SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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CONTENTS

NOTES:— PAGE
The Advocates in Aberdeen, No. 2, by Norval Clyne ................................. 49
Epitaphs and Inscriptions in S. Nicholas Church and Churchyard (Continued), by Alex. M. Munro .................................................. 50
A Bibliography of Aberdeen Periodical Literature (Continued), by J. Malcolm Bulloch .................................................. 53
A Ramble on the East Coast of Buchan, by J. Dalgarno ................................ 55
Charles Whyt, or White, Painter, by J. ........................................ 56
Anent Church Laws, by J. A. H ..................................................... 57
Shakespeareana, by John Milne, L.L.D ........................................ 58
Resurrectionists at Nigg, by J. A. H .............................................. 58
Genealogy of the Earls of Fife, by C ........................................... 59
Letter of John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, to the Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, in favour of James Irvine of Drum, by H. G. .................................................. 59

QUERIES ........................................................................ 59

ANSWERS ..................................................................... 61

LITERATURE .................................................................. 62

ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

This month’s illustration is from a drawing by the late Andrew Gibb, F.S.A., Scot.

We beg to announce that our first number having gone out of print we have been compelled to get it up again, and it may now be had through the publishers and booksellers. As we can hardly be expected to incur such an expense with succeeding numbers, our friends will best secure completeness to their series, by entering their names as regular subscribers.

THE ADVOCATES IN ABERDEEN. No. 2.

What led to the quarrel in 1570, in which the newly admitted advocate, Patrick Cheyne, took part, and William Annand was unhappily slain, and which party had the right of it, we have no means of knowing. The Respite obtained from the Crown was by its express terms broad enough to cover “forethought felony,” as well as “on suddentie,” but we may reasonably assume the milder charge. Possibly, as in the case of other fatal quarrels of the period—

Late at e’en, drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the lawin’,
They set a combat them between,
‘To fecht it in the dawin’.

Patrick Cheyne died on 5th October, 1602.

In Kennedy’s list nothing notable occurs for many years until we come to the names of Alexander Reid and Robert Reid, both “killed at the conflict at Crabstone by the army under the Marquis of Montrose,” on 13th September, 1644. Alexander Reid was a son of William Reid, designed “of Barra,” also an advocate, and Robert was probably of the same family. The conflict was caused by the refusal of the magistrates of Aberdeen to surrender the town on the summons of the Marquis, the King’s Lieutenant, commanding a force manifestly superior to any that the town could bring against it; yet the towns-men stoutly maintained the battle for two hours before taking to flight. John Spalding, in his Memoriais of the Troubles in Scotland, &c., referring to the refusal of the magistrates to surrender, says:—“Whereupon followed blood and hership both, and many honest men brought to their graves through the evil counsel and wicked governance of their malignant magistrates, sic as Maister Alexander Reid, advocate, Mr. Robert Reid, advocate,” and ninety-six others, whose names are given, chiefly trades-people; the chronicler adding—“Thir persons were no Covenanters, but harlit out sore against their wills to fight against the King’s Lieutenant.” It is likely that the Reids were not the only advocates engaged in the Crabstone conflict, but that others of their professional brethren, whether “against their wills” or not, were in arms on the same side.

The Reids of Barra, in Bourtie, were of some note in the county, and obtained a baronetcy."


John Spalding, the namefather now of two Clubs—the old Spalding Club and the New, is, according to Dr. John Stuart’s Preface to the club edition of the Memorials—“generally supposed to have been Clerk of the Consistorial Court of the Diocese of Aberdeen. At the time when he lived the business of the Commissariat was established in a chamber within the Cathedral at Old Aberdeen; but when the civil jurisdiction, which had formerly been vested in the Bishop, had passed into other hands, the duties of the commissary were no longer performed in the Cathedral, and his office was ultimately settled in a house in the Castle Street of the Burgh of Aberdeen. Here, in the 30th of October, 1721, the records of the Commissariat were destroyed by an accidental fire, and with them the means of ascertaining any particulars as to the period of Spalding’s official services as Clerk of the establishment.”

In Gordon’s History of the Gordons, 1727, quoted by Dr. Stuart, it is said—“He was a lawyer, an Advocate in Aberdeen.” James Man, master of the Poor’s Hospital, Aberdeen, writing in 1741 (Introduction to his projected memoirs of Scottish Affairs, printed in the Spalding Club Ed. of James Gordon’s History of Scots Affairs, vol. 1) supposes him “to have been a son of Alexander Spalding and Christian Harvey, who were married in 1608, and resided in Old Aberdeen, where ’tis certain our author lived, who has been a lawyer by profession.” On examining Kennedy’s list of Advocates we find Alexander Spalding, admitted in 1609, but the name of John Spalding does not appear. The impression left by the perusal of his Memorials is, that while no doubt an adept at legal forms connected with his special duties, he was too much of a gossip to be fitted for the practice of the law as a Procurator of Court.

Norval Clyne.

EPITAPHS AND INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.

THE OLD OR WEST CHURCH.

(Continued from page 39.)

On entering the church by the west or principal door, the first monument which attracts attention is a large and exceedingly handsome marble tomb, executed by J. Bacon, R.A., in 1791. The monument, which is to the memory of the first wife of Alexander Allardyce of Dunnottar, stands on the left hand side of the doorway. The design represents two female figures with a pedestal between them, upon which rests a vase, having sculptured upon it a wreath of flowers and the arms of Allardyce parted perpare from those of Baxter. The figure to the right is Benevolence, represented by the heraldic device of the pelican in her piety; that on the left, Piety, holding an open book with the text Micah vi. 8 inscribed upon it.

On the pedestal there is the following inscription:—

Sacred | to the Memory of | ANN, | the wife of | ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE | of Dunnottar | and
Daughter of | ALEXANDER BAXTER | of Glassel.
| She was married the 7th of August, 1786, | gave
Birth to her Son | ALEXANDER BAXTER AL-| LARDYCE | the 23rd of July | and departed this Life, at Aberdeen | the 1st of August, 1787 | Aged 28 years.

Near the foot of the tomb there is a medallion representing the dying wife comforting her husband and child, by pointing upwards to the place of their reunion. Below this is the following:—

As a Tribute justly due | To the Eminent Virtues, | Gentle Manners | And | Personal Accomplishments |
| of a most amiable Woman, | Her disconsolate Husband dedicates this monument.

The burial place of the Allardyces is in the churchyard immediately before the south door of the West Church. Here on a black marble table stone is inscribed:—

HERE IS INTERRED | ANN | Daughter of ALEXANDER BAXTER, Esq: | of Glassel | The Wife of | ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE, Esq: | of Dunnottar | She was married the 7th August, 1786 |
| Gave birth to her Son | ALEXANDER BAXTER ALLARDYCE | the 23rd July, and departed this life |
| the 1st August, 1787 | Aged 28 years | ALEX- | ANDER BAXTER ALLARDYCE | Died at Ken- | sington the 4th day of May, 1794, in the | Seventh Year of his Age and is here interred | Also | ALEX- | ANDER ALLARDYCE Esq’ of Dunnottar | and |
| Representative of this district of Boroughs, in | two |
| successive Parliaments | who died at Dunnottar, the 1st November 1801, Aged 58. | Also here are interred |
| the remains of | HANNAH | Daughter of ALEX- | ANDER INNES Esquire of Breda & Cowie | the |
| second wife of | the above ALEXANDER ALLAR- | DYCE, Esq: | Who died the 22d day of August 1833, |
| aged 64 years.
Alexander Allardyce was the eldest son of James Allardyce, burgess, and Jean Jopp, sister of Provost Jopp, and represented the Aberdeen District of Burghs from 1792 till his death. The issue of the second marriage was a daughter, Eleanor, who married Archibald Earl of Cassillis, and became the mother of Archibald, 2nd Marquis of Ailsa.

On the right hand side of the doorway there is a mural monument on the wall, in the form of a sail stretched across an anchor, and bearing to have been executed by Westmacott, Jr., London, to the memory of one whose extensive benevolence is worthy of remembrance:

In Memory of John Cushnie, Shipmaster in Aberdeen who died 4th May 1801, aged 72 years. To the honesty and plainness of a Seaman Mr. Cushnie united in his father and mother, in the churchyard of the parish. For many years with a narrow income he yet found means to employ a portion of it in the exercise of Charity. A more affluent fortune occasioned no other change in his habits than an extension of his liberality. Modest, reserved, and unostentatious, his charities were only made known by those who were the objects of them. Having bestowed in his lifetime large sums in relieving the distresses of the Poor, particularly during the calamitous season of 1799 and 1800, he has left to posterity the example of Extensive Benevolence. For having neither family nor near relation, he bequeathed the greater part of his fortune among the various Charitable Institutions in this City and neighbourhood as follows:

- The Society of Shipmasters of Aberdeen for their Poor, £500
- Said Society for the necessitous Poor and decaying White Fishers of Footdee, 200
- The Master of the Guild Brethren's Hospital of Aberdeen, 200
- The Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen, 500
- Said Managers for the Lunatic Hospital, 500
- Said Managers for the Dispensaries, £200 each, £800 in all
- The Managers of the Poor's Hospital, 500
- Said Managers for the Coal Fund, 400
- Said Managers for the Sunday Schools, 400
- The Master of the Trades Hospital, 200
- The Narrowin Society, 300
- The Shiprow Society, 200
- The Society of Workmen or Porters, plying on the Quay, 100
- The Magistrates of Old Aberdeen, for the Poor of that Town, 200
- The Master of Kirk Work of Aberdeen, 200

1 Burdened with an annuity of £10, payable to Peter Gordon, Saddler, during his life. - Hospital Accounts.
2 "Donation on condition that the Mr. of Kirkwork and his successors in office take particular charge and preserve in constant repair and order the tombstone and burial place of Mr. Cushnie's father, in the churchyard of Aberdeen, in which burial place he is by his own direction interred." - Kirk and Bridge Works Accounts.

The Managers of Mr. Thain's Schools, 200
The Managers of the Public Kitchen, 100
And to his Executors, in trust for the Managers of any Fund to be established in Aberdeen for the support of decayed Women Servants, 200

Sterling, £5,400

Mr. Cushnie is interred beside his father and mother in the churchyard, and the spot is marked by two lair stones, upon each of which is the following inscription:

Here rest in Hope of a blessed Resurrection The Bodies of | ISOBEL BOYES | Spouse of PATRICK CUSHNIE, Merchant | Who died 11th March 1735, Aged 48 Years | PATRICK CUSHNIE | Who died 6th April 1745, Aged 57 Years | ALEXANDER CUSHNIE | Their Son Merchant | Who died 11th July 1762, Aged 36 years | MARGARET ARTHUR | Spouse of PETER CUSHNIE | Their Son Merchant | Who died 6th June 1792, Aged 70 years | Her Husband had to lament | The loss of an affectionate Wife | With whom he [lived] happily for 40 years | PETER CUSHNIE | Who died on the 4th day of July 1798 | Aged 77 years.

Passing into the church and taking the passage to the right we come on a group of stones lying on the floor, in the south-west corner. The first is a large slab, the inscription on which is in wonderful preservation:

HERE LYES UNDER THE HOPE OF A BLISSED RESURRECTION WALTER ROBERTSON LATE BAILLIE OF ABERDEEN WHO DEPARTED THE 9 OF FEB 1703 & OF HIS AGE 86.

This stone, like many another, appears to have been prepared during the lifetime of the parties commemorated, the date of death and age, both of the Baillie and his first wife, having been evidently cut at a later date than the rest of the inscription referring to them.

The next tomb belongs also to a member of the same family:

HERE LYES CHRISTIAN KEMP | RELICT OF ALEX | ROBERTSON | BAILLIE IN ABD. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 23 DAY OF DEC | 1702 AND OF HIR AGE THE 94 YEAR.

This stone, like the last, appears to have been laid down during the lifetime of Baillie Robertson, and the traces of lettering round
the margin probably refer to him, but the inscription is almost entirely obliterated. Robertson was elected a Baillie for the last time at the Michaelmas election in 1660.

The next stone in this group is a handsome slab of black marble, with an inscription to one of our famous chief magistrates, Sir Thomas Menzies. On the top of the stone a shield had borne the knight's arms, but the charging is effaced. Then follows this Latin inscription:—


[Sacred to Almighty God and to the memory of Paul Menzies of Kinnmund, Knight—who, descended from a noble family, spent his life here; being twelve times elected by the unanimous vote of the citizens, held the chief magistracy of the city for as many years, endeared to all by his mild disposition and the courtesy of his manners; once married and happy in that marriage, at the age of eighty, in the month of December, 1641, laid down his mortal remains in hope of a happy resurrection.]

There are traces quite distinct, though now illegible, of a longer inscription having been originally on the stone, but the remaining part has been worn off by the feet of generations of worshippers passing over it. Mensteith, from whom the parts within brackets of the upper portion of the inscription have been taken, has happily preserved what is now gone of the lower portion. It was as follows:—

Alexander filius & heres optimo parenti F. C. Sub hoc etiam saevo quiescent ossa Barbarae Gordone, eisdem Alexandri conjuges, que vita obit 4o Cal. Nov. anno MDCLVII.

[Alexander, his son and heir, caused this monument to be erected to the best of parents. Under this stone also rest the bones of Barbara Gordon, spouse to the said Alexander, who went from life 29th [19th] October, 1657.]

The stone shows that it had once been adorned with a large inlaid brass border, but when or by whom it was removed we have failed to learn. Sir Paul Menzies, for whom this elegant tombstone was laid down, was a member of the powerful family of Pitfodrels, having been the second son of Provost Thomas Menzies of Dun. He was admitted as a Burgess of Guild on 22nd November, 1588.

This old family in the main stem adhered strongly to the old faith, but it appears to have been otherwise with some of the younger branches, for so early as 1611 we find Paul Menzies, bailie, named as one of the “sermon catchers,” or those who caused “the people to resort to the sermons,” and in 1620 he was appointed an elder of St. Nicholas Church.

At the Michaelmas election of 1623 Menzies was chosen Provost, and held the civic chair, with a short break of three months—Oct.-Dec. 1634—till the Michaelmas election, 1635.

During the early years of his provostship little of interest is recorded, but through the Kirkwork Accounts we get a glimpse of his sorrowing household, when on 20 Dec. 1623, and again on 16 March, 1629, “Paul Menzies prouest bereit ane berne.”

At the Council Meeting on 15 May, 1633, the Provost and Baillie Patrick Leslie were nominated Commissioners to the ensuing Parliament, and to attend the coronation of Charles I., which was to take place in Edinburgh during the following month; and that they might proceed south in a manner befitting such an ancient and honourable burgh as Aberdeen, the sum of 3000 merks [£166 13s. 4d.] was voted to defray their expenses. The following items from the Guildry Accounts ending Michaelmas, 1633, show how part of the vote was spent:—

Item, for furnitur to the townfitmaitill of silk, small pensments, buccassie, and some welvet that wanted to outsea conforme to the merchants particular Scots. compt..............................£113 10 10

Item, to George Bruce for furnishing of the brydill bitt, stirupe irnes, ledde to the harnessing, and workmanship conforme to his particular compt............80 8 4

Item, to his man for his drink siluer......2 0 0

1 I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. P. J. Anderson for his kindness in furnishing translations to this and many of the other Latin inscriptions within the church and churchyard.

2 This must be a mistake for 14, as the Mr. of Kirkwork's Accounts show that on Oct. 23, 1657, “Mr. Alexander Meingaels wyff of Kinnmund bereit in the kirk.”

1 Session Records, vol. 1, p. 77.
At the meeting on 14th August, when the Provost made his report to the Council as Commissioner to the late Parliament, the Clerk has entered in the sederunt Sir Paul Menzies, for the outlay by the town had not been in vain, their Provost being one of the 54 gentlemen knighted by Charles during his stay in Scotland.

It was either on receipt of the news that Menzies had been knighted, or while carrying out the local programme to celebrate the coronation on the 15th June, that the mishap occurred to Old Lowrie which necessitated it being sent to Flanders to be recast. The celebrations, as detailed in the Council minute, were such as to leave no doubt as to the loyalty of Bon-Accord; while, on the other hand, if carried out in their entirety, they were more than sufficient to account for the fracturing of Lowrie:—"The baillies and counsell ordanit that the hall bellis to be rung, baill fyres to be set on be everie man befor his awin hous, the croce to be hung with tapestr, twa punsboons of wyne, with the spycery in great [abundance], to be brocht and spent thairat, the tluel peace of ordainance on the Castelhill to be shot," and the time between to be spent in “shooting of muskatis and burning of pouder.”

In August, 1639, Menzies, now an old man, had to mourn the loss of his eldest son John, who was drowned while crossing the North Esk. Spalding, who narrates the incident, says that his body was brought home to Aberdeen, "and vpone the 22nd day of August, wes bureit with volie of muscat insted of funerall sermon as wes wont to be givin, and many teires sched for his vntymlie death, being a brave youth of singular expectatiation."

According to the same authority, the Provost himself died in his own house in Aberdeen on Saturday, 18th December, 1641, and was honourably buried in the Church on the Monday following. His widow, who survived him for over eight years, died early in March, 1650. Although no direct evidence has been discovered that he influenced Raban to set up his press in Aberdeen, it seems agreed that Menzies was a liberal patron of literature and the fine arts. His portrait, by his friend Jameson, adorns the Hall of Marischal College, and bears to have been executed in 1620, when he was 67. He would consequently have been 88 years of age at his death in 1641.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

(A To be continued.)

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCAL PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

(Continued from page 41.)

1834. The Quissing-Glass. No. 1, Aberdeen, Dec., 1834. 2d. 4to, 8 pp. Imprint: "Aberdeen: Printed for the Proprietors by John Watt, to whose care Communications for the Editor (post paid) may be addressed." 3 numbers, all? The preface states that the promoters "have no very definite object in view. They mean to touch on every thing. Not every thing at once, or in one number, but every thing as it occurs which is calculated to amuse." Contributed by John Ramsay, who through its pages indulged "freely in teasing Aberdeen writers and readers," The Quissing-Glass was a respectable paper, Radical in politics. It exposed several University jobs, among others the sinecures of Drs. Skene and Bannerman.

1835. The Aberdeen Advertiser. No. 1, (Month?) 1835. Printed and published weekly at 49 Uperkirkgate. This paper was the project of Thomas Bannerman, of Banner Mill, his brother Alexander, M.P. for the city, supplying the political material. It was a Liberal paper, the object of which was to promote University reform, in which Bannerman took a very lively interest. The editor was William Anderson, author of Landscape Lyrics, the sub-editor and reporter being Mr. (now Dr.) J. H. Wilson. It is said that it "was fairly well written, was got up with some care, and the printing was highly creditable to Mr. Wm. Bennet." The prospectus of The Advertiser announced that it would "infuse new life into the Aberdeen Press." The Observer dubbed it the "infusion." It struggled for some time but in the collapse of the University Bill—proposing the union of King's and Marischal College—which Bannerman had introduced, it collapsed, in the autumn of 1835. Dr. Wilson writes me, "the circulation never was above three hundred and fifty, it only averaged a score, so that the venture was a heavy loss to somebody."

1835. The Budget, well stuffd with screeches of prose and rhyme of course. No. 1, Tuesday, December 29th, 1835. Price 1d. 8vo, 8 pp. Imprint: "Aberdeen: Printed and published once a fortnight by J. Watt, 9 Guestrow." "Our chief object," says the introduction, "is to awaken the seemingly dormant faculties of our townsmen, many of whom we know devote their leisure hours to literary pursuits." One number, all?

1 Council Reg., vol. iii., p. 115.
2 Troubles, vol. 1, p. 220.
The Aberdeen University Magazine. January—
August, 1836. Aberdeen: P. Gray, 78 Broad
Street. 8vo, 16 pp. Fortnightly, price 4d. 16
Nos. to August 24, 1836. This magazine was
mainly taken up with University Reform. It
opposed the scheme for the union of the two
Universities, bringing up the stale old arguments
that were regularly trotted out whenever the
proposal was mooted. The publisher, Peter
Gray, who died in January of this year in London,
at the age of 80, was just the very man to publish
an academic magazine. His mathematical ability
in certain intricate and difficult calculations was
recognised by De Morgan, as about the highest
he had ever seen. When the Northern Assurance
Company was started in the same year as this
magazine, Gray’s attention was drawn to actuarial
science, and throughout his long life he devoted
much study to this science, and became one of its
greatest authorities. His contributions to mathemati-
cal literature are very numerous, and he was
a member of several scientific societies.

The Aberdeen New Shaver. No. 1, July
1837. Price 2d. 4to, 8pp. Imprint “No 1,
Broad Street.” No. 2, “Printed and published
monthly by R. Edward & Co., 3 Back Wynd,
Aberdeen”; No. 3, “Aberdeen: Printed at
the New Shaver Office, No. 3 Back Wynd, by
R. & W. Edward and Company, Printers.”
No. 13 the address is changed to “5 Flourmill
Brae.” No. 2 was published in August, 1837,
more than a year after No. 1, and it appeared re-
gularly thereafter till its death in July, 1840, to
No. 25. Badly printed, and miserably edited,
The New Shaver is a far less able production than
the paper from which it took its name. One of
the printers, Edward, was editor, and in fact
writer-in-chief.

The Pedestrian. No. 1, Donside. 12mo,
6 pp. No title page. Signed MacRoberts [Joseph
Robertson, 1837?]

The Aberdeen Constitutional; and Advertiser
for the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and
Kincardine. Vol. I. No. 1. Saturday, September 16,
1837. Price 3½d. It was printed and published
successively by John Davidson, George Cornwall,
and William Bennett. “The great object, then,
for which this Publication has been set in foot,”
says the prefatory remarks, “is to advocate
Conservative Principles.” It was edited success-
ively by Robert Cruickshank, Dr. R. Shelton
Mackenzie, and Dr. Joseph Robertson, in whose
hands it became a rather formidable rival to
The Herald, and Mr. J. Forbes Robertson was
at one time sub-editor, and Mr. James Bruce
was also on the staff. The New Statistical Ac-
tound (p. 100) states the original object of the
projectors of The Constitutional was “to promote
a better tone of thinking and feeling among the
people by establishing a paper whose character-
istic should rather be its Christian principle than
its political partisanship. [A hit is implied at a
contemporary which was supposed to advocate so-
called “infidel” principles.] In this attempt,
however, they were unsuccessful, and the paper
is accordingly merely a Conservative Journal,
which in Church politics favours the moderate
party. Its weekly circulation is about 900.” It
was the property of a Joint Stock Company.
When “it drew its last breath,” on the morning
of July 26, 1844, the Herald announced the fact
within black borders, with jubilant heart.

Aberdeen Argus. A prospectus in The
Aberdeen Shaver (of January, 1838) states that
the publisher of The Shaver had determined to start
early in March a Radical paper, entitled The
Aberdeen Argus, to be published on Tuesdays.
Did it ever appear?

Aberdeen Universities’ Magazine. No. 1,
November, 1838. Price 6d. 24 pp., 8vo. Imprint,
“Printed at the Constitutional Office, 42
Castle Street, by G. Cornwall.” Lewis Smith
published it. We learn from The Constitutional
that “the Universities Magazine expired a few
hours after its birth,” and the critic goes on with
truth to say, that it “may take its place among
the long list of ostentatious failures.”

Aberdeen Patriot. The Aberdeen Shaver
(p. 461) says, “it is our painful duty to record that
the first instance of mortality which took place
in Aberdeen during the present year (1839) was
that of the Aberdeen Patriot, at the tender age of
two months.”

The Northern Vindicator. Aberdeen? The
New Shaver (p. 93) speaks of The Northern
Vindicator. It was evidently a Radical paper.
Is anything known of its existence?

The Aberdeen Teetotaller and North of Scotland
Abstinence Advocate. Published under the patron-
age of and for the benefit of the funds of the Aber-
deen Total Abstinence Society. No. 1, May
1839, 4to, 8pp. monthly. Imprint, “Printed at
the Aberdeen Herald Office, by John Finlayson.”
Four Nos. all published?

The Examiner. This was an unsuccessful
venture of Mr. Thomas Spark, bookseller, author of
the Water Kelpie. Only one number was
published.

Aberdeen Monthly Circular, devoted to Litera-
ture, Politics, and Domestic Intelligence. No. 1,
June, 1840. Price 1d., 4 pp., folio. The second
number was enlarged to 12 pp., and the price
raised to 2d. The last number returned to same
size and price as No. 1. The imprint gives James
Daniel as the printer, and James Strachan as
publisher. It was published on the first day of
every month, and continued till 1841—fourteen
numbers in all. With James Bruce as editor,
the Monthly Circular was characterised by smart
writing. Bruce contributed the famous articles on
the Aberdeen Pulpit and Universities, which
afterwards were published separately in pamphlet
form. The opening address indicates its prin-
ciples—“This paper will advocate Liberal prin-
ciples, without being connected with party—op-
posing equally the bad measures of Whigs and
Tories.”
A RAMBLE ON THE EAST COAST OF BUCHAN.

(Continued from page 26.)

Descending a ravine opposite to the gable of the Church, we found the well of S. Ninian running over the precipice, as it has done for many centuries.

Next morning we started from the mouth of the Ythan, and ascended a mountain of sand, which is said to be everflowing in all weathers. The morning being clear, we have a fine survey of the beautiful landscape from the south-west, while at a nearer range we see the highly cultivated farms in the vicinity of the busy village of Newburgh, which, by the by, appears to be built on a reclaimed marsh. Before leaving this prominent site, we sketch the fine old ruin of Knockha, the ancient seat of the lairds of Udny. Then we descend eastward and in a little time we have a view of the old beach of Forvie from the sea. A few minutes walk onward and we reach a very large ledge of rock almost perpendicular, over which a beautiful spring spends itself into the sea by a fall of two hundred feet. Over every ledge almost from the top to the bottom there is a beautiful crop of cresses rooted in the fissures of the rock. On descending a ravine to have a view of this grand sight from the beach, we noticed the presence of the primroses and the grass of Parmaus in all their beauty. Nearly opposite to the centre of this precipice there is a large table-shaped block of rock, which is covered at high water. It was upon this rock table at "half sea" that Tammas Robertson, Fisher-

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Scottish Notes and Queries.

1840. Random Recollections, or Miscellaneous Observations upon Men and Manners. No. 1, July 24, 1840. [Price 2d.] Imprint: "Printed by J. Daniel, at the Columbian Press, 48 Castle Street, Aberdeen." 32mo, 12 pp. "It is plainly stated in our title what is the nature of our work; and we need only add, that our lines shall be bold, and the features well marked and true to life." This periodical, a violent opponent of that "woodish set of 'Chartist Teetottlers,'" does not seem to have had a great position; nor was it sanguine of success. A note on the last page leads us to understand that it was hawked through the country like a chap book.

J. Malcolm Bulloch.

(To be continued.)

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* Peter Buchan says that the scene of "Clerk Calville, or the Mermaid," is laid at Stlene, on the east coast of Buchan, which is indented in many places by the sea with immense chasms.
wards, in admirable confusion. We now make our transit through the village, and pass the manse and infants' school on our way to the churchyard, where we see the old aisle, the burial place of the Erroll family. On consulting Spalding (I. 25) we find that "upon Saturday the 16th July, 1631, the high and mighty lord, Francis Earl of Erroll, in his own place of the bounds, departed this life. The funeral took place 'vpone the nicht.' The Earl's body was 'convoyet quetytie with his awin domesticks and countrie friends, and with torche licht,' it being his lordship's wish 'to be bureit quyetie, and sic expensiss as soould be wairit prodigallie vpon his buriali' were ordered to be given to the poor. This was truly a nobleman of a great and courageous spirit, who had great troubles in his time, which he stoutly and honourably still carried, and now in favour died in peace with God and man, a loyal subject to the King, to the great grief of his kin and friends."

There is no tombstone to Earl Francis, but there is one of Iona marble to the Countess Mary and her husband, which bears a Latin inscription. We give it in English:—"Under this tombstone are laid not gold and silver, nor treasures of any kind, but the bodies of a most affectionate pair, Mary, Countess of Erroll, and Alexander Hay of Dalgaty, who lived in wedlock peacefully and lovingly for twenty-seven years, and who desired to be buried side by side; and they earnestly entreat that this stone may not be removed, nor their remains be disturbed, but that they may be suffered to rest together in the Lord until he shall summon them to the happy resurrection unto life, to which they look forward, trusting in the mercy of God, and the merits of the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ."

J. Dalgarne.

CHARLES WHYT, OR WHITE, PAINTER.

I subjoin a list of some of the work done by the above painter. In the books of the Town Council, as well as those belonging to the Trades, the two names are indifferently used, sometimes the one and sometimes the other. In your last number you had an extract from the book of the Shoemaker Craft, in the year 1704. "In the year 1709, July 9th. The said day the Town Counsell appointed the hail Mortifications to be extended on broads, and each Mortification to have a broad & extend them thereon, and recomends to the Magistrates to agree with Charles Whyt, painter, for drawing the saids"—Mortifications as above. The Guildry of the present day have to thank the late Bailie John Fraser for having caused these Mortification Boards to be repainted and hung up in the lobby of the new Town buildings.

In the year 1712 Whyt is employed by the Master of the Trades Hospital, and paid by him the sum of £3 12s. "for Mounting the wain [the vane] of the Church." This would be Trinity Chapel.

The next entry, 1714, in the Trades book, is the sum of £5 11s. 6d., "payed to Charles White, painter, for colouring and painting the Trinity Chapel steeple, per discharged accot."

We now come to the entry in the Convener Court Book, 4th January, 1715, when the Mr. of Trades Hospital, Deacon Anderson, Tailor, is instructed to agree with Charles Whyt, painter, anent renewing King William the Lyon his picture, "always not exceeding fifty shillings sterling. Jo. Deans, Clk."

The next entry is from the Master of Hospital's Account Book, the same year as above:

Item. To Charles White, painter, for drawing King William the Lyon his picture, £33 6 8

Item. At agreeing with him and setting up the picture, 0 12 0

We now give some of the criticisms on this picture. The first is an extract from the letter of Lieutenant-General Hutton to the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, accompanying a copy of a portrait of William the Lyon, King of Scotland, presented to the Society. The Society engraved the drawing, which may be seen in the third volume of the Transactions, plate x., and the General's letter will be found in the same volume, at page 298; it is dated London, 22nd October, 1821. The General mentions the fact of the agreement with "Charles White, a painter, to repair it for a sum not exceeding fifty shillings, which was accordingly done, with the exception of the face, which the artist who copied the picture in-
formed me has been fortunately left untouched." We now come to the climax of the General's letter—"It is painted in fresco"! This is accounted for by the artist who was employed by General Hutton not having handled the picture; if he had done so, he would have seen that it was painted on canvas, and it was hung in the south-east corner of the old Hall. My late friend, Mr. Andrew Jervise, could not have examined the picture critically, indeed it was in the dark corner of the present Hall, at the north-west end, and could not be well seen. He was right as to the contract—"As cheap as possible, not exceeding 50s. sterling." The writer has reason to think that some remarks made on this picture, in the last vol. of the Aberdeen Herald, were the means of its being placed under the hands of Mr. John Hay, to be put in better order. Since it was relined and varnished it has turned out to be a first-rate picture, and worthy of a better place than it occupies.

In the Treasurer's Book of the Town Council there is in the charge for Mortcloths, 1752:
Jany. 11th. Relic of Charles White, painter, £5 0 0
It would very likely be seen if Charles was the son of Deacon Convener White by referring to the books of the Hammermen Incorporation as to his entry into that trade. And, at the same time, it would be interesting if a list of the portraits mentioned by Mr. P. J. Anderson, at page 4, as having been painted by Charles Whyt, or any others that may have come from his brush, could be compiled.

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ANENT CHURCH LAWS.
(Continued from page 23.)
BANCHORY-DEVENICK.

13th July, 1729.—Congregation advertised to beware of meeting in crowds on the Sabbath day, particularly upon the waterside, and likewise to beware of fishing late upon Saturday's night. Also to avoid drinking on the Sabbath day to excess, and in great companies, and of going in thongs to the seaside for diversion: with certification.

7th March, 1731.—Minister warned the young persons in the parish to beware of night meetings in their neighbours' houses, under pretence of mirth and drawing valentines.

7th June, 1732.—Session considering the great disorder occasioned by the multitude of dogs in time of worship, did agree to employ Alexander Couotts to keep them out, and allow him threepence every Lord's day out of the collections for the same.

19th March, 1738.—Minister again exhorted the congregation to the faithful observation of the Sabbath day, and especially the Salmon Fishers, and advertised them, that he himself, together with some of the Session, according to a former appointment, were to watch this night at the water until 12 o'clock to see if any would be so wicked as to fish before that time.

11th November, 1827.—Raffles strictly prohibited being held within this parish in all time coming.

27th September, 1839.—Shooting at marriages prohibited.

PETERCULTER.
1698.—The breakers and violators of God's commands and Ecclesiastick Laws, all Hereticks, Apostats, and Schismaticks, Atheists, Idolators, Papists, Quakers, &c., (within the Parish) who forsake God and follow the Devil, directly or indirectly, as Witches, Conjurers, Charmers, Juglars, Fortune-tellers, &c. All prophane and scandalous hypocritical and superstitious persons, Blasphemers, Cursers, Swearers, Fosewareers, and Perjurers, impenitent, obstinate, contumacious, and incorrigible sinners, irreligious and grossly ignorant creatures, who prophane or contemn God's name and ordinances, and carry irreverently in time of God's worship, who tempt and provoke God and others, who contemn, mock and scorn, and are disobedient and obstinate to Parents, Civil or Ecclesiastick, as Magistrates, Ministers, &c., who are cruel and revengeful, strife, strick, and fight with, defile and pollute, steal, rob, and oppress, detract, revile and slander, cheat, lye and backbite, raise and bear false reports on and witness against and blot the good name, credit, and repute of, or envy their neighbours, and covet what is theirs; who forge Testificates, &c., who commit sins and scandals against, or omit duties and offices to God, themselves, or their neighbours, who neglect and contemn God's worship, its means, manner and season, and do not preserve and maintain their own and neighbours' respect and credit, life and charity, livelihood, and estate, good name and fame, and are entendful and injurious to Magistrates, Ministers, Elders, Husbands, Wives, Parents, Children, Masters, Servants, Relations, Superiors, Inferiors or Equals; who contemn and despise God's ordinances and Sacraments, Providences and Works, Christ's Offices and Members, Church Government and discipline, the Spirit's Grace and wages, who neglect Prayers, singing of Psalms, Catechising and conference, and follow their own inventions in God's service, who do not remember and keep holy by reading, praying and various exercises, or break the Lord's day by unlawful words or works, idleness or unnecessary recreations and employments, working (works of necessity and charity and mercy excepted), travelling or doing what should or may be done on other days viz.:—buying and selling, borrowing or lending, craving and paying debts, taking tacks, feeservants, making bargains, merchandising, trading, fishing, flaying, threshing, grinding, or the like servill works. Who spend their time and talents, health and wealth, by idleness o
slothfulness in their callings, infrugality or prodigality, false weights or measures, gaining, pledging and drinking unnecessarily or unseasonably (now refreshment being sometimes necessary on the Lord's day, sometime is allowed thereto, but if they stay in the change house after the ringing of the bell, or take more than what refreshes them, then they and the innkeepers shall be censured and fined according to the nature of their sin and scandal) all the foresaid persons (if not be in this Parish) shall not only be censured but also fined and punished according to the nature and quality of the Persons and Parties offending and offended, of the offence and crime and its circumstances, and they are to be dealt with privately and publickly, and to satisfy before the Session or Congregation, Presbytery, or any other Church Judicature as is usual, and being censured as is requisite till they pay their penalties and satisfy the Church for their scandal, they shall be enrolled and read to be such, and if they continue or be contumacious, they shall not be admitted to the Holy Communion, but shall be charged before the Judges and Judicatures competent; and to make the same effectual according to the laudable laws of this Kingdom in Church and State, the Session give power to the Minister to make a Session Bailie (if need be) or empower any of their number to prosecute the same, and shall pay his necessary and instructed charges and expenses for that end.

J. A. H.

SHAKSPEARIANA.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.—Shylock, addressing Tubal, says:—“I would my daughter were dead at my feet, and the jewels in her ear! Would she were hearsed at my foot, the ducats in her coffin!” Hearsing a dead body is a Roman Catholic ceremony, not a Jewish. Herse, in French, means a harrow, and the term is applied to an arrangement of spikes like the teeth of a harrow, on which are stuck candles. A body to be hearsed is carried in a coffin to a church where stages or heres of lighted candles are placed at the head, foot, and sides of the coffin.

In Portia's speech to Shylock, she says—“We do pray for mercy; and that same prayer doth teach us all to render the deeds of mercy.” The allusion here no doubt is to the Lord's Prayer, which Shylock, being a Jew, would not be familiar with; though some of its petitions were in use before the birth of Christ.

When Lorenzo says to Jessica—“Lorenzo, and thy love,” he used ‘love’ in the active sense of ‘lover.’ When Jessica replies—“My love indeed, for who love I so much,” she speaks as if she supposed Lorenzo had used ‘love’ in the passive sense of ‘beloved.’ When she goes on to say—“And now who knows but you, Lorenzo, whether I am yours?” she applies to ‘love’ as did Lorenzo the active meaning of ‘lover.’ This is not a mere conceit of Jessica's, but it is quite a common thing with Shakespeare to use love with this twofold meaning. So Milton's ‘true love, nightingale,’ means, the nightingale, true lover.

King-Erward. John Milne.

RESURRECTIONISTS AT NIGG.

The old Churchyard at Nigg, from its proximity to Aberdeen and quiet situation near the bay of Nigg, was, during the first half of the present century, frequently subjected to midnight visits of the terrorising body snatchers. For long it was believed that only the lowest orders of society engaged in the revolting work of exhuming and carrying off dead bodies to be sold for dissecting purposes; but facts, which came to light from time to time, showed that men of influence and position, with the most sordid motives, were not above lending themselves to it. The following extracts from the Parish Registers throw some light on the matter:

“December 25th, 1808.—The Minister informed the Session that on the night between Thursday the 22nd, and Friday the 23rd last, the corpse of Janet Young, (Mrs —) an aged woman from Aberdeen, who had been buried on the 22nd, was taken up and carried away—broken pieces of the lid of the coffin, tatters of grave linen, and blood left by the grave. The relatives of the deceased were now in quest of the body. The Session resolved to wait a little the event of their endeavours to find out this daring and alarming thing, which might have very bad consequences in the minds of the people, and to do every thing in their power to prevent such conduct.”

“February 12th, 1809.—The Minister stated that the body of Mrs — had been found. Those who had taken it out of the grave had been obliged, from apprehension of being detected, to put it for a time in the sand on the north side of the Bay of Nigg, from whence they had been unable, on account of the search and out-look made by relatives, to remove it. A late storm of the sea had raised and carried it to the south side of the bay, where it had been found, and afterwards decently interred. The person principally concerned in taking up the body was found to be a forward, impudent, not well behaved young man, a student-in- physic, who had been obliged to flee from the country. So much trouble and expense to his father, so much vexation to the woman's relations, and such resentment of the world had taken place, with fear of the consequences of such conduct, that no
apprehension was entertained of any thing like it being again attempted."

The Resurrectionists, however, continued their nefarious work, but in 1816 we find that Mr. Gibb, superintendent of the Aberdeen Harbour Works, "in order to allay the public excitement," presented a massive dressed stone to the Kirk Session "for the purpose of being laid above the coffin of each newly buried person." This proved a considerable impediment to the "snatchers," but it was not till the passing of the Act entitling unclaimed bodies to be given for the purpose of dissection that this parish was freed from these reckless and unwelcome visitors. J. A. H.

Genealogy of the Earls of Fife.—"1649. Adam and James Duffs sones lawfull to umq Adam Duff in Cluniebeg," &c. These words, alighted on the other day by a reader in the old Sheriff Court Books of Banff, set to rest a long-continued discussion. The present writer has previously proved, in the Genealogist and elsewhere, that the line of descent of the Earls of Fife from the ancient family of Muldavat, as given in Baird's Memoirs of the Duffs, and in almost all the Peerage books, was untenable, from difficulties on the female side. The father of Adam Duff in Cluniebeg is given by Baird as John Duff of Muldavat, but in the proved descent, as stated lately, "beyond Adam it was impossible to go." However, this has now been shown to be possible. The preceding extract is interesting for two reasons—(1) it carries the true descent of the Earls of Fife a step farther back than has hitherto been done; and (2) it shows that the family had its origin in Cluniebeg, in the parish of Mortlach, and not in Muldavat, near Cullen, as usually asserted.

C.

Letter of John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, to the Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, in favour of James Irvine of Drum.—I beg to send you, for preservation in Scottish Notes and Queries, a copy of the original Latin text of an interesting document relative to the history of a well known family in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, which I discovered about ten years ago in the Archives of the State at Brussels:—

Serene Princeps,
Jocobus Iuuiyngius, Scotus, Eques Ordinis

Serene Celsitudinis Vestrae
Devotissimus Servus et Orator

JO. EPUS ROSSENSIS, Scotus.

[From the Archives of the State, Rue de la Paille, Brussels.]

H. G.

Queries.

Note.—Each paragraph, containing one or more Queries, will receive a consecutive number, to which Correspondents may conveniently refer.

27. Addresses by Lord Rectors.—When did the custom of printing the annual Rectorial Address at Marischal College begin? I have seen the following:—

1858. Earl Stanhope. D. Wylie & Son.
1848. Lord Robertson. Lewis Smith & Son.
1837. John A. Layard, M. F.
1845. Archibald Alison, M. P.
1843. Marquis of Breadalbane.
1841. Sir James MacGregor, Bart. M. D.
In 1856, 1852, 1850, 1846, and 1836, re-elections occurred. Were Addresses delivered in these years? Three Sessions are undoubtedly blank, as, owing to a division of the Nations no election took place. The names of the equally favoured candidates are not given in the Calendar lists, and it may be interesting to note here that they were—

1857. Mr. Layard and the Earl of Elgin.
1847. The Earl of Rosse and Mr. T. B. Macaulay.
1844. The Marquis of Breadalbane and the Marquis of Bute.

The last Rectorial Address of King's College, by John Inglis, Dean of Faculty (now Lord Justice General), was published by Blackwood in 1837. I have met with none of earlier date. Of the seven Rectors since the union of the Colleges—Lord Barcaple, Earl Russell, Mr. Grant Duff (twice), Mr. Huxley, Mr. Forster, the Earl of Rosebery, and Dr. Bain (twice)—the last two, at least, have printed their Inaugural Addresses in a separate form (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1880. Aberdeen: A. Brown & Co., 1882). Dr. Bain's appears also in his Practical Essays.

P. J. ANDERSON.

28. GOLD AND SILVER-SMITH TRADE.—In the reign of James II., A.D. 1457, a statute was passed for “the reformation of gold and silver wrought by Goldsmiths, and to eschew the deceiving done to the King’s lieges, there shall be ordained in each Burgh where Goldsmiths work, one understanding and cunning man of good conscience who shall be deacon of the craft;... the goldsmith shall take his work to the deacon of the craft that he may examine if it be fine, no worse than 20 grains (gold), and silver 10 grains fair, and the deacon shall set his mark thereto together with the goldsmiths; and where there is no goldsmith but one in the town, he shall show that work, tokened with his own mark, to the head officers of the town, which shall have a mark in like manner ordained therfor, and shall be set to the said work.”

In 1473, “it was enacted by the Lords of the Articles” that henceforth there be in each burgh of the realm where goldsmiths are, one deacon and one searcher of the craft; that each goldsmith’s work be marked with his own mark, the deacon’s mark, and the mark of the town. In 1489, another statute to the same effect was passed. Chaffers on hall marks. I shall be glad to know if there were gold- and silver-smiths in Aberdeen (Old and New) at the above early dates, and if they recognised those laws. Were they incorporated apart from the Hammermen? If not, what members of that trade were Hammermen? When was the first deacon appointed, and who appointed him, to test the silver? Who succeeded him, and when did this office cease to exist? As I find that at the early part of the century (previous to 1819) there was no one attested the quality.

W. A. J.

30. CAMPS NEAR DON MOUTH AND BODDAM.—In my wanderings about Aberdeen I came upon the evident marks of an encampment on the hollow adjoining the sand-hills, north of the mouth of the Don. Can any one inform me if there had been any camp of military men, mentioned in any Aberdeen history as holding an encampment here? I have observed similar vestiges of prehistoric habitations on the margin of a loch near Boddam, and I have dug up near them flint arrow-heads. The site of this encampment north of the Don might be examined by any one interested in the matter.

London.

JAS. MARTIN.

30. MURDER OF THE MASTER OF CAITHNESS.—I find in Calder's Civil and Traditional History of Caithness an account of the murder of the Master of Caithness, at Castle Girnigoe, under peculiarly savage circumstances. The plan adopted was to deprive him of food for five days and then to furnish him with salt beef. He was thereafter refused water and died of raging thirst. The editor of the second edition of the History throws discredit on the story. There is a similar tradition related in Dr. Sam. Johnson’s Tour of the Western Isles, the locus dramatis personae alone being changed. As far as may be judged the dates of these two events are almost identical—the end of the sixteenth century. Can anyone throw light on these incidents? Perhaps they may only be localised forms of one common event.

John O'Groats.

W. J. C.

31. SUCCESSOR OF WILLIAM DE IRWYN, 1st OF DRUM.—In the first edition of Burke’s Baronage (1834) the successor of William de Irwyn, the 1st of Drum, is said to be Alexander. In the edition of 1871, Sir Thomas de Irwyn is said to be the successor of the said William de Irwyn. Could any of your readers say what chartulary or other evidence there is for this name?

W. TEMPLE.

32. STONE COFFINS.—When the old East Church, Aberdeen, was taken down in 1856 two stone coffins and a part of a third one were discovered. I am aware of the broken lid which lies in the sill of one of the windows of the West Church. Ramsay says one ought to be in Marischal College, but I understand there is no such relic there. Can any one say what became of them?

A. M. M.

33. Who is the author of the lines—

“Content sits basking on the cheek of toil.”

Is it Sheridan?

Glasgow.

JAS. R. FERGUSON.

34. MORMOND.—“There is a representation of the white horse in a state of excitement on one of the brown heather hills of Morin, in Banffshire, N.B., 600 feet above the level of the ocean, and looking one-half in a S.E. direction. It is cut out of the turf, and occupies the space of half an acre. As the subsoil is black, the figure is filled with white felspar stones, to give it the sacred colour, so that it can be seen ten miles off. The horse held a place in Irish mythology, and was sacred to the sun.” This very
curious paragraph is from The History of Paganism in Caledonia, by Thomas Wise, M.D., 1884. A footnote refers to Pratt’s Buchan, so it must be the Mormond horse that is meant. Is there any authentic account of this horse, or popular story connected with it? Pratt has nothing.

35. The Crawflower.—
“... The crawflower’s early bell,
Decks Gleniffer’s dewy dell.”
What is the crawflower? What is its northern popular name?

Answers.

3. The Scoring Term “Love.”—I observe an answer to the query in your first number as to the origin of this term; but neither of the alternative suggestions seems to me satisfactory. I venture, with considerable confidence, to suggest that the word “Love,” used both in billiard and lawn tennis, when no score had been made, is simply the French “l’œuf,” the egg. My reasons for this opinion are:—1. The other English terms used in billiards—the older of the two—are, in several instances, derived from the French. Billiard, Fr. billiard; cue, Fr. queue; pool, Fr. poul (hen), used where all the balls, the whole nest of eggs, come into play. 2. The word “l’œuf”—the egg—might well be the figurative expression for a score amounting to nothing, generally represented by a round O, not unlike an egg. 3. If, as I have been informed, “no score” in another game—cricket—is named “a duck’s egg,” there is here a reversion in English to the original meaning of the French “l’œuf,” which marks and others spell and pronounce “love.”

ALEX. D. MILNE.

9. Song in the “Heart of Midlothian.”—The stanza quoted in the Heart of Midlothian is not in any version of “Argyll” or “My Name” that I have seen, and perhaps Sir Walter wrote it himself. “Ferryman” will find the song in most collections, ex. gr. The Songs of Scotland Chronologically Arranged. Alison & Croll, Glasgow, 1872, p. 127.

L.

13. Macadam, the Roadmaker.—The following account of Macadam is given in Irving’s Book of Eminent Scotsmen:

“MACADAM, JOHN, LONDON, Improver of Roads, son of John, of Ayr, where he was born. Educated at Maybole School, and taken out with his father to America about 1762; returning to Scotland, J. L. Macadam resides for some time in the neighbourhood of Moffat, and afterwards at Sauchie, Ayrshire; removes next to Falmouth in connection with an appointment as Government Agent for victualling the navy; incited by the condition of the Ayrshire roads to inquire minutely into their construction, he follows up the subject in England, and in 1815 is made Surveyor-General of the Bristol section of highways; here he introduced so many palpable improvements, and gave such weighty evidence in the matter before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the leading streets in all the great cities, as well as long turnpike roads, soon came to be “Macadamised”; received from Government, in two grants, the sum of £10,000; declined the honour of knighthood, conferred on his second son, Sir James Nicoll Macadam, General Surveyor of Metropolitan Turnpike Roads. Died at Moffat, aged 80. Published Practical Essay on the Repair and Preservation of Public Roads, 1816. Born Sept. 21, 1756. Died Nov. 26, 1836.”

Notices of Macadam are also to be found in Chambers’s Encyclopaedia and the English Cyclopedia, and an account of his method is given in the article “Roads” in the current edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, where it is said that “the name of Macadam often characterises roads on which all his precepts are disregarded.” There is an allusion to him in Miss Martineau’s History of the Peace, vol. iv., Bohn’s Library, and in Mr. Spencer Walpole’s more recent History of England, vol. i., p. 88, mention being made of Macadam’s saying that “no stone should be laid on a road which was not small enough to enter a man’s mouth.” Mr. Walpole acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Smiles’ work on “Telford” for most of his account of roadmaking in England, and possibly Smiles’ work may contain an account of Macadam.

R. A.

Macadam, the roadmaker, was a son of the laird of Craigmillar, at the port of Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Burns’s lines to Macadam of Craigmillar—either the father or the grandfather of the maker—are well known. H. W. L.

Macadam was twice married, and had by his first wife, whom he married in New York, three sons, and three daughters. His second wife, whom he married in 1827, survived him, but had no family.

Kemnay.

J. L.

I am informed by a friend who knows, that, if Macadam is not buried in the Church-yard of Carsphairn, there is in it an enclosed burial place, with his name inscribed. His memory is preserved in the district, as a local celebrity, and if Dr. Davidson would write to Rev. Mr. Thomson, minister of the Old Church, Arbroath, or to the Minister of Carsphairn, either would probably put the Doctor in the way getting the information asked for.

A. D. M.

23. Origin of Place-Names.—In answer to this Query I have to say, that the historical method is to be followed. It is the only method that will lead to anything like satisfactory results. To carry out the work will take a very great deal of labour, and will require many volunteers—volunteers in collecting the present names with such traditions and rhymes as still linger round them, and volunteers to read and make extracts from both printed and MS. sources, with exact references. Take a simple example:

Pitsligo (present spelling, pronounced by old people Pitsleago).

Pitsligo, 1715 (MS. Cess Book, Boyndlie House).
Pethlewie in Buquhair (Histoire of Scotland, by Father James Dalrymple, vol. i., p. 61, l. 10.
Ed. S. T. S.)
SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

62

Pethsiegel, about 1527 (Scotorum Historiae Boethiius. f. 8, 100. Ed. Pat., 1574).

What form the work will take, whether that of a Gazetteer, with all the words arranged alphabetically, or under parishes, must be a matter for future and careful deliberation. Readers, from this short statement, will see how much is to be done. We want workers, and many of them too, and unless we get them the proposed work will come to very little. Who will volunteer? I may state that I had in contemplation the formation of a Topographical Society for Scotland, when the Geographical Society was formed, one part of whose work is understood to be the Topography of Scotland. Will the members of that Society come forward?

WALTER GREGOR.

24. GORDON OF GICHT.—You ask for a full account of the quarrel in which Gordon of Gicht (or Gight) was murdered at the Bridge of Old Deer. I know nothing about that occurrence, but there was another incident to which your correspondent may refer. You will find in the Historical Account of the Family of Fraser, by John Anderson, 1825, page 175, a narrative of the murder at the Bridge of Deer (incorrectly printed Bridge of Dee) of Thomas Fraser of Knockie by Gordon of Gicht. The quarrel arose, on the death of William Chalmers of Strichen, by his widow, Isabel Forbes, (of the Corshindie family,) endeavouring to maintain possession of these estates (Strichen) and keep out the rightful heirs, who were the representatives of George Chalmers, brother of William. The widow called in the assistance of Thomas Fraser of Knockie (whom she subsequently married), and the Chalmers' family had recourse to Gordon of Gicht. Fraser and Gordon met at Old Deer in the hope of effecting a compromise; but the overtures of either party meeting with contempt, Gordon in a rage followed after Fraser, and coming behind him at the Bridge of Deer (misprinted Dee), laid him dead with one blow of his two-handed sword. Such is Anderson's account of the occurrence, and, as he gives his authorities, it may perhaps be correct. Is it possible that this is the event to which your correspondent refers? It took place prior to 1594, as Gordon was killed at the Battle of Glenlivat.

C. P. H.

Literature.


This little book gives additional proof that the subject of Genealogy is about to receive deservedly increased attention. To the general reader the Introduction, which occupies a fourth part of the whole, will be read with most interest. There, the author with becoming caution, but with much forensic skill, satisfactorily works out the history of the origin of the family name, which "seems to have had a territorial origin." It is to Ettrick Forest in Selkirkshire that he conducts the reader, to point out the Caldor or Cadon Water, a tributary of the Tweed, as the stream that named the adjacent properties of Cadonlee and Cadonhead, from which last this family name is derived, through the relationship or identity of the first unknown bearers of it with the property so called. Mr. Cadenhead, in discussing the etymology of Cadon, inclines to think it a derivative of the Gaelic Coille, a wood, and Dun, a hill.

The first person found bearing the name is William de Caldanhead, a monk of Newbattle, who in 1467 was Treasurer to the Abbey. How the family acquired a footing in the north, and localized itself in Kincardineshire and in the various parishes to the north and south of the lower reaches of the Dee, are all carefully set out, aided by a sketch map of the district.

In the body of the work every legitimate and available source of information has been made to yield its quota of facts as to the family history. In this respect it will form, if rather a bald, yet a reliable and tentative repertory of much interest to the connexions. The book is perfectly free from the snobbish vanity of loosely seeking to prove a "lang pedigree," and its contents bear evident trace of being acquired by patient and long research, and the proper use which the author has made of his undoubted opportunities as a lawyer, with the antiquarian bias, and of being well digested (maugre the few corrections noted in the Introduction), before committal to their present form. In many respects a model, the book is no less so in its material get up and general appearance.

Ed.


Mr. THOMSON, a Speyside "loon," who
had no tale of the past to tell. In my early boyhood, the story of Jenny Hossack had a powerful fascination for my young mind. Tradition says that Jenny Hossack was foster-mother to the only child of a lord of Rothes Castle. So faithfully did she fulfil her trust that she never left her side until the day of her untimely death.

The author has evidently a most retentive memory and a happy knack of hitting things off as they appeared to him half-a-century ago.

J. Fulkerton.

** Several communications, in type, unavoidably left over. **

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