kilfinichen and Kilvicairn, he was born in 1774 and died in 1833. In the autumn of 1773 his father received a visit from Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his journey to the Western Islands. At the close of the visit the great lexicographer expressed himself as highly pleased with the entertainment furnished by his host, and said, "Sir, I thank you for your entertainment and conversation." He was afterwards characterised by Dr. Johnson as "the clearest-headed man he had met with in the Western Islands." His son emigrated to the United States of America, where he was trained for the ministry, and graduated from Union College in 1798. For a short time he was pastor of a church at Walkill, New York, but during the greater part of his life he ministered to the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York, and was famous as a preacher all over the country. Dr. Hew Scott, in the *Fasts*, says he was the author of several valuable works. He died in New York.

374. MACLEAN, MISS : Noted Scottish Beauty. George Ticknor, the eminent American author, who paid a visit to Edinburgh in 1819, thus speaks of her in his diary : "There was a young lady staying there who drew a great deal of company to the house—Miss Maclean [*sic*], the most beautiful lady in Scotland, and one indeed whose beauty had wrought more wonders than almost anybody's since the time of Helen, for she has actually been followed by the mob in the street, until she was obliged to take refuge in a shop from their mere admiration, and gave up going to the theatre because the pit twice rose up and, taking off their hats to show it was done in respect, called upon her to come to the front of the box where she sat, and stand up that they might see her. For myself, I could not find her so very remarkable, though, still, I would not appeal from a decision like this, which is like the decision of a nation. She had a fine face, certainly, an open, radiant kind of beauty, an exquisite complexion, brilliant black eyes and hair, and a very graceful figure and manner. Her conversation, too, was light and pleasant and unaffected, and, what was most of all to her credit, though she had a perfect consciousness of her own beauty, which she took no pains to conceal, it was mingled with no conceit. It was like an historical fact to her. She had half the titles in Scotland at her feet." So wrote George Ticknor. Lord Lamington, in a series of recollections running in *Blackwood's Magazine* at the time of his death and afterwards published separately under the title of "In the Days of the Dandies," treats

of "some great beauties and social celebrities," and after referring to the Gunnings, goes on to say : "Now and then in my time some paragon of beauty, independent of rank and attractive dress, was occasionally to be seen. I remember a friend telling me Miss Maclean was so beautiful that whenever she appeared in Edinburgh, where she resided, a crowd collected." On one occasion when he accompanied her to a shop in Princes Street, police had to be sent for to clear the way, and when she entered the theatre the audience stood up in honour to her charms. Miss Maclean belonged to an Argyllshire family—the Macleans in Kilarrow, cadets of Shuna. It is said that she eventually married an officer by whose profligacy a shadow was cast over the remainder of her life.

375. MACLACHLAN, JESSIE N. : Gaelic Prima Donna. A native of Lorne, this Highland lassie has attained a high position among the vocalists of her native land. She is indeed as well known in the Dominion of Canada and the United States as she is in Great Britain. Her Celtic countrymen are grateful to her for giving vocal scientific expression to their Gaelic songs, and long may she go on charming the world with her splendid voice.

376. MACLEAN, DONALD, M.D. : Professor. This distinguished man, said to be the ninth chieftain of Drimnin, was the eldest son of Dr. Charles Maclean, who died at Kingston, Ontario, in 1872. Dr. Donald Maclean was a graduate of Edinburgh University and enjoyed an extensive practice in Canada. He latterly removed to the United States, and held the Chair of Surgery in the University of Michigan from 1870 to 1888. He was also for a number of years chief surgeon of the Michigan, Central, and Grand Trunk Railroads, and in 1894 was President of the American Medical Association. He died in 1904.

377. MACLEAN, NORMAN (REV.) : Established Church Divine and Author. A native of Islay, he is now the parish minister of Colinton. He is a young clergyman of considerable culture, and has published an excellent volume entitled "Children of the Mist," a collection of short stories about the Western Highlands. He is a frequent contributor to literary and religious journals, and promises to be a popular and powerful writer. He was ordained at Glengarry in 1892, and a year or two ago was translated to Colinton, near Edinburgh.

378. MACLEOD, ANNE C. (MRS. WILSON) :



Poetess. Second daughter of the late Dr. Norman Macleod, of the Barony Parish, Glasgow. Some of her poems appear in an attractive little volume entitled "Songs of a Highland Home." The poems contained in the collection are the work of several generations of this highly gifted family, of which she is one of the members. She has included a few of her own, among them several chaste songs with taking titles and pleasing melodies, such as "Darling, Rest," "Sing, Sing, ye Birdies," "The Pride of Strathmore" (to the tune of Ewan MacLachlan's ever-popular song, "Air faillirin illirin"), a Jacobite song to a Highland melody; "The Days that are Gone," to a Gaelic air; and "If I had the Wealth of India," to a variant of the air "Bruthaichean Ghlinn-braon," or "A blū fāgail na duthcha." Mrs. Wilson was also co-editress with Harold Boulton of that excellent compilation, "Songs of the North."

379. MACLEOD, JOHN, D.D. : "High Priest of Morven," Moderator of Church of Scotland, and Poet. He was the youngest son of Dr. Norman Macleod of Morven, born 1801, and became colleague and successor to his father in that romantic Highland parish, of which he was a native. The youngest son of a stalwart family of sixteen sons and daughters, his career was singularly peaceful and uneventful. He was ordained in 1824 as successor to his father; had D.D. from Glasgow 1845; was elected clerk to the synod 1842; and was one of a deputation sent out the same year by the General Assembly to visit the churches in British America. He was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly in 1851, and died in 1882. It is said of him that "in physical, as in mental, stature he towered head and shoulders above the people. His unusual height (six feet eight) in no way detracted from his strength or his fitness for hard exercise and long endurance. In youth he had been a sportsman, and his skill was known on every moor of his native region. On all these western shores was no more fearless or trusty pilot." The late Lord Tennyson said, after a night spent in his company, that he was the finest man he had ever met, adding, "He is a man with a well-born head." Dr. Shairp, of St. Andrews, said of him, "I have never seen anyone of such forceful and impressive personality, or who made you feel more that he was a king of men." Dr. Macleod's boat song, "Send the Biorlinn on careering," is a favourable example of his power alike as a Gaelic and English poet.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

## ABERDEEN MAPS AND VIEWS.

### I.—MAPS AND PLANS RELATING TO THE CITY.

(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 41.)

*An asterisk prefixed to a date signifies that a copy of the map or plan is to be found in the Public Library.*

23. \*1865. Aberdeen Sewerage Works. Plan of the City and Suburbs of Aberdeen, showing the site of the Proposed Irrigation Meadows, and Division of Police Territory into Drainage Districts: also Lines of Principal Outfall Sewers for Projects Nos. 1 and 2 described in the accompanying Report, dated 19th December, 1864.

The report referred to, in which this plan of the city occurs, is by Robert Anderson, then resident engineer to the Aberdeen Waterworks Extension, and embodied "Observations on a scheme of utilising the greater portion of the sewage on the Old Town Links and adjoining lands." Printed by Chalmers.

24. 1865-7. Aberdeen. Ordnance Survey Map.

On scale of 126·720 inches to one mile. This map was revised in 1899-1900 at the expense of the city authorities.

25. 1865-7. Aberdeen (District). Ordnance Survey Map.

On scale of one inch to one mile; with roads in colour.

26. \*1867. Aberdeen Harbour Improvements: Plan to accompany Report by the Harbour Engineer, 5th August, 1867.

Gives soundings in the bay and harbour entrance. Shows proposed extension of North Pier, proposed South Breakwater, proposed diversion of the river Dee, proposed graving dock, and other schemes. The plan of the city comprises only the portion bounded by Market Street and Castle Street, and extending thence towards the pier. It was the work of Keith and Gibb.

27. \*1868. Plan of the Lands of Rubislaw. By James F. Beattie.

This sectional plan—the work of Keith and Gibb—shows in a very clear and interesting way the properties and feuing arrangements relative to the district lying west of Union Place and Victoria Street. At that time Osborne Place was only projected, and was to be named North Carden Place. Doubtless its nearness to Albert Street suggested the present designation. Fountainhall House—the subject of the late Dr.

Cruickshank's monograph, "Vanishing Aberdeen"—was then occupied by Rev. Dr. Macphail, of Free East Church. Glenburn Distillery, near Rubislaw Den, was still standing, but disused (after 1857); and practically all the ground north, south, and west of Queen's Cross, now covered with streets, was agricultural or nursery ground. The feuing of the really fine thoroughfare, Albyn Place, and Rubislaw Terrace was well advanced. Albyn Terrace had been feued out, but had only begun to be built upon. Relative to the formation of Rubislaw Terrace and Queen's Terrace (the latter only projected in 1868), it is not usually remembered that Giles, the noted Aberdeen artist, had a share in designing them. The following extract dealing with the point is interesting:—

"Proposed New Terrace.—We understand that plans have been sketched for a new terrace of houses proposed to be erected on the property of Mr. Skene of Rubislaw, on the north side of Albyn Place. The style of architecture possesses in a high degree the rare merit of combining what is new, at least in Aberdeen, with what is, in point of taste, exceedingly beautiful. It does not admit of a more precise designation, but may be described as in the style of the renowned Abbotsford House—a combination of the Scottish and Elizabethan orders. The houses alternate in pairs: the one of a superior description, having handsome bow windows, reaching the height of both floors, with a neat balustrade; the other with plain windows. In each case the door is reached by a flight of steps—an arrangement attained by the basement floor being half-sunk. The interior arrangements would be exceedingly commodious, and possessed of every requisite that even luxury itself could suggest. The dining-rooms in the case of the superior character of houses would, by means of the bow window, be 30 feet in length, and the other 25 feet. The extent of the terrace, as planned, would be about 1,500 feet, with a depth of feu of about 150. This is exclusive of pleasure grounds in front, between which and the houses there will, we believe, be a road or drive, with approaches. The plan, which embraces about fifty houses, is the joint production of Mr. Giles, artist, and Messrs. MacKenzie & Matthews, architects. It is truly a splendid project (the merits of which cannot be sufficiently unfolded in a written description), and by the enterprise of Mr. Skene, the proprietor, backed by public-spirited citizens taking fees, its realisation would seem to be attainable. The situation is one of the best about the city."—*Aberdeen Journal*. Quoted in *Aberdeen Herald*, 3rd April, 1852.

28. \*1869. Plan of the City of Aberdeen and Torry Farm Estate, referred to in the Report of the Town Council's Committee of date 8th April, 1869.

Drawn on a scale of one inch to six hundred feet. (The work of Keith & Gibb.) Interesting as a reminder of the local controversy over the proposed purchase of Torry Farm estate. The bridge and new streets through that property are duly set down—almost exactly, although the Corporation scheme missed fire, as they have since been realised.

29. \*1869. Map of the City of Aberdeen and its Environs, corrected up to 1869.

Drawn on a scale of five inches to one mile. (Also the work of Keith & Gibb.) The copy in

the Public Library is tinted to show the portions of ground, and the price, in the south-western, western, and north-western suburbs of the city, between 1858 and 1869.

30. \*1871. Plan of the City of Aberdeen, shewing the Municipal and Police Boundary, and Division into Wards.

This plan—by Keith & Gibb—is usually bound up with the "Aberdeen Municipality Extension Act, 1871" (Cornwall & Sons, 1871).

31. 1871. Plan of the City of Aberdeen, corrected up to 1871.

Also by Keith & Gibb. Scale of one inch to one mile. Has the boundary coloured. (British Museum.)

32. 1871. Plan du Port D'Aberdeen.

A reference to this French map of the harbour occurs in *Scottish Notes & Queries*, Vol. X. (1st S.), p. 39. It was "Publié d'après les levés du Comr. Slater, R.N." (See No. 11.) Engraved by Erhard. Published at 50c. Has numerous chart markings from Slater. (British Museum.)

33. \*1872. Plan of the City (Municipal and Police Boundary) and its Division into Wards.

This plan—by A. Dakers, lithographer—forms the frontispiece to James Valentine's "Classification and Arrangement of the Several Local Acts of Parliament," 1872.

34. \*1874. Design for Wooded Avenues, New Roads, and Drives, with Bridge to connect the South and North Banks of the River Dee. By J. W. 1st October, 1874.

This is a design by, I think, the late James Willet—drawn by Samuel Reid, and lithographed by Taylor & Henderson. It is rather extraordinary in respect that its main feature—apart from the projected bridge over the river, which is set down in the line of Market Street—is a wooded avenue cutting straight over hill and dale from the bridge to the ridge of the Grampians near the Giant Cairn.

35. \*1879. Chart of Soundings in Aberdeen Harbour. By W. D. Cay, Harbour Engineer. October, 1879.

A chart of very detailed soundings of the harbour entrance and bay. It is explained that the soundings in the bay were taken in 1867; in the navigation channel and tidal harbour, and in the old bed of the Dee east of timber bridge, in 1879; and in the Victoria and Upper Docks, and old bed of river west of the bridge, in 1878. The Victoria Bridge over the new channel of the Dee was then in course of construction.

36. \*1880. Plan of the City of Aberdeen.

This is a plan adapted by William Boulton, Burgh Surveyor, to illustrate the City Improve-

- ments Scheme, 1882, with extension of boundary and proposed new streets marked. The parts of the scheme shown in this map which have actually been carried out are—the construction of Rosemount Viaduct; the extension of Huntly Street to Chapel Street; the continuation of Bon-Accord Street through the lands of Ferryhill House to Fonthill Road, and the improvement of the last-named thoroughfare. This map shows also three other important works—the formation of a straight line of street, really a continuation of Union Street, from Castle Street to the Links; a new street in line with Schoolhill from St. Nicholas Street to Broad Street, and a widened and improved College Street from the foot of Bridge Street to Affleck Street. These adaptations were made for the purposes of the Aberdeen Extension Act, 1883.
37. \*1880. Aberdeen Harbour. Plan showing Improvements in progress. 20th October, 1880.
- A small 8vo plan—the work of Gibb and Hay—marked in red to show proposed improvements. These proposed improvements included the entire clearing away of Regent Bridge; the construction of a new travelling bridge, quay extension to nearly opposite Commerce Street, and a new quay constructed in the Upper Dock, dividing it longitudinally into two "bays."
38. \*1881. Aberdeen Harbour. Plan of Proposed Roads in Reclaimed Land. 1st September, 1881.
- An 8vo plan, similar to No. 37—also Gibb and Hay—showing the laying out of the reclaimed land west of Market Street.
39. \*1882 (c). Aberdeen. (In Ward & Lock's "Guide to the North-east of Scotland," &c.)
- A small plan, size of a small 8vo page, executed by Bartholomew, Edinburgh. It gives the race course on the links that used to be a feature in many of the Aberdeen maps.
40. 1882. Aberdeen Harbour. Surveyed by W. D. Cay, Harbour Engineer, 1882.
- Shows soundings in Bay of Nigg from the earlier survey by Comr. Slater, R.N. Published at the Admiralty, 30th December, 1882, under the superintendence of Sir Frederick Evans, R.N., K.C.B., F.R.S., Hydrographer. (British Museum.)
41. \*1883. Plan showing Proposed Harbour of Refuge at Aberdeen Harbour. William Smith, engineer.
- The idea illustrated in this plan was to remove the North Pier, or all of it except a portion at the point, which would be utilised in a new North Pier that would start from a point in the beach near the lifeboat house. A north mole was to be constructed beyond the point of the

new pier and slightly to the north of it, the intervening space to form a wave and current outlet. A slight extension of the South Breakwater was also to form part of the scheme.

42. 1885. Plan of the City of Aberdeen.
- The work of Gibb & Hay. I take this reference from *Scottish Notes & Queries*, Vol. X., p. 39. I have no information about it beyond the mere entry as above, and should be glad of the opportunity of examining a copy.
43. \*1887. Plan of the City of Aberdeen. Revised up to date. By Andrew Gibb & Co.

A very interesting and beautiful plan. The Public Library copy, purchased at Dr. Walker's sale, May, 1903, is specially interesting, as it is adapted to show certain projected improvements. These include (1) the construction of the Rosemount Viaduct, since carried out; (2) a new street from St. Nicholas Street to Broad Street, as in No. 36; (3) a new line of street from Broad Street to the links, proposed to be accomplished by widening and straightening Queen Street, continuing the line by cutting a new street from King Street to Park Street, which would emerge at the top of Constitution Street, and by widening Constitution Street; (4) and, most important, a new line of street that would commence about the middle of Mearns Street, strike upwards in an oblique line across James Street, Marischal Street, and Shiprow, emerging in Union Street at the top of Shiprow; it would resume at the opposite side of Union Street, partly on the site of St. Katharine's Wynd, cut northward across Netherkirkgate, across the proposed new street from St. Nicholas Street to Broad Street, across Upperkirkgate, along the site of Loch Street to Spring Garden, and from that point continue directly northwards across Hutcheon Street and Causewayend, through the Jute Works property, Sunnybank, to Old Aberdeen, where it was to end—rather ignominiously, it must be said—by emerging on the narrow thoroughfare known as Powis Lane. It seems a very fine scheme up to a certain point, and has occasionally been talked about in a general way. It is very singular and interesting to have it embodied in this way in the plan.

G. M. FRASER.

Public Library,  
Aberdeen.

(My friend, Mr. Robert Anderson, editor, *Aberdeen Journal*, corrects me on certain points relative to the architects of Gordon's College buildings. In the jottings on Archibald Simpson's map of 1840 (No. 12), I spoke of the original building as the design of Gibbs, and the extension of 1825-33 as the work of Simpson. As to the architect of the original building there is a doubt, which I should have noted. As to the extension, I was quite wrong. Both John Smith and Archibald Simpson submitted plans—Simpson, indeed, put in two—but it was Smith's, not Simpson's, that was selected. It is very curious how John Smith's work has, on repeated occasions, to run the gauntlet, so to speak, of his celebrated rival's reputation.—G. M. F.)

COMMUNION TOKENS  
OF THE  
ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIES OF LOHCARRON AND SKYE.  
(SYNOD OF GLENELG.)

*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 LOHCARRON.

**APPLECROSS.**

- (1) Obv.—**AC** | 6 (incuse). Representing Applecross. 6th table.  
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 12 × 13. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**APX** around outside, with dot in centre.  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 2.
- (3) Obv.—**APX** in line across centre of token.  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 10.
- (4) Obv.—**APX**  
Rev.—Blank. Oval, 12 × 19. Illustration 3.

**GAIRLOCH.**

- Obv.—**GAIR-** | **LOCH.**  
Rev.—**1811.** Oval, 11 × 17. Illustration 4.

**GLENELG.**

- Obv.—**PARISH OF GLENELG** in oval, with **REV<sup>D</sup> | A B | 1834** in centre. (Alexander Beith was minister at this date.)  
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10 × 15. Illustration 5.

**GLENSHIEL.**

- (1) Obv.—**GLENSHEIL.**  
Rev.—**1834.** Oval, 13 × 18. Illustration 6.
- (2) Obv.—**GLENSHIEL | 1842 | F MCI.** (Farquhar McIver was minister at this date.)  
Rev.—Blank. Oval, 13 × 16.

**KINTAIL.**

- (1) Obv.—**K** (large and rudely moulded letter). The initial letter of name of parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 15. Illustration 7.
- (2) Obv.—**K** (incuse), with serrated border.  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 17. Illustration 8.
- (3) Obv.—**KL.** The first and last letter of name of parish.  
Rev.—**1776.** Square, 11.
- (4) Obv.—**KINTAIL | 1827 | J. M.** (James Morison was minister at this date.)  
Rev.—**DEANAISH | SO MAR | CHUIMHNEACHAN | ORMSA.** Oval, 12 × 19. Illustration 9.

**KNOYDART.**

- Obv.—**KNOYDART | CHURCH | 1866** in fancy letters.  
Rev.—**"THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME."** Oval, 11 × 15. Illustration 10.

**LOCHALSH.**

- (1) Obv.—**L** (incuse). The initial letter of name of parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 15. Illustration 11.
- (2) Obv.—**L**  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 13.
- (3) Obv.—**L. H.** (incuse). The first and last letter of name of parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration 12.

**LOCHBROOM.**

- Obv.—**LOCH-** | **BROOM.**  
Rev.—**1811.** Oval, 11 × 18.

**LOHCARRON.**

- (1) Obv.—**LM** (incuse). The first and last letter of name of parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 15. Illustration 13.
- (2) Obv.—**LOHCARRON.**  
Rev.—**1814.** Oval, 11 × 18.

# COMMUNION TOKENS

OF THE

BLESSED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIES OF LOHCARRON AND SKYE.  
(SYNOD OF GLENELG.)

PLATE XX



1



2



3



4



5



6



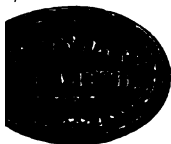
7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



**FLOCTON.**

Obv.—**PLOCTON 1834** in circle, with centre blank.  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 16. Illustration 14.

**SHIELDAIG.**

Obv.—**SHIELDAIG 1835** in circle, with centre blank.  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 16. Illustration 15.

**ULLAPOOL.**

- (1) Obv.—**U.L.** The first and last letter of name of parish.  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration 20.  
 (2) Obv.—**ULLAPOOL | PARISH CHURCH | 1884.**  
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 17.

NOTE.—Poolewe has no tokens.

**PRESBYTERY OF SKYE.****BRACADALE.**

- (1) Obv.—**B** (large). The initial letter of name of parish.  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 16.  
 (2) Obv.—**PARISH OF BRACADALE CHURCH.** in oval, with **Burning Bush | 1866.** in centre.  
 Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” in oval, with “**But let a man examine himself**” in centre. Upright oval, 13 × 19.

**DURINISH.**

Obv.—**DURINISH** around outside, with centre blank.  
 Rev.—**J. S.** (John Shaw was minister from 1811 to 1813.) Round, 15. Illustration 17.

**KILMUIR.**

- (1) Obv.—**K** (small incuse letter). The initial letter of name of parish.  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 11.  
 (2) Obv.—**K** (large incuse letter).  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 12. Illustration 18.  
 (3) Obv.—**K** (incuse).  
 Rev.—Blank. Square, 8.  
 (4) Obv.—**K** (small incuse block letter).  
 Rev.—Blank. Square, with cut corners, 12.

**PORTREE.**

- (1) Obv.—**P** (incuse). The initial letter of name of parish.  
 Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 19.  
 (2) Obv.—**I N** (incuse), representing John Nicholson, who was minister from 1756 to 1799.  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 8.

**SLEAT.**

Obv.—**PARISH OF SLEAT** in oval, with **REV<sup>D</sup> | J. MCIVER | 1846** in centre.  
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 14. Illustration 21.

**SNIZORT.**

- (1) Obv.—**S** (incuse). The initial letter of name of parish.  
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 9 × 11. Illustration 22.  
 (2) Obv.—**S** (incuse).  
 Rev.—Blank. Square, 11.

**STRATH.**

- (1) Obv.—Both sides are blank.  
 Rev.—Round, 11.  
 (2) Obv.—**S** (incuse).  
 Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 24.  
 (3) Obv.—**M<sup>C</sup>** representing McLeod. (Norman McLeod was minister from 1715 to 1717.)  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 11. Illustration 23.

NOTE.—Hallin—in Waternish, Small Isles, and Stenscholl have no tokens.

(To be continued.)

"THE BANFFSHIRE MACWILLIAMS":  
PATRONYMICS, ETC.

I have been reading with considerable interest the "notes and queries" which have appeared in some recent numbers concerning "The Family of MacWilliams," especially "The Banffshire MacWilliams," so called from having been at one time so numerous in Strathaven, Glenlivet, and Mortlach. Surely it is a mistake, however, to designate the MacWilliams as a clan. If they were a clan, it might be asked, for one thing, who was their chief? Is it not evident, rather, that MacWilliam, MacWillie, MacCullie, or, in the case of females, NicWilliam, etc., was simply an individual patronymic, indicating that the individual's father's or sometimes grandfather's Christian name was William, and which patronymic was not necessarily, indeed, very commonly was not, transmitted to the succeeding generation? H. D. McW. gives a string of MacWilliams, MacCollaes, etc., taken from the Parish Registers of Inveravon between 1631 and 1648, and seems to imply that they were all members of the same family. On the contrary, I think that this does not in the least follow, and that, probably—so far as their clan was concerned—they may have been some of them Stewarts, Grants, or Gordons, or others, as the case might be.

All through the 17th century the system of patronymics prevailed in the designation of individuals in those Highland districts, and, of course, they were in Gaelic. But when these had to be recorded in writing, whether in Parish Registers or public Records, a duty which, in most cases, probably devolved upon Lowland scribes, these scribes would be not a little puzzled in the matter of the spelling. No doubt they would do their best, but the result was the production of some most uncouth and apparently unpronounceable cognomens, though any one with a moderate knowledge of Gaelic finds no great difficulty in understanding and interpreting them. There is a very good specimen in the Register of the Privy Council, Vol. X. (1613-1616), which ought to be interesting to H. D. McW. This is a Commission, dated 7th November, 1615, for the apprehension of John M'William Moir in Auchnahyle and upwards of 70 other Highlanders, specified by name, all of them evidently being inhabitants of Strathdown (*i.e.*, Strathaven), who were put to the horn "for not finding caution for their appearance before the Justice in answer to the charge of murdering John and Allaster Stewart, sons of the late George Stewart, in Drumquhen" (? Drummin). A few Grants and Gordons figure in this list,

these probably being men of the better class, but by far the great majority are designated by their Gaelic patronymics, which indicate the father's and sometimes the grandfather's Christian name, but not the clan name; and amongst these, besides the leading culprit or alleged culprit abovementioned, there are six or eight more M'Williams, such as "Johnne, William, and Allane M'Gawlarichis, alias M'William Begis in Gawlariche"; "Patrick Dow M'William V'Age in Auchleakin," and others.

It is observable that, besides the patronymics, the designations frequently included epithets indicative of personal qualities or appearance, such as Mor, Beg, Dow, Ban, Roy, and Riach, these being the equivalents of Moir, Begg, Black, White, Reid, and Brown or Gray, very common Scotch surnames at the present day. Again, in the case of others, there was conveyed the trade or occupation of the individual or his progenitors, as Gow, Saor, Tailleir or M'Intailzeir, Greusaich or M'Grassick, which, translated into Lowland Scots, mean Smith, Joiner, Taylor, and Soutèr.

H. D. McW., at the end of his catalogue of Inveravon MacWilliams and MacCollaes, says—"One wonders what has become of the descendants of these persons." Well, it is quite impossible to say, but why it is impossible may not be very difficult of explanation. The patronymics were not permanent; they changed with each succeeding generation. Probably it may have been well into the 18th century before the cumbersome system of patronymics above described was given up in those Highland districts, and the more convenient plan was gradually adopted whereby people came to be known by a Christian name and a surname, and the surname became, as it were, stereotyped, and passed on to succeeding generations. Then what took place was most likely very much in this wise:—Some would adopt the clan name—the name of the clan to which they belonged or thought they belonged—becoming Stewarts or Grants, M'Intoshes or M'Kenzies, or Frasers; and, naturally, these would remain the most numerous surnames in the respective clan countries. Others would stick to the patronymics derived from their immediate ancestors, such as MacWilliam (or in the much commoner form of Williamson), M'Innes, M'Kinlay, M'Connochie, etc., etc. Yet others would be content with the personally descriptive appellations, and thus we have the numerous Moirs and Beggis, the Dows or Blacks, Bains or Whites, Roys, Reids, Riachs, Bowies, and so forth. Lastly, there were the names derived from occupations or trades, which survive in the Gows or Smiths, the Taylors, the



Grassicks or Soutèrs, and many more. But, certainly, the MacWilliams and M'Inneses, and much less the Dows and Gows, are not properly described as "clans." On the other hand, there is no doubt that, if their ancestry could be traced out, many of those bearing the surnames in question are in reality just as much Stewarts or Frasers or Grants or M'Intoshes, etc., etc., as are a great many of those who are now the bearers of these clan names.

A good deal more might be said on the subject of the patronymics if time and space permitted. I turn, however, for a moment to the "suggested MacFarlane origin" of the MacWilliams and other septs, a theory which H. D. McW. regards as at least doubtful, and in this opinion I am much inclined to agree. At the same time there are some points of considerable interest raised by the statement quoted from Buchanan of Auchmar. To select one of them—he refers to a sept termed Allans or MacAllans—so called, according to him, from one Allan MacFarlane, "a sept not only very numerous in the North, but also divers of them of good account, such as the families of Auchorrachan, Ballengowen, Drummin, etc." Now, we know that the Stewarts in Strathaven—some, if not most of them—have always called themselves "Clan Allan." As for the locality of Drummin, this was the principal seat of the Stewarts, an illegitimate branch, if I mistake not, of the Royal family, who ruled Strathaven for a long time before it became a possession of the Huntly Gordons; the ruins of their castle still stand there at the confluence of the Livet with the Avon. Then, in Auchorrachan, a farm place in Glenlivet, it appears there were Stewarts towards the end of the 17th century, possibly later; from them were descended the Stewarts of Lesmurdie in Cabrach. The prevalence of Stewarts in the Highlands of Banffshire is easily enough accounted for. As has just been said, Stewarts ruled in Strathaven for a long period down to about 300 years ago. Then, the Castle of Balvenie in Mortlach was one of the seats of the Stewarts, Earls of Athol. The custom is well known under which the people on the lands were wont to assume the name of the overlords, while it is far from unlikely there might be a pretty numerous stock of bastards who would be provided with possessions up and down the surrounding country. But the present point is whether there could have been any connection between "the sept termed Allans or MacAllans," said by Buchanan to have been imported *several centuries ago* from the MacFarlane country, and the "Clan Allan" known to us as having been recently, or even now, in

Strathaven and neighbourhood. If so, it would follow that the incomers must have adopted the name of Stewart as their clan name. All that can be said is that some proof of any such identity is greatly required, and it is exceedingly doubtful if any will be forthcoming. I do not think it at all likely that H. D. McW. will hear of any families in Banffshire or Aberdeenshire, belonging to the septs mentioned, claiming to belong to the clan MacFarlane.

Your correspondent, in his conclusion, asks, "What tartan would have been worn by members of the above septs who might have settled on Grant or Gordon territory?" This is not a very important matter, and surely no precise answer can be expected. It may be presumed that the habiliments of the period were not particularly gorgeous at the best. The somewhat theatrical costume which we are now accustomed to see representing the Highland garb had not then come into use. It does not appear that there were any distinctive clan tartans. "The idea of distinguishing the clans by their tartans is but a fashion of modern date in the Highlands themselves." This is the statement of no less an authority than Sir Walter Scott, and most of those who have investigated and considered the subject agree with him. The tartans in use before the "idea" referred to took shape—comparatively few in number—were district tartans. If so, the septs referred to, when they wore tartans, would no doubt wear the tartan of the district, whatever that may have been. I am not sure but that H. D. McW. might find some information upon this point in Stewart's book upon old tartans, to which at any rate he may be referred.

J. F. M.

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GORDONS AS GIPSIES.—Robert Gibson, in "An Old Berwickshire Town" (p. 222), refers to the lost industry of horn spoon making. The horn trade, he says, was confined to the families of the Gordons and the Youngs. "The Gordons came originally from the North to Westruther, from which place they came to Greenlaw. Michael Gordon's daughter, Jean, who died in 1889, was the last of the spoon-makers."

BALLOCH FAMILY.—An interesting note on a member of this family occurs in "Britane's Distemper" (p. 130):—"Some alleges that the Marquise [of Huntly] joyned with him in command [at the Battle of Alford, 1645] generall quarter maister Balloch; but if it was so I think his part in command could not be much, since he wanted the language and for the most part was unknowne of all the hylanders."

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

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

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1842. *The Prompter and Scottish Dramatic Review*. No. 1, Vol. I., Saturday, November 12, 1842; 12 pp., 8vo, price 1d. weekly. Edinburgh: printed and published by W. & H. Robinson, 11 Greenside Street. The usual size of the journal was 8 pp. With No. 19 the price was raised to 1½d.

The *Prompter* briefly indicated its scope thus:—

"While the performances in every theatre in Scotland shall be regularly reviewed in the pages of the *Prompter*, it is to Edinburgh and Glasgow that our attention will be chiefly directed; and in these, the two principal cities in Scotland, not only the theatres but the circuses, concerts, and, in short, every place of amusement, will be noticed at full length weekly."

Supplements in the form of the "*Prompter's Song Book*" were occasionally issued.

The first volume was brought to a close with No. 24, May 13, 1843. The conductor had frequently to complain of the laxity of subscribers in paying their dues. In this issue he pointedly said—

"The *Prompter* has not answered our expectations; and this is not owing, or at least but in a very small extent, to a limited sale, but to our subscribers not having 'paid up.' Will it be believed that upwards of one hundred are still due their first quarter's subscription?"

The editor accordingly announced a reduction in size, and the limitation of his interest to Edinburgh alone. I have seen only the first issue of the next volume, 4 pp., price 1d., with pagination continued from Vol. I. It contains no notice of stoppage.

1843. *The Scottish and North of England Medical Gazette*. No. 1, Saturday, October 7, 1843; 32 pp., 8vo, in double columns; fortnightly, in a blue cover. Edinburgh: published for the proprietors by W. Montignani, Leith Street, and P. Rickard, South Bridge, and printed by W. H. Lizars. This apparently homœopathic journal was edited by T. Lindley Kemp, M.D. No controversial matter of even a semi-private kind was admitted.

"We desire it to be understood that we wish the pages of this journal to be devoted solely to matters of science, and not to complaints of any individual or individuals, however much they may seem to merit them."

The career of the *Gazette* was short. The last number was issued on March 30, 1844. It was then merged in the newly founded *Northern Journal of Medical Science*.

1844. *The Northern Journal of Medicine*. A Monthly Survey of the Progress of Medical Knowledge at Home and Abroad. No. 1, May, 1844;

88 pp., 8vo, price 1s. 6d. Edinburgh: published for the proprietors and printed by Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, High Street. The prospectus stated—

"It will be the study of the conductors of the *Northern Journal of Medicine*, not merely to exhibit the progress of Medical Science, but to reduce each advance in knowledge to such a form as shall best meet the wants of their brethren engaged in the unceasing toils and bustle of practice."

The contents of the *Journal* were divided into original articles, reviews, periscope, and medical memoranda. The editors were William Seller and T. Lindley Kemp—

"Besides the editors a number of gentlemen, chiefly in Edinburgh, engaged in the several walks of the profession, made it their constant exertion, each in his own province, to obtain from new medical works and periodical publications the materials to afford an exact survey of the progress of scientific and practical medicine."

In June, 1845 (No. 14), Dr. Kemp retired from the joint editorial control, and at the same time the printer and publisher became Hugh Paton, Adam Square. The publication continued for a few months longer, the last number (No. 26) being issued in June, 1846. In a note the editor said—

"In consequence of a recent change in the management of the *Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, he has been invited to join with Dr. J. H. Bennet in the editorship of a united monthly periodical, representing at once in a new series the just mentioned journal and the *Northern Journal of Medicine*."

The tone of his communication showed only too plainly that the editor rejoiced at the prospect. The amalgamation took place in July, 1846, the combined journal retaining the name of the older publication.

1844. *Scottish Dramatic Mirror and Public Amusements Guide*. No. 1, Saturday, November 9, 1844. Both Lowe and Cameron give this as an Edinburgh publication. I have examined some odd numbers, and find it only partially belonged to the capital. No. 8 (Saturday, December 28, 1844) is 8 pp., 8vo, price 1½d., and has as imprint: Published for the proprietors by James McLeod, 20 Argyle Street, Glasgow; printed by Robert Tofts, 221 High Street. The omission of "*Edinburgh*" probably shows that its home was really there. No. 16, however, had the same publisher, but was printed by A. Smith, 7 Argyle Street, and so with Nos. 22 and 24. The *Mirror* continued till June 7, 1845, at least.

1848. *Fear-Tathaich nam Beann*. (S. N. & Q., 2nd S., III., 135.) The first number of this Gaelic journal was published in January, 1848, in Glasgow by W. Gilchrist, 145 Argyle Street. It contained 32 pp., 8vo, in double columns; was priced 3s. per annum, and was written entirely in Gaelic. It was issued in connection with the interests of the Church of Scotland, whose emblem appeared above the title. The articles were partly

religious, and partly on general subjects interesting to Highlanders. With No. 15 (March, 1849) the publishing was transferred to Edinburgh and undertaken by Paton & Ritchie, 3 Hanover Street. The printing continued to be executed in Glasgow. This arrangement held good until the issue of the last number, No. 24, January, 1850. The resultant volume contains 758 pages.

1848. *Monthly Retrospect of the Medical Sciences*. No. 1, February, 1848; 24 pp., 8vo. Edinburgh: published by Sutherland & Knox, George Street, and printed by Murray & Gibb. The editors of the first volume were Alexander Fleming, M.D., and [Sir] W. T. Gairdner, M.D. Next year the name of George E. Day, M.D., was added. In the monthly issues a London firm took precedence over the Edinburgh publishers, but the title page for the volume gave the publishers as above. The *Retrospect* contained the usual kind of medical articles and news. The last number was almost certainly that for December, 1849, although it contained no indication of stoppage. The periodical was then probably absorbed in the *Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, as the editors of that journal in 1849 were also those of the *Retrospect*.

1849. *The Ladies' Review of Music and Fashion*. Edinburgh: Alexander Robertson & Co., 35 Princes Street. I have no information concerning this publication except what is contained in a review of Nos. 4-9, which appeared in the *Aberdeen Herald*, March 24, 1849:

"This is a new musical periodical got up with much spirit at an exceedingly cheap price. It consists of two branches—a well conducted miscellany of original and selected matter, and eight pages of excellent music of large 4to size and beautifully lithographed."

1851. *The Dramatic Review and Weekly Miscellany*. No. 1, December 27, 1851; Vol. II., No. 2, May 12, 1852. Edinburgh, 1851-2, 8vo. (Query—if all published?)\*

1855. *The Literary Spectator and Journal of Science and Art*. (S. N. & Q., 2nd S., IV., 147.) No. 1, November, 1855; 16 pp., large 4to, three columns to the page; price 6d. monthly. Edinburgh: John Greig & Son, Melbourne Place. In No. 2 the imprint was amplified into—Edinburgh: printed by John Greig & Son at their printing office, 433 Lawnmarket, and published by them at 2 Melbourne Place. Nos. 14-16 had no imprint. Educational supplements were published quarterly, the first being dated December 8, 1855, 8 pp., circulated gratuitously.

The general appearance of the *Literary Spectator* recalls that of the present day *Athenaeum*, and its plan was largely the same. Sections were devoted to art, science, etc. Each number was

opened with a survey of the preceding month, and most space was devoted to long reviews of current books. The journal seems to have come to an end with No. 17, March, 1857, a title page and index being supplied for the whole.

1857. *The Edinburgh Weekly Review*. No. 1, Saturday, February 28, 1857; 16 pp., folio, price 3d. Edinburgh: printed by Adamson & Co., 5 St. James' Square, and published at 3 Melbourne Place. No. 6 and onwards had as imprint: printed for the proprietor, James Bell, S.S.C., residing at 25 York Place.

The opening number of the *Review* contained no manifesto of its purpose. It laid itself out to be a high-class critical journal after the manner of the *Spectator*. Long articles appeared on politics, literature, science, and art. Original poetry had a place, and each number concluded with a few short reviews of books and a summary of news on the particular line of the paper. Advertisements usually occupied four pages. The journal showed distinct ability, but was ponderous in manner. It did not survive long. Its last issue was No. 36, that for October 31, 1857.

1859. *The Christian Guest: a Family Magazine for Leisure Hours and Sundays*. No. 1, Saturday, February 5, 1859; 12 pp., 4to, with two columns to the page; price 3d. weekly or 3d. monthly. Edinburgh: published by Strahan & Co. at the office, 42 George Street; printed by Ballantyne and Co., Paul's Work. (S. N. & Q., 2nd S., V., 56.)

The *Guest* was at first almost entirely made up of extracts from books and religious journals, the source being uniformly given. At No. 13 the publisher secured the assistance of Dr. Norman Macleod. From that date, the words "Revised by Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., Glasgow," appeared under the general title, and the sub-title was altered to: "A Family Magazine for Sunday Reading." More originality was at once introduced into the paper. Some articles were signed; a few saw the light also in Dr. Macleod's other magazine, *The Christian Magazine*. With the exception of these articles written for the *Guest* specially, its plan was not materially changed by Dr. Macleod's advent.

The last issue was No. 46, which carried no date but was that for December 17, 1859. It had this notice:—

"This number of the *Christian Guest* concludes its first year's issue. In future it will be merged into *Good Words*. . . . Subscribers will find the new magazine all that the *Christian Guest* has been, with many important additions and improvements."

1860. *Good Words*. (S. N. & Q., 2nd S., V., 56.) Before the first number appeared, Dr. Macleod sent out the following letter signed in his own name:—

"It may seem unwarrantable in a minister of a large and populous city parish to undertake the labours and

\* An entry in "A Bibliography of Scottish Theatrical Literature," by James Cameron, in Transactions of Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, October, 1892.

accept the responsibility of conducting a weekly magazine. I have been induced, however, to engage heartily and hopefully in this new and catholic enterprise by the cordial promises of literary aid which I have received from many well-known and tried writers connected with almost every branch of the Church of Christ, whose 'Good Words' have become as 'household words' in our Christian homes.

"Good Words will contain instructive and original articles on various topics of interest to the Christian family: such as expositions of Scripture for Sabbath evening reading; devotional papers; biographical sketches of the great and good; illustrations of the glory of God as displayed in His material works; papers on social duties; travels in Palestine illustrative of the Bible, etc., etc.

"It is unnecessary to add that *Good Words* will have no denominational connection, but is intended to be a medium of communication between writers and readers of every portion of the Church of Christ."

26 Circus Drive,  
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.

### HALLEY FAMILY.

#### A REFERENCE LIST.

(See 2nd S., VI., 151.)

McPike, Eugene Fairfield. Halley's comet: its past history and 1910 return; a short bibliography with notes. 6 pp. (*Smithsonian Misc. Coll.*, quarterly issue, Vol. III., Pt. 1, No. 1580. Washington, 1905).

— Same; also issued separately.

— Halley's comet and its discoverer. *The Observatory*, XXVIII. (No. 358, June, 1905), pp. 256-257.

— Captain Edmond Halley's letters (1698-1700). *Ibid.*, pp. 321-322.

Rudolph, Alexander J. Material for a bibliography of Dr. Edmond Halley (1656-1742), by Alexander J. Rudolph, Assistant Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, with some notes and addenda by Eugene Fairfield McPike. (*Bulletin of Bibliography*, IV., No. 4, July, 1905, pp. 53-57.)

— Same; also issued separately. Boston: Boston Book Co., 1905.

*Scottish Notes & Queries*, 2nd S., VI., 93, 112, 139, 151, 159; VII., 36.

Chicago, U.S.

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

SCOTTISH NAMES OF STREETS IN POPLAR, LONDON.—Mr. James Tomlinson sends me the following list, which is specially interesting from the fact that a Scotchman at one time named the whole of the locality now so thickly populated. The names mentioned are Aberfeldy, Ailsa, Athol, Blair, Brig, Byron, Benledi, Brunswick, Cawdor, Culloden, Campbell, Cruden, Dee, Dunkeld, Donald, Duncan (Court), Ettrick, Fir-d-

horn, Glencoe, Glengall, Highland, Leven, Loch-nagar, Monteith, Nairn, Oban, Portree, Spey, Teviot, Uamvar, Ullin, Venue, Wyvis, Ythan, and Zetland.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

### Queries.

654. ROBE'S MONTHLY HISTORY.—I have now had the opportunity of examining McCulloch's *Glasgow Weekly History*, and would like to be similarly favoured with Robe's *Monthly History* published in Edinburgh about 1742-5. Any particulars would be gladly welcomed.

CORSON CONE.

655. SIR DAVID BREWSTER'S EDITORIAL WORK.—Mrs. Gordon, in her "Home Life of Sir David Brewster" [Edinburgh, 1869], p. 88, states that "the *Edinburgh Magazine* had now taken a different form, and under the name of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* Brewster edited it in conjunction with Professor Jameson, the eminent mineralogist, and afterwards alone, as the *Edinburgh Journal of Science* . . ." Mrs. Gordon carefully gives no dates. The writer of the article "Brewster" in the "National Dictionary of Biography" (VI., 301) is not so wise. He amplifies Mrs. Gordon. He says: "The *Edinburgh Magazine* was published from 1817 under the name of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and Brewster edited it in conjunction with Professor Jameson, the mineralogist, and afterwards alone, the name being again changed (1819) to the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*." Now, all the dates and most of the statements in these extracts are erroneous. The *Edinburgh Magazine* lost its identity in the *Scots Magazine* in 1804. In 1817 the joint publication resumed the name of the *Edinburgh Magazine*, and held it for some years. The *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* was begun in June, 1819, and the *Edinburgh Journal of Science* in 1824. In this last year, as Mrs. Oliphant shows, Brewster seceded from partnership with Jameson, who continued the *Philosophical Journal*, while Brewster started the rival *Journal of Science*. All this is plain. What I want to know is whether there was any connection between the *Edinburgh Magazine* and the *Philosophical Journal*. Was Brewster editor of the magazine up to 1817, and was his leaving it the occasion of the changes made in that year? The nature and plan of the two journals were very unlike.

W. J. O.

656. JOHN AND ALEXANDER BRODIE, POTTERS, NEWCASTLE.—These were the sons of William Brodie, born 1693, died 1776. He married in 1730 either a Miss Forbes or Farquharson. This William Brodie, who was tenant of Delfranky, Strathdon, annually treated Lord Fife to a glass of whisky on the occasion of his passing to Braemar. His sons, John and Alexander, went to Newcastle, and there started a pottery business. They corresponded with

Glenbucket relations till about 1830. I wish to have further particulars of them. Were they married? How long were they in business? Any particulars will be appreciated. They had some sisters. What were their names?  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

657. ROBERT MURDOCH, FARMER IN HEUGH-HEAD, PETERHEAD.—A correspondent informs me that some thirty years ago there was a farmer of the above name. His wife's name was Mary Pithie. There was a large family, most of whom are said to have gone to sea. Any particulars?  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

658. "TUTOR OF GORDON."—The *Aberdeen Journal* of March 25, 1760, notifies the death, on March 4, 1760, at Pitteveagh, Mortlach, aged 106 and upwards, of Mrs. Margaret Stuart, "mother of the deceased James Chalmers, Esq., late Tutor of Gordon." What was the Tutor of Gordon?  
J. M. B.

659. A DUEL IN STRATHDON.—The *Aberdeen Journal* of November 3, 1766, reports:—"We hear from Strathdon that a quarrel having happened betwixt Capt. J. F. and Capt. J. G., they by appointment met on Thursday, 30th October, and having dismounted and advanced within three paces of each other, presented and attempted to fire their pistols, both which burnt priming, but providentially neither of the shots went off, and the instant they were presenting their second pistols a gentleman, who had some indirect account of the appointment, happened luckily to come up, and interposed himself." After some parley the duel was prevented. Who were the combatants?  
J. M. B.

660. MISS GORDON DROWNED.—The *Aberdeen Journal* of June 22, 1756, states that Miss Gordon, a young "gentlewoman," while on her way from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, was drowned by her chaise capsizing in the North Water. Who was she?  
J. M. B.

661. POEMS ATTRIBUTED TO JAMES V.—A number of poems: "Christ's Kirk on the Green," "Pebelis to the Play," "The Jollie Beggar," and "The Gaberlunzie Man" are attributed to King James V. of Scotland. I am anxious to find out the original authority for ascribing these to the king; and if you or any of your correspondents could tell me, I should feel deeply indebted.

Edinburgh. W. G. BLAIKIE MURDOCH.

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Answers.

173. BUCHAN SOCIETIES OF FARMERS IN 1735 AND 1811 (2nd S., III., 156, 170, 188; IV., 14, 45).—Mr. P. J. Anderson may note that the *Daily Free Press* of 24th July, 1885, contains a lengthy notice of

one. The proposal, as mooted in 1783, led to a meeting being held in Edinburgh in February, 1784. The society obtained its Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1787. In 1793 the first prize for an implement, in the shape of an improved plough adapted to the cultivation of Highland farms, was awarded to Rev. Alexander Campbell, minister of Kilcarnonell, Argyllshire.  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY (2nd S., V., 62, 79, 94, 110, 124, 142, 157, 174; VI., 12, 30).—Songs of the West: Traditional Ballads and Songs of the West of England, with their Melodies. Collected by S. Baring-Gould, M.A., and H. F. Sheppard, M.A. 4 parts. London: Methuen & Co., 36 Essex Street, W.C.  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

518. THE SURNAME PIKE OR MCPIKE (2nd S., VI., 93, 126, 142, 174).—In Vol. I. of *Calendar of Inner Temple Records*, 21 Hen. VII.—45 Eliz., 1505-1603, at page 102, we read:—"Parliament held on Wednesday, 5 February, 24 Henry VIII., A.D., 1532-3 . . . Admission of Thomas Pyke, gentleman, and he is pardoned all offices, vacations, and all other charges (pensions excepted) for a fine of 53s. 4d. And he may be out of commons at his pleasure, if he does not lie in this house." The names Peke, Peyc, Picke, appear in Vol. II., 1 James I.—Restoration, 1603-1660. Vol. III., 12 Charles, 11-12 Anne, 1660-1714, mentions the names Pick, Picke, and Pickering. This volume is edited by F. A. Iderwick, Q.C., one of the Masters of the Bench. In the *Dundee Directory*, 1904-5, the following address will be seen—Edward Pike, Butcher, 313 Scouringburn. I may also mention that "A Descriptive Account of Aberdeen Illustrated" was published about ten years ago by Messrs. W. T. Pike and Co., Grand Parade, Brighton.  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

519. HALLEY FAMILY (2nd S., VI., 112, 151; VII., 36).—In the *Middle Temple Records*, edited by Charles Henry Hopwood, K.C., one of the Masters of the Bench; London: published by order of the Masters of the Bench, and sold by Butterworth & Co., 12 Bell Yard, 1905; references will be found to the following, viz:—Hales, Halford, Hall, Halley, Hallan, Halse, Halswell, Halton, Haly. The work consists of three volumes; the fourth contains index of persons and places. In the *Inner Temple Records*, Vol. I. refers to Hales, Hallis, Halys, Hall, Halle, Halton, Halsworth; and Vol. II. to that of the surname of Hale, Hall, Halton, Halloy, and Hales; and Vol. III. to Hale, Hall, and Halsey.  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

533. FORBES, SCHOOLMASTER, IN MARYCULTER (2nd S., VI., 109).—I suspect that the Forbes referred to is William Forbes, A.M., late Schoolmaster of *Peterculter*. If so, he was author of a chapbook bearing the title of—"The Dominie Deposed, with a Sequel." Consult "Scottish Chapbook Literature, published by Alexander Gardner, Paisley, 1903, at

page 67. The author of the volume is Mr. Wm. Harvey.  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

546. LITHGOW FAMILY (2nd S., VI., 174; VII., 47).—The addresses below from Chicago city directory may be useful:—

Charles H. Lithgow, commercial traveller, 3121 Michigan Avenue; Charles H. Lithgow, tinner, 7400 Drexel Avenue; Daniel D. Lithgow, painter, 6738 South Halsted Street; Frederick S. Lithgow, floorwalker, 3121 Michigan Avenue; Hector Lithgow, musician, 7509 Ellis Avenue; Joseph W. Lithgow, restaurant, 24 West Madison Street; Samuel Lithgow, musician, 1473 Fulton Street; William H. Lithgow, tinner, 7509 Ellis Avenue.

Chicago, U.S. EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

639. McWILLIES OR McWILLIAMS IN WESTER GALDWALL, BOHARM (2nd S., VII., 58).—It may perhaps be of interest to some readers to learn that, since formulating this query, a correspondent has kindly informed me that Andrew Lang is a descendant of the marriage of Marjory McWilliam with Alex. Young. The celebrated writer seems to be the great-great-great-grandson of Wm. McWillie or McWilliam in Wester Galdwall, and Jean Cuming, his wife, mentioned in my query, but I am unable at the moment to give precise details of the descent.  
H. D. McW.

653. SIR GEORGE BARCLAY, THE CONSPIRATOR (2nd S., VII., 61).—Dr. Gammack should write direct to Captain Douglas Wimberley, Inverness. This gentleman contributed to *Aberdeen Daily Free Press*, ending 14th March, 1903, twelve instalments of "The Barclays of Barclay | of | Grantully or Garty | and of | Towie Barclay." | I am under the impression that Captain Wimberley has bound copies for sale privately.  
ROBERT MURDOCH.

### Literature.

*An Old Berwickshire Town*: History of the Town and Parish of Greenlaw from the earliest times to the present day, by Robert Gibson, edited by his son, Thomas Gibson. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, 1905. [10 + 308 pp., cr. 8vo, price 3s. 6d. net.]

This is a posthumous work by one who was an occasional contributor to our pages, and it has had the good fortune to be edited with filial and sympathetic care. Greenlaw is not a town of dominating interest bristling with historic incident, yet the author has written a creditable work, the result of much intelligent research, and, as his son points out, "the result of his own personal observation." The book is an evidence of how much can be done to invest a work with living interest. To outside readers

there may seem to be an overplus of detail, but that fact will not be faulted by "local readers" or future historians. The ecclesiastical history of the district is given fully; but perhaps the most valuable chapters are those which deal with the old and extinct families, the Greenlaw family being delineated for the first time. Good paper, well printed, and a portrait of the author, make up an altogether favourable specimen of the genus "local history."

*Gleanings from the Talmud*: selected and newly translated into English by the Rev. William Macintosh, M.A., Ph.D., author of "Rabbi Jesus," etc., etc. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., 1905. [16 + 136 pp., fcap 8vo, price 2s. 6d.]

This attractive little volume is by another of our quondam contributors to *S. N. & Q.* It cannot be said that it is an attempt to popularize the Talmud, but rather an effort to glean most that is worthy of preservation of that voluminous and heterogeneous compilation, and which often furnish an interesting gloss on both the Old and New Testaments. Mr. Macintosh provides a useful and instructive history of the Talmud by way of introduction, and we wish the volume the currency it deserves.

### Scots Books of the Month.

**Ballingall, James, B. D.** *The Rhind and Elcho: a Parish History.* Cr. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d.

Edinburgh: David Douglas.

**Ferguson, R. Menzies.** *Logie: a Parish History.* Vol. II. 23 Illustrations. 4to. Net, 15s.

Gardner, Paisley.

**Herkless, John, and Robert Kerr Hannay.**

*The College of St. Leonards.* Cr. 8vo. Net, 7s. 6d. Blackwood.

**Hunt, William, M.A., D.Litt.** *The Political History of Scotland, 1760-1801.* Longmans.

**Kelly, J. Kelso.** *Holyrood in History and Romance.* Illus. 16mo. Net, 6d.

Wm. Jas. Hay, Edinburgh.

**Salmond, D. S.** *Reminiscences of Arbroath and St. Andrews.* Brodie & Salmond, Arbroath.

### 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.

Printed and Published at The Rosemount Press, Aberdeen. Literary communications should be addressed to the Editor, 25 Osborne Place, Aberdeen; Advertisements and Business Letters to the Publishers, Farmer's Hall Lane, Aberdeen.

# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1905.



## DERIVATION OF "GOAT FELL" IN THE ISLAND OF ARRAN.

This article, like the previous, has been suggested by a recent visit to the neighbourhood under discussion—in this case the island of Arran.

Goat Fell is one of the most prominent features in the landscape of the more southerly part of "the Clyde area." It may appear unnecessary to enter into a discussion of "Goat Fell," as the name seems to explain itself, in-

ferring that it is the abode of goats. In passing, we may dismiss all discussion of the suffix "fell," as it is known to be the Icelandic for "mountain," confining our attention to the word "goat." It also may appear curious, but all authorities are not agreed that "goat" refers to the animal. Baddely, in his Guide, indeed, supports the animalian derivation, as he informs us that its Gaelic name is "Ben Gobhat," which means "The Hill of Goats." In "The Ordinance Gazetteer of Scotland" we find the name derived from *gaoth ceann* ("windy head"); but it is difficult to see how *ceann* enters into the name at all. In "The Dictionary of the Clyde," the idea "windy head" is supported in an extract from Hugh Macdonald's "Days at the Coast," which is too long to quote here.

Johnston, in "Place Names of Scotland," has still another derivation to suggest. In this work we find:—"Goatfell (Arran). Very likely from N. *god, gud*, good, sacred. *Fell* is Icel. a hill, or *ffjall*, a mountain." Considering some of these derivations, I confess that the appropriateness of the name "Goat Fell" was apparent to me, as on my visit to Arran I saw numerous goats climbing the steeper parts of the hill above Corrie. However, the weird effect of the clouds swirling round the summit of the hill, which I also saw on the same day, would no doubt suggest *gaoth ceann* ("windy head"). Johnston's derivation is not so easy to understand; the question comes to be, Why should Goat Fell be more sacred than other mountains?

In conclusion, I beg to thank Dr. Milne for his remarks on "Gight"; evidently some authorities would make *gaoth* appear in "Goat Fell" as well. SYDNEY C. COUPER.

Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.



THE GORDONS OF EDINTORE.—A long article dealing with this subject by J. M. Bulloch appeared in the *Huntly Express* of October 13, 1905. It omitted, however, to note that a marble bust of Dr. John Gordon stands in the Royal Medical Society Hall, Edinburgh.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 69.)

380. MACLEOD, JOHN, D.D.: Divine of Scottish Church, and Preacher. Born in 1840 in Morven manse, he was educated for the ministry at Glasgow University, and ordained to the pastorate of Newtown, Ayr, parish in 1861, but translated in the following year to Duns. In 1875 he was removed to Govan. In this large church Dr. Macleod found ample scope for his energies. He had a new church built from plans by Dr. R. Anderson. It was modelled on Pluscardine Abbey, and is a stately and imposing edifice. It was opened for public worship in May, 1888. Besides erecting and equipping splendid parish halls in Broomloan Road, Dr. Macleod was instrumental in raising and endowing Oatlands Parish Church in the extreme end of his parish.

As a minister he was loved by his people, and respected by all with whom he came in contact. As a churchman, he was perhaps best known for his militant "high churchism," which sometimes brought a protest from some of his Conservative brethren. He was the life and soul of the Scottish Church Society, prior to which he had for many years been a prominent member of the Church Service Society. Of all his remarkable gifts, perhaps his greatest was his power in the pulpit. For him it was nothing unusual to preach for an hour at a time or even more to a spell-bound audience. He had acquired a habit of careful verbal preparation, which obviated the necessity of committing his thoughts to paper—a faculty which greatly increased the effect of his powerful sermons. He died in 1898.

381. MACLEOD, NORMAN, D.D.: Born Morven manse in December, 1783; the eldest son of Rev. Norman Macleod of that parish. After being educated for the Church, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Mull in 1806, and acted for a time as assistant to Rev. John Macfarlane, Kilbrandon, but soon after, in June, 1807, he was ordained to the charge of Campbeltown. He was presented to Kilmorie parish in September, 1821, but withdrew his acceptance, and was translated to Campsie in 1825. Thence he was transferred to St. Columba's, Glasgow, in 1835. He was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, 1836, and was nominated Dean of the Chapel Royal in 1841. He was a zealous educationist, and did much to promote the cause of education in the High-

lands, and assisted in raising large sums to relieve distress among his countrymen. He died in 1862. While in Glasgow, he preached once in Gaelic and once in English every Sunday. Like his more famous son, Dr. Norman Macleod sen., had broad sympathies, and soared far above the barriers of denominational forms and prejudices. Two of his sons, like himself and his brother John, were Moderators of Assembly. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact that the family springing from the old Morven manse gave to the Church of Scotland in thirty-six years no fewer than five Moderators of the General Assembly. Norman Macleod, sen., known as "Caraidh nan Gaidheal" or "Friend of the Gael," was the first in 1836. Then came his brother, Dr. John Macleod, in 1851; then his son, the great Dr. Norman, in 1869; then Dr. Donald, brother of Dr. Norman, and son of the first Macleod, Moderator, in 1895; and lastly, Dr. Norman Macleod of Inverness, cousin of the last two, in 1900.

Among the proofs that Dr. Norman Macleod, sen., gave of his interest in Gaelic education, it may be mentioned that, in order to urge the Gael to more attentive consideration of his own language and literature, the good Glasgow divine issued in 1829 a "Teachdaire Gaelach," and in 1830 a Gaelic Dictionary; the Gaelic "Collection" of 1828, followed by "Leabhar nan Cnoe" in 1834. In 1836, with the help of an Irish gentleman, Mr. Thaddeus Counellan, he prepared a version of the Scottish Psalter in Irish for the use of the Irish Presbyterians. In 1836 his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of D.D., an honour that synchronised with his Moderatorship of the Assembly. Between that and 1843 he contributed to *Cuairtear nan Gleann* and *Fear-Tathaich nam Beann* those inimitable "compradhs," which have ever been the envy and admiration of Gaelic scholars. For his services to the Gael in these respects, as well as for his humane actions during the distress caused by the potato crop failure in 1846, he earned the pleasing title of "Caraidh nan Gaidheal," or "The Highlanders' Friend."

382. MACLEOD, MRS. NORMAN: Wife of the foregoing and mother of the greater Norman, was a creditable poetess. She is authoress of a modern Jacobite song, "Sound the Pibroch," which has a place in a volume entitled, "Modern Scots Minstrelsie," arranged by George Greig, Vol. VI., and published by Messrs. R. & J. Jack, Edinburgh.

383. MACLEOD, NORMAN, D.D.: Distinguished Divine; Poet, Novelist, and Editor of



*Good Words.* Son of the foregoing, and born in Campbeltown manse, 3rd June, 1812, he was trained for the ministry in Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, where he had a distinguished career. After travelling for a time in Germany as a private tutor, he was ordained to the charge of Loudon parish, Ayrshire, in 1838, and translated to Dalkeith in 1843. He was one of a deputation to Canada in 1845, and accepted a call to the Barony parish church, Glasgow, in 1851, and was appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, and Dean of the Order of the Thistle in 1854. When Mr. Strahan, the publisher, began the new religious journal, *Good Words*, he wisely selected Dr. Norman Macleod as the editor, and to this happy choice the great success of the new magazine was undoubtedly due. Dr. Macleod, besides contributing to it many interesting sketches, had a wonderful knack of getting the right kind of contributions. Along with Dr. Watson, Dundee, he visited the Scottish Missions in India in 1867, and was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly in 1869. Dr. Macleod began his career as an author by publishing, during the Disruption controversy, three pamphlets, each bearing the title, "Cracks about the Kirk for Country Folks." Dr. Macleod was not an untired hand when he undertook the conduct of the new magazine, *Good Words*, for he had conducted the Edinburgh *Christian Magazine* from 1849 to 1859; and for one year before starting *Good Words* he conducted a magazine named the *Christian Guest*. Besides his journalistic labour, Dr. Macleod has been a prolific author. Among his more notable publications may be mentioned, "The Home School," 1856; "Deborah," 1857; "The Earnest Student—being memorials of John Macintosh," 1854; "Parish Papers," 1862; "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish," "The Starling," "The Old Lieutenant," and "Wee Davie." He also published "Eastward," a diary of travels in Palestine; while his "Far East," in which his Indian experiences are detailed, is not less full of useful matter. As a preacher, Dr. Macleod, though not an orator, was very successful. His language in the pulpit was invariably simple and clear—almost homely and conversational. No one could ever miss his meaning. His sermons were always eminently practical, full of conclusive argument, and appealing directly to the consciences of his hearers, and, above all, were distinguished by a healthy, common sense that rendered them very winning and persuasive. Though a profoundly pious man, Dr. Macleod proved somewhat more advanced in his theology than some of his brethren, and hence a

memorable speech of his on the Decalogue brought him not only under suspicion, but led to an investigation by his presbytery, which issued, however, in his exoneration from the charge of teaching "damnable, pernicious doctrine." Dr. Macleod for a year was one of the "lions" of Glasgow. No visitor to the western metropolis could have felt he had done his duty had he not taken the opportunity of hearing the minister of the Barony; and probably at the time of his death, in 1872, there was no Scotsman better known or more beloved by his countrymen—the wide world over than was the genial divine who now lies buried in Campsie churchyard. A most interesting memoir, in two volumes, was published by his brother, Dr. Donald Macleod, who succeeded him as editor of *Good Words*.

384. MACLIVER, PETER STUART, M. P. : Journalist and Politician. Son of Mr. David MacIver of Islay, but born in Edinburgh in 1822, he was educated at Glasgow High School. Giving himself to journalism, he became the proprietor of the *Western Daily Press*, as well as of another Bristol paper. Entering political life, he represented Plymouth in the great Reforming Parliament, 1880-85, but failed to be returned in 1885. Defeated, he contested St. Rollox, Glasgow, in 1886, with Mr. James Caldwell, but was again unsuccessful. Mr. MacIver, who was a relative of the great soldier, Field Marshal Lord Clyde, was a magistrate for Somerset.

Dollar. W. B. R. WILSON.  
(To be continued.)

\*  
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN  
PERIODICALS: ALMANACS.

(Continued from 2nd S., VI., page 169).

1842. *Edward Ravenscroft's Almanack*.— I give it this title because the title-page of the issue shown to me by William Smith, sen., is amissing but probably known as such. The copy which lies before me is a 32mo royal, gilt edged, and one pocket. The page containing signature b has an illuminated page, on which is inscribed:—

To the Ladies of Aberdeen, | this little volume | is inscribed  
| with the highest respect | by their most obedient | and  
humble servant, | Edward Ravenscroft. |

Next appears the imprint—

Aberdeen: | Imprinted at the University Press, | by  
D. Chalmers & Co. |

After this follows six double-columned pages, containing two calendar months on each, with observations on the weather and the eclipses. Next comes a diary, seven days to a page, from signature c to

rs, and to the end of the signature there are monthly cash accounts, one month on a page. Then a lithographed page of music, entitled "The Bon-Accord Waltz," is inserted. The beginning of signature c starts a "Literary Repository," with the motto, "I have culled a nosegay of choice flowers; but have brought little of my own save the thread which ties them." The literary contents, which end at page 152, consist of poetry and prose on well-selected subjects. Amongst those whose signed contributions appear I note Thomas Campbell, Thomas Dale, M.A.; Archibald Alison, Thomas Miller, William Thom, the Inverurie Poet; Peter Reid, Mary Anne Browne, Anne S. Stephens, whose article on "Women of Genius" is really a complaint lodged against the author of "Eminent Men of Aberdeen"; John Clarke, generally styled the Northamptonshire Peasant Poet; T. F. Triebner, Charles Dickens, Captain Medwin, J. L. Stephens, Richard Howitt, Jane Crawford, James Sheridan Knowles, Mary Howitt, Barry Cornwall, Henry F. Chorley, Basil Bruce, Mrs. Jameson, Countess of Blessington, T. K. Hervey, Thomas Hood, N. P. Willis, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Miss Pardoe, H. T. Tuckerman; Louisa L. Sigourney, and a charade by Winthrop M. Præd. The "Answers to Correspondents" take two pages of signature L. Amongst the prize announcements, I see three copies of the 1843 edition of the almanac were to be given for the best acrostic on the words "Bon-Accord," and one for the second best. Then follows 14 pp. of advertisements, from signature L<sup>2</sup> to the end.

The famous acrostic on "Bon-Accord" was the prize poem by the late Mr. William Cadenhead. I herewith append the acrostic:—

B uld (to the Britons came the great decree)  
 O n yon brave Isle amid the Northern Sea,  
 N ear where two twin-like streams steal placidly,  
 A gorgeous city. Let her heavenward towers  
 C ome from Belgium's shrines and Learning's bowers;  
 C rowd tradeful navies in her busy haven;  
 O n her fair shield be "Concord" deep engraven;  
 R enown her sons; her maids make good as fair.  
 D een ye what city rose beneath their fostering care?

1842. *The Bon-Accord Almanack*.—I find the following notice relating to this almanac on the fourth page of the advertisements of *Edward Ravenscroft's Almanack*. It runs thus:—

After the Municipal Elections, in November, will be published, on a large sheet, price Ninepence, or mounted on a roller and varnished, Half-a-Crown, with an Engraving on Steel of the Bay and Lighthouse of Aberdeen. | *The Bon-Accord Almanack* for 1842, containing a List of Officers and Professors of the Univer | titles: the City Magistrates and Public Officers; Dean of Guild | Court; Police and Harbour Establishments; Shore and Street | Porters' Rates and Stations; Shore Dues; Mail and Stage | Coaches; Public Companies; Post-Office Regulations, &c., &c. | Sold by all the booksellers. |

Can any of my readers inform me if this was ever published, and, if so, where a copy may be found?

1824. *The Aberdeen Directory* (1st S., V., 49; VII., 190; 2nd S., II., 140).—*The Evening Express*

of March 24, 1905, contained a description of the first copy. The 1905-6 issue contains twenty pages more than formerly. ROBERT MURDOCH.



ADMIRAL CHARLES GORDON.—A correspondent points out that the Admiral had three daughters—Elizabeth, named after the "good Duchess," married — Garet, and lives abroad. Margaret lives in Aberdeen. The other daughter was Susan.

HON. JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON.—When this gentleman received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh in 1885, the *Daily Free Press* of 5th August of that year contained a special note of same. ROBERT MURDOCH.

HUGH GORDON, WATCHMAKER, ABERDEEN.—A very curious advertisement touching this worthy, who died in Aberdeen in 1790, appears in the *Aberdeen Journal* of November 6, 1753, as follows:—"Hugh Gordon, watchmaker, begs leave to acquaint the gentlemen and ladies who are so kind as to employ him, that since his settlement in Aberdeen [from Edinburgh and London], he has lost a much greater sum than can be easily believed, by people neglecting to pay for the cleaning and repairing of their clocks and watches, which at last forced him, much against his inclination, to acquaint his employers in this publick manner, that for the future he is to clean and mend for ready money only; as every one must be sensible with what trouble the recovery of trifles is attended."

A PROJECTED GORDON HISTORY, 1754.—Among the many projects put forward from time to time for a history of the Gordons, I have come across one which is new to me. The following advertisement appeared in the *Aberdeen Journal* of January 8, 1754:—"That Captain Andrew Gordon, cadet of the family of Huntly, intends to make out a succinct history of the genealogy of the Gordons (wherein he goes farther back than any who has hitherto wrote on the subject), to be published by subscription, and to be begun by the first of March next. As he is come to this country for this purpose, he begs the favour of all the materials and intelligence the Gentlemen of the Name or others can afford him: which he desires may be directed to the publisher of the *Aberdeen Journal*." Was this Captain Andrew the "C. A. Gordon" who wrote "A Concise History of the Ancient and Illustrious House of Gordon" in 1754? "C. A. Gordon" has always been a

puzzle. On page 17 (of the reprint by Mr. A. M. Munro) he speaks of himself as "a stranger in this country." It is also significant that "C. A. Gordon" gives a long account you have got of "the pedigree of the lord Andrew Gordon, baron of Franker, and count of Gordon in France." The Captain is apparently the Andrew, "the third count of Gordon," who was "adjutant general in the Bohemia, under the command of the marshal duke of Broglie, and captain of horse. He is still unmarried." Notice, moreover, that the captain's advertised researches were in the same year as the publication of "C. A. Gordon's" history, and that at this period double Christian names were rare. I suggest that the "C." stands for "Count" or "Captain."

J. M. BULLOCH.

THE HADDEN FAMILY.—The disappearance of this old family from Aberdeen should not be allowed to pass without a word. Mr. Henry Hadden has gone to Nottingham, and his kinsman, Mr. Charles Stanton Hadden, died recently. The latter and his cousin, Frederick John Hadden, formed the subject of No. 13 of "Pioneers of the Planting Enterprise in Ceylon," in the *Tropical Agriculturist* of April, 1898, and re-issued in the same year by A. M. & J. Ferguson, Colombo, with portraits. Mr. C. S. Hadden was born on Christmas Day, 1819, and he and his cousin, Frederick, went to Ceylon in 1840. Mr. C. S. Hadden, who owned Rossway, Herts, married Miss Robertson, and left a son and two daughters—one of them, Miss Nellie Hadden, being a painter of animals, which have frequently appeared in *The Sphere*. The son, Brig.-Gen. Charles Frederick Hadden, who has been Director of Artillery at the War Office, has had a very distinguished career. Born June 2, 1854, and educated at Cheltenham, he entered the R.A. in 1873. He began his work on the staff in 1885 as Inspector of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich. He was created C.B. in 1902.

FARQUHARSON OF INVEREY.—In the "Register of Deeds" (MacKenzie) I find a marriage of one of this family, which does not appear to be recorded in the Brouchdearg MS. On 19th July, 1671, is registered a contract of marriage, dated at Cobletoune, 3rd May, 1662, between William Mackintosh in Tirane and Margaret, lawful daughter of William Farquharson of Inverey. The cautioners for William Mackintosh are his namesakes, John of Forthar and Robert of Dalmunzie, his brother Angus, and John Stewart of Achnagoull. John Farquharson in Easter Inverey (the famous "Black

Colonel" of tradition) is one of the cautioners for the bride, his sister. Two other sisters, Katherine and Grizel, are mentioned.

The Brouchdearg MS. says that William of Inverey had "four daughters, whereof one married *Reinie*, another Daldownie." The "Tirane" of the contract is presumably Tiriny, near Blair Atholl, and may be the place indicated by "Reinie" in the MS.

Perhaps some reader may be able to supplement this information as to the marriages of William of Inverey's daughters. It would be a misfortune if any authentic particulars of the career and connections of this very interesting Aberdeenshire family were buried and lost.

A. M. M.

THE MACWILLIAMS.—Your correspondent, H. D. McW., is interesting himself about the MacWilliams, and the enclosed might be inserted in your answers as of interest if it has not been discovered:—

"Sasine in favour of William McWilliam, Eldest Lawfull son to Duncan McWilliam, in Corries, in All and hail, ane Yearly @ [= annual] rent of Two hundred and fifty merks Scots money, or such ane @ rent less or more as should Correspond to the principall sum of five thousand Merks money forsaied for the time, to be uplifted and taken yearly ffurth of All and hail, the pleugh of land of Tombea, and two oxgate land of Neither Clashmore [Clashnore] . . . lying within the parochine of Inveraven . . . Redeemable under Reversion by Alexander Duke of Gordon, his heirs . . . in manner spec<sup>d</sup> in the heritable bond granted by him to the said William McWilliam."

Registered on 23rd June, 1725, and engrossed pp. 368–369 of 6th Book of the Particular Register of Sasines, etc., for Banffshire.

Banff.

JAMES GRANT.

#### ★ SPURIOUS CHURCH TOKENS.

A correspondent, who is much interested in the subject of church tokens, draws our attention to the fact of the currency of spurious tokens. The tokens, among others, of Girvin and Glenlyon have both been forged, and it is of the utmost importance that small collectors should not only be aware of the fact but able to distinguish the false from the genuine article. "The spurious tokens," says our correspondent, "are easily seen to be plaster casts of the genuine tokens, and are moulded and not struck." Publicity to these nefarious practices becomes the collector's best safeguard against being imposed on.

ED.

## ANECDOTE OF TANNAHILL.

I heard this story about the famous song writer many years ago, when a mere youngster rusticating at Pitmachie, a hamlet lying under the shadow of Bennachie. I lodged in the house of a weaver named Keltie, who told me that William Thom, the Inverurie poet, frequently worked for him at an extra loom in the weaving shop attached to the cottage. I sometimes sat on Thom's loom, and conjured up visions of that unfortunate son of genius. One day an old pedlar came along who appeared to know the inmates well, and on inquiry afterwards I learned that he had made an annual visit there for more than twenty years back; that he was a poet himself, and that he and Thom were great cronies and had many interesting conversations. He was a North of Ireland man, very shrewd, loquacious, and alert in effecting a sale. He incidentally observed that he had passed the Buck o' the Cabrach during the preceding day; then opened his pack, and in a short time he had transferred all the available money in the cottage into his own pocket in exchange for his wares. I bought two chapbooks, one of which was called "The Wife o' Beith," a strange, metrical medley of superstition and theology, which some years after I discovered to be a Scotch adaptation from Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," the story told by the Wife of Bath, but by the plagiarist localized in Ayrshire. I had a small song book in hand which the pedlar looked at, and he repeated with great feeling the opening verse of one of the songs:—

"Loudoun's bonnie woods an' braes,  
I maun leave them a', lassie;  
Wha can thole when Britain's faes  
Wad gi'e to Britons law, lassie?"

"Poor Tannyhill! aye, poor Tannyhill!" the pedlar ejaculated; then, abruptly, he asked me, "Boy, do you know what that song is about?" I said that it was a sodger partin' frae his sweetheart. "Oh yes," said the pedlar sarcastically, "but who was the sodger, and who was his lassie?" I didna ken. "Well," said he, "as you seem to love songs, I'll tell you all about it. The lassie was Lady Flora Campbell, who was Countess of Loudoun in her own right, and the soldier was my countryman, the Earl of Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings. They had only been married a short time when he was ordered abroad on active service as commander of the troops. Much sympathy was expressed for the young bride so suddenly deprived of the society of her husband, and

Tannahill composed that song on the occasion. He then wrote out a fine copy, and trumped with it to Loudoun Castle. In obedience to orders, the poet was directed to the servants' quarters, and his poem was taken upstairs for her ladyship's inspection. She was highly indignant at being styled an ordinary lassie, yet sent a flunkey down to the kitchen with a shilling on a silver salver for the bard. Tannahill had been standing all the time, and when Jeames came along with the dole on the plate, he flushed and was visibly disconcerted. However, he recovered himself, took the shilling and kept it in his hand, and then in a strained voice besought the footman to inform her ladyship that there was an error in the song which he would like to rectify, asking for the return of the manuscript. It was accordingly brought down again on the salver, when Tannahill pounced upon his song and wrapt it round the coin, strode to the fireplace, lifted the poker, made an inlet in the fire, and thrust both the song and the shilling together into the flames. When it was consumed he gave a short, derisive laugh, and stalked out of the castle back again to Paisley. You needn't stare: it's quite true. Many a time I have heard the tale when on my rambles that way, but it has never been printed, in deference to the feelings of the noble family. But I must be joggin' to Ould Rayne, d'ye mind, so good-bye to ye all." He shouldered his pack and marched off. I never saw him again, but the anecdote he related was indelibly impressed upon my memory, as I never forgot it. It is likely enough to be true, as the poet was extremely sensitive, liable to fits of aberration of intellect, and eventually destroyed himself in one of his mental paroxysms. As the titles of Loudoun, Moira, and Hastings are all extinct now, I think this characteristic trait of Tannahill's spirited resentment should no longer be suppressed. Has it ever been published before?

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.



LORD ABERDEEN'S TAME HAWK.—The following advertisement appeared in the *Aberdeen Journal* of April 11, 1749:—"That there was a tame hawk sometime in the month of March last took flight from Philorth; she had a silver bell, with Lord Aberdeen's name on each foot. Whoever can get account of the said hawk, and bring her to Philorth or the publisher of this paper, shall be handsomely rewarded; but upon a discovery being made of any person keeping the said hawk after this information, they will be prosecuted conform to law."

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

(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 78.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

At S. N. & Q., 1st S., V., 33, Mr. James Scott gave a list of 17th century journals which were produced at Edinburgh, or were meant for circulation in Scotland or dealt with Scottish news. That list might have been extended, but its contents could hardly have come under the title of "Edinburgh Periodical Literature." In the following notes I have dealt strictly with such papers as were connected with the capital, either by way of publication or of printing. Doubtless the names of many reprints have perished. In every case where I give details, I have examined the originals. For many suggestions I have been greatly indebted to the following:—

1. "A List of Books printed in Scotland before 1700," by H. G. Aldis, 1904.
2. "The Holy Rood Press, 1686-1688," by Wm. Cowan, 1904. Both of these are published by the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society.
3. Chalmers' "Life of Ruddiman," 1713.
4. "Beginnings of the Scottish Newspaper Press," by J. D. Cockburn, in the *Scottish Review*, October, 1891.
5. Introduction to Reprint of *Edinburgh Evening Courant*.

1641. *Diurnall Occurrences in Parliament*. 27th December to 3rd January, 1641-2. Edinburgh. An entry in Mr. Aldis's List. No example has been examined, and no indication is given how the title was obtained.

1653. *Mercurius Politicus*. In the year 1652, Christopher Higgins arrived in Leith from London, and set up a printing press in that port. Two reasons have been given for his advent in Scotland. Chalmers says he was conveyed there by Oliver Cromwell, the suggestion being that he was to act as printer to the English army then in Scotland. James Watson, in his "History of the Art of Printing" (Edinburgh, 1713), gives a different account. He says:—

"After the reign of the Royal Martyr, our noble art fell into visible decay. Evan Tyler, who was then King's Printer, as well as Robert Young, having printed for the usurper against the King, was justly forfeited at Scoon and declar'd rebel by King Charles II., anno 1650, and so left the Kingdom. And Duncan Mond, stationer at Edinburgh, had a gift of King's printer conferred on him which entirely cut off Tyler; and Robert Young was by this time dead. Tyler made over his part of the forfeited gift to some stationers at London, who sent down upon us Christopher Higgins and some English servants with him. They printed only some newspapers and small books, and these very ill too."

However he came, Higgins issued:—

*A Diurnall of Some Passages and Affairs*. Printed at London and reprinted at Leith. The only number that appears to be extant I have examined. It is dated "From Wednesday the 7 of April to Wednesday 14, 1652," and is paged 25-32, small 4to. It opens with "propositions humbly tendered to the committee for propagating the gospel" for "the supply of all parishes in England with able, godly, and orthodox ministers," and goes on to give news from abroad and the home parliamentary intelligence. How long the *Diurnall* continued and when it was first issued are unknown. Higgins soon had another journal on hand—the *Mercurius Politicus*.

Chalmers says Higgins began reprinting the *Mercurius Politicus* at Leith on October 26, 1653, and transferred the work to Edinburgh in November, 1654. The first number I have been able to examine, however, is that for January 26, 1660. Mr. Aldis has not found an earlier issue:—

*Mercurius Politicus*: comprising the Sum of Foreign Intelligence, with the Affairs now on foot in the three Nations of England, Scotland and Ireland—for Information of the People. Published by order of Parliament. From Thursday, January 26, to Friday, February 3, 1660. 16 pp. small 4to, weekly. Edinburgh: reprinted by Christopher Higgins in Hart's Close, over against the Trone Church, 1660. The paging is consecutive, and begins with 1. In the number for March 16-21, the words "Published by order of Parliament" were omitted—the space being left blank. In the following issue the space itself disappeared. The number for April 11-18 appeared as—

*Mercurius Publicus*: comprising the Sum of Foreign Intelligence, with the Affairs now on foot in the three Nations of England, Scotland and Ireland—for Information of the People. Edinburgh: reprinted by Christopher Higgins in Hart's Close, over against the Trone Church, 1660. 16 pp. small 4to. This continued weekly as before, the last issue I have examined being that for "From Thursday, December 20, to Thursday, December 27, 1660." It is understood to have continued until the beginning of 1663.

On the number for August 1-8, 1660, the imprint had prefixed to it: Printed at London. This continued to November 7-14, 1660, when the imprint read simply: Printed at London and Reprinted at Edinburgh, 1660. The last number inserted "in the year" before 1660. The number for October 24-31 had 8 pp.

The *Mercurius Politicus* was the journal of Marchmont Needham, whom Isaac Disraeli named "the great patriarch of newspaper writers," but who is better known for the number of times he changed his political coat. Chalmers says he assumed "all the colours of the chameleon during

those contentious times," and Anthony Wood, the Oxford antiquary, describes him as "this most seditious, mutable, and railing author." When a young man he took the popular side, and sent out the *Mercurius Britannicus* in opposition to the Royalist *Mercurius Aulicus*. He then changed sides, and published the *Mercurius Pragmaticus*. When the head of Charles I. fell, he returned to his first love, and began the *Mercurius Politicus*, June 13, 1650, on their behalf. It was this paper that Higgins reprinted at Leith and afterwards at Edinburgh. It was a violent partisan against the Royalists, but for some reason Needham offended the authorities, and in the spring of 1660 he was "discharged by order of the Council of State from writing or publishing any publique intelligence." His last number was published April 12, 1660. As noted above, the place of Needham's journal was taken by the *Mercurius Publicus*, for which H. Muddiman was responsible. The last issue of the latter journal possessed by the British Museum is No. 33 for 1663.

1659. *The Faithful Intelligencer* from the Parliament's Army in Scotland. From Tuesday, November 29, to Saturday, December 3, 1659. Written by an officer of the Army there. 12 pp. small 4to. Edinburgh: printed by Christopher Higgins in Hart's Close, over against the Trone Church. Anno Dom. 1659. There are certain indications which seem to point to the possibility that this was the first issue of this journal. The signature is "A," and the writer on the last page, in giving some further news, says:—

"I had almost concluded this broken and irregular beginning of mine (which yet I promise to see more orderly regulated in the next that is issued), but that . . ."

and then follows the additional news. It has, however, to be added that on page 9 he uses the phrase, "I have told you that before."

*The Faithful Intelligencer* makes a special appeal to us on the ground that there is every reason to suppose that it was the first periodical that owed its origin completely to Edinburgh, and the first Scottish newspaper. It contains nothing that would lead to the suspicion that it is merely a reprint. If this be so, the *Mercurius Caledonius* is displaced from the honourable position it has hitherto occupied as the earliest of our Scottish periodicals.

The writer tells us that—

"My condition for the present (through a gracious Providence) being of a much more contenting and better Edition than that which amounts to a Diurnal-Writer."

but confesses that he is unable to withhold himself when he finds

"so many sad and infamous scandals pind upon all concernments amongst us from the General to the Sentinel, from the Magistrate to the Peasant, from the Priest to the meanest of the People,"

and declares his intention to

"become an honest fool in print than a real and easy slave under ignorance and silence."

He specially set himself to reply to "the numerous and uncouth catalogue of lyes" to which the late *Politician* had given currency. As was natural, the main contents of the *Intelligencer* referred to warlike operations. Though in Scotland, the writer did not love the place. He describes himself as being

"in this remoteness of place, where for many years I have not only been bound to duty, but which does now imbitter that have been muffled up from the breathings of our English air."

His longings for the "English air" were so strong that he again uses the phrase before he brings his "pamphlet" to a close. Only one number is known to exist.

1659. *Mercurius Britannicus*, or a Collection of such real and faithful Intelligence as can be gathered from England and in Scotland concerning the present Transactions in them both. By an officer of the Parliament's Army in Scotland. No. 2, from Thursday, December 8, to Thursday, December 15, 1659. 12 pp. small 4to. Edinburgh: printed by Christopher Higgins in Hart's Close, over against the Trone Church, 1659. No. 3 is dated "From Thursday, December 15, to Tuesday, December 20, 1659." No. 4 contained the following note:—

"These following papers coming so suddenly and unexpectedly into my hands, in that very nick of time that my last papers had passed the Presse: I thought it a duty incumbent upon me to let you have a speedier communication of them;"

and is accordingly dated "From Tuesday, December 20, to Friday, December 23, 1659." No. 5 covered a longer period—December 23 to January 4; No. 6 was from January 4 to January 6, and explained that the conductor had "shortened you in my last for fear of the bulk." The size was still 8 pp.

It will be noted that No. 1 probably carried a date which was only a few days later than that of the *Faithful Intelligencer*. The *Mercurius Britannicus*, like the former, gives no indication of being a reprint—only a comparison with the London *Mercurius Britannicus* would show if it was a reproduction. Higgins was at the time producing the *Mercurius Politicus*, and the fact that it was a reprint was carefully recorded. It is to be noted that No. 1, which I have not been able to see, would very nearly correspond in date to the interval of time between the issue of the *Faithful Intelligencer* and No. 2 of the *Mercurius Britannicus*. Could the latter have taken the place of the former? A comparison of the titles is suggestive of this, besides the seeming supererogation of a printer running three journals of similar intention.

Some idea of the *Mercurius Britannicus'* polemic can be gathered from this extract:—

"Thou beastly scullion, canst thou not have a Part-ridge or Pheasant prepared for thy Master's use, but your Sauce-shlp must necessarily lard it with the rank Collops of thine own Goose-grease? Hah! away and begon, if you love your health; for a stay and a surfet here can by no means be separated"

is its address to a rival.

1661. *Mercurius Caledonius*, comprising the Affairs now in Agitation in Scotland. With a Survey of Forraign Intelligence. Motto—"Conamur Tenues Grandia." From Monday, December 31, to Tuesday, January 8, 1661. 8 pp. small 4to, weekly. Edinburgh: printed by a Society of Stationers in the Year 1661. This was followed by a number dated Tuesday, 8th January, to Wednesday, 16th January, 1661, 16 pp. small 4to, with practically the same imprint. A change, however, seems to have been made with the third issue. It is marked "Numb. 1" on the top right-hand corner of page 1; is dated "From Wednesday, January 16, to Friday, January 25, 1661," and has as imprint—"Edinburgh: printed Anno Dom. 1661." It was small 4to, 16 pp. The following issues were consecutively numbered. No. 2 had 12 pp.; No. 3 was also 12 pp., and changed the motto, which thereafter became variable. The last number is marked "Numb. 10," and is dated Friday, March 22, to Thursday, March 28, 1661. There were thus altogether twelve numbers. Black-letter type was sometimes used.

The editor was Thomas St. Serfe, or more commonly Tom Sydsersf. This is how Chalmers (p. 118) refers to his journal:—

"It was a son of the Bishop of Orkney, Thomas Sydsersf, who now thought he had the wit to amuse, the knowledge to instruct, and the address to captivate the lovers of news in Scotland. But he was only able, with all his powers, to extend his publication to ten numbers, which were very loyal, very illiterate, and very affected."

He was a staunch Royalist. In the course of the first issue, he writes:—

"Though it was the pleasure of Providence to disappoint our designs, yet we never grudged either at our imprisonments, the loss of the dearest of our blood, nor devastation of our fortunes; And which is our great comfort, we have attained so much knowledge as never again to be juggled out of our reason under the notion of specious pretences: for the drowsiest clown of our northern island can with content smile at the cheats of Liberty and the good old cause. And therefore the Blasphemers, Rumpers, and other Antimonarchical Vermin in England must cast about some where else than for companions in Scotland."

The writer of the Introduction to the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* Reprint says that Sydsersf made more than one ineffectual attempt to resuscitate the journal after its death in March, 1661, and adds that he "published several sheets of news, some of them bearing the date of June or July, 1661." He gives, however, no authority for this statement. It was only after he had failed in journalism that Sydsersf became manager of a playhouse in the Canongate.

1661. *The Kingdom's Intelligencer* of the Affairs now in Agitation in Scotland, England and Ireland, together with Forraign Intelligence—to prevent False News. Published by Authority.

Dobson, in the "History of the Bassandyne Bible," states that this reprint was begun at Edinburgh in 1661, and continued till 1674. The first

issue that has come under notice is that of the number for "From Thursday, October 23, to October 30, 1661." It is a 12 pp. small 4to, with the imprint "Reprinted at Edinburgh, 1661." A gap exists in extant numbers from November 21, 1661, to the issue for "From Thursday, June 26, to Thursday, July 3, 1662," and thereafter specimens can be consulted up to August 21 of the same year. The size is the same, and the imprint reads, "Edinburgh: printed Anno Dom. 1662." Two issues for July 9–16 and July 16–23, 1663, also exist, 8 pp. small 4to, with the same imprint as the last. The pages are numbered 715–722 and 723–730. About three-fourths of the space are devoted to news from abroad, while the remainder is given over to home intelligence.

26 Circus Drive,  
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.

"THE SPY" (1st S., V., 150).—Mr. J. W. Scott, in his bibliography of Edinburgh periodicals, refers to Hogg's own annotated copy of *The Spy*, and asks who now owns it? The following communication incidentally answers the question.—Ed.:—

I possess a unique copy of this rare periodical, which originally belonged to David Bridges, jun., and bears his autograph across the title-page. In his handwriting, over the list of contents, there is the following note:—

"The names of the authors of papers in this volume are *holograph* of the author of *The Spy*, James Hogg, and were filled in by him at the request of D. Bridges, jun. For an account of Hogg and his writings, see the *Edinburgh Magazines and Literary Miscellany*, Vol. II., pp. 32 and 122; and for particulars of this work, *The Spy*, p. 126, and col. 2nd, of the same book. The article was written by James Gray, master in the High School.—D. B., jr."

This "literary curiosity," as Hogg himself called it, is referred to in his autobiography prefixed to *Altrive Tales*, where he says:—

"I began it without asking or knowing of any assistance; but when Mr. and Mrs. Gray saw it was on foot, they interested themselves in it with all their power, and wrote a number of essays for it. Several other gentlemen otherwise contributed a paper quietly now and then, and among others, Robert Sym, Esq., which I never discovered till after the work was discontinued. Professor T. Gillespie, the Rev. Wm. Gillespie, J. Black, of the *Morning Chronicle*, and sundry others, lent me an occasional lift. The greater part, however, is my own writing, and consists of 415 quarto pages, double columned—no easy task for one person to accomplish in a year. I speak of this work as one that *existed*, for it flew abroad, like the Sybils' papers, every week, and I believe there are not

above five complete copies existing, if indeed there is one; and as it never will be reprinted, if the scarcity of a work makes it valuable, no one can be more so, to exist at all."

The first number appeared on Saturday, September 1, 1810, and was published by James Robertson, 16 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, price four pence. Of his publisher, Hogg remarks:—

"He was a kind-hearted, confused body, who loved a joke and a dram. He sent for me every day about one o'clock to consult about the publication; and then we uniformly went down to a dark house in the Cowgate, where we drank whisky and ate rolls with a number of printers—the dirtiest and leanest-looking men I had ever seen."

The twelfth number, issued on Saturday, November 17, 1810, was the last published by Robertson. The thirteenth bears no imprint. The fourteenth, however, was

"printed at the Star Office (price 4d. a single number, 4s. 6d. per quarter, deliverable in town, and 5s. when sent to the country) by A. and J. Aikman, for the proprietors; where subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received."

The change of publisher had not the effect of increasing the circulation; on the contrary, it seems to have gradually decreased until he found himself a loser by the concern, and, after a twelve months' existence, brought it to a close with the fifty-second number, August 24, 1811. This number is by Hogg himself, and is entitled "*The Spy's Farewell to his Readers.*" He says:—

"There have still, however, been a few, and not a few either, who have stood *The Spy's* most strenuous advocates through good report and through bad report. Of these he has been careful to preserve the names, and these names he will ever cherish with the most grateful remembrance; and were he certain that they would regret the discontinuation of *The Spy*, and feel the same disappointment on missing it on a Saturday evening that they would do on being deprived of an old friend or dependant, whose conversation, though not without faults, was become familiar and dear to them, he would, in his turn, experience sensations such as none save an enthusiast in the pursuits of literature can enjoy; and he may surely be allowed to indulge the hope, so congenial to the soul of every candidate for literary honours, that the awards of posterity will in part justify the cause which his friends have maintained against such odds. They have had, at all events, the honour of patronizing an undertaking quite new in the records of literature: for that a common shepherd who never was at school; who went to service at seven years of age, and could neither write nor read with accuracy when twenty; yet who, smitten with an unconquerable thirst after knowledge, should run away from his master; leave his native mountains, and his flocks to wander where they chose; come to the metropolis with his

plaid wrapt around his shoulders, and all at once set up for a connoisseur in manners, taste, and genius—has certainly much more the appearance of a romance than a matter of fact. Yet a matter of fact it certainly is, and such a person is the editor of *The Spy*. He is deeply indebted to a few ladies and gentlemen for their liberal support, to whose exertions the work certainly owes a large proportion of the little merit it lays claim to. It was intended, and indeed promised, that the names of contributors should appear in the index, each affixed to the title of his essay; but upon second thoughts it appears proper to defer it to a future edition, when the errors in composition and printing will likewise be carefully corrected."

The wish of "the Shepherd" was not realised, for the work was never reprinted.

In the volume there are 121 articles, 69 being in prose and 52 in verse. Of the prose articles, 34 are by Hogg; James Gray, 10; Mrs. Gray, 5; supposed Walter Scott, 3; Rev. T. Gillespie, 4; John Black, 3; Rev. J. Lister, 1; supposed Robert Sym (uncle of Professor Wilson), and "Timothy Tickler" of the *Noctes Ambrosianae*, 3; Rev. W. Gillespie, 1; Dr. R. Anderson, 2; J. C. Robertson, 1; supposed David Black, 1; unknown, 1.

Of the pieces in verse, 28 are by Hogg; J. Park, 1; James Gray, 3; Dr. John Leyden, 2; Rev. John Gray, 1; supposed Walter Scott, 1; Miss Jessie Stewart, 1; J. Aikman (printer of *The Spy*), 3; Miss Lockhart Gillespie, 3; Robert Southey, 1; supposed Robert Sym, 1; Rev. W. Gillespie, 1; Mrs. Gray, 2; supposed Miss Ainslie, 1; Rev. W. Wightman, 1; Robert Burns, 1; supposed Diamond, 1.

The last mentioned (on page 207) has, underneath the verses entitled "*The Sailor Boy*," a note in the handwriting of "Christopher North":—

"This poem has been attributed to various authors. I have good reason to believe that it is the composition of Mr. James, Birmingham, the writer of several small poetical pieces of great merit.—J. WILSON."

In connection with the articles, "*The Scots Tutor*," by the Rev. T. Gillespie of Culter, there is on the margin (page 297), in the handwriting of David Bridges, jun., the following note:—

"28 May 1829. This gentleman was sometime since appointed Prof. of Humanity in St. Andrews, and resigned his Church. The story of '*The Tutor*' is said to be his own case. He was such in the family of the Earl of Wemyss, who was drawn under ye character of Earl of Chesterbrook. D. B. The author would have been presented to a very good living if it had not been for these unlucky papers, particularly No. 46."

I may here state that it was by means of this



volume that I made an interesting discovery in connection with Dr. John Leyden. On page 168 there is a poem by him, of seven stanzas, entitled "Song of Wallace," which does not appear in any of the editions of his poetical works, and may possibly have been sent to Hogg for publication in *The Spy* by Sir Walter (then Mr.) Scott. My reason for believing that it was Scott who sent it is, that on page 72 there is an anonymous letter signed "Well-wisher and Constant Reader," enclosing "The Battle of Assaye," a poem by Leyden, and on the margin, in Hogg's handwriting, Mr. Scott is given as the author of the letter.

I have ventured to bring this volume under the notice of your readers as I believe it has many points of interest and value. There is a copy in the library at Abbotsford, but it wants the title-page and the last number (52).

Hassendean, JAMES SINTON.  
Eastfield, Joppa,  
October 23, 1905.

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#### INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL EXCHANGE.

(See 2nd S., VII., 53.)

Since 1897 the writer has more or less extensively investigated the genealogy of the families named below, and, in respect of several of them, has published notes, articles, etc.:—

Brabb(s), Denton, Dumont, Fairfield, Foreman, Guest, Halley, Hudson, Lyon, McPike, Mountain, Pike, Reynolds, Rezeau, Traverrier, Waddingham, Wells, Wilkinson.

The majority of material collected relates to families whose names are in italics.

If your other readers will furnish similar lists, there will soon be established a basis for the exchange of notes. EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.A.

★

GORDON SUBSCRIBERS TO THE 1787 EDINBURGH EDITION OF BURNS' POEMS.—These included the following:—The Duchess of Gordon, 21 copies; Lady Gordon, Thistle Street, Edinburgh; Baron Gordon, 4 copies; Thomas Gordon, esq., of Balmaghie; Miss Gordon of Crogo; Mr. John Gordon, Glasgow; Mr. Alex. Gordon, London; James Gordon, Nielston; Wm. Gordon, writer, Edinburgh; Samuel Gordon, merchant, Manchester; Adam Gordon; and John Gordon, esq., of Carleton. This edition was printed for the author and sold by William Creech. ROBERT MURDOCH.

#### MR. ANDREW LANG'S DESCENT FROM THE ANCIENT HOUSE OF COMYN.

The Cummings of Lochtervandich in Glenrinnnes were a branch of the Altyre family, who were descended from the Comyns, Lords of Badenoch. George Cumming of Lochtervandich, who was provost of Elgin in 1663 and also from 1670-1687, married as his first wife, Marjorie Leslie, of the family of Kininvie. The provost and his wife are buried in the south transept of Elgin Cathedral, under a flat stone bearing the family arms and the following inscription:—"Here Lyes George Cummin of Lochtervandeich, sometime Provost of Elgin, who died the 20 of September, 1689; and his spouse, Mariore Leslie, who died in September the yeir of God, 1656." (The provost's second wife, Lucretia Gordon, is buried in St. Mary's aisle, within the Duke of Gordon's tomb, and a slab with the arms of the Gordons of Kinneddar bears the inscription—"Here lyes the body of Lucretia Gordon, spouse to George Cuming, sometime Provost of Elgin, who died in September, 1668"). The flat stone under which the provost and his first wife lie buried is said to have been broken to pieces by the fall of the great tower of the cathedral in the year 1711, and to have been put together again when the debris was removed. The youngest son of the provost's marriage with Marjorie Leslie was the Rev. George Cumming, minister of the parish of Essil (now part of the parish of Speymouth). He was ordained on 21st September, 1676, and married a daughter of Archibald Geddes of Essil, by whom he had two sons, George and Archibald, both clergymen of the Church of England, and a daughter, Jean. The minister is buried in the old churchyard of Speymouth, the inscription on his tombstone being:—"Here Lyes Master George Cuming, 47 years Minister of The Gospel At Essil, Who Departed this life the 20 Day of September, 1723." The minister, through his mother, was related to the famous Archbishop Sharp, the latter's mother having been Isobel Leslie of the family of Kininvie. The minister's daughter, Jean, married William McWilliam in Wester Galdwall, Boharm (*S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., VII., 58). A tombstone to their memory in the churchyard of Boharm bears (or bore) the following inscription:—"William McWilliam, sometime in Wester Gallwall, who died in May, 1739, and Jean Cumming, his spouse, who died December, 1764, are both interred in this place,

in memory of whom this stone is erected by Helen and May (Marjory?) McWilliams their daughters." I have not so far been able certainly to connect this family with the Glenlivet family of McPherson *alias* McWillie, nor with the Glenrines family of Stuart *alias* McWilliam, but it is probable that William was descended from one or other of these families. Marjory, William's sixth daughter by his wife, Jean Cumming, married in March, 1759, Alexander Young in Netherton of Glass, afterwards at Oldmills, Elgin. They were the parents of William Young, esquire of Burghead (father of the late Robert Young, author of "Annals of Elgin"), and of Helen Young, who was born in 1760, and married Thomas Craig. Their daughter, Ann Craig, married Thomas Sellar, esquire of Westfield, Elgin, and they were the parents of Jane Sellar, who, by her marriage with John Lang of Selkirk, became the mother of Mr. Andrew Lang of world-wide literary fame. I am informed by Hugh W. Young, esquire of Burghead (to whom also I am indebted for some of the above particulars), that his great-grandmother, Marjory McWilliam, was a woman of great ability, and that from her the Sellars (who have produced many distinguished men) and other descendants take their abilities. It is interesting to note that Mr. Andrew Lang is not oblivious of his descent from the Galdwall family, for in his "Adventures among Books," p. 71, occurs the following paragraph:—"But old people of position spoke the old Scotch tongue sixty years ago, and were full of wonderful genealogies, full of reminiscences of the '45,' and the adventures of the Jacobites. The very last echoes of that ancient world are dying now from memory, like the wide reverberations of that gun which Miss Nelly MacWilliam heard on the day when Prince Charles landed, and which resounded strangely all through Scotland." "Miss Nelly" was Marjory's sister, and noted for her services to fugitive Jacobites after the disaster at Culloden.

It seems not improbable, therefore, that the famous writer, in depicting in his "History of Scotland" that event of outstanding interest—the murder of the Red Comyn, lord of Badenoch, by Robert Bruce—duly recognised an ancestor of his own in the person of Sir Robert Comyn, progenitor of the Altyre family, son of the first Red Comyn, lord of Badenoch, and uncle of the murdered lord, who died in attempting to protect his nephew from the friends of Bruce, in the church of the Minorite Friars at Dumfries—almost exactly six centuries ago.

H. D. MCW.

## "THE GREEN."

Mr. G. M. Fraser's brochure, "The Green and its Story," is a remarkably well done piece of work. The result of his studies into the origin of the rather puzzling placename, "The Green," is that the street was so named because it was the *via* to a municipal bleaching green and bath house which lay on the banks of the Den burn, a few yards north of Union Bridge, now occupied by the Great North of Scotland Railway. Thus, "The Green" was never actually in historical times a *green*. A better solution of the term, I think, would be found in the word "gare," which means a three-cornered or triangular piece of ground, and this is precisely what the Green is and always has been. There is a Magdaline Gare in Dundee, and it is quite probable that in daily use "The Gare" should evolve into "The Green."

The author has omitted to mention that Mr. Thomas Edwards, naturalist, whose "Life" was written by Dr. Samuel Smiles, spent his earlier years in this locality. By the way, Mr. Fraser mentions Exchequer Row as being the street in which the alleged mint was established by William the Lyon. The Chartulary of St. Nicholas gives *Chakarraw*. Can it be that *Chakarraw* and Exchequer Row are synonymous words?

STAND SURE.

Aberdeen.



ENSIGN ALEX. GORDON IN COL. MORRIS' REGIMENT (2nd S., VII., 57).—The name of this officer comes third among the ensigns in the list given in Stewart's "Sketches of the Highlands of Scotland," Vol. II., p. 82. It would be interesting to have a note of the names of the officers of the regiment according to the list in the *Aberdeen Journal* of 5th December, 1759, in order to see whether there are any other discrepancies. According to Stewart, the officers were not appointed until December, 1759, when, after assembling at Gordon Castle, the regiment marched to Aberdeen 960 strong.

A. M. M.

THE NAME "BULLOX."—In the Poll Book of 1696, Vol. II., p. 606, the following entry occurs:—

John Bullox, ropemaker, no stock, for himself and wife, no child of age; ane servant, Janet Simer, get £8 yearly . . . . . £1 8s. od.

R. MURDOCH.

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON AS A BOOK-BUYER.—An interesting little article could be

written about the books for which the Duchess of Gordon subscribed in her long career as a public career. One of these was Innes Munro's "Military Operations on the Coromandel Coast," published in 1789. Munro (who died in 1827) was a kinsman of Sir Hector Munro, who had commanded the Regiment of Fencibles raised by the Duke of Gordon in 1779. Innes Munro married Ann, daughter of Rev. George Gordon, minister of Clyne, who died 1770.

J. M. B.

\*  
**Queries.**

**662. A STRANGE METHOD OF HAIR DRESSING.**—The *Aberdeen Journal* of October 16, 1753, advertises for the arrest of Thomas Smith, who had broken into the house of Patrick Gordon at Bridgehouse, Old Deer. Smith was "a young man of low stature, dusk hair tied in his neck, with a lock of hair on each side of his head curled and put up in pieces of lead." Was this a common practice or an individual freak? B.

**663. REV. ROBERT MCPHERSON, CHAPLAIN TO COLONEL FRASER'S REGIMENT.**—The Rev. William Gordon, "alias McGregor," about whom there has been some correspondence in these columns, was "sharply rebuked" by the Moray Synod, October 25, 1758, and suspended for a fortnight, because he had licensed and ordained Robert McPherson, "now chaplain to Col. Fraser's Regiment in America," although he knew there was a *fama* about McPherson. Who was McPherson? Scott (*Fasti*), who does not mention this incident, says that Gordon married, as his first wife, Magdalene, daughter of Malcolm Macpherson of Nessintiloch. B.

**664. GORDONS AS SHIPMASTERS.**—Any information about the following Gordons will be welcomed:—

Alexander Gordon, commanded the *Rubie* of Aberdeen, 1749-1751.

Alexander Gordon, shipmaster, Aberdeen; married Margaret, daughter of William Gordon, senior, merchant, Schoolhill, Aberdeen (who died 1733), son of Robert Gordon, in Botany (*Aberdeen Commissariat*). James Gordon, shipmaster, Fraserburgh; will proved December 27, 1732.

John Gordon, was master of the brigantine, *Pacquet* (20 tons), "old English built," which belonged to the Old Shipping Company of Aberdeen, from 1749 to 1761. In October of the latter year, George Duncan appears as the captain.

Thomas Gordon, master of the ship *Margaret* of Aberdeen, was given a Mediterranean pass, February 28, 1693 (State Papers, "Domestic"). He may have been the father of Admiral Thomas Gordon, Governor of Cronstadt, whose father is said to have been an Aberdeen skipper.

Thomas Gordon, commanded the *Helena*, which was wrecked off Bervie, January 14, 1752. All the crew were saved except Gordon, who "got a stroke on the head while giving orders on deck, and was carried to his cabin, where he died" (*Aberdeen Journal*, January 28, 1752). He seems to be the Thomas Gordon, ship-

master, Aberdeen, who died in January, 1752, and whose will was confirmed July 9, 1752. He was the cousin of a John Gordon, writer in Banff.

Walter Gordon, shipmaster in Aberdeen. Will proved January 4, 1757.

William Gordon, commanded the 60-ton sloop, *Princess Caroline*, of Aberdeen, in 1748. She had been built for the Government. William Gordon commanded the *St. Andrew* of Aberdeen, 1749.

The *Blessing*, the *Unity*, and the *Resolution* were all commanded by Gordons in 1749.

The *Good Intent*, commanded by Gordon of and from Aberdeen to London, captured off Flamborough Head by a French privateer and carried to Dunkirk (*Aberdeen Journal*, September 26, 1758).

J. M. B.

**665. THE ARBUTHNOTS OF HADDO.**—The *Aberdeen Journal* of September 28, 1756, notes that "on Tuesday last died at Peterhead, Robert Arbuthnot of Haddo, Esq., merchant in that place. A gentleman whose many valuable qualifications rendered him an honour to his country, an ornament to society, and a public blessing: so that his death is unfeignedly regretted by all ranks." Was this the grandfather of Sir William Arbuthnot, 1st bart. (created 1823), who was born in 1766? B.

**666. REV. JAMES ANDERSON, D.D.**—This gentleman died 1739; lived in London, near Piccadilly; chaplain to Earl of Buchan; a native of Aberdeen; a prominent Freemason, having framed the earliest printed "constitutions" of the fraternity. What information is to be had regarding birthplace, family, descendants, etc.? P. M. Z.

Richmond, Surrey.

**667. BERIAH BOTFIELD OF NORTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**—I find this gentleman subscribed £5 in 1863 towards the illustrated volume on "Northern Antiquities" for the Spalding Club. He also presented to the Club in 1860 Volume XXX. of their publications, which is "Passages from the Diary of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, A.D. 1635—A.D. 1699." He was connected with the Spalding Club from its inception. His other address was 6 Grosvenor Square. Any further particulars of the Botfield family will be welcomed. He seems to have had several friends in Aberdeen. ROBERT MURDOCH.

**668. C. GORDON URQUHART.**—In the Add. MSS. (36,544, f. 122) in the British Museum, there is a letter written in pencil (May, 1827), apparently from one of the fields of battle during the Greek struggle, signed C. Gordon Urquhart. It is very dim, but the point of it is that some troops had gone "because they have received no pay and no bread. The regulars are likewise without ammunition or provisions." Who was "C. Gordon Urquhart"? J. M. B.

**669. QUOTATION SOURCE.**—A friend has asked me if I can tell him the source of the following quotation from a ballad, about some local "games," I presume, which refers to James Hogg, the Ettrick

Shepherd. He cannot give the quotation with perfect accuracy, as it is taken, not from a printed page, but from the treacherous tablets of memory. As recollected by him, it runs thus:—

"Now Jamie Hogg frae Ettrick cap (or can),  
A cliftle, clever chiel;  
But Willie Broon o' Gilmanscleugh  
Bate him by half a heel."

My friend is certain of the second and fourth lines in the quotation, but not sure of the last word in the first line, while the third line is mere potter. My friend further says he thinks the verse appears in an article about Hogg. For some reason he wants to verify the quotation, and asks me if I can help him to do so. I have a suspicion the lines may be found in one or other of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* by Wilson, a volume unfortunately out of my reach. Of course I may be wrong in this surmise, but my aim in sending the query to *S. N. & Q.* is to ask any courteous reader, whose library is better stored than my own, or whose knowledge of Scottish verse is wider and more exact, to put me on the track of verifying my friend's reference.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

**670. JAMES THOMSON, MINOR POET: DATE OF DEATH.**—The above poetaster, who was a "weaver in Kinleith," was born in Edinburgh, 10th September, 1763, and published a book of poems in 1801. I would be obliged if any student of Scottish poetry or biography, or local antiquary, could furnish me with the date of this author's death.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

**671. "BIOGRAPHIA SCOTIA."**—About thirty years ago, I found at Stationers' Hall an entry (No. 85) of a "Biographia Scotia," dated between September 30, 1805, and April, 1806. I have failed to find the work. Writing previous to these dates, Borthwick Gilchrist, the orientalist, says he hopes to have an article on his own genealogy in a work of that sort soon. Can anyone kindly direct me to the work or the article?

MACG.-G.

**672. MISTRESS ABERCROMBIE.**—Who was Mistress Anna Abercrombie, sometime servitrix to the "Princess of Orange at Haig"? She died between 1640 and April 14, 1647.

MACG.-G.

**673. MAJOR MIDDLETON.**—Can anyone kindly give the parentage of Major James Middleton, Dundee's aide-de-camp at Killiecrankie? Was it he who was buried at Montrose in 1692? If not, who was the Major M. buried there then?

MACG.-G.

**674. THE REV. MR. ROGER.**—"A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Angus or Forfar." By the Rev. Mr. Roger. Edinburgh: 1794.

Is the author of this book identical with the Rev. John Roger who entered King's College in 1781 ("Joannes Roger, ABERDONENSIS"); graduated M.A. in 1785; was licensed in 1791; became schoolmaster

of Towie and afterwards of Kincardine O'Neil; and was presented to the parish of Kincardine O'Neil in 1799? The Rev. John Roger contributed the description of his parish to the "New Statistical Account." Hew Scott's *Fasts*, III., 519; "General Account of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank," edition of 1894, p. 182. P. J. ANDERSON.

**675. JOHN GRANT OF GLENGAIRN** (2nd S., VII., 23)—I return my sincere thanks to the correspondents who have replied to my query anent the author of the "Legends of the Braes o' Mar." I have now written on the title page of my copy (1861), "By John Grant of Glengairn." Perhaps Mr. G. Sim might give the date and place of Mr. Grant's decease, which is omitted? An approximate year would be sufficient.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

**676. A BURNS EMENDATION.**—I read a long time ago some extracts from a manuscript notebook of our national bard, containing annotations on Scottish songs and some corrections of his own poems. One on the "Elegy on the death of the Earl of Glencairn" I thought peculiarly appropriate, forcible, and far more expressive, as well as rhythmically necessary, than the word "child," which has hitherto appeared in print. The elegy is mainly in our vernacular, and ought to end thus:—

"The mither may forget the bairn  
That smiles see sweetly on her knee;  
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,  
An' a' that thou hast done for me."

Burns intended that the fine old Anglo-Saxon word *bairn* should be substituted for *child*; but his intention has never been carried out to my knowledge. I have four editions of his poems, but it is "child" in all of them. Has Burns's annotation ever been adopted in later editions?

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

## Answers.

**192. W. J. LINTON'S ORIGIN** (2nd S., III., 185; IV., 16).—Mr. J. Malcolm Bulloch may note that I have examined the Poll Book of 1696, and find the following references to Lintons in Volume II.:

### PAROCH OF OLD MACHAR.

KEYSTONE (p. 569).

James Linton, subtenant (no trade or free stock, no chyldreen, &c.), with his own and his wife's poll is . . . 12s.

### TOUNE OF OLD ABERDEEN (p. 588).

Alexander Lintone, wright ther, and his wife and sons, their poll . . . £1 4s. Od.

### TOUNE AND FREEDOM OF ABERDEEN (p. 601).

Androw Linton, fermorer, no stock, for himself and wife; no child of age; servants, Janet Bowman, 20 merks yeirly; Jean Forbes, £4 . . . £1 18s. 8d.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

626. ACHNACH (2nd S., VII., 46).—When residing in the Deeside Hydropathic three years ago I visited the adjacent village of Culter, and in the little graveyard attached to the church I saw a fine headstone commemorating a James Achnach. I had never seen that name before, so I took a note of it, but since my return to Australia I observed in an Aberdeen newspaper the death of Peter Achnach of Peterculter, in March of this present year, who bequeathed several thousand pounds to Aberdeen charities and Quarrier's Homes at Bridge of Weir. Probably they have left no descendants or relatives. I conjecture that this surname is an abbreviated form of Auchanachie, which I have seen in old documents. The names of Pringle, Strachan, Neaves, and Affleck were originally Hoppringle, Strathachin, Balneavis, and Auchinleck. Many other names will suggest themselves to the etymologist which were differently spelt in the olden time.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

654. ROBE'S MONTHLY HISTORY (2nd S., VII., 78).—Robe of Kilsyth edited the *Christian Monthly History* for at least two years (1743-44), writing for it an account of the Kilsyth Revival. In "Kilsyth: a Parish History," the accomplished author of that work, the Rev. Peter Anton, states that the publication ran to six numbers. If so, it must have closed in April, 1744, and been resumed as a new series in 1745. Several years ago, the writer of this note happened to come upon the first two numbers of the *Christian Monthly History* in a library now dispersed, and is able to give the title, which is as follows:—"The Christian Monthly History: or, an Account of the Revival and Progress of Religion, abroad and at home. To be Published Monthly. Number 1. For November." (Then follows a quotation from Acts xv., 3.) The place of publication is Edinburgh; the year, 1743. Both numbers are printed on miserable paper, 8vo in size, and contain respectively 64 pp., the first 40 pp. of No. 1 being written by Robe and signed at the end, "Jas. Robe, Kilsyth, 1743." No. 2, similar in size, is for December of the same year. At the same time and place, the writer came upon three numbers of what appeared to be a new series of the *Monthly History*, entitled: "The Christian Monthly History for the Month of April, 1745. Number 1." 8vo, 28 pp. No. 2 was missing; but Nos. 3 and 4, for June and July respectively, contained each 32 pp. In the new series no place of publication was named. "Corson Cone" is no doubt aware that the substance of Robe's contributions to the *Monthly History* reappears in his "Faithful Narrative of the Extraordinary Work of the Spirit of God at Kilsyth"—a work begun in 1742, but not completed till 1751, of which several editions were subsequently published, Glasgow, 1790, and Glasgow, 1840. In the 1790 edition, Robe makes repeated references to his *Monthly History*, and shows that much of it was incorporated in the "Narrative."

W. S.

655. SIR DAVID BREWSTER'S EDITORIAL WORK (2nd S., VII., 78).—Sir David Brewster aspired to literary as well as scientific distinction. He never read a book, it is said, without feeling a desire to review it. In 1802, when little more than twenty years old, he became editor of the *Edinburgh Magazine*. When that magazine merged in the *Scots Magazine* in 1804, Brewster was a tutor in a Dumfriesshire family, and could not possibly have carried on editorial work in Edinburgh at the same time. His tutorship continued till 1807. In 1808, after leaving Dumfriesshire, he was appointed editor of the *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*—a position he continued to hold till 1830, when the work was completed. It is this fact, no doubt, which has given currency to the legend that he continued to edit the *Edinburgh Magazine* until 1817. He had nothing to do with the *Edinburgh Magazine*—at least after 1804. That magazine was entirely distinct, and on quite different lines from the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, of which in 1819 he became joint-editor.

W. S.

658. "TUTOR OF GORDON" (2nd S., VII., 79).—James Chalmers was tutor to Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon, during his minority, and died at Cairnwhelp, Cairnie, in 1758. His son was the Rev. Alexander Chalmers, minister of Cairnie, 1747-98, who married Lady Anne, second daughter of Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon. His father was the Rev. George Chalmers, minister of Botriphnie, 1682-1727, who married, on January 6, 1685, Margaret, daughter of Henry Stewart of Newton, Boharm, afterwards of Towiemore, Botriphnie, by his wife, Helen, daughter of William Grant of Arndilly, Boharm. S. R. Boharm.

Mr. Malcolm Bulloch may find light on his query in the following extracts from an Inventory of Writs recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines, Reversions, etc., kept for the County of Banff:—"Sasine.—Jas. Chalmers, Tutor to his Grace the Duke of Gordon, on Newtown, etc. Presented . . . 11th June, 1737, and Regt. in the 44th, 45, and 46 Leaves" of the 7th Book.

"Sasine.—Jas. Chalmers, late Tutor to His Grace the Duke of Gordon, on Achinhandoch (Mortlach), presented 2nd March, 1752, and registered in the 376-377 leaves of the 7th Book" of said Register.

An examination of the Record in the Register House, Edinburgh, is a simple matter, and may disclose further particulars. "Pitteveach," Mortlach, is now spelt "Pittyvaich," and is the property of Provost Symon, Duftown.

Banff.

JAMES GRANT.

Among the deaths recorded in the *Scots Magazine* for August, 1758, the following entry occurs:—"At his house, near Huntly, Aberdeenshire, James Chalmers of Belnellaw, Esq. He had been tutor to the late Duke of Gordon." S.

659. A DUEL IN STRATHDON (2nd S., VII., 79).—I do not know who the parties indicated were, but would venture to suggest that they may have been two representatives of the rival houses of Forbes and Gordon. Both families were largely represented in the military profession at the time. A company of soldiers, commanded by a captain, was stationed at Corgarrif Castle on or shortly before the date named in the query. Some years afterwards, the name of a Captain John Gordon of Cairnwhelp is met with in Aberdeenshire annals. He may possibly have been one of the combatants in the bloodless duel. S.

661. POEMS ATTRIBUTED TO JAMES V. (2nd S., VII., 79).—"Christ's Kirk on the Green" is attributed to James V. by Callander of Craigforth ("Two Ancient Scottish Poems," 1782); by Walpole ("Royal and Noble Authors," 3rd edition, 1759); by Bishop Gibson in 1691; and by Thomas Dempster in 1619. More commonly, however, the poem is assigned to James I. The tradition attributing it to James V. is perhaps based on a misreading of "First" for "Fifth," in the Bannatyne MS. collection of Scottish Poems, written in 1568. "Peblis to the Play" can only be ascribed to the fifth James on the ground that both it and "Christ's Kirk on the Green" are the work of the same author. Dempster in 1619 was one of the first, I believe, to give currency to the tradition of the fifth James's authorship. "The Gaberlunzie Man" is attributed to James V. in a Perth edition of the works of James I. published in 1786; by Callander of Craigforth in 1782; by Walpole in 1759; and, I understand, by Allan Ramsay in 1724. "The Jollie Beggar" is said to be the work of James V. in the Perth publication of 1786 already mentioned. Probably the ascription was made much earlier—perhaps by Ramsay in 1724. For full discussion of the subject of this query, consult Irving's "Lives of Scottish Poets," London, 1810, 2 vols., and "Scottish Poetry of 16th Century, Abbotsford Series," edited by G. Eyre-Todd, Glasgow, 1892. W. S.

### Literature.

*Old Houses in Edinburgh* (2nd S., VI., 144, 159). We have received from Mr. William Jas. Hay, of John Knox's House, Edinburgh, the remaining parts of Vol. I., viz., Nos. 3-9, of this able publication. The popularity of this finely illustrated work by Mr. Bruce J. Home, who also supplies the racy letterpress, is assured, and it is respectfully dedicated to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh. It is a work which should be on the shelves of *local collectors*, architects, and antiquaries. In parts 5 and 6 we have more than an ordinary interest, for though the Gordons had mansions in the North, it is perhaps not generally known that they had also resi-

dences in Edinburgh, as the following brief extracts show:—

Huntly House (two views), opposite the Canon-gate Tolbooth, is reported to have been the town residence of the ancient and powerful family of Huntly. George, the sixth Earl and first Marquis of Huntly, whose name is associated with this building, was a notable figure in the time of James VI. and his son, Charles. The defeat and death of the great Earl at Corriche in 1562 led to a temporary collapse of the fortunes of his family, which, however, were restored in 1565 by Queen Mary, in the person of George, first Earl, who, dying in 1576, was succeeded by the subject of these observations.

Doorway of Gordon House, Castlehill. George, fourth Marquis of Huntly and first Duke of Gordon, great-grandson of the Marquis who is supposed to have inhabited the Huntly House in the Canongate, was Governor of Edinburgh Castle from 1684 till 1689. The Duke's town house stood till lately on the Castlehill, immediately behind the "Cannon Ball House," at the corner of the Esplanade. The Duke of Gordon married Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, who survived her husband, and died in 1716. She disposed of the mansion to the Bairsds of Newbyth.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Home has given us a valuable contribution to Scottish architecture and history, and that none too early.

### Scots Books of the Month.

**Anderson, James Maitland.** The Matriculation Roll of the University of St. Andrews. 1747-1897. 5 Illustrations. Royal 8vo. Net, 18s. Blackwood.  
**Court Guide and Royal Blue Book of Scotland.** First Issue. 8vo. Net, 10s. 6d.  
 Chas. W. Deacon & Co., London.  
**Cramond, Wm., LL.D.** Annals of Cullen. 2nd Edition. Net, 1s. George Sievwright, Cullen.  
**Henderson, T. F.** Mary Queen of Scots: her Environment and Tragedy. Profusely Illustrated. 2 Vols. 4to. Net, 24s. Hutchison & Co.  
**MacCunn, Florence A.** Mary Stuart. 44 Illustrations. 8vo. Net, 10s. 6d. Methuen.  
**Rosebery, Lord.** Wallace; Burns; Stevenson: Appreciations. Illustrated. Demy 8vo., Net, 2s. 6d. Crown 4to, Net, 10s. 6d.  
 Eneas Mackay, Stirling.

### 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, 1906.

THE TERRITORIAL "OF."

GRANTS OF GRANT.

Under the feudal system of land-holding, a grant of land from the Crown was usually supplemented by the erection of the land into a

free barony, with the title of lord baron to the owner. It was his duty and right to maintain order in his barony by fine, imprisonment, or death. The barony was called a regality when all the powers possessed by the Crown, except to try cases of treason, were conferred on the lord baron. Lords of baronies and regalities seem to have been inclined to magnify their office, and to sign the names of their baronies instead of their Christian names and surnames.

In 1672, an Act of the Scots Parliament was passed declaring that it was allowed only to noblemen and bishops to subscribe by their titles. All others were ordained to subscribe their christened names or the initial letter of the Christian name (with the surname), but they were allowed, if they pleased, to adject the designation of their lands with the addition of the word "of" prefixed to it. This applied to all land-holders whether lords of baronies or not.

When lands were erected into a barony, it had to get a distinctive name. This might be the name which the lands had usually borne, or a new name might be invented, for example, Glendowachie in Gamrie. Sometimes the lord of the barony bore the same name as his lands, and then he was styled "of that ilk," meaning, of that same name. Sometimes, on the erection of a barony, the lord gave it his own name. Nicolson of Clerkingtoun, near Edinburgh, named his barony Nicolson. When Grant of Frenchy, in Inverness, got his possessions erected into a regality in 1694, he called it Grant. There are several families of Grant, and hence some members of the family in which the regality is entailed, have designated themselves "of Grant," to show that they belong to the regality family. Though this is unusual, there is nothing improper in it.

The powers of the lords of baronies and regalities were much curtailed in 1747, and "of" following a man's name now merely means that he is the proprietor of the land to which it is prefixed, except in the case of Grant, where it indicates the family to which he belongs.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 83.)

385. MACLEOD, NORMAN, D.D., F.R.S.E.: Moderator of General Assembly and Divine of Church of Scotland. A son of the Morven manse, he was educated, like his brother John, for the ministry of the Scottish Church. Ordained in 1861 to the charge of St. Columba's, Glasgow, he was translated to Blair Athole in 1868. Thence he was transferred to St. Stephen's, Edinburgh, and, finally, was translated to the first charge, Inverness, where he still labours with much acceptance and success. His magnetic personality and powerful preaching are said to have more than doubled the membership since his induction to the High Church. His ecclesiastical work was duly recognised in 1900 by his being called to the Moderator's chair of the General Assembly. Tall and spare of figure, his seeming austerity of countenance is belied by his genial and kindly nature. Charitable movements of all kinds have his ready sympathy and support, and local institutions for the suffering and needy have benefited greatly through his exertions. Dr. Macleod probably holds a record among Scottish clergymen for having officiated at the opening of new or renovated churches and church halls in the country. He has personally taken part in such proceedings on somewhere between sixty and seventy occasions. Respect for Dr. Macleod is not limited to sectarian and denominational followers: all sorts and conditions of men hold him in the highest esteem.

386. MACMASTER, DONALD: Centenarian. This long-lived Celt was born on January 5, 1794, at Keil, Morven, and died in 1896 in his 103rd year. During the greater part of that time the Macleod family had ministered in the parish.

387. MACNAB, DUNCAN (REV.): Free Church Divine and Author. Born in South Knapdale in 1808, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Inveraray in 1831, ordained to the second charge of the Campbeltown congregation in 1839, and admitted to the first charge in 1841. He left the Established Church at the Disruption in 1843, and was translated to Renfield Free Church, Glasgow, 11th December, 1856, and died in 1863. A volume of sermons and biographical sketch was issued posthumously. Mr. Macnab was gifted with a large and lofty intellect, and had scholarly and scientific attainments. His theology was deep, accurate, rich,

and spiritual, and his language simple and felicitous. He excelled as a Gaelic preacher.

388. MACNAIR, JAMES (REV.): A native of Inverchaolin, Loch Strivenhead, and born in 1827. He became a missionary to the South Seas, and was placed in Erromanga, the island where John Williams was massacred, as well as two other following missionaries. Mr. Macnair died about 1872.

389. MACMILLAN, DANIEL: Minor Poet. A native of Campbeltown, he has a place in Edwards's "Modern Scottish Poets," XIV., 300. He was born in 1846, but removed early to Glasgow, where he became a traveller. He was a frequent contributor to the *People's Friend*. His poem, "The Dying Saint to his Bible," is a pleasing production.

390. MCNEILL, ANGUS JOHN, CAPTAIN: Of the Colonsay family, he was born in 1874. In 1895 he joined the Seaforth Highlanders as Captain, saw service in Crete, and in the Soudan under Kitchener. He was A.D.C. to General Gatacre in South Africa.

391. MCNEILL, DUNCAN, LORD COLONSAY: Scottish Judge. A native of Colonsay, he was born 6th August, 1793, and bred to the bar, to which he was called in 1816. He held the office of Solicitor-General in 1834-5, and again in 1841-2, and was Lord Advocate from 1842 to July, 1846. He was chosen M.P. for Argyleshire in 1843, and continued to represent the county till 1851. He was chosen, in 1843, Dean of Faculty, the highest honour his fellow-advocates could put upon him. He was raised to the bench in 1851, and took the title of Lord Colonsay—a title which he dropped in 1852 when made Lord Justice General, and President of the Court of Session. He was raised to the peerage in 1867, and died in 1874.

392. MCNEILL, JOHN: Born Colonsay. Father of the above. He was born in 1769, and died in 1845. He was a great improver of his estates, and a distinguished agriculturist.

393. MCNEILL, SIR JOHN, F.R.S.: Distinguished Diplomatist. Brother of the foregoing Duncan Lord Colonsay, and born in Colonsay in 1793, he was educated for the medical profession at St. Andrews and Edinburgh Universities, and graduated as M.D. in 1814. He was, in 1831, appointed Assistant Envoy at the Court of Persia, for which position he had prepared himself by practising his profession in the East. He became secretary to the Embassy in 1834, and Envoy Extraordinary in 1836. He was created



a G.C.B. in 1839. In 1834 he had received the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun. He was indefatigable in his duties, and warned this country against the danger of Russian aggression in Persia and Afghanistan. On returning home, in 1844, he was placed at the head of the Scottish Poor Law Board. He also conducted a special inquiry into the condition of the Western Highlands and Islands in 1851. He presided over the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of the commissariat in the Crimea in 1855. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1861, and he was both an LL.D. of Edinburgh University and a D.C.L. of Oxford. He died at Cannes in 1883.

394. MACNEILL, JAMES GRAHAM ROBERT DOUGLAS, C.B. : Lieut.-Colonel. He was born in 1842 of Argyleshire parentage. Educated privately, he joined the Madras army in 1859, and served in the Burmese War, 1885-6, where he was severely wounded. He retired from the army in 1888.

395. MCNEILL, SIR JOHN CARSTAIRS, V.C., K.C.B. : Major-General. Nephew of the judge, he was born at Colonsay in 1831, and educated at the Military College, Addiscombe. Entering the army, he served during the Indian Mutiny and in New Zealand. He also commanded a flying column during the Fenian disturbances of 1867. In the Red River Expedition he was on the staff of Lord Wolseley, and in 1885 commanded a brigade at Suakim. In 1880 he was made K.C.M.G., and in 1887 K.C.B. In 1879 he was made Deputy-Lieutenant and J.P. of Argyleshire, and in 1898 he became Bath King-at-Arms.

396. MCNEILL, MALCOLM : Chairman of Local Government Board. A native of Colonsay, and born in 1839, he was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the army, but in a short time he retired and joined the Civil Service. In 1892 he filled the position of secretary to the Local Government Board, and in 1897 became its chairman, and retired in 1905.

397. MACNEILL, NIGEL (REV.), LL.D. : Gaelic Enthusiast, Poet, and Author. A native of Islay, he was educated for the ministry of the Free Church. During his student career at Glasgow he gained a prize offered by the Glasgow University Ossianic Society for a paper on "The Institution of a Celtic Chair in the University." I cannot outline the ministerial life of Dr. MacNeill, my only knowledge of it being confined to the facts that he resides in London, that he has written several books, one of which, "The Literature of the Highlands," has recently

been re-issued by Æneas Mackay, Stirling, and is spoken of as a most valuable and scholarly work. He is also a ready writer of both prose and verse, and his contributions to the press have been numerous and interesting. Not long ago Dr. MacNeill was the recipient of a handsome gift and testimonial, on behalf of the Argyleshire Association and the London Highlanders, in recognition of his long and faithful services to the Highlands of Scotland and their people and of his great abilities as a Celtic scholar and author.

398. MCNEILL, ROGER, M.D. : Medical Writer. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1881, and is now settled in Oban, and a J.P. for Argyll and Inverness. He wrote "The Diagnostic and Prognostic Value of the Initial Rashes of Small Pox"—a prize thesis; also he has published "Remarks on the Public Health of the Insular Rural Districts of Scotland," and is a contributor to different medical journals.

399. MACONOCHE, JAMES, M.D. : Journalist, etc. A native of Kilblane, Inveraray. I have mislaid my notes for this author, and have preserved only the facts that he was born in 1796 and died in 1866, that he took his medical degree, and was a journalist and author.

400. MACNISH, NEIL (REV.), B.D., LL.D. : Canadian Divine. A native of Argyleshire, and born about 1837, he was educated for the ministry, and was a distinguished student of Glasgow and Edinburgh, where he carried off many prizes. He went to Canada in 1868 as an ordained missionary commissioned by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and was at once inducted as assistant and successor to the venerable Dr. Hugh Urquhart, of Cornwall. He continued in that position for 35 years, and retired from the active work of the ministry in July, 1903. Dr. Macnish was a man of marked ability, and, in addition to his ministerial gifts and graces, he was acknowledged as the most accomplished Gaelic scholar in the continent of America. He contributed a number of articles on the Celtic language and literature to the "Transactions of the Canadian Institute" and to the "Proceedings of the Celtic Society," Montreal. He was also a contributor to the *Oban Times*. The predecessor of Dr. Macnish in Cornwall—one of the pioneers of Presbyterianism in Canada—was also a Highlander, born in Ross-shire, and a graduate of King's College, Aberdeen, whose ministry of 44 years had been eminently successful.

Dollar. W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)

"THE GREEN."—"Stand Sure" is mistaken in saying (page 92) that there is a Magdaline Gare in Dundee. The piece of ground in Dundee now known as Magdalen Green was formerly known as Magdalen Yard, and a survival of this name still remains in the road leading to that ground from the North-East, which is called Magdalen Yard Road to this day. The Magdalen Green is not "a three-cornered or triangular piece of ground"; it is almost an oblong, 2,000 feet in length and from 250 to 400 feet in breadth. As to the main question whether "green" is likely to be a shortened form of "green-gait" or to be derived from the word "gare," I leave your readers to judge. This "gare" is, according to Jamieson, allied to the word "gore," a term in use by dressmakers, the mystery of which I do not profess to unravel.

T. K.

THE ELMSLIE FAMILY.—John Elmslie, who is said to have come from Aberdeen, and who lived for years at 21 Berners Street, London, and owned land at Oldmeldrum, was at one time a merchant in the West Indies. He was left a valuable estate in Jamaica by his uncle, John Gray, F.R.S., Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1764-69. John Elmslie, who married his cousin, Jane Wallace, at Dumfries, September 16, 1776, had twenty-one children, and he died at 21 Berners Street in 1824. One of his daughters, Jane, married in March 8, 1806, George Gordon of the Croughly family. His grandson, William Elmslie, of Lloyd's, had a daughter who married in 1873 the late Dr. Barnardo, the well-known philanthropist, whose children are:—

William Stuart Barnardo.  
Cyril Gordon Barnardo.  
Gwendoline Maude Syril Barnardo (Mrs.  
Henry S. Welcome).  
Marjorie Elaine Barnardo.

I am indebted for this information to Mr. Augustus Elmslie, London. J. M. B.

THE FOURTH DUKE OF GORDON AS A SPORTSMAN.—In Gordon Castle there is a pewter plate won by the Duke on September 13, 1761, as the first prize in an archery competition at Geneva, with a running stag as the target. The plate is engraved with an eagle and key, bow, arrows, and quivers on each side. On the top are the letters "I.H.S.," and "Post Tenebras Lux." The inscription runs: "Premier prix remporté au Tirage de l'arc au prix du Cerf Courant par My Lord Duc de Gourdon a Geneva le 7bre, 1761." There is also a Swiss herds-

man's wooden horn (six feet in length) brought by the Duke from Switzerland. The collection in the castle also contains thirty draught pieces turned by the Duke in his eighty-fourth year. Fifteen of the pieces are ivory, and fifteen are ebonised. Each is turned in a different eccentric design.

A JEWISH GORDON.—Dr. Paul Gordan, professor of Mathematics in the Kab. University Erlangen, writes to me (December 1, 1905):—"My father was born on October 24, 1802, at Lublinitz, and died October 21, 1872, in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. His name was originally David Gordon, later Gordan. His father, Beer (Bernhard) Gordon, was a merchant and 'vorbster' [rabbi?] in the Jewish 'Gemeinde' in Lublinitz. He had two sons, the older, Bernhard, the younger, my father, David. Whether the family came from Russian Poland or Amsterdam I do not know. I myself was born a Jew, and became a Christian at the age of sixteen." The original is in German.

J. M. BULLOCH.

THOMAS GORDON OF CAIRNESS.—The following is an extract from the *Aberdeen Herald* dated 24th April, 1841:—

"We regret to announce the death of Thomas Gordon, Esq. of Cairness, General of the army of Greece, and author of the history of the Greek War of Independence. The General devoted not only the best part of his life, but a great part of his fortune to the cause of the Greeks. He returned to his native country last year without having received these honours from King Otto to which his great talents, devotion, and bravery in the Greek cause so justly entitled him."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

## ABERDEEN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ADDENDA TO "ABERDEEN PRINTERS."  
(1st S., I., 151, 169, 189; II., 4; 2nd S., 2, 41; III., 34; VI., 124.)

I append a description of an Aberdeen printed book, the copy of which in the British Museum escaped the notice of Mr. J. P. Edmond:—

SEVEN WISE MASTERS. The | History | of  
the | Seven Wise Masters | of | Rome | Newly  
Corrected, and better Explained in | many  
places. |

Aberdeen, | Printed by James Nicol, Printer  
to the | Town and University 1717. |

8vo A.F. in eights. 95 pp.

P. J. ANDERSON.

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

(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 89.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1680. *Edinburgh Gazette*. Chalmers has, p. 441, footnote:—

*Edinburgh Gazette*. Published by Authority. From Tuesday the 7th to Tuesday the 14th of December, 1680. Printed by the Heir of A. Anderson, printer to the King's Most Sacred Majesty. No. 2.—This *Edinburgh Gazette* appears to have been first printed on the 1st of December, 1680. How long it continued I have not discovered.

The heir of A. Anderson here mentioned was his widow. Andrew Anderson was made King's printer in 1671, the right to have force for forty-one years. Anderson died in 1679, and his widow succeeded to his privileges. She exercised her monopoly in a way which damaged the progress of printing in Scotland. James Watson, in his "History" of the art, is most pronounced: "By this gift the art of printing in this Kingdom got a dead stroke, for by it no printer could print anything from a Bible to a ballad without Mr. Anderson's license."

1681. *The Weekly Discovery of the Mystery of Iniquity in the Rise, Growth, Methods, and Ends of the late Unnatural Rebellion in England*. Anno 1641. I have seen No. 3 of this serial history, which probably should not be either reckoned as a periodical or accredited to Edinburgh. It is dated Saturday, February 19, 1680, and bears the imprint: "Reprinted in the year 1681." The dating indicates Scottish production, and the capital certainly had many prints of the same appearance about this time. Mr. Aldis does not name it in his *Hand List*. It is a folio single sheet, two columns to page.

1681. *Heraclitus Ridens*: A discourse between Jest and Earnest, where many a true Word is spoken in opposition to all Libellers against the Government. No. 1, undated, folio, single sheet, two columns to page. Motto—

"Ridentem dicere verum  
Quis vetat."—Hör.

Imprint: "Edinburgh: reprinted in the year 1681."

This is a reprint of the London periodical of the same name. The British Museum catalogue has "[by I. Flatman] 1 Feb., 1681—22 Aug., 1682. No. 1—82. Printed for B. T.(ooke), London, 1681-82; fol. The printer's name first appears in full in No. 9." No. 2 of the Edinburgh reprint shortened the sub-title to "At a Dialogue between Jest and Earnest Concerning the Times," was dated Tuesday, February 8, 1681, and had the same imprint. No. 3 was dated a week later, and dropped "Edinburgh" from the imprint. The opening article in No. 1 had:—

"There's an honest fellow at St. Germans Fair in France that retails wit in penny worths, and makes a very pretty living on't, and much honestier than many who nowadays pretend to live by their wits; for there you have the best sort of it, if the proverb speaks truth—that bought wit is the best. For my part (though I know those, who are no small fools, who have got God knows what by selling of these dear penny worths) I protest I do not intend to make any advantage of you, but only to keep the trade going in this dead time by turning the penny."

The writer then goes on to declare that—

"My design is great and generous; nothing less, I assure you, than the public good."

He has much to say of "Papists" and "Protestant dissenters" alike. The Edinburgh reprint, of which I have seen the first three numbers, is complete to the very advertisements.

1688. *The Christian Diurnall*. This name occurs in a list of eight books published above the signature "J. O." in *N. & Q.*, April 28, 1860, as having been issued from the Holyrood Press, 1686-1688. All effort to discover a copy has been unsuccessful.

1688. *The Test Paper*, with Allowance. Holy-Rood-House. Printed by Mr. P. B.\* Enginier, Printer to His Most Excellent Majesty for His Houshold, Chappel, and Colledge. MDCLXXXVIII. No. 1. Folio, 4 pp. In No. 2 the title was changed to *The Weekly Test Paper*. It is dated "Wednesday, May the 16th." As the name indicates, *The Test Paper* was mainly concerned with the Test Act of 1681 and 1685. Being prepared in the interests of James II., *The Test Paper* denounced the enactment, which it ridiculed as "the Mighty Man of War, the Test"; "the supposed Wall of Defence about the Church of England," and so on. In No. 2 the argument was that the law was contrary to the Golden Rule. Mr. Cowan adds the note:—

"Only two numbers of this paper have come under notice. . . . The paper is a reprint of a London issue. Of the latter, four numbers (1-4) have been seen, the last dated May 30th. It has not been ascertained how many numbers of the London issue appeared, nor how many of these were reprinted at Holy-Rood-House."

*The Test Paper* contains no news; its nature is more that of a pamphlet or tract.

1688. *Public Occurrences Truly Stated*, with Allowance. Folio, 4 pp. Tuesday, May 29th, 1688. Holy-Rood-House. Printed by Mr. P. B. Enginier, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for His Houshold, Chappel, and Colledge. MDCLXXXVIII. This is the only number of this print that has been found. Mr. Cowan states that—

"Like *The Test Paper*, it is a reprint of a paper issued in London. The first number of the latter is dated February 21, 1687-8, and it seems to have appeared weekly thereafter, but it is uncertain how long it continued. The latest number which has come under notice is No. 34, dated October 2, 1688."

\* For a full and interesting account of this man, see Mr. Cowan's paper on the Holyrood Press.

*Public Occurrences* contains, as the name would suggest, a goodly proportion of news, the third page being so devoted. The rest of the paper is taken up with the usual polemic. The editor had his woes:—

"I know it can be no great news to tell you that the Author of this poor paper is malign'd and call'd a thousand ill names for his honest endeavours to serve the government. He has had many scores of reviling and threatening letters on that occasion."

1688. *The Weekly Journal from London*. With Allowance. I have seen No. 4: Wednesday, May the 30th. 4 pp. folio. Holyrood-House: printed by Mr. P. B. Enginier, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for His Houshold, Chappel, and Colledge. MDCLXXXVIII. It begins:—

"We are now enquiring after the Honesty of this hum-drum Test, if any body knew where to find it: some say it is fled into Alsatia for refuge, and 'tis bad pursuing it for broken bones."

The writer's opinion of James II. is shown by this sentence:—

"What Prince ever swaying the English sceptre was endowed with more Wisdom, Prudence, Moderation, and all other Monarchical perfection than our present most Excellent Sovereign shines forth in the glory of: yet is of the Roman Catholic Communion."

The above is the only example that has been found, and the number of issues is unknown.

1689. *The Orange Gazette*. The following entry occurs in the "Constable Collection of Tracts":—

"*The Orange Gazette* with extraordinary news at Home and Abroad. 3 Nos. Edinburgh, 1689."

These numbers have not been traced, but I have seen the following issues:—"From Tuesday, Feb. 19, to Friday, Feb. 22, 1688-9." 4 pp. folio, with last page blank—"With Allowance"; "From Friday, Feb. 21, to Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1689"; "From Tuesday, Feb. 26, to Friday, Mar. 1, 1689," and "From Friday, March 1, to Tuesday, March 5, 1689." All bear the imprint: "Reprinted in the year 1689." The last three are single sheet folio. The way the dates are given shows almost conclusively that these sheets are of Scottish production, and therefore of Edinburgh.

1689. *The London Gazette*. Published by authority. From Thursday, March 14, to Monday, March 18, 1688. Single sheet folio. Edinburgh: Reprinted in the Year 1689. As the imprint shows, this is merely a reproduction of the London journal by an Edinburgh printer whose name is not given. The discrepancy in the dates is more apparent than real. Since 1600 the year in Scotland had begun on January 1, while England had still retained March 25 as the start. It is unknown whether any other numbers of the *Gazette* were reprinted. The original issue began in London in 1665.

1690. *Mercurius Reformatus*. This London journal seems to have been reprinted in Edinburgh during

1690 and 1691. One number for June 4, 1690, in folio, reprinted by the Heir of Andrew Anderson, exists, as well as numbers for Friday, May 29, 1691, 4 pp. folio, "Edinburgh: Reprinted in the year 1691"; and for Friday, May 8, 1691, 4 pp. folio, "Edinburgh: reprinted by the Heir of Andrew Anderson, Printer to their Most Excellent Majesties, Anno Dom. 1691." The paper bore the sub-title *or the New Observer*, and a table of contents followed the title.

26 Circus Drive,  
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.



### CARDINAL YORK AND THE GUELPH PRINCE.

In "The Catholics of Scotland" (p. 648), one of the works of the Rev. A. McDonnell Dawson (which seems to be little known in this country owing to its having been published in Canada), there is the following anecdote which I have not found recorded elsewhere:—

"At last there was a reconciliation of the two families of Guelph and Stewart. Prince Augustus, of the former line, was spending the summer at Grotta Ferrata, and often had occasion to meet Cardinal York. He never met him but he caused his phaeton to stop, and stood with his hat in his hand till the Cardinal was passed. This repeated attention produced the effect which the Prince desired. Latterly the Cardinal ordered his carriage to stop too, and kindly enquired after the Prince's health, expressing at the same time his affection towards him and his friends, and how much he wished to be on the most intimate terms with *His Royal Highness*, his dear cousin. He hoped also that political disputes between their families would not now any longer give umbrage. The Prince was so much struck with this very friendly and unexpected show of kindness on the part of the Cardinal that he could not find words to express his feeling, but only repeated three times, *I thank your Royal Highness*. On the following day he made amends for this, and walked with the Cardinal for more than two hours. He afterwards dined with him and sought his conversation every evening. The Cardinal was delighted with the amiable qualifications of the Prince."

The date of this meeting seems to have been in 1794. "Prince Augustus" was presumably Prince Augustus Frederick, the sixth son of George III., born in 1773, and created Duke of Sussex in 1801. He married at Rome in 1793 Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, but which marriage was dissolved in 1794 as contrary to the Royal Marriage Act. H. D. McW.

THE BRODIES IN GLENBUCKET, NOW GLENBUCHAT.—Since I mentioned in *S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., VI., 95, that I was a descendant of the Brodies of Glenbucket, a branch of the Brodies of Brodie, my friends bearing this surname have recently furnished me with dates of births, etc., of those of Belnaglack, Backies, and Drumnagarrie, the notes going back to at least a hundred years. Though there are no Brodies now in Glenbuchat, they are by no means extinct. They are the descendants of John Brodie, third son of 12th Brodie of Brodie. The Brodies of Belnaglack are the senior line, and are represented to-day by William Brodie, born at Belnaglack, Glenbuchat, in 1848, now minister at Kirkpatrick-Juxta, who is M.A., Aberdeen, 1877, and B.D., Edinburgh, 1875; unmarried. The Backies branch are represented by William Yool Brodie, born 12th June, 1887 at present in Aberdeen; and the Drumnagarrie section by John Brodie, born at Dykeside, Auchterless, on 22nd November, 1869, now of the Fife Arms Hotel, Aberchirder. He is unmarried.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

A MEMENTO OF THE '45.—The original proclamation for the capture of Prince Charles Edward, dated Whitehall, August 1, 1745, has, according to the *Glasgow Herald*, been recently discovered, and purchased by the British Museum.

H. D. MCW.

JOHN BARBOUR.—Is there a tablet in St. Machar's Cathedral, Old Aberdeen, commemorative of its illustrious Archdeacon, John Barbour, author of our national epic, "The Bruce"? He was a dignitary of that church from 1356 till his death in 1396, and ought to be buried in or about the precincts of the sacred edifice. If there is no memorial tablet, I would suggest that one should be placed on the wall near what purports to be his bust, thus reminding the visitor that the father of our early Scottish literature officiated there for forty years. I think that it would be money well spent. In St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, there are brass plates affixed to the pillars, with names of eminent ministers who served there, and even Jenny Geddes is not forgotten. I think that Aberdonia would do well to follow Edina in that praiseworthy practice.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

GEORGE BUCHANAN.—Has the Edinburgh Town Council yet placed an inscription upon the monument to the memory of the great Latinist in Greyfriars Churchyard? I saw it

over two years ago, and, beyond the bust of the poet, there was nothing to intimate to a stranger that Buchanan was interred there or thereabouts. I understand that the monument was erected by the liberality of a gentleman who unfortunately died ere the inscription was decided upon. A simple record like this is all that is necessary:—

GEORGE BUCHANAN,  
Latin Poet and Historian.  
Born 1506. Died 1582.

It is a scandal for such a rich corporation to leave that monument unlettered. Why, a public bawbee subscription would easily defray the cost. Look at the splendid obelisk alongside erected by the Galloway Association over the remains of Alex. Murray, the famous philologist. Surely Stirlingshire people should insist upon something being done.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

BUCHAN FIELD CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Buchan Field Club was held at Peterhead on 15th December. Mr. Gavin Greig, M.A., of New Deer, as retiring president, read a paper on "Folk Song in Buchan." He indicated that an increased attention is being displayed on the subject, and acknowledged gratefully having received a donation of £10 from the Carnegie trustees towards the cost of research work. It may be mentioned that Mr. Greig, associated with Rev. James B. Duncan, B.D., of Lynturk, is preparing a work on this subject for the New Spalding Club. Much interest attaches to this project.

MR. ANDREW LANG'S DESCENT FROM THE ANCIENT HOUSE OF COMYN (p. 91).—It may interest your readers to learn that, in the old church of the Grey Friars, Elgin, there is, or was when the place belonged to me a few years ago, a stone recording the marriage of Cumming of Lochtervandich to Marjory Leslie of Kininvie. Over the inscription is a coat of arms with the three buckles, for Leslie, quartered—I write from memory.

Marjory Leslie was daughter of John Leslie, the 6th laird of Kininvie, and therefore niece of Isobel Leslie, the mother of Archbishop Sharp. Alexander Leslie, afterwards 1st Earl of Leven, Cromwell's trusted lieutenant at Marston Moor, was grandson of John Leslie, 1st laird of Kininvie; so Mr. Andrew Lang can claim kindred with this historical Scottish peerage as well as with the ancient house of Comyn.

Kininvie, Dufftown.

ARCH. LESLIE,  
14th Laird of Kininvie

COMMUNION TOKENS  
OF THE  
ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIES OF UIST AND LEWIS.  
(SYNOD OF GLENELG.)

*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 UIST.

**BENBECULA.**

Obv.—**BENBECULA | PARISH CHURCH | 1895.**

Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | I Cor XI. 24. Oblong, with cut corners,  
12 × 17. Illustration 1.

**BERNERY.**

Obv.—**BERNARA | CHURCH | “DEANAIBH SO MAR | CHUIMNEACHAN ORMSA”  
| I Cor. XI. 24.**

Rev.—“**Let a man | examine | himself &c.**” | I Cor. XI. 28. 29. Oblong, with cut  
corners, 12 × 17. Illustration 4.

**HARRIS.**

(1) Obv.—**H** (incuse). The initial letter of name of parish.

Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 12. Illustration 2.

(2) Obv.—“**GACH NEACH A THA GAINMEACHADH**” around the outside, with **AINM  
CHRIOSD | HARRIS | TREIGEADH E EUCOIR | II TIM. II. 19** in centre.

Rev.—**IS AITHNE DO’N TICHEARN** around the top, with **TARBERT | AN DREAM  
SIN | A’S LEIS | II. TIM. II. 19** in centre. Oval, 13 × 18. Illustration 3.

**NORTH UIST.**

Obv.—**KILMUIR CHURCH | NORTH UIST | 1861.**

Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | I Cor XI. 24. Oblong, with cut corners,  
12 × 17. Illustration 5.

**SOUTH UIST.**

(1) Obv.—**S. U.** (incuse). Struck in tin-plate, and the initial letters of name of parish.

Rev.—Blank. Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 19. Illustration 6.

(2) Obv.—**SOUTH UIST | PARISH CHURCH | 1865.**

Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | I Cor. XI. 24. Oblong, with cut corners,  
12 × 16. Illustration 7.

NOTE.—Barra and Trumisgarry have no tokens.

**COMMUNION TOKENS**  
 OF THE  
 ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIES OF UIST AND LEWIS.  
 (SYNOD OF GLENELG.)

PLATE XXI.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



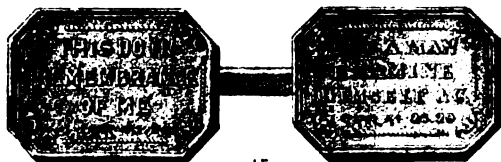
12



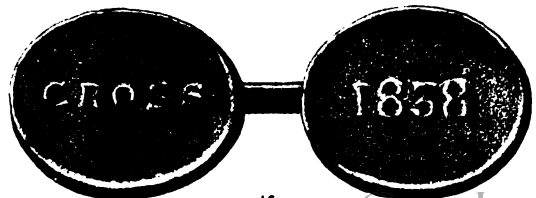
13



14



15



16





## PRESBYTERY OF LEWIS.

**BARVAS.**

- (1) Obv.—**B. P.** representing Barvas Parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10 × 12. Illustration 8.
- (2) Obv.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | I Cor XI. 24.  
Rev.—“**Let a man | examine | himself &c.**” | I Cor XI. 28. 29. Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 17. Illustration 15.

**CROSS.**

- Obv.—**CROSS.**  
Rev.—**1838.** Oval, 15 × 19. Illustration 16.

**LOCHS.**

- (1) Obv.—**L.** The initial letter of name of parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 11 × 12.
- (2) Obv.—**L. P.** (incuse) representing Lochs Parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 8 × 13. Illustration 11.
- (3) Obv.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | I Cor XI. 24  
Rev.—“**Let a man | examine | himself &c.**” | I Cor XI. 28. 29. Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 17.

**STORNOWAY.**

- (1) Obv.—**I. C.** representing John Clark, who was minister from 1747 to 1772.  
Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 12.
- (2) Obv.—**ST<sup>x</sup> P** representing Stornoway Parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 7 × 11. Illustration 13.
- (3) Obv.—**STORNOWAY | 1840.**  
Rev.—Blank. Oval, 12 × 16. Illustration 14.

**UIG.**

- (1) Obv.—**U. P.** representing Uig Parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 9 × 12. Illustration 9.
- (2) Obv.—**UIG.**  
Rev.—**1836.** Oval, 11 × 17. Illustration 10.

NOTE.—The parish of Knock has no tokens.

*To be continued.*

## REV. RANALD RANKIN.

Last week I read in an Aberdeen newspaper an obituary notice of Miss Margaret Rankin, who died at Fort William in September last, aged 79. Her father belonged to Lochaber, and removed with family to Strontian in North Argyleshire. They were Roman Catholics, and at Strontian the priest of the district was her father's nephew, the Rev. Ranald Rankin. I quote from the paragraph:—"Father Rankin is still remembered on the West Coast of Scotland for his gifts as a poet and a preacher. His beautiful hymns, songs, and witty sayings were familiar to her, while her own recollections of Highland lore became more vivid as time advanced." That specially interested me, inasmuch as I thought I could trace the end of this forgotten Gaelic poet in Australia. When the Melbourne Public Library was instituted, there were donations of books from many people, and amongst them were several books from the Rev. Ranald Rankin, one in particular on the Ossianic controversy, and another, MacPherson's Latin translation of Ossian. In overhauling back files of the *Argus*, I came upon the record of his death:—"Died at Little River, on the 14th February, 1863, the Rev. Ranald Rankin, aged 67, of acute dysentery." Father Rankin was dead before I arrived in the Colony; but I made inquiry about him of several Catholic friends, and at last a Dublin man told me that he had heard Father Rankin preach a most impressive discourse, that he was a fine Gaelic and Latin scholar, and a grand-looking Highlander. Little River is a small place, thirty miles' distance from Melbourne and fifteen miles from Geelong. Probably Rankin was stationed at Geelong, which was mainly settled by the Scotch; there is an Aberdeen Street there. I think it was a mistake for this Gaelic scholar to have been sent to Australia, where his special gifts would be unappreciated; but doubtless he obeyed the mandate of his ecclesiastical superiors. As the name is uncommon, I am of the belief that this is the Catholic priest indicated in the above paragraph.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

GORDONS IN POLAND.—Alexander Gordon, S.J., of Scots origin, was born in Poland in 1681, and joined the Jesuits in Lithuania, 1696. (Gordon's "Scotchchronicon," IV., 552.) Articles by J. M. Bulloch on the Gordons in Poland have appeared in the *Scottish Review* of November 30, 1905, and in the *Huntly Express* of December 8, 1905.

GORDON FAMILY.—A number of references to this family in the United States may be seen in the "Index to American Genealogies," fifth edition, pages 136, 137. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1900. EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.

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### Queries.

677. THOMAS STEPHEN.—In 1848 this gentleman published a handsome work, illustrated, in four volumes, entitled, "The History of the Church of Scotland (Episcopal) from the Reformation to the present time." In looking it over, I found that he was the son of the Rev. John Stephen, Episcopal minister of Cruden, and presumably born there. Mr. T. Stephen wrote other books which I need not particularise. I likewise gleaned that he had been in London for many years engaged in literary work; but I never saw any account of his death, although I hunted the usual repositories. Is he still alive? If dead, will any reader supply the place and date of his decease?

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

678. PERTSHIRE (CENTRAL, NORTHERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN).—Can you supply the names of books or references to articles in serial publications describing the topography, physical features, archaeology, ancient industries, place names, customs, folk lore, etc.? The writings of travellers one or two centuries ago who were keen observers would also be of assistance, omitting the statistical accounts, agricultural surveys, Pennant, Garnett, and Burt.

CELTIC.

679. SCOTT'S "TALES OF A GRANDFATHER."—Can any reader favour me with a description of the first edition of Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather" published, I think, in 1828? I have an edition published by Ballantyne in that year, but it belongs to a society's library, and I think has been re-bound. It is in three small volumes, 5½ inches by 3½. It will be a great favour if you can let me have a description of the original binding.

J. F.

680. REV. GEORGE GORDON: born in Fochabers, 27th March, 1776, died in Duftown, 10th May, 1856, after a ministry of fifty-nine years.

I find, from a notice in the Catholic Directory of 1857, that the above-mentioned priest went to the Scots College of Valladolid in the year 1788, and was ordained priest in 1797. In 1799 he was appointed priest at Foggyloan. From 1820 to 1827 he ministered at Elgin. He was very proficient in music, and was the author of "Sacred Music for the use of Small Choirs," which obtained a wide circulation throughout the United Kingdom and America.

His chapel contained an organ which at the time was unequalled in the North. No person is said to have been better acquainted than Mr. Gordon with the history and traditions of his own part of the country, and he committed much information of this kind to writing, but it was never printed in a collected form.

I shall esteem it a great favour if any of your readers will kindly refer me to any source from whence I can obtain further particulars of Mr. Gordon, or perhaps be able to say where his writings above referred to can be found. I am desirous of knowing to what branch of the Gordons he belonged. He had two brothers—one a priest, another a merchant in the West Indies; he also had three sisters—one married to — Gatherer, advocate, Elgin, a second, Margaret, married to a Mr. Robert Spring, shipowner, Aberdeen. Two maiden ladies, known as the Dames Gordon, who had a ladies' school in Aberdeen in the early part of the last century, were aunts of Mr. Gordon. Can any of your readers kindly give me the names of his parents?

ALASDAIR MACLEAN.

**681. ALEXANDER GORDON, MURDERED BY JOHN BARRON.**—Alexander, son of John Gordon in Leichiestoun, by his wife, Margaret Ross (of the Allenbuie family), is said to have been murdered at Whitehouse by John Barron. Any information on this point will be welcome. J. M. B.

**682. BRODIE AND HAY FAMILY.**—In the Memorials of the Aldermen, Provosts, and Lord Provosts of Aberdeen, by Mr. A. M. Munro, published for subscribers in 1897, the following information is recorded on page 218:—Provost (Hugh) Hay (of Park) married Isobel Brodie, and had issue, his eldest son, James, being admitted a Burgess of the Guild on 21st September, 1736. Isobel Brodie died in June, 1738, and was interred in St. Nicholas Churchyard, but the date of the Provost's death has not been ascertained.—Does any correspondent know who was the father of Isobel Brodie, or any history of her family connections? ROBERT MURDOCH.

**683. GOETHE AND MRS. CARLYLE.**—I was in Weimar in June, 1902, and visited the houses where Goethe and Schiller lived and died, and also went down into the vaults of the chapel at the Friedhof, where they are entombed together side by side. In the museum in Goethe's house, I was suddenly attracted by observing in one of the cabinets a long coil of glossy black hair, secured with golden bands at the ends and in the middle. It was a lock of Mrs. Carlyle's hair sent to the aged German poet, and there were eight or ten lines of verse entitled (I think), "Only a Woman's Hair," written on fine, gilt-edged paper, signed "Jane Welsh Carlyle," and dated "Craigenputtock, 1820." I would have liked to have touched that lustrous lock of hair which once was part of that gifted woman, and to have transcribed the lines; but the cabinet was locked, and the coil lay partly over them, so I had to be content with

a glance. Have those lines ever been published? I cannot find them in Froude's "Life of Carlyle," nor in Annie E. Ireland's biography of Mrs. Carlyle, although mention is made of Goethe's delight in getting the incomparable hair-lock ("eine unvergleichliche haar-locke"), and his burlesque regret that he was so bald that he could not return the compliment. I would be glad if any reader would transcribe Mrs. Carlyle's verse for me.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

**684. D. MACGREGOR PETER, "HERALDIST."**—Some twenty years ago or more there was a heraldic and genealogical writer named D. Macgregor Peter, who used to contribute to the local newspapers articles on these subjects. I think he belonged to Forfarshire. I saw his name mentioned some time back as "the late." What was his full name and year of death? A slight biographical sketch would be a desideratum. He appeared to be a very well-read and accomplished man.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

**685. "GLENMORE."**—In 1859 there was published in Edinburgh, "Highland Legends, and Fugitive Pieces of Original Poetry, with Translations from the Gaelic," by "Glenmore." I have a copy, and from a story about the Laird of Inchroly, I learn that the author's name was Shaw, and that he was born in Glenaven (p. 47). Will any reader supplement this with further information concerning "Glenmore"? There is a large printed list of subscribers attached to the book, so the author ought to be pretty well known.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

**686. CAPT. ALEX. SINCLAIR GORDON AND CAPT. JAMES ALEX. GORDON.**—Who were these gentlemen, and were they closely connected with the Duke of Gordon's family? I have seen portraits of both of them. GEORGE LENNOX.

**687. SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, 1ST BART. OF STEVENSON AND MURKLE.**—Was he descended from the Earls of Caithness, and how?

GEORGE LENNOX.

**688. ALEX. ABERCROMBY OF GLASSAUGH'S DAUGHTERS.**—Alex. Abercromby of Glassaugh married, 1675, Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Dunbar of Grangehill, and had, at least, two daughters, Elizabeth, born 1686, and Katherine, born 1688. This Elizabeth married, 1712, William Baird of Auchmedden, who died 1720, and she died 1756. ("Baird Geneal. Collection.") Can any of your readers give me any further information about the marriage or marriages of the daughters of this Alex. Abercromby of Glassaugh? M.

**689. BRODIES OF CULLEN.**—The undernoted Brodies are interred in the old churchyard of Cullen. The list is extracted from Dr. Cramond's "Church

and Churchyard of Cullen." Any particulars as to present day descendants will be esteemed:

"This stone is erected by Elspet Anderson, spouse of *James Brodie*, Burgess in Cullen, to the memory of her said husband, who departed this life the 1st Feb., 1740. J. B. E. A. . . eternitatem (?)" (p. 107).

"Erected by Alexander Philip in memory of his affectionate spouse, *Mary Brodie*, who died 21st March, 1840, aged 75 years. The said Alexander Philip is also interred here, who died 19th November, 1848, aged 82 years" (p. 110).

"This stone was erected by *James Brodie*, Mason in Farskon, in memory of his spouse, Janet Guthrie, who departed this life 18th of March, 1792, aged 46 years, and their children, whose bodies are interred here; also, *William Brodie*, their son, who died 18 December, 1817, aged 33 years. *James Brodie*, died 23 June, 1824, aged 78 years; also, George Morison, Weaver, who died at Bands, 30th Decr., 1851, aged 88 years; *M. Brodie*, his spouse, who died at Bands, 30 July, 1859, aged 82 years" (p. 110).

ROBERT MURDOCH.

**690. PEBBLE CHURCH TOKEN.**—Amongst some of the old church tokens I got lately, there is one different from any other. It is a pebble rubbed down flat on both sides. In place of the usual markings, there are cut out the letters "MK," for Morham Kirk, near Haddington, with the figure of a cross on the back, pierced with a hole evidently for keeping them together on a string. The one I have is like this, there being, I believe, various shapes and sizes:—



Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw some light upon the subject, either as to their date (if issued before the old lead ones) or their history, as this is the only one I have ever seen of this description.

I have an old one of Campbeltown, of tin or thin sheet iron, with the figure of a cross only stamped on the face:—



One similar to this is in the Museum in Queen Street, Edinburgh. I shall be pleased to hear from you as to this.

J. J. W. LAMB.

## Answers.

**275. "COCK OF THE NORTH"** (1st S., III., 13, 30, 46; IV., 58, 120; 2nd S., I., 31).—There can be no doubt that, in the middle of the seventeenth century, this phrase was in common use to designate the head of the Huntly branch of the Gordons. I find, in a recent volume issued by the Scott. Hist. Soc.—"Rev. James Fraser, Chronicler of the Gordons"—that the worthy minister of Kirkhill, writing in 1665, uses this title as descriptive of the position of the Earl of Huntly of 1543. A dispute arose between Lord Hugh Fraser of Lovat and Huntly, owing to the action which the former was taking as "Lieutenant of the North." After the death of James V., the Earl of Arran was chosen Regent, and in the strife for power which presently ensued between the Hamiltons and the Douglasses, headed by the Earl of Lennox, an order was issued by the Regent and Council to Lovat to place himself at the head of a muster of the clans in support of the Regent. He was authorised to assemble at a central place the Gordons, Forbeses, MacKintoshes, Camerons, Stuarts of Appin, etc., and this he proceeded to do. "But," says the historian of the Frasers, "George Gordon, Earle of Huntly, is highly incensed at this, that any should be employed but himself in such an undertaking and honorable expedition, being Kock off the North, and therupon contrived all the malicious methods imaginable against Lovat."

These methods, the sequel showed, had tragic results for Lovat and the Frasers, for at the battle of Loch Lochy, fought in 1544, the MacKranalds, who were in the interests of the Gordons, having treacherously attacked the Frasers under the leadership of their chief, cut off the whole body almost to a man, in which battle both Lovat and his son, the Master of Lovat, were slain, and it is said eighty of the chief men of the family perished with them. Evidently it was no light thing in these days to enter into rivalry with the man who claimed to be "Cock of the North."

W. B. R. W.

Dollar.

**322. MURRAY LECTURES AT KING'S COLLEGE** (1st S., I., 133, 155; III., 44, 45; V., 9; VI., 157; VIII., 28, 47, 175; 2nd S., I., 144; II., 159).—Add the following:—

1845-46. "On the History of Elijah and Elisha." By John Falconer, A.M., preacher of the Gospel. Aberdeen: printed by D. Chalmers and Company, Adelphi Court, Union Street. 1846. (pp. [1-5] 6-39.)

1859-60. "Labour": a Discourse. By Charles Macdonald, A.M., preacher of the Gospel. Aberdeen: printed at the *Free Press* Office by A. King & Co., Concert Court, Broad Street. 1860. (pp. [1-3] 4-13.)

P. J. ANDERSON.

**471. LAWRENCE FAMILY** (2nd S., VI., 45, 59, 64).—In reply to Mr. Robert Murdoch's query, I annex some particulars of scions of this family, who settled and died in Australia:—

**CHARLES LAWRENCE.**—"Another old colonist has been removed by the death of Captain Charles Lawrence at Malvern (suburb of Melbourne), in November, 1904. The deceased gentleman was sixty years of age, and was born at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He entered the service of the Aberdeen White Star line in the days of sailing ships, and was well known in the Australian trade, more particularly as master of the 'Thyatira.' Nineteen years ago (1885) he retired from the sea, and went into the stevedoring business with Mr. James Close, the firm being known as Close & Lawrence. He had been suffering from Bright's disease for some time past, and for about two months was seriously ill. He leaves a widow and five children."—*Melbourne Argus*.

**JAMES LAWRENCE.**—Originally a stonemason, but afterwards a building contractor, in which he was very successful. Built a fine range of houses near the Flagstaff Gardens, West Melbourne, called "Lawrence's Buildings." He was born at Deskford, Banffshire, on the 24th July, 1811, and died in one of his own houses on the 16th February, 1884. Red granite tombstone in Melbourne Cemetery. He was a tall man, very taciturn, and I occasionally saw him in the shop of an Aberdonian cutler, the late Robert Mackie, much beloved by the lads from the Granite City. On Saturday nights there used to be a gathering of us in Mackie's shop, and old Lawrence would drop in silently, listen to the familiar Doric for a while, and then, with a smile on his stern features, vanish to his home round the corner in Queen Street.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

**605. LANIMER DAY** (2nd S., VII., 30, 48).—Surely "Larimer" must be a mistake. I have frequently seen in Glasgow papers mention of Lanimer Day as a sort of term-day amongst Lanarkshire folk, but originally a day set apart for riding the marches. Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary has:—"Landimer, a land measurer; a march or boundary of landed property. To ride the landimeres is to examine the marches (Lanarkshire). Anglo-Saxon, *landimere*, properly a boundary of land." See also *Lannimor*, an Ayrshire word. "Larimer" not to be found in Jamieson.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

**658. "TUTOR OF GORDON"** (2nd S., VII., 79, 95).—In supplement of the notes by "S. R." Boharm, and "S." if it is of any interest, it may be noted that the tutor's sister, Hellen, married Alexander Steuart, younger of Lesmurdie, as the following Banffshire sasine minute shows:—

"Sasine given to Hellen Chalmers, Law's daughter to Mr. George Chalmers, Minr. at Bothryn, & Alexr. Steuart, Lesmurdon, her husband, in conjunct, sic & lyf rent the longest liver of the two, & of yr airs mail in fie, of All and Hall the half Daach of Achorachan, the town and lands of Auchbreak, &c, in the Parochine of Inveraven, presented upon the last day of Octor, 1709, & is Registrat in the 344 & 345 leaves of the fifth book."

The Stuarts of Lesmurdie were originally of Achovachan, Glenlivet.

The "Belnellaw" in the note by "S." is evidently a misprint for "Belnellan," in the parish of Boharm. The following extracts from an inventory of Banffshire writs probably refer to one of the tutor's sons:—

"Sasine.—George Chalmers, Merchnt in' Edin', on Bellnellan, &c. Presented 17th June, 1756, and Regt in the 338, 339, & 440 leafs."

"Sasine.—George Chalmers, Merchant in Edin', on Belnellan, & presented & Regd in the 440 & 441 leaves."

James Chalmers of "Belnellan" appears, from the County minute books of Banffshire, to have attended the Whitsunday meeting, on 18th May, 1743, of the Commissioners of Supply of the County. As tutor to Cosmo, Duke of Gordon, he was probably partly instrumental in that nobleman's upbringing as the first Protestant of his house.

Banff, 18th Dec., 1905.

JAMES GRANT.

**662. A STRANGE METHOD OF HAIR DRESSING** (2nd S., VII., 93).—Drawing the hair back from the forehead and tying it at the neck was a practice quite common a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago. Among seamen especially, the hair was twisted into the form of a pigtail, hanging down the back, and pulled so tightly as to justify the advice of the sailor operating on his messmate's locks, "Shut your eyes, you swab, or you'll never be able to close them again." From old portraits and engravings, it may be gathered that sometimes a lock of hair was left on each side of the head, and made to curl over the forehead. This, too, would seem to have been a not infrequent practice; but to use pieces of lead as in the case cited in the query, rather than pieces of stick or ordinary curl-papers, was perhaps a freak—an instance of individual eccentricity. W.

**663. REV. ROBERT MCPHERSON** (2nd S., VII., 93).—I do not know the parentage or family relations of this individual, but "B." may perhaps like to know that he is referred to at some length in the number of the (now obsolete) *Celtic Magazine* for September, 1877, in connection with his proceedings in obtaining from the Forfeited Estates Commissioners a lease of the lands of Aberarder, parish of Laggan, Inverness-shire, and in evicting the previous occupiers. In this connection he appears to have incurred much odium. If "B." is unable to obtain access to a copy of the magazine, he will probably find useful information concerning McPherson in the documents relating to Cluny and Kinlochlaggan among the forfeited estate papers in the Register House. McPherson was probably connected with the parish of Laggan, as he is stated to have had "considerable possessions of his own" there, besides a salary of £40 a year for preaching in the Irish language. A. M. M.

This query seems to suggest its own answer—perhaps the only available answer. McPherson was probably a relation by marriage of Gordon the minister. What was the *fama* alleged against him? In his "History of the Highlands and Highland Clans," Dr. Browne mentions that McPherson was chaplain in Colonel Fraser's regiment, but does not say whether or not he returned from America. A Robert McPherson is named in the *Moray Commissariat* as belonging to Botriphnie. His wife, Marjory Grant, survived him, dying in 1774. S.

**664. GORDONS AS SHIPMASTERS** (2nd S., VII., 93).—There was an Alexander Gordon in Aldihash, parish of Glenmuick, merchant in Aberdeen, whose will was proved 27th February, 1752. May he not be identical with the second Alexander named in the query? The shipmaster's marriage to a merchant's daughter may have led him to abandon the sea, as the lady may have had something to say on the matter. Admiral Thomas Gordon, Governor of Cronstadt, is designated by Grant ("Scottish Soldiers of Fortune," p. 25), "Admiral of all Russia." He died in 1741. Something is said about him in the *Scots Magazine* for that year, but no doubt J. M. B. is fully aware of the reference. The capture of the *Good Intent*, Gordon, commander, is chronicled in the *Scots Magazine* for 1758, but no details are furnished in addition to those supplied in the query. S.

**665. THE ARBUTHNOTS OF HADDO** (2nd S., VII., 93).—"B." is quite correct in his assumption that Robert Arbuthnot of Haddo—referred to in the *Aberdeen Journal* of 28th September, 1756, as having died that month—was the grandfather of Sir William Arbuthnot, first baronet (honour conferred 24th August, 1822; patent granted 3rd April, 1823). A chapter on the family of Arbuthnot appeared in the *Aberdeen Daily Journal* of 13th December, 1905. H.

The estate of Haddo is said to have remained in the Arbuthnot family for several generations. Sir William Arbuthnot, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, created 1st baronet on the occasion of George IV.'s visit to Scotland, was the son of Robert Arbuthnot of Haddo. The gentleman of that name, who died in 1756, also styled "of Haddo," cannot have been Sir William's father. Most probably he was his grandfather. S.

**666. REV. JAMES ANDERSON, D.D.** (2nd S., VII., 93).—A notice of this gentleman's career appears in Anderson's "Scottish Nation," Part I., p. 126. He is said there to have been the brother of Adam Anderson, chief clerk of the flock [?] and annuities of the South Sea Bank. Further particulars of his life are given in the "Biographical Dictionary," published 1843, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He is said to have settled in London in 1710, and to have been minister in Swallow Street Presbyterian Church, and afterwards in a chapel in Lisle Street, Leicester Fields. He is known as a genealogical compiler. No reference to his family is contained in either of the volumes referred to, but in the sketch of Adam Anderson in the "Scottish Nation," a few particulars of his family history are given. Probably more information may be found in the "Dictionary of English Biography." W. B. R. W.

Dollar.

The "Dictionary of National Biography" and Anderson's "Scottish Nation," Vol. I., 7, furnish further particulars about this Dr. James Anderson. He was a native of Aberdeen, and brother of Adam Anderson, the historian of commerce. The names of his parents are not given, neither does he seem to have ever married. He was born about 1680, and died in 1739. The Rev. Mr. Wilson of Dollar may be able to supply additional details. What authority is there for saying that Anderson was chaplain to the Earl of Buchan? W. S.

**667. BERIAH BOTFIELD OF NORTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE** (2nd S., VII., 93).—Beriah Botfield (1807-1863), antiquary, bibliographer, and politician, was connected with most of the learned societies of his time, and contributed to the transactions of not a few of them. He represented Ludlow in Parliament, 1840-47, and again from 1857 till his death. A considerable author, and possessing a wide acquaintance with literature, he was more distinguished for literary attainments and scholarly tastes than for success as a legislator. He belonged to a branch of the family of which the Marquis of Bath was the head. A privately printed work from his pen, "Steminata Botevilliana," supplies full details of the Botfield family and all connected with it. See "Dictionary of National Biography," and "Men of the Reign," 1885, for additional particulars. W. S.

**668. C. GORDON URQUHART** (2nd S., VII., 93).—C. Gordon Urquhart was Charles Gordon Urquhart of Braelangwell, East Ross-shire. He belonged to a family connected with the Urquharts of Cromarty. Urquhart disposed of the greater part of the Braelangwell estate, only a small portion under strict entail remaining. He was some time an officer in the Scots Greys, but, I believe, left the army, and saw service as a volunteer in the Greek War of Independence, ending with the overthrow of the Turkish power at the naval battle of Navarino. What became of Charles Gordon Urquhart I am unable to say. His brother David, who succeeded him in the patrimonial estate, or what was left of it, was a far more notable person than the elder brother, being at one time secretary to the British Legation at Constantinople, afterwards M.P. for Stafford in the British Parliament, and author of a large number of books mainly on Eastern questions. While in Parliament, David is said to have opposed Lord Palmerston's Russian policy, and to have vehemently denounced the designs of Russia. S.

**669. QUOTATION SOURCE** (2nd S., VII., 93).—The four lines quoted in W. B. R. W.'s query recall to memory an old and absurd rhyming jingle, current among south country children some forty or fifty years ago. I distinctly recall the beginning of the rhyme:—

"There's Peter Dick upon a stick,  
An' Samson on a soo,  
An' Willie Hogg upon a dog,  
Can ride the warl' through."

Other verses followed, but these I can only dimly and imperfectly recall. The three heroes mentioned in the ditty—doughty champions they must have been, emerging out of the unseen at an urchin's call, like knights summoned into the lists by the blast of a herald's trumpet—were represented as taking part in various gymnastic competitions. Of the nature of these competitions I cannot now speak particularly. One phrase or line, however, arises clearly out of the vague and buried past. In some kind of athletic contest—running or leaping, I do not remember which—Willie Hogg suffers discomfure, and, curious coincidence, succumbs to the powers of Peter Dick, *beaten by a heel*. The lines quoted in the query run thus:—

"Now Jamie Hogg frae Ettrick cap (or cam),  
A cliftie, clever chiel';  
But Willie Broon o' Gilmanscleuch  
Bate him by half a heel."

Will W. B. R. W. and his friend forgive me for presuming to lay impious hands on the chaste *morbidzza* of these imperishable lines, and adapting them experimentally to the train of my boyish recollections?

"Now Willie Hogg cam' on a dog—  
A cliftie, clever chiel';  
But Peter Dick upon a stick  
Beat him by a heel."

This adaptation, I am free to confess, is not satisfactory. It does not quite accord with the recollections of boyhood. "Cliftie"—in the sense, I suppose, of *fleet-footed*—was never a word familiar to my boyish ear. At the same time, with considerable diffidence, I would venture to suggest to W. B. R. W. and his friend that the lines they quote may be nothing more than an adaptation, a modification, a touched-up and much improved version of the old boyish jingle I have referred to, and that the laurels really due to the mythical "Willie Hogg" have been rashly, wantonly, yea, most unrighteously transferred to "Jamie Hogg," known to literary fame as "The Ettrick Shepherd." ALIQUIS.

670. JAMES THOMSON, MINOR POET: DATE OF DEATH (2nd S., VII., 94).—In the 15th Series of "Modern Scottish Poets," Mr. Edwards of Brechin gives all the information procurable about James Thomson, poet, weaver, barber, and physician, at Kenleith (not Kinleith), a few miles out of Edinburgh. The date of his death has not been ascertained. It is perhaps worthy of note that in the book he published in 1801, a poem on the death of Burns occurs, which has somehow escaped the notice of Burns students. W.

671. "BIOGRAPHIA SCOTICA" (2nd S., VII., 94).—This book was compiled by John Stark, of Edinburgh. It is entitled "Biographia Scotica; or Scottish Biographical Dictionary, containing a short account of the lives and writings of the most eminent persons and remarkable characters, natives of Scotland." Edinburgh, 1805; 12mo. Copies can be picked up quite cheaply, and I think I saw one in the November catalogue of John Grant, Edinburgh. J. M. BULLOCH.

The book referred to, "Biographia Scotica (not "Scotia"), or, Scottish Biographical Dictionary," was the work of John Stark, and was published in 1805. A copy may be seen in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. A number of works by J. Borthwick Gilchrist are included in the same library, but none of his writings named in the catalogue seems to have any connection with genealogical researches. S.

672. MISTRESS ABERCROMBIE (2nd S., VII., 94).—I venture to suggest that this lady may have been connected with the Abercrombies of Fetternear, Aberdeenshire, from whom, at a subsequent period, came Dr. Patrick Abercrombie, the historian. W.

673. MAJOR MIDDLETON (2nd S., VII., 94).—There were several Middletons ministers of the Church of Scotland at, or shortly before, the period referred to. Some, if not all of them, were distinguished for their strong Stuart sympathies. It may be that Major James Middleton was the son of one of these. He cannot have been the son of the Earl of Middleton by lawful generation. W.

674. THE REV. MR. ROGER (2nd S., VII., 94).—"A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Angus or Forfar," Edinburgh, 1794, was written by the Rev. James Roger, Denino, father of the much better known Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers of Grampian Club fame. The son added an s in spelling his name. W. S.

676. A BURNS EMENDATION (2nd S., VII., 94).—I have not met with the substitution of "bairn" for "child" in the "Elegy on the Death of the Earl of Glencairn," in any edition of Burns that has come into my hands. Henley and Henderson, in their edition, seem to say that the emendation exists only in MS. At the same time, I agree with "Alba" in thinking that the substitution would be an undoubted improvement. "Alba" is no doubt aware that Burns originally wrote "good Glencairn," but subsequently altered it to "thee, Glencairn"—a decided change for the better. W.

## ★

## Literature.

*Old Maps and Map Makers of Scotland*, by John E. Shearer, F.S.A. Scot., F.R.S.G.S.I., 1895. Bookseller, R. S. Shearer & Son, Stirling, 1905. [86 pp., 4to, limited edition of 200 copies, price 10s.]

In this interesting volume we have an obvious object lesson on the evolution of the map. In the guesswork period of its development from 20 B.C., the map maker performed curious tricks with Scotland, none of which was more curious

than his insistence that it was an island, and that so late as 1542. Speed's map of 1610 and Parson Gordon's map of 1653, show the results of actual survey, and display not only a corrected coast line, but a mass of information on the hinterland. The author has done his work well, and is glad to see a growing interest in old maps, and applauds the action of the librarian of the Public Library of Aberdeen in forming a collection of maps and publishing a detailed list of them (*vide S. N. & Q.*). Mr. Shearer's own work will give the cult some stimulus.

*A History of the Family of Cairnes, or Cairns*, by Mr. Henry Cairnes Lawlor, is in preparation, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock shortly. It covers a period commencing in 1300 and coming down to the present. The work will contain many important genealogical tables, portraits, ancient charters, seals, and illustrations of localities, and will be published by subscription.

We have had sent us No. 3 of the *Cornubian Annual*, a magazine published by the Cornubian Press of London and Redruth, Cornwall. It is a periodical of West Country interest, and justifies its existence by devoting a goodly number of its seventy-four pages to articles bearing on the antiquities and history of the Duchy. The fiction and poetry make pleasant reading. It is well illustrated, and at three-pence a marvel of cheapness.

*Euchologia: A Book of Common Order*; being Forms of Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Ordinances of the Church. Edited by the Rev. George W. Sprott, D.D., of North Berwick. Wm. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1905. [433 pp., 4s. 6d. net.]

Dr. Sprott and the Church Service Society are to be congratulated on the new and improved edition of the Service Book which during the last forty years has done so much to enrich the devotional part of public worship, not only in the Church of Scotland, but in all the larger sections of the Presbyterian Church, alike in the homeland and in the colonies. The present edition, which includes an interesting historical preface by Dr. Sprott, sketching the course and development of the liturgical movement in Scottish Presbyterianism, is a reissue of part of the seventh edition published in 1896, with changes in the names and titles of the Royal Family, bringing it up to date. The book is clearly printed, and has a most attractive appearance. The whole tone and spirit of the

forms of prayer provided for the different church services and ministerial functions is most reverent and spiritual, and admirably fitted to inspire and maintain a serious and cheerful godliness in the minds of the worshippers.

*Historical Aberdeen*: The Castle and the Castle-hill, the Snow Church, the Woolmanhill and neighbourhood, the Guestrow, by G. M. Fraser, Librarian, Public Library, Aberdeen, with illustrations. Aberdeen: Wm. Smith, the Bon-Accord Press, 1905. [172 + xvi. pp., price 3s. net.]

No more important local volume has been issued for a long time than *Historical Aberdeen*. What makes its importance is the fact of the author taking nothing for granted, and his method of harking back to what Carlyle calls the "antique basis" of things. To reach this it is very obvious that Mr. Fraser has searched high and low, and gleaned in many fields for the historically reliable, and has not scrupled to play the rôle of the "corrector," and that with both conviction and courtesy. We have read the book with real pleasure, and heartily recommend it. We notice one slip in placing Sir George Reid amongst the Grammar scholars. Sir George was a pupil of the Trades School. The index is a model of what an index should be. The volume is tasteful and sightly both without and within.



### Scots Books of the Month.

**Fraser, G. M.** *Historical Aberdeen*. 12 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo. Net, 3s.  
Wm. Smith, Bon-Accord Press, Aberdeen.

**Mathieson, Wm. Law.** *Scotland and the Union*. A History of Scotland from 1695-1747. Royal 8vo. Net, 10s. 6d.  
Maclehose.

**Maxwell, Sir Herbert, Bart.** *The Story of the Tweed*. With Illustrations by D. Y. Cameron. Net, 10s.  
Jas. Nisbet & Co.

**Sutherland, Rhona.** *Through Edinburgh*. Illustrated by Winifred Christie. Net, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.  
R. Grant & Son, Edinburgh.

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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## ABERDEEN, FEBRUARY, 1906.

### NEW SPALDING CLUB.

The report from the Council approved at the recent meeting of the New Spalding Club, contains an unusually varied and interesting programme of works on hand, including :—

I.—“RECORDS OF THE SCOTS COLLEGES AT DOUAI, ROME, MADRID, VALLADOLID, AND RATISBON.” Vol. I. Registers of Students’ Names—contributed by Father W. Forbes Leith, S. J.; Monsignor Robert Fraser, D.D., Rome; Rev. James Humble, Valladolid; and others.

II.—“THE HOUSE OF GORDON. General editor, Mr. J. M. Bulloch. Vol. II. containing :—

- (i.) History of the Gordon Family, by Joannes Ferrerius, circa 1545. Edited by the Rev. Stephen Ree, B.D., Boharm.
- (ii.) History of the Gordon Family, by Robert Gordon of Straloch, circa 1655. Edited by the Rev. S. Ree.
- (iii.) Genealogical Tables of Gordons, by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, circa 1659. Edited by the Rev. J. M. Joass, LL.D., Golspie.
- (iv.) The Gordons of Lesmoir, Crichtie, Birkenburn, Terpersie, Leicheston, and Newton. By Captain Douglas Wimberley and Mr. J. M. Bulloch.
- (v.) A Collection of the numerous Gordon Ballads. By the Rev. S. Ree.
- (vi.) Biographical Notices of Gordons in the British Navy and Army. By Mrs. Skelton.

### III.—“MISCELLANY OF THE NEW SPALDING CLUB.” Vol. II. to contain—

- (i.) Summary of Fiars Prices for Aberdeenshire from 1603, with Lists of Jurors. Edited by Dr. Littlejohn.
- (ii.) Burial Register of St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen, 1573-1643. Edited by Mr. A. M. Munro, City Chamberlain.
- (iii.) Baptism and Burial Registers of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, from 1720. Edited by Mr. A. Emslie Smith, Advocate.
- (iv.) Roll of Burgesses of Aberdeen from 1632 (continued from “Miscellany,” vol. I.) Edited by Mr. Munro.

IV.—“RECORDS OF THE SHERIFFDOM OF ABERDEEN.” Edited by Mr. David Littlejohn, LL.D. Vol. II. to deal with the Court Books of the first half of the Seventeenth Century.

V.—“RECORDS OF ELGIN.” Compiled by Mr. William Cramond, LL.D. Vol. II. to deal with the Ecclesiastical portion of the Records—Kirk Session, Presbytery, etc.

VI.—“RECORDS OF INVERNESS.” Edited by Mr. William Mackay, Solicitor. Vol. I. to deal with the Burgh Charters from William the Lion onwards, and the Burgh Court Books from the end of the Sixteenth Century.

VII.—“FOLK MUSIC OF THE NORTH-EAST OF SCOTLAND.” Edited by Mr. Gavin Greig, Whitehill, and Rev. J. B. Duncan, B.D., Lynturk.

VIII.—“RECORDS OF OLD ABERDEEN.” Edited

by Mr. A. M. Munro. Vol. II. to deal with the Ecclesiastical Records—Kirk Session, etc.

IX.—“THE HOUSE OF FORBES.” To be compiled (like Mr. Bulloch’s “House of Gordon”) by contributors making themselves individually responsible for the treatment of different branches of the family. General editor, Colonel Allardyce, LL.D.

X.—“BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SHIRES OF ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE.” Compiled by Mr. J. F. Kellas Johnstone and others.

XI.—“RECORDS OF THE RED, WHITE, BLACK, AND GREY FRIARS OF ABERDEEN, 1211-1560.” To be edited probably by the Secretary of the Club.



GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—A list of more than five hundred compilers of genealogies not yet published is in the possession of the librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., who will answer any reasonable inquiries concerning the names and addresses of the historians of individual families. All should avail themselves of this privilege, of course supplying cost of postage. This valuable collection ought to be of great assistance to genealogists. EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.A.

COLONEL STAATS LONG MORRIS.—Horace Walpole, writing to Lord Hailes, February 10, 1781, tells a curious story about the raising of the 80th Regiment, 1759-1765. The Duke of Argyll “desired the command of it to a favourite of his own. The Duchess-Dowager [a daughter of Lord Aberdeen] insisted on it for her second husband [Staats Long Morris]. Duke [Archibald of Argyll] said, “Oh, to be sure, her Grace must be obeyed,” but instantly got the regiment ordered to the East Indies—which had not been the reckoning of a widow re-married to a young fellow.



### “HEATHER JOCK.”

One of the most popular Aberdeen songs of fully half a century back was that of “Heather Jock,” written by an Airdrie collier named John McLay, as Mr. Robert Ford, a competent authority, alleges. It displaced “Donald Caird,” “The Weary Body,” “Bauldy Baird,” and other lilt descriptive of the exploits of similar marauders, but in every instance lamenting that they had come “back again,” whereas in “Heather Jock” there was a pæan of triumph that he was “noo awa’.” Well do I remember the *burr* of its chorus, in which I lustily joined. Jock was a Highland cateran, according to the

song, who helped himself liberally with other folks’ gear, but eventually he was “gruppit,” tried, and, as the song intimates :

Then the Judge, without delay,  
Packed him aff to Botany Bay,  
An’ bade him mind the laws he broke,  
An’ never mair play Heather Jock.

Well, some 20 years ago I was in Sydney, and with a friend visited the far-famed Botany Bay. It was an off day when we got there, and very few people about ; the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel seemed to absorb every passenger but us. The bay is a big circular one, saving its inlet to the Pacific Ocean. We gathered a lot of strange wild flowers, sauntered about for an hour or so, and then returned to the city. When alighting from the tram, a grisly and skranky wight, with a huge canopy of prop-sticks over his head, trudged past, bawling or rather shrieking out—“Claise-praps !” I remarked to a bystander, “That’s a queer fellow.” “Yes, he is,” was the reply. “What do you call him ?” I further inquired. “I don’t know his real name,” said the man : “he’s a Heelander and an old convict. He is known here as ‘Heather Jock.’” I stared in amazement at the retreating figure, and the long-forgotten words of the song flashed again upon my memory. Furthermore, I heard that the old convict loved freedom so well that he lived alone in the scrub near Botany (the scene of our first experiment in colonisation with a criminal class), and cut down the abundant ti-tree, which grows straight for 8 or 10 feet, then branches off into endless contortions, selling such as clothes-props. Doubtless some of the Scotch settlers gave him that nickname ; but it was a peculiar coincidence to me, and proved beyond cavil the popularity of the rollicking old ditty.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.



A STORY ABOUT THE DUCHESS OF GORDON.—Horace Walpole, writing to his beloved Miss Berry, June 31, 1791, says :—“The Duchess of Gordon the other night, coming out of an assembly, said to Dundas [afterwards Lord Melville], “Mr. Dundas, you are used to speak in public. Will you call my servant ?” Writing to his own wife, December 8, 1794, he says :—“Of the new Countess of Exeter [Sarah Hoggins, the “village maiden” of Tennyson’s “Lord of Burleigh”], I did hear a good account two years ago, especially of her great humility and modesty on her exaltation. If she is brought into the fashionable world, I should think the Duchess of Gordon would soon laugh her out of those vulgar prejudices, though she may not correct her spelling or diction.”

## ABERDEEN MAPS AND VIEWS.

## I.—MAPS AND PLANS RELATING TO THE CITY.

*(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 71.)**An asterisk prefixed to a date signifies that a copy of the map or plan is to be found in the Public Library.*

## 44. \*1888. Plan of the City of Aberdeen.

This plan—the work of Andrew Gibb & Co.—is appended to the “Record of Municipal Affairs in Aberdeen since the Passing of the Burgh Reform Act in 1833,” by Mr. James A. Ross, the present Harbour Treasurer. It shows the eight wards into which the city was divided at that time, as also, by boundary lines, the extensions in 1871 and 1883.

## 45. \*1889. Plan of the Freedom Lands of the City of Aberdeen.

An extremely interesting plan—prepared by William Boulton, city surveyor, and printed by Gibb & Co.—appended to Mr. Robert Anderson’s “The Riding of the Marches of the City of Aberdeen,” 1889 (*Free Press Office*). The district comprising the freedom lands is tinted, and no clearer or more interesting map of the neighbourhood of the city could be desired.

## 46. \*1890. Map of Aberdeen, shewing the zone of crofts within the town’s inner marches.

The work of A. Gibb & Co., and appended to Mr. P. J. Anderson’s “Charters and other Writs illustrating the History of the Royal Burgh of Aberdeen, 1171-1804.”

## 47. \*1890. Aberdeen.

A small map of the city, issued with the guide book, “Aberdeen, 1890. A handy illustrated guide for those taking a passing look at the city.” Map and guide book (which was issued at one penny) were the work of A. Gibb & Co.

## 48. \*1895. Plan of Aberdeen.

A very excellent plan of the city, in “The Royal Society’s Atlas of Scotland.” Bartholomew.

## 49. \*1895. Plan of the City of Aberdeen.

Large plan, linen, mounted on rollers, showing municipal and parliamentary boundaries, division of the city into eleven wards (tinted). Issued by Andrew Gibb & Co.

## 50. \*1896. City of Aberdeen Main Sewerage Works.

A series of four large plans prepared by Mr.

W. Dyack, city surveyor, relative to the sewerage scheme now in progress.

## 51. \*1899. Plan of Aberdeen.

In “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. The plan—by Bartholomew—is very small, and the names almost unreadably minute.

## 52. 1899-1900. Aberdeen.

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1865-7, revised at cost of the city authorities, on scale of 126·720 inches to one mile.

## 53. \*1899-1901. Aberdeen.

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1864-7 revised, on scale of six inches to one mile. Public Library copy is second edition, 1902.

## 54. \*1900 (?). Plan of Aberdeen.

In “The Visitor’s Guide to Aberdeen,” map, 4to. Specially marked to show tramway routes, postal, telegraph, etc., offices, pillar and wall post boxes. William Smith, The Bon-Accord Press.

## 55. \*1901. Aberdeen.

In Baddeley, Scotland, Part II. (In this and other general guide books, I have noted only the latest editions. Plans, it will be understood, appeared also in the earlier editions.)

## 56. \*1902. Aberdeen—Corporation Tramways.

A series of plans and sections, prepared by Mr. William Dyack, city surveyor, relative to the laying down of new and doubling existing tramways in Aberdeen. November, 1902.

## 57. \*1903. Aberdeen.

Small plan of the city, by Bartholomew, in Black’s “Guide to Scotland,” thirty second (shilling) edition.

## 58. \*1903. Aberdeen.

Also in Black’s “Guide to Scotland” (8s. 6d. edition), 4to, by Bartholomew; shaded, water surfaces tinted.

## 59. 1903. Aberdeen.

In Murray’s “Handbook for Scotland” (Stanford).

## 60. \*1903. Plan of Aberdeen.

Outline (4to) map appended to “The Visitor’s

- Guide to Aberdeen" (new edition). William Smith, The Bon-Accord Press.
61. \*1903. Plan of Aberdeen.  
Small outline map, "Munro's Guide to Aberdeen and Deeside." Henry Munro, 10 Crown Street.
62. \*1903. Plan of the City of Aberdeen.  
Small outline map, showing tramway routes, etc., appended to "The People's Guide to the City of Aberdeen." *Free Press* Office, Aberdeen.
63. 1904. Aberdeen.  
In Black's "Guide to Scotland"—East Central.
64. \*1905. City of Aberdeen.  
Outline map (small 4to), with tramway routes marked, in "The Official Guide to Aberdeen and Neighbourhood." The Rosemount Press.
- SUPPLEMENTARY.
- Since the publication of this list began, a number of city maps or plans have come into my hands, but too late to be inserted in their proper chronological order. They are now appended.
65. \*1693. Chart of Aberdeen Bay, etc.  
In the August part of this magazine, some notes were given relative to the chart of Aberdeen Bay contained in Collins' "Coasting Pilot." Since then the Library has come into possession of a copy of the chart (as previously described), as also Collins' chart of the "East Coast" (smaller scale)—Berwick to Pentland Firth, and the chart of the Moray Firth.
66. 1812. Plan of the Harbour of Aberdeen as it was in 1769.  
Plan of the Harbour with its Alterations, as proposed, 1787, by J. Smeaton.  
The above form one (4to) plate in Vol. III., "Reports of the late John Smeaton, F.R.S., made on various occasions in the course of his employment as a Civil Engineer." London: Longman, Hurst. 1812. (University Library.)
67. 1834. Plan of the Harbour of Aberdeen, with Proposed Improvements in the year 1802, by Mr. Telford.
68. 1834. Plan of the Harbour of Aberdeen as in the year 1834.
69. 1834. Plan for Improving the Harbour of Aberdeen in the year 1831, by Thomas Telford, F.R.S.
70. 1834. Plan of the Harbour of Aberdeen as it was in 1769. Plan of the Harbour of Aberdeen with its Alterations as proposed, 1787, by Mr. Smeaton. (On same plate.)
71. 1834. Plan of the Harbour of Aberdeen in the year 1797, with the Improvements, by Mr. Rennie.
72. 1834. Plan of the Harbour of Aberdeen in the year 1810, with Proposed Docks, by Mr. Telford.  
The above set of beautifully executed harbour plans are inserted in the volume, "Reports by Smeaton, Rennie, and Telford, upon the Harbour of Aberdeen. Printed and Circulated by Order of the Harbour Trustees, 1834." Aberdeen: G. Cornwall, *Herald* Office. The volume in the Public Library does not contain the plans, unfortunately, and for an opportunity of examining these I am indebted to Mr. Donald Sinclair, solicitor, 74 Union Street.
73. \*1839. Aberdeen Harbour: Plan of Proposed Improvements.  
This plan—by J. R. Jobbins, 3 Warwick Court, London—is prefixed to the volume, "Aberdeen Harbour: Evidence and Proceedings in the Committee of the House of Commons in regard to the Aberdeen Harbour Bill." The improvements referred to consisted mainly of the formation of the upper dock, and the construction of a lock considerably west of where the dock gates were actually constructed.
74. 1845 (c): Aberdeen.  
This pretty and very curious little map (8 x 6) was published evidently to show certain proposed city improvements. These were of a very fanciful character, and included (1) the formation of a large open square at the foot of Justice Street, and a new street thence towards the Links; (2) a new street from Woolmanhill through Gordon's Hospital grounds to join St. Paul Street (newly formed), and thence from Gallowgate to Constitution Street; (3) a new street along the Denburn Valley to Spa Street, and thence continued north-eastwards by Broadford Gate and so to Nelson Street; (4) two new streets from St. Nicholas Street to Broad Street; (5) two parallel crescents, running north and south, east of the Gallowgate; (6) a new street from the north-east corner of Castle Street to the Quay, at the junction of Commerce Street and the Quay; (7) a new street from the junction of Union Place and Albyn Place to Skene Street, and a whole network of new streets in the Ferryhill region. The city coat of arms on the map is a curiosity. The plan, which is the property of the editor of this magazine, was engraved by John Henderson, Union Buildings. He was in business at one

time in Queen Street, but moved thence in 1842-3 to Union Buildings, where he was succeeded in 1850 by Gibb & Hay, who, strange to say, afterwards went to Queen Street. Mr. Henderson executed many interesting and beautiful lithographs and engravings of Aberdeen views. He was the uncle of Mr. Henderson, the new M.P. for West Aberdeenshire.

75. \*1865. Denburn Valley (Railway).

This is a set of the working plans and sections, by John Willet, engineer, of the works carried out from Kittybrewster to the Joint Station—a most interesting set, which shows not merely the works as carried out, but the various streets, gas works, etc., that occupied the site of the Joint Station and Guild Street, as also the street alterations at Mutton Brae, including the diversion of Denburn Road. The works were carried out by the late Mr. Adam Mitchell, to whose nephew and successor, Mr. John Morgan, Rubislaw House, the public are indebted for the set now in the Public Library.

76. \*1872. Aberdeen Harbour Improvements.

Plan showing proposed laying out of the Inches, and of the area reclaimed by the diversion of the Dee. "By the Harbour Engineer." (Keith & Gibb.)

77. \*1875. Feuing Plan of part of the Estate of Ruthrieston.

By James Forbes Beattie & Son, civil engineers and surveyors; litho. by Keith & Gibb.

78. \*1875. Plan of Aberdeen Harbour.

By W. D. Cay, harbour engineer; litho. by Keith & Gibb. An admirable plan, showing portion of old bed of river, afterwards filled up, soundings in bay and entrance channel, etc.

79. \*1876. Plan of the Lands of Rubislaw.

Prepared for the City of Aberdeen Land Association, Limited; laid down from the Ordnance Survey; with proposed streets, etc. The work of Keith & Gibb.

80. \*1877. Sketch Plan, shewing Scheme for improving the Port of Aberdeen, and utilising it as a Harbour of Refuge by diverting the River Dee into the Bay of Nigg; also for an improved Outlet for the Sewage, the formation of a Public Park, new Roads, Drives, and other Improvements on the south side of the City.

This plan—lithographed by Keith & Gibb—was issued as a supplement to the *Aberdeen Free Press*, 8th November, 1877.

81. \*1882. Aberdeen Extension and Improvement.

A valuable complete set of thirty-three plans and sections, prepared by William Boulton, then city surveyor, relative to the improvement scheme of 1882. Lithographed by Gibb & Hay. This, with other valuable donations, has been gifted to the Public Library by Mr. John Morgan, Rubislaw House.

82. \*1883 (c). A. Gibb & Co.'s Map of the Environs of Aberdeen.

This plan, the precise purpose and date of which I have not yet been able to discover, is coloured to show the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, also the boundary of the freedom lands. The suburban place names are admirably brought out.

83. \*1885. Plan of the Lands of Burnside and Rosehill, Low Stocket Road, Aberdeen.

By Walker & Beattie, engineers and surveyors; lithographed by Gibb & Hay. The various properties differently tinted, and details given of areas, condition, etc. Since the date given, Burnside property has been purchased by the Corporation.

G. M. FRASER.

Public Library,  
Aberdeen.



LADY CHARLOTTE GORDON, DUCHESS OF RICHMOND.—Horace Walpole, writing to Miss Berry, February 20, 1791, says:—"The house of Richmond is on the point of receiving a very great blow. Colonel Lenox [*sic*], who had been dangerously ill, but was better, has relapsed, with all the worst symptoms, and is too weak to be sent to the south as the physicians recommended. Lady Catherine [Charlotte] is breeding, and should it ever be a son [he became 5th Duke of Richmond], how many years ere that can be a comfortable resource." As a matter of fact Colonel Lenox survived, and became Duke of Richmond fifteen years later.

LIEUT. ROBERT GORDON, GIGHT.—This officer, son of the eleventh laird of Gight, was gazetted ensign in the 44th Foot, July 3, 1772, and lieutenant of the 35th Foot, July, 1776.

LOGIE-ELPHINSTONE FAMILY.—It may interest readers to know that there is a private Act of Parliament "for settling and securing parts of the barony and estate of Logie-Elphinstone to and in favour of Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, and the series of heirs entitled to take by certain deeds of entail, made by John Horn of that ilk, deceased."—51 George III. (Private), C. 63.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ARGYLESHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 99.)

401. MACONECHY, JAMES, M.D.: Journalist and Author. A native of Kilblane, where he was born in 1796, he was for a time a lieutenant in the Royal Marines, but subsequently studied medicine and practised in Glasgow, where he became a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. He was for twenty-three years the editor of the *Glasgow Courier*. He was author of several literary works published in Glasgow. He died in 1866.

402. MACPHAIL, DUGALD: Minor Poet. I have mislaid my notes concerning this person, and only know that he was spoken of as "the Mull poet," and flourished in 1875.

403. MACQUARRIE, LAUCLAN, OF ULVA: Highland Chief and Centenarian. The Macquarries formed a small clan which possessed the island of Ulva, as well as a portion of Mull, and whose badge was the pine. The Macquarrie clan is believed to have the same origin as the Mackinnons, and they seem to have been early located in the Hebrides, and to have been associated with the Macleans in many a plundering raid and clan feud. Lauchlan Macquarrie, the theme of the present sketch, was the 16th of the family in direct succession, and was the last "chief of Ulva's isle" of that name, at least to retain his ancestral property, for, having been compelled to dispose of his lands for behoof of his creditors, he in 1778, at the age of 63, entered the army. He served in the American war, and died in 1818, aged 103. He was the last chief of the Macquarries, and was the proprietor of Ulva when Dr. Samuel Johnson and Mr. Boswell visited that island in 1773. The room where the Doctor spent the night was long shown, and perhaps is still shown, in the old mansion of the Macquarries. Dr. Johnson and the chief, whom he was surprised to find a person of great politeness and intelligence, had a conversation about the usage known as *mercheta mulierum*, which formerly existed in Ulva, and was a fine paid to the chief by his vassals on the marriage of a virgin. In answer to the Doctor's reference to Blackstone, who has expressed his disbelief that any such claim on behalf of landlords ever existed, Macquarrie informed the English sage that the eldest children of marriages were not esteemed amongst the Gael as among other nations, most of whom adhered to distinct laws of primogeniture, on account of the parentage of the eldest child from

the above-mentioned custom being rendered doubtful. Hence brothers were very commonly preferred to the proper heirs-apparent. He likewise told him that he himself had been in the habit of demanding a sheep on the occasion of every marriage in Ulva, for which he had substituted a fine of five shillings in money. Dr. Johnson was much struck with the following case of second-sight described by the Macquarrie chief. He said that once when he was in Edinburgh, an old female domestic of the family in Ulva, foretold that he would return home on a certain day with a new servant in a livery of red and green, which he accordingly did; but he declared that the idea of the servant and the livery occurred to him only when he was in Edinburgh, and that the woman could know nothing of his purposes at the time.

A large portion of the ancient patrimonial estate was re-purchased by General Macquarrie of New South Wales, long governor of that colony, and from whom Macquarrie County, Macquarrie River, and Port Macquarrie, as well as Macquarrie Harbour and Macquarrie Island in the South Pacific, derive their name. General Macquarrie was the eldest cadet of his family, and was twice married, first to Miss Baillie of Jerviswood, and secondly to a daughter of Sir John Campbell of Aird, by whom he had an only son, Lauchlan, who died without issue.

The island of Ulva is about two miles long, and averages a mile and a quarter in breadth, and once contained about 600 inhabitants. The name is said to signify "the island of wolves"—a singular name, as one would hardly think so small an island likely to be infested by that wild animal.

404. MACTAGGART, JOHN: Minor Poet, and Travelling Secretary of the Tract and Book Society of Scotland. A native of Campbeltown, where he was born in 1845, he became in 1880 the travelling secretary to the Tract and Book Society of Scotland. He has published "Our Land: Sketches in Verse," and "MacKinnon and the Bards." He figures in Edwards's "Modern Scottish Poets," Vol. XIII., 334.

405. MACTAGGART, WILLIAM, R.S.A.: Scottish Artist. He is the son of a farmer; born at Aros farm in Campbeltown in the year 1835. He early showed artistic predilections, having as a boy spent much of his time modelling clay that he found on his father's farm into the forms he saw around him. Sent to be apprenticed to a druggist, he, during his leisure, invented and developed the art of portraiture. He began by drawing likenesses in crayon, and then tried to paint them in oil. Mr. MacTaggart's first

portrait was one in black and red, and at sixteen he had included his employer and many others in his gallery of experiments. Encouraged by his local success, the young artist left Campbeltown for Glasgow in 1852, with a letter to Mr., afterwards Sir, Daniel Macnee, R.S.A. For a few months Mr. MacTaggart copied and painted portraits, and then on Macnee's advice left for Edinburgh, where he became a student at the Trustees' Academy. He was much influenced by R. Scott Lauder, R.S.A., then director of the Academy, and proved a most diligent and successful student, working for seven years generally twelve hours a day. While a student, he supported himself mainly by portrait painting excursions in vacation times to Ireland. W. F. Vallance, R.S.A., and other contemporaries, were similarly occupied. Referring to the struggles of the young Edinburgh artists of the period 1853-7, a writer familiar with them has said: "They were certainly a notable and gallant band—heroes to look back upon in the light of after-fame—who fought all manner of obstacles and privations together in the Edinburgh of fifty years ago. The more eminent among them—Orchardson, Pettie, the Grahams, Macwhirter, Chalmers, Hugh Cameron, and MacTaggart—have made a deep mark in the art of the century. Of varying power and brilliancy, they are all strong and markedly individual; but possibly in respect of versatility, creative power, poetic subtlety, and technical charm, MacTaggart is far from being the least." His first artistic success dates from 1855, when he had two water colour portraits in the exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Society, Dublin. Each year thereafter he contributed pictures both to Dublin and Edinburgh exhibitions, and it is significant of the success he had so early reached that he was chosen an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy while still only a student under Lauder. His first landscape proper, "The Cornfield," was exhibited in 1861, and that picture, with "The Wreck of the Hesperus"—

"At daybreak, on the bleak sea-beach,  
A fisherman stood aghast  
To see the form of a maiden fair  
Lashed close to a drifting mast"—

and a portrait, show the triple line which, with many splendid divagations, MacTaggart's practice has followed for the last forty-five years. For ten or twelve years he exhibited chiefly in the Royal Academy, but since 1877 he has exhibited also in the Royal Glasgow Institute and in the exhibition of the Royal Water Colour Society. In 1870 he became R.S.A. It is needless to detail the long list of his works; but among

those which gained special fame may be mentioned his diploma picture, "Dora," and another entitled "Enoch Arden," representing the three children, Enoch, Annie, and Philip, playing on the shore, when Annie, to appease the quarrelling boys, would say "she would be little wife to both." Perhaps Mr. MacTaggart's sea scenes are his greatest successes. Among these may be noted the paintings named "Through Wind and Rain," "Over the Harbour Bar," "Sea Birds' Eggs," "For his Daily Bread," and other pictures of the fisherman's life afloat. Assorted with the paintings just named may fitly be placed "The Fisherman's Daughter," "Young Fishermen," and many other idylls of the fishing village. Of genuine story pictures again, perhaps his best known works are his "Lochaber No More," "The Fisherman's Yarn," and "Willie Baird," from Buchanan—

"Clasping his wee white hands round Donald's  
neck—  
'Do doggies gang to heaven?' he would ask:  
Would Donald gang?"

Among his more characteristic portraits are those of Robert Greenlees, in Glasgow Corporation collection; "A Father in the Kirk," "Moss Roses," the painter's wife and child; "Autumn Leaves," the artist's self; also those of "Jeanie," his daughter, and another of his mother. It has been truly said that through all Mr. MacTaggart's pictures there run "a fair humanity and a boundless sympathy. Everywhere are signs of the sensitive eye, the open heart, the understanding alive to nature's voice and elusive witchery." There can be no doubt that this Argyleshire artist stands in the front rank of Scottish painters, and though he has now passed his seventieth year, it is to be hoped that his work is still far from finished. For many years MacTaggart lived in Edinburgh, but I believe he now resides in the country, near the Moorfoot Hills.

406. MACTAVISH, JOHN, D.D.: Free Church Divine. A native of Jura, where he was born in 1816, Mr. Mactavish studied for the ministry of the Gospel, and at the date of his death, in 1897, he had been fifty-three years a minister—first in Canada, and for the last twenty years of his life in Inverness, during part of which time he was assisted by an able colleague, Rev. Mr. Cameron, formerly of Ardrossan. Dr. Mactavish was a staunch Liberal, an ardent temperance reformer, and a member of the Highland Land League.

Dollar. W. B. R. WILSON.  
(To be continued.)

COMMUNION TOKENS  
OF THE  
ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIES OF KIRKWALL, CAIRSTON,  
AND NORTH ISLES.

(SYNOD OF ORKNEY.)

*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 KIRKWALL.

ST. ANDREWS AND DEERNESS.

Obv.—**ST AND | & | DEERNESS | 1807.**  
Rev.—**I COR | XI. 28. 29.** Round, 16. Illustration 11.

EVIE AND RENDALL.

- (1) Obv.—**E** The initial letter of Evie.  
Rev.—**R** The initial letter of Rendall. Round, 12. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**R. E. | 1734** The letters represent Rendall and Evie.  
Rev.—**I. H. S. | Emblems representing the pierced and bleeding heart.** Round, 14.  
Illustration 2.
- (3) Obv.—**E & R | 1830.** The letters represent Evie and Rendall.  
Rev.—**LUKE XXII | 19. 20.** Oval, 14 × 18.

HOLM.

Obv.—**HOLM | 1807.**  
Rev.—**I COR | XI. 28, 29.** Round, 16. Illustration 15.

KIRKWALL.

- (1) Obv.—**ST | M. K.** Representing St. Magnus, Kirkwall.  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 19.
- (2) Obv.—**ST MAGNUS. I. CORINTH. XI. 23** in oval, with **ornamental line** in centre.  
Rev.—**"THE LORD KNOWETH THEM THAT ARE HIS"** in oval, with **ornamental line** in centre. Oval, 18 × 26. Illustration 21.

SOUTH RONALDSHAY.

Obv.—**S<sup>o</sup> | RONALDSAY & BURRA | PARISHES | I. WATSON MIN<sup>r</sup> | 1809.**  
Rev.—**I. COR. XI. 24 | "This do in | remembrance | of me."** Oblong, with cut corners,  
12½ × 18. Illustration 12.

ST. MARY'S SOUTH RONALDSHAY.

Obv.—**PARISH OF | ST MARY'S | SOUTH RONALDSHAY.** The first and last lines are  
in curve.  
Rev.—**"This do in | remembrance | of me." | I Cor XI. 24.** Oblong, with cut corners,  
12 × 17.

PRESBYTERY OF CAIRSTON.

BIRSAY AND HARRY.

- (1) Obv.—**B.** The initial letter of Birsay.  
Rev.—**H | 1722.** The letter represents Harry. Square, 11. Illustration 5.
- (2) Obv.—**B** representing Birsay.  
Rev.—**H | 1779** The letter represents Harry. Square, 11. Illustration 4.

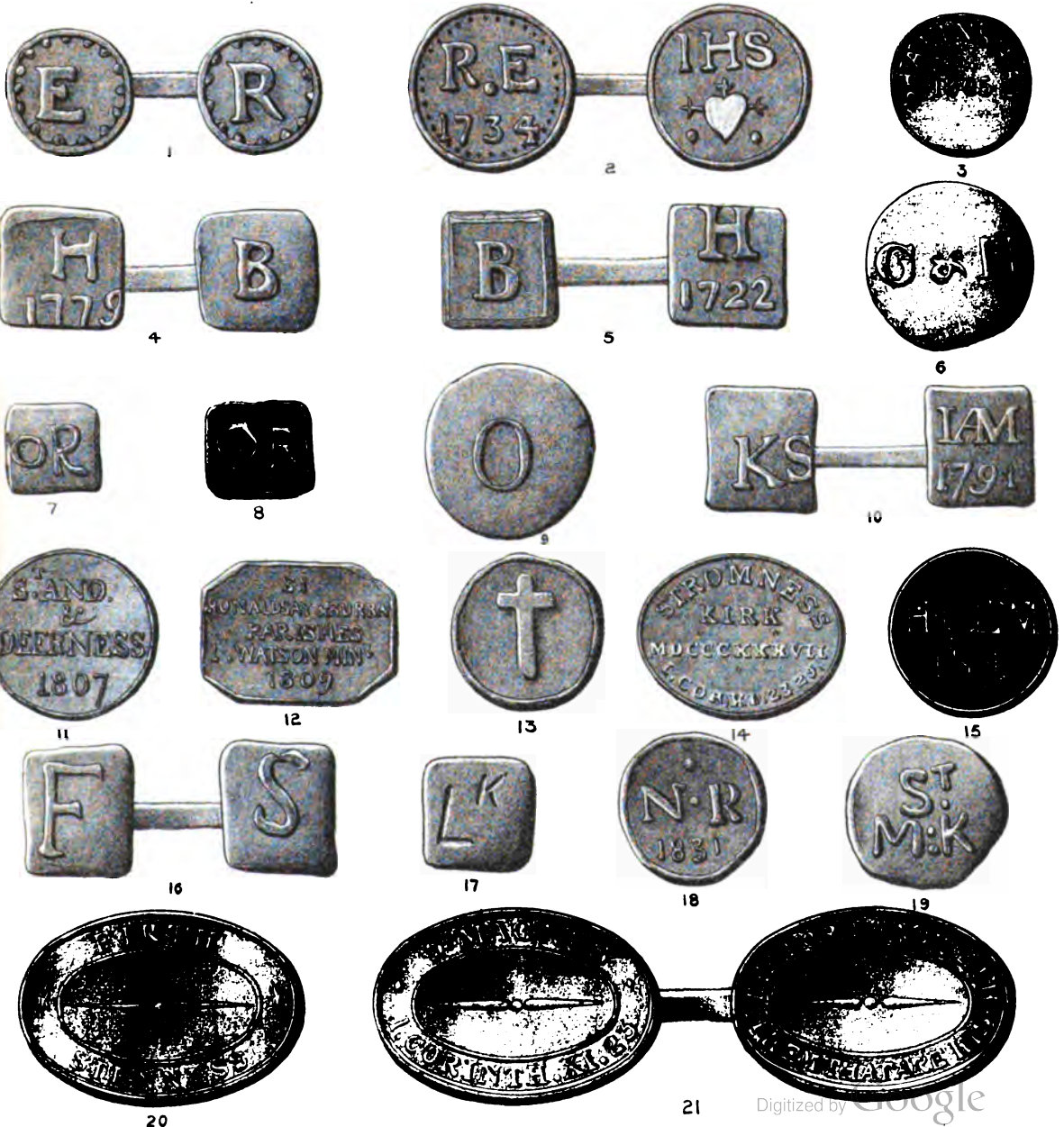
FIRTH AND STENNESS.

- (1) Obv.—**F** The initial letter of Firth.  
Rev.—**S** representing Stenness. Square, 12. Illustration 16.
- (2) Obv.—**FIRTH. STENNESS.** in oval, with **ornamental line** in centre.  
Rev.—**"Do this in remembrance of me."** in oval, with **LUKE XXII. 19** in centre. Oval,  
16 × 26. Illustration 20.



**COMMUNION TOKENS**  
OF THE  
ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE SYNOD OF ORKNEY.

**PLATE XXII.**





**HOY AND GRAEMSAY.**

Obv.—**G & H.** representing Graemsay and Hoy.  
 Rev.—**I COR | XI. 28. 29.** Round, 15½. Illustration 6.

**ORPHIR.**

- (1) Obv.—**O R.** The first two letters of name of parish.  
 Rev.—Blank. Square, 9. Illustration 7.  
 (2) Obv.—**O R.** Both letters are about same size.  
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 9 × 12½. Illustration 8.  
 (3) Obv.—**O.** The initial letter of name of parish.  
 Rev.—**I COR | XI. 28, 29.** Round, 16. Illustration 9.

**SANDWICK.**

Obv.—**SANDWICK | 1834.**  
 Rev.—**I COR XI | 26—29.** Oval, 13 × 18.

**STROMNESS.**

Obv.—**STROMNESS. I. COR. XI. 28. 29.** around outside, with **KIRK | MDCCCXXXVII.**  
 in centre.  
 Rev.—**LUKE | XXII. 19. 20. | "This do in | remembrance | of me."** Oval, 15 × 18½.  
 Illustration 14.

**WALLS.**

Obv.—**WALLS.**  
 Rev.—**1814.** Oval, 12½ × 17.

**PRESBYTERY OF NORTH ISLES.****CROSS AND BURNES.**

Obv.—**PARISH OF | CROSS & | BURNES.**  
 Rev.—**"This do in | remembrance | of me." | LUKE. 22. 19.** Oblong, with cut corners,  
 12 × 16½.

**LADY.**

- (1) Obv.—**L<sup>M</sup>** (incuse) representing Lady Kirk.  
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 12. Illustration 17.  
 (2) Obv.—**L K** The initials for Lady Kirk.  
 Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 10 × 11.

**NORTH RONALDSHAY.**

Obv.—**N. R. | 1831** The initial letters of name of parish.  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 18.

**ROUSAY AND EGILSHAY.**

- (1) Obv.—**A heavy cross** in centre of field, with no inscription.  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 14. Illustration 13.  
 (2) Obv.—**A light cross** in centre of field, with no inscription.  
 Rev.—Same as obverse. Round, 13

**SHAPINSHAY.**

Obv.—**SHAPINSHAY.** in semicircle around the top, with **1805** in centre of field.  
 Rev.—Blank. Round, 13. Illustration 3.

**STRONSAY.**

Obv.—**K. S.** representing Kirk Stronsay.  
 Rev.—**I. A. M. | 1791.** The A. M. in monogram. (John Anderson was minister at this date.)  
 Square, 11. Illustration 10.

**WESTRAY AND PAPA-WESTRAY.**

Obv.—**WESTRAY.**  
 Rev.—**"This do | in | remembrance | of me."** Oval, 14 × 17.

NOTE.—Flotta and Pharay, in the Presbytery of Cairston; Eday and Pharay, in the Presbytery of the North Isles, have no tokens.

*To be continued.*

## THE ESTATE OF KINCALDRUM.

Since the "House of Gordon" was published I have discovered that Alexander Gordon, one of the sons of the fifth laird of Gight, described there as "in Burngraynes," afterwards had the estate of Kincaldrum, in Forfarshire. The estate has had a curious history. Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum married Marion Graham, daughter of John Graham of Claverhouse. The contract, dated Oct. 28, 1615, binds his father to put Alexander in fee of the barony of Kincaldrum. Alexander died before his father without issue. He sold the barony of Kincaldrum to Sir John Blair of Balgills, Nov. 29, 1633. The Blairs did not retain it long, as they were succeeded in it by Alexander Gordon, from a female member of whose family [Ann Gordon, his daughter, was heir to her brother, George, who died in 1658] it was acquired in or about 1659 by Alexander Bower, fiar of Kinchiech, and son of Bower of Dallgeislio, as "heir of provision of George Gordon, fiar of Kincaldrum."

The first Bower of Kincaldrum—the grandfather of Alexander Bower who was laird in 1684-5—was a burghess of Dundee. Alexander Bower, younger, was Dean of Guild in 1649. Alexander Bower, the laird of Kincaldrum, 1684-85, was also at the same time the laird of Easter Meathie, Patrick Bower, brother of Alexander, being proprietor of Kinnettles as also of Wester Meathie. The Bowers of Kincaldrum retained possession of the estate until 1692. James Bower, the then proprietor, appears to have sold the estate to Alexander Graham of Balmuir (who had a bond on the property) by private family arrangement. On March 8, 1700, Alexander Bower was restored in the estate of Kincaldrum. In 1734 it came into possession of James Bower, probably on the death of Alexander. The lands continued in the possession of the Bowers until near the end of the 18th century, when we find the property in possession of G. Webster. About 1796 we again find Graham Bower the proprietor. He was the last Bower who held the lands.

In 1818 he sold Kincaldrum to Robert Stirling Graham of Altenant. A Blair of Dalthayoch married a Bower of Invereightly about 1630. On Nov. 19, 1650, Grizel Bower, spouse of Andrew Gray, heir of Jean Bower, daughter of the late James Bower, was restored in half of the dominical lands of Invereightly. Kinnettles was acquired by Patrick Bower in the middle of the 17th century. It remained in his possession till 1801.

The last Bower who lived at Meathie sold it about 1800 to Provost Watt. The Forfar town

house of the Bowers was turned into the old Salutation Hotel at the East Port. The representative of the Bower family, formerly of Meathie, Kincaldrum, and many of the Forfarshire estates, is (or was recently) Admiral Bower, a landlord in Fifeshire. One of his sons was Captain Bower, the Tibetan traveller; another was killed by savages on the Solomon Islands. The late Mr. Bower, granite merchant, Aberdeen, was a near kinsman.

J. M. B.

MR. J. P. EDMOND'S "ABERDEEN PRINTER"—AN OMISSION (2nd S., VII., 100).—The proof of the omission is indirect rather than direct, but the matter stands thus: In Dunlop's "Memoirs of William Guthrie of Fenwick" (Wodrow's "Select Biographies," Vol. II., p. 53) he gives—

"A Clear, Attractive, Warm Beam of Light, from Christ the Sun of Life, leading to Himself: wherein is held forth a clear, sound, and easy way of a Soul's particular closing with God, in the Covenant of Free Grace, to the full ending and clearing all debates thereanent. Printed at Aberdeen by J. B. 1657." 61 pp., 12mo.

The occasion of the booklet is thus explained—

"Some unknown person came by a copy of a few imperfect notes of some sermons that Mr. Guthrie had preached upon the 55th of Isaiah with a relation to personal covenanting: and without the smallest intimation of his design made to him, printed them in a small pamphlet."

The publication appeared without an author's name, but rumour assigning it to Guthrie, that famous divine undertook the composition of the "Christian's Great Interest" to make his real opinions known. J. CALDER ROSS.

MR. ANDREW LANG'S DESCENT FROM THE ANCIENT HOUSE OF COMYN (pp. 91, 103).—Marjory Leslie, first wife of Provost Cumming of Elgin, had only a remote connection with the family of Kininvie. In Dr. Cramond's "Extracts from the Kirk Session Records of Elgin" (Elgin, 1897), there is the following entry:—

16th January, 1633.—George Cumming, son to George Cumming in Lochnavandiche, ratified promise of marriage to Marjory Leslie, daughter to William Leslie, bailzie, burgis of Elgin.

In Col. Leslie's "Family of Leslie" (III., 322), this William Leslie is said to be a son of Andrew Leslie, second goodman of Bucharn, whose father, Andrew, first goodman of Bucharn, was fourth son of John Leslie, second Baron of Wardis.

S. R.  
Boharm.

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

(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 102.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1691. *Dublin Intelligence*, giving a true Account of the Killing of Several Rapparees in Ireland. No. 38. Published by Authority. Single sheet folio. From Tuesday, June 9, to Wednesday, June 16, 1691. Printed at Dublin and Reprinted at Edinburgh, Anno Dom., 1691. This single number is in the Advocates Library. It is unknown whether there were others.

The whole contents of this odd sheet is a grim catalogue of the slaughter or capture of Irish Rapparees. This extract will suffice as an example:—

"On Sunday last Colonel Beecher, Lieutenant Colonel Moore, and Captain Bernard, with the Militia under their command, marched from Wintervary into the enemies' Quarters, killed between forty and fifty Rapparees, brought off 1,100 head of Black Cattle, 1,200 sheep, and 100 Garrans, and returned to their respective Quarters without the least loss."

The Rapparees were the irregular Irish soldiers, who carried pikes and took part in the wars of 1688-92. Their characteristics made their name synonymous with bandit, robber, freebooter.

1699. *The History of the Works of the Learned: or an Impartial Account of Books lately printed in all parts of Europe. With a particular Relation of the State of Learning in each Country.*

This literary periodical was started in London in January, 1699, being printed for H. Rhodes at the Star, near Fleet Street. It was 60 pp., small 4to.

"We shall be very sparing of our censures. . . It is our design to keep a medium betwixt tedious extracts and superficial catalogues made up out of Title and Preface."

The journal penetrated to Scotland, and in April, 1699, a reprint was undertaken by James Watson of Edinburgh. He used the same extended title, and in his first issue explained his position:—

"The undertakers of Reprinting this *History* here think (the price being easy) it may be of singular use. After the publishing of it in London, they have a copy sent by the next post, and will be published in eight days after it comes to their hand: which will be long before the Booksellers can have their London copies sent down to them: and besides, the price is a third part less than what they are bought for at London, and not half of what those London copies are sold for here."

The imprint ran, "Edinburgh: printed by James Watson, and sold by John Vallange at his shop a little above the Cross. 1699. Price 7 Pence." The April number was 56 pp., small 4to, the same size as the London issue. Watson printed at least eight monthly issues, the last known being that for November, 1699. It is probable that no

further reprints were made. The copy of the *History* in the Advocates Library substitutes these eight numbers for the English original, and after November, 1699, reverts to the London issue, which continued till 1711 at least.

1699. *The Edinburgh Gazette*. No. 1. February 23—March 2, 1699. Mr. Aldis gives J. Reid as the printer of No. 1. "Hereafter the imprint ran, "Edinburgh: printed by James Watson, in Craigs Close, on the North Side of the Cross." Single sheet folio, two columns. No. 42 and onwards were printed by J. Reid. The reason of the transference is unknown, although in 1705 the editor of the *Gazette* affirmed "he found it in his interest to disengage himself of" Watson.

The projector of the *Gazette* was James Donaldson, who had had a varied career before he settled down as "the writer of the *Gazette*," as he calls himself, or the "Gazetteer" as he is named in the Records of the Privy Council. In one of his petitions to that august body, he says of himself that,

"Having levied a company of foot at his own charge, anno 1689, and having served in the Earl of Angus's Regiment [the Cameronians] till the same was reduced from 20 to 13 companies, by which experiences and being quite out of the way of business, he was so involved in debt that in a few years after all his means were quite exhausted."

For a livelihood he turned to journalism. A strict censorship was at the time exercised over all printed matter, but Donaldson braved the wrath of the authorities by sending out his first number before his project received their imprimatur. Formal authority was granted on March 10, 1699, and as the event has much historical significance, I give *in extenso* the Act of the Privy Council "in favors of James Donaldson for printing the *Gazette*":—

"Anent the petition given in to the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council by James Donaldson, merchant in Edinburgh, shewing that the petitioner doeth humbly conceive the publishing of ane *Gazett* in this place containeing ane abridgment of foraigne newes, together with the occurrances at home, may be both usefull and satisfieing to the lediges, and actually hath published one or two to see how it may be liked, and so farr as he could understand, the project was approved of by very many, And therefore, humbly supplicating the said Lords to the effect after mentioned: The Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, having considered this petition given in to them by the above James Donaldson, They doe hereby grant full warrant and authority to the petitioner for publishing the above *Gazett*, and discharges any other persones whatsoever to pen or publish the like, under the penalties of forfaiting all the copies to the petitioner, and farther payment to him of the somme of ane hundred pounds Scots money by and attour the forsaid confiscation and forfeiture, and recommends to the Lord High Chancellor to nominat and appoint a particular person to be supervisor of the said *Gazetts* before they be exposed to publict view, printed, or sold."

In addition to this act, Donaldson had "a yearly allowance from the Royal Burghs" to print Scottish news.

Donaldson does not appear to have stood unaided, at least at the beginning. He had one noble patron whose name unfortunately has been lost. Soon after the start of the journal, he wrote to this patron detailing to him the trouble he was encountering, as well as the progress he was making:—

"It grows daily better, and I doubt not but in a very short time it may prove a very profitable thing, but I meet with a great deal of enviers, for not only is Mrs. Anderson using all her endeavours against me, but I have the envy of such as keep coffee houses and those who used to write new letters, so that it is very hard for me to keep a sure footing where so many eyes are upon me and waiting for my halting."

Mrs. Anderson's opposition arose from the strict way in which she construed the rights that had been conferred upon her husband and continued to herself. Nothing that was remotely connected with government would she consent to appearing—a somewhat curious fact in view of the present position of the *Gazette*. This, however, was not Donaldson's only hindrance. He continues:—

"I find myself at a little inconvenience in printing of the *Gazette*, for, besides Mrs. Anderson, who requires me in her instrument to employ her, the man who printed my book of Husbandry [Watson] alleges I wrong him in going by now. And this man now employed in printing the *Gazette* I cannot handsomely leave, in respect he wrought for me at the beginning when none would undertake it. So that I am resolved to serve all alike, to provide myself with a press and as much letter as will do it."

For five years Donaldson went on with his work until he again was involved in considerable difficulties. These arose out of the starting of the *Edinburgh Courant* by Adam Boig in February, 1705. Donaldson considered that he had the monopoly of printing a newspaper in the capital, and lodged a protest with the Privy Council against the apparent infringement of his rights in the permission extended to Boig. His motion, however, in some way failed. Boig tried every expedient to oust his rival from the good graces of the citizens. He undersold him to the extent of 4s. per quire. Donaldson retaliated by also reducing his price, but Boig carried on the warfare by declaring that the *Courant* was superior both in home and foreign news, and that Donaldson had ceased to have any interest in the *Gazette*. This last event took place on May 7, 1705. Donaldson answered that the unscrupulous methods of his rival had actually reduced him to the verge of ruin. As he said:—\*

"Being disabled to carry on the *Gazette* by all those means, . . . he left off publishing thereof the 7th of May last, but gave no power to John Blisset [who seems to have been Donaldson's partner], but a bare permission during pleasure."

Soon Boig got into trouble, as shall be told in its proper place, and the Privy Council exercised a sovereign impartiality by suspending both the *Gazette* and the *Courant* on June 26, 1705, although Donaldson had no part in Boig's offence.

\* The whole controversy can be read at length in the "Maitland Miscellany," Vol. II.

This was hard treatment, and the Council seemed soon to realise this, for, while not interfering with the licence they had given to Boig, they removed the "stop" on the *Gazette* on July 24, 1705.

The rivalry with the *Courant* continued unabated, and in 1707 the *Gazette* was again forced to suspend publication. "The *Edinburgh Courant Reviewed*" (S. N. & Co., 2nd S., V., 181) states that in March, 1707,

"of late the same (i.e. the *Gazette*) has been laid aside as a thing that cannot be profitably carried on."

It was, however, resumed in that month, for the British Museum has a copy of date March 25, 1707. It was continued to 1708. [See below—*Scots Postman*, 1708, 1709, 1714; *Edinburgh Gazette*, 1709; *New Edinburgh Gazette*, 1710.]

26 Circus Drive,  
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.

★

THE FOURTH DUKE OF GORDON AND THE CATHOLICS.—In "The Catholics of Scotland," by Rev. Æneas McDonnell Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S. (London, Ontario, 1890), pp. 651-2, it is stated:—"The loss of the foreign [Roman Catholic] colleges rendered it necessary that the Bishops should direct their attention towards enlarging the seminaries at home. It happened at the time that a very eligible property in the Enzie, near Gordon Castle, was for sale. The purchase had many advocates, especially Bishop Geddes. Bishop Hay dreaded the expense which it would entail. Finally, after a great deal of serious discussion, the idea of purchasing was abandoned. It would, no doubt, have been highly advantageous to have a college in such a choice locality. The vicinity of the ducal palace would have been a tower of strength, for the Dukes of Gordon, although now Protestant inherited the ancestral will to befriend the Catholics. Duke Alexander, at that time head of the ancient house, showed his mind on the subject in a very decided and public manner. One day, at a county meeting, there arose a discussion as to the loyal dispositions of the various denominations, when his Grace of Gordon confidently said that, after a thorough examination of matters, he would take it on himself to answer for the Roman Catholics to a man. It was also a great recommendation of the property proposed that the majority of the surrounding population was Catholic. There was only one objection to so eligible a site for a Catholic college—the pecuniary difficulty which it would occasion.' It is noted (p. 645) that when at Scaln Bishop Geddes had "the honour of a visit from his Grace the Duke of Gordon and Mr. Menzies of Pitfodels. On the following day Bishop Chisholm arrived from the Highlands, and was introduced to the potentate of the North."

## CHRISTIAN LINDSAY.

Alexander Montgomery, author of that old classic, "The Cherry and the Slae" (Dr. Irving strangely enough excludes him from the "History of Scottish Poetry," 1861), wrote a sonnet to Robert Hudson, an English hanger-on at the Court, in Edinburgh, extolling him as his best-beloved brother of the poetic band, and complaining of neglect, living "upo' land or raw reid herrin' reistit in the reek," and carelessly finishing with this couplet:—

Quhen we are deid that all our dayis but daffs,  
Lat Christen Lyndsay wryte our epitaphs.

Hudson also apparently indited some verses on the lady, which have perished. I say *lady* advisedly, for Christian has never been a masculine name in Scotland, although it is common enough in Germany. The lady's answer, however, has been preserved, and in her sonnet she roundly upbraids the Englisher for his ingratitude to Montgomery. It is so pithy that I transcribe it, regretting that it is the only sample extant of her ability:—

*Christian Lindsay to Robert Hudson.*

Offt have I heard, but ofter found it true,  
That courtiers' kindness lasts but for a while;  
Frae ance your turns be sped, why then adieu,  
Your promised friendship passes in exile.

But, Robin, faith! you did me not beguile;  
I hopit aye of you as of the lave,

If thou had wit, thou wald have mony a wile  
To mak' thysel' be knawin for a knave.

Montgomerie, that such hope did once conceive  
Of thy guid-will, now finds all is forgotten;

Tho' nocht but kindness he did at the crave,  
He finds thy friendship as it ripens is rotten.

The smeeke smith cures not his passit travel,  
But leaves him lingering, deein' o' the gravel.

The last two lines are enigmatical, but the whole poem is an unmistakable slap in the face. All our annotators on early Scottish poetry profess to know nothing of this Christian Lindsay. However, I think we can trace the lady. In the "Howff," of Dundee, that unique cemetery of the 17th century, there is a slab with this inscription:—"David Lindsay placed this stone in remembrance of his wife, Christian Rutherford, adorned by piety and virtue, and accomplished in Greek, Latin, and French literature. She died 9th November, 1603, aged 40." Now this must have been an eminently learned lady of that remote period—the poetess herself; she evidently exercised her talents in writing elegies on departed friends, which would be circulated in manuscript, and in this way come under the notice of Montgomery and Hudson; but the lady died before either of them, and therefore we have not their epitaphs.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

THE MACWILLIAMS.—In reference to my note in your last issue at p. 85, the following minute, dated 4th July, 1728, from the Sasine Registers of Banffshire, brings down the McWilliams in Corries another generation:—

"Seasine in favour of Peter McWilliam, lawful son of the deceast William McWilliam in Corres, of All & Hail an yearly @ rent of two hundred and fifty merks Scots money, or such an annual rent as shall by law correspond to the principall sum of five thousand merks money forsaid, to be uplifted . . . furth of All and Hail The pleugh of Land of Tombea, and Two Oxgate Lands of Nether Clashmore, . . . Proceeding on a Precept of Clare Constat granted by His Grace, Alex<sup>r</sup> Duke of Gordon, in favour of the said Peter McWilliam, Redeemable by the said Duke of Gordon upon payment of the principall sum & @ rent thereof . . ."

Banff,

JAMES GRANT.

18th Dec., 1905.

★

### Queries.

691. BURNS'S LINES AT STIRLING.—On p. 113 of the second volume of the "Poetical Works of Robert Burns" (Aldine Edition of the British Poets), the lines which Burns inscribed on a pane of glass in Wingate's Inn (now the Golden Lion Hotel), Stirling, are given, and a footnote is added in the following terms:—"These miserable lines appear to have been written when Burns visited Stirling in 1787, and were printed, *with three answers to them* severely rebuking the author, in a pamphlet entitled, 'Animadversions on some poets and poetasters of the present age, especially R—t B—s and J—n L—k [Robert Burns and John Lapraik], with a contrast of some of a former age,' by James Maxwell, poet in Paisley in 1788." This pamphlet is now scarce. Neither the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, nor the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, possesses a copy. Can any reader oblige by giving a transcription of the three answers to Burns's lines? Are the answers to be found in any work other than the pamphlet above mentioned? WILLIAM HARVEY.

692. MILLAR OF EARNOCK.—Alexander Millar of Earnock married, 21st July, 1715, a daughter of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss (Burke). I shall be glad if any reader can oblige me with information regarding Millars of Earnock about the year 1700.

J. W. GRAHAM, Col.

Avonturn, Rugby Road,  
Worthing.

693. "ANCIENT HISTORY OF CALEDONIA."—Mr. Jonathan Gauld, 2 Meadowbank Avenue, Edinburgh, consults me regarding a small book which he picked up a few years ago, and he has never seen it referred

to. It purports to be a translation from the records carried away from Scotland by Edward I. It is titled, "Ancient History of Caledonia," written by St. Chaldean and the other saints of the Chaldean faith, and chiefly by the Johnstones, who held the Royal pen for many hundred years, translated from the Latin by the Rev. Duncan McGregor, R.C., pastor, Lochaber, and published by John McLaren, seaman, Dunning (no date). Is the above work genuine?

ROBERT MURDOCH.

**694. THE CASTLEHILL AND STOCKET WOOD OF ABERDEEN.**—On 11th December, 1493, Andrew Wood of Overblairton obtained from James IV. a charter under the Great Seal of the Castlehill and Stocket Wood of Aberdeen. The charter being a distinct infringement of former royal grants to the town of Aberdeen, the community strenuously opposed it, and took action for the protection and vindication of their rights, being ultimately successful in maintaining them. The historians of Aberdeen who refer to the incident erroneously attribute the ineffective grant to have been made to Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, the Scottish Admiral, and some of them narrate that Sir Andrew sailed north with two of his ships for the purpose of taking forcible possession of the property conferred upon him.

As a matter of fact, Sir Andrew Wood of Largo was an entirely different individual from Andrew Wood of Overblairton, the recipient of the grant; and it is doubtless from the fact that these two contemporaries bore the same name that confusion has arisen between them, not only in connection with the incident referred to, but in other instances that might be mentioned. While it is possible that Sir Andrew Wood of Largo may have appeared off Aberdeen with his two ships, it is conclusive that it was not for the purpose of taking forcible possession of the property for himself, and the statement to that effect is therefore erroneous. Can any of your readers say whether there is any contemporary authority that would show whether Sir Andrew Wood actually appeared off Aberdeen with his two ships at the period referred to?

J. M. A. W.

**695. CASTLE GORDON, NEAR MUSSELBURGH.**—Theodore Gordon, major, Indian army, was served heir to his aunt, Helen Frances, at Castle Gordon, near Musselburgh. She died 1869. Where is Castle Gordon, and what Gordons owned it?

J. M. B.

**696. PETER GORDON, CROFTS OF GLENBUCKET.**—He made his will at Crofts, November 16, 1747. A summary of it will be found in the *Huntly Express* of January 5, 1905. From the Glenbucket Register I learn he had the following issue:—

Alexander, baptised March 7, 1738.  
John, baptised May 11, 1741.  
Mary, baptised February 14, 1731.  
Jean, baptised June 17, 1746.

What relation, if any, was he to the Gordons who owned Glenbucket?

J. M. B.

**697. ARDMURCHIN.**—Lieut. Archibald Gordon (born 1754) was a son of the eleventh laird of Gight, and his surname was Gordon, not Davidson, as stated in the "House of Gordon." He became lieutenant in the 53rd Regiment, August 2, 1775; was a prisoner during the American War, and, according to the *Aberdeen Journal* of the period, died at Ardmurchin, November 28, 1792. Where is Ardmurchin?

J. M. B.

**698. A LAND MEASUREMENT TERM.**—I am somewhat puzzled about an expression in a document of 1613, on which I should like some information. The distance between one given point and another is said to be "three pair of butts." Does this refer to the distance of a bow-shot, or what?

LAWYER.

**699. THE NAME "CAESAR."**—Can any of your readers give me any information as to the coat of arms and motto of the above family?

J. J. W. L.

**700. JOHN PEARSON'S ANCESTRY.**—I wish to find the ancestry of a John Pearson, who, I think, came of the family of Pearson of Balmades, Forfar. He was married at St. Clement Danes Church, Strand, to Sarah Fletcher, on the 8th of September, 1765, and as far as I know resided in London till 1786-7. He was a tea merchant in Holborn, and was for a time in partnership with a Henry Fyffe (a Forfar name. His arms were the same as the Balmades family. There was a John Pearson of Balmades born about 1743 or -4, who might possibly be the same. Can any reader give me any information as to this? If so, I should be obliged if they would communicate with me.

A. J. C. GUIMARAENS.

115 The Grove,  
Ealing, London, W.

## Answers.

**467. ALLAN GLEN (2nd S., VII., 61).**—I send my thanks across the ocean to S. W. for his persistent research into the history of this benefactor to Glasgow, and for ascertaining the precise date of Glen's death, which otherwise might have been unknown. S. W. has done well. I think a tablet to Glen should be placed in the school, with dates thereon for the benefit of all concerned. Nisbet, in his "Heraldry," particularises a prominent Glen family in Renfrewshire, and I have seen copies of charters and deeds wherein "Alanus Glen" occurred frequently as witness.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.



626. ACHNACH (2nd S., VII., 46).—This name means "field near the burn or water," from Gaelic "achadh" (ach'-a)—field; "na"—of the; "ach" (obsolete)—water, stream.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

666. REV. JAMES ANDERSON, D.D. (2nd S., VII., 93, 110).—W. B. R. W. describes Anderson as "chief clerk of the flock [?] and annuities of the South Sea Bank." This is obviously "stock."

WILLIAM HARVEY.

669. QUOTATION SOURCE (2nd S., VII., 93, 110).—The lines inquired about by W. B. R. W. in the December issue will be found in *Hogg's Weekly Instructor*, Vol. V., No. 128, August 7, 1847, p. 374 (note at foot of page). They occur in the first of a series of articles on "James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd," written by Henry Scott Riddell, himself a poet and Church of Scotland minister. The lines run thus:—

"The Ettrick poet, he cam' owre,  
A clifty, clever chiel, man;  
But Jamie Battle, frae Daebeth,  
Beat him by half a heel, man."

Riddell says there were other verses, but the above alone remained in his recollection. There can be no doubt about the application to "James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd," who in his prime was famous for speed of foot, and generally successful in competitions for running and leaping.

W. S.

The variant with which I have been most familiar runs:—

"Cripple Dick upon a stick,  
And Sandy on a soo,  
Ride awa' to Gallowa'  
And buy a pun' o' 'oo'."

JUVENIS.

The following variant of the rhyme on p. 110, S. N. & Q., was current in my schooldays:—

"Peter Dick upon a stick,  
An' Sanny on a soo,  
Ride awa' tae Aiberdeen  
An' buy a pun' o' 'oo'."

J. M.

675. JOHN GRANT OF GLENGAIRN (2nd S., VII., 23, 94).—When "Alba" put the question to me in the December issue of S. N. & Q. as to the when and where of Mr. Grant's death, I was ignorant of the facts. Our course through life having taken different directions, we had fallen out of acquaintance, and I knew no more than that he was dead. However, upon enquiring in Glengairn, I was informed that his relatives had all left that quarter, but if application were made to Mr. McHardy, chief constable, Inverness, whose wife is a sister of Mr. Grant, the necessary particulars might be obtained. To that gentleman I therefore applied, and he very kindly sent me the following:—"The late John Grant whom you refer to died at Camden, N.S.W., on 25th

February, 1884, and was buried in the R.C. cemetery there."

GEO. SIM.

678. PERTHSHIRE LITERATURE (2nd S., VII., 106).—"Celtic's" order is a rather large one. If he consults the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland" for 1900-1901, he will find at pp. 431-638 an extensive list of travels, tours, journeys, voyages, cruises, excursions, wanderings, rambles, visits, etc., relating to Scotland. The list was compiled by Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., and contains many books which refer to Perthshire. Marshall's "Historic Scenes in Perthshire" is worth consulting. Articles dealing with the southern fringe of the county are to be found in "The Stirling Antiquary," three vols., edited by Mr. W. B. Cook, and in "Local Notes and Queries," two vols., edited by the same gentleman.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

679. SCOTT'S "TALES OF A GRANDFATHER" (2nd S., VII., 106).—Your correspondent refers to the first edition of this book, which he thinks was published in 1828. I have three volumes presumably much the same as this—the title page bears the following inscription: "Tales of a Grandfather, being Stories taken from Scottish History, humbly inscribed to Hugh Littlejohn, Esq. In three volumes (second series). Printed for Cadell & Coy., Edinburgh, by Simpkin & Marshall. London, etc." Dated 1829.

The dedication on front page in shape of a letter to the above, calls him "his dear child," and finishes up with "My dearest Child, Your very affectionate Grandfather, Walter Scott." Dated—Abbotsford, 15th October, 1828.

The binding is of plain grey mill-board, with brown leather back, and gilt letters; size 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. This may possibly be the one referred to.

J. J. W. LAMB.

684. D. MACGREGOR PETER, "HERALDIST" (2nd S., VII., 107).—"Alba" may note that a D. Gregor McPeter contributed several articles on heraldry and kindred topics to the *London Journal*—long defunct. I have cuttings dating from March to August, 1848, but not having seen a complete file of the above journal, cannot give further information. From the style of writing, they appear to be the work of a middle-aged man, who, if alive, must certainly be "very old," but I fancy he has joined the great majority. Short notices were sometimes contributed by D. Alpin McPeter, D. McPeter, and David M. Peter, which seems to help us to get his full name, presumably David McGregor Peter.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

686. CAPT. ALEX. SINCLAIR GORDON AND CAPT. JAMES ALEX. GORDON (2nd S., VII., 107).—The former was a son of Charles Gordon, 12th of Abergeldie, and died June 30, 1837, aged 77. He was adjutant to the London and Westminster volunteers. The latter was probably Admiral James Alexander Gordon (1782-1869) of the Wardhouse family. See D.N.B.

J. M. B.

687. SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, 1ST BART. OF STEVENSON AND MURKLE (2nd S., VII., 107).—The following may be helpful:—"Alexander Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, died in 1765. . . He was succeeded in the property by Sir John Sinclair of Stevenson as heir-substitute under the entail executed by the earl of his lands of Murkle and others."—Calder's "History of Caithness," 2nd ed., p. 201. In his notes to this edition, p. 333, Mr. Thomas Sinclair, a well-known authority upon Caithness family history, says that the Stevenson family is "a branch of the Roslins senior to the Caithness earls."

J. CALDER ROSS.

690. PEBBLE CHURCH TOKEN (2nd S., VII., 108).—Mr. James Anderson, 41 Cairnfield Place, Aberdeen, would feel grateful if Mr. Lamb would allow him a personal inspection of the token. The token would be carefully returned, along with an opinion regarding it.

Ed.

### \* Literature.

*The Tartans of the Clans and Septs of Scotland, with the Arms of the Chief.* In two royal 8vo volumes. 63s. net. W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited, Edinburgh and London.

This superb work is by far the finest illustrated digest upon the subject that has yet appeared. It contains, in addition to the succinct history of each clan, sept, and family, 219 plates of tartans which are delicately produced, 21 coloured plates giving the arms of 141 heads of families, and a coloured map of Scotland in the sixteenth century, divided into clan districts. The aim has been to give those interested a facsimile of every tartan that could be traced. Many are no longer in use, whilst not a few have been invented in recent times. The subscribers' names appeared in Volume I., and the edition was limited to 540 copies, of which 520 were offered for sale.

*Tree Planting in Natal.* By T. R. Sim, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.; being Bulletin No. 7, Department of Agriculture, Natal. The work consists of 26 chapters on the kinds of trees suitable for the different latitudes in Natal, the methods of raising these, and the value and characteristics of the varieties. It comprises 354 pages demy 8vo, and has 102 illustrations, mostly from Natal photographs. Price, 2s. 6d., post free. Obtainable from the Stationery Storekeeper, Colonial Offices, Pietermaritzburg.

This comprehensive work does the author a vast amount of credit, and must be of much practicable value to all who are interested in tree planting for timber production, whether in

South Africa or in Scotland, where the question of afforesting is pressing for attention. The price at which the volume is issued may truly be styled nominal. Mr. Sim is an Aberdeenshire man, and we are very pleased to think that his life-long botanical training is finding such suitable scope as this and his other works indicate.

*Ecclesia Antiqua: or, the History of an Ancient Church (St. Michael's, Linlithgow), with an Account of its Chapels, Chantries and Endowments.* By the Rev. John Ferguson, minister of Linlithgow. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1905 [xxi. + 337 pp].

It is impossible to give even the merest outline of the contents of this bulky, beautifully-printed, and copiously-illustrated volume describing the fabric of the stately church of St. Michael's. The author, in a very modest preface, relates how innocently he was beguiled into writing the book by collecting materials solely for his own information. He has done a good work, however, by sharing the long results of his investigations with his parishioners and the general public. Although Mr. Ferguson does not anticipate a wide circle of readers, the interest must be more than local of a fabric which has existed from before the Wars of Independence, through many mutations and historic connections, to our own day.

### \* Scots Books of the Month.

**Fraser, Duncan, F.E.I.S.** *The Passing of the Precentor.* 10 Portraits. Cr. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. W. J. Hay, Edinburgh.

**Ferguson, Rev. John.** *Ecclesia Antiqua: or, the History of an Ancient Church (St. Michael's, Linlithgow).* 20 Illustrations. Royal 8vo. Net, 7s. 6d. Oliver & Boyd.

**Johnson, Joseph.** *George MacDonald: an Appreciation.* Portrait. 8vo. 6s. Pitman.

**Robertson, Wm.** *Old Ayrshire Days.* Stephen & Pollock, Ayr.

**Thomson, J., M.A.** *History of St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow.* 8vo. Net, 3s. 6d. Anderson, Glasgow.

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Ed.

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## ABERDEEN, MARCH, 1906.

### THE NEW BISHOP OF ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY.

It is an interesting historical fact that, in the long list of bishops who have presided over the See of Aberdeen since its foundation at Mortlach, A.D. 1010, and its translation to Old Aberdeen by King David I., there is only one instance of a non-Scot occupying the Episcopal throne. This was Richard de Potton, which name, says Keith (“Catalogue,” p. 64), “seems to be derived from Potton, a market town near

Biggleswade in Bedfordshire. Fordun tells us that, though he was an Englishman by birth, he was *prius per sacramentum fidelitatis Scoticatus* [i.e., naturalized as a Scotsman by taking the oath of allegiance]. The Chanonry MS. says he came to be bishop about *an.* 1256, and sat bishop for the space of 13 years. He died in the seventh year of King Alexander III., A.D. 1267.”

Canon Ellis, a native of North Wales, of the Diocese of St. Asaph, will be the second bishop not of Scottish birth. The historical student will not fail to notice that he belongs to the race of South Britons among whom Kentigern (born in 514) sought a refuge when his Glasgow labours were interrupted by the enmity of Marken, King of Cumbria. “After sojourning for some time with St. David at Menevia, he took up his abode at Elwy. Here, also, by the banks of another Clyde, he erected a monastery, where he resided for some years with the scholars who gathered round him. Meanwhile, Marken having died, Rhydderich, or Roderick the Bountiful, became King of Cumbria, and sent messengers to Wales entreating Kentigern’s return. The saint complied with his request, leaving one of his chief disciples to preside over his Southern monastery, from whom it received the name, which it still bears, of St. Asaph.” (Grub., Vol. I., pp. 37, 38.) Thus, at an interval of thirteen centuries and a-half, the Diocese of St. Asaph pays its long-standing debt of gratitude to Scotland by sending one of its own sons to be bishop of our Northern diocese. Long and prosperous may the years be of his episcopate.  
J. M. DANSON.

★  
THE USE OF GENEALOGY.—Mr. Andrew Lang wrote in the *Morning Post* of February 16:—“A taste for genealogy is commonly regarded as only pardonable in maiden ladies of reduced estate and advanced age. But if we want to find out what really happened in obscure passages of history and to understand the motives of the actors, we must take a little trouble to find out who they were, and especially to ascertain that they were not their own fathers, sons, or nephews.”

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

(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., page 124.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1705. *The Edinburgh Courant*. Published by Authority. No. 1. From Wednesday 14 to Monday 19 February, 1705. Single sheet folio, two columns. Edinburgh: printed by James Watson, in Craig's Close, and sold at the Exchange Coffee-House, 1705.

In spite of the fact that Donaldson held authority to print a newspaper in Edinburgh, which expressly forbade, under penalty, anyone "penning or publishing the like," Adam Boig petitioned the Privy Council early in 1705 for permission to start a journal. He wished to produce it three times a week—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Besides printing the usual home and foreign news, he specially aimed at giving shipping intelligence, in the hope that this "will prove a great advantage to merchants," and because that branch was "now altogether neglected." His crave was granted on February 13, 1705, the necessary "Act" saying that—

"the said lords doe helrby allow and grant warrand to the petitioner to sett furth and print one paper entituled *Edinburgh Currant*, containing the remarkable forreign newes from the ports within the Kingdom, when ships comes and goes and from whence; he always being answerable for the samen, and for the newes therein specified and sett down."

Within a week his first number was published. To gather information he had procured correspondents from among the Custom-house officers at the various ports, except in Aberdeen, where a coffee-house keeper did the service.

As already stated, Capt. Donaldson of the *Gazette* at once complained against the infringement of his monopoly, but as no action was taken, Boig continued to force the sale of his journal. He practically succeeded in driving his rival off the field. But disaster awaited the *Courant*.

The law of copyright between England and Scotland permitted some peculiarities of procedure, but in 1705 the patriotic indignation of the Scottish printers, and more especially of the Scottish Manufactory Paper Mills Company, was aroused by a claim of their English confrères, which appeared at the end of the English book, Hodges' "War betwixt the British Kingdoms Considered," to the effect that Scottish printers were in "dependence on those of England, and could not reprint any book without their license or permission." To prove the absurdity of this claim, the printing of that very volume was set about, but the direct veto of the Scottish Privy Council put an end to the scheme. Evander MacIver, the company's agent, however, was not to be easily cowed, and he determined to fight the matter before the Council itself. As a preliminary,

he sent an advertisement to the *Courant* to the effect that the decision of the Council had been come to *parte inaudita*, and that he intended petitioning the Council to reduce their own Act. The advertisement was inserted in the issues of the *Courant* for June 22 and 25. The Council met on June 26, and, treating the matter as *lese majeste*, promptly stopped the publication of the offending journal.\* The editor speedily acknowledged what he called his "crime," and confessed that his journal had been "most justly stopt on account of a most impertinent advertisement." The Council, however, was not disposed to treat the case leniently, and it was not till October 2, and till Boig had subscribed a somewhat humiliating undertaking—

"That I shall publish nothing in my *Courant* concerning the Government till first the same be revised by the clerks of Her Majesty's Privy Council."

that the order for suspension was removed. His re-opening number was dated "From Monday, the 25th of June, to Monday, the 8th of October, 1705," and he started with a very short summary of news for that period. The imprint was, "Edinburgh: printed by the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, City, and Colledge, 1705." I have not seen the file from September 25, 1706, to March 26, 1708, but on that latter date (No. 401) the imprint was, "Edinburgh: printed by John Reid, Junior, at Liberton's Wynd." In No. 479 (Wednesday, September 22, to Friday, September 24, 1708), the imprint ran simply, "Printed for the Author," but at No. 605 the Reid imprint was resumed. During this time several "postscripts" were issued. The copy of No. 685, in the Advocates Library, contains the announcement, added by the subscriber who owned the copy, "This day the *Courantier* dyed," the date being Friday, Jan. 27, 1710. Two of the immediate effects of Boig's death were that there was no issue on the following Monday, and that No. 686 appeared without the legend, "with Authority." The paper continued, however, to be issued regularly on the old lines till No. 706—Friday, the 17th, to Monday, the 20th March, 1710—when the original *Courant* came to an end. [See below, *Scots Courant*, and Defoe's *Courant* of 1710.]

1708. *The Edinburgh Flying Post*. No. 1. Tuesday, the 5th of October, 1708. Single sheet folio, two columns to page. Edinburgh: printed by John Reid, in Bell's Wynd, 1708.

What connection, if any, this *Post* had with its namesake of 1707 (*S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., V., 181) it is impossible to say. Its title does not contain the long explanatory clause of the earlier journal, and neither printer nor the interval of publication is the same. The *Post* of 1708 appeared three times a week—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

\* See "Maitland Miscellany," Vol. II.

The first number contained no explanation as to its purpose or origin, and it continued to devote its space entirely to news similar to what appeared in contemporary journals. I have seen issues up to No. 129, July 21, 1710. There is no reason to suppose that the paper came to an end then.

1708. *The Scots Postman, or New Edinburgh Gazette*. Published by Authority. No. 1. Tuesday, September the 7th, 1708. Single sheet folio. Edinburgh: printed by John Reid, in Bell's Wynd, 1708.

The *Postman* was the legitimate continuation of the *Edinburgh Gazette* of 1699, and thus introduced itself:—

"Introduction.—This paper has been for a long time under discouragement, and though it was the first paper authorised by the Government in this Kingdom, yet the author, having been engaged in other business, and having no leisure to apply himself to this, has given opportunity to others to attempt giving you the public news. How well it is performed is left to every man's judgment to determine."

The rival journalists aimed at are evidently those of the *Courant*. The promoter goes on to say that the paper had been put on a "new foot." This has reference to an agreement which Donaldson (who survived till 1713 at least), the owner of the right to publish the *Gazette*, had made with another whose name I have failed to ascertain exactly, but who was more than likely the Mr. David Fearn mentioned hereafter. When Donaldson "transferred his power upon certain conditions and for a limited time," as he says, August 18, 1709, "the Assigny was pleased to add to the title that of *Scots Postman*." This places beyond doubt the relation between the *Gazette* and the *Postman*. It has been customary to speak of these two journals as having been amalgamated, and so on. Any complication that exists is due to the fact that Donaldson occasionally parted with his rights, and that the *Gazette* had sometimes an *alias*.

In view of the troubles of the past, the new conductors boldly promised that publication in the future would be more satisfactory. At first the *Postman* was issued twice a week—Tuesday and Saturday, but it soon became thrice weekly. No. 4 spoke of "unexpected encouragement from the public." Matter sometimes exceeded the space at disposal, and a "postscript" of a single folio page was sometimes issued. This postscript proved the existence of a friendly co-operation between the printer and John Moncur, of the "printing house at the foot of the Bull's Close." Moncur usually set up the postscript, and occasionally even the main journal. Sometimes the whole issue was 4 pp. folio.

For a few weeks everything went as merry as a marriage bell, and then the old mutations set in again. The printing of No. 16 passed to James Watson, whom Donaldson had to discard soon after the start of the *Gazette*. The imprint then ran, "Edinburgh: printed by James Watson for

the Undertaker, and are to be sold at his printing house, and Alexander Henderson's shop. 1708." At No. 36 Watson gave place to the "Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," i.e., Mrs. Anderson. This arrangement continued for two numbers only, for the printing of No. 38 reverted to John Reid, junior.

Towards the end of March, 1709, Donaldson evidently became dissatisfied with the way the assignee was carrying out his bargain. As a result, No. 85 (Wednesday, March 30, to Saturday, April 2, 1709) and onward dropped the subtitle, and the journal appeared simply as the *Scots Postman*. The words, "Published by Authority," disappeared at the same time. Donaldson had evidently withdrawn his sanction to the arrangement made, and the assignee was ready to defy him. No issue was sent out for Saturday, July 9, 1709, owing to "an accountably foolish thing," in announcing which the author promised that better type would in future be used. No. 127 had no imprint, and that of No. 128 and onwards ran, "Printed for the author, and are to be sold at Alexander Henderson's shop in the Upper End of the Luckenbooths."

By the middle of August, the friction between Donaldson and his assignee became acute. What should have been No. 144 appeared as *The Edinburgh Gazette* (see below, *The Edinburgh Gazette*, 1709), and was dated Saturday, August 13, to Thursday, August 18, 1709. The assignee, however, was not to be outdone. He applied to the Town Council for the necessary licence to publish a newspaper, and the minutes of August 17, 1709, show that his petition was granted. The minute runs—

"The Council, upon a petition given in by Mr. David Fearn, Advocat, author of the Print called the *Scots Postman*, with an postscript to it upon extraordinary occasions, [allowed him to publish it] every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in the week, and discharge any other printers or publishers of news to print or publish any news within the city, liberties, or privileges thereof upon the said days, except the said Mr. David Fearn, but prejudice to the printing or publishing any other newspapers upon any other days of the week, Sabbath day excepted, and appointed the presents to be intimated to the said printers or publishers, that none may pretend ignorance."

The first number of the *Scots Postman* under this licence was sent out on the following day. It was numbered No. 144, was dated Tuesday, August 16, to Thursday, August 18, and had no imprint. Thereafter the two journals continued side by side. The imprint of No. 145 of the *Postman* reverted to that of No. 128. No. 153 and onwards inserted the name of John Moncur as printer. No. 163 (October 4, 1709) appeared as *The Scots Postman, or, The Merchant Venturer and Traveller's Gasetteer*, and added, "Published by Authority." With No. 177 the printing suddenly became and continued to be most wretched. The imprint was changed to "Edinburgh: printed by John Reid, in Bell's Wynd, 1709," to which

No. 185 added, "and sold by Alexander Henderson, at the Upper End of the Lucken-Booths, and the printer." This continued to No. 197 (wrongly numbered 186), dated Thursday, December 22, to Saturday, December 24, 1709, after which the journal was again set on a "new foot" (see below, *Scots Postman*, 1709).

26 Circus Drive,  
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.



### LIEUTENANT ANN GORDON.

I have already noted in these columns the career of Lieut. Ann Gordon of the Black Watch, as contained in a letter which he wrote from Fort Bedford to Col. Bouquet, December 13, 1763, complaining of his misfortunes. I have discovered two other letters by him in the British Museum, written seventeen years later to General Haldimand. The first (Add. MSS., 21,733, f. 251), to Haldimand, dated "Quebec, 25th October, 1780," is as follows:—

Sir,—My old and worthy acquaintance, Doctor Mabane, wo'd have inform'd your Excellency of my unhappy situation, which prevented my doing myself the honor of waiting of your Excellency to ask your Commands. He will likewise trouble you with a representation on behalf of my distressed family for your Protection, agreeable to an Ordonance of the Province; if your Excellency approves of it, [it] will be laying them and me under the greatest obligation. My wounds receiv'd in the service of my King bleed afresh, but not so sensibly affecting as what I have and do feel for my country. I shall make no other apology for this liberty but that of being an old soldier and faithfull servant, and singularly unfortunate in the loss of friends, particularly Colonel Bouquet of worthy memory, whose credentials I have the honor to be possessed of, and will be ever sacred to me. May God protect your Excellency in health and success in your high and important Station is the sincere prayer of, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,

ANN GORDON.

The second (Add. MSS., 21,734, f. 25), dated "St. Sulpice, 12th February, 1781," runs:—

Sir,—My Duty to my Sovereign represented by your Excellency authorizes me to take this liberty, with no other views but those consistent with a good subject and faithfull servant of the Crown on every occasion where I cou'd be of use.

From what your Excellency is pleas'd to insinuate to the subjects of this Province to apprehend will, I hope, give your sanction to this importunity, whereby I beg leave to represent my most distress'd situation in point of health of several years' standing. Notwithstanding, [I] always have and ever will breathe no other sentiments but the good of my country, in

whose defence I have bled freely and with alacrity, and ready and willing to spend the last drop of my blood, if your Excellency can point out wherein I am cappable in my present situation to be of the smallest utility to the common cause.

Notwithstanding I am to be amongst the last to offer my Service and declare my Zeal, be assur'd, Sir, I shall be of the first to discharge every duty incumbent on a true and faithfull subject in obedience to your commands, as God and my Conscience are witnesses, tho' perhaps unknown to the world that I never was idle, tho' in an infirm state of health and obscurity that I cou'd be of use, as it is not from Man I expect or desire my reward, tho' my situation require it.

May happiness & prosperity attend your Excellency in all your undertakings. I have the honour to remain with the greatest respect, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble Servant,  
ANN GORDON.

What is known of this officer?

J. M. BULLOCH.



### THE ANGLO-SAXON WORD "FAH."

This descriptive adjective, meaning speckled, spotted, or of diverse colours, seems to be the predecessor of the Scots "faw," signifying a dun or pale red colour, or, as "Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary" puts it, "a colour between white and brown." The word appears to be out of use now, but is preserved in various names in the Southern counties of Scotland, between the Cheviot Hills and the Firth of Forth. Berwickshire has *Fawside*; East Lothian, *Fawside Castle*; Roxburghshire, *Fauhope* and *Faldonside* (old spelling and present pronunciation, *Faw-donside*); Selkirkshire, *Fawside* and *Phawhope*; Mid Lothian, *Fala*, the early spelling of which in 1250 was *Faularwe*; Peeblesshire, *Nether Fala*; Lanarkshire, *Faside* and *Falla*; while another instance is the town of *Falkirk*, the kirk of the speckled or dun coloured stones, the spelling in 1298 being *Faukirke*. Our ancestors had apparently been as much alive as their descendants of the present day to the beauty of the autumn tints of forest trees and underwood, and perhaps the fine contrast presented by hills clothed by the purple and green of the heather and ferns was also suggestive to them in affixing these names.

The word is not likely to be found in the purely Celtic districts; but it would be interesting, and worthy of recording in your columns, whether any other examples occur above the Forth in the eastern counties of Scotland.

T. H. S.

### THE MYSTERIOUS PETER GORDON IN HADDOCH.

If more were known about Peter Gordon in Haddoch, the Lesmoir baronetcy might not now be dormant.

Peter Gordon in Haddoch is claimed as the youngest brother of the last laird of Birkenburn; but unfortunately it is difficult to prove the statement. An attempt to do so was made in 1810, and again in 1845, when William Ronald, schoolmaster in the Cabrach, deciphered the stone commemorating Peter's death. He sent a certified copy of the stone, so far as he could make it out, to Rev. George Gordon, Glenrinnnes. The minister sent it in turn to Hugh William Gordon, The Knoll, Elgin, whose son now possesses it. I have had it reproduced to the exact scale on which Ronald sketched it. Ronald's covering letter is as follows:—

School of Cabrach,  
5th April, 1845.

My dear Sir,

I now send you a copy of the inscription on the old tombstone, so far as I can decipher it. The 3 in the year of P. Gordon's death is perhaps too strongly marked—I am inclined to think that the age is 61 or 67, but cannot say positively, as the traces of the figures are so faint.

I called at your request on Lieutenant Taylor on Thursday evening last, but he says that he knows nothing about the matter. I also went yesternight to Oldtown and Peak to pick up any information that was to be got there. John Gordon in Oldtown, who is 83 years old, however, could give me no information. He had difficulty in recollecting the Christian name of A. Gordon, Haddoch, whom he had seen often. His wife's father, he says, lived in Bank, which accounts for one of the witnesses at Patrick, his son's, baptism. This Patrick, he says, lived to an old age, which removes any doubt as to whether the latter part of the inscription could relate to him. On being asked if the Gordons of Haddoch were of the same family with himself, he said that he thought that they had not lived long in Cabrach—but was not sure that they might not have been somehow connected, as the late Coynachie always spoke as though they had been related, any time that he had had occasion to call there. This might lead to think that P. Gordon had married in Cabrach. I took down notes of Peak's widow's account, and enclose the same. She seems to be well acquainted with the latter generations of these families and the Gordons in Rhynie, and had been talking to John Stuart [of the Spalding Club] on the subject, who was engaged in a case about old Bank's will. I do not think, therefore, that any farther account could be got in Cabrach. I think there is an old woman Yeats, a connection of the family, alive in Glenlivet somewhere, the widow of A. Horn in Clashnore.

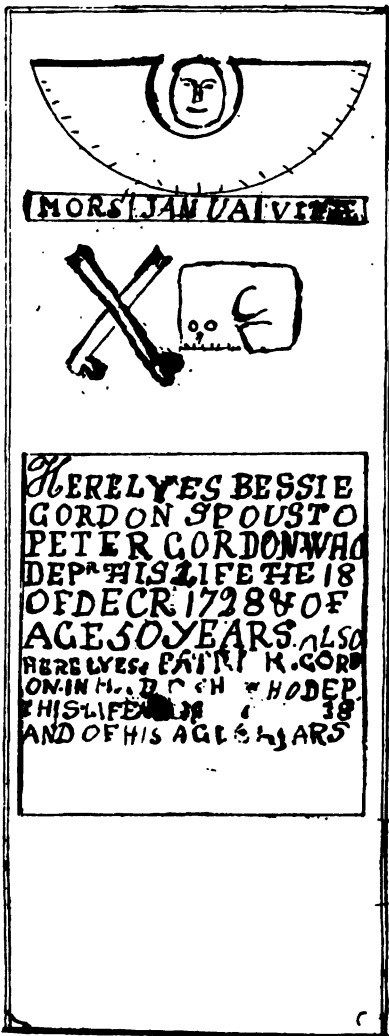
Perhaps she might have heard something of the family history.

I am, My Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Rev. G. Gordon,  
Glenrinnnes.

WM. RONALD.



PETER GORDON'S GRAVE,  
As deciphered by William Ronald in 1845. Now in possession  
of Mr. Hugh Gordon, Purulla, Chota, Nagpur.

Ronald adds a note about the tombstone, as follows:—

The tombstone, of which the above sketch is a

representation at the rate of one inch to the foot, is a freestone slab measuring five feet four and a-half inches by two feet, lying flat on the ground immediately south of the tombstones on John Gordon, sometime in Drumfergus, and his son, Lieut.-Colonel John Gordon, late of the 92nd Regiment, which are placed the one over the other. The former part of the inscription is in tolerably good preservation. But the latter, which has been engraven in a smaller character and not so deeply cut, has been nearly obliterated, in a great measure by the feet of those passing over it or sitting on the other tombstone, which is a favourite lounging place before church time on Sundays. The letters are all Roman capitals, except the first "H" which is in italic, and the "y" of "years" in the sixth line which is a small Roman. The first six lines occupy twelve inches, and the last four lines only six inches.

The Rev. Stephen Ree makes the following suggestion:—

If this Peter was the youngest son of Alexander Gordon, V. of Birkenburn, he was probably aged about 70 in 1738. I make this guess on the assumption that Alexander married shortly after he got Birkenburn in 1655, and also that his sons entered College when about 12 or 13 years old. The following results:—

Alex.,	born about 1658	(entered College 1670).
Janet,	"	1660.
James,	"	1664 (entered College 1677).
William,	"	1666 (about 74 when he died in 1740).
Peter,	"	1668.

Thus, it is not improbable that the Peter who died in 1738 or 1758 may have been a son of this Alexander, and 1738 would be the most likely date of death.

J. M. BULLOCH.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DUNDEE PERIODICALS** (*S. N. & Q.*, Vols. III. and IV.)—Mr. A. C. Lamb in his notes gives *The Dundee Magazine, or a History of the Present Times of 1775*, as the earliest Dundee periodical with which he was acquainted. I have come across a reference to an earlier:

"In December, 1757, the first *Fortnight's Magazine* ever attempted in Scotland, was published at Dundee in three sheets quarto. But in March, 1758, it degenerated into an octavo, and died in April thereafter."

The quotation is from the introductory notice in No. 1 of the *Edinburgh Gentleman and Lady's Pocket Register*, 1780. Though the name *Fortnight's Magazine* is in italics, it is probable that that was not the name of the periodical. The printer is not consistent, but he usually set up the names of the periodicals he mentions in small capitals.

W. J. C.

**A RELIC OF THE OLD SCOTTISH REGALIA.**—The *Glasgow Herald* of 4th January contained the following account of the Scottish regalia and its cushion:—"The addition to the Scottish regalia of an old cushion on which the crown of Scotland rested, and which has recently been placed in the jewel room in Edinburgh Castle, will no doubt be of great interest to all, and especially so to all Scotsmen. The cushion in question has been presented to the nation by Sir Patrick Keith-Murray, Bart., of Ochtertyre, Crieff, Perthshire, and his public-spirited action should be greatly appreciated. It has been in the possession of the Keith-Murray family since the marriage of the late Sir William Keith-Murray, eighth baronet, to the heiress of the last Marischal Keith, when he became owner of Dunnottar Castle, and Ravelstone House, near Edinburgh. It was sent in June last to the King's Remembrancer in Edinburgh, who, on receiving a certificate of authenticity from Sir Patrick, has lodged the cushion with the regalia. The regalia, after many vicissitudes, came into the possession of the Keiths, where they remained until the Union in 1707. They were then deposited, after being placed in a strong oak case, locked and sealed, in a room in Edinburgh Castle, the room itself also being locked (April 26, 1707). The room was opened once in 1794, and then not again till 1817, the regalia thus being locked up for a space of 110 years. In that year George IV. (then Regent) ordered the room to be opened, also the oak case, and the regalia to be verified. This was done in the presence of several officials, the oak case having to be forced open, as the keys had long been lost, and the regalia again saw the light of day. There was great rejoicing at the fact of their being intact, as it had been firmly believed by many that they had been taken South and done away with. They were conveyed to Ravelstone House, near Edinburgh, the residence of the then Marischal Keith, whence they were removed to Holyrood. They were afterwards conveyed to the present jewel room in Edinburgh Castle by Sir Alexander Keith, and exposed to public view; but on this occasion a new cushion was provided for the crown, and the old one (that is, the one just presented by Sir Patrick Keith-Murray) was taken to Ravelstone. From there it was removed to Ochtertyre, where it has remained since. In Ravelstone House at the present time there is a valuable picture showing the Marischal carrying the regalia up the High Street, Edinburgh, the Marischal being mounted on a grey horse, holding the crown on a cushion in front of him."

H. D. McW.



## CAROL FAIR.

The annual market at Ruthven, locally known as Carol Fair, was held on the second Tuesday of November, O.S. In old almanacks the market is named "Ruthven, near Huntly." Although it began on Tuesday, it lasted the whole week. At all events, it was the end of the week before those who attended the market found their way to their own homes. Some of them returned home every night, but attended the tail of the market every day till the end of the week.

My own recollection of the fair goes back to 1835. There were about fifty cattle and a great crowd of people. Most of the people in the parish, and some from neighbouring parishes, were in attendance. There were sweetie stands, ballad singers, and fiddlers. The market had been on the decline for some years previous to that time. Old people spoke of having seen a thousand cattle in the market.

By 1840 the market had almost ceased to exist. A few old worthies, who had attended from infancy, met on the market day to have a confabulation on things old and new. It was against their will that the market should not continue, as they had been accustomed to see it.

By 1847 the attendance was reduced to one man and a stirk, and, although he did not sell his stirk, he spent three days amongst his old friends in Ruthven. J. P.

Elgin.

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 JAMES PIKE.
 

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My ancestor, James Pike or McPike, reputed to have been of Scotch extraction, if not actually born in Edinburgh (*circa* 1751), emigrated from Dublin or London in 1772 to Baltimore, Maryland, according to family traditions. Having read an interesting paper on "Irish Emigration," by Thos. Addis Emmet, M.D., in the *Magazine of History* for March, 1905, I addressed some inquiries to him. His answer follows:—

89 Madison Ave., New York,  
January 15, 1906.

Mr. Eugene F. McPike.

Dear Sir,

The records of the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland are in the State Department Records in London, and could not be gone over by a stranger without some influence.

But G. W. Bouton of New York published in 1874 these lists, edited by John Camden Hotten, and extending from 1600 to 1700, covering the whole of the 17th century. I have the work, and Grace Pike, the daughter of Oliver and Grace Pike, was baptised December 10, 1678, in Christ Church parish in

Barbadoes, having arrived there between 1678-1679. Oliver Pike was buried April 22, 1679. This Oliver Pike was the son of John Pike, who sailed from London to Barbadoes on the ship *Expedition*, November 20, 1635. The father was then thirty years of age. There were no other persons of the name of Pike who came to America during the 17th century, unless they went from Ireland to some European port and sailed from there.

The Pikes seem to have been Protestants, and were likely from the north of Ireland, where the emigration was chiefly between 1720 and 1776, and they landed chiefly in Philadelphia, where there is a county named after some early settler. There was no record kept of this emigration during the 18th century except of the Germans who came from the Palatinate. If you were ever in Philadelphia and had time to go to the Penn. Historical So., you might find out something of the arrival of James Pike by going over the files of newspapers in 1772, as sometimes the names of passengers were published. There would be no difficulty in fixing the time of arrival if you had the name of the vessel. As you will see from my paper, nearly all of the emigration about 1772 was from the north of Ireland. This is about all I can do to help you.

Yours truly,

THOS. ADDIS EMMET.

You are mistaken about the name McPike. The name Pike is quite common in Ireland, but I can find no such name as MacPike, and it is an unnatural combination for either Ireland or Scotland. It is an Irish name—*picce*, the weapon, and the English is pronounced as the Irish word and taken from it, the *c* in Irish being pronounced *k*.

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.A.

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FIND OF URNS AT FORGLEN.—The *Evening Express* of 23rd January last reports that two urns were found in a tumulus in the Forglen Woods. By the orders of Sir George Abercromby, excavations, with a view to the discovery of some old relics, have been going on for some time. One of the urns is in a fine state of preservation. The other has been slightly damaged. The ornamentation on the damaged urn is much superior to that on the other. It is also much harder, and of a dark colour. The larger of the two is 8 inches in height, and was found within 16 inches of the surface; the other, 7 inches in height, was found at the depth of 3 feet. Nothing was found in them, but beneath one, and under a row of pebbles, were found pieces of human bones and charred wood. They are to all appearance food urns. What makes the find all the more interesting is the fact that, at no great distance, at the top of a field near the wood, on the farm of Kirkton, are to be seen distinct traces of a camping ground.

PARODY OF "BONNIE DUNDEE."—There was some correspondence in your pages some time ago as to the authorship of the parody of "Bonny Dundee," as quoted in Canon Low's "Biography of Professor David Thomson." I was talking the matter over with an old alumnus of the University who finished his Arts curriculum in the early sixties, who informed me that the author was Peter Smith, from the parish of Rhynie. Smith studied Medicine at Aberdeen, and, after taking his degrees, emigrated to the Antipodes. Whether he is now alive my informant was unable to say. R. D.

GORDONS AT STIRLING.—Mr. J. Malcolm Bulloch may note that the following tablet will be found upon the inside walls of the West Parish Church, Stirling. It reads thus:—"To | the Memory of Abraham Gordon, M.D., | and Anna McDonnell, his Spouse; | who, | after near 35 years of conjugal felicity, | both died at Stirling, | the former, 21st January, 1808, | in the 86th year of his age, | the latter, 31st August, 1818, | in the 85th year of her age after; | this humble stone is erected by their sorrowful | and only surviving children, | Abraham Cyrus Gordon, | and | Mary Jane Gordon."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

SPANISH SHIPS "BESIEGED" AT ABERDEEN.—In the Stowe MSS. at the British Museum (133, f. 149), there is a long document of 1623 entitled:—"The proceeding in the busines of the Spanish shippes besieged at Lieth and Aberdene by the Hollanders: together with a Reiglement made on that occasion betweene his Ma[jest]y and them for their future gouernment in his Ma[jest]y's harbors against ye like accidents." The document opens thus:—"Herupon, by order from his Ma[jest]y then at Newmarkett, the Lo[r]d Conwey wrote to Mr Secretary Calvert that, vpon conference with Sir Noel Caron, hee shoulde putt him in minde of, and likewise give instruction to, Sir Dudley Carleton to represent to the States the long patience his Ma[jest]y had had in that pointe, and how vnwilling hee was yet to take any other then this faire way of mediation, wherin hee conceived that ye States Ambassadors that had benee lately here." The document is contained in a series of volumes entitled, *Anglo-Belgica*, or, "State papers relating to affairs between England and the Netherlands, . . . 1585-1659." The second volume in which this document appears has had pasted into it an engraved portrait of Sir Dudley Carleton, who was our ambassador at Venice and the Hague, and died 1632. It also has the bookplate of Richard,

1st Duke of Buccleugh and Chandos, and one (dated 1701) of Algernon Capell, Earl of Essex.

J. M. B.

ETYMOLOGY OF "GOAT FELL" (2nd S., VII., 81).—Since the second part of this name is Middle English from Scandinavian, the first part must be Middle English from Scandinavian, too. The first part could not be Gaelic, unless the name had been given when the language of the country was in a state of transition from Gaelic to Scandinavian. But "windy hill," though an appropriate, would not be a distinctive, name for a lofty insular hill; whereas a name meaning "goat hill" is in every way suitable for a high precipitous hill in an island. Mr. Johnston's etymologies are beyond criticism.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

THE PLACE-NAMES "COUNTESWELLS" AND "KINGSWELLS."—I am ashamed to confess that, although these names have been familiar to me from childhood, I am entirely ignorant as to their origin. The names themselves are compounded of two good English words, "Countess" and "Kings," with the common termination, "wells." The point is, what countess and king have been honoured in the names? I know that numerous "wells" occur on both estates, so that either or all might have had the distinction of having quenched the thirst of these noble persons. Unfortunately, these two names are among those of which Macdonald in his "Place Names of West Aberdeenshire" has attempted no derivation whatever. In view of the fact that both these estates (Countesswells at least) are almost "neighbours" to my own home, I am naturally interested as to the origin of their names.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

Craigiebuckler,  
By Aberdeen.

A LINK WITH CULLODEN.—The following note appeared in the *Daily Mail* (London) of 26th December last:—"It is a far cry to that famous fight on 'Culloden's bloody heath,' where the hopes of the Young Pretender, Charles Stuart, were irretrievably shattered, but Mr. John Smith of Ainderby Myers, Yorkshire, who is verging on his ninety-fourth year, talked in his young days with a survivor of the battle.

"In 1827, at a wedding feast, he met Mr. George Chapman, 105 years old, who, as the son of a loyal supporter of the claims of the Stuarts to the English throne, had fought at Culloden with a troop of volunteers." It can hardly be that a parallel instance exists.

H. D. MCW.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ARGYLESIRE.*(Continued from Vol. VII., and S., page 119.)*

407. MACVION, COLIN A.: Engineer. He was born in Iona, and educated at Edinburgh. He served in the Admiralty Survey of the Hebrides, and did good work there. In 1870 he acted as Surveyor-in-chief in Japan. He now resides with his family in Mull.

408. MACVICAR, DONALD HARVEY, D.D.: Professor and Presbyterian Leader in Canada. He was a native of Douglass, near Campbelltown, and born 29th November, 1831. He emigrated to Canada, and graduated at Toronto in 1858. Ordained at Guelph in 1859, he was translated to Montreal in 1861. Appointed Principal and Professor of Divinity in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, in 1868, he was chosen Moderator of the Canadian Presbyterian Church Assembly in 1881. He is author of many reviews and articles on theological and other topics, and is a prominent ecclesiastic.

409. MACVICAR, JOHN (REV.) (also called NIVEN): Presbyterian Divine. He was the first Presbyterian minister of Inverary, of which town he is said to have been a native. Dr. Hew Scott, however, says of him that he was probably a natural son of Ninian McV., rector of Kilmalian. He was educated at Rome, and entered into holy orders there; but embracing the doctrines of the Reformation, he returned home and settled in his native parish, discharging its pastoral duties with prudence, charity, and wisdom. He frankly avowed his views of divine truth according to his convictions, and maintained them in opposition to rank and power. Possessing commanding talents and devoted piety, he accommodated himself to existing differences of opinion, and was much respected both by Roman Catholics and Protestants. He has the credit in his native district of having been a prophet, and many strange tales are told of him, as, that the Marquis of Argyle would be beheaded, and he himself drowned, etc.

410. MACVICAR, MALCOLM, LL.D.: Professor in United States. He was born in Argyleshire, 30th September, 1829, but emigrated to the United States, where he graduated at Rochester College, New York, in 1859. Having been chosen professor of Mathematics at Brockport Institute, New York, in that year, after passing through various important educational appoint-

ments, he was appointed professor of Apologetics and Biblical Interpretation in the Baptist College, Toronto, in 1881. He is inventor of the MacVicar tellurian globe, and is an author. He has issued several useful text books.

411. MAKELLAR, ANGUS, D.D.: Free Church Leader. A native of Argyle, where he was born in 1780, the son of a humble peasant, he succeeded in preparing himself for the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and was ordained as minister of Carmunnock parish in 1812. He soon attracted notice as an earnest and powerful evangelical preacher, and won the esteem of his congregation for his devotion to his work. At the same time he won the heart of the eldest daughter of William Stirling, Esq., of Keir, a lady whose decided piety, amiable character, singular sweetness of temper, and readiness to every good work, rendered her a most suitable partner to her likeminded husband. In 1814, after a ministry of rather more than two years, he was translated to the parish of Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire, and two months afterwards was married to Miss Helen Stirling. About this time a revival of religion began to manifest itself, not only in Pencaitland, but all over East Lothian it spread, so that in a region in which Moderatism had flourished for a century, it was found that in 1843, out of eighteen members of the Presbytery of Haddington, no fewer than eleven cast in their lot with the Free Church, and were followed by large numbers of their people. To this revival, Dr. Makellar's able and affectionate preaching, as well as his holy life and high-toned spirituality of mind, contributed in no ordinary degree. Those who knew Dr. Makellar spoke of his home life as singularly beautiful. Dr. Thomson of Paisley says concerning this matter: "Of him it might be truly said that he walked within his house with a perfect heart, and that what he was as seen by the outside world that he was also in his own house at home." Having received the honorary degree of D.D. from Glasgow University in 1835, the esteem and confidence felt for Dr. Makellar by his brethren led to his selection in 1840 as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and in 1852 to his choice to occupy the same honourable position in the General Assembly of the Free Church.

As an illustration of the serious piety of this good man, Dr. Thomson states that it was his practice after dinner to have the Bible produced at his own table and to read a portion of it in the hearing of his guests. Nothing could be better fitted to give a right tone to the subse-

quent conversation, and to maintain the character of a Christian household, sanctified by the Word of God and prayer.

After the Disruption Dr Makellar was chosen first Moderator of the Haddington Free Church Presbytery. He was appointed in 1843, at the Glasgow Assembly, Chairman of the Board of Missions, and accordingly he was relieved of his pastoral charge and thereafter resided at Edinburgh, and his son, the Rev. William Makellar, was chosen his successor in Pencaitland. His services to Foreign Missions within the Free Church were invaluable, acknowledgement of which was made by Dr. Duff in proposing Dr. Makellar to the Moderatorship of the Free Assembly in 1852. He presided over that Assembly with the utmost dignity and self-command, and was greatly gladdened by the consummation of the union of the Original Secession Synod with the Free Church, which occurred during his Moderatorship, warranting, as it did, the hope, since so splendidly realised, that ere long other sections of the Scottish Church should similarly be drawn together, until all the dispersed of Israel should be gathered into one. During the few remaining years of his life Dr. Makellar retired very much from public life, but still cherished the warmest interest in the spiritual work of his beloved Church. His end, which came on the 10th May, 1859, was very peaceful, and his devoted partner, who had been spared to him so long, died only a few months later. They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death were not divided.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)



ST. NINIANS CHAPEL AT THE REBELLION OF 1745.—Having read Mr. Fraser's "Historical Aberdeen" with all the interest of an Aberdonian from home, I join heartily in the praise of the work by reviewers in the newspapers and in *S. N. & Q.* Since the author (to use a phrase in the notice which appeared in this periodical) "has not scrupled to play the rôle of 'corrector,'" he cannot object to a little correction himself. In his chapter on "The Castle and the Castle-hill" (p. 72), he says:—"The Jacobites themselves did not go scatheless from the Castle-hill, for under a subsequent date the diarist says: 'I might have written you before that the rebels had a magazine in St. Ninians Kirk, which was blown up, and several killed.'" After this catastrophe, it must perplex the reader to find a few pages further on that it was not till 1794 that St. Ninians Chapel was swept away. The

fact, of course, is that it was not St. Ninians Chapel that was blown up in 1746, but St. Ninians Kirk, near Stirling. The Rev. John Bisset had noted the march of the Highland army in his diary. "The regiment marched on Saturday, 1st February, from Stirling by the foord of Frow to Dunblane" (p. 362), and under date February 7 (p. 377), he makes the additional note quoted by Mr. Fraser, the blowing up of the church having occurred on the 1st of the month. The incident is mentioned in the "New Statistical Account" (Stirlingshire, p. 317) and in the histories. Notwithstanding that the parish minister of St. Ninians wrote a pamphlet at the time to prove that the explosion was the work of the rebels, the local tradition is that it was an accident, and it is said this is stated in the "Journal" of Prince Charlie. While the church was totally destroyed, the steeple, which stood a little apart, was uninjured, and is still to be seen in the old churchyard, the present church having been built at a considerable distance. It may be observed that in old records a chapel is always distinguished from a kirk, and no doubt the distinction was kept up in the diarist's day.

W. B. C.

Stirling.

"HEATHER JOCK" (2nd S., VII., 114).—The late Mr. Ford found it necessary to correct his account of the authorship of this song in the second edition of his "Vagabond Songs" (1904), p. 134. It is not an Aberdeen song, and John McLay was not the author. Mr. Ford was informed that the author was Dr. James Stirling, a Perthshire man, who died in Ontario in 1857, but the late Mr. George Gray, Clerk of the Peace, Glasgow, a native of Doune, and well acquainted with the literature of the district, was able to assure Mr. Ford that the real authorship belonged to a certain William Morrison, latterly Free Kirk beadle in Doune, and my own information is to the same effect. The hero of the song was a local poacher named John Ferguson, who was convicted of cattle stealing and transported to Botany Bay. After a lapse of years he found his way back to his old haunts, but, resuming his predatory practices, he was brought up at the Stirling Circuit Court on 18th April, 1812—the indictment described him as John Ferguson, commonly called "Heather Jock"—and, pleading guilty to a charge of stealing cows and black cattle, he was sentenced to transportation for life. It is highly improbable that he was the "Heather Jock" seen by "Alba" twenty years ago, but the date of his death is unknown.

W. B. C.

Stirling.

**THE TOMBSTONE TREE.**—About 50 years ago a tree was to be seen growing out of the centre of a flat gravestone in St. Machar's Churchyard, Old Aberdeen, dating about the early part of the 18th century. There was a legend attached to this singular freak of nature which I have often heard, when a laddie, the "women-folk" narrate. Briefly stated, it was that a girl of a reputable family, under promise of marriage, gave birth to a child, the paternity of which was denied by her seducer. Heart-broken with shame and anguish, the girl died shortly after, but on her deathbed she declared that a sign would be given to the world that she had spoken the truth. She was buried in St. Machar's Churchyard, and a stone laid "flatlins" over her remains. Some years afterwards the stone was disrupted, and a young shoot appeared, which grew up into a goodly tree. This was interpreted to be the sign of the girl's probity, and the seducer being killed about the same time, the story became popular amongst the old wives, and was frequently told. On a recent ramble, after about 40 years' absence, I visited Old Aberdeen, and looked in vain for the fractured "thruck-stane." Possibly the tree is there yet, but the lettered fragments which spoke so eloquently in favour of the tradition, have been removed. "Hoots, man, it was only a lot o' rubbidge," was the remonstrance made to me by an old custodian, when I regretted its disappearance. He added, "It's weel awa'; the kirkyaird's keepit snod and clean noo." Perhaps so; but nevertheless I felt grieved. That legendary story has been spoilt beyond remeid, and the fussy utilitarian ought to be pleased. I think, owing to its singularity, the broken gravestone might have been permitted to remain. Is there any record of the age of that tree from which we could deduce the time of interment? Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC OPPOSITION TO THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.**—The following statement is made in "The Catholics of Scotland" by Rev. Aeneas McDonell Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S. (London, Ontario, 1890), pp. 621-2. In connection with the resolve to raise a regiment consisting entirely of Catholics, under a colonel who should also be a Catholic, and having a Catholic priest for chaplain, it is remarked:—"Opposition was made meanwhile by the fascinating Duchess of Gordon, whose son, the Marquis of Huntly, was at the time raising a regiment, and the majority of his dependants being Catholics would, no doubt, have preferred to enlist in a Catholic regiment. Another Highland chief, Sir James Grant, for a like cause op-

posed the scheme. Notwithstanding all opposition, however, Glengarry finally obtained his regiment. It was recruited largely from the Highlands; and Mr. McDonell was appointed its chaplain, although for his appointment it was necessary to evade the existing law."

**SCOTCH CHURCH, ERFURT.**—An interesting article on the Scottish colleges and abbeys on the Continent was contributed to the *Quarterly Review* by the late Joseph Robertson, the most scholarly antiquary that Aberdeen has ever reared. He gave the history of those havens of the Catholic faith to "brither Scots"—their foundation, endowment, and biographies of the abbots and noted alumni. I learned from it that there had been a Scottish college and church (O.S.B.) for more than a hundred years at Erfurt, when it was discontinued and the inmates removed to Ratisbon (Regensburg in German maps). Well, I was in Erfurt some time ago, and visited the great cathedral (Dom Kirche), went down into the cloisters, so full of the stories of Luther's novitiate, and inspected its long row of commemorative stones to mitred prelates sculptured thereon, with profuse but unspaced vermicular inscriptions—to me a hopeless tangle. Coming up again to the bold ramparts extending to St. Severin's Church, I witnessed a review of German troops in the great square below, and thought that I had seen everything of consequence. However, on coming back to my hotel, I found a local guide book with a map of the town, wherein was placed the Schotten Kirche and Schotten Strasse (Scotch Church and Scotch Street), and then I instantly remembered Robertson's account of the Scottish Benedictine Brotherhood once located there. Next day I found both the street and the church. A high wall surrounded the sacred edifice, and I saw no way of getting inside. A stranger, observing my perplexity, pointed to a bell-pull, which I touched. A small door then opened and a grave matron appeared, to whom I expressed a desire to see the interior of the church. She made no reply, but beckoned me to enter, and then went to an adjacent cottage, from which she emerged with a large key, walked to the church door, opened it, and left me alone. I fully expected some sepulchral monuments to my countrymen, but was disappointed, the only tomb there being to a German knight named "Waltherus Glizberec, filius Marssalii de Kallenti." The church is small, not much larger than Roslin Chapel. Statuettes in terra cotta, coloured blue and gold, were on little niches on a double row of pillars, three of which I

recall—Saints Agnes, Scholastika, and Libarius. There were also basso-relievos on the walls of incidents in the life of our Saviour. Naught distinctively Scottish, but I mused and lapsed into a sort of reverie concerning the many eminent Scottish Catholics who had laboured in this retired nook—Marianus Brockie, Placidus Fleming, James Dalrymple, Bernard Baillie, and Charles Arbuthnot. Old Father Gilbert Blackhall, an Aberdeenshire priest, author of "Ane Brieffe Narratioun," must have often called there in his peregrinations ere he finally departed at Paris in 1676. At least three Scottish Benedictines died at Erfurt—Everard Dunbar in 1699, Columbanus Maclellan in 1717, and Cosmo Hamilton later on. But there were no tombstones to any Scots that I could mark, and although there is nothing in the church to remind us of the Scottish community who taught and worshipped there, Schotten Kirche and Schotten Strasse will preserve the memory of those exiles for many years to come.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

### Queries.

**701. REV. GEORGE MONROE.**—This personage, who was born about 1763, as nearly as can be determined, is described as follows:—

"Educator at Edinburgh or Glasgow for the University. Associate Presbyterian or Scotch Reform. Went to Virginia."

His son, John Monroe, had a son, J. O. Monroe. I should be grateful for any data concerning the Rev. George Monroe and his ancestry or descendants.

5916 Ohio Street, C. R. PHOENIX.  
Austin Station,  
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

**702. THE ESTATE OF KINCALDRUM** (p. 122).—I have read with much interest J. M. B.'s account of "The Estate of Kincaldrum." I should like to correct one slight inaccuracy. My father, the late Admiral Bower, owned no land in Fifeshire, but my grandfather, Graham Bower, owned Woodburn, near Cupar. I should like also to ask what the actual relationship is between the Kincaldrum family and that of the late Mr. Bower, granite merchant. It has always been the tradition in the former that there were no near collateral branches.

B. ST. C. FARQUHAR  
(*ndé* BOWER).  
216 Gt. Western Road,  
Aberdeen.

**703. COLONEL WILLIAM GORDON, BOMBAY ARMY.**—I should greatly like to know the origin of this officer. He is described as the son of James

Gordon, London, who is said to have come from Rhynie. William entered the 6th (afterwards the 11th) Bombay Infantry as a cadet in 1800. He afterwards served in the 23rd Bombay Infantry. He married on February 9, 1836, at the British Embassy, Paris, Elizabeth (daughter of Robert Forbes, Kensington, of the Culquhanny family, who had married his kinswoman, Janet Forbes). Col. Gordon died in London, October 28, 1841, and his widow died in 1881. They had—

1. Lieut.-Col. William Fraser Forbes Gordon, born June 30, 1837. He entered the 20th Foot as an ensign, May 1, 1855, exchanging into the 63rd Foot in 1873. He went through the Indian Mutiny. In 1865 he married E. Griffiths, a widow (of Captain Nigel Buchanan) with seven children. Col. Gordon died March 17, 1880. He had—

Hugh Pennycuik Gordon, officer in the army; born July 16, 1866, died July 8, 1904.

2. Lieut.-Col. Robert William Thew Gordon, 93rd Highlanders; born December 3, 1838, died on board the troopship, *Ganges*, unmarried, May 31, 1885.

3. Rev. Thomas William Wilkie Gordon, Anglican clergyman; born September 27, 1841. He was once stationed at Aberdeen. Is he alive?

Col. William Gordon had a sister, Ann Margaret Gordon, who married Robert Gordon, son of James Gordon in Old Merdrum, and mother of Hugh William Gordon of The Knoll, Elgin, and of the late Mrs. (Dr.) John Geddes, Aberdeen. Any additional information on this Gordon family will be most welcome.  
J. M. BULLOCH.

**704. JOHNSON'S "RAMBLER."**—Boswell states that a reprint of Johnson's *Rambler* was made in Edinburgh immediately after the appearance of the numbers in London. It is impossible, however, to gather from what he says whether the issue was in numbers or in volumes. From the notices of publication which appear in the *Scots Magazine*, it would seem as if the method adopted was to send out a completed volume as soon as the material was forward. Can anyone enlighten me as to how the issue took place? I have unfortunately been unable to consult a copy. Neither the British Museum nor the Advocates Library is in possession of one. Boswell says the number printed was limited.

CORSON CONE.

**705. LADY KATHARINE GORDON.**—I wish to know whether Lady Katharine Gordon, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Huntly, was married to Perkin Warbeck at the end of 1495 or the beginning of 1496, and whether the ceremony took place at Perth? Also, had they two children, and what became of them? and what were the dates of Lady Katharine's subsequent marriages?

Swaltowfield Park, CONSTANCE KEPPELL.  
Reading.

**706.** HUGH AND JOHN MCCALLUM.—I beg leave to ask Mr. W. B. R. Wilson, the writer of "Notable Men and Women of Argyleshire," if he has any particulars to give concerning the career of the brothers McCallum, who had printed in 1816, at the Montrose Review office, "An Original Collection of the Poems of Ossian, Orrain, Ullin, and other Bards." In page 86 of an introduction, it is stated that "the editors are natives of Argyleshire." I have heard that one of the brothers was a Roman Catholic priest, and stationed at Arisaig, parish of Ardnamurchan; and I think it must have been John, as there is a letter to "Hugh McCallum, Esq.," quoted in pp. 224-5 from that eminent Gaelic scholar, Ewen McLachlan, then rector of the Grammar School of Old Aberdeen. The book is dedicated to the Duke of York as President of the Highland Society of London, and it must have been financially successful, inasmuch as there is a supplement of about sixty pages, double-columned, of subscribers' names, amounting to over three thousand. The Montrose printing office was put to desperate straits to provide capital M's to all the Macs who subscribed: italic caps. and small-caps. having been exhausted, they had to revert to lower-case for six columns of names! The poems are somewhat short, but pithy and picturesque, without the spasmodic inflation of the Macpherson brand, and are confidently claimed to be the genuine product of the Celtic muse.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

**707.** BRODIESORD.—This is the name of a farm at Cornhill. Is it associated with any person bearing the surname Brodie, or can any reader say how or when it became thus known?

ROBERT MURDOCH.

**708.** LAWRENCE, PAINTERS.—In Vol. IV., p. 396, of Grave's "Royal Academy of Arts, 1769-1904," published by George Bell & Sons, London, 1906, I note Leonard E. Lawrence and Mrs. Mary Lawrence, afterwards Mrs. Kearse. A short biography of the above-mentioned painters would be highly esteemed.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

**709.** LESLIES IN BOHARM.—Contemporary with William McWilliam in Wester Galdwall (*S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., VII., 58), was Alexander McWilliam, assumed to be his brother. Alexander married Marjory Leslie, 6th August, 1717. They had:—

1. William, baptised 6th Feb., 1720.
2. John, baptised 28th Jan., 1721 (John Leslie being a witness).
3. Alexander, baptised 20th Nov., 1724 (Jean Leslie being a witness).
4. Isabell, baptised 31st March, 1730.
5. Peter, baptised 16th August, 1733.

To which branch of the Leslie family did those of the name located in Boharm belong? Are there any known descendants of the above marriage?

H. D. McW.

**710.** "THE LASSIE WI' THE LINT-WHITE LOCKS."—Can any reader say where Miss Lorimer, "The Lassie wi' the Lint-White Locks"—Burns' heroine—lies buried? Had she not in her latter days to pass through some trying experiences?

G. N.

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## Answers.

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**662.** A STRANGE METHOD OF HAIR DRESSING (2nd S., VII., 93).—DISRAELI'S HAIR.—About sixty years ago, and perhaps later, on the eve of a ball, women rolled up locks of their hair with strips of thin sheet lead, called paper lead, from the inside of tea chests. It had two advantages over common curl papers—it darkened the hair, and the rolls were tight and close.

Great interest was taken in the way in which Disraeli's hair was done. It was often mentioned in newspaper paragraphs and magazine brief articles. Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff thought it worth making a note about in his great diary. From some observations he had made, he came to the conclusion that he wore a wig, but he was mistaken. Having formed one of a deputation who visited him, I paid some attention to his head, because I had noticed in the House of Commons that, though a mild-mannered gentleman, he turned round angrily when any passing behind him touched his head. For the benefit of ladies who love their lords as well as Viscountess Beaconsfield did hers, I may say that from the back of the neck a long slender lock had been taken and rolled up with a curling-tong, and then drawn out over the crown of the head to the brow. Then other locks had been treated in the same way on both sides of the first, and so on till the whole head was covered. The different coils had been worked into one another and dressed up at the edge above the brow, so that little sign of the work of the curling-tongs was visible.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

**663.** REV. ROBERT MCPHERSON (2nd S., VII., 93, 109).—Since writing my communication which appeared on p. 109, I have turned up a Macpherson pedigree, which gives the Rev. Robert Macpherson, appointed chaplain to Fraser's regiment in 1757, as eldest son of Andrew McPherson, Benchar (in Kingussie parish), by Isobel, daughter of George Macpherson of Invershie. It also states that he was born in 1731, that his wife's name was Campbell, and that he died at Perth, 1792. Thus he could not have been identical with the person of the same name mentioned by "S." on p. 109.

A. M. M.

**677.** THOMAS STEPHEN (2nd S., VII., 106).—I am unable to furnish "Alba" with the date of

Thomas Stephen's death, but trust that the following particulars may be to some extent useful:—His father, the Rev. John Stephen, LL.D., Episcopal incumbent of St. James', Cruden, and chaplain in the Errol family, afterwards became rector of Christ Church, Nassau, New Providence. Thomas, his son, is said to have been born in 1789. He filled the position of medical librarian in King's College, London. As stated in the query, he issued a considerable number of publications, chiefly religious, and appears to have continued writing until about 1861, when his name ceases to be noted in publishers' lists. Perhaps his death may have taken place about that date. An inquiry addressed to the permanent officials of King's College might elicit information. S.

680. REV. GEORGE GORDON (2nd S., VII., 106).—In Baptie's "Musical Scotland" a few lines are devoted to the Rev. George Gordon, but little more is said about him than is given in the query. He is called "a celebrated musician, good violinist, and composer." He is said to have published two volumes of sacred music for the use of Roman Catholic choirs. It is also added that he is believed to have assisted William Marshall, the Duke of Gordon's factor and a famous composer, in some of his works. W.

684. D. MACGREGOR PETER, "HERALDIST" (2nd S., VII., 107, 127).—In Jervise's "Land of the Lindsays," D. McG. Peter is named as the author of a book entitled "Baronage of Angus and Mearns," Edinburgh, 1856. No copy of the work seems to be on the shelves of the Advocates Library. S.

"The Baronage of Angus and Mearns, comprising the Genealogy of three hundred and sixty Families—Curious Anecdotes—Descriptions of Clan Tartans, Badges, Slogans, Armoury, and Seats—Ancient Sculptures, etc.: being a Guide to the Tourist and Heraldic Artist. By David MacGregor Peter." Such is the title of a volume published in 1856, and extending to 384 pages. It is now scarce, having been withdrawn from publication upon the threat of a prosecution on account of alleged misrepresentations in the article on Nicolson of Glenbervie. The late Rev. Dr. John Woodward, the well-known writer on heraldry, took the trouble to interleave his copy of Peter's book, and his corrections and additions are numerous and valuable. He also made an index of places, and a copy of an unpublished valuation roll. At the sale of Dr. Woodward's library, this bulky volume came into my possession, and, needless to say, it is much prized. D. MacG. Peter (as he signs his preface) afterwards contributed a series of articles on the same subject to the *Montrose Standard*, but as far as I know, these have not been reprinted in volume form. A letter replying to some criticism of these articles is signed "D. MacGregor Peter, Ex-M.S.D.L.," and is dated "Montrose, 14th November, 1880." I am unable to give the date of

this remarkable man's death, and a friend informs me that he has failed to find it in the "Montrose Year Book." W. B. C.

Stirling.

685. "GLENMORE" (2nd S., VII., 107).—In Halkett and Laing's "Dictionary of Anonymous Literature," the real name of "Glenmore" is stated to have been Donald Shaw. S.

I regret that I was unable sooner to answer "Alba's" query about "Glenmore," author of "Highland Legends," etc. His name was Donald Shaw, and he was born at Inchrorry, almost within sight of the romantic Lynn of Avon, now included in the deer forest of Glenavon, parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire. He was the younger of two sons born to James Shaw, farmer there, whose forefathers had been tenants of Inchrorry for several generations. His mother was of the Stewarts of Torbain, of the Macwillie Stewarts, descendants of the notorious "Wolf of Badenoch." The Shaws claimed descent from Shaw Sgòrthioclach, the reputed leader of the Clan Chattan on the North Inch; and in virtue of this descent, "Glenmore's" brother, Alexander, was interred in the burying ground of that warrior in Rothiemurchus Churchyard, although "Glenmore" himself was buried in 1862 along with his father and other kindred in Tomintoul Churchyard.

When Glenavon was made a deer forest by the first Duke of Richmond, the Shaws were removed to a large farm in Kinchardine, Strathspey, near the deer forest of Glenmore, also belonging to the duke. Donald Shaw spent most of his time knocking about the country. He had ample opportunity of collecting legends and stories of a bygone age, and it must be said that he might have done much more in that way, considering the amount of legendary lore floating at that time among the old inhabitants. A far greater poetical genius, A. Macgregor Rose, a native of the same parish, author of "Hoch der Kaiser," etc. (whose poems we are collecting for publication), composed a beautiful ode on "Glenmore's" death. We are tempted to give the concluding stanzas:—

"But alas! now he's gone, and no more will  
he sing  
Of the Spey or the Avon's shore;  
While the faeries lament in their mystic rhymes  
The death of the Bard of Glenmore.

Ye murmuring winds, that in sympathy howl  
O'er the last bed of genius and lore,  
Sigh mournfully o'er him in 'dark Tomintoul'  
A dirge for the Bard of Glenmore."

Wishaw.

R. D. (MACDHAI).

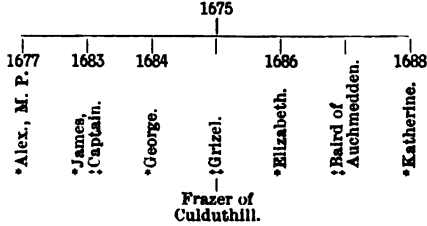
687. SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, 1ST BART. OF STEVENSON AND MURKLE (2nd S., VII., 107, 128).—The following passage from Anderson's "Scottish Nation," Vol. I., p. 525, confirms the answer given in last month's issue:—"The ninth earl [of Caithness] had



devised his own estate and that of Murkle (to which he had succeeded on his brother's death), failing his own heirs male and the heirs male of his brother Francis, and the younger sons successively of his daughter, the Countess of Fife, if she had any, to George Sinclair of Woodhall, one of the Lords of Session, and his heirs male, his nearest lawful heir male of line." Sir John Sinclair of Stevenson, nearest male heir of line of Lord Woodhall, accordingly succeeded. Sir John was descended from the Sinclairs of Longformacus, who traced their descent from Sir George St. Clair, third son of Sir William St. Clair of Roslin, of the sixth generation of that illustrious family. S.

**688. ALEX. ABERCROMBY OF GLASSAUGH'S DAUGHTERS** (2nd S., VII., 107).—This fuller information may help anyone trying to answer the Abercromby query:

ALEX. A. OF GLASSAUGH. = CATHERINE DUNBAR.



\* Pub. Registers. † Old Genealogy and Hist. of Bairns.  
J. M. M.

**690. PEBBLE CHURCH TOKEN** (2nd S., VII., 108, 128).—The pebble token has been submitted to me, and I am of opinion it is the work of some unscrupulous dealer to impose on an enthusiastic collector as a unique specimen.

The illustration given shows the letter T on the reverse, while on the pebble it is a cross, and the same mistake applies to the Campbeltown one, which also has the appearance of being a forgery, as the genuine and original one is much larger in size. Collectors must guard carefully against the imposition of dealers (and even collectors) in these spurious articles. There must be many manufacturers of them, as recently I have had many forged specimens and types of odd tokens that were never in use submitted to me. JAMES ANDERSON.

**691. BURNS'S LINES AT STIRLING** (2nd S., VII., 125).—If Mr. William Harvey will refer to "Robert Burns in Stirlingshire," by William Harvey, Stirling, 1899, he will find the subject of his query discussed at some length. Not having seen Maxwell's "Animadversions," I cannot speak with any confidence about the writers responsible for the *three answers* to Burns's lines on the window at Stirling. Assuming these answers to have been written by different persons, and not executed (as quite possibly they may have been) by Maxwell himself, it may be surmised that Burns's own *reply* (found in any edition

of his works) was one of them; that Hamilton of Gladsmuir, Established Church clergyman (whose lines are quoted in Mr. Harvey's book above named), wrote another; and that another Established Church clergyman addicted to poetry—Muirhead of Urr's paraphrase of Martial's Epigram (quoted in the Kilmarnock edition of Burns, 1876)—may have been the third. But, of course, this reply is purely conjectural. W. S.

**692. MILLAR OF EARNOCK** (2nd S., VII., 125).—It is difficult to reconcile the statement advanced in this query with the facts as recorded by *Burke*. According to *Burke*, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss died in 1715. Other authorities put his death three years later, but assuming *Burke* to be correct, it would appear that the deceased baronet was succeeded in the title and estates by his son-in-law, James Grant of Pluscardine, who assumed the name of Colquhoun. James Grant had married in 1702 the only child of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun. He could have had no daughter old enough to be married in 1715. On the other hand, if the lady married in 1715 were a daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, Sir Humphrey's father, she must have attained a somewhat mature age at the time of her marriage. Perhaps some other branch of the Colquhoun family may be meant. Macleod's "Reminiscences of Garelochside and Helensburgh," which is said to contain a tolerably complete account of the Colquhouns, may help to throw light on the matter. W.

I have made inquiry regarding above, and cannot get any other information than that a daughter of Sir James Colquhoun married one of the Millars of Earnock in the year 1815. Sorry I cannot trace so far back as your correspondent wishes. J. J. W. LAMB.

**694. THE CASTLEHILL AND STOCKET WOOD OF ABERDEEN** (2nd S., VII., 126).—Anderson ("Scottish Nation," III., 671) asserts that Sir Andrew Wood with two ships appeared off Aberdeen towards the end of 1488. He claimed the Stocket Wood and Castlehill as granted him by James III., and attempted to take possession of them. The claim was resisted by the citizens, and their defence sustained by the King and Privy Council. Such is Anderson's assertion, but he gives no authority for it. It is, of course, a mistake—a confusion between two persons of the same name, as indicated by the query. In 1493 Sir Andrew Wood was busily employed in clearing the seas of English ships. S.

**698. A LAND MEASUREMENT TERM** (2nd S., VII., 126).—The word "butt" as a substantive appears to be used in a perplexing variety of ways. Dr. Murray, in his "New English Dictionary," defines no fewer than thirteen separate specific senses in which the word has been used in English, and many of these have from three to six subordinate senses in

which they are employed. Among these senses appearing in connection with that original use of the word in which it stands for a terminal point or boundary mark, is one in which it is employed to designate "the distance between two butts; the length of the shooting range"; also, as a measure of distance (cf. a bowshot). In 1611 Sir Walter Raleigh is quoted to the following effect: "When two armies are within a distance of a butt's length."

On the other hand, Dr. Murray defines another "butt," supposed to be derived from a different root, as (1) "one of the parallel divisions of a ploughed field contained between two parallel furrows, called also a 'ridge,' 'rig,' 'land,' 'selion'"; (2) "such a ridge when short of its full length owing to the irregular shape of the boundary of the field."

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

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### Literature.

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*The Decline and Fall of the British Empire.* Oxford: Alden & Co., Ltd., 1905. Price 6d. [60 pp., foolscap 8vo.]

This dainty pamphlet well deserves the popularity it has attained. It makes believe to be published in Tokio in 2005 for use in the national schools of Japan, and is thus postdated or prophetic history. The anonymous author, who is very earnest and serious, as well as very able, surveying the signs of the times and the lines of tendency to certain developments which make for national ruin, does well to lift his warning voice. We have read the little book with much interest, and heartily recommend it as a book with a mission.

*The Red and White Book of Menzies:* a Review, by C. Poyntz Stewart, F.S.A. Scot. Exeter: Wm. Pollard & Co., 1906. Price 1s. [20 pp.]

Many and serious are the complaints with which Mr. Stewart charges Mr. D. P. Menzies, the compiler of this book, which has evidently been written in the bliss of ignorance; and, although the critic has taken twenty pages to express and justify his contempt for the work, yet has not the half been told. One seldom sees a review so trenchant and a protest so vigorous. As a second edition of the work is spoken of, it is to be hoped that it will better the instruction of its indignant reviewer. Mr. Stewart advises Mr. Menzies' clan to "retrieve its literary mishap, and vindicate its really interesting ancient annals without delay."

*The Muckrake in Scottish History; or, Mr. Andrew Lang Re-criticised.* By J. D. Wanliss (of Ballarat, Australia). Published by W. J.

Hay, Edinburgh, 1906. [46 pp., cr. 8vo, price 6d.]

In this pamphlet, Mr. Wanliss's indictment against Mr. Andrew Lang is that he is so imbued with "anti-Scottish feeling"—the national bias—as to warp his historical views. Arguing his case from the *perseruidum ingenium Scotorum* point of view, Mr. Wanliss is naturally indignant and justly severe at Mr. Lang's prejudiced statements, so the contention is sharp between them. The litigants are not afraid of each other—are, in fact, worthy of each other's steel, and we trust that somehow good will come out of the controversy.

"HISTORICAL ABERDEEN."—Your reviewer of Mr. Fraser's book on "Historical Aberdeen" is in error in the statement he makes about Sir George Reid. According to the current "Who's Who"—from information supplied by Sir George himself—he was a pupil of the Aberdeen Grammar School, and has always been looked on as such by F.P.

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Several communications have had to stand over this month for want of room.

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### Scots Books of the Month.

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Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, F.S.A. Scot., Lord Lyon King-of-Arms. Vol. VI., A.D. 1531-1538. H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

**Hone, Nathaniel J.** The Manor and Manorial Records. With 54 Illustrations. Royal 8vo. Net, 7s. 6d. Methuen.

The Scots Peerage. Vol. III. Demy 8vo. Net, 25s. David Douglas, Edinburgh.

**Trevelyan, George Macaulay.** England under the Stuarts. Second edition. Royal 8vo. Net, 10s. 6d. Methuen.

**Wanliss, J. D.** The Muckrake in Scottish History; or, Mr. Andrew Lang Re-criticised. 8vo. Net, 6d. Wm. Jas. Hay, Edinburgh.

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#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, APRIL, 1906.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

(1st S., III., 127; VII., 14; IX., 29, 49, 65, 82, 85;  
X., 52, 99, 169.)

The two sets of verses in honour of Arthur Johnston, printed below, seem to have escaped the notice of Colonel Johnston, whose very elaborate and careful bibliography of his collateral ancestor, the poet-physician, was issued in 1896. The verses are addressed to Johnston by John Leech, the epigrammatist (elder brother of David Leech, the poet—1st S., XI., 24), M.A., King's College, 1614; and appear in "Joannis

Leochaei Scoti Musae Priores sive Poematum Pars Prior," Londini, 1620. This curious small octavo volume has three distinct paginations :-

A—H<sup>a</sup> = pp. [8] + 117 + [3]. *Eroticon, libri sex.*  
B—G<sup>a</sup> = pp. 91 + [5] (but with several mispagings, so that the last numbered page is marked 87 instead of 91). *Idyllia sive Eclogae.*

A<sup>2</sup>, B—G<sup>a</sup> = pp. [4] + 96 (mispaged 94). *Epi-grammatum libri quatuor.*

ARCTURO IHONSTONO, D. MEDICO,  
POETAE LAUREATO.

Carmina, queis dominae castos sacrauimus ignes;  
Carmina quae Teijs lusimus in fidibus;  
Carmina, quae Lycidas in agris, Melisaeus in antro,  
Ad pastas pecudes, surdaue saxa canit;  
Carmina queis Boream Chloris, nemora auia Iolas  
Affatur: Paphijs tactus arundinibus,  
Carmina, quae semper nugas, et vana loquuntur,  
Et cum melle iocos, et sine felle sales:  
Commendo, Ihonstone, tibi: tu necte soluta,  
Collige sparsa, aufer vana, superba doma,  
Quid deceat, quid non, cautis circumspecte ocellis,  
Nam mihi tu nasi solus acumen habes.  
Talis odoratu, sensisti Onopordon, ab vmbris  
Quum Stygijs nostros visere caepit *dvous*.  
Quem, quia sic impunè omnes demisit in Orcum,  
Fac velit ad Stygijs ipse redire domos.  
Vt, si Phoebea tantus sit in arte, furorum  
Vel tres tollat anus; vel citò reddat *dvous*.

Epig. lib. ii., p. 42.

ARCTURO IHNSTONO, DOCTORI MEDICO,  
POETAE LAUREATO.

Nescio praeteritis quanam, Ihonstone, diebus,  
Inuidit mihi te, sors mala, meque tibi,  
Quum tamen alterutrum alteruter quae sisse feratur:  
Quum tamen alteruter fugit ab alteruto.  
Tu me quaesieras, ego quum te quaerere caepi,  
Tu me apud, atque ego apud te, nisi fallor, eram:  
Erroris vitium hoc, nam ego te si forsan apud me,  
Aut tu quaesisses me te apud, vt licuit:  
Alterutrum alteruter facile inuenisset: eadem  
Luce, hora, inque vno temporis articulo.  
Ridebit Bauij, sciat hoc, Onopordus, imago:  
Et Furijs plaudet, syderibusque suis,  
Quare te, vel me, face apud, te cernere possim:  
Iámque vt conueniam, dic age quò veniam.

Epig. lib. iii., p. 61.

P. J. ANDERSON.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ARGYLESIRE.

(Continued from Vol. VII., 2nd S., p. 138.)

412. MALCOLM. Somerled, Thane of Argyle, had a son of this name, who was slain with him, near Renfrew, in 1164. The surname Malcolm is said to have been originally Gillecokane or Gillichallum, derived from two Gaelic words signifying the "servant of St. Columba." The chief of the clan Challum, or the MacCallums, an Argyleshire sept, originally styled the clan Challum of Ariskcednish, is Malcolm of Poltalloch, whose family has been settled from a very early period in that country.

413. MALCOLM, DUGALD, of Poltalloch. This Argyleshire country gentleman, who succeeded to his paternal estate in 1779, was, it is said, the first to adopt the name of Malcolm as the family patronymic. Besides Poltalloch, the family possesses Kilmartin House and Duntrun Castle in the same county.

414. MALCOLM, DAVID (REV.), F.S.A. (OR MCCOLME): Church of Scotland Divine and Author. Licensed to preach the Gospel in 1700, he was ordained to the parish of Duddingston in 1705. In 1721 he was ecclesiastically censured and rebuked for celebrating the marriage of Provost Drummond, and in 1742 was deposed by the General Assembly for deserting his charge for two years without leave. He demitted his charge in 1743, and died in 1748. He was a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of London. As an author, his works are, "An Essay on the Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland," 1738; "Tracts Illustrating the Celtic Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland," 1738. He proposed publishing a Gaelic dictionary in 1732, but it did not proceed further, though he was encouraged by a committee of the General Assembly.

415. MALCOLM, EDWARD DONALD, C.B.: British Officer. Born in 1837, brother of Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch, he was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1854. He served in Turkey, the Indian Mutiny, China, and Canada, and retired as colonel in 1894.

416. MALCOLM, HENRY H. L., MAJOR, D.S.O. He was born in 1860, the son of Malcolm of Glenmorag, Argyleshire. He en-

tered the army in 1879 as an ensign in the Cameron Highlanders, and has served in Egypt—where he was twice wounded—in the Nile Expedition, and in South Africa. He received his D.S.O. in 1900.

417. MALCOLM, IAN ZACHARAY, M.P.: Conservative Politician. He was born in Quebec in 1868, the eldest son of Colonel E. D. Malcolm (No. 415). He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and began his career in the diplomatic service. In 1895 he stood as a candidate in the Conservative interest for the Stowmarket division of Suffolk, and won the seat by a majority of 1,443. He was returned again for the same constituency in 1900, but retired at the late general election, his views being inclined to Free Trade. Under the last Government he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He has written "The Calendar of Empire," as well as numerous magazine articles.

418. MALCOLM, JOHN WINGFIELD, 1st BARON POLTALLOCH: Conservative Politician. He was born in 1833, and educated at Eton and Oxford. Formerly he acted as Lieut.-Colonel in command of the 5th Argyle and Sutherland Volunteer Highlanders. He sat in Parliament for Boston, 1860-80, and for Argyleshire, 1886-92. He was a famous rifle shot. He was the nephew of Neill Malcolm, who was M.P. for Boston from 1826 to 1830. He was created 1st Baron Malcolm of Poltalloch in 1896, and had previously been made a C.B. in 1892. He is also D.L. for Argyleshire, and is a J.P. for Kent and also for Argyle.

419. MALCOLM, NEILL, M.P.: Conservative Politician. Born about the beginning of the 19th century, he sat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Boston from 1826 to 1830, and died in 1857, when he was succeeded by his brother, John, who was D.L. for both Argyleshire and Kent.

420. MALCOLM, —, Esq.: Successful Merchant. Born 1814 and died 1893. This remarkable man made his way from poverty and obscurity to wealth and influence, and his career yields a striking illustration of what can be done by Scottish sagacity and enterprise and indomitable perseverance. Mr. Malcolm went to Venice, a poor lad, in 1832. After several years of hard work he was enabled to enter the timber trade, in which he quickly made his fortune, becoming one of the leading merchants in that business in Italy. He speculated with complete success during the Crimean War. Mr.

Malcolm, at his death in 1893, was a landowner in Argyleshire: but possessed, in addition, three palaces in Venice, a country seat in Lombardy, extensive forests in Cadore, a large property and vast sawmills at Longarone. He also possessed a fine collection of Venetian pictures, furniture, glass, and objects of art. In addition, his personal estate was valued at £150,000. Mr. Malcolm always lived a very quiet and retired life, but he was known to every one in Venice, and was much esteemed by all classes in the city.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

*(To be continued.)*


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GERSHOM CARMICHAEL, M.A.

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In nearly all our Scottish biographical and similar dictionaries there is a brief account given of the life of the above gentleman in this fashion:—"Gerrhom Carmichael, born in Glasgow in 1682, educated at the University there, appointed minister of Monimail, which he resigned on securing the professoriate of Moral Philosophy at his Alma Mater; died in 1738, aged 56. His *eldest* son, Rev. Frederick Carmichael, D.D., succeeded him in the Fifeshire church." This account is notoriously inaccurate, yet it seems to have been taken as gospel, as it is repeated *ad nauseam* by people who ought to know better. A little "fossicking" in the Rev. Dr. Scott's "Fasti" satisfied me that it was a mass of mis-statements. I specify them:—

1. *Name*.—Not Gerrhom, but Gershom, which Scripture readers know was the first-born son of Moses by Zipporah, signifying a stranger—(see Exodus ii. 22). Gershom is a proper Christian name, although seldom used. How it got to be turned into Gerrhom is a puzzle, for it seems an absurd way of spelling Jerome. Indeed, the "Biographie Universelle" calls him Jerome.

2. *Birth*.—Stated to have been born in 1682, but as his eldest son was born in 1700, when the future professor was only 18, this date must be erroneous. If he was 56 at the time of decease, as is alleged, his birth would be about 1673.

3. *Profession*.—Reported to have been the minister of Monimail. Manifestly incorrect. He was not a clergyman, but probably a lawyer. His chief publication supports that theory: it was some acute annotations on the great civilian Puffendorff's treatise, "De Officio Hominis et Civis juxta Legem Naturalem," which he had drawn up for the use of his students.

4. *Death*.—Asserted to have died in 1738. Another mistake. He died in 1729, and his

youngest son, Frederick, was a candidate for the position. Being only 21 years of age, he was not appointed, although he had been acting as a deputy for some time.

5. *Sons*.—Frederick is stated to have been the eldest son, because he was minister of Monimail in 1737, and was succeeded in 1742 by his brother, the Rev. Gershom Carmichael. This is where the confusion has arisen. There was a Gershom Carmichael minister of Monimail, but it was the son, not the professor. This reverend gentleman was translated to Dundee, and died there, 6th November, 1761, aged 61, which gives his birth in 1700. The Rev. Fred. Carmichael, D.D., died minister of Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, of fever, on the 17th October, 1751, aged 43, which would make his birth in 1708. He was the ablest of the two brothers, but not the eldest. The Rev. Gershom must have been engaged in tutorial or dominie labours before he got a kirk. See Dr. Carlyle's "Autobiography" (1860) for some notice of F. Carmichael, D.D. ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

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THE DUCHESS OF GORDON IN 1808.—Lord Gower writes to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, April 9, 1808:—"The Duchess of Gordon is as much about as ever, tho' she complains of great blindness, etc., etc. She cannot resist any ball or assembly." (C. K. Sharpe's "Correspondence," I., 331.) Sharpe, writing to his mother from Edinburgh, on June 14, 1808, says:—"The Duchess of Gordon is here on her way north. I called upon her yesterday, and found her perfectly beautiful, covered with lace veils and artificial roses, and surrounded by three ugly, yellow London babies of the Duchess of Manchester" (*ibid.*, I., 341). Sharpe, writing to Lady Charlotte Campbell in 1811, speaks of the Duchess as "one who never had a moral in her life."

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DURRIS.—To the bibliography of Deeside should be added a little known "Act [of Parliament] to enable George Duke of Gordon or the heir of entail in possession to sell the entailed estate of Durris and purchase other lands in lieu thereof" (9 George IV., cap. 44: July 25, 1828). The estate included the whole of the parish of Durris, 17,000 imperial acres, and 3,000 acres in Banchory and Strachan. The 4th Duke entailed Durris on April 7, 1815 (1) to his son, the Marquis of Huntly, (2) to his brother, Lord William Gordon, and then to his five daughters. The Act, which runs into 22 pages, gives minute details of all the farms and tenants.

THE BURIALS IN THE SNOW  
CHURCHYARD, 1776-1876.

Mr. G. M. Fraser's sketch of the Snow Churchyard in his "Historical Aberdeen" is quite readable so far as it goes, but like much antiquarian work it gives us very little new material. Yet there lay to his hand absolutely new and extremely interesting matter in the shape of the list of those Catholics who have been buried in the Snow Churchyard, Old Aberdeen, from 1776. Curiously enough, I had made enquiries for this list before Mr. Fraser's book appeared, and I am indebted for it to the University factors. No doubt some of your readers may be able to throw light upon some of the Catholics commemorated.

J. M. BULLOCH.

NOTE OF BURIALS SINCE 1776.

1776. February 10. Mrs. Gordon of Coneregie lies close by the north dyke near the middle.
1777. July 23. Miss Nans Leslie of Pittkapple lies below Pittkapple's stone.
1780. April 15. Miss Isobel Leslie of Pittkapple lies in the south side of her sister, close by the stone.
- August 11. Bishop Grant lies in the middle at the west end of Pittfodles' stone.
- October 21. Miss Margaret Cruckshank lies in the north side of Pittfodles' stone, close by it.
1781. March 16. Mrs. Gordon, his sister, lies in his grave.
- June 10. Miss Peggie Gordon lies in the south side of Bishop Grant's stone, close by it.
- December 16. Miss Ann Young lies at the head of Bishop Grant's stone, close by it.
1785. March 26. Mr. Ried lies at the south side of Pittfodles' stone, next to the dyke.
- December 31. Mrs. Hay lies close by Bishop Grant's grave, in the north side.
1786. April 2. Mr. George Meroson lies at the south dyke at Mr. Ried's head.
1788. June 19. David Menzies, Esq. of Congrege, beneath Pittfodles' stone, to the north side.
1790. July 22. Mr. James Menzies, Esq. of Pittfodles, lies beneath his father's stone in the south side.
- November 13. Mrs. Forbes lies in the south side of Bishop Grant, close by him.
1791. February 16. Mr. John Goodsman lies in the north side of Isobel Gordon, close by her.
1792. December 11. Miss Wishart lies near the stone in the middle of it.
1794. July 8. Mrs. Ranking lies at the head of Bishop Grant, below a stone.
1795. March 10. Mr. Wm. Grant lies at the head of Pittfodles' stone.
1799. February 15. Bishop Geddes lies in Bishop Grant's grave.
- August 15. Mrs. Branders lies in her sister's grave.
- November 9. Mrs. Ann Forbes lies by Pittfodles in the north side.
1800. December 24. Miss Bell Gordon lies in her sister's grave.
1801. June 25. Miss Catheren Rankin lies in her mother's grave.
1802. March 4. Miss Kenny Gordon lies close by her sister, in the south side.
- June 15. Miss Peggie Maxwell lies below Pittfodles' stone.
1803. December 23. Miss Maxwell lies below Pittfodles' stone, in the south side.
1805. August 2. Mrs. Menzies of Pittfodles lies below their own stone.
1807. December 15. Mr. David Tyrie lies close by Bishop Grant's stone, in the north side.
1811. June 11. Mr. James Massey lies in the second grave from Pittfodles' stone, on the south side.
- October 23. Mr. Charles Arnot lies in the second grave from Bishop Grant's, on the south side.
1813. February 4. Eneas Robertson, son of James Robertson of Shields, lies below Captain David George's stone, on the south side of John Rankin's stone.
1815. March 30. Mr. Donald McDonald and his daughter were buried in the second grave from Bishop Grant's stone, on the north side.
1816. January 29. The Rev. John Reid lies in the grave next to Bishop Grant's, on the south side.
- January 30. Miss Rankin lies under their own stone at the head of Bishop Grant's.
- February 18. Mrs. A. Braing lies at the south dyke, at the head of Miss Rankin's grave.
- February 21. Alexander Gordon was buried in the Snow Churchyard, between Pittfodles' stone and Mr. Massie's.
1818. January 24. A Child of Mr. McDonald's lies in the grave next the north dyke, opposite Miss Rankin's Grave stone.
- February 21. Miss Elisabeth Burnett lies in the grave next Pittfodles' stone, on the North side.
- March 31. Miss Gordon lies on the north side of John Rankin's stone, close by it.
- July 5. James Bonneman lies in the second grave from John Rankin's stone, on the North side.
- December 21. Mrs. David Menzies lies below Pittfodles' Stone, in the center grave.
1820. February 28. Miss Jane Gordon was buried in the Snow Church-yard, and lies on the

- line at the head of Mr. Rankin's stone, opposite the second grave on the west side of the stone.
1821. March 14. May Forbes lies in the Snow Church yard in the grave next the North Dyke, opposite Miss Ranken's Grave stone. September 15. Mrs. Scott lies in the Snow Church yard, second Grave from the South Dike.
1822. February 23. Mrs. Bonneman lies in Snow Church yard in the second grave from John Rankin's stone, on the north Side.
1823. December 6. Miss Janet McNab lies in the Snow Church Yard in the grave next Bishop Grant's stone, on the North Side. December 16. The Revd. Mr. Gordon lies in the Snow Church Yard, in Bishop Grant's grave.
1824. March 1. Mr. Alexr. McNab was buried in the Snow Church yard in the same Grave with his Daughter, in the Grave next Bishop Grant's stone, on the north side. May 17. Mr. Hary Shaw lies in the Snow churchyard below Captn. David George's stone, on the South side of John Rankin's stone.
1825. May 28. Mr. James Gordon was Buried in the Snow Church yeard Below Mr. Rankin's stone. July 23. Helen Sangster, a Child of Mr. Sangster, Advocat, was Buried in the Snow Churchyeard, in the Grave at the head of Capt. David George's Grave stone.
1826. May 19. Miss Farquerson was buried in the Snow Church yeard in the Grave next Bishop Grant's Stone, on the South side. June 13. Margrat McKenzie was buried in the snow Church yeard at the head of Mr. Sangster's child's Grave, at the south side; a native of Breinar.
1827. June 27. Dawny, son of Mr. Dawny, was Buried in the snow Church yeard at the head of Mr. Rankin's stone, in the middle. September 19. John Dawson was buried in the Snow church yeard in the Grave next the north dyke, at the head of Mr. Bonneman's stone.
1828. February 22. Mr. McDonald was buried in the Snow churchyeard in the Grave by the north dyke, next to Mr. Bonneman's stone, on the same line. October 20. James, Infant sone of Captn. Kyle, was buried in the Snow Church yeard, in the Grave betwext Pitfoddels' and Mr. Massie's stones.
1829. March 27. Miss Mary Ann Thomson was buried in the Snow Church yeard below Mr. Rankin's Stone. Aged 94. April 22. William Arnot was Buried in the Snow Church yeard, the second Grave from Bishop Grant's stone, on the South side.
1830. September 10. Mr. John Wilson was Buried in the Snow Church yeard, the Grave Next to Pitfoddels' stone, the north side.
1831. February 23. Capt. Daniel Gordon was Buried in the Snow Church yeard in Mr. McNab's grave. [He was an officer in turn in the Dutch service (from which he retired in 1794), the Northern Fencibles, the Aberdeenshire Militia, the 55th, and the 34th Regiments.]
1832. May 2. Charles Gordon, Student at Blears, was Buried in the Snow Church yeard below Capt. David George's stone. Aged 23. October 17. M. Dawny, daughter of Mr. Dawny, was Buried in the Snow Church yeard at the head of Mr. Rankin's Stone.
1833. January 17. Miss Massie was Buried in the Snow Church yeard under Mr. Massie's grave stone. June 8. Helen Loudon was buried in the Snow Church yeard at the head of Margret McKenzie's Grave. November 5. Charles Dawson was Buried in the Snow Church yeard in the grave next the north dyke, at the head of Mr. Bonneman's stone. December 16. Mr. Dawny's Childe was buried in the Snow Church yeard at the head of Mr. Rankin's stone.
1834. February 18. Mr. Dawney's Child was buried in the Snow Church yeard at the head of Mr. Rankin's stone. March 3. Miss Hannah Macnab was buried in the Snow Church yeard below their own stone, north side of Bishop Grant's stone. June 2. Miss Ann Sangster, daughter of Mr. Sangster, advocat, was buried in the Snow Church yeard, in the Grave at the head of Captn. George's Grave stone. July 8. Miss Ferguson was buried in the Snow Churchyeard in her sister's grave, next Bishop Grant's, on the south side. July 24. Thomas Mare was buried in the Snow Church yeard at the head of Mr. Dawny's children's Grave.
1835. January 9. William Innes from blearews [Blairs] was buried in the Snow Church yeard below Capt. George's Grave stone. March 19. The Revd. Mr. Fraser was buried in the Snow Church yeard in Bishop Grant's Grave. May 21. Downey, son of Mr. Downey, was buried in their grave at the head of Mr. Rankin's stone. July 27. Andrew Gray from Blearews was buried in the Snow Church yeard below Capt. George's Grave stone. July 31. Miss Mary Hamelton was Buried in the Snow Church yeard in Pitfoddles' grave, below the stone. September 8. Mrs. Ann Allan or Cambell, wife of — Allan, of the Coast Guard Station, Cove, was Buried in the Snow

- Church Yard, Second grave South of Bishop Grant's grave.  
 December 30. John Bonneman, a Child of Mr. Bonneman's, was buried in the Snow Church yeard below their own Stone.
1836. August 19. Mrs. Dawny was buried in the Snow Church yeard, in their grave at the head of Mr. Rankin's stone.  
 December 29. Mrs. Stuart was buried in the Snow Church yeard at the South side of Mrs. Landie's Grave.
1837. April 19. Revd. Mr. James Sharp was buried in the Snow Church yeard under Mr. Rankin's stone.  
 May 2. Robert Grant from Blearews was buried in the Snow Church yeard, in the Grave on the south side of Captain George's grave.
1838. February 10. Mrs. Campble was buried in the Snow Church yeard in Hellen Louden's Grave.  
 October 3. Margret Bonneman, a Child of Mr. Bonneman's, was buried in the Snow Church yeard below their stone.  
 December 24. Frederick Condell, Child of Mager Condell, Fonthill-place, near Aberdeen, was buried in the Snow Church yeard at the head of Mr. Sangster's grave stone.
1839. July 11. Miss C. Bonneman, daughter of Mr. Bonneman, was Buried in the Snow Church yeard below their grave stone.  
 August 22. Robert Paterson, Student at Blearews, was Buried in the Snow Church yeard in the Grave on the South side of Capt. George's Grave, on the line with Rankin's stone.  
 December 25. Charlot Stuart was Buried in the Snow Church yeard, the second Grave from the south dyke at the west end.
1840. January 28. Josephine, infant daughter of Major Condell, was buried in their own Grave at the head of Mr. Sangster's.  
 May 11. Mrs. Sarah Reid was buried in Mr. McNab's Grave. Aged 81 years.  
 October 21. Charles Collins, Student at Blairs, was buried on the South Side of Capt. George's Grave.
1841. February 1. Miss Mary More was buried in the Grave at the head of Mr. Dawny's Grave.  
 February 17. Wilson was buried in the grave next to Pitfodels', on the North side.  
 February 26. Alexander Stuart was buried in their on grave at the South Dyke.  
 May 17. Margaret Casey was buried in the Grave next Charlot Stuart's, on the North Side.
1842. February 26. Charles Cattenach's child, Agnes, was buried at the North Dyke.  
 April 26. Paul Macpherson was buried in the Grave next Mr. Cattenach's, in the same line.
1843. January 17. Mr. Bonnyman's Son, James, was buried in their own grave.
1844. February 10. Mrs. MacKnab was buried in their own Grave. Aged 83 years.  
 April 24. Margaret Mary Kyle, Daughter of Captain Kyle, was buried in their own grave. Aged 19 years.  
 May 10. Mrs. Christina Stewart, aged 74, was buried in the grave on the North side of Wilson of Glasgowe's Grave, close by the wall.  
 December 23. William Arnot, aged 56, was buried in the second Grave from Bishop Grant's, on the south side.
1845. April 4. Mrs. Bonnyman was buried in their own grave.
1846. March 25. Major Condell's Son, Frederick William, aged 3 years.  
 April 7. Major Condell's Infant son, Henry Sayd.  
 May 20. Frederick Carmond, aged 19, student, Blairs, was buried in the Students' grave in front of Sharp's Tablet, first grave by the South Wall.  
 August 19. Mrs. Condell, Wife of Major Condell, was buried in the Snow Church-yeard.  
 December 18. Miss Fraser was buried in Mr. Menzies of Pitfodels' Grave.
1847. January 18. Alexander Rae, aged 17, Student, Blairs, was buried by the side of Frederick Carmond, in front of Mr. Sharp's Tablet, second Grave from the South Wall, called Capt. George's.  
 March 18. Miss Mary Fraser, aged 74, was buried in Mr. Menzies' Grave.  
 July 3. Ann Stronach was buried in Mr. Menzies' Grave. Aged 86 years.  
 September 15. Henrietta Brander was buried close to Bishop Grant's Stone, South Side. Aged 88.  
 December 3. Jane Moir was buried at the Head of Mr. Downie's children's grave.
1848. January 11. Janet Scott was buried on the South side at the foot of Captain Kyle's grave, and in the same line. Aged 64 years.  
 March 21. Ann McKnab, aged 60, from the Blairs, was buried in the same Grave with Christina Stewart, on the North side of Glasgowe's grave, by the Wall.
1849. January 8. William Gellen, aged 58, was buried by the West Dyke in the very middle.  
 January 27. Margaret, daughter of James Bonneyman, aged 21 years, was buried under his own stone.  
 March 3. William McDonald Kyle, son of Capt. Kyle, was buried in their own grave.  
 June 8. Major Charles Grant was buried by the side of Mr. Bonnyman's stone, by the North Dyke. Aged 64 years.



1850. March 11. Margaret Geddes was buried in Mr. Cattenach's grave at the Head of Major Grant's, by the North Wall. Aged 33 years.  
 July 23. Cattenach, daughter of Mr. Cattenach, Aberdeen, was buried in their own grave at the head of Major Grant's stone, by the North Wall.
- October 10. Jean Mitchell Walker, daughter of Mr. Walker, Bookseller, Aberdeen, was buried close by William Gillan's stone on North side, West end. Aged 6 years.
- November 27. Charles Grant was buried on the North side of Mr. Walker's daughter's grave, West end, next the Wall. Aged 57.
1852. April 30. William Gray was buried in the same grave with his wife, Janet Scott, at the foot of Captain Kyle's grave. Aged 68.
1853. January 23. James Bonnyman was buried in their own Grave, aged 63 years.  
 February 18. Henry Hall Coppinger, from Blairs, was buried in the students' grave in front of Mr. Sharp's Tablet, close to the South Wall. Aged 18 years.
1854. April 25. The Revd. John Reid was buried in Miss Brander's Grave on the South side of Bishop Grant's stone, close by it. Aged 36 years.
1855. May 4. Helen [McDonell] Grant, wife of Colonel Kyle of Binghamill, was buried in their own grave.  
 November 5. Mr. Baillie's child, Anna, aged 14 months, was buried by the North Dyke, at the foot of Christina Stewart's grave.  
 November 27. The Revd. Charles Gordon was buried under Bishop Grant's stone.
1856. December 15. Christina Hatt was buried in Miss Brander's grave, close by Bishop Grant's stone. Aged 66 years.
1857. July 21. Mrs. Bonnyman, wife of Mr. John Bonnyman, was buried under their own Stone.  
 August 18. Margaret Stewart was buried in her sister's grave, at the West end. Aged 53 years.
1860. February 2. Alexander McDonald Walker, son of Mr. Walker, Bookseller, was buried in their own grave.  
 September 11. The Revd. James Sharp, ex-President, Blairs College, was buried in his brother's grave, in the middle, under Capt. George's stone.  
 September 20. James McNeil, Student, from Blairs College, was buried in the students' grave, second from the south Wall.
1863. January 26. Mr. John Bonnyman, Blacksmith, Aberdeen.  
 February 3. Thomas Sangster, Esquire, Advocate in Aberdeen.  
 April 29. Isabella Bonnyman or Gillan, Aberdeen.  
 October 5. Harriet Hatt, Aberdeen.
1865. July 22. Col. Kyle, Aberdeen.  
 1867. June 6. Janet Geddes, Aberdeen, buried in Master Cattenach's grave.  
 August 8. Gordon Mary Hatt, of 34 Union Place.  
 August 22. Charles Dawson Bonnyman, Advocate in Aberdeen, buried in family grave.  
 December 10. Helen Kyle, daughter of J. A. Kyle, Esq. of Binghamill, buried in Kyle Family Grave.  
 December 30. John Shaw Shaughnessy, buried in Students' (Blairs) grave.
1868. November 19. John Ligoiner Hatt, of 34 Union Place.
1869. January 4. James Alexander Kyle, Esq. of Binghamill, buried in family grave.
1874. January . Jane Hatt, of 32 Union Street, Aberdeen, buried in Miss Brander's Grave on the south side of Bishop Grant's stone, close by it.  
 August 8. Mrs. Carmichael, Blairs, aged was buried in the grave of Mrs. Christina Stewart, on the north side of Wilson of Glasgow's Grave, close by the wall.
1875. July 7. John Bonnyman, of 24 Craigie Street, Aberdeen, buried in Family Grave.
1876. March. Henrietta Hatt died on the 8th March, and was buried on 10th in Mr. Hatt's grave.



ANDREW MELVILLE.—In 1814 a Bristol antiquary published several thin volumes of biographical memoranda from MSS. in his possession. They were in the Melbourne Public Library some thirty years ago when I inspected them, but are not there now. An English poem, signed "And. Meluin," arrested my attention, and I copied it. It purports to be a sonnet sent to Sir Francis Bacon, then Solicitor-General, who had gifted a copy of his "Essays" to Melville, a prisoner in the Tower of London (1607-11). A Latin essay, entitled "Æthiopissa," was forwarded with the lines, which are as follows:—

TO SIR FRANCIS BACON.

My Lord, a diamond to me you sent,  
 And I to you a Blackamoor present,  
 Gifts speak the givers, for as these refractions,  
 Shining and sharp, point out your rare perfections,  
 So, by the other you may read in me,  
 Whom scholar's habit and obscurity  
 Hath soiled with black, the colour of my state,  
 Till your bright gift my darkness did abate:  
 Only, my noble Lord, shut not the door  
 Against this mean and humble Blackamoor.  
 Perhaps some other subject I had tried,  
 But that my ink was factious for that side.

[1610.]

*And. Meluin.*

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

COMMUNION TOKENS  
OF THE  
ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIES OF LERWICK, BURRAVOE, AND  
OLNAFIRTH.

(SYNOD OF SHETLAND.)

*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 LERWICK.

**BRESSAY, BURRA, AND QUARFF.**

- (1) Obv.—**BRESSA | BURRA & | QUARFF.**  
Rev.—**I. COR. | 11. 23.** Oval,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ . Illustration 18.

**DUNROSSNESS.**

- (1) Obv.—No inscription.  
Rev.—Blank. Square,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ .  
(2) Obv.—**D. K.** Representing Dunrossness Kirk.  
Rev.—**1749.** Oblong,  $10 \times 11$ . Illustration 4.  
(3) Obv.—**D. K.** The initial letters for Dunrossness Kirk.  
Rev.—**1797.** Oblong,  $10 \times 12$ . Illustration 5.  
(4) Obv.—**D. K.** Representing Dunrossness Kirk.  
Rev.—**J. D.** (John Duncan was minister from 1805 to 1813.) Oblong,  $8 \times 12$ . Illustration 7.

**FAIR ISLE.**

- (1) Obv.—No inscription.  
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10.  
(2) Obv.—**F. K.** Representing Fair Isle Kirk.  
Rev.—**I. M. | 1758.** (John Mill was minister at this date.) Square,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . Illustration 8.

**LERWICK.**

- (1) Obv.—**LERWICK.** (Plain block letters.)  
Rev.—**I. COR. 11. 23.** Oval,  $12 \times 19$ .  
(2) Obv.—**LERWICK** with ornamental lines above and below.  
Rev.—“**This do | in remembrance | of me.**” | **I COR. XI. 24.** Oval,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ . Illustration 9.  
(3) Obv.—**LERWICK.** With ornamental lines above and below.  
Rev.—“**This do | in remembrance | of me.**” | **I COR. XI. 24.** Oval,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ . (Numbers 2 and 3 differ in type.)

**SANDWICK.**

- Obv.—**SANDWICK.**  
Rev.—**I COR. 11. 23.** Oval,  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ . Illustration 16.

**TINGWALL.**

- Obv.—**TINGWALL.**  
Rev.—**I. COR. 11. 23.** Oval,  $12 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ . Illustration 20.

PRESBYTERY OF BURRAVOE.

**FETLAR AND NORTH YELL.**

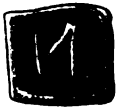
- (1) Obv.—**F.** The initial letter of name of parish (Fetlar).  
Rev.—**J. I.** (James Ingram was minister from 1803 to 1821.) Upright oblong,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ . Illustration 10.  
(2) Obv.—**F. N. Y. | C. C. M.** Representing Fetlar, North Yell. (Charles Cowan, minister from 1822 to 1829.)  
Rev.—**I. COR. | 11. 28.** Oval,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ . Illustration 11.  
(3) Obv.—**F. N. Y. | I. COR. | 11. 28.**  
Rev.—**CHARLES COWAN | MIN<sup>TR</sup> | 1822.** Oval,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ .

**MID YELL.**

- Obv.—**J. R. | M & S. YELL. | 1828.** (James Robertson was minister at this date.)  
Rev.—**1<sup>ST</sup> CORINTH | XI CHAPTER | VERSE 23<sup>RD</sup>** Oval,  $12 \times 17$ . Illustration 21.

**COMMUNION TOKENS**  
OF THE  
ESTABLISHED CHURCHES OF THE SYNOD OF SHETLAND.

PLATE XXIII.



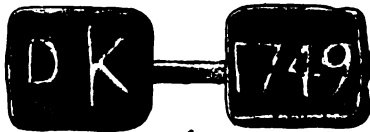
1



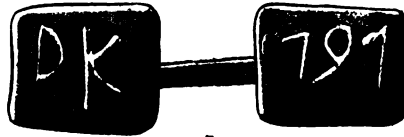
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4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



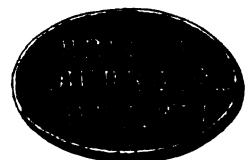
15



16



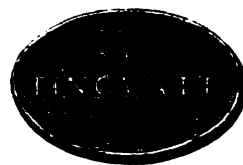
17



18



19



20



21



## SOUTH YELL.

Obv.—**SOUTH YELL | PARISH CHURCH | 1880.**

Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | I COR. XI. 24. Oblong, with cut corners, 12 × 17.

## UNST.

- (1) Obv.—**U.** (The initial letter of name of parish.)  
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 11 × 12. Illustration 6.
- (2) Obv.—**UNST CHURCH.** In semi-circle, with 1850 underneath.  
Rev.—**I. COR. XI. 28.** Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16.

## PRESBYTERY OF OLNAFIRTH.

## DELTING.

- (1) Obv.—**Two small circles** in centre of field, with no inscription.  
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 14. Illustration 13.
- (2) Obv.—**M | I. B. | 1753.** (John Barclay was minister at this date.)  
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, with cut corners, 10 × 14. Illustration 14.
- (3) Obv.—**D. | 1798.** The initial letter of name of parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, with cut corners, 10 × 11. Illustration 15.
- (4) Obv.—**PARISH OF DELTING. 1842.** Around outside, with **REV<sup>d</sup> J. P. MINISTER,** in centre. (John Paton was minister at this date.)  
Rev.—“**This do in remembrance of me.**” Around outside, with **I COR | XI. 24** in centre. Oval, 13½ × 18.

## NESTING.

- (1) Obv.—**N L** (In monogram.) Representing Nesting and Lunnasting.  
Rev.—Blank. Square, 8. Illustration 1.
- (2) Obv.—**NESTING | 1830 | J. M<sup>c</sup>G.** (John Macgowan was minister at this date.)  
Rev.—“**Let a | man examine | himself.**” | I. COR. XI. 28. Oval, 13 × 18.

## NORTHMAVEN.

Obv.—**NORTHMAVINE | Fish as Emblem | W. W. MIN<sup>r</sup> | 1809.** (William Watson was minister at this date.)

Rev.—**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” Oval, 12 × 18½. Illustration 19.

NOTE.—The fish was a very common symbol in early Christian Art. It is frequently found in the Roman catacombs, which probably contain the oldest Christian monuments in existence. The explanation of the fish is that its Greek name, Ichthus, forms an acrostic, the first letters being the initials of the words, Iesous Christos Theou Uios Soter, *i.e.*, Jesus Christ the Son of God the Saviour.

## SANDSTING AND AITHSTING.

- (1) Obv.—**A : S : K | 1735.** Representing Aithsting and Sandsting Kirk.  
Rev.—**M. | W. H.** (Walter Hugens was minister at this date.) Oblong, 9 × 10. Illustration 3.
- (2) Obv.—**S. 1790.** Representing Sandsting.  
Rev.—**P. B.** (Patrick Barclay was minister at this date.) Oblong, 7½ × 10. Illustration 2.

## WALLS.

- (1) Obv.—**W. K. | 1794.** Representing Walls Kirk.  
Rev.—**M. | D. T.** (David Thomson was minister at this date.) Oblong, 12 × 13. Illustration 12.
- (2) Obv.—**PARISH | OF | WALLS. | 1856.**  
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance | of me.**” | “**But let a man | examine | himself.**” Square, with cut corners, 13 × 16½.

## WHALSAY AND SKERRIES.

Obv.—**PARISH OF WHALSAY & SKERRIES SHETLAND.** Around outside, with **NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR | Burning Bush | 1867.** in centre.

Rev.—**This do in | remembrance of me.**” | **LUKE XXII. 19** | “**But let a man | examine himself.**” | I. Cor. XI. 28. Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16½. Illustration 17.

NOTE.—Whiteness and Weisdale, in the Presbytery of Lerwick, have no tokens.

*To be continued.*

## MACPHERSON GENEALOGIES.

I have of late been engaged in putting into tabular form the genealogies drawn up by Sir Æneas Macpherson (*circa* 1680-1707) from copies which I made some thirty years ago, and in checking and extending them by the help of documents and references, as well as to some extent by the "Baronage of Scotland" of Sir Robert Douglas—although some of Sir Robert's information is hopelessly incorrect. There are several documents containing lists of Macphersons which I have found useful in the checking process, such as the "Bond of Combination" among the men of Strathspey and Badenoch in 1645, printed in "The Chiefs of Grant" (III., 238), the persons censured for "malignancy" by the Provincial Synod of Moray in 1648, and various bonds and declarations among the Macphersons themselves. One of the last named was somewhat of a puzzle for a short time, and I think it well to call attention to it in the pages of *Scottish Notes and Queries*, so as to prevent its becoming a stumbling-block to others.

The document is a clan covenant bearing the date 28th May, 1628, signed by forty-six of the name of Macpherson, each described by the name of his property or holding, or by the name of his father—evidently a most valuable genealogical document. It is printed on pp. 429-430 of "Glimpses of Church and Social Life in the Highlands," by the late Alex. Macpherson, Kingussie (Edinburgh, 1893), from W. G. Stewart's "Lectures on the Mountains; or, Highlands and Highlanders" (London, 1860), and here and there throughout his book Mr. Macpherson refers to it in such a way as to show that he believed it to be what it appears, and that he regarded the persons in connection with whom he refers to it as actually alive in 1628, and in possession of their several holdings at that early date.

It occurred to me, on first reading the names, that many of them were familiar to me in connection with a much later period, while I knew that some could have had no connection with the places attached to their names in 1628. On going carefully through them, name by name, I found that "some one has blundered" to the extent of a whole century, and that the date should be 1728 instead of 1628. In a note, Mr. Macpherson speaks of having seen the "just double" of the document in the charter chest at Cluny, and it is quite possible that this may give

the date as 1628, but, if so, there can be little doubt that it is a clerical error, and it seems rather extraordinary that Mr. Macpherson, who was supposed to know something of the genealogy and history of his name, should have printed the document with that date, when he must have known that the descriptions of some, even of the more prominent, men signing it could not apply to so early a period.

A few of the names will suffice to show the period to which the document properly belongs, or at any rate that it does not belong to 1628. "Paul" of Clune and "Angus" of Killihuntly are among the signatories, but the only "Paul" of Clune flourished after 1700, and the only "Angus" of Killihuntly was brother-in-law to Lachlan of Cluny from 1722 to 1746: indeed, his father did not acquire the wadset of Killihuntly until 1676. Then, John elder, and Jo. younger of Benchar are signatories, but the former was not served heir to his father until 21st August, 1675, and did not exchange his father's wadset of Wester Bait or Achacha for one of Benchar until later (at the moment I have not the precise date). It is not likely that the son of this John could have signed anything in 1628. A Donald of Cullenlin is among the subscribers; he died 26th September, 1742. Murdo or Muriach of Ettrish, another subscriber, first appears among my notes in the Valuation Roll of 1691, after which date I have several references to him down to 1709. He is the first Murdo in the Ettrish family, and could scarcely have signed anything in 1628. Other instances could be given, but these are sufficient to show that there must be an error of a hundred years. None of the Badenoch Macphersons acquired feu rights to their holdings until 1638, and only five wadsets are recorded prior to May, 1628, the alleged year of the covenant.

The signature which heads the list is "La. Macpherson of Clune," "La." being of course the abbreviation for Lachlan. There was no Lachlan of Clune at any time, but in 1728 there was Lachlan of Clunie (Cluny), and there can be little doubt that it was he who first signed the paper as head of the clan. His son Evan, who afterwards made a name in the "Forty-five," does not appear among the signatories. He had, in the previous year, been a party to a somewhat similar covenant among the clan Chattan generally (MacKintoshes, Macgillivrays, Shaws, Macbeans, etc.), and had subscribed £400 Scots to a clan fund. The great majority of the Macphersons in Badenoch had kept aloof from this covenant and fund, and it is likely that their covenant of 1728 was intended as a counterblast to it.

A. M. M.

SCRIPTORUM ABERDONENSIIUM  
INCUNABULA.

(1st S., X., 1, 17, 33; XII., 97, 125.)

In *S. N. & Q.* for August, 1896, Mr. Kellas Johnstone described four works by Gilbert Crab, viz. :—

*Tractatus notitiarum* (Adv. Libr.). A different edition of this is noted by Dr. Copinger in his "Suppl. to Hain," II., No. 1833, as in the Lyon Library.

*Tractatus terminorum* (Bibl. Nat.). A different edition noted in "Suppl. to Hain," No. 1832, as in the Besançon Library.

*Aristotelis Ethica cum Comment.* (Bibl. Nat.).  
*Aristotelis Ethica cum Explanat.* (Aberd. Univ. Libr.).

A fifth work has recently been acquired by the Aberdeen University Library, of which I append a description :—

Aristoteles de conueniētia | politice & economice.

[*Device of Jehan Petit.*] ¶ Aristotelis philosophorū oīm facile principis de diffe | rentia & cōuenientia politice et economice & ordine earū | libri duo cū cōmento & annotationibus viri subtilissimi [*sic*] et | modernorum omnium (pace cunctorū dixerim) primarij | Gilberti de crab, Scoti. | Eiusdē insuper de crab, questiones economice i vico stra | minis vulgo appellati palam disputate & decise. | Et aristotelis postremo economicarum publicarum liber | vnus, que quātū lectori studioso et cuique cōferant qui le= | gerint attendent: lectureque non penitebit.

4to. 7½ in. a—d<sup>8</sup>, e<sup>4</sup> = [36] leaves.

Title; a1<sup>v</sup>—a2<sup>v</sup>, Dedication "Carissimo viro omifario virtutū genere ornato thome de couinier regio senatus burdegalēsis patrono"; a3<sup>r</sup>, Prohemium; a3<sup>v</sup>—b7<sup>v</sup>, De differentia & cōuenientia Politice & Economice; b8<sup>r</sup>—d5<sup>r</sup>, Questiones economice; d6<sup>r</sup>—e4<sup>r</sup>, Economicarum publicarum Liber vnus; e4<sup>v</sup> blank.

The type is longprimer gothic, 34 lines (leaded) to the page of text, 48 to the page of commentary. Headlines and marginalia, but no pagination or catch-words.

Dr. Copinger notes another edition ("Suppl. to Hain," No. 1834), but does not give his authority for the entry :—

"*Aristoteles de conuenientia politice et oeconomico.*  
S.n. 4to. Goth. C.s., 43 and 28 l., 35 ff."

P. J. ANDERSON.

## Queries.

711. SURNAME PIKE OR MCPIKE.—Is there any significance in the Swedish substantive *pik* = a weapon or in the Swedish verb *pek* = to point? Just what is the origin of the Scottish and English surnames Pike? Is there more than one origin? Dr. Thos. Addis Emmet of New York City wrote me thus:—"The name Pike is quite common in Ireland, but I can find no such name as MacPike, and it is an unnatural combination for either Ireland or Scotland. It is an Irish name—*pike*, the weapon, and the English is pronounced as the Irish word and taken from it, the *c* in Irish being pronounced *k*."

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

Chicago, U.S.A.

712. NEIL MACLEAN.—Amongst some recent book gossip, I observed that a new edition is to be published of "Life at a Northern University," by the late Neil Maclean. Although I have heard of this book, I have never read it. Who was this Maclean, and what was the date of his death? Would some correspondent oblige with a brief account? Evidently he was not an Argyleshire man, else your indefatigable contributor, Mr. Wilson, would have included him in his "Notables."

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

713. GEORGE BEATTIE.—During the sixties of last century an edition of the poems of this ill-fated man was published, two-thirds of the book being occupied with a long disquisition on Beattie's love affair, and the compelling causes which led to his suicide in St. Cyrus churchyard in 1823. I gave my copy away to an Irish literary friend, Mr. J. T. Beattie, and therefore cannot refer to it for date. The title page had the line, "By A. M. St. Cyrus." Taking the latter part only as a residential indication, I enquire—Who was "A. M."?

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

714. REV. WILLIAM REID OF STEVENSTON, AYR.—I shall be much obliged by information which may lead me to find out the parentage and place he came from of my great-great-grandfather, the Rev. William Reid, who was ordained minister of the parish of Stevenston in Ayrshire in 1700, and ministered there till his death in 1742. He married Sarah Bogle of Kilwinning in 1702. She died in 1735.

St. Croix, Holly Walk,  
Leamington Spa.

JOHN W. REID.

715. REIDS OF COLLISTON, BIRNIES, AND PIT-FODDELS.—Can any one tell me anything about the Reids of Colliston, or Reids of Birnies, or Reids of Pitfodfels? There is, I believe, partial similarity between the arms, crest, and motto of my family and those of the three Reids named.

St. Croix, Holly Walk,  
Leamington Spa.

JOHN W. REID.

**716. HASWELLS OF JEDBURGH.**—In the Register House, Edinburgh, are the wills of George Haswell, wobster in Lassodie, parish of Beith, dated 1st June, 1650, and Alexander Haswall, skipper, burghess of Dundee, dated 5th January, 1662. I should be obliged for any information regarding these men and their families, and I should like also to know whether they had any connection with the Haswells of Jedburgh. While on this subject, I should also be indebted for information regarding the origin and pedigree of this Border family.

1 Summerbank,  
Edinburgh.

W. SAUNDERS.

**717. MINUTES OF PRESBYTERIES AND SYNODS.**—Will correspondents refer me to books, magazine articles, etc., where I can find minutes of any Presbyteries or Synods throughout Scotland for the years 1596 and 1597? References to such minutes, however short and fragmentary, will be welcomed.

CALDER ROSS.

**718. PARODY OF "BONNIE DUNDEE"** (2nd S., VII., 136).—Would R. D., the writer of the paragraph on the "Parody of 'Bonnie Dundee,'" kindly point to the time when a correspondence regarding it appeared in our pages? I can find no trace of it.

ONDSIDE.

**719. THE NAME BODIE.**—Is this a variation of the fine old Morayshire surname Brodie? Families of Bodie and Boddie are mentioned in the Poll Book of Aberdeenshire, 1696. I have extracted the whole of the names of the above, and will be pleased to have same inserted in these columns for reference, if necessary.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

**720. ROBERT LITTLE.**—Can any of your readers identify the family to which a Robert Little belongs, who was born on 1st January, 1755, studied at the University of Edinburgh in 1779, and went to America in the following year?

120 Polwarth Terrace,  
Edinburgh.

HENRY PATON.

### Answers.

**626. ACHNACH** (2nd S., VII., 46, 95, 127).—Whilst thanking "Alba" and Dr. Milne for their replies, the writer has to record the recent discovery of variations in the form of this name in connection with the parish of Knockando:—

1741. Thomas Eachinach obtained a 19 years' tack of two oxgates of Tomintogle.

1752. Donald Eachnach and another were the tenants of the eight oxgates called Pitcroy.

The writer conjectures therefore that the name may be a patronymic rather than derived from a place name, but will feel indebted to Dr. Milne or to any other reader who can help to clear the matter up. The farm of Pitcroy practically adjoins the farm of

Gortons mentioned in the query, so Elspet Achnach (who married George Gordon) was probably a daughter of Donald above mentioned. The following entry in the Inveravon Parish Registers has doubtless reference to the same family:—"Donald Achnach, in the parish of Knockandow, and Jean Grant, in this parish, after being publicly proclaimed, were married, 25th July, 1797." The MacEachans or MacEachins are given in Mr. Adam's "What is My Tartan?" as septes of the MacDonalds of Clanranald, but as regards the Achnachs in Knockando, they actually described themselves as "Achnach alias Grant," and the latter name, as indicated in the query, seems now to have entirely superseded the former in the parish of Knockando at least.

H. D. MCW.

**667. BERIAH BOTFIELD** (2nd S., VII., 93, 110).—A full account of this eminent literary antiquary and book lover will be found in Vol. V., p. 443, of the "Dictionary of National Biography." He died at London on the 7th August, 1863, aged 56. He deduced his ancestry from the French family De Botteville, vulgarised in course of time to Botfield.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

**670. JAMES THOMSON, MINOR POET** (2nd S., VII., 94, 111).—James Thomson, the weaver poet of Kinleith, died, aged 69, at Kinleith, parish of Currie, Midlothian, on 6th May, 1832. A long account of him and his poems, with a woodcut of the ruins of the poet's bower, appeared in the *Weekly Scotsman* about six years ago, signed "R. B. L."

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

**674. THE REV. MR. ROGER** (2nd S., VII., 94, 111).—This gentleman was the author of the "General View of the Agriculture of Angus," published 1794. He was born in 1767 at Coupur Grange, son of Peter Roger, and educated at St. Andrews. After engaging in tuition for some time, he became secretary to Mr. Dempster, through whose influence he was appointed minister of Denino, Fifeshire, in 1805. He died 23rd November, 1849. His wife, Jean Haldane, of Kingoldrum, died shortly after giving birth to a son, who became well known as Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D. During his father's lifetime the son published an edition of the poems of Sir Robert Aytoun in 1844, and dedicated it to the Scottish bibliophile, Dr. D. Irving. On the title page is: "Edited by Charles Roger, Dunino." Why he tacked another s to his name, dishonouring the memory of his father, is a mystery, as he was such an enthusiastic Scot, and certainly one would have thought him a very unlikely person to conform to Southron prejudices, for no man got more rancorous abuse than he did from English critics of the Crosland cult. It must have been done in a moment of weakness, for the pluraling of Christian names is a self-evident absurdity. Dr. Rogers was garrison chaplain at Stirling Castle, and while there he devised the project of a national



monument to Wallace on the Abbey Craig. I honour his memory for that, but for his books I have little regard. His "Modern Scottish Minstrel" is to be cherished on account of the accurate biographical knowledge it contains; but he had no taste in his selections, for sometimes the most puerile and worthless pieces are chosen. One of his publications, a genealogical work on the "House of Alexander," I never look at in our public library without an involuntary shudder. I got bogged in its labyrinthine mazes, and gave up the task of perusal in despair. He gives an account of his father, "A Country Minister and his Recollections," nearly a hundred pages, in "A Century of Scottish Life," 1871. He lacked literary taste and judgment, but he was an indefatigable worker and a patriotic Scotsman. He died 17th September, 1890.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

**678. PERTSHIRE (CENTRAL, NORTHERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN)** (2nd S., VII., 106, 127).—The following selected list of publications, relating in whole or in part to Perthshire, attempts to name only such works as seem to be in line with "Celtic's" query. The list, of course, could be vastly extended. It does not trouble to give date and place of publication for comparatively well-known and popular works:—

- Beauties of Upper Strathearn. 3rd edition. Crieff, 1870.  
 Crieff: its Traditions and Characters. Edinburgh, 1831.  
 Dun's Summer at the Lake of Monteith. 2nd edition. Stirling, 1867.  
 Graham's Sketches of Perthshire. 2nd edition. Edinburgh, 1812.  
 Hunter's Woods, Forests, and Estates of Perthshire. Perth, 1883.  
 Hutchison's Lake of Monteith. Stirling, 1899.  
 Kohl's Scotland. London, 1844. (Treats largely of Perthshire.)  
 Logie's Trip from Stirling to the Highlands. Stirling, 1902.  
 Sketch of Scenery near the Trossachs. [By Margaret Oswald.] Stirling, 1806.  
 Roger's Week at Bridge of Allan. 8th edition. Edinburgh, 1858.  
 Caledonia Described, by Scott, Burns, and Ramsay.  
 Croal's Scottish Loch Scenery (with Lydon's coloured plates). London, 1882.  
 Murray and Pullar's Survey of Lakes of Scotland. [Reprint.] Stirling: Shearer.  
 Shearer's Old Maps and Map Makers of Scotland. Stirling, 1905.  
 Swan's Lakes of Scotland.  
 The Trossachs (Views, with Letterpress Descriptions).  
 Three Nights in Perthshire. [By Thomas Atkinson.] Glasgow, 1821.  
 Guthrie's Old Scottish Customs. Glasgow.  
 Sketches of the Olden Time in Perthshire. 1878.  
 Alloo Society Transactions, 1863-64. [Account of Roman Camp at Ardoch by Rev. J. Macintyre.]  
 Billings' Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland.  
 Fittis' Illustrations of the History and Antiquities of Perthshire. Perth, 1874.  
 Battle of Sheriffmuir. [By J. S. Fleming.] Stirling, 1898.  
 Historical and Traditional Gleanings concerning Perthshire. 1876.  
 MacLagan's Hill Forts of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1875.  
 Maitland's History and Antiquities of Scotland. 2 vols. London, 1757.  
 Muir's Characteristics of Old Church Architecture. 1861.  
 Muir's Descriptive Notices of Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland.  
 Nicholson's Vernacular Inscriptions of Alban. London, 1896.  
 Peacock's Perth: its Annals and Archives. Perth, 1849.  
 Perthshire Antiquarian Miscellany. 1875.

- Recreations of an Antiquary in Perthshire History and Genealogy. 1880.  
 Robertson's Scottish Abbeys. Aberdeen, 1891.  
 Scott's (Sir Walter) Provincial Antiquities of Scotland.  
 Scottish Journal of Antiquities. Edinburgh, 1848.  
 Scottish Notes and Queries.  
 Small's Scottish Market Crosses. Stirling, 1900.  
 Smith's History of the Masonic Lodge of Scoon and Perth. Perth, 1898.  
 The Scottish Antiquary. [Stevenson, editor.]  
 Stirling's (Rev. W. M.) Notes on Priory of Inchmahome. Edinburgh, 1815.  
 Walker's Ancient Camps near Callander. Stirling, 1898.  
 Chambers's Domestic Annals of Scotland. 3 vols.  
 Cochran-Patrick's Mediaeval Scotland. Glasgow, 1892.  
 McCulloch's Account of the British Empire, 3rd edition, 2 vols. London, 1847.  
 Smith's Old Scottish Clockmakers. Edinburgh: Hay.  
 Timperley's Dictionary of Printers. London, 1839.  
 Chambers's Popular Rhymes of Scotland.  
 Ingram's Haunted Homes of Great Britain. 2 vols.  
 Lauder's (Sir T. Dick) Tales of the Highlands.  
 Monteath's Dunblane Traditions. [Reprint.] Glasgow, 1887.  
 Penney's Traditions of Perth. 1836.  
 Sharpe's (C. K.) Witchcraft in Scotland.  
 Fergusson's Parish of Logie. 2 vols. 1905.  
 Johnston's Place Names of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1892.  
 Brown's (Prof. Hume) Early Travellers in Scotland.  
 Brown's (Prof. Hume) Scotland before 1700.  
 Guide through Scotland. [By Robertson.] 4th edition. Edinburgh, 1808.  
 Dunkeld: its Straths and Glens. New edition. Dunkeld, 1865.  
 Millar's Castles and Mansions of Perthshire. 1890.  
 W. S.

The volume of "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for 1904-1905" contains, at pp. 500-527, a "Supplementary List of Travels and Tours Relating to Scotland," by Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B. "Celtic" will doubtless find many of the items of interest.  
 WILLIAM HARVEY.

**684. D. MACGREGOR PETER, "HERALDIST"** (2nd S., VII., 107, 127, 142).—Referring to the note of W. B. C., may I be allowed to say that in September, 1877, I got from Mr. Peter his own copy of "The Baronage." With it I have two letters from him, in one of which he specially refers to it as "my own copy." It bears his bookplate, and on the title page he has inserted in his own handwriting, after his name, "Heraldist, &c." It contains many MS. notes by Mr. Peter—as he puts it in one of the letters, "elaborately corrected, and a mine of new matter added." At the end of the preface he has inserted above his signature, "Having ext. Arms from the Margin of the Archives of Oblivion," and to his signature he has added, "A Burgess of Montrose, 1820."

The articles which appeared in the *Montrose Standard* were reprinted in book form. I got a copy from my old friend. It is titled "Baronage of Scotland," and bears a "Dedication to | The Right Honourable Alexander William George Skene-Duff, | Sixth Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff, Third Lord Skene, Knight of the Thistle: | an innately spirited patriot, good highland chief and landlord; whose liberality and graceful | urbanity have endeared him to society and his tenantry. | This volume, | by kind permission, as a mark of high esteem, is most | Respectfully dedicated | By his Lordship's much

obliged and most obeisant Servant, | Da. MacGregor Peter. | Caralston, Brechin, 1882." The preface is dated "Caralston, 12th August, 1882." The title page is as follows:—"The | Baronage | of | Scotland | By D. MacG. Peter, Heraldist, | Author of 'The Baronage of Angus and Mearns.' | Montrose: | Printed at the Standard Office. | 1880." It is a quarto of 90 pages or so (there are mistakes in the pagination), double columns, and evidently printed from the newspaper type. It is bound in thick paper covers, and has a label, "MacGregor Peter's | 'The Greater & Lesser | Baronage of Scotland.' | 1882." Kirriemuir. J. D.

691. BURNS'S LINES AT STIRLING (2nd S., VII., 125, 143).—I appreciate the humour of being referred to my own book! When I was preparing that volume I endeavoured to obtain information concerning John Maxwell's pamphlet, but failed. Since its publication, I have also tried to trace a copy of the Paisley production, but up to the present time have not succeeded. From the notes which I have seen relating to it, however, I am inclined to assume that the three answers it contains were the work of Maxwell, who seems to have plumed himself on his rhyming powers. In any case I hardly think the conjecture of W. S. is probable. The note in the edition of Burns's works (included in the "Aldine Edition of the British Poets") quoted in *Scottish Notes and Queries* (2nd S., VII., 125) says the lines "were printed with three answers to them severely rebuking the author." Muirhead of Urr's paraphrase of Martial's "Epigram" is certainly a rebuke to Burns, but no answer to his Stirling lines. Burns's "Reproof to the Author," which he added to the lines when his friend Nicol took him to task for having penned them, is an ironical justification rather than an answer; and his "Reply to the Threat of a Censorious Critic" is rather a retort to Hamilton than an answer to his own original stanza. This process of elimination leaves the lines of the minister of Gladsmuir as the only real "answer" of the three mentioned by W. S., which could have been reasonably included in Maxwell's pamphlet. But I rather think the "Poet in Paisley," as he calls himself, who aimed at being "very severe on Burns and Lapraik," invoked the Muse on his own behalf to express his contempt for the alleged "treason." WILLIAM HARVEY.

692. MILLER OF EARNOCK AND COLQUHOUN OF LUSS (2nd S., VII., 125, 143).—I have a pedigree of the Colquhouns of Luss, privately printed in 1877, which gives the following particulars of Catherine, fourth daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, 2nd baronet of the second creation, by his marriage with Mary, younger daughter and co-heiress of James Falconer of Monkton (marriage contract, 12th July, 1773):—

"4. Catherine Falconer marr. 25th July, 1815, Alex. Millar of Earnock, co. Lanark. He predeceased his wife, who survived him many years, and died 22nd November, 1862. Buried in Canon-gate Churchyard, Edinburgh."

The Sir James Colquhoun, 4th baronet of the original creation, who died before 11th August, 1688, has assigned to him only one daughter, who married Alex. Falconer of Kipps, and I do not find in the pedigree any Colquhoun-Millar marriage of about 1715, the year mentioned by Burke. Burke's publications are not the safest of guides, but it seems strange that one of them should go so far astray as to make a mistake of a hundred years in a matter of such comparatively recent date, except by way of misprint. Possibly a "typographical inexactitude" may be the explanation.

A. M. M.

693. "ANCIENT HISTORY OF CALEDONIA" (2nd S., VII., 125).—This amusing production is evidently a kind of practical joke. Copies of it are occasionally to be found in country districts bordering on the Forth, and, I am sorry to add, it is sometimes accepted by illiterate persons as veritable history. In my edition, which is similar to the one described in Mr. Murdoch's query, "John McLaren, seaman, Dunning," affirms in an introductory note that he acquired the MS. in the form of a "large roll of written skins," in London in 1842, becoming the somewhat unwilling purchaser of it in the shop of a Jew. Returning to Scotland, he induced the Rev. Duncan McGregor, Roman Catholic clergyman, Lochaber, to translate it from the original Latin into Gaelic. In the process of translation the original MS. was destroyed, and only the Gaelic translation left, whence comes the English version of the wonderful "History." McLaren speaks of being in the employment of Lord Rollo at Duncrib, near Dunning, about 1862, and of there finding some remarkable corroborations of facts related in his book. McLaren I should imagine to be a real person, not a *nominiis umbra*. It is not impossible that he may have become possessor of some old MS., to him illegible. He was perhaps an honest, guileless, illiterate seaman, endowed with a vast capacity for the marvellous. In all probability he was victimised, his credulity being taken advantage of in order to raise a laugh against him. So, at least, one may infer from the nature of his introductory note. His "Ancient History of Caledonia" consists of a thread of history, embellished and bedizened with classical stories and improbable legends. It begins with the Hebrew bondage in Egypt, and describes the deliverance, not by the Red Sea, but by means of a tremendous sand storm, piling up the sand mountains high, confusing the Egyptians, and allowing the Hebrews to escape. After remaining for a time in the desert, subsisting mainly on fruit, the fugitives, on the invitation of the King of Greece, settled within his kingdom, and founded the city of Troy. The episode of Helen and wrath of the Greeks are then described, following, but not slavishly, the version of Homer. From the destruction of the city, two families succeed in making their escape by sea and reach Carthage, where, of course, Virgil is laid under fitting contribution. From Carthage the fugitive families make

their way to Sicily, and thence to Gaul, from which, after enduring persecution, they put out to sea, and ultimately approach the shores of Caledonia, where, in landing, the Irish legend of "the bloody hand" is made to play an appropriate part. Settled in Caledonia, the Hebrews increase and multiply, and become divided into clans. The Hebrew "Daniel" is transformed into "Donald," who founds the clan McDonald, and "Lazarus," softened into "Laurence," becomes the head of the clan McLaren. The narrative gives in considerable detail the subsequent wars with the Romans, who, it appears, were almost invariably worsted in battle, and only prevail when in overwhelming numbers. Among other events, the destruction of Jerusalem is introduced, and the "History" gravely relates how one James McLaren (ancestor, without doubt, of John, the seaman and publisher), a captive Caledonian present at the siege, was fortunate enough to discover King Solomon's crown, but without apparently profiting much by his discovery. All through the succeeding history, myth and marvel, legend and story, sometimes sacred, more often secular, abound, and flow in swift succession over the pages, blending with, but generally quite obstructing, the slender current of actual history. Macbeth, of course, is brought in, and Shakespeare proves as helpful as Homer and Virgil had been at an earlier period. The narrative closes with the death of Alexander III., who, it appears, was not killed in the manner generally reported by historians, but met his end at the hand of assassins. "The King having been engaged one day in Kirkcaldy placing a Chaldean minister, was beset by assassins on his way home, and was thrown with his horse over a precipice between Burntisland and Kinghorn. The people had heard the blast of the King's horn, but paid little attention to it, which gave the name of Kinghorn to that place. So fell Alexander, who was the last of the McDonald race of kings." It may be noted that, in the "Supplement to Allibone's Dictionary," an edition of this delectable work, published at Kinross in 1874, is mentioned. W. S.

**700.** JOHN PEARSON'S ANCESTRY (2nd S., VII., 126).—An account of the Pearsons or Piersons of Balmadies is given in Warden's "Angus or Forfarshire," Vol. V. Jervise's "Epitaphs and Inscriptions" might also be consulted with advantage. Many generations of Pearsons repose in the burial ground of Chapelyard, parish of Rescobie, and many of the inscriptions on their tombstones can still be deciphered. None of these references, I fear, however, will throw much light on the ancestry of Pearson, the London merchant. W.

**702.** THE ESTATE OF KINCALDRUM (2nd S., VII., 140).—Besides marriage connections between the Bowers and the Gight Gordons, there was another relationship, for, according to the Inverarity Register, "James Bower of Easter Methil and Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Charles Gordon of Achanachie, in the parish of Rathven, near Strathogie, contracted there [October 4, 1718], and [were]

proclaimed here in forenoon 1st, in afternoon 2nd time, October 7 3rd." J. M. B.

**704.** JOHNSON'S "RAMBLER" (2nd S., VII., 104).—Elphinston, the Kensington schoolmaster, happening to be in Scotland at the time, superintended the publication of the Edinburgh edition of the *Rambler*. Has "Corson Cone" read, with adequate attention, the note appended to Routledge's edition of Boswell's "Johnson" respecting the Edinburgh issue? The note seems sufficiently explicit:—"It [the Edinburgh issue] was executed in the printing-office of Sands, Murray, and Cochran, with uncommon elegance, upon writing paper of a duodecimo size, and with the greatest correctness; and Mr. Elphinston enriched it with translations of the mottos. When completed, it made eight handsome volumes. It is unquestionably the most accurate and beautiful edition of this work; and there being but a small impression, it is now become scarce, and sells at a very high price." In a subsequent note, Boswell admits having been misinformed about the correctness of the edition, and accepts the authority of Chalmers that it was not accurately printed, but does not otherwise modify his previous statement. Clearly, I think, the foregoing note points to the issue of the Edinburgh edition in volume form only; while the use of the expression, "when completed," seems to indicate that some time elapsed between the publication of the several volumes. S.

I have a copy of the above bearing the date 1791, published in London for W. Locke and C. Lowndes, with a portrait of Johnson for frontispiece, etched by Trotter from the picture by Reynolds. Is this a first edition? If it is, then, judging from the following note, it would seem as if the Edinburgh edition was printed first. Here is the note, which I cull from the first page of the book:—"Mr. Elphinston, to whom the author of these papers is indebted for many elegant translations of the mottoes which are inserted from the Edinburgh edition, now keeps an academy for young gentlemen at Kensington." ALEX. GOODALL.

**705.** LADY KATHARINE GORDON (2nd S., VII., 140).—Perkin Warbeck, according to Tytler, arrived in Scotland, 20th November, 1495, and was lodged in Stirling. His marriage to Lady Katharine Gordon is generally assigned to the year 1496, but in his "Annals of Scotland," Sir James Balfour distinctly states that it took place in 1497. Conjecture has fixed upon Edinburgh as the place where the ceremony was performed, but with equal, if not greater, probability, one might contend for Stirling's title to that distinction. Warbeck was executed November 23, 1499. Lady Katharine married (2) Sir Matthew Cradock of Glamorgan. The precise date has not been ascertained, but must have been subsequent to January, 1503. Sir Matthew died about the middle of the year 1531. His widow married (3) James Strangwys, Esq., of Fyfield, Berks, it is believed,

shortly after the death of her second husband. This union can only have lasted a very short time, inasmuch as Lady Katharine, who herself deceased about the end of October, 1537, had previously married (4) Christopher Assheton, also of Fyfield, Berks. There is no evidence to show that this much-married lady, known in history as the "White Rose of Scotland," had children by any of her marriages. Certain Welsh authorities speak of issue by Perkin Warbeck, but the assertion appears to be purely legendary, and is strongly negated by the courteous treatment accorded her by Henry VII. For many of the foregoing details I am indebted to an able article in *Notes and Queries*, 5th Series, Vol. VIII., 1877, p. 381, but have had no opportunity of consulting the appendix to Gairdner's "History of Richard III.," where, it is said, further information may be gleaned. S.

**707. BRODIESORD** (2nd S., VII., 141).—In his "Place Names of Elginshire" (Stirling: Mackay, 1905), Mr. Matheson, the author, asserts (p. 119) that Brodiesord in Banffshire "signifies a level piece of land at the base of the Ord hill." S.

**708. LAWRANCE, PAINTERS** (2nd S., VII., 141).—A few lines are devoted to Mary Lawrence, flower painter, in Redgrave's "Dictionary of Artists," London, 1874. She began to exhibit in the Academy in 1794. In 1797 she published "The Various Kinds of Roses Cultivated in England," with drawings by herself, "coloured from nature, and engraved with great tenderness." From 1794 till 1814 she contributed to the Academy, almost yearly, under the name of "Mary Lawrence." After 1814, when she became Mrs. Kearsse, she continued to contribute until 1830 under her married name. I am unable to say anything about Leonard E. Lawrance. S.

**710. "THE LASSIE W' THE LINT-WHITE LOCKS"** (2nd S., VII., 141).—Jean Lorimer, "the lassie w' the lint-white locks," after an unfortunate marriage with a young Cumberland farmer, returned to her father's house near Kirkmahoe, Dumfriesshire, and was there at the time when Burns made her acquaintance. Subsequently her father lost his means, and she was compelled to earn her livelihood by going out to service. She died in 1831 in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and is interred in Newington Burying-ground, where a memorial stone was recently raised over her grave. See Mr. Dougall's "The Burns Country"; London, Black, 1904—a most interesting work, replete with all sorts of out-of-the-way information on the homes and haunts of the poet. S.

The story of Jean Lorimer's life is told with a wealth of circumstantial detail in "Burns's 'Chloris,' a Reminiscence," by James Adams, M.D. (Glasgow: Morison Brothers, 1893). In the "Burns Chronicle" for 1902, pp. 100-104, there is an article by D. Lawson Johnstone, which narrates the story of the

memorial erected to her memory by the Edinburgh Ninety Burns Club. WILLIAM HARVEY.

## Literature.

*George Buchanan.* By Robert Wallace, completed by J. Campbell Smith. Quater-centenary edition. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier, 1906. [Cr. 8vo., 150 pp., price 1/- net.]

George Buchanan was an outstanding figure in his own days, and lives in ours as still the exponent of certain political principles now, at least, better understood. We have read Dr. Wallace's vindication with the greatest pleasure as the work of an able, sympathetic, but perfectly fair critic. His style retains its old characteristics: luminous, direct, with a vein of humour, bright and refreshing. It will be a pleasure for many to possess this rich fragment of Dr. Wallace's literary work. It should be added that his collaborateur is in perfect tone with Dr. Wallace's essay, which we consider to be a successful effort towards a better understanding of a rather complex mind of a complex time.

## Scots Books of the Month.

**Gillies, H. Cameron, M.D.** The Place Names of Argyll. Royal 8vo. Net, 6s. 6d. Nutt.

**Hunter, Andrew Alexander.** The Pedigree of Hunter of Abbotshill and Barjarg and Cadet Families. Net, 30s. Stock.

**Ledingham, Alexander.** Biography of Rev. George Wisely. Portrait. 8vo. Net, 6d. Alexander Ledingham, 37 Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen.

**Macmillan, D., M.A.** George Buchanan: a Biography. Illustrated. La. Crown 8vo. Net, 3s. 6d. Geo. A. Morton, Edinburgh.

**Norgate, G. W. G.** Sir Walter Scott. Fully illustrated. Demy 8vo. Net, 7s. 6d. Methuen.

**Williamson, M. G.** Edinburgh. Illustrated by Herbert Railton. Crown 8vo. Net, 4s. 6d. Methuen.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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## ABERDEEN, MAY, 1906.

### THE CANT FAMILY.

The earliest mention of this name that I have seen is that of John Cant, a burghess of Edinburgh (died in 1528), who was a benefactor to St. Anthony's Chapel, the ruins of which are still perched upon an outlying spur of Arthur's Seat. I wonder if Cant's Close, off High Street, Edinburgh, a region well known to the printing fraternity, is named from that prosperous burgher, for the repose of whose soul the monks of St. Anthony's Chapel said masses?

A decade later (1539) Robert Cant, another burghess of Edinburgh, was denounced as a heretic, and probably the same individual was imprisoned in 1546, and his goods escheated to

the king, his offence being "disputing on the Scriptures contrary to the tenor of the Act of Parliament."

But the most famous member of the family was the Rev. Andrew Cant, concerning whom a great deal of loose and inaccurate statements have been made. Not one of the memoirs I have read is correct, even Chambers ante-dating his death by 20 years in 1644; but a search in Scott's invaluable "Fasti" will help to rectify many blunders accumulated under his name. For a good deal of the odium attached to this eminent man we are indebted to Sir Richard Steele, who wrote No. 147 of the *Spectator*, 18th August, 1711, and in his essay introduces this stupid comment:—"Cant" is by some people derived from Andrew Cant, who, they say, was a Presbyterian minister in some illiterate part of Scotland, who by exercise and use had obtained the faculty, *alias* gift, of talking in the pulpit in such a dialect that it's said he was understood by none but his own congregation, and not by all of them." The Anglo-Irishman was evidently drunk when he wrote this balderdash—a frequent condition both with him and Addison, if Horace Walpole is to be believed; yet this absurd babble is taken for gospel by English gobemouches, and some Scotch ones also treat it with more respect than it deserves. Steele would have been nearer the mark if he had deduced "cant" from Canterbury. "Some illiterate part of Scotland!" Good heavens! What amazing, if not amusing, impudence! And Aberdeen, too, the city of the famous doctors, who debated and denounced the Covenant of that troublous period.

I will briefly outline the life of this intrepid preacher. Andrew Cant was born in Kincardineshire in 1584, his father being a dependent of the Earl Marischal. Educated at Aberdeen University, where he took his degree of M.A., he was a regent in Marischal College for some time and a tutor to the family of Forbes of Pitsligo, afterwards ennobled. Appointed minister of Alford in 1617, remained 12 years, and then demitted his charge, being appointed first minister of Pitsligo in 1629. Five years thereafter transferred to Newbattle, near Edinburgh.

Became known for warm advocacy of the Covenant, and was associated with Henderson and Dickson as Commissioners from the Assembly to the Kingdom. In 1641 minister of St Nicholas Church, Aberdeen, and Moderator of the Assembly in 1650. He lived in stirring times, and bore his part well. He was rector of the college for a long time, and managed its affairs judiciously. He resigned his charge in 1660, and died, aged 79, on the 30th April, 1663. On his deathbed he declared that his conscience bore him witness that he never gave a wrong touch to the Ark of God all his days. He was buried outside the church, and a long, flat stone placed over his grave; and many a time when a mere urchin have I traced the Latin inscription, "Andreas Cantæus," describing him as an ardent Boanerges and Barnabas. His portrait is still in the University: a man of grave and noble aspect, with a high forehead and pointed beard—by no manner of means a Mawworm or Tartuffe.

Old Spalding had a "down" upon him, and indulges in "stangwhanging" him on every occasion. The story of him abruptly stopping his sermon to chase some noisy boys outside is half a lie. Row occupied the pulpit, and Cant was merely a listener.

His eldest son, Alexander Cant, was minister of Banchorry-Ternan, and died in 1681. He was a son of this clergyman, named after his grandfather, who became a bishop of the Episcopal Church, at Edinburgh, and died in 1730, aged 81.

Andrew Cant, jun., the second son of the rector, was somewhat wild in youth, but he reformed, and was a regent in Marischal College for several years, till appointed minister of Liberton in 1659, and to High Church, Edinburgh. He was Principal of the University from 1675 till his death, on 4th December, 1685.

There was also a Rev. John Cant, minister of Kells, Kirkcudbright, from 1659 to 1691. Probably it was some adventurous scion of the race who went as a soldier of fortune to Germany and settled there, and was the immediate ancestor of Immanuel Kant, the philosopher, who was of Scotch descent.

There was also a Perth antiquary, named James Cant, who edited and republished Patrick and Henry Adamson's poems, and wrote a topographical history of Perth. Very little is known of this James Cant, and if any denizen of the "Fair City" is conversant with his career, he might enlighten us with a brief sketch of the same. I have no notes to specify the dates of those publications, but I think I saw them in some history of Perth, when visiting the Carnegie Library, Edinburgh, a few years ago.

The surname Cant appears to be very rare now, if not altogether extinct; but there is Cantly and Cantor. As to its origin—whether from Cantus, Canty, Cantyre, and even Kent—I offer no opinion. It is all merely guesswork, although the first seems to be the accepted deduction. ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.



QUAINT OLD SCOTS LAWS NOW TO BE REPEALED.—The *Daily Mail* (London) of 16th March contained the following:—

Entertainment is seldom to be had from a schedule of a Parliamentary Bill, but 126 pages containing the names of obsolete Scottish Acts from 1424 to 1707, which the Lord Advocate of Scotland wishes to repeal, supply at once a lesson in the Scots dialect and an amusing commentary on life in Scotland in the Middle Ages, and, indeed, down to the Union of the Parliaments. The Acts in question have ceased to be of value because the state of things contemplated no longer exists, or by mere lapse of time. We quote the more interesting titles, with the date:

- 1424.—Of slauchter of salmonde in tyme forbodnyne be the law.
- 1424.—Of strangeris that sellis merchandise in the realme and takis mone tharfor.
- 1424.—Of playing at the fut ball.
- 1424.—Anentis heretikis and lollardis.
- 1424.—Of wapynschawingis [archery; later, rifle meetings].
- 1426.—Anent the sawing [sowing] of quhete peis [white peas] and benis.
- 1427.—Anent lipper [leper] folk.
- 1436.—Tuching the selling of salmonde to Inglismen.
- 1455.—That na Scottisman bring in the realme ony Inglismen.
- 1475.—Of courtis of guerre [war courts].
- 1487 (by an extraordinary misprint given in the Bill "1847").—Of the execucion of the Act anent the cumin to Courtis in sobre and quiet wise.
- 1488.—That the Castell of Dunbar be distroyit.
- 1540.—That the army of Scotland be unhorsit except greit baronis.
- 1540.—For prenting [printing (Caxton was working at Westminster at the end of the preceding century)] of the Actis of Parliament.
- 1567.—Anent the dismission of the Crowne (Mary's to James VI.).
- 1592.—Against [against] Jesuites.
- 1593.—Anent the custume [customs duty] to be tane [taken] of Engliche beir.
- 1609.—Act anent the Egyprians [gipsies (cf. Barrie's "Little Minister")].
- 1621.—Anent banqueting apparell.

The most frequent title in the series is "for the freedom of Holy Church" or a variation thereof.

H. D. MCW.

NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ARGYLESIRE.

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VII., p. 147.)

421. MITCHELL, J. CAMPBELL, A.R.S.A.: Artist. A native of Campbeltown, Mr. Mitchell was at first designed for the legal profession, but the poetry of the West Highlands was strong within him, and he relinquished the pen for the brush. He was born in the latter half of the 19th century, and in 1884 came to Edinburgh, and studied at the School of Art under Mr. Hodder; but subsequently proceeded to Paris where he enjoyed the instruction of the late Benjamin Constant. After a further spell of study at the life school of the Academy, Edinburgh, he developed a partiality for landscape and seascape work, finding subjects in different parts of Scotland. Latterly he has devoted himself largely to Galloway, having a deep love for the wild moorland which, in a sister art, Mr. Crockett has done so much to celebrate. He has exhibited in numerous exhibitions throughout the United Kingdom, as well as in many cities on the Continent. Some time ago one of his pictures, "A Scottish Moorland," caught the fancy of the powers that be at Munich, and was purchased by the Bavarian Government for their permanent collection. Mr. Campbell Mitchell's recent election as chairman of the Scottish Society of Artists has given much satisfaction to his brethren of the brush, with whom he is personally popular. Mr. Mitchell was chosen an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy along with two other excellent artists, D. Y. Cameron and Robert Brough.

422. MUNRO, ARCHIBALD, M.A.: Poet and Teacher. A native of Kintyre, born about ten miles from Campbeltown, he received his education at the Grammar School of that town. On choosing the teaching profession, he proceeded to Glasgow University where he studied for a time. In 1846 he became master in Moray House Normal College, Edinburgh, and at the same time attended the University classes in that city. In 1850 he graduated M.A. He afterwards opened a private school in Edinburgh, which he called Clare Hall Academy. He was a frequent contributor to the press, and in 1882 he wrote the anniversary poem for the Edinburgh Burns Club. He has published a volume of verse entitled "The Silver Casket," and figures in Edwards's "Modern Scottish

Poets," Vol. V., 193-4. Mr. Munro was born in 1825, and, I believe, died a few years ago.

423. MUNRO, NEIL: Novelist and Journalist. One of the most promising of the younger school of Scottish literateurs, he was born in Inverary in 1864. At the age of twenty-one he proceeded to Glasgow, where he married and took up journalism as a career. Previously he had been in training for the law. Amid the pressure of journalistic duties in a great city, Mr. Munro yet found leisure for original composition, and he contributed articles on many diverse subjects to the *Globe* and other leading London newspapers. His first story, "The Secret of the Heather Ale," was sent to the *Speaker*, and Sir Wemyss Reid at once accepted it. Soon afterwards Mr. Munro forwarded a tale to the *National Observer*, and was gratified by the receipt of an encouraging letter from Mr. W. E. Henley intimating acceptance. Having written another story, Mr. Munro posted it to *Blackwood's Magazine*. In the course of a month, he received a letter from Mr. Blackwood expressing his regret that he was unable to accept the story although he recognised its merit, but adding the cheering remark that Mr. Munro might submit to him any other stories that he wrote. The young author was not disheartened by the rejection: criticism did not disturb his equanimity. He read the story over again, and, being convinced that Mr. Blackwood's judgment was right, he destroyed the manuscript. Some time afterwards he used the same subject as the basis of another tale, which was published under the title of "A Fine Pair of Shoes." In the meantime Mr. Munro had sent a second story to Mr. Blackwood, who not only accepted it, but gladdened the worker's heart by the request, "Can you make a book of such stories? If so, send them and I will publish them." The result was "The Lost Pibroch, and other Sheiling Stories," a volume which, appearing about the time when the so-called Celtic Renaissance was beginning to assert itself, and opening up a new field of fiction, gained a great and encouraging success. It has since been issued in a sixpenny edition, and has proved very popular. Since gaining admission to *Blackwood*, Mr. Munro has issued several serial stories in that journal, each of them dealing with Highland scenes and Highland character, and all of them marked not only by a graphic and poetic style, but exhibiting a singular power of sketching different Celtic types, and devising happy and appropriate incidents for the development and expression of their characteristic features. Among these tales, all of which have

been republished and have commanded a wide sale, may be mentioned the following:—"John Splendid," "Doom Castle," "The Children of the Mist." He also recently issued anonymously a humorous story of Glasgow life in the humbler ranks, which gained a phenomenal success, before it was known that it was the work of the poetic delineator of West Highland scenery and Celtic character—I refer to the amusing collection of *jeux d'esprit* entitled "Erchie."

424, 425. MACCALLUM, HUGH, AND MACCALLUM, JOHN: Poets, and Editors of Ossianic Poetry. Till my attention was called to the fact by "Alba," I had failed to connect these two Gaelic scholars with Argyleshire. I am obliged to that gentleman for noticing the omission. In regard to the future careers of the two men he mentions, I am afraid I cannot give him much information beyond what he already possesses. It is possible, as he has been informed, that John McCallum became the Romish priest at Arisaig. At all events, I find in Campbell's "Tales of the West Highlands," IV., 205, that a great authority in the Ossianic controversy, Mr. Archibald Sinclair, of Glasgow, criticises somewhat severely what he describes as a kind of unprincipled imposture on the part of a modern Gaelic bard named McCallum of Arisaig. "There are parties who have done harm," says Mr. Sinclair, "alleging that they were the authors of some of the compositions which passed as Ossian's." Mr. Kennedy claimed some of his collection as his own. Mr. McCallum of Arisaig published a volume of Gaelic poems and songs in 1821, in which he gives a "Seann Dàn" (which I understand to mean a poem attributed to Ossian) under the designation of "Collath." But, when the editor of "The Beauties of Gaelic Poetry," some years later, introduced this composition into that volume, endorsing it as an ancient poem, Mr. McCallum, anxious apparently to enjoy any kudos which might be supposed to attach to a successful imitation of the antique Celtic verse, came forward and claimed to be the true author of the poem that had been so highly honoured. For, on publishing in 1840 a new edition of his poems, Mr. McCallum, with what Mr. Sinclair describes as considerable coolness, proceeded "to remove the deception" of which he had been guilty, and avowed himself the author of "Collath," at the same time "modestly retaining the fulsome notes which he himself appended to it on its first appearance." "It is doubtful," adds Mr. Sinclair, "if the author would have been so ready to

remove the deception had 'Collath' not been so highly honoured by the editor of the 'Beauties.'" In addition to the Ossianic poem above referred to, Mr. McCallum, we are informed, added a third part to "Mordubh," and 259 lines to the second part more than is given in Gillies's collection. He does not say that the supplement to "Mordubh" is his own work; "neither," says Mr. Sinclair, "do I charge him with imposing on the reader by this, but I am not satisfied that either the first or last or any part of 'Mordubh' is genuine." Of the collection of ancient Gaelic ballads published by the brothers McCallum at Montrose in 1816, I find Mr. Campbell of Islay speaks with some respect in his "Tales of the West Highlands," IV., 108-9, 121, 132, 133, etc. A friend, who is in possession of the Montrose volume, writes to me as follows regarding it:—"Hugh and John McCallum, editors of an edition of Ossian's poems, were natives of Argyleshire, and journalists in Montrose." [In regard to this latter statement, I may say that I am inclined to doubt it. At all events, in the article in *Scottish Notes and Queries* dealing with "Montrose Periodical Literature" (Vol. III., 24, 1st Series) the brothers Low, in detailing the origin and progress of the *Montrose Review* (1811-89), never once refer to either of the brothers as having had any connection with that journal, nor, indeed, do their names occur in any of the articles dealing with other Montrose periodicals.] "The McCallum volume," says my friend, "bears the following title:—'An Original Collection | of the | Poems of Ossian, | Orrams, Ulin, | and other Bards, | who flourished in the same age. | Collected and Edited by | Hugh and John McCallum. | Montrose: | Printed at the *Review* Newspaper Office | for the Editors, | by James Watt, Bookseller. | 1816.'" I have not ascertained whether the Mr. McCallum of Arisaig was the John McCallum who was associated with Hugh in bringing out the 1816 volume, nor do I know whether he became the priest of Arisaig. It tends to throw doubt on that statement, that, in Oliver & Boyd's Almanac for 1851, I find that the priest of Arisaig is a William Macintosh, who is described as having been ordained in 1831. I have ascertained nothing about Hugh McCallum. If, however, any Montrose reader of *Scottish Notes and Queries* can add to the above particulars, I will be glad to obtain the information.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

(To be continued.)



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

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VII., p. 132.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1642. *The Diurnal Occurrences*, Touching the daillie proceedings in Parliament, from the 27 of December to the third of Januarie, 1742. Printed at London and reprinted at Edinburgh. 8 pp., small 4to. The first leaf was used as a title, and the pagination began on the third page with 1 and ran to 6. The short title on the third page was simply "The Diurnall Occurrences." The printer's name is unfortunately not given.

As this is the first newspaper known to have been printed in Edinburgh, and therefore in Scotland, the three paragraphs which appear on the first page between "1742" and "Printed" as noted above, may be given in full. Much more interest would have been given to this publication had it been Scottish at first-hand.

"With the Lord Mayor's going to his Majestie about the rising of the Apprentices concerning Colonel Lunford; who was thereupon displaced from his Lieutenantship of the Tower, and Sir John Biron placed in his Roome."

"As also the sending away of certain Provision and Troupes of Horsemen for the reliefe of the distressed Protestants in Ireland, with his Majestie's Royal feasting of the Chief Commanders that went thither; And a Relation of an Overthrow the Rebels have lately received in Ireland."

"Together with the Uprors and Tumult of the Citizens and Apprentices of London concerning the Bishops, and that twelve of them are suspended from the High Court of Parliament, and charged with High Treason; the Bishop of York and Eight more being committed to the Tower, the Bishop of Peterborough and Duresme to the Black Rod, and the Bishop of Landaffe cannot bee found."

The little journal is printed across the page, and the paragraphs are entirely occupied with news and jottings relative to the above topics. Lord Crawford, in his catalogue of early English newspapers, states that only one number is known to exist.

In 1641 and 1642 several journals appeared in London with titles somewhat similar, e.g., *A True Diurnall of the last Duke's Passages in Parliament*, which was continued as *The True Diurnall of Passages in Parliament*, and *Diurnall Occurrences, or, Proceedings in the Parliament*.

1642. *A Continuation of the True Diurnall Occurrences in Parliament*. From the tenth of January to the twenty-fourth, 1642. Printed at Edinburgh, 1642. 16 pp., small 4to. The first page acted as a title page for the issue. In its centre was a shield on which appeared the monogram R. B. or B. R. The second page was blank, and the letter-press occupied the remainder of the available space. Page 3 was headed by a short title reading, "Diurnall Occurrences in Parliament." The

printing was across the page, and the news given was entirely concerned with the doings of the English Parliament. There is no indication that it is a reprint, but it is probably so. A copy of the *Continuation*, dated "from the 10th February to the 24th, 1642," Edinburgh, 16 pp., appeared in Thorp's Catalogue for October, 1904.

It would be interesting to know if the initials referred to above were those of an Edinburgh printer, but unfortunately that seems impossible to determine. There was, indeed, in Edinburgh a printer of the name of Robert Bryson, who worked "at the signe of Jonah" from 1640 to 1645, and who published several books during that period. But the identification of him with the printer of the above *Continuation* is rendered very uncertain from the following fact. I have examined a copy of a journal named *Diurnall Occurrences in Parliament*, from the "2nd Januarie to the tenth, 1642. Printed by a Perfect Copie," which bears the same monogram and shield, but has the imprint "Printed at London." That both the Edinburgh and London publications should have the same device is remarkable.

1690. *The Present State of Europe, or, the Historical and Political Mercury*: giving an Account of all the Publick and Private Occurrences that are most considerable in every Court, for the month of October, 1690, with curious reflections upon every State. To be continued monthly: from the original published at the Hague by the Authority of the State of Holland and West Friesland, in the same size and fineness of Paper, for encouragement of any who shall devise to bind any quantity of them by way of book. Edinburgh: reprinted by the Heir of Andrew Anderson, Printer to their Most Excellent Majesties, Anno Dom. 1690, and are to be sold at their shop in the North side of the Cross, and at Mistress Ogston's shop in the Parliament Closs. No. 1. October, 1690. 34 pp., small 8vo, printed across the page. The whole of the foregoing appeared on the first page of each number, which also contained a table of contents. The second page of No. 2 had the words "Licensed Decemb 4, 1690. [Signed] J. Fraser." This notice appeared in all the issues up to that for July, 1691. The fourth number was numbered No. 1, Vol. II., and considerably amplified the title. It added "Monthly" before "Mercury," described the "occurrences" as "Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military," and after "Court" printed "the various interests of Princes, their several Claims, Disputes, and Intrigues, &c." At the same time a short title was adopted for heading page 3. It ran, "The Historical and Political Mercury for the Month of January, 1691." 38 pp. The March, 1691, issue contained the following "advertisement":—

"The reason of the *Mercury's* coming out so late in the month is because the *Paquet-boat* with the Letters of the 6th instant in which it was sent was taken by the French."

The October number let readers know that the preceding twelve numbers could be had in one volume from the printer—an arrangement which ignored pagination and numbering. A similar notice in December indicated that the year's numbers could be had in a complete volume. I have been unable to discover whether further publication took place in Edinburgh.

The peculiarity of this periodical is that it is a reprint of a London translation of a foreign newspaper. The *Mercure Historique et Politique* was started at The Hague in 1686 by G. de Courtilz de Sandras, and ran to 1777. It was reproduced in London under the title of *The General History of Europe, contained in the Historical and Political Mercuries*, by I. Phillips, who dated his first volume 1690. In subsequent volumes the title-pages stand as in the Edinburgh reprint. The London reproduction ran to forty-five volumes, 1690-1733. It was also reprinted in Dublin.

1709. *The Edinburgh Gazette*. As noted above (*S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., Vol. VII., p. 131), the friction between Donaldson and the person to whom he had assigned the rights of publishing the *Gazette* for a limited period became acute in August, 1709. Donaldson appears to have objected to the paper being called the *Scots Postman*, and to have been further incensed at the dropping of the original title altogether. He accordingly resumed control of his monopoly, and sent out—

*The Edinburgh Gazette*. Published by Authority. No. 144. From Saturday, August 13, to Thursday, August 18, 1709. Printed for the Author, Anno Dom. 1709. Single sheet folio. The "author" states:—

"It is not necessary to inform the public of the transactions between the author and his Assigny, or with what difficulty the author has recovered his own grant, it being sufficient to let the reader know that the author has at last with much struggling recovered his power, but could never till now re-assume his possession."

Publication was promised on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, and a curious arrangement was announced. Care was to be taken that news was to be as accurate as possible, but where doubt existed, the editor was to place "all such relations as seem partial or ill founded in a postscript"—an arrangement which would have advantages even to-day. The printing of the paper was very bad. The imprint of No. 157 was simply "Edinburgh: printed for the author, 1709."

I have been unable to consult the file of this new start beyond No. 157, but it apparently resumed connection with the *Scots Postman* in December of the same year. [See below, *Scots Postman*, 1709.]

26 Circus Drive,  
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.



DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON (*S. N. & Q.*, X., 105).—This native of Old Deer deserves a fuller notice, now that he has been called to his

rest. A keen politician, he had the respect and confidence of both Democrats and Republicans, and his long sickness was the opportunity for a widespread and generous sympathy. About nine months ago he was taken to hospital on account of paresis, and paralysis followed, bringing on total blindness. He died February 25, and his funeral took place under the charge of the Grand Army, at Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Henderson was born at Old Deer in 1840, came to Illinois in 1846, and to Iowa in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1865. In the first year of the war he joined the army as a private, but was soon elected to be first lieutenant, serving with the same regiment until 1863, when, owing to the loss of his leg, he was honourably discharged. He rejoined the army, and at the close of his service was colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers. For some years after he held several public offices, and was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1883, serving until 1903, and being Speaker in the 56th and 57th Congresses. He was a vigorous advocate of the cause of the war veterans, and as rigorous in carrying out the rules as Speaker in the National House of Representatives. Two brothers appeared to have joined the army with him.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

THE GORTONS GORDONS.—The following interesting notes on this family appear in the Tammore MSS. in the British Museum:—

1751, Nov., 29.—To Twenty pounds two Shilling Scots received from James Gordon tennent in Gortons in part and to account of a Debt of £38, he owed by Bill to the deceast Ballindalloch Indorsed to the Compter . £20 2

1752.—Other four Oxgates called the 2 Oxgates of Gortans and two Oxgets of the Boathough pay of Money Rent for the Gortans £13 : 6 : 8, and for six pecks Meal of dry Moulter £2, for 2 Custom hogs £3 : 0 : 8, And for Stipend for Gortans £2 : 13 : 4 And for the Boathough £20 of Money Duty, and £2 : 13 : 4 for Stipend these four Oxgets are possessed by Jas. Gordon . . . 44

1760.—To £18 : 11 : 6 Scots received from James Gordon in Gortons by the hands of James Donaldson in Kirdels as the ballance due of £38 : 13 : 4 Scots the principall sum contained in said James Gordon's bill dated 22 Aprile 1749 granted to the Heritor as a grassom for a tack of the Gortans and Boathough for 19 years after Whitt 1749 years and James Gordon paid £2 : 0 : 2 Sh. Scots of said bill upon the 25th October 1754 and the same was accounted for by the Compter.

## TWO MACPHERSON LETTERS.

It was doubtless gratifying to many readers to learn from the report of the New Spalding Club, printed in the February number, that "The House of Forbes" is added to the club's programme. It is to be hoped that many other "houses" will follow in like manner, not omitting "The House of Grant" and "The House of Macpherson."

The following letters, which are preserved in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 25,406, 140-1), were written by George Macpherson of Invereshie to Robert Grant of Tammore, factor for Colonel William Grant of Ballindalloch. Invereshie married the Colonel's daughter, Grace, and the letters show that the somewhat distant parish of Inveravon possessed other attractions for Invereshie, viz., the Colonel's meal and his (or his factor's) malt, scarcely indicative perhaps of his entire appreciation of his native Badenoch. It will be noticed also that Invereshie was at the time engaged in some commercial transactions with regard to timber on the Elchies estate, in the parish of Knockando, the precise nature of which, however, does not transpire. H. D. McW.

Dr Sir

Haveing the occasion of the bearer thought proper to acquaint you that I desyre to send down for two bolls of malt which I would incline it were of your own, since the last I hade from you was very good; as also send me three bolls of the Collonell's meal, which I designe for my table; with ten bolls of the meall you bought for my use. The horses will be doum against the midle of next week; when the Flores [sic] turns stroke I shall send, for the rest of the meal, and for ten bolls more of the Collonell's meall if he can spair it. Acquent me by those that goes for this meall how far the meall you bought for me is to be carried, since I designe after this to send the secks doum before-hand, as also acquent me if the Collonell will carry his meall. When you have occasion to goe doum by the boat of Elchies, youll take the trouble to call for John McConchie who has the charge of my timber there and in case they are not selling you may injoin him to sell them as much cheaper as youll think convenient. My friend and I offers our kind service to all friends with you

I am  
Dr Sir

Your humble servtt.

Invereshie GEORGE MCPHERSON.  
Ye 13th May 1732.

Dr Sir,

I send you this line by the servants that goes for the meall and malt I wrote to you off by Charles Clay's broyr some days agoe. I am hope-

full youll dispatch them as soon as possible. I doubt not of the goodness of the meall; I goe just now for Inverness to the Election and soe doth Dellradie. Rothy (?) will goe also. I saw Phoiness goeing to him very timeous this morning with a letter to him from the Collonell anent his goeing to Inverness. I begg pardon for what trouble I give you but wherein I can be of the least service to you in this part of the world you may freely command him who is sincerely

Your Affectt and obliedged Sertt.

GEORGE MCPHERSON.

Invereshie 16th May 1732

We are all very weell and my friend and I offers our service to all friends att Baldnallach not forgetting yourself and bedfollow being one heart, adieu.

To

Robert Grant

off

Tammore Esqr.



## ABERDEEN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

## ADDENDA TO "ABERDEEN PRINTERS."

(2nd S., VII., 100, 122.)

Three entries in the late Mr. Edmond's "Aberdeen Printers" should be deleted, as they are due to the misreading of an item in the "Sale Catalogue" of Dr. David Laing (Sotheby, 1879), Part I., No. 1281, which runs:—

Forbes (J.). A Collection of 5 Theses Theologicae under his Presidency by G. Leslaeus, J. Sibbaldus, A. Scrogaeus, R. Baronius, and J. Lundaeus, in a cover having the Arms of Spain stamped in gold on sides. Aberdoniae, 1627-31. [Bought by Ellis for £2 15s.; present location unknown.]

From the dates covering a period of five years, Mr. Edmond not unnaturally inferred that the five theses appeared in successive years, and hence entered in his "Printers"—

Page 26. Leslie, W. Vindiciae Theologicae, etc. 1627. [This is all right. The thesis was for B.D. Leslie's "Thesis" for D.D. has yet to be discovered.]

Page 29. Sibbald, J. Theses Theologicae, etc. 1628. [This, however, was issued in 1627, and is duly described on p. 27. It also was for B.D., and Sibbald's "Thesis" for D.D. has yet to be discovered. Both Leslie and Sibbald were "Aberdeen Doctors."]

Page 32. Scrogie, A. Theses Theologicae, etc. 1629. [This also was issued in 1627 for D.D., and is described on p. 26.]

Page 32. Baron, R. Theses Theologicae, etc. 1630. [Also in 1627 for D.D.; described on p. 24.]

Page 38. Lundie, John. Theses Theologicae,

etc. 1631. [This is probably all right, but no copy has as yet been traced.]

Mr. Edmond quotes the descriptions of several works given by Joseph Robertson in his "Biographia Abredonensis" (3 vols., now in Aberdeen University Library), but one is inadvertently omitted.

"Besides these theses," writes Robertson, "there is one of which the beginning is awaiting, but which, from the expression 'Abredonensis nostrae scholae,' evidently belongs to Aberdeen. The part which remains consists of the four concluding pages of the 'Epist. Nuncupat.,' and of twenty-four pages of these. They are:—

"Theses Logicae (8).

"Theses Morales (4), to which are added 'Aphorisma politicum' and 'Aphorisma oeconomicum.'

"Theses Physicae (7).

"It is subscribed by seven students: Robertus Grahamus, Georgius Meldromius, Gulielmus Harperus, Gulielmus Leslaeus, Jacobus Minesius, Jacobus Sharpius, Joannes Gellius. The types appear to be those of Raban."

The names of the students make it evident that the "Theses" are those of the King's College class graduating under David Leech in 1637. (Cf. my "Officers and Graduates," p. 187.) Mr. Edmond may have purposely omitted the entry under the impression that the book was identical with Leech's "Philosophia Illachrymans," also published in 1637, of which there is a copy in the British Museum; but I have satisfied myself that this is not the case. It is interesting to note that "Jacobus Sharpius" is the future archbishop. Laing's volume containing the fragment, with other King's College theses, was sold at his sale in 1879 (II., 222), but has not been traced.

In "Aberdeen Printers," p. 139, appears the description of "The Account of the Pope's Procession at Aberdene, the 11th of January, 1689," from a copy in the Advocates Library, which runs to eight pages only. The copy in the Aberdeen University Library contains an additional sheet, B, pp. 9-11, "The Students of Marischall's Colledge Attestation anent the burning of the Pop . . . given at Marischall's Colledge the second of February, 1689." This is of much interest, as being attested by all the students of the Colledge, ninety-nine in number, grouped as Magistrants, Tertians, Semies, and Begians. (Cf. my "Fasti Acad. Marisc.," II., 262.)

P. J. ANDERSON.

DAVID HERD.—This famous collector of Scottish songs and ballads was a native of Kin-

cardineshire, and died at Edinburgh on 25th June, 1810, aged 78. He was only a writer's clerk, but an ardent antiquary, devoted to the service of his country, and he enjoyed the friendship of the most eminent men in Scotland's capital. His collection was first published in 1769, then enlarged to two volumes in 1776, a centenary reprint of which was issued in 1869. Herd's "Collection" attracted the notice and approval of both Ferguson and Burns, and latterly of Scott. In a biography of Herd I learnt that he was interred in Buccleugh Church burying-ground, Edinburgh, and that a memorial tablet was placed on the wall over his place of sepulture. In boyhood, one of my most cherished possessions was an old, tattered, grimy copy of the 1769 edition. Visiting Edinburgh three years ago, I found out the Buccleugh Church and with some difficulty obtained access to its tiny graveyard, determined on seeing the grave of Herd. I could not see the tablet to Herd anywhere; but I found the stones erected in memory of Dr. A. Adam (Scott's preceptor at the High School) and Dr. Blacklock (the blind poet and correspondent of Burns) in a very dilapidated state. It seems that in the early part of last century a most pernicious practice existed amongst the monumental mason craft in Auld Reekie of having inscriptions cut on a soft stone—simply a veneer—and then fixed upon the tombstone. Rain and frost in the course of time cause those veneers to bulge out and collapse. The lettering on both Adam's and Blacklock's tombs are bellying out now, and will shortly fall to pieces unless some remedial steps be taken. I saw in the Calton burying-ground, above the Political Martyrs' Obelisk, a notable case in point. It is a pretentious tomb, surmounted by a big urn and drapery, and scrollwork reading, "Sacred to the memory of —": the odious veneer had rolled off, and several courses of brick appeared below. A more striking instance of the vanity of human fame could not well be conceived. However, I was not satisfied with my survey of Buccleugh Church graveyard, so I went round again, and and at last, near the corner where Alicia Cockburn (authoress of a set of the "Flowers of the Forest") is buried, I saw a small, square tablet, with "RD" at one end, and "1810" at foot, the rest having scaled off, as it is a soft, yellow sandstone. I presume that this is all that remains of the votive tablet. I would earnestly beseech the lovers of our national minstrelsy to replace the present meaningless stone to Herd with a more durable one, suitably inscribed.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

## ADDENDA TO COMMUNION TOKENS OF ESTABLISHED CHURCHES

IN THE

SYNODS OF MORAY, ROSS, SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS,  
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.*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 NAIRN.

**NAIRN.**

- (5) Obv.—**NAIRN** around the top, with **M | I.M. | 1797.** underneath. (John Morrison was minister at this date.)  
Rev.—Rude representation of the “**Burning Bush**” with **AMO | AMO** underneath. Round, 15

## PRESBYTERY OF DINGWALL.

**DINGWALL.**

- (2) Obv.—**Large D** (incuse). The initial letter of name of parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 12.

## PRESBYTERY OF TAIN.

**KILMUIR-EASTER.**

- (2) Obv.—**K.E** representing Kilmuir-Easter.  
Rev.—**1741.** Square, 11.

## PRESBYTERY OF DORNOCH.

**ROSEHALL.**

- (1) Obv.—**K | R—L | C** representing Kirk, Rosehall, Creich.  
Rev.—Blank. Round, 13.

**STOER.**

- (2) Obv.—**STORE | 1801.**  
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 14 × 16.

## PRESBYTERY OF TONGUE.

**TONGUE.**

- (1) Obv.—**T** The initial letter of name of parish.  
Rev.—Blank. Square, 10.

## PRESBYTERY OF CAITHNESS.

**LATHERON.**

- (3) Obv.—**C | J. MCH | L** representing Church Latheron, James McHardy.  
Rev.—Blank. Hexagonal, 6.

**OLRIG.**

- (5) Obv.—**OLRIG | KIRK.**  
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11.

## PRESBYTERY OF KIRKWALL.

**EVIE AND RENDALL.**

- (4) Obv.—**E** (incuse). Representing Evie.  
Rev.—**R** (incuse). Representing Rendall. Round, 12.

## PRESBYTERY OF LERWICK.

**TINGWALL.**

- (2) Obv.—**T.K | 1728.** Representing Tingwall Kirk.  
Rev.—**M | I. G.** (James Greirson was minister at this date.) Oblong, 8 × 12.  
(3) Obv.—**T. K** Representing Tingwall Kirk.  
Rev.—**M | I. S.** (James Sands was minister from 1793 to 1805.) Oblong, 8 × 12.

## PRESBYTERY OF OLNAFIRTH.

**WHALSAY AND SKERRIES.**

- (2) Obv.—**PARISH OF WHALSAY & SKERRIES SHETLAND** around outside, with **NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR Burning Bush | 1903** in centre.  
Rev.—“**This do in | remembrance of me**” | **LUKE XXII. 19** | “**But let a man | examine himself.**” | **I COR XI. 28.** Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16½.

*To be continued.*

"A TABLE OF THE GENEALOGIE OF  
THE LAIRDS OF PETFODDELLS."

This interesting genealogical table has been obtained through the courtesy of the Rev. James M. Joass, LL.D., minister of Golspie. It forms one of the "Tables compiled and collected together by the great Paines and Industrie of Sir Robert Gordon Knight Baronett of Gordonstoun, sone to Alexander Earl of Southerland, copied out of his Papers and continued be Maister Robert Gordon his sone 1659." The original MS. is preserved at Dunrobin, and the tables setting forth the Gordon descents have been edited by Dr. Joass for the New Spalding Club's "House of Gordon," Vol. II.

The surname of MEINZIES came first out of France into Scotland in the days of King Malcome Keanmore, and settled in the shire of Aberdeen in the days of King Robert Bruice.

WILLIAM MEINZIES was Provost of Aberdeen the year 1375; he married — Chalmer, daughter to William Chalmer, of Findon, Provost of Aberdeen, by whom he hade

1. GILBERT.
2. JOHN.

GILBERT MEINZIES of Petfoddells, Provost of Aberdeen, 1423, married Margaret Liddel, daughter to Sir William Liddel of Arnabo, Knight, by whom he hade

1. ANDREW.
2. DAVID, he begate  
(1) Mr DAVID.

ANDREW MEINZIES, of Petfoddells, Provost of Aberdeen, 1452, married Elizabeth Arbutnot, daughter to the Laird of Arbutnott, by whom he hade

1. ALEXR., Provost of Aberdeen, 1486, married without issue, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Wm. Leslie of Balcolmie, Knight.
2. DAVID.

DAVID MEINZIES, of Petfoddells, succeeded his brother Alexr., was Provost of Aberdeen 1495, married Katherine Fothringhame, daughter to the laird of Puryfothringhame, by whom he hade

1. GILBERT.
2. DAVID.

GILBERT MEINZIES, of Findon and Petfoddells, caled Benison Gib, Provost of Aberdeen 1505, married Margaret Chalmer, daughter to Alexr. Chalmer of Murthill, by whom he hade

1. THOMAS.
2. ALEXR. of Ferrihill.
3. Master JAMES.
4. ANDREW, slain at Pinkie. 1547.
5. DAVID.
6. GILBERT, who begate three sons  
(1) ALEXR.

(2) DAVID, Provost of Aberdeen.

(3) Master THOMAS, of Balgony.

7. The LADY Fillorth.
8. The LADY Haddo.
9. The LADY Balquhan.
10. The LADY Menie.

THOMAS MEINIES, of Petfoddells and Findon, was Provost of Aberdeen and Controller of Scotland in the reigne of James 5th, married Marion Reid, daughter to Alexr. Reid, Provost of Aberdeen.

1. GILBERT.
2. Master THOMAS, of Durn, Provost of Aberdeen, begate  
(1) Sir THOMAS, Provost of Aberdeen,  
and  
(2) PAULL, Provost of Aberdeen.

3. ALEXR.
4. ROBERT.
5. WILLIAM.
6. ROBERT MEINZIES.  
Dyvers Daughters.

GILBERT MEINZIES of Petfoddells and Findon, Provost of Aberdeen, married Margaret Kaith, daughter to the Laird of Troup.

1. GEORGE.
2. ROBERT.
3. DAVID.
4. ALEXR., slain by Forbes of Monimusk.
5. JOHN.
6. PATRICK.

GEORGE MEINZIES of Findon, dyed before his Father; married Violet, daughter to Forbes of Petsligo.

1. GILBERT.
2. THOMAS.

GILBERT MEINZIES of Petfoddells and Findon, married Margaret, daughter to Alexr. Irwing of Drum.

1. Sir GILBERT.
2. MARGARET.

Sir GILBERT MEINZIES of Petfoddells and Findon, married Lady Ann Gordon, daughter to John, sixt of that name, Earl of Southerland.

1. GILBERT, slain at Carbisdale, in Rosse. 1650.
2. WILLIAM.
3. PAULL \*(Collonel in Mosco, married twice).
4. MARGARET \*(Lady Rothemay, who had many children).
5. JANE.
6. ELIZABETH \*(Lady Craig of Achindore, to whom she had children).

WILLIAM MEINZIES of Petfoddells married to his first wife Beatrice Fletcher, daughter to Fletcher of Innerpefer. Wm. married second — Semple, daughter to the Lord Semple, who bore him a daughter.

1. GILBERT.
2. caled —, married to Sir William Wallace of Craigie.

\*(GILBERT MEINZIES of Petfoddles, married Margaret Irvine, Drum's daughter.

1. WILLIAM.
2. JAMES.
3. MARGARET.)

\* Later hand.



RECORDS OF  
ABERDEEN UNIVERSITIES.

ADDENDA.

(2nd S., II, 41; III., 88; IV., 184; VI., 124, 169.)

The early College registers of honorary degrees are very imperfect. Several instances of the conferring of D.D. may be traced in Hew Scott's "Fasti," probably based on entries in Presbytery or Kirk Session minutes. Thus:—

*Vol. III., p. 462.* James Sibbald, minister of the first charge, Aberdeen (formerly regent in Marischal College), "adm. in 1626. Had B.D. conferred 14th October, 1630 [this is certainly wrong, as the extant "Thesis" printed in 1627 proves], and afterwards that of D.D. by the Univ. and King's College." My "Officers and Graduates," p. 98, gives 1628 as the date of D.D., but this year was taken from an erroneous entry in "Aberdeen Printers," p. 29. Sibbald's "Thesis" for the doctorate has yet to be discovered. He was M.A., Mar. Coll., 1618.

*Page 472.* William Blair, minister of the third charge, Aberdeen (formerly of Forglen and Fordyce), "had D.D. conferred, was received into communion by the Synod, 11th May, 1698, and died (after 22nd) February, 1716." He was M.A., Mar. Coll., 1660.

*Page 477.* Alexander Ross, minister of Footdee (formerly of Inch), "elected 22nd June, 1631; had D.D. conferred by the Univ. and King's College, and was trans. to the city in 1636." His "Thesis" has not been traced. He was M.A., 1618.

*Page 587.* David Leech, minister of Kemnay (formerly regent in King's College, and minister of Ellon), "adm. and inst. 15th January, 1650; had D.D. conferred, and continued 18th October, 1653." Leech, the well-known Latin poet, was M.A., King's Coll., 1614.

*Page 587.* James Willox, also minister of Kemnay, "ord. and adm. 19th September, 1654; had D.D. conferred before 20th February, 1661." He was M.A., Mar. Coll., 1637.

*Page 607.* John Rose, minister of Foveran, "adm. 13th March, 1667; had D.D. conferred in 1684." He was M.A., Mar. Coll., 1663.

*Page 662.* William Guild, minister of King-Edward, ordained in 1608, "had the degree of D.D., then almost unknown in Scotland, conferred on him." The degree was conferred, circa 1634 (when Guild was one of the ministers of St. Nicholas), as he is designated D.D. in the "Funerals" of 1635, but not in his "Humble

Adresse" of 1633. He was M.A., Mar. Coll., before 1605.

These degrees are not in the King's College Record ("Officers and Graduates," p. 98). It is possible, but hardly likely, that they were conferred by St. Andrews.

*Page 514.* Alexander Scrogie, minister of Skene, "prom. from being regent at King's College, Aberdeen, accepted being helper, 9th September, 1603." I do not find his name among the King's College regents ("Officers and Graduates," pp. 53, 324), and I am informed by the Aberdeen Presbytery clerk that, when he was appointed helper, there is no reference to his having been regent.

P. J. ANDERSON.



DURRIS (2nd S., VII., 147).—A correspondent writes:—"Perhaps it is not too much to expect that *S. N. & Q.* will one day give us a complete bibliography of the rural districts of Scotland where these are well marked, extensive, and at the same time historical. The note on the Act anent the selling by the Duke of Gordon of his Durris estates is of much interest. Your readers might be made acquainted with a print relating to the same district, in which a protracted lawsuit between the lairds of Durris and Netherley about the possession of portions of the Grampians is given in full, with all the evidence before the courts at Edinburgh. Like the Act of 1828, it contains details as to lands and farms, etc. The tower at Kinclunty does not commemorate this latter lawsuit but a former one, by which the Gordons obtained possession of the lands of Durris as heirs of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Monmouth and Peterborough. The tower was built in 1825. The lawsuit about the moors occurred during the possession of Mr. Anty Mactier, perhaps in the forties of last century."

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.—No complete history of the Scottish Highlands, issued at a popular price and in a compact form, has yet been published. But Mr. W. C. Mackenzie, author of "The History of the Hebrides," has now written one, and Mr. Alexander Gardner, of Paisley, is about to publish it. He says of his volume that its main purpose is "to trace the various stages of social, economic, religious, and political development through which the Highland people have passed, from the earliest historical times down to the present day."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

SCOTCH CHURCH, ERFURT (2nd S., VII., 139).—The "interesting article on the Scots Colleges and Abbeys on the Continent" was contributed, not to the *Quarterly*, but to the *Edinburgh Review*, and was written, not by Joseph Robertson, but by Bishop Alexander P. Forbes.  
P. J. ANDERSON.

THE PLACE-NAME "COUNTSEWELLS" (2nd S., VII., 136).—The most likely person to have been honoured with having the place named after her was Isabel Douglas, Countess of Mar, who married Alexander Stewart, 1404. He became Earl of Mar, and led the burghers of Aberdeen to Harlaw, 1411. This shows a probable cause for her being near Aberdeen. Countesswells is in the map in the "Collections on Aberdeen and Banff," and it is mentioned in "Antiquities," Vol. IV., p. 542, 22nd May, 1588, when the Provost, etc., of Aberdeen gave to John Leithe, burgher of Aberdeen, Countesswells, within the freedom of the burgh. The progression of the title-deeds of the estate might carry its history further back.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

CUDBEAR.—Four years ago some interesting facts were sent by correspondents relative to the manufacture of the dye stuff known as "cudbear." I have just discovered that a patent was granted in 1758 to Cuthbert Gordon, coppersmith, Leith, and George Gordon, merchant, Leith, for the manufacture of the dye.  
J. M. B.

### Queries.

716. BORDER HASWELLS (2nd S., VII., 156).—Referring to my query in the April issue of *S. N. and Q.*, there is a mining village in Northumberland named Haswell, and a place in Peebleshire, Haswellsykes. *Sykes* is a Scotticism meaning a marshy place, I suppose on account of the water "seeking" into the ground, the pronunciation of the word varying from *sykes* to *sicks*. Did the family name originate from either or both of these places? or were they named after some of the Haswells? I suppose Haswell is derived from Ha's Well or Hal's well, as I have seen the name spelt. Any information upon these points will be thankfully received.  
W. SAUNDERS.

1 Summerbank,  
Edinburgh.

721. HAY OF MONKTON.—Where is any account of this family to be found? This branch of the

Hays is said to be descended from William, brother of John, third Lord Hay of Yester, about 1520. An heiress married, circa 1600, Sir Alexander Hay of Whitburgh, of the Lochloy family, whose descendants apparently continued the name. The arms of Monkton were registered 1672-7. The last laird, Alexander Hay, advocate, who married (?) 1685, Helen, daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Abbots-hall, lost his estate in the '15, when it passed to the Falconers. His daughter and heiress, Jean Hay, married, firstly, a Mr. Shore, and secondly, John Mitchelson of Middleton. I shall be glad of any particulars of the Monkton family.  
65 Cambridge Terrace,  
Hyde Park, London, W.  
H. A. PITMAN.

722. BARCLAY OF URY.—Perhaps some reader will be good enough to say whether a Life of Barclay (the athlete) of Ury has been published, or where particulars of his life may be had.  
Durriss.  
A. MACDONALD.

723. "THE SILVER EEL" (BALLAD).—In Neil Maclean's "Life at a Northern University," p. 197, reference is made to a ballad, "The Silver Eel," which was evidently well known to Aberdeen students circa 1855. I fail to trace it under that name in any collection of ballads. Can any reader supply the words in whole or in part, or give an alternative title?  
P. J. ANDERSON.

724. VOLUNTEER OFFICERS OF 1794-1808.—I am anxious to know if any portraits exist of any of the following gentlemen who commanded one or other of the different Volunteer Corps about this period, and if so, will esteem it as a favour if any readers of *S. N. & Q.* can assist me to find same.

1. Alexander Moir of Scotston. Mr. Moir was the first commander of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers. He was an advocate, and resigned his commission on becoming Sheriff-Depute of Aberdeen in 1796.
2. Thomas Bannerman. Mr. Bannerman succeeded Sheriff Moir in the command of the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers. He was a merchant in Aberdeen, manager of the Aberdeen Banking Company, and secretary for "the Hon. The Club." I am informed that engravings of a portrait of Mr. Bannerman are in existence; but where?
3. Captain, thereafter Colonel, Finlason. Commanded what were known as "Finlason's Fencibles," 1803-8, and subsequently became colonel of the local Militia. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen for the Deeside District.
4. Alexander Tower of Ferryhill. Mr. Tower became commander of the "Aberdeen Pikemen," 1804, and, like Finlason, transferred to the local Militia in 1808. He was appointed to command the 5th Regiment of same, and was at one time elected M.P. for Berwick.

D. S.



**725. LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER STUART.**—There is a gravestone in Leslie (Aberdeenshire) Churchyard to the memory of Alexander Stuart, late lieutenant in the 89th Regiment of Foot, sometime residing at Leslie House, who died September 22, 1821, aged 84 years. The stone is erected by Helen Stuart, his widow. I shall be greatly obliged if any reader can give particulars as to who this Alexander Stuart or his wife was.

The Lodge,  
Cropwell Butler, Notts.

JOHN MACKIE.

**726. STEWART OR STUART FAMILY.**—In "Westminster Abbey Registers," published by the Harleian Society, London, 1876, is this item, on page 416, note 4:—

"Gavin Drummond, Esq., buried Feb. 22, 1773. His will, as of Park Prospect, St. Margaret's, Westminster, dated 18 Dec., 1771; proved 19 June, 1773, gives bequests to Anna-Helena Stuart, dau. of his late half-sister Catharine; to the children of his late half-sister Margaret; and to his kinswoman Anna Collendar, formerly Hally."

The italics, which are mine, represent an odd series of coincidences, if nothing more. Margaret and Catharine were the names of the only two surviving daughters of Dr. Edmond Halley (1656-1742). The significance, if any, of the surname Stuart in this connection may lie in the family traditions published in the London *Notes and Queries* (9th S., XII., 468) when taken with other traditions that appeared in the same periodical (9th S., XI., 205-206) regarding the Halley and Pike families. Who were "Anna-Helena Stuart," and "Anna Collendar, formerly Hally"?

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

**727. THE BATTLES OF PRESTON, FALKIRK, AND CULLODEN.**—In the catalogue of the library of James T. Gibson Craig, sold in 1887, appears the following item:—"Number 1618 (Lumsden, A.), Account of the Battles of Preston, Falkirk, and Culloden, by a Gentleman who was in these actions. Autograph Manuscript with holograph letter from James Dennistoun regarding it, added. 4to., circa 1746." Was this manuscript ever published, and where is it now?

W. M. M.

**728. "NAIRN: A POEM."**—In the sale of the library of James Maidment one of the items, under the No. 3,220, is "Nairn: A Poem," which must have been published between 1818 and 1831, these being the extreme dates of the several items in the volume. Can any reader give a description of this work?

W. M. M.

**729. "NANCY STONE."**—I should like to know whether there is any foundation for the story of "Nancy Stone" as told by Elinor M. Lane.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park,  
Reading.

**730. MARIOTA DUNBAR.**—Mariota Dunbar, wife of David Falconer of Halkerton, died 1st February, 1561. Can anyone give her parentage? Kilbuyack is suggested in the "Rose Book." M. M'G.-G.

**731. ELSPET BEATON.**—Elspet or Elizabeth Beaton, wife of Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenbog, is said by Baird to be a daughter of Cardinal Beaton. This seems improbable. He was murdered in 1546, and she was, according to Burke, married in 1602, but the latter calls her a daughter of Beaton of Balfour. Who was she? MacG.-G.

**732. SUBJECT SUPERIORS WANTED.**—Can anyone kindly say who were the subject superiors of Edincliack, Torrysoull, Clunybeg, Auchinraith, and Leitcheston (in Banffshire)? These lands do not seem to have been held direct from the Crown.

M. M'G.-G.

**733. JONET KIRK.**—William Gordon of Seaton married Jonet Kirk. Who was she? Was she of the family of Kirk of "Kirk's Lambs"?

M. M'G.-G.

**734. ABERDEEN PAINTERS.**—I have not seen the following Aberdeen "painters" named in works on art, but their names occur in records:—

1. Robert Skene, "painter," was buried March 7, 1635.
2. Mr. Adam Anderson, "pictor" and burghess, was married to Isobell Burnet, daughter and one of the co-heiresses, served 26th Oct., 1649, to Alexander Burnet, burghess. She is described as his relict in 1680.
3. Alexander Ross, painter, is mentioned on Jan. 7, 1683, as paying burial fees for a bastard child. On 13th May, 1687, he enters into a marriage contract with Sarah Blackburn, relict of James Watson, junior, merchant in Aberdeen. Burial fees are paid for her on Nov. 16, 1700. (or 1706), and he is buried on or about 17th May, 1710. In 1735 some land which had pertained to Sarah, then to Alexander, and afterwards to his brother James, merchant in Aberdeen, was acquired by Alex. Livingston. Alexander was a son of Wm. Ross of Drumnachie, by Mrs. Ross, daughter of Mr. John, minister of Birse.

M. M'G.-G.

**735. ROBERT COLVILLE.**—In Vol. XIX. on fol. 120 of the "Acta Dominorum Concilii" the following lines occur:—

O man, behald this warldis brutilnes,  
That changes ay and hes na sikkernes,  
But ful of torment pouerte and greif  
Withoutyn end. I knaw with wrechidnes  
That all sal pas, and thus I tak my leif.

ROBERTUS COLVILLE

Jan: 1508

Do these lines occur in any collection of old Scots poetry, or are there any further products of Colville's muse? Can he be identified with Robert Colvill of

Hiltoun, who about the same time was Director of Chancery?  
Edinburgh. W. M.

**736. BALLAD ON THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN.**—John Nicholson, printer, Kirkcudbright, published a number of chapbooks during the forties of last century. In a collection of productions, the majority of which came from his press, I find an eight-page chapbook which contains "Robert de Bruce's Garland, Or, a Heroic old Scotch Ballad on the Battle of Bannockburn." The effusion has little merit as verse. Can any reader say who was the author? The "Garland" occupies the whole space of the chapbook, which is undated, and does not bear either the printer's name or the place of printing. From a comparison of the paper and typography with that of a number of other chapbooks, however, one is almost safe to say that it issued from Nicholson's press. WILLIAM HARVEY.

**737. PRECENTOR RHYMES.**—In bygone days pious Presbyterians considered it sacrilege to use the words of the "inspired Psalms when practising Psalm-tunes. Consequently a number of doggerel verses came into vogue which were sung at choir-practices and similar gatherings. A typical one ran thus:—

Elgin in Moray's in the north,  
From whence comes good but rare;  
The horses they are very fat,  
The lassies very fair.

I shall be glad if any reader can furnish other similar rhymes. WILLIAM HARVEY.

[See our 1st Series, Vol X., pp. 92, 110, 129. -ED.]

**738. ALEXANDER.**—I should be pleased to know something about Jean, Viscountess Mount Alexander, who was wife of Hugh Montgomery, first Viscount Mount Alexander. She is said to have been the daughter of an Alexander of Aberdeenshire, and a devout Presbyterian. When Hugh Montgomery married her, he had a mansion at Comber, Co. Down, Ireland, and in her honour he called it "Mount Alexander"—hence the title. After her husband's death she married a second time, Major-Gen. Robert Munro, and died about 1670. During her residence at Comber, she had for her private chaplain, Rev. James Gordon, son of Alexander Gordon of Salterhill and Aikenhead, near Elgin. I would like to know if there was any relationship or other connection between the Alexander family of which this lady was a member, and that of the Gordons of Salterhill and Aikenhead, or of the Gordons of Auchinreath, or of Leichiston.

ARMISTEAD C. GORDON.

Staunton, Virginia.

**739. THE GRAHAMS OF BOGWHAFFLE.**—I will be much obliged for information respecting the Grahams of Bogwhapple, especially about the descendants of a Lieut.-Colonel William Graham who married the widow of a James Thompson of Colmslie.

BORDERER.

**740. HOW TO TRACE A FAMILY.**—How can I trace a family which settled in Edinburgh about 1709. The father was made a burges of the city in 1710. BORDERER.

**741. "MICHAELMAS MARE."**—In a town in the west of Scotland well known to me, the provost, whom his fellow-townsmen do not deem worthy of a second term of office, is termed "a Michaelmas mare." Hence every chief magistrate in that burgh is very ambitious of obtaining such a proof of his townsmen's confidence. I have asked several persons to suggest a feasible explanation of this mysterious appellation. Hitherto I have got no satisfactory answer, nor have I any suggestion of my own to offer. I wonder if any of your readers can solve the mystery, or can say whether in any other Scottish burgh the appellation, "a Michaelmas mare," or, as I have heard it pronounced, "a Mechalmās mir," is given to any chief magistrate who does not secure a second term of office.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

### Answers.

**937. "ROBIN ADAIR"** (1st S., VIII., 109; 2nd S., IV., 11, 59; VI., 12).—Under the heading "Musical Notes," *The Tribune* of 3rd ult. contains the following reference to Haydn. It notes that Sunday, April 1, was the anniversary of the birth of Franz Joseph Haydn, the great composer, "to whom both the quartette and the symphony look as the genius who gave them life. In the article on Haydn in the new edition of 'Grove's Dictionary,' there is an interesting new paragraph, from which we learn that Dr. Kuhak has gathered much evidence in support of the contention that Haydn was by race not a Teuton, but a Slav; not a German, but a Croatian. His name was originally 'Hajden,' which is a well-known Croatian patronymic, and his native village was originally called Trdstnik, of which 'Rohran' is the official German translation. Mr. W. H. Hadow, who is the author of these additions to Herr Pohl's biography in 'Grove,' considers that the general impression of Haydn's music is Slavonic rather than Teutonic in character, and the fact that many of his mature compositions are saturated with the Croatian folk-songs makes Mr. Hadow think it hardly too much to say that he stood to the folk-music of Croatia as Burns to the peasant songs of Scotland."

ROBERT MURDOCH.

**347. ENGLISH COUNTY ANTHOLOGY** (2nd S., V., 62, 79, 94, 110, 124, 142, 157, 174; VI., 12, 30; VII., 79).—I have recently handled the following able productions:—

Manx | National Songs | with | English Words,  
selected | from the MS. collection of | The Deemster  
Gill, Dr. J. Claque, & W. H. Gill, | and arranged |  
by | W. H. Gill. | Boosey & Co., | 295, Regent  
Street, London, W., | and | 9, East 17th Street,  
New York. | Copyright 1896 By Boosey & Co. |

xiii. + 145 pp. Kenny & Co., Printers, | 25 Camden Road, London, N.W.

Songs | of the West | Folk Songs of Devon and Cornwall | collected from the mouths of the people | by | S. Baring-Gould, M.A. | H. Fleetwood Sheppard, M.A. | F. W. Russell, Mus. Doc., D.D. | New and revised edition | under the musical editorship of | Cecil J. Sharp | Principal of the Hampstead Conservatoire. | Methuen & Co. | 36 Essex Street, London. N.D. Dedicated: To | the memory of | the Late D. Radford, Esq., J.P. | of | Mount Tavy, | at whose hospitable table the | making of this collection | was first planned | also | to that of | The Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard, M.A., | my fellow worker in this field for twelve years. | xii. + 247 and 32 pp. notes on the songs. Printed by | C. G. Roder | Limited | Willeaden Junction. | London, N.W.

English County Songs | Words and Music | Collected and edited by | Lucy E. Broadwood | and | J. A. Fuller Maitland | M.A., F.S.A. | 1893. viii. + 185 pp. Printed by | The Leadenhall Press, Ltd., 50 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. | J. B. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent Street, W. | Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co., Ltd. | New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 743 and 745, Broadway.

ROBERT MURDOCH.

679. SCOTT'S "TALES OF A GRANDFATHER" (2nd S., VII., 106, 127)—Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather" appeared in four distinct series, each of them in three vols. 18mo. The first series, covering the period from Macbeth to the accession of James VI., was issued in 1827; the second, somewhat overlapping the first, embracing the history from James II. to the Union, was published in 1828; the third series, extending from the Union to 1760, appeared in 1829; and the fourth, occupied with the history of France, was issued in 1830. If one could be sure that all genuine first editions bore the above-named dates on their title-pages, it would be a matter of comparatively plain-sailing to determine the number of the issue. In that case J. F.'s copy, published in 1828, would be a first edition of the second series, and Mr. Lamb's, as indicated in his note, a later issue of the same series. Unfortunately the question is not quite so easily settled. There was, and I believe still is, a pernicious practice among publishers of antedating books, that is, a book actually given to the public towards the end of 1827 might be dated on its title-page "1828." This seems to have been the case at least with the first series of the "Tales of a Grandfather." I infer as much from a note by the editor in Scott's "Journal." Copies of the first series were dated 1828, not 1827. In the first edition of the first series, however, a misprint occurs which may enable one to decide whether his copy is a genuine first issue. Sir Walter, writing to Ballantyne, the publisher, and insisting on the need of careful proof correction, says, "Imagine your printing that the Douglasses, after James II. had dirked the Earl, trailed the royal safe-conduct at the tail of a *serving man*, instead of the tail of a *starved Mare*."

The editor of Scott's "Journal" adds, "So printed in first edition, Vol. II., p. 129, but corrected in the subsequent editions to a *miscreable cart jade*." If J. F.'s book contains this misprint—if in Vol. II., p. 129 he finds "the tail of a serving man"—his copy is undoubtedly a genuine first edition of the first series. I am not aware whether the other series were antedated or not. It is quite possible they may have been. I have in my possession an edition of the fourth series—the History of France—in three volumes. It has all the appearance of a first edition, but is dated 1831, not 1830, as a first issue should have been. The format of the volumes closely corresponds with the description given in Mr. Lamb's interesting and instructive note. They are in plain, grey millboard, with brown leather backs and gilt letters, and appear to be in the original binding. W. S.

691. BURNS'S LINES AT STIRLING (2nd S., VII., 125, 143, 158).—Mr. William Harvey is probably justified in believing the *three answers* in Maxwell's pamphlet the unaided work of that poetaster. It is only natural to think so. I ventured to hint as much in my conjectural reply in the February issue of *Scottish Notes and Queries*. With regard to Mr. Harvey's "process of elimination," however (by means of which he eliminates two of the three *answers* I presumed to cite), I am quite unable to accept his conclusion. His method is based on fundamental error, and proceeds by mistaken induction. The note in the "Aldine Poets," as quoted by Mr. Harvey, asserts that Burns's lines "were printed with three answers to them, severely rebuking the poet." Here the expression, "severely rebuking the poet," is, I take it, an explanatory clause qualifying the word "answers." The *answers* (whatever else they may have been) were *severe rebukes of the poet*. All, therefore, that one may safely infer from the note is that the *answers* (1) severely rebuked the poet, and (2) were occasioned by the lines at Stirling. It is not in the least necessary to suppose that they made any direct reference to the lines themselves. Of two persons engaged in argument, one may *answer* the other by bursting into tears, or by emitting a series of warlike howls, or by abusing his opponent like a pickpocket. The tears, the howls, the abuse make no direct appeal to the offending words, but they are, all the same, an undoubted *answer* to them, because occasioned or called into existence by them, and form the most effective weapon the disputant has at command. W. S.

707. BRODIESORD (2nd S., VII, 141).—This word has to be considered along with Brodieshill, Morayshire, and Brodiehill, Lanarkshire. *Ord* is found in both the Anglo-Saxon and Norse, and there is *Ort*, German, and *Oort*, Dutch, and means anything from a point or corner to a steep or rounded hill. It also signifies a forefront, or line of battle, and also the beginning, or source. At first sight Brodie looks a personal name, but that is the word for a sow with a litter, and place-names connected with the keeping of herds of swine are fairly com-

mon. Cosmo Innes, in his "Scotch Surnames," gives Brodie as a name derived from lands—the surname coming from the place-name; while Long, in his "Personal and Family Names," gives the meaning as "a house in a plain," "a lowlander," and also "an embroiderer, a subtle weaver." In Bosworth's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary" we find Brod, "a growing together," "a brood," and also meaning "of free cost, gratis." There is just the suspicion that the name covers something in the way of joint liberties or interests in certain lands, and a knowledge of the locality and information as to early spelling would be essential before anyone could pronounce definitely on a word with such varied meanings.

T. H. S.

**711. PIKE OR McPIKE** (2nd S., VII., 155).—There is a Celtic word *pic*, a point. It is prefixed to many pointed mountains in France, being a remnant of the Celtic tongue once spoken there. It is common in Aberdeenshire in the name Picketillum from *pic*, point; and *tolm*, a hill or hillock. In Kincardine a long piece of slate pencil is called a pike. In the Register of the Town Council of Aberdeen the name of a man who lived at Justice Mill is Thomas of Myll, and Thomas Myll. So a man who lived at or on a pointed hill would be in early times "of" Pike, and later simply Pike. Mr. "McPike" would be the son of Mr. "Pike."

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

**712. NEIL MACLEAN, M.A.** (2nd S., VII., 155).—In reply to Alba, Neil Maclean was a native of Peterhead, trained in the Parish School, Peterhead, and at the University, Aberdeen, became a teacher, and died at West Hartlepool, 17th May, 1873, aged 38 years. Author of "Life at Northern University," 1874. The book was published posthumously. A new and revised edition is at press, and will be published in a few months. He was also author of a memoir of Marshal Keith, 1869, and many magazine articles about that time.

Peterhead.

W. L. T.

**713. GEORGE BEATTIE** (2nd S., VII., 155).—Has not "Alba" transposed the initials of the author of this work which, he says, was issued in the "sixties"? My copy is of the second edition, and bears no date. It purports to be by "A. S. Mt. Cyrus, M.A." Can it be that in the first edition the initials were as given by "Alba": "A. M. St. Cyrus"? Perhaps some reader possessed of a first edition will inform us. Meantime it may be remarked that, if a misprint in the second edition, the placing of the "M.A." degree after the place-name, "St. Cyrus," is surely a singular malarrangement. Then, consider the printing of "Mt. Cyrus" in capital letters same size as the preceding "A. S." These features all suggest the impression I have sometimes entertained that "Mt. Cyrus" might be a surname. See *The Court Miscellany*, London, 1765, p. 342, where a certain "Henry Mount Cyrus" is named.

A. HUTCHESON.

The title-page of the book referred to by "Alba" gives the author as "A. S., Mount Cyrus," not "A. M. St. Cyrus" as quoted by him. The Ecclesgreig district of St. Cyrus was known at the date of the issue of the book as Mount Cyrus. It is understood that "A. S., Mount Cyrus," was Mr. Andrew Stewart, at one time a barber at St. Cyrus.

J. D.

**718. PARODY OF "BONNIE DUNDEE"** (2nd S., VII., 156).—In reply to "Donside's" query regarding above, I understood there was a discussion as to the authorship in the pages of *S. N. & Q.* previous to the time at which I became a subscriber. If I have made a mistake, I beg to express my regret. If "Donside" will consult Canon Lowe's booklet on Prof. David Thomson, he will there find a copy of the parody, and some lengthy notes of "Davie's" conversation with Mr. Lowe on the poem, in which it is mentioned, among other things, that they were quite "at sea" as to the authorship. That is, no doubt, what was in my mind when I wrote last month.

R. D.

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### ★

## Scots Books of the Month.

**Brown, P. Hume, M.A., LL.D.** George Buchanan and His Times. Numerous illustrations. Crown 8vo. Net, 1s. Oliphant.

**Edmonds, Dom Columba.** Early Scottish Church in Doctrine and Discipline. Crown 8vo. Net, 6s. Sands, Edinburgh.

**Henderson, Rev. H. F., M.A., Dundee.** Erskine of Linlathen: Selections and Biography. La. crown 8vo. 6s. Oliphant.

**Lang, Andrew.** Sir Walter Scott. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. Hodder & Stoughton.

**Mackie, Alexander, M.A.** Nature Knowledge in Modern Poetry. With frontispiece. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. Longmans.

**M'Rae, Rev. Alexander.** Revivals in the Highlands and Islands in the 19th Century. 8vo. Net, 2s. 6d. Eneas Mackay, Stirling.

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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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# SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

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ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1906.

DAVID AND JOHN LEITCH.

Perhaps the noblest literary achievement of the last century was the seventy volumes of the "Dictionary of National Biography," projected and carried out to completion by the late George Smith, publisher—a man of Scottish ancestry whose forebears hailed from Elgin. He lost a great deal of money by the publication, for the sale was limited, and mainly restricted to libraries. Of course, in a big work of that kind, there would be blunders, and accordingly there is a supplementary volume of errata, over three hundred pages. I looked therein to see if a blunder anent two Scottish Latinists, David and John Leitch, was rectified. No; hence this screed of mine.

The biography of David Leitch is written by "J. C. H.," which initials I discovered meant James Cuthbert Hadden, an Aberdeenshire man. I am charitable enough to suppose that his manuscript has been tampered with, because I cannot imagine that any Aberdonian would ignore the direct testimony extant that David Leitch was a Scot. Mr. Hadden states that Leitch was "probably a native of Cheshire," and his argument is pitched in quite a Fluellen fashion:—"Look you, there be Leitches in Scotland, but also and moreover there are Leches at Carden, in the County of Chester." Well, I will admit that a family of respectable nobodies named Leche (that is the spelling) lived in Cheshire for a long time, but that does not prove that David Leitch was one of them. We are referred to Ormerod, a county historian, for confirmation. I consulted that book in our public library here, and saw an ample pedigree of the Leches of Carden, but there was no David amongst them—plenty of Johns, I confess. He never spelt his name "Leche," and the whole trouble has arisen from the cumbrous latinising of his surname into "Leochæus." On such slender ground this Presbyterian scholar is claimed to be an Englishman.

On the other hand, we know that a John Leitch was Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, about 1619, and I am of opinion that David was his son, and nephew (not brother) to the epigrammatist. Educated at that University, first an alumnus, then as regent in 1628, and subsequently sub-principal in 1632; during his tenure of office he pronounced a Latin oration at the funeral of Bishop Forbes in 1635, which is printed in Raban's book, and reprinted again by the Spottiswoode Society. David Leitch was appointed minister of Ellon in 1638, but as he declined to subscribe and adhere to the Covenant, he had to withdraw, and he accompanied the Scottish army as chaplain in their march into England. However, he returned again to Scotland. What says Spalding, the annalist, to whom we are referred in the memoir—which I certainly did. I overhauled the "Memorials of the Troubles," and under date

Sunday, 19th July, 1640, I found this satisfactory entry:—

"Mr. David Leitch, minister of Logie (Buchan), ane principall outstander and gainstander of the Covenant, and who had left his church, his charge, *his countrie*, and went into England, at last returns *home*, becomes penitent, and preaches ane penitentiall Sermon."

Spalding was a contemporary, and must have known Leitch from his boyhood up. At any rate, on that point I prefer the old commissary to Sidney Lee and his motley clan of memoirists.

David Leitch had eventually to clear out of the kingdom, but he did not go and reside in Cheshire, which he ought to have done if Hadden's absurd hypothesis was correct. No; he went to London, where he had a meeting-house near the city, and preached there, doubtless having Sir Thomas Urquhart and other "brither Scots" as auditors. His last publication was a volume of Latin poems entitled "Parerga," but whether he survived till the Restoration or when he died is, I fear, an insoluble problem.

I come now to John Leitch, the Latin epigrammatist, who in his books announces himself thus: "Joanne Leochæo, Celurcao Scoto," which translated simply means "John Leitch, a Montrose Scot," Celurca being the ancient name of that burgh. Mr. Thomas Secombe writes the memoir, and he coolly informs us that, "though Leitch describes himself a *Scotus*, he was doubtless connected with the Leche family of Carden, in Cheshire." Why so? According to this erudite gentleman, Leitch did not know his country or his parentage! We have had to wait two hundred and seventy years for this Southron searchlight on the subject. However, putting the sechommeter aside, I venture to say that this Latin poet was the son of the Rev. Andrew Leitch, who was minister of Old Montrose in 1585, and died in 1611, leaving two sons, *John* and Andrew. My authority is the Rev. Hew Scott's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*."

Another clergyman, Rev. Henry Leitch, was minister of Auchtermuchty, and died in 1613. And there was even another Rev. David Leitch in Scotland then, who was educated at St. Andrews, taking his degree of A.M. in 1605, who was appointed minister of Dundrennan, in Galloway, in 1629.

But it seems that there also flourished contemporaneously with our Latin poet an English dominie named John Leech, who published some educational books, and in order to bolster up his reputation, Ormerod conjectures that he was the author of the Latin poems, from the similarity of the name. A wrong surmise, but

received as gospel by Mr. Secombe. They were two distinct persons. John Leitch, in order, I presume, to dissociate himself from the English pedagogue, invariably proclaims himself "A Scot, from Montrose." He dedicated his poems to Scottish noblemen, knowing instinctively that he had nothing to hope from English liberality. By twisting his name into the uncouth "Leochæo," he has imperilled his identification. The ultimate history of John Leitch is involved in obscurity; but probably, like many another Scot at that troublous period, he went abroad and obtained a position in some Continental university. I do not believe that he went to America: there was no market there for his scholarship.

Sir Thomas Urquhart's eulogy of the Leitches as Latin poets shows conclusively that he was "roosin' his ain folk." Would he have cracked them up if they had been "Cheshire chaw-bacons"? Not much. ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

★

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

(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VII., p. 166.)

[SUPPLEMENTARY.]

1709. *A Review of the Affairs of France*. This was the title of the famous periodical which Defoe began to issue from his prison in Newgate on February 19, 1704, as a sheet of eight small 4to pages. In 1707 he was in Scotland on business connected with the Union of the Parliaments, and thereafter for some years appeared frequently in the Northern Kingdom. On these visits he did some work in connection with the newspaper press, and seemingly made arrangements for the reprinting of his *Review*. In the number of the *Review* which was sent out in London on June 4, 1709, a long advertisement is printed to the effect that—

"The paper is reprinted three times a week in Edinburgh, and published in all the principal towns and cities of Scotland."

Directions are also given as to how the advertisements may be forwarded, and the note is added that—

"The counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, together with the towns of Belfast, Carrickfergus, and the city of Londonderry in Ireland, are supplied with the paper from Scotland."

Several numbers of the *Scots Postman* in August, 1710, contain the following advertisement:—

"Such of the subscribers to Mr. Defoe's *Review* as are in the country, please leave a note at Mr. Anderson's

shop informing them where the *Review* shall be left for them, so as to come to their hands."

I have been unable to discover any trace of copies of these Edinburgh reprints, or learn how long they appeared.\*

1709. *The Scots Postman, or, the New Edinburgh Gazette*: being an Account of the Public News, Foreign and Domestic. Published by Authority. No. 1, Tuesday, December 27, 1709. Single sheet folio. Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Edinburgh: printed by John Moncur for the Undertakers, and to be sold at his Printing House at the foot of the Bull Close, opposite to the Trone.

Thus did the *Edinburgh Gazette* of 1699 make another start. It began by saying that—

"It has been a misfortune to this paper to change its authors and printers several times, and by several stops, hindrances, neglect of printers, and innumerable errors of the press, to be of late much discouraged, though the accounts have been, especially for the last year, more exact than formerly. These are now to give notice that it is once more set upon a new and, we hope, a right foot, both as to management and intelligence."

The journal was not, however, nearly out of stormy waters. No. 15 (January 28, 1710) substituted for the second part of the imprint the words, "and to be sold at Mr. John Johnston's House at the foot of Moubray's Close at the Netherbow." No. 43 gave 4 pp., as sometimes happened subsequently. The type of No. 50 and after was smaller, and at the same time the heading was embellished with two rough woodcuts. The printer was changed at No. 60: "Printed by John Reid, Junr., for the Undertakers, and are to be sold at his printing house in Liberton's Wynd"—the second half of which imprint was altered in No. 63 to "at Mrs. McKay's, in Patrick Stief's Close, on the South side of the Street, and a little below the Cross."

These changes, however, were as nothing to the revolution which took place about the middle of November, 1710. It is not clear what had happened, but it is apparent that another of the cataclysmic disagreements had broken out among the personages responsible for the journal. No. 141 (Tuesday, November the 21st, to Thursday, November the 23rd, 1710) appeared as *The New Edinburgh Gazette*. [See below.] The aberration, however, was only temporary. The real No. 141 was only delayed, and turned out under the old designation, and with the same printer, on Tuesday, January 23, 1711. The only difference was that the cuts no longer adorned the title. The following explanation of the matter was vouchsafed:—

"The author of this paper being induced by a certain person to enter in a contract for some space of time for my title, upon certain stipulations to be performed by either party. But the said contractor with me,

having failed to perform his conditions, not only endeavouring by all methods possible to enhance my title and right, but to ingross to himself the whole sale and publishing of my paper by changing of the title and numbers thereof (how fair and ingenious that is I leave to the discretion of my generous reader to judge). However, having closed matters in some part with him by consent, I continue my paper with my own title and number as last enumerated."

In No. 144 the cuts of the heading were resumed. Under this name the journal continued till June 26, 1712, at least, and probably up to the spring of 1714. [See below, *Scots Postman*, 1714.]

1710. *The Edinburgh Courant*, with the freshest advices, Forreign and Domestick. Published by Authority. No. 1, Munday, March 20, 1710. Edinburgh: printed by John Moncur for the Undertakers, and to be sold at Mr. John Johnston's House, almost at the foot of Moubray's Close at the Netherbow. Single sheet folio, 2 cols. to page.

Boig, the projector of the first *Courant*, died January 27, 1710, and with him died the Privy Council's warrant to publish a paper of that name. Before the Union of 1707, the right of granting licence to forthcoming newspapers in Scotland was vested in the Scottish Privy Council. The Act of Union placed the continuance of that body within the discretion of the Queen, and only a few months elapsed before it was suppressed altogether on the ground that its history showed it had been used as an instrument of oppression. Thereafter the right of licence was assumed by the Town Council so far as Edinburgh was concerned. Boig was hardly cold before it was asked to use its prerogative. The result is apparent from the following extract minute:—

"Att Edinburgh, the first day of February, 1710.

"The same day the Council authorised Mr. Daniel Defoe to print the *Edinburgh Currant* in place of the deceased Adam Bog, discharging hereby any other person to print News under the name of the *Edinburgh Currant*."

Defoe was not swift, however, to act upon the authority given. Seven weeks were allowed to elapse before his first number appeared, and he seems to have placed no obstacle in the way of the ousted journal continuing during that time under the old name. (See *S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., VII., p. 130.) His haste before the Council was probably to forestall possible rivals.

The enrolment of the name of the author of "Robinson Crusoe" among Edinburgh journalists is full of interest:—

"It would now be a useless speculation as to what motives induced Defoe at that time to undertake the publication, and doubtless the writing of, an Edinburgh newspaper: whether or not the kindness and affectionate respect he received from the Scotch, contrasted in his view with the ungrateful reward of all his toils in England, revived a former desire to remove his family, and to spend the remainder of his days in Scotland.—William Lee's "Daniel Defoe," London, 1869, Vol. I., p. 176.

Only two numbers of this issue of the *Edinburgh Courant* are known to exist. Each contains about

\* Cf. Lee's "Daniel Defoe." 3 vols. London, 1869.

2½ columns of news from abroad, the remainder of the space (1½ columns) being occupied with advertisements. It is probable that no more were issued under Defoe's direction, as his immediate connection with the *Courant* could not have lasted many weeks. At the end of the same, March, he was recalled to London. With his departure, the journal would likely cease publication.

It should be noted that the transition enabled two distinct *Edinburgh Courants* to appear on March 20, 1710.

1710. *The Scots Courant*. No. 707. Monday, March 20, to Wednesday, March 22, 1710. Edinburgh: printed by John Reid, Junior, and are to be sold at his house in Liberton's Wynd, 1710. Single sheet folio, 2 cols. to page. Three times weekly.

The usual date assigned for the start of the *Scots Courant* is September, 1705. The author of the "*Edinburgh Courant Reprint*,"\* for example, following the lead of earlier historians of the journal, states that it was begun in that year, that it was published thrice a week, and that Boig's *Edinburgh Courant* was merged in it on March 20, 1710. In the absence of copies before that date, and looking to the fact that those who had been conducting the *Edinburgh Courant* were forced to abandon the title which Defoe had acquired, and at the same time were unwilling to abandon the enterprise itself, I am inclined to think that they met the difficulty by changing the name of the journal, and allowing it to go on as before under the new name. That this was likely the case is indicated by the facts that the *Scots Courant* appeared without official authority, that appearance and printer were the same, and that its numbering was consecutive with that of the original journal. If this be so, the *Scots Courant* was the continuation of the *Edinburgh Courant*, and appeared for the first time March 20, 1710.

At No. 729 ("From Friday, May the 12th, to Monday the 15th, 1710") the imprint became:—"Edinburgh: printed by James Watson, and sold at his shop next door to the Red Lyon opposite to the Lucken-Booths, and at the Exchange Coffee House." This same number contains a note which speaks of "James Muirhead, the author of this paper." I have not seen the numbers from No. 800 to No. 1464 (October 27, 1710—March 25, 1715). Within that time the paper had considerably changed its appearance. It had become a 12 pp. small 4to. The title ran—"The *Scots Courant*, containing the Occurrences both at home and abroad." The first page was similar to a title page, and the imprint at its foot was—"Edinburgh: printed for the author. Sold at the Exchange Coffee House, where advertisements are taken in. 1715. Price Three Haltpence." The

only indication that Watson continued as printer is his monogram in the centre of the page. The editor evidently set up a coffee house on his own account, for, in No. 2119 (June 19, 1719), the paper was sold there. In No. 2193 (mis-numbered 2112—December 9, 1719) it is described as being "Muirhead's Coffee House, up the stair, immediately below the entry to the Writer's Court."

In appearance, the *Scots Courant* was neat and clean. Like its contemporaries, it devoted most of its space to foreign news. The last number I have seen is No. 2251, dated "Wednesday, April 20, to Friday, April 22, 1720."

1710. *The New Edinburgh Gazette*. Being an account of the Public News, Forreign and Domestick. Published by Authority. No. 141. Tuesday, November the 21st, to Thursday, November the 23rd, 1710. Single sheet folio. Printed by John Reid, Junr., for the Undertakers, and are to be sold at his printing house in Liberton's Wynd. (See *S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., VII., 131.)

No. 142 appeared as No. 2, and gave the following explanation:—

"These are to give notice that this paper, having been now for two numbers published by the name or title of the *Edinburgh Gazette*, is notwithstanding written and published by the same undertakers who published the *Scots Postman* before."

The notice then goes on to complain that original news letters intended for the paper had been intercepted by "some evil designing persons," and that consequently the conductors had had to fall back upon the custom of copying from prints—a custom which "the said *Postman* had promised to avoid."

I have been able to see six issues of the journal in this form, but there is no reason to suppose that it did not survive for a very much longer period. In the Advocates Library there are two numbers of

*The Evening Post, or, The New Edinburgh Gazette*, being an account of the Public News, Forreign and Domestic. No. 225. From Tuesday, May 13, to Thursday, May 15, 1712. Single sheet folio. Edinburgh: printed by John Moncur, and sold at his Printing House at the foot of the Bull Close, fore against the Trone, and by John Park at his stand at the Fountain Well, where advertisements are taken in. 1712. At the rate of three issues weekly, the date of the start of the *Evening Post* coincides with that of the *New Edinburgh Gazette*. The occurrence of the sub-title proves that the two journals are the same.

26 Circus Drive,  
Glasgow.

W. J. COUPER.

CUDBEAR.—I find that James Gordon, of Great Peter Street, Westminster, cudbear manufacturer, was a bankrupt in 1803. (*London Gazette* for 1803, p. 1059.)

\* According to a writer in *The Leisure Hour*, February 2, 1867, this was Dr. Joseph Robertson, then editor of the *Courant*. The "Reprint" is far from accurate in many of its details.



NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF  
ARGYLESIRE.*(Continued from 2nd S., Vol. VII., p. 164.)*

426. NAPIER, WILLIAM: Mechanical Inventor. I have a note concerning this notable Argyleshire man to the effect that he was a native of Inverary, that he flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century, and that he initiated several improvements in the printing press, by which the process of printing was greatly accelerated. He is spoken of as a very ingenious inventor.

427. NICHOLAS. I have a note regarding this ecclesiastic that he was the Bishop of Man, and flourished in 1193, and that he was of Argyleshire origin.

428. NICOL, DONALD NINIAN, M.P.: Conservative Politician. He was born in 1843 at Ardenarnoch, and educated at Merchiston, Glasgow University, and Oxford. He was a barrister, but did not practise. He won Argyleshire for the Conservatives in 1895, and held the seat till his death in 1903.

429. PATERSON, HUGH SINCLAIR, M.D. (REV.): Presbyterian Divine and Author. A native of Campbeltown, where he was born 26th February, 1832, he was educated for the Free Church ministry in Glasgow, and ordained to the pastoral charge of Free St. Mark's, Glasgow, in 1854. He was translated to London as pastor of the English Presbyterian Church, Belgrave Square, in 1872, from which he was called to Notting Hill in 1880. He was a man of literary proclivities, and edited *Dickenson's Quarterly* from 1878 to 1881. He also conducted the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review* and *Word and Work*. Among his other publications are:—"Studies in Life: the Human Body and its Functions," 1880; "In Defence of the Earlier Scriptures," 1883; "The Fourfold Life," 1884; "Crosses and Crowns," 1884; "Christ and Criticism," 1884; "Faith and Unfaith," 1885. He retired from the ministry, and has been dead for some time.

430. PATTISON, THOMAS: Minor Poet. A native of Islay, and born about 1833, he was an editor, poet, and man of letters, and published a work on "The Gaelic Poets of Scotland."

431. PATTISON, MARGARET CAMPBELL (?): Sister of the preceding. She was born in Islay

in 1827, and edited two series of Gaelic songs, 1881-82. She died in Glasgow in 1885.

432. PINKERTON, EDWARD: Minor Poet. Born in the Relief Manse House, Campbeltown, in 1798, he published in Glasgow in 1832 a volume of poetry under the title, "The Island of Propontis, and other Poems." He died in 1844.

433. RIDDELL, SIR RODNEY STEUART, 4th BART. OF STRONTIAN. He was born in 1838; succeeded his cousin in 1883. He acted as Paymaster in the Army Pay Department, served in New Zealand, 1863-5, in Afghanistan, 1878-80 and in the Suakim campaign in 1885.

434. ROSS, JOHN: Minor Poet. A native of Campbeltown where he was born in 1801, he was a distiller, and published a volume of verse. He figures in Edwards's "Modern Scottish Poets." Vol. VII.

435. SINCLAIR, PETER, HON., M.P., Prince Edward Island. A native of Argyleshire, where he was born about 1840, he emigrated to our Canadian colony, and settled there as a farmer. He was first returned to the House of Assembly in 1867, and was appointed a member of the Board of Education in 1868, and was a member of the Executive Commission from 1869 to 1871, when the Government resigned, and again, in 1872, in the Haythorne Liberal Administration, when he acted as Government Leader in the Assembly, and was a member of the Board of Works. On the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Dominion, he was returned for Queen's 1st District to sit in the Dominion Parliament, September, 1873, and was re-elected by acclamation in 1874, but defeated in 1878. He, however, regained his seat in 1882, and has held it since. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council, 22nd April, 1891. He was a Liberal in favour of reciprocal trade with the United States.

Dollar.

W. B. R. WILSON.

*(To be continued.)*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRANT, MARINER.—He was born at Aberdeen. His life was written (for religious purposes) by William Ross, pastor of the Independent Church, Millyard, Goodman's Fields, London. (34 pp., n.d.) It appears, however, that he was at Barbadoes in 1780.

B.

"THE CHURCH OF THE NEW TOWN  
OF OLD ABERDON."

There is in Kennedy's "Annals of Aberdeen" a copy of a bull, bearing by its heading that it is for the erection of the Snow Church. The original is in King's College Muniment Room, and it shows that what appears to be the title is only a docquet on the back in a later hand. On reading the bull it is seen that the docquet does not correctly describe the purport of the bull, which is not for establishing a church, but for abolishing it. The name of the church is not mentioned in the bull, but from a document in "Fasti Aberdonenses"—the Records of the University and King's College of Aberdeen—it is seen that it must have been "The Church of the New Town of Old Aberdon," the new town being described in the bull. The church stood on the site where the Snow Church was afterwards erected; but the church of the bull was not the Snow Church. Kennedy was misled by the docquet, and all local historians mentioning the bull have followed him in describing it as the foundation charter of the Snow Church. It ought to have been in the "Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis" because it was endowed from lands which once belonged to the Cathedral, and it ought to have been in the "Fasti Aberdonenses" because its endowments went to the University in 1499, but it is not in either, therefore it has been thought proper to give a correct copy of the bull, with a translation into English. The translation is nearly word for word, except that three participles—*absolventes*, *censentes*, *habentes*—have been reckoned equal to indicatives with *et*. Insertions made in the original and in English are within [ ]. A few errors in the original are referred to in footnotes.

*Summary of the Contents of the Bull.*

The Pope's salutation and benediction.

At a former time the Pope had received a petition from honourable men to which he had assented, and now he follows up that favour with others when opportunity serves.

The petition had stated that a new town had sprung up outside the episcopal city of Aberdon (Old Aberdeen), where James IV. proposed to institute a weekly market, which would tend to increase the population, and that it would be a good thing to erect a parish church in the town.

A church, with a manse and glebe and all the

insignia of a parish, had been erected; but the average annual income had amounted only to £4 stg., and the church was now vacant by the resignation of the minister.

A new petition had been sent to the Pope requesting him to make provision for the minister, and to say what should be done in the circumstances.

The Pope abolished the erection of the new church, and absolved the parishioners from any obligations they had come under, and the minister from the duty of performing divine service in it.

He made over to the Chapter of the Cathedral the revenues of the church, and left it to the bishop to do what he thought proper in the matter.

Given at Rome, February 20, 1497.

*Erectio ecclesie de Niuibus ex terris olim pertinentibus diuo Machario 1497.*

Alexander episcopus servus servorum dei Venerabili fratri Episcopo Aberdonensi salutem et apostolicam benedictionem.

Honestis petentium presertim catholicorum principum notis libenter annuimus eaque fauoribus prosequimur oportunis. Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper pro parte carissimi in Christo filii nostri Jacobi Scotothorum regis illustris ac dilectorum filiorum incolarum et habitatorum Ville noue infra limites parrochialis ecclesie Sancti Macharii extra et prope ciuitatem Aberdonensem petitio continebat quod a certo tempore citra in dicto loco in quo alias tres uel quatuor domus incolarum duntaxat existebant annuente domino industria<sup>(1)</sup> inibi habitantium copia incolarum et habitantium huiusmodi creuit et multiplicata extitit ac indes multiplicari speratur et si in dicto loco in quo dictus Jacobus rex ut eo magis homines ad inibi habitandum inducantur mercatum publicum in quo mercimonia et alia necessaria ad usum eorundem<sup>(2)</sup> populi uendi et emi possint semel qualibet septimana indicere et ordinare proposuit una parrochialis ecclesia in qua in eodem loco nunc et pro [omni] tempore habitantes missas et alia diuina officia audire possent erigeretur incolarum et habitantium huiusmodi animarum saluti cum diuini cultus incremento consuleretur. Quare pro parte tam Jacobi regis ac incolarum et habitatorum predictorum quam etiam dilecti filii Willelmi Strachakin clerici tue diocesis fuit nobis humiliter supplicatum ut in dicto loco unam parrochiam ecclesiam cum campanili campana cimiterio s[c]accario fonte baptismali et aliis insigniis parrochialibus erigere ac illi pro eius parrochia et limitibus locum seu uillam huiusmodi cum illius territorio et confinibus pro illius uero dote decimas primitias aliasque obuentiones illi pro tempore obuentiones perpetuo assignare applicare et

(1) For "industrie."

(2) For "eorundem."

appropriare ac [siquidem] de dicta ecclesia tunc sic erecta annuus fructus redditus et proventus quatuor librarum sterlingorum<sup>(2)</sup> secundum communem existimationem ualorem annuum ut asserit non excederit a primeua eius erectione tunc uacante eidem Willelmo prouidere aliasque in premissis oportune prouidere de benignitate apostolica dignemur. Nos igitur de premissis certam notitiam non habentes ipsosque incolas et habitatores ac Willelmum et eorum quenlibet a quibuscunque [generibus] excommunicationis suspensionis et interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis censuris et penis a iure uel ab homine quauis occasione uel causa latis Siquibus quomodolibet innodati existunt ad effectum presentium duntaxat consequendum harum serie absolventes et absolutos fore censentes necnon omnia et singula beneficia ecclesiastica cum cura et sine cura que dictus Willelmus etiam ex quibusuis apostolicis dispensationibus obtinet et expectat ac in quibus et ad que ius sibi quomodolibet competit quecunque quocunque et qualiacunque sint eorumque fructuum reddituum et prouentuum ueros annuos ualores ac huiusmodi dispensationum tenores presentibus pro expressis habentes fraternitati tue per apostolica scripta mandamus. Quatinus facias per te ipsum in premissis sine tamen alicuius preiudicio prout tibi uidebitur faciendum.

Non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis ceterisque contrariis quibuscunque.

Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum anno incarnationis dominice Millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo Septimo decimo Kalendas Marcii Pontificatus nostri anno sexto.

[Inscriptions on the Lead Bull.]

✠  
ALE  
XANDER.  
PAPA.  
VI.

P P  
A E

[Two heads with a Latin cross between them. P A is for Paulus and P E for Petrus.]

Erection of the Church of the Snows out of lands formerly belonging to St Machar, 1497.

Alexander, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to [his] venerable brother the Bishop of Aberdeen, welfare and apostolic benediction.

We willingly agreed to the request of well-known honourable men, especially of Catholic nobles, and we follow that up with [other] favours as opportunity serves.

Seeing that a petition lately shown to us on behalf of our dearest son in Christ, James the illustrious king of the Scots, and of our beloved sons the inhabitants and dwellers in the new town within the bounds of the parish Church of St Machar, outside and near the city of Aberdon, stated that from within a certain time in the said place, in which formerly there were only three or four inhabited houses, by the blessing of God on the industry of the dwellers

in them a great number of inhabitants and indwellers of that kind has increased and is multiplied and it is hoped will be multiplied daily, and if in the said place in which the said King James, in order that men may be the more induced to live in it, has proposed to proclaim and ordain a public market, in which goods and other necessaries for the use of the people in them could be sold and bought once a week, a parish church, in which now and for all time the inhabitants could hear masses and other divine services, were erected, it would be for the weal of the souls of the inhabitants of this kind, and for the increase of divine worship.

Wherefore, on the part both of King James and of the inhabitants and indwellers foresaid as also of our beloved son William Strachakin, a cleric of thy diocese, it was humbly begged of us that we would have the goodness to erect in the said place a parish church, with bell-tower, bell, cemetery, treasury, baptismal font, and other parochial appurtenances; also to assign for it for its glebe and bounds a place or sort of town with its territory and bounds, and for its endowment to apply and appropriate for ever the tithes, first fruits, and other offerings falling to it as the time serves, and [seeing that] from the said church then thus erected the annual fruit, income, and produce, has not, as is said exceeded the annual value of four pounds sterling from its first erection, it being then vacant, [it was begged that] we of our apostolic goodness [would think right] to make provision for the said William, and otherwise make suitable provision in the circumstances.

We, therefore, not having sufficient knowledge of the circumstances, solemnly absolve and hold as absolved both the inhabitants and indwellers themselves and William and any one of them from all sorts of excommunication, suspension, and interdict, and other ecclesiastical sentences, censures, and punishments from law or from man, brought at any time or from any cause, if they are by any persons in any way inextricably mixed up with them, only, however, for carrying into effect this present letter, and we also commit by apostolic letter to thy fraternity all and each of the ecclesiastical benefices, with cure and without cure, which the said William also holds by any apostolic dispensations and expects, and in which and to which he claims a right to himself in any way whatsoever, wheresoever, and of whatsoever sort they may be, and the true annual values of their fruits, incomes, and produce, and we regard the tenors of these dispensations as expressed in the present [letter].

Do by yourself so far as in the circumstances seems right to you to be done, without, however, prejudice to any one, constitutions and ordinances apostolic and others of any kind to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given at Rome, at St Peter's, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven, on the tenth day before the calends of March, in the sixth year of our pontificate.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

(2) For "sterlingarum."

COMMUNION TOKENS  
OF  
EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.

*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.*

**ABERDEEN (ABERDEENSHIRE).**

ST. PAUL'S.

- (1) Obv.—**ST PAUL'S | CHAPEL | ENGLISH | EPISCOPAL.**  
Rev.—**ABERDEEN | 1844.** Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16.
- (2) Obv.—**ST PAUL'S | CHAPEL | ENGLISH | EPISCOPAL.** with **FOUNDED 1722** along  
the right and left sides.  
Rev.—**ABERDEEN | 1844.** Oblong, with cut corners, 13 × 16. Illustration 19.

ST. JOHN'S.

- Obv.—**ST JOHN'S | CHAPEL.**  
Rev.—**CHRIST DIED FOR US** around the top and bottom, with a **CROSS** in centre of field.  
Upright oval, 13 × 18. Illustration 10.

**ARPAEKIE (ROSS AND CROMARTY).**

- Obv.—A **CROSS.**  
Rev.—**M | W.P. | 1781.** (William Paterson was minister at this date.) Oblong, 12 × 14.

**BANFF (BANFFSHIRE).**

- Obv.—A **CROSS** in shape of the letter X, with serrated incuse border.  
Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 12 × 13. Illustration 5.

**CRUDEN (ABERDEENSHIRE).**

- Obv.—**S · J** representing St. James (Chapel).  
Rev.—Blank. Square, 11. Illustration 1.

**FINTRAY (ABERDEENSHIRE).**

- Obv.—**M | A.F.** (Alexander Forbes was minister at 1682.)  
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 8 × 10.

**FOLLA BULE (ABERDEENSHIRE).**

- (1) Obv.—A **CROSS.**  
Rev.—**M | A.P.** (Arthur Petrie was minister from 1765 to 1787.) Square, 13. Illustration 7.
- (2) Obv.—**M** Representing Meiklefolla, which was the old name of the chapel.  
Rev.—A **CROSS.** Square, 12. Illustration 6.

**FRASERBURGH (ABERDEENSHIRE).**

- Obv.—**C.F.** with a **CROSS** between, and a **STAR** in each corner. The letters represent Chapel,  
Fraserburgh.  
Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 11 × 12. Illustration 4.

**FYVIE (ABERDEENSHIRE).**

- Obv.—**A. C. W. | FYVIE.** with a **CROSS** between C. W. and a **STAR** between the two lines.  
(Alexander Christie was minister from 1784 to 1827.) W. represents Woodhead.  
Rev.—**I.H.S.** with a **CROSS** through the letter H. Square, 14. Illustration 16.

**KEITH (BANFFSHIRE).**

- Obv.—**I.H.S. | a CROSS.**  
Rev.—Blank. Square, 15½. Illustration 18.

**COMMUNION TOKENS**  
OF  
EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

PLATE XXIV.



1



2



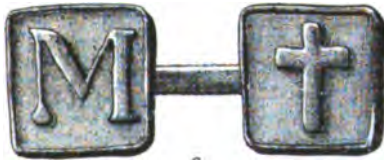
3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



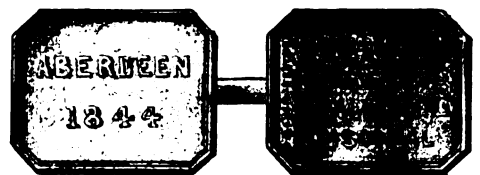
16



17



18



19



**LHANBRYDE (MORAYSHIRE).**

(ELGIN.)

Obv.—**L.** The initial letter for Lhanbryde.Rev.—**I.H.S.** | **cross.** Oblong, 13 × 14.**LONGSIDE (ABERDEENSHIRE).**Obv.—**L.S.** with a **small cross** between the two letters.

Rev.—Blank. Oblong, 9 × 12. Illustration 2.

**LONMAY (ABERDEENSHIRE).**Obv.—**L.** for Lonmay, with a **cross.**

Rev.—Blank. Square, 12.

**MONYMUSK (ABERDEENSHIRE).**(1) Obv.—**A cross**, flanked with **A** and a **floral ornament** and a **dot** in top corners. (J. Andrew was minister, 1800.)

Rev.—Blank. Upright oblong, 10 × 11½. Illustration 8.

(2) Obv.—**A cross**, flanked with a **star** and **M**. The letter represents Monymusk.

Rev.—Blank. Square, 12. Illustration 9.

**OLD DEER (ABERDEENSHIRE).**Obv.—**O. D.** with a **square cross** under, enclosed in a **circle**, and a **star** in each corner outside the circle.

Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 3.

**OLDMELDRUM (ABERDEENSHIRE).**(1) Obv.—**I.H.S.** with a **cross** through the letter **H**.Rev.—**M<sup>re</sup> | I.C.** Square, 14. Illustration 17.(2) Obv.—**I.H.S.** with a **cross** through the letter **H**.Rev.—**M | I + C.** Square, 13.(3) Obv.—**I.H.S.** with a **cross** through the letter **H**.Rev.—**M | I + C.** Square, 13.

NOTE.—The difference between 2 and 3 is in size of type and cross.

**PETERHEAD (ABERDEENSHIRE).**(1) Obv.—**CH.** | **PHD.** with a **cross** between **C** and **H**. The letters represent Chapel, Peterhead.

Rev.—Blank. Square, 12.

(2) Obv.—**ST** | **PETER'S** | **PHD.**Rev.—**CHR. MORT. PRO. NOBIS.** around the edge, with a **cross** in the field. Oval, 14 × 16. Illustration 12.(3) Obv.—**A cross** | **I.H.S.**

Rev.—Blank. Square, 10. Illustration 11.

**TURRIFF (ABERDEENSHIRE).**(1) Obv.—**A cross** (incuse) in field, with **C** (incuse) in left top corner, representing St. Congan's Chapel.

Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 13.

(2) Obv.—**A small cross** in field.

Rev.—Blank. Square, 13. Illustration 14.

(3) Obv.—**T.** | **C.C.** representing Turriff, and Cruickshank and Cardno, who were ministers in 1803.Rev.—**I.H.S.** with a **cross** over the letter **H**. Square, 14. Illustration 15.

NOTE.—The Keith token is a type which was used at Portsoy and Rathven in Banffshire, Fogue in Aberdeenshire, and Fochabers in Morayshire.

THE EARLIEST DUNDEE  
PERIODICAL.

In the March issue of *Scottish Notes and Queries*, there appears a note stating that I had discovered a reference to a magazine belonging to Dundee earlier by eighteen years than the one set down by Mr. A. C. Lamb as the first. For no particular reason, the statement was challenged by the writer of the column "Literature and Art" in the *Dundee Advertiser*, and a correspondence ensued. The result has been that my notice has been corroborated. Mr. J. M. McBain, of Arbroath, wrote that he had found a volume of odd numbers of magazines, one of which was the *Dundee Magazine*, January, 1758. He says:—

This proves that a *Dundee Magazine* was published in 1758. There is, however, nothing to show who was the printer or publisher, and there is not in it the slightest reference to "local affairs," unless one paragraph under the general heading of "French Captures," following another headed "British Captures," can be called "local." The notice reads:—"The Mercury, Strachan, from Dundee to Carolina, is taken by a French privateer. The captain is carried into Rochelle." The fact of the capture of a vessel sailing from Dundee counts for nothing, as the other captures are of vessels sailing from Falmouth, from Seville, from Newfoundland, and from Java. My own impression is that the *Dundee Magazine* is not a Dundee production at all, but may have been printed in London or elsewhere, with arrangements that any enterprising bookseller anywhere could get the name of his town filled into the heading of as many copies as he thought he could dispose of, so as to give it the appearance of a "local magazine." This was done largely with periodicals in former years. I have copies of such in my possession.

But this is not all. The correspondence succeeded in eliciting the fact that another periodical, the tradition alone of which survived in Dundee, had reality on its side. Mr. A. Hutchison, of Broughty Ferry, wrote:—

Mr. Alexander Elliot, Lochee, so well known for his researches in local lore, has informed me that he had seen, about 1880, a single copy, the first number of *The Dundee Weekly Intelligencer*; that it bore the date 23-30 May, 1755, consisted of 4 pages, price 1½d., with the publisher's name of "Henry Galbraith and Company," whose address was given as "near the Main Guard." He jotted down the particulars at the time, so is not speaking from memory.

All which proves that caution is needed in making positive assertions regarding the early history of the periodical press in any locality.

In more ways than one the journalist "writes on the sand with the tide coming in."

W. J. C.

★

WILLIAM HUTCHISON.—In 1853 there was published "Tales and Traditions of Leith," by William Hutchison, author of "Flying Shots." My copy of the Leith book, which I acquired in Melbourne, has a written memo.: "Presented to Mrs. Hutchison by her Son, the Author," and dated at Glasgow, 26th April, 1857. I also had "Flying Shots" at one time, which consisted of essays, sketches, and tales, written in an agreeable and humorous strain. What was the subsequent history of this writer? He must not be confounded with another William Hutchison, a contemporary journalist whom I knew. Born near Fochabers, trained as a compositor, gained a prize for an essay on the Sabbath in the second competition open to working men, manager of the *Aberdeen Banner* (a Free Church paper, conducted by the late George Troup), then editor of the *Fife Herald*, and for several years "boss" of a Newry Liberal paper in Ireland, where I interviewed him in 1862, giving him the latest intelligence about the old comps. of Aberdeen. He emigrated in 1865 to New Zealand, edited the *Wanganui Chronicle*, then the *Daily Tribune* in Wellington, and a paper in Dunedin. He was Mayor of Wanganui, and three times Mayor of Wellington, and a member of the local legislature for many years. He wrote continuously to the press of his adopted country on social and literary questions, and closed a long and honourable career on the 3rd December, 1905, aged eighty-four. He was a worthy specimen of the literary printer, a genus now almost extinct since the introduction of linotypes. He published "The Fife Note-Book" when at Cupar, and it may be mentioned that he succeeded another eminent compositor in editing the *Fife Herald*—the late Alexander Russel, editor of the *Scotsman*.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

"SCOTS MUSICAL MUSEUM."—The "Scots Musical Museum, containing Burns's notes on the various songs printed in the volumes given by the poet to Robert Riddell of Glenriddell, has just been sold by auction for £610. This is the work to which Mr. J. C. Dick referred to such good purpose for his "Songs of Robert Burns," and mentioned by Mr. Gavin Greig, New Deer, in *S. N. & Q.*, 2nd S., V., 94. Copious extracts from Mr. Dick's volume, which was printed for subscribers, appeared in *The Periodical* of October, 1903, pages 10-12.

ROBERT MURDOCH.



## "BROWN'S DEESIDE GUIDE."

The request of a friend engaged on a bibliography of topographical works for particulars regarding the various editions of "Brown's Deeside Guide" led to some researches being made, the result of which may be noted.

The initial inquiry was as to the date of the original publication—the first edition. In this connection a very singular error was detected. In later editions of the book the following preface appeared, presumably written to carry out the impression that the book was really by the "James Brown" whose name appears as the author:—

As, during the time I drove a car upon Deeside, I had naturally come to acquire a considerable deal of information touching the same, I took it upon me, not without various misgivings, last year, to lay a little book before the public, entitled "A Guide to the Deeside Highlands." Nobody could be more sensible than myself of the great faults of that small book, as, indeed, having had most to do with the same, was but natural. However, the public were most graciously pleased to pass over its fallings-off with a lenient eye—nay, to bestow upon it a degree of encouragement and patronage which I had no right to expect, and, in fact, never did hope for. For this usage, on the part of the public, it would very ill become me to be ungrateful, more especially as on my part it was almost wholly undeserved. But not to make general professions of gratitude and thankfulness which, it cannot be denied, are nothing else but a wasting of good words, I have judged it proper to show my dutiful sense of the public approbation in the way appearing to me the best and the most substantial, and that is by zealously setting to work, and labouring, as far as in me lay, to remove the many defects of my former book, and to produce a new book, which, if not altogether worthy of the public patronage, might not be so unworthy of it as was the former. And having now done this to the best of my ability, I beg to lay the same before the public, not, as I assure you, without feelings of diffidence and distrust, qualified, however, I will say, by the recollections of their former kind and favourable judgment. There is only one other thing on which I would wish to insist in this my Preface, and that is—touching the style. For any defects on this head, I have only to repeat my former apology—a want of a finished education—a want which will not allow me to aim at those more tasteful elegancies and grammatical peculiarities which the public do look, and are entitled to look for, in books put forth by learned men. For my own part, I am a plain rude writer, and seek nothing more than to set down what I have to say in a good homely style, considering this much better than to ape fashions and forms which would not become me. Having said this much, I

shall no longer detain the reader, but allow him to proceed to the body of my work.

To this preface (restored, as we shall see) the date, "Aberdeen, 1829," was given. It would be interesting to know how or by whom this blunder was made—for blunder it assuredly is.

The earliest copy of the "Deeside Guide" I have seen is one in the Aberdeen University Library. It is a little book of 77 pages; it is titled "The New Deeside Guide. By James Brown, author of 'The Guide to the Deeside Highlands'; and it is undated. It contains the preface just quoted, without, however, any date attached to it. But at the foot of the title-page "1832" has been written, and as the copy belonged to the late Mr. Alexander Cruickshank, LL.D., this date was probably inscribed by him, and may be taken, therefore, as correctly indicating the date of publication.

That 1832 is the date of the first edition of the "Deeside Guide" is otherwise established. The preface refers to the publication of the "Guide to the Deeside Highlands" *last year*. Now, that book was published in 1831. There is a copy of it in the Aberdeen Public Library—"A Guide to the Highlands of Deeside. With a Map. By James Brown. 1831." It also is a very small book—32 pages only; and it contains the following preface:—

The author of this humble work having been for some time employed in driving a car between Ballater and Braemar, necessarily acquired a considerable knowledge of the localities of the road and the objects most likely to attract a traveller's attention. He was induced to commit the information of which he became possessed to the press, at the request of several friends, and from believing that it would be acceptable to the public. He has endeavoured to be as concise as possible, and to state only such facts as appear necessary to the traveller and add interest to the scenery; the impressions likely to be produced by the objects pointed out, he has not attempted to describe; and for this, and any defects of style, he hopes his want of education will be taken as a sufficient apology. He will feel thankful for any additional information which may be useful in a second edition; or, for the notice of any omissions he may have inadvertently fallen into.

Ballater, 1st May, 1831.

We may, if we choose, regard the "New Deeside Guide" as the contemplated "second edition" of the "Guide to the Highlands of Deeside," although it is an entirely different work; but, at any rate, seeing that the former is declared to be by the author of the latter, it is evident that the "New Guide" did not precede the "Guide" in date. The 1829 of the reproduced preface must therefore be discarded

as inaccurate; and, as has been said, 1832 may reasonably be assumed to be the date of the first edition of the "Deeside Guide."

And here, perhaps, we may interpolate something about the real author of both works, who was not "James Brown" at all, but Joseph Robertson, LL.D. Brown, the nominal author, was "a well-known Deeside whip, whose colloquial peculiarities Robertson humorously and successfully imitated in much racier style than the original." Robertson, as is well known, edited the volumes of the old Spalding Club which deal with the "Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff," and to the index volume Professor Grub contributed a biographical notice of the editor, from which the following passage may be extracted:—

Robertson's papers on Deeside [in the *Aberdeen Magazine*] mark an intimate acquaintance with the topography and scenery of the Aberdeenshire Highlands that could only have been acquired in those long pedestrian journeys for which he was remarkable in his early days, and which he retained a liking for to the very last. In 1831, Mr. Lewis Smith published a "Guide to the Highlands of Deeside, by James Brown." The work is noticed in Robertson's article on Deeside in the *Aberdeen Magazine* of June, 1831, and a ludicrous comparison is made between its merits and those of a "Tour on the Banks of the Dee" by Alexander Laing, which thus concludes:—"Honesty compels us to recommend Mr. Brown's little book as the best; it is much more intelligible, more comprehensive, more amusing, and more useful. Mr. Laing's volumes are not by any means to be sneezed at, but neither are they at all comparable to Mr. Brown's. If the reader chooses, of course he may buy both; but if he be to purchase one only, let him pay his shilling for a copy of the 'Guide to the Deeside Highlands,' which we pronounce to be the model of a guide-book." This praise was well deserved, though Robertson, like a greater Scotsman on one occasion, was here reviewing his own work. The nominal author was at that time the driver of a car on Deeside, and afterwards was keeper of the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh. I understand that subsequently to Robertson's decease he claimed the work as his own. The true state of matters is explained by Mr. Smith in his preface to the edition of 1868.

It may be noted here that no distinction is drawn between the "Guide to the Highlands of Deeside" and the "New Deeside Guide"; and, similarly, mention only of the former is made in the "biographical note" relating to Robertson appended to the "Selections from the *Aberdeen Magazine*" published in 1878, which, by the way, contains Robertson's article on Deeside. Mr. Lewis Smith's explanation was in the following terms:—

Since the last edition of "THE DEESIDE GUIDE"

went to press, the reputed Author, JAMES BROWN, has passed away, and the Publisher feels that, now when he alone is left to tell the tale, it may be interesting to know who actually were engaged in getting up this little work. BROWN was the informant of the real Author, the late JOSEPH ROBERTSON, of the Register House, Edinburgh—who, in his early days, amused himself writing "THE GUIDE" in the quaint manner of BROWN—the greater part of it being written in the schoolmaster's house at Ballater. ROBERTSON was an enthusiastic admirer of Deeside scenery, and also wrote articles on the subject for the *Aberdeen Magazine*, to which he was a large contributor. BROWN was for many years keeper of the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, and just before his death published a collection of the Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in it, illustrated with Lithographs. "THE GUIDE" was also indebted to the late JOHN FERRES, Advocate, for the "Letters from Panninich," first published in the *Aberdeen Censor*; and to the late WILLIAM DUNCAN, Treasurer of Police, and formerly Editor of the *Aberdeen Observer*, for the "Baron of Petfoddils." The Map was first constructed and printed by the late ROBERT TAYLOR, of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, who first practised the art of Lithography in Aberdeen. "THE GUIDE" was first put in print by the late JOHN DAVIDSON, of the *Aberdeen Observer*. It was pronounced "A Model of Guide Books" by no less an authority than CHARLES KNIGHT; and it is not too much to say that no work of the kind has been more successful.

This seems conclusive as to the real authorship. But what are we to make of the following, which appeared in the "Notes of the Day" column of the *Evening Gazette*, 19th July, 1893?—

As everybody knows, the "Deeside Guide" professes to be "by James Brown," and in almost everybody's belief James Brown's claim to the authorship of the quaintly amusing little book was either wholly or almost wholly mythical, the real author being Dr. Joseph Robertson. The exact facts of the case I believe to be that Dr. Robertson, who in the old stage-coaching days was an ardent lover of Deeside and a frequenter of its more attractive spots, including the Wells of Pananich, as a matter of course made the acquaintance of James Brown, then the coach-driver. James, being more or less of a character, was not without his literary ambitions, and Dr. Robertson helped him out with one of them to excellent purpose, not so much by using his pen independently in writing the "Guide," at which James aimed, as by helping him to preserve and present his ideas therein, suffused with a flavour of quaint but very genuine humour unsuspected by the author, and of which he was doubtless wholly incapable.

The Bookie was James Brown's, however, in the very substantial sense that when brought out by the late Mr. Lewis Smith, he was paid for his work in the production of the "Guide," which, since it first

appeared half-a-century ago, has had various additions made to the text, and has undergone various revisions.

Such statements as these could hardly have been made at random: and, as they either emanated directly from the late Dr. William Alexander or presumably received his sanction in publication, they possess a certain degree of authority. Yet how to reconcile them with Mr. Lewis Smith's positive declaration to the contrary?

To return to our bibliographical notes:—The "Guide to the Highlands of Deeside" (1831) is a curious production. It bluntly announces that "the Highlands of the Dee are separated from the Lowlands by a small rivulet, hence called the March-Burn." Presumably this is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Dinnet, for the description begins:—"1. Mill of Dinnet, where the stage-coaches generally stop, is about thirty-five miles from Aberdeen." There is a succession of succinct paragraphs of this nature, all numbered—88 of them in all. Some of the proper names are strangely spelt, for instance—"The Burn of Phat" (Vat), "Cammus o' May," "Micrass," "Cairnawheen," "Ballach Bowie"; and we are informed that Garchary "flows from a small lake on the top of a hill, called Loch-na-Sirtag." There are many versions of "The Standard on the Braes o' Mar," but this one is a little singular:—

The standard on the braes of Mar  
Is up and fluttering rarely—  
The pibroch shrills round Lochnagar,  
Their slogans echo clearly.  
The Highlandmen, frae hill and glen,  
In martial hue, wi' bonnets blue,  
Wi' belted plaid and burnished blades,  
Are coming late and early.

It is noticeable that the "Guide" contains "The Barrone of Brackley," "The Birks o' Abergeldie," and "Lochnagar."

The first edition of the "Deeside Guide" (1832) is much on the lines of subsequent and better known editions, the description beginning at Aberdeen. It contains two maps, one inscribed—"Road from Aberdeen to Mill of Dinnet," the other, "Road from Mill of Dinnet to Linn of Dee."

The second edition—so described—was published in 1835: there is a copy in the University Library. It is noticeable for the omission of the preface quoted above.

According to Mr. A. W. Robertson's "Hand-list of Bibliography," an edition was published in 1842.

The Public Library possesses editions dated 1843, 1846, 1848, 1859, 1860, 1862, and 1877.

In the 1843 edition there is a single map, "The River Dee from its Source to the Ocean," which is reproduced on a more elaborate scale in the 1846 edition. "The History of the Baron of Petfoddils" (an addendum) and "The Letters from Ballater" appear first in the 1859 edition, which is extended to 117 pages, "With Copious Notes and Additions" being added to the title. The 1860 edition has thirteen engravings. The engravings disappear in the 1862 edition, with the exception of Balmoral Castle, which becomes the frontispiece, the map being now placed at the end of the book.

The University Library (in addition to those already specified) possesses editions dated 1866, 1869, and 1876. The 1866 edition contains the original preface restored, with the mysterious date, 1829, appended to it. In the 1869 edition appears Mr. Lewis Smith's statement as to the authorship, under the heading, "In Memoriam."

How many other editions there were, or how many (if any) after 1876, I cannot say, but Robertson's work was practically supplanted in 1885 by the publication by Messrs. Lewis Smith & Son, the owners of the copyright, of "The Deeside Guide: Descriptive and Traditional. With Illustrations and Tourist Map, reduced from Ordnance Survey." It professed to be an entirely new work, and there was certainly a large quantity of new matter in it, but it was substantially based upon the old work. The adapter was understood to be Mr. James Cromar, then schoolmaster at Finzean, and much of the new matter dealt with the district of Deeside with which he was most familiar—Aboyne, Glentana, Finzean, Birse, and the neighbourhood; while he introduced "A Lay of the Feugh," written by himself. The adaptation evoked from the late Dr. William Alexander the criticism:—"While the adapter has done his work, on the whole, skilfully and well, it yet reminds me a little of pouring new wine into old bottles. The mixture of Joseph Robertson and 'J. C.' is occasionally somewhat incongruous." The illustrations (six in number) were from photographs by Valentine & Sons—reproductions in a cheap edition, the photographs themselves in a cloth edition, with an additional one of Glen Tana thrown in. A new edition of this work—revised and brought up to date—was published in 1893, the illustrations (raised to a dozen) being from photographs by Messrs. G. W. Wilson & Co.

Then, in 1895, the "Deeside Guide" disappeared, being incorporated in the second edition of "Deeside," by Alex. Inkson McConnochie, the first edition of which was published in 1893.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

SIR DAVID MURRAY OF GORTHY.—The date of the decease of this elegant poet, author of "Sophonisba," "Celia: a Series of Sonnets," etc., is not recorded by his editors, Drs. Laing and Irving. It will be found in a book seldom read, Row's "Historie of the Kirk of Scotland, 1588-1639" (Wodrow Society publication of 1842), p. 254:—"Sir David Moray of Gorthie was ane courtier, and died in 1629." He was of the Abercairney branch, who usually spell the name "Moray," and Anderson, in his "Scottish Nation," spells it so. Sir David was attached to the household of Prince Henry, and intimate with Aytoun, Drayton, and Drummond of Hawthornden; but after the death of the prince and King James VI. in 1625, and thoroughly sated of the duplicity and insincerity of court life, he retired to his ancestral estate in Perthshire, where he died.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

\*  
**Queries.**

742. PROVOST BROWN OF ABERDEEN AND THE *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*.—It is stated that Provost Brown of Aberdeen made an offer for the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* when it was in the market about the beginning of the nineteenth century, but that he did not succeed in securing it. I find that one of the *Journal* imprints (1807-12) bears the name of William Brown as part proprietor. Was this the Provost? Any information about his offer would be acceptable.

W. J. C.

[This may be readily answered in the negative, since the Christian name of Provost Brown of Aberdeen was Alexander. He was the enterprising founder of the now century-old bookselling business of A. Brown & Company, and father of the late Principal David Brown. Mr. George Walker's charming "Aberdeen Awa" should be consulted. The "statement" in the query requires confirmation.—Ed.]

\*  
**Answers.**

626. ACHNACH (2nd S., VII., 46, 95, 127, 156).—Most likely *E* prefixed to Achnach is intended to represent the sound of *Y*, which is frequently and in different languages prefixed to initial vowels to facilitate the pronunciation, as in the Ayrshire words *yae*, *yin*, *yill*, for *ae*, *ane*, *ale*; and Aberdeenshire *yaxe*, *yaik*, *yirl*, for *axe*, *aik*, *earl*. In English there is York from Eboracum; and in Gaelic *ceann* is pronounced *ceyann*, and we have *Auldyock* for *allioch* or *alteoch*, a burn howe. As a minced oath God becomes *Gyad*. The *i* in *Eachinach* stands for the second *a* in *achadh*, a field.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

663. REV. ROBERT MCPHERSON (2nd S., VII., 93, 109, 141).—On going more closely into the genealogy of the Macphersons of Benchar, I find reason to doubt the correctness of the pedigree mentioned in my note on p. 141, and I must apologise to "B.," who made the original enquiry, for having quoted it before I had verified it. It was framed by one of the family, and was not thought likely to be incorrect in regard to a person of such comparatively recent date as the Rev. Robert.

I find that the Rev. Robert was certainly not *eldest son* of Andrew Macpherson of Benchar and Isobel Macpherson, and probably not their son at all. On 1st June, 1789, Captain John Macpherson of Benchar is served heir male and of line general to his father, Andrew of Benchar, and on 19th December, 1791, Lieut. Evan Macpherson is served heir general to his brother, Captain John. A third brother, *Robert*, lieutenant in the East India Company's service, is in turn served heir to Evan on 2nd June, 1802. It is not impossible that the Rev. Robert may have exchanged the minister's gown for the subaltern's uniform in his old age, although such a change is hardly likely to have taken place; but if the statement in Macpherson's "Church and Social Life" (p. 335) that he died at Perth in 1791 is correct, it is evident that he could not have been served heir to anyone in 1802, that he could not have been the same person as Lieut. Robert, who was so served in that year, and, therefore, that he could not have been a son of Andrew Macpherson of Benchar. Having regard to the fact that he was old enough to be ordained a minister in 1757, it is more likely that he was Andrew's brother.

"Parson Robert," as he was familiarly styled, was a well-known character in Badenoch in his day, and is usually represented as belonging to the Benchar family. I hope to have an opportunity ere long of consulting the Kingussie Parish Register, which commences in 1724, and might record his baptism; meanwhile, perhaps some Perth correspondent may be able to say whether there is a tombstone to him in that city, and if so, whether it records his age at death.

The records of the East India Company, preserved in the India Office, would no doubt give particulars of the age of Lieut. Robert Macpherson on obtaining his commission. General Stewart of Garth, in his "Sketches" (II., 67), speaks highly of the Rev. Robert Macpherson's character and services as chaplain to the old 78th Regiment, or "Fraser's Highlanders," when in America. A. M. M.

664. GORDONS AS SHIPMASTERS (2nd S., VII., 93).—Thomas Gordon, who was master of the ship "Margaret" of Aberdeen in 1693, may have been the Thomas Gordon who commanded the good ship "Bon-Accord," an eighth part of which (£975 Scots) belonged to Sir Adam Gordon of Dalpholly, who died in September, 1700. J. M. B.

722. BARCLAY OF URY (2nd S., VII., 172).—An article on "Captain Barclay and his Feats," which

appeared in the *Free Press* on 29th December, 1891, may prove serviceable. R. A.

To the best of my belief, no biography of Robert Barclay-Allardice, better known as Captain Barclay, has ever been published. A good account of him is supplied in the "Dictionary of National Biography," I., 298 (under "Allardyce"); while the sources therein cited may also, with advantage, be referred to:—Thom's "Pedestrianism," 1813; *Gentleman's Magazine* (new series), Vol. XIII.; and Nicolas' "History of the Earldoms of Strathern, Menteith, and Airth," London, 1842. More concise accounts are furnished in Anderson's "Scottish Nation," I., 241; in Rogers' "Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland," II., 283-4; and in "Chambers's Biographical Dictionary," edited by Patrick and Groomer. W.

723. "THE SILVER EEL" (2nd S., VII., 172).—I remember seeing a written copy of this poem twenty years ago. There was little merit in it. The beginning was:—

"Ae day I went a-fishin',  
An' a lassie carried the creel,  
An' the first fish I hookit  
Was a bonnie silver eel;  
Weel dune, laddie, she cried,  
Ne'er pit yersel' aboot,  
I'll kilt my coaties o'er my heid  
An' quickly tak' it oot."

The next verses described how the girl fell in the stream, and was bravely rescued by the youth and brought safely to bank. These exciting events upset arrangements a little, and their affectionate impulses got the better of their self-restraint. It was another case of Burns' lads and lassies getting home from the great preachings at Sacrament times. Angling operations seem to have been resumed in the latter verses, where the girl speaks, and another eel was creeled, which apparently resented confinement. I can only recollect the last two lines:—

"For it's knockit oot its brains  
On the bottom o' my creel."

T. H. S.

I fail to find any trace of a ballad entitled "The Silver Eel" in any collection I have glanced over. Will Mr. Anderson pardon me for suggesting that the song called by that name was not a ballad at all? The reference in Neil Maclean's book seems rather to indicate some ditty, neither remarkable for refinement nor irreproachable as to morals, sung at students' supper or drinking parties after the fun had become fast and furious. W. S.

728. "NAIRN: A POEM" (2nd S., VII., 173).—The poem entitled "Nairn," in the Maidment sale catalogue, formed part of a collection of "Scottish Poems," of which "The Artless Muse" and "Gloaming Amusements" were also specified by name—the

whole being bound up in one volume. The lot was knocked down for 30s., the purchaser, I understand, being Mr. Richard Cameron, bookseller, Edinburgh. Perhaps, if communicated with, Mr. Cameron might be willing to throw light on the nature of the poem. S.

729. "NANCY STONE" (2nd S., VII., 173).—Elinor M. Lane is doubtless Elinor Macartney Lane, an American writer, authoress of "The Mills of God," a historical novel, published about five years ago, dealing with Virginia and England about 1795. But what is the story of "Nancy Stone"? Is "Nancy Stone" a misprint for "Nancy Stair"? ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

730. MARIOTA DUNBAR (2nd S., VII., 173).—This lady is styled in peerage books sometimes Mariota or Mariot, and sometimes Marian Dunbar, wife of David Falconer of Halkerton. In "The Scots Compendium," London, 1764, the following statement is made concerning her:—"In 1511 George Falconer was succeeded by his son, John, who married Marian, a daughter of the family of Dunbar; by her he had Alexander, his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, and had four sons, of whom Alexander succeeded." This statement is not corroborated by other accounts, does not add to one's knowledge of Mariota Dunbar, and is, I suspect, quite incorrect. W.

731. ELSPET BEATON (2nd S., VII., 173).—Cardinal Beaton was a younger son of the family of Beaton of Balfour, his elder brother being head of the house. I am inclined to believe that the father of Elspet Beaton was the cardinal's nephew, not his elder brother. W.

732. SUBJECT SUPERIORS WANTED (2nd S., VII., 173).—The Duke of Gordon was superior of Leitcheston. J. M. B.

738. ALEXANDER (2nd S., VII., 174).—There was a wealthy burgh family named Alexander in Aberdeen in the early years of the seventeenth century. To this family Lady Mount Alexander may have been related. The title, Earl of Mount Alexander, became extinct, I believe, in 1758. Some old peerage book previous to that date might have something to say about the lady's ancestry. Does not "Burke's Extinct Peerages" deal with it? General Munro, I suppose, was the cousin of the "Black Baron" of Fowls. Some family history of the Munros might therefore be of service. As far as I have seen, there was no connection between the Gordons and the Aberdeen Alexanders. W.

739. THE GRAHAMS OF BOGWHAPPLE (2nd S., VII., 174).—In the "Edinburgh Register of Testaments, 1601-1800," mention is made of a Colonel William Graham of Bauchwhapple, "indweller in the City-dale of Leith," whose will bears date 22nd September, 1736. Perhaps the best book to consult

for information respecting the Graham family in all its branches is a work recently issued by Mr. William Brown, Edinburgh, entitled, "Or and Sable: a Book of the Graemes and Grahams. By Louisa S. Graeme"; Edinburgh, 1903. W.

740. HOW TO TRACE A FAMILY (2nd S., VII., 174).—On the subject generally, "Borderer" may perhaps find some help in Rye's "Records and Record Searching," Norwich, 1888, price 6s., or in Phillimore's "How to Write the History of a Family," London, 1888, price 4s. 6d. An article in the *London Magazine* for March, 1906, p. 163, entitled, "Pedigree Hunting for Pleasure and Profit," might also supply some useful hints. An application at the Register House, Edinburgh, would in any case be indispensable. W.

741. "MICHAELMAS MARE" (2nd S., VII., 174).—The phrase, "Michaelmas Mare," is not one with which I am familiar—indeed, I do not remember ever to have heard it before; but with the foolhardiness which sometimes induces "men to rush in where angels fear to tread," and at the risk of plunging my friend W. D. R. W. into agonies of scornful laughter, I make bold to venture a shot at the meaning of it. Michaelmas day, the 29th of September, used to be, I believe, the day on which magistrates were elected over a considerable portion of the United Kingdom, owing to some fancied connection between the protection afforded by Michael, chief of the archangels, and that assured by a local magistrate presiding over the affairs of his fellow-townsmen. "Mare" I take to be equivalent to "female," as in the saying, "The grey mare's the better horse." Hence, "Michaelmas mare" will mean a magistrate whose fellow-citizens, by not re-electing him to office, "have made a woman of him"—relegating him to the obscurity of private life, or sending him back to the inglorious sphere of domestic duty. W. S.

### Literature.

*The Rymour Club, Edinburgh.* No. 1, March, 1906. [xvi. + 20 pp., 4to.] Printed by Neill and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

The object of this newly-inaugurated club, the first part of whose transactions lies before us, is "for the collecting, with a view to the preservation and study, and eventually the editing and printing, of ballads, lyrics, and other rhymed material, and of ballad and other tunes, unprinted, or of rarity and in danger of being lost, more particularly such as illustrate Scottish dialect, character, manners, and music in former days." Already the club have enlisted the sympathy of several well-known gentlemen interested therein, and their results will be awaited with

interest. We are sure readers of *Scottish Notes and Queries* will be glad to learn of this club's existence, for there is a wide field for those who wish to pursue their favourite cult. It may be noted that Mr. Gavin Greig, who has engaged upon a similar work in collaboration with the Rev. J. B. Duncan, Lynturk, Alford, for the New Spalding Club, has contributed an article in its pages on "Northern Rustic or Bothy Songs." The motto of the club is: "Gader ye the Releifs thatt ar left, that thai perische nocht"—taken from "Purvey's Revision of Wycliffe's Version of the New Testament, turned into Scots by Murdoch Nisbet, circa 1520," recently issued by the Scottish Text Society. The printing and get-up of these proceedings is excellent, and we may mention that only two hundred and fifty copies are printed, for members of the club. Mr. Alan Reid, F.S.A. Scot., The Loaning, Merchiston Bank Gardens, Edinburgh, is secretary.

### Scots Books of the Month.

**Barron, Evan M.** *Inverness in the Fifteenth Century.* 8vo. 130 pp. Net, 2s. Carruthers, Inverness.

**Cannon, James F.** *Recollections of Whitham.* 6 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Net, 2s. J. Maxwell & Son, Dumfries.

**Maughan, Wm. Charles.** *Picturesque Musselburgh and its Golf Links.* Illustrated. Small 8vo. Net, 1s. 6d. Gardner, Paisley.

**McKay, William D.** *The Scottish School of Painting.* 50 Illustrations. Pott 4to. Net, 7s. 6d. Duckworth & Co.

**M'Kerlie, P. H.** *The History of Lands and their Owners in Galloway.* 2 vols. Net, 25s. Gardner, Paisley.

**Smith, Alexander.** *A Summer in Skye.* Portrait. 8vo. Net, 2s. and 3s. Nimmo, Hay, & Mitchell.

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