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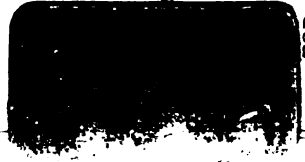
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NOTES AND QUERIES

VOL. VII.

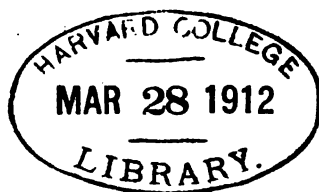
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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, JUNE, 1893.

LIST OF THE INHABITANTS OF OLD ABERDEEN, 1636.

THE interest which attaches to the two volumes of the Poll Book of 1696 as a means of identifying the beginnings of some of our present-day families, is well known, and the following list of the inhabitants of Old Aberdeen may consequently be of some use as a contribution towards the study of local family history. The date of the list is 1636, and it was compiled in virtue of an order of the "Court of the Citie of Auld Aberdeine fencit and affirmit upon the XI day of May" in that year. The Act is as follows :—"The said day was taken up ane roll of the haill inhabitants of the Auld toun Chanrie and Spittell thair bairnes and servandes. As also ane roll of all the poor folkes within the said Toune and parioche."

Names of the Inhabitants within the Spittell.

William Troup in Spittell, his wyff, acht bairnes, and William Simsone his servant.

Thomas Elmslie, wricht, and his dochter onlie.
Patrick Johnstoun, tailzeour, and his wyff onlie.
Thomas Robertstone, wobster, his wyff, four bairns, Alexander Senzeour and William Ailes, servantes.
John Adie, cordiner, his wyff and two young bairnes.
Thomas Innes, wobster, and his wyff onlie.
John Wyllie elder, his wyff, James Craighead, Robert Smythe, Alexander Tailzeour, and Mariorie Reid, servantes.
Thomas Dolas, wobster, his wyff, two young bairnes, Alexander Edward, Williame Johnstoune and Cristiane Scherer, servantes.
George Halden, wobster, his wyff, two young bairnes, and Thomas Hall, servant.
Robert Barnet, couper, his wyff and two young bairnes, subtennent to George Halden.
Gilbert Robertsoune, wobster, his wyff and four bairnes.
John Wyllie younger, his wyff and four bairnes.
John Cow, tailzeour, his wyff, four bairnes and Meriorie Wode his gude sister.
George Small, wobster, his wyff, two bairnes and Andro Cuthbert, servant, receipt without ane testimoniall.
Hendrie Annand, his wyff and ane servant lase.
Alexander Volume and Agnes Kellie his servant.
Andrew Zoungsone, wobster, his wyff, four bairnes, James, John Crewie, Johne Moir and Margaret Littilljohnne, servantes.
Andro Boyne, tailzeour, his wyff, and James Howat his servant.
Andro Jaffray, his wyffe and ane bairne.
Gilbert Clerke, absent.
Williame Blake, his wyff and ane bairne.
Elspet Troup and three bairnes in the canonistes hous extravagantes thair.
Peter Barnet, his wyff and thrie uther strang women.
Johne Porter, wricht, and his wyff absent.
James Skedway, wobster, and his wyff onlie.
Johne Andersone, tailzeour, his wyff, four bairnes, Andro Duthie, Arthour Andersone and Agnes Walker, servantes.
Doctor Williame Gordoun, his wyff, thrie bairnes, James Rainie, George Milne, Jeane Chalmer and Jane Still, servantes.
James Innes, his wyff, his mother, ane bairne, Patrick Davidsone, Andro Bartlet, Williame

Gordoune, Issobell Gibsone and Cristiane Pattone, servantes.

Auld Aberdeine.

Thomas Merser, his wyff, three bairnes, Robert and Alexander Volumes, James Donald, Elspet Gray and Elspet Hendrie, servantes.

John Linsie, tailzeour, his wyff, tua bairnes, Andro Davidstone and Jeane Wagrellis, servantes. Marioune Nisbit, breadseller, hir selfe and ane bairne.

Arthur Gibsone, wricht, himselfe onlie.

George Volume, muxter, his wyff and gude sister absent.

Beatrix Cheilles, with ane servant, of no calling, absent.

Willame Hunter, husbandman, his wyff, thrie bairnes, and Issobell Nicoll, servant.

Alexander Coules, himselfe and his wife.

James Law, wobster, his wyff ane bairne, James Irwing and Elspet Aberdour, servantes.

Issobell Kelman, kailseller, hir selfe and tuo bairnes, shankeris.

Thomas Cruikshank, cordiner, his wyff, tuo bairnes, and Helene Cuming, servant.

Elspet Law, breidseller, widow, and ane bairne, absent.

Robert Law, wobster, his wyff and thrie bairnes. Andro Adame, cordiner, his wyff, four bairnes, his guidmother, and Gilbert Forsyith, servant.

John Mackrines, his wyff, tuo bairnes, Margret Watson and Margret Williamsone, servantes.

Agnes Moriesone hir selfe and her dochter.

Alexander Wadie, baxter, himselfe onlie.

Willame Forsyith, cordiner, his wyff, and one bairnie, in Willame Hayis land.

John Rollie, wobster, his wyff, Alexander Drone and Issobell Nicol, servantes. Alexander Drone resauit be him without ane testimonial in William Hayes land.

Cristiane Hay, breidseller, and Bessie Watson, hir servant.

Andrew Hendersone, wobster, his wyff and bairne, Thomas Stewinsoune, Lawrence Gray, Johne Thomstone, Robert Ros, James Deanes, Cristiane Schives and Margret Broune, all servantes.

George King, his wyff, sex bairnes, Thomas Volume and Janet Farquharstone, servantes.

Willame Auld himselfe and his wyff onlie.

David Abell, wobster, his wyff, thrie bairnes, George Collie, Robert Glenie, Alexander Peirie, Alexander Thomstone, Gilbert Blinshell, William Ailes, William Simmer, Margret Courage and Janet Gartlie, all servantes.

Willame Johnstone, smythe, his wyff and four bairnes.

Mr David Leech, sub-principall, his wyff, hir tuo bairnes and servantes.

Johne Forbes, his wyff and her four bairnes, James Still and Bessie Couttes, servantes.

Andrew King, merchant, him selfe onlie.

Elspet Gray, puddinwricht, tuo bairnes, the one of them ane ydle sone in Willame Hayes land.

Willame Hay, skinner, his dochter, and Patrick Duncan, servant.

Robert Ross, workman, himselfe and his wyff onlie.

Alexander Tellie, husbandman, his wyff, four bairnes, and Jeane Wat, servant.

Johne Merser, smythe, himselfe and his wyff onlie.

Jeane Irwing, browster, ane bairne, and Annas Lumsden, servantes in Alexander Tellies land, absent.

Meriorie Guthrie, without ane calling, in Johne Mersers land, absent.

Robert Ortonne, laxfisher, his wyff, tuo bairnes, and Elspet Heruie, servant.

Johne Smythe, gairdner, his wyff, thrie bairnes, and Margret Orum, hir servant.

Margaret Couper and hir dochter in Johne Smythes hous.

Johne Bauerlay, cordiner, himselfe and his wyff onlie.

Elspet Jaffrey, breidseller, hir selfe and ane bairne. Margret Boyes, breidseller, hirselle and ane bairne under Johne Blakis wyff.

Cristiane Robertstone and Issobell Paterson and tuo bairnes.

Alexander Barnet, tailzeour, himselfe and his wyff onlie.

Annabelle Fullartoun, sewster, absent.

Thomas Bauerlay, his wyff and thair sone. Willame Knolles, his wyff, ane bairne, and Issobell Lamb, servant.

James Andersone, cordiner, and his wyff onlie. Archibald Smythe, net wywer, his wyff, and Merione Hay, servant.

Elspet Forsyithe and her dochter, dilseller. Adame Bauerlay and his wyff onlie.

Robert Willox, staibler, his wyff and thrie bairnes. Alexander Schand, gairdner, his wyff, ane bairn, and Margret Andersone, servant.

Alexander Gordoun, his wife and ane oy. Mr George Clerke.

The guidwyff of Kilstaires and fyw bairnes, and Janet Garioche, servant.

Gilbert Bauerlay, husbandman, his wyff and fyw bairnes.

George Chalmer, flescher, his wyff, ane bairn, Johne and Margret Grayes, servantes.

Agnes Gordone and Janet Gormake. Andro Couttes, wricht, his wyff and four bairnes. Alexander Leslie and his wyff onlie.

Hector Ross, cordiner, his wyff, and ane bairne. William Andersone, cordiner, himselfe and his wyff onlie.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

(To be continued.)

ABERDEENSHIRE FOLK LORE.

THE impression which a kind and wise mother's words have upon her children lasts when the exact words have been forgotten, yet, when only slightly referred to, they will be at once recognised after many years. The seed once sown takes root, and it will depend upon how it may have been cultivated in producing a good crop. The value of such instruction conveyed in this way was at one time more common than now; books for the young are now cheap and plenty, and many mothers of the present day may think the auld-fashioned phrases of their grandmothers out of date. Books got up for the young are well deserving of praise, and are calculated to convey valuable instruction and good moral lessons; but the word spoken to the young listener by a kind mother goes to the heart at once,—it is given and taken as a gift, not as a lesson or bit of intellectual work, to be done as a task.

This kind of instruction differs much according to the locality where it may be found. That which is to be found in rural districts contrasts favourably with what we find in our cities and large towns. It is to the first that I wish to call the reader's attention; and such as I may be able to give, I hope to see supplemented by others of your contributors, better able for the task, and in this way help to preserve a most valuable branch of *Folk Lore* that is fast changing, and less honoured than in olden times.

A well-selected collection of this kind may be termed a kind mother's philosophy, and ought to be readily taken up as a labour of love and gratitude.

The following is a small collection of the kind referred to:—

A kind word kindly spoken does muckle gweed.
 Be kind an' couthy tae bairns.
 Flame's aye hame, hoever peer it may be.
 A contented mind's a continual feast.
 Little gangs far wi' God's blessin'.
 Be aye kind to the peer bodie.
 Never lat yer hert gang doon.
 Heed nae clyps, fear nae froon.
 Keep yersel' aye snod and clean.
 A nither's aye the best freen.
 Never tak up wi' ill loons —
 There's queer folk in a' toons.
 Touch naething that's nae yer ain.
 Tak' care hoo ye spen', mind on a rainy day.
 Lat byganes be byganes, forget and forgi'e.
 Wee boats keep near the shore, big ships may venture far.
 Listen tae a gweed advice an' be thankfu' for't.
 Never tak' yer Maker's name in vain.
 Never dee a thing wi' an ill intention.

Never konach God's benefit.
 Some bairns are spoiled wi' muckle dorfin.
 Some wha hae gouden locks wad like them lockerin.
 Yer ma ain bonnie lamie, mami'e's wee doo.
 A mallison on them will fa'
 Wha tak' the laverock's eggs awa.
 Be kind tae a' dumb animals.
 Ower mony grieves hinder wark.
 Cleanliness is hauf godliness.
 Ower muckle o' onything is gweed for naething.
 A plain diet is better than dainties.
 Pit a stout hert tae a stay brae.
 Farawa' fowls hae fair feathers.
 There's nae place like hame, nae fireside like yer ain.

E'en brings a' hame.
 Time an' tide for neen will bide.
 A clean fireside and a tidy wife
 Lichtens mony a care in life.
 Fair an' fause gang aft together.
 Keep your promise ever true.
 Ilka Jockie gets his Jeannie.
 Weel matched couples never rue.
 They are lifeless wha are faultless,
 Never tak yer heid up wi' silly ploys.
 Dinna count yer chuckens afore they're oot o' the shaull.

Gar girrs is ill tae grow.
 Ye may gang far an' fare waur.
 Look whaur yer to licht afore ye loup.
 It may be oot o' the fire an' in among the emmers.
 Dinna tak' up wi' ilka ane ye meet.
 As ye mak' yer bed sae maun ye lie.
 Phat ye dee, dee it richt;
 Weel deen needs a' yer micht.
 Never forget an auld freen,
 Nor a favour deen langsyne.
 Never gi'e heed tae clavers an' clashes.
 Meal in wi' kent folk.
 Braw claes disna mak' a lady.
 Onything sets a weel-faured face.
 A bonny bride's easy buskit.
 Ye maun creep afore ye gang.
 Ca canny travels far.
 Strik' the iron whan its het.
 Wha bods weel sees nae boggies.
 The tapster wha pits a red licht aboon his door
 gi'es fair warnin'.
 Lichtlie come lichtlie gaen.
 Spend a' mak's nae freen.
 Whisky an' tabacca reek
 Maks mony ane their breid tae seek.
 Keep in wi' freens, mak' nae enemies.
 Hair an' hair maks the carle bare.
 Guid-will never wantit.
 Peer folk hae little to spare.
 Aye needin' follows aye giein'.
 Tak' care o' the pennies—the pouns 'll tak' care o' themsel's.
 Flee laich fa's licht;
 Kind words hae muckle micht.
 A kind heart's a rich dower.
 Jouk an' lat the jaw gang ower.

MORMOND.

EPITAPHS AND INSCRIPTIONS IN
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCHYARD.

SECTION D.

ON a table-stone there is—

George Gordon Jun^r Merchant and | late Dean of
Guild of this City, died 1765 | aged 63. His wife
Elizabeth Irvine died | 1776 aged 66. She was
Daughter of | Mr Alexander Irvine, late minister | of
Cullen, thereafter of Fordyce. Their | Son-in-law
Robert Downie, died 20th October 1800, aged 38.
His wife | Janet Gordon, died 17th October 1833, |
aged 79. Their Daughter Ann, died 1794 | aged 5.
Their son James, died at Jamaica | 29th August, 1811,
aged 18.

This stone has replaced an older one, the in-
scription on which has been preserved by Mr
A. D. Fordyce. It was as follows :—

“To the memory of Mr George Gordon, Junior,
Merchant and Late Dean of Guild of this City. He
died in 1764¹ aged 63. And his wife M^{rs} Elizabeth
Irvine, died in 1776, aged 64. Their daughter Isabel :
died in 1783 aged 40. Their son John Gordon of
Virginia Esq: died there in 1803, aged 57. Their
Son-in-law, Robert Downie, manufacturer in Aber-
deen : died 20th October, 1800, aged 38. His daugh-
ter Ann : died in 1794, aged 5. Their son James,
died at Friendship Estate, Island of Jamaica. 29th
August, 1811, aged 18. His surviving son, Charles
Downie, druggist in Aberdeen, caused this stone to
be erected. Also in this grave are interred the re-
mains of M^{rs} Barbara Irvine, relict of M^r Archibald
Campbell, late minister at Grange. She died 23rd
June, 1795, aged 81.”

George Gordon was elected Dean of Guild
for the first time in July, 1746, at the first elec-
tion held after the suppression of the Rebellion
of 1745, a warrant for a new election having been
issued by the Privy Council. He was again
elected Dean at Michaelmas, 1747. Mrs Gor-
don was a daughter of the Rev. Alexander Irvine,
minister of Fordyce (1716-47), by his wife Isabel
Ogilvy.⁴ Her sister Barbara, who is also in-
terred in the same grave, was, as stated, the
wife of the Rev. Archibald Campbell, minister
of Grange (1752-76), having been married on
21st December, 1752. Mr Campbell died on the
16th October, 1774, aged 68 years.

The next two stones deal with the married
relations of daughters of the Irvines of Cults,
near Aberdeen.

In memory of | George Burnet Esq of Caskieben, |
who died May 1763, aged 53 years | Also | Christian
Keith, his spouse | who died Jan^y 1779, aged 66
years. | Likewise | Charles Burnet, his oldest son, |
who died May 1777, aged 35 years | And | Alexander
Burnet, his second son, | who died 19th April 1787 |

¹ The date should be 1765, as appears from the Kirk and
Bridge Work Accounts.

aged 43 years. | Also | Isobel Irvine, his spouse, |
who died 20th Jan^y 1800 aged 63. | Also Anne,
daughter of the late | Joseph Simpson, merchant,
Aberdeen | And granddaughter of the above | George
Burnet Esq of Caskieben, She died, | 1852, Aged 63.

Mrs Alexander Burnet was a daughter of
Charles Irvine of Cults, by his wife Euphemia
Douglass, and a sister of Mrs Fordyce of Ardoe.

The other stone is inscribed—

In memory of | John Clark, advocate in Aberdeen,
| who died the 4 November 1767. | Also | Mrs Jean
Irvine, his spouse, | who died the 27 Jan^y 1782. |
And M^{rs} Helen Irvine, spouse to | George Wilson
merchant in Aberdeen, | who died the 2 October
1769. | Also Margaret Irvine, their Nice, | who died
10 April 1798 aged 62.

The two ladies first mentioned were daughters
of Robert Irvine of Cults, and sisters of Charles
Irvine of Cults, the father of Mrs Alexander
Burnet already mentioned, and of Margaret
Irvine, who died as above in 1798.

The Irvines of Cults were descended from the
house of Drum, the first proprietor of Cults
being Robert Irvine, son of John Irvine of
Murtle, who acquired the estate from John
Thomson in June, 1679.² He was the father of
Mrs John Clark and Mrs George Wilson, whose
deaths are referred to in the inscription.

On a table-stone there is the following—

Sacred | to the memory of | Colquhoun M^r Grigor,
| merchant in Aberdeen, | who departed this life at
Banff on | the 2nd October, 1798, aged 58 years. | Of
Ann Grant his first spouse | who died at Aberdeen,
on the 22nd | December 1792 aged 52 years. | Of Grizel
Finlayson, | his second spouse, | who died at Aber-
deen, on the 1st | January 1797, | Of Robert M^r Gri-
gor | merchant in Aberdeen, second son of | Colqu-
houn M^r Grigor | who died at Aberdeen on the 21st |
July 1799 | aged 27 years. | Likewise of | Lieut. Co-
lonel Charles M^r Grigor . . .

On a large table-stone there is—

In memory | of the Rev^d M^r John Bisset, | late
minister of the gospel in Aberdeen, | born August
29th 1692. | Ordained minister of the gospel at New-
macher, | March 13th 1717. From thence, translated
to Aberdeen, Nov^r 14th 1728 ; | where he died No-
vember 2 1756 | in the 65th year of his age, and 39th
of his ministry. | An able and faithful minister of the
New Testament, | a clear, distinct, copious and ex-
perimental preacher. | Zealously attached to the Doc-
trine, Discipline, Worship, and Government | of the
Church of Scotland. | From the most thorough per-
suasion, that they were, | in every respect, agreeable
to, and founded on | the Word of God. | For this
reason no earthly consideration could ever | make him
deviate from them in any instance. | An impartial and
undaunted Reprover of the vices | of the Age, and
place in which he lived. | Through the whole course

² Titles of Cults.

of his ministry, particularly | in the latter part of it, he encountered | many difficulties, and the most violent opposition. | But he was remarkably supported, | under the several trials, | and his Character and Estimation seemed to increase, | in proportion to the Opposition he met with. | He was an Instrument, in the hands of God, | of doing good to the Souls of many, in the | different places, where he had | laboured as a Minister, | to whom, on that account, his memory is | and must be precious. | He died justly and deeply regretted by all | who wish well to the Interests of religion. | "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, | for the end of that man is peace.

The estimate given above of the Rev. Mr Bisset may be true, but there are other accounts which would lead to the belief that he was far from being an even-tempered man. His choleric disposition on more than one occasion brought him into conflict with popular feeling so much so, that on one occasion the provost excluded him from the pulpit, and locked the church against him. When the Rev. George Whitefield visited the city in 1741 he preached in the forenoon in S. Nicholas Church, on the invitation of the Rev. James Ogilvy, Mr Bisset's colleague. In the afternoon, when Mr Bisset's turn came, he was not loth to seize the opportunity of attacking Whitefield. During his prayers he named Whitefield, and entreated the Lord to forgive the dishonour that had been put upon him when that man was permitted to preach in the pulpit, and during the sermon he again returned to the attack. Whitefield in his Journal remarks, "the most of the congregation seemed surprised and chagrined and on the morrow, the magistrates sent for me, expressed themselves quite concerned at the treatment I had met with, and begged that I would accept the Freedom of the City."³ Mr Bisset was the author of *The Right of Patronages Considered*, Edinburgh, 1731, and of several sermons, printed at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. His best known work was a Diary kept by him during the years of the Rebellion, 1745-46, and printed in the Miscellany of the Spalding Club. The Diary is in the form of letters to his friend, the Rev. Robert Willox, minister of Echt, and presents a pretty accurate state of the country at the time, the alarms into which the burghesses were thrown, the conflicting rumours as to what had or had not taken place, and the general uncertainty of any event, except that which affected the burgh directly.

Mr Bisset was married to Agnes Pirie, who died 21st September. 1773, and his son John was minister first at Culsalmond and afterwards at Brechin.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

ITINERARY OF A WALKING TOUR.
IN compliance with a wish for a detail of the expenses bill it is with pleasure subjoined :—

Expenses of journey for two persons.

July, 1813.	
2. Tamintoul, supper and breakfast, &c.,	£ 6 6
3. Milk—boat at the Dee,.....	0 0 5
4. Castleton—supper, beds, and breakfast,	0 12 0
5. Spittal bill,.....	0 10 6
Beadle of Dunkeld Cathedral,.....	0 0 6
To the gardener, &c.,.....	0 2 11
6. Dunkeld—dinner, beds, breakfast,.....	0 15 6
7. Paid Caravan, &c., at Perth,.....	0 2 4
Perth bill,.....	2 2 1
8. Kinross do., 5/7; Queensferry do., 5/6,	0 11 1
Porter, tolls, &c.,.....	0 2 0
Passage Boat,.....	0 1 8
9. Douceurs at Register, Bridewell, Holy- rood, &c., Edinburgh,.....	0 7 0
Chamber-maid and washing,.....	0 4 0
12. Coach to Falkirk,.....	0 18 0
Four Coachmen,.....	0 4 0
Fare to Stirling 6/., Guard 2/.,.....	0 8 9
13. Centinel at Stirling Castle,.....	0 1 0
Stirling bill,.....	0 8 6
Torwood, breakfast,.....	0 2 6
Porter at Carron,.....	0 0 6
Do. at Canal,.....	0 0 7
Canal boat to Glasgow,.....	0 8 0
14. Glasgow—Cathedral,.....	0 1 0
Do. —Hunterian Museum,.....	0 4 0
Do. —At Mr Harley's,.....	0 2 6
16. Do. —Lodgings,.....	1 12 0
Steam-boat—Renfrew,.....	0 1 0
Paisley boat,.....	0 0 8
Ferry boat and bridge,.....	0 0 5
Paisley Church and Esken Ferry,.....	0 1 2
17. Dunbarton bill,.....	0 14 10
18. Church at Bonhill,.....	0 0 1
Alexandria, Lodgings,.....	0 2 6
19. Port Glasgow, Ferry,.....	0 0 9
Greenock, Do.,.....	0 5 0
Lochlomond—Whisky 1/, Boatman 3d,	0 1 3
Rowardennan, supper,.....	0 6 0
20. Comar, breakfast,.....	0 2 0
Boat at Lock Katrine,.....	0 10 7
Ardkinknockan, supper and lodgings,.	0 3 6
21, Callander, breakfast,.....	0 3 7
A poor man at Edinburgh,.....	0 0 6
At Lochearnhead,.....	0 1 8
22. Killin bill,.....	0 7 6
Tayside—whisky and milk,.....	0 0 9
Kenmore, breakfast,.....	0 5 4
Lord Breadalbane's gardener,.....	0 2 6
At Tummel Bridge,.....	0 1 6
Dalnacardoch, supper and lodgings, ...	0 12 0
23. Dalwhinnie, breakfast,.....	0 6 0
Aviemore bill,.....	0 9 2
24. Mr Ellison, Bridge of Car,.....	0 5 6
New Cottage, Ardclach,.....	0 1 6
Forres bill,.....	0 6 6

Total,..... £ 167 9

³ Whitefield was admitted an honorary burghess of the burgh on the 14th October, 1741.

LIST OF WELLS IN THE VICINITY OF TORRY, WITH REMARKS.

1. St. Fittick's Well.—At the Bay of Nigg, named after the Patron Saint of the parish. A dip well.
2. St. Fittick's Well.—At the Salmon Bothy, name unknown. A dip well covered in.
3. St. Fittick's Well.—At the Fog Horn, Girdleness. This well was dug out by the Harbour Commissioners upwards of twenty years ago, but goes under no name. A dip well.
4. The Bruntscallie or Craw Well.—Near the Greyhope Bay, named after the Bruntscallie Rock, on which the Oscar was wrecked on 1st April, 1813. The salmon fishers have a net here, which they call the craw net, and is named after the rock which is known by both names. A dip well covered in.
5. Jacob's Well.—Below the Torry Fort or Battery. A dip well.
6. Forbes' Well.—At North Kirkhill, on the Greyhope Road—North side. A dip well.
7. John Lindsay's Well or The Gibberie Wallie.—At the Heugh Head on the South side of the Greyhope Road. Was frequented on Saturday afternoons and holidays by women selling ginger bread here.
8. The Pierhead or Icehouse Well.—Opposite the Pierhead, Torry, on the Greyhope Road. A dip well.
9. The Pallen Well.—At the back of the house No. 161 Sinclair Road, and at the back of John Webster's house, Pierhead. A pump stands here.
10. The Struick Well.—Near the Old Free Church. The burn is now covered in, and the well done away with.
11. The Corbie Well.—At the junction of Mansefield Road, and Sinclair Road. Its exact situation is not now known, but was somewhere about the foot of Corbie Well Road, now called Mansefield Road. Another well on said Road, got up by subscription, was dug at the junction of Mansefield Road and Abbey Road many years ago. This latter well was a draw well, and the place is still marked by a stone on the top.
12. The Stroup Well.—Near the Old Brickwork on the Old Road from Torry Farm. Slightly removed and now formed into a dip well.—The water is excellent.
13. John Philip's Well.—In mid Dee opposite the centre of Point Law. Taken away by the diversion of the river. The water was hard and of a yellowish colour.
14. The Hareside Well.—On a field on Ness Farm, Balnagask, facing the Caledonian Railway not far from the Tullos hill. Is still in existence. The water is excellent.
15. John Nisbet's Well.—On Point Law opposite Marischal Street. Taken away by the diversion of the river. Wells 13 and 15 were in that part of Torry known in former days as Upper Torry.
16. Green Road Bank Well.—On the Old Road leading from Torry Farm House to Craig-inches. The water from this well was led down by pipes to Torry Farm House, and now supplies Mr. Pope's Stone Granite Works, near Victoria Bridge.
17. The Derby Well.—Near the Old Manse. A dip well. Not now used, the farmer having provided himself with another well below his garden near the burn.
18. The Mary Well or Edward's Well.—At East Kirkhill on the St Fittick's Road. A dip well.
19. Kirkie's Well.—On South Kirkhill near the Torryhill Road, now called Balnagask Road. A pump still stands here.
20. May Charles Well.—Top of a knoll on South Kirkhill near the Torryhill Road, now called Balnagask Road. A dip well.
21. Barnett's Well.—In the Hedge Row Park West of Balnagask House, between Torryhill Road, now called Balnagask Road, and Victoria Road. A pump still stands here, and not far from the pump a tree near which the house stood.
22. Davidson's Well.—Within the policies of Balnagask House. A draw well.
23. The Captain's Well.—On the East side of Baxter Street, formerly known as Balnagask Road, North of the Home Farm House of Balnagask. Named after Captain Adamson, who at one time lived here, and through whom the ship in the parish church of Nigg was gifted by Captain Affleck in 1829, when the church was opened. The well is now covered in, and crop growing thereon.
24. John Stephen's Well.—At the back of Jubilee Buildings, Baxter Street, formerly known as Balnagask Road, near Abbey Road. Now covered up and crop growing thereon.
25. Fettes' Well.—In Baxter Street, formerly known as Balnagask Road, opposite Baker Street. A pump still stands here.

J. B. F.

INSCRIPTION ON POOR-BOXES (VI., 141).—In reply to Mr Charles Burion's note, I give an instance of a box for the poor in the church at Butterleigh, near Collompton, East Devon, the inscription on which is as follows :—“ This boxe is frelie given to receive almes for ye poore.” Dated 1629. Perhaps this is one of the oldest remaining poor-boxes.— I shall be glad to hear of earlier instances to oblige Mr Burion.
Dewsbury, Yorks. HERBERT HARDY.

NOTABLE MEN & WOMEN OF BANFFSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 171, Vol. VI.)

VIII.

112. *Catharine Grant, Mrs Edward*: Free Church Missionary. This excellent lady, the story of whose life and labours was published by her brother in 1867, was born in the Manse of Kirkmichael, on 2nd April, 1813. Left an orphan, by her father's death at the early age of 32, she was educated at Edinburgh, whither her mother retired for the upbringing of her family. After spending a year at a seminary at Melrose, Miss Grant, in her 17th year, entered the family of Principal Nicol of St Andrews as governess, where she continued for 8 years. In 1838 she joined her brother William at Logiealmond, where he acted as Minister for some time, accompanying him also to Glasgow in 1841, when he became assistant to Dr Brown of St John's. About this time she lost her sister Mary, who had been governess in the family of Lord William Douglas, and soon after took her place there, an appointment she held for two years. In 1843 she returned to her brother, now comfortably settled as Minister of the Free Church, Ayr. Here she became acquainted with the Rev. Daniel Edward, Jewish Missionary, and was married to him in 1846. From this time till her death in 1861 she devoted herself most successfully to missionary labour among God's ancient people. Her character, which was most attractive, has been beautifully described in the interesting Life issued by her brother in 1867.

113. *Elizabeth Grant, Mrs Grant of Carron, afterwards Mrs Murray*: Song Writer. Born near Aberlour in 1745, she married her cousin, who was also a Grant, and proprietor of Carron, an estate, however, which he was forced to part with. Mrs Grant's reputation rests on her connection with the popular song, "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch," of which she was the author. On the death of her first husband she married Dr Murray of Bath, where she died in 1814.

114. *Grant, Hay MacDowall*: Evangelist and Religious Writer. This excellent man, who devoted a large part of his life to visiting various parts of the country on evangelistic errands, was born at Arndilly, Boharm, 19th June, 1806. The date of his death I have not ascertained. His life has been written. He is the author of several booklets on religious subjects, among which are, "Abounding in the Work of the Lord," 1862; "Forgiveness of Sins and Reconciliation to God," 1862; "The Temple of the Holy Ghost: a Sequel to Forgiveness of Sins and Reconciliation to God," 1863.

115. *Grant, James, (Rev.)*: Bishop of Sinita and Vicar Apostolic. This Catholic dignitary was born at Wester Boggs, in the Enzie, about 1709, and admitted to the Scottish College, Rome, 1726. Ordained priest there in 1734, before returning to Scotland he spent a year in Paris, preparing himself for his mission. Coming home he served first in Lochaber and afterwards in the island of Barra. In 1746 he was taken prisoner in this island as a Jacobite, and thrown into Inverness jail, where he was confined till May, 1747. No accusation having been lodged against him, and the Protestant Minister of Barra and others having borne testimony to his peaceful behaviour dur-

ing the insurrection, he was at last liberated, not, however, before his health had suffered from his confinement. On his enlargement he was transferred to the Enzie. In 1755 he was consecrated at Edinburgh Bishop of Sinita, and became Bishop Smith's coadjutor in governing the Catholics of Scotland. In 1766 he became Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland District by the death of Bishop Smith. Bishop Grant died at Aberdeen, 2nd December, 1778.

116. *Grant, James (Captain)*, afterwards *Grant-Duff*: Historian of the Mahrattas. Born Banff, on 8th July, 1789, and educated there and at Marischal College, Aberdeen. Young Grant chose the profession of arms and proceeded to Bombay in 1805. Here his ability soon attracted the notice of the Indian Statesman, Mountstuart Elphinstone, and his consequent rise in Government service was rapid. Besides being appointed Persian interpreter and adjutant of his regiment, he was called on to fill other important posts, both civil and military, and in 1818 became British Resident at Sattara, where his administration was marked by ability and success. Returning home in 1822, he assumed the name of Duff on succeeding to the estate of Eden in 1825. In 1826 his valuable "History of the Mahrattas" appeared. He died in 1857. His son is the well-known parliamentarian and Indian Statesman, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff.

117. *Grant, James Ogilvie, M.P. (Hon.)*, subsequently 9th Earl of Seafield: Public Man. He was the second son of the 6th E. of Seafield, and born on 27th December, 1817, and educated at Harrow. He served for a short time in the army, but retired in 1843. He was chosen M.P. for the counties of Elgin and Nairn as a Conservative in the Parliament of 1868-74, and in 1884 became Deputy-Lieutenant of Banffshire, in which year he also succeeded his nephew as 8th Earl of Seafield.

118. *Grant, Lewis Morrison*: Minor Poet. A native of Botriphnie, and born at Loch Park there, 9th December, 1872, this promising writer, while only a schoolboy, gained the unique distinction of being ranked by Mr Edwards of Brechin among Modern Scottish Poets, in one of the many volumes which that enthusiastic lover of Scottish verse has issued during the last fifteen years. Mr Grant has since studied at Aberdeen, and last year, while only in his 20th year, he published a volume of verse entitled "Protomantis and other Poems."

119. *Grant, Peter (Rev.)*: Catholic Agent at Rome. Of the family of Blairfindy, Glenlivet, and born about 1709, young Grant, who entered the Scots College, Rome, in 1726, returned as priest in 1736. Soon, however, he was sent back to Rome as Agent of the Scottish Catholics there. In this situation he was long very active and useful, and seems to have been friendly and serviceable to all English travellers who visited Rome in the 18th century, before his death in 1784. A sketch of his life appears in the "National Dictionary of Biography."

120. *Grant, Peter, (Rev.)*: Gaelic Poet and Hymnist. Flourished about 1820. He was a Baptist preacher, and is generally spoken of as Peter Grant of Strathspey. He was born in 1775 in Inveraven. I have not seen any notice of his death.

121. *Grant, William, Sir, M.P.*: Master of the Rolls and Statesman. Most biographers represent this distinguished lawyer as a native of Morayshire, and born 13th October, 1752. I have seen him described as born at the farm of Delchroy, near Advie Kirk; but I have also seen him described as the son of James Grant of Beldonie, in Glass parish,—a small farmer, who afterwards became a collector of customs in the Isle of Man. Young Grant, who was educated at Aberdeen, also studied Civil Law at Leyden before he entered at Lincoln's Inn. Called to the bar in 1769, he was appointed Attorney General, Canada, in 1774. Returning to England he became M.P. for Shaftesbury in the Parliament of 1790-96. Appointed Judge of the Carmarthen District, 1793, he became Solicitor General to the Queen, 1795, Chief Justice of Chester, 1798, and Solicitor General, 1791, when he was knighted. He became Master of the Rolls in 1801, and held the office till 1817. From 1808 to 1813 he was elected annually Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. He was also M.P. for his native (?) County of Banffshire, from 1796 till 1812. His death occurred in 1832. Though a most forcible and easy speaker, scarcely inferior to any of his time, he was remarkable for his taciturnity, and was known among the wits at the bar as William the Silent. The story is well-known of his hearing an elaborate and lengthened argument for two days on the meaning of an Act of Parliament, and when the counsel finished simply saying, "Gentlemen, the Act on which the pleading has been founded is repealed." On one of his visits to Banff he rode out a few miles into the country, accompanied by some friends. The only observation that escaped him was in passing a field of peas—"Very fine peas." Next day he rode out with the same cortège, and was equally silent; but, on passing the same spot, he remarked—"And very finely podded too." Lord Brougham, in his book on the Statesmen of the Reign of George III., speaks highly of his ability as a Judge, and mentions that he was the deviser of the phrase about "the wisdom of our ancestors," which played so great a part in the debate on the Reform of the House of Commons.

122. *Grant, William, (Rev.)*: Free Church Author. Born at Kirkmichael Manse on 6th September, 1814, he was educated at Edinburgh, where his mother resided on the death of her husband in 1816. In 1837 he was chosen Minister of the Quoad Sacra Church, Logie Almond, and in 1840 became assistant to Dr Thomas Brown, Glasgow. From this situation he was translated in 1843 to be Minister of the Quoad Sacra Church, Wallacetown. The Disruption occurred the same year, when he and his people threw in their lot with the Free Church. From that period till his death in 1876 he was the beloved pastor of the Free Church, Sandgate, Ayr. His was a most influential ministry. His works are a Biography of his Sister, Mrs Edward; a volume of Sermons, published posthumously; and many single Sermons, Essays, &c.

123. *Gray, John, (Rev.)*: Bishop of Hypsopolis, Roman Catholic Dignitary. Born at Buckie on 16th June, 1817, devoted himself to the priesthood of the Catholic Church, and in 1862 was consecrated Bishop of Hypsopolis, with control of the Catholics of the West of Scotland. He died before 1873. W. B. R. W.

LORD GARDENSTONE.

Extracts from his Journal, Vol. II., 1772 to 1789. (V., 94, 153, 179).—*Continued.*

THE old English Soldier complains that his house is cold. I desire David may do anything reasonable to make him commodious, and particularly that Whitsunday make out the head of his Bed, which I ordered when last here, though not yet done.

1777. At Glasgow I was informed that most of the Printing there is done now with Copperplates, which print equally on both sides. At some of the Best Fields they Bleach dry or half and half; they discharge all the Leys before they lay the Cloth on a dry Field, and they use no machinery except the washing mills; some of them affirm that the Dutch method is the best and safest for the Cloth. At M'Kenzie's Field I saw a Dryhouse quite proper, and fit to Dry 6 or 7000 Ells, which was erected for less than £30 Stg. He promised to send me a particular description, plan, and Estimate of it.

Mr —, an eminent Glasgow West India Merchant, says we may sell our Stockings to any extent there. Their chief demand is for Thread, Stockings and Breeches Pieces. Glasgow pays annually to Aberdeen above £5000 Stg. for Stockings. He kindly promises to befriend Hurley if he apply there for commissions. If he goes to Glasgow should carry with him a cargo of goods, and go there in the months of February or March. They reckon 300 Stocking Looms in Glasgow. The Printers at Glasgow say that in the Copperplate way two or at most three hands will do off 90 dozen Handkerchiefs in one day; on Timber blocks one man can hardly do more than 10 dozen in a day. Mr Stirling employs 50 girls at the penciling branch. After they have been two years at the Business they can earn no more than 3/6 per week, which, however, is more than they will get by spinning, and easier work. Some of the Printers get one guinea, some more, per week. They make use of Wade in the material of Printing. Mr Stirling has made an experiment to raise Madder. He says droughts hurt the growth of it more than cold or rainy climates, and therefore thinks we should try it in all parts of Scotland.

30th May, 1778. Speak to David Scott and Cummiston in favour of the Carter, who made too dear a purchase of a horse from David.

Converse with David Beattie as to the disposal of Blackieuir Land.

Orchart, the Stocking Weaver, is willing to return to the Village. Bowman to judge of this.

I must settle with David the disposal of a Plan for distribution of Blackieuir Lands, in which Mr William Garden's advice will be proper. Smith, the Mason, to have 3 acres; James,

Millwright, 2 acres next the avenue east Park. David Jack, (a new Settler), Slater, gets the 4 next acres; Smith, the Mason, the next 3; so there remains in that Park two lots of 2 acres each.

I have agreed to put William Wat, Mason, in possession of the Quarry upon Trial; I have good hopes he will manage it well. I have given Fifty shillings for Tools, &c. I have verbally purchased his House and Garden at £15 stg. David Beattie to get his Tack up with a Renunciation, and I have to give my Note for the Price before I go. He is to have three acres in the West Park of Blackiemuir.

My honest Friend Cummiston and I have agreed equal to advance the price of the Carter's Horse on his Bill, to be repaid when he can; but David Beattie must apply to Mr Scott in both our names, and get some abatement of the Price, as it certainly was too high.

I cannot afford at present to pay the purchase money of William Wat's House, being £15 stg. David will pay it when he gets money and receive his Renunciation; he will also pay him 10 Shs. Stg., which I promised him for wheelbarrows to the quarry.

Robert Traill having now served me faithfully for nine years seems quite reconciled to the Country and willing to continue and settle his Family here. He also proposes to take a Lease of the Ward for his own behoof and accommodation of his Son-in-Law Croll, to which I agree, and I have this Day renewed my last Bargain with him for five years more. F.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHAUCER'S PROVERBS.

IN compliance with the suggestion of M. A. C. I venture to send the following additional proverbs:—

I. PROVERBS CONCERNING WOMEN.

- 4. Man schal not suffer his wyf to roule about.
Compare—Die Haus-frau Soll nit Sein eine Ausfrau.—(*German Proverb.*)
- 8. Mulier est hominis confusio.
Ante Helenam mulier tetterima causa belli.

This Latin proverb has its equivalent in the English saw, "Women's jars breed men's wars." There is a saying attributed to Vidocq, the celebrated head of the detective department in France under Napoleon, which illustrates this saying from another point of view. It was, we are told, the habit of that sagacious discoverer of criminals, when any unusually strange or perplexing crime was submitted to him, to say significantly to the narrator, "Trouvez moi la femme." A somewhat cognate idea seems to have suggested the proverb I heard more than once in my boyhood in Ayrshire, quoted with the view of dis-

couraging matrimony as being at best only a choice of evils—"Pit your haun in the creel, fish out an ether or an eel." To this proverb the English saw, "Wed once, wail always," is no bad pendant.

II. LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

- 11 (a) and (c). Love is bynd alday and may not se,
And albe that men seyn that blind is he,
Algate me thought that he mighte se.

Compare the Italian proverb "Ama l'amico con il difetto suo," and the Latin corresponding saying, "Mores amici noveris, non oderis."

- 13 (b). Forbede a love, and it is ten so wood.

Compare :

Follow love and it will flee : flee whylome love and it will follow thee.

- 20. Who may nat ben a fool, if that he love ?

Compare :

Non simul cuiquam conceditur amare et sapere.

- 21. If thou have neede of help, axe it of thy freendes,
for there is noon so good a phisicien at neede
as a trewe frend.

Compare the 16th century proverb, quoted in Samuel Smith's Sermons, "In love is no lack," or the later proverb, "Friends tie their purses with a spider's thread."

III. POVERTY AND RICHES.

- 23 (a). If thou be poure, thy brother hateth thee,
And all thy freundes fleeen fro thee.
- (b). And if thy fortune change, that thou wexe poure,
Farewell friendship and felawship !
- (c). For what man that hath frends thurgh fortune,
Mishap wol make hem enemys, I gesse.

Compare the following current sayings:—

Inicium Nulli sunt affines.

Its good to be sib to siller.

Now that I have a ewe and a lamb everybody says to me "Good morrow, Peter."

When I hae a saxpence under my thoom,
Then I hae credit in ilka toon.

Prosperity gains friends; adversity tries them.

- 24 (b). Better it is to die, than to have such poverty.

Compare :

To be poor and seem poor are the very devil.
Poverty is not a sin but quite as bad.

- 27 (a). With empty hand men may na hawkes tulle,
or hire.

The bonny lass tocherless has mair woovers
than chances of a husband.

Point d'argent, point de Suisse.

- 21. Alle things obeyen to moneye.
A toom pooch maks a blate merchant.—*Ayrshire Proverb.*

- 31. That that is overdoon, it wol not preue aryght.

Compare :

Nil inimum.

Enough is as good as a feast.

- 32. Lightly as it cometh, so wol we spend.
Cequi vient par la flute, s'en va par le tambour.
- 38. There ben mo sterres, God wot, than a paire.

Compare :

Non omnes occiderunt soles.

IV. PATIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND SLOTH.

39. Men seyn, the suffrant overcometh. Compare :
Durum patientia mollit.
He who tholes conquers.
Quien sufrio vencio.

In sufferances is rest. (16th century proverb,
from *Smith's Sermons*.)

Geduld, Vernunft und Zeit.

Macht möglich die Unmöglichkeit.

41. A workman is worthy his hyre. Compare :
Palman qui meruit ferat.

42. Ydelnesse techith a man to do many yveles.

Compare :

When the devil finds an idle man, he sets him to work.

44. Many smals maketh a gret. Compare :
Many a pickle maketh a mickle.

V. SPEECH AND SILENCE.

53. The first vertue is to kepe tonge. Compare :
A fool's bolt is soon shot.

60. Good counsel wanteth, whan it most neede.

Compare :

Round a broken down carriage there are many counsellors.—(*Turkish Proverb*.)

62. Ne bryng nat everyman into thyn house,
For harbourage by night is perilous. Compare :
If ye tak other folks bairns into your bosom, they
are sure to creep out at your elbow.

(*Scotch Proverb*.)

- 63 (a) Werk by counceill and thou schalt not rewe.
66, Aske and have. Compare :

Better speir than not besure.—(*Icelandic Proverb*.)
He who asks us faintly teaches us to deny him.

- 63 (b) Werke al thi thing by counceill and thee thar
never rewe.

In *Smith's Sermons*, an ingenious writer of the
16th century, is found the following proverb :
"In wiving and thriving a man should take
counsel of all the world."

67. Thicke juge is wys, that soon understandeth a
matier, and juggeth by leysir.

"There's luck in leisure." "Abundans cautela
non nocet."

68. Suffyce unto thy good, though hit be smale.

Compare :

Let every man be content wi his ain kevil.

71. A blynde man kan not juggen wel in hewis.

Compare :

A nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

HEROIC GAELIC BALLADS.

IX.—THE LAY OF THE SMITHY.

AMONG the uncanny persons who come from
the Norsemen against the Fiann is a one-legged
smith, who puts them under a spell to follow
him, intending to destroy them : they not only
escape, however, but get their famous swords

from him. The smith's name (Lon mac Liomh-
ain) is descriptive of his work, meaning
"brightness son of the file." The ballad exists
in very many similar copies, of which a collated
version is given in the *Leabhar na Feinne*, p. 65,
but the story of Finn's trick is only found in
Fletcher's version. The following translation
mainly follows that of Gillies : the narrator is
Ossian himself.

1. One day we were on a rushy hillside, two valiant
fours of the band,—myself and Oscar and
Daorglas,¹ and Finn himself was there, the son
of Cumhal.
2. We saw coming from the plain a big fellow on
one leg, with a dark black cloak of skin, and
a dun helmet red with rust.
3. Hideous was the appearance of the youth, hideous
it was and ugly ; [one shaggy eye in the front
of his face ; and he was all the while making
for MacCumhal.²]
4. Finn Mac Cumhal spoke to him as he was going
past us : "In what country is your dwelling,
lad with your dress of skin ?"
5. "Lon mac Liobhain is my right name if you had
information of me : I was a while at work as a
smith with the King of Lochlann at Spaoli.³
6. "I come to put you under spells, since ye are
folks in the service of arms, to follow me, a
quiet band, west to the doors of my smithy."
7. "In what place is thy smithy? Shall we be
aught the better for seeing it?" "You would
see it if you could : but if I am able, you shall
not see it."
8. Then they went off walking over the province of
Munster in hot haste ; on Sleeve Boy about a
birch tree⁴ we were in four companies.
9. One company of them was the smith, another of
them was Daorglas ; Finn was behind us at
the time, and a few of the nobles of the Fiann.
10. The smith would take but one step over every
waste and desert glen ; the skirt of our upper
garment would but barely touch our haunches.⁵
11. Descending to the bottom of the corrie, ascending
to the pass of toil, [they saw away on the hori-
zon the dwelling-place of the ugly smith.⁶]
12. "Tarry a little," said the smith.⁷ "Close it not
before me," said Daorglas, "leave me not at
the door of your smithy in a strait place where
I am alone."
13. They found there seven bellows for blowing : they

¹ *al.* Diarmad, who is certainly one of the eight : the others
not named here are Caoilte, Faolan and Goll mac Morna.

² From Kennedy's version, which begins the verse with "He
had a cowl on his ugly bald head."

³ In Irvine's version the smith also says, "In the land of
Lochlann I was reared : happy was the father to whom I and
my two brothers were born." Spaoli is supposed to mean Up-
sala.

⁴ G. has "like a dragon (or, bear)."

⁵ Apparently this is meant to express their speed ; other ver-
sions have, "you could barely see the skirt of his dress over his
haunches." In either case the reference is to the *leine* or shirt
of the native Irish.

⁶ Not in Gillies.

⁷ *al.* and perhaps better, "A little opening made the smith."

- found the smithy with trouble:⁸ they found four smiths of the King of Merve,⁹ ill-natured, unshapely men.
14. Every smith had seven hands and seven long light pincers, and the seven hammers smiting there, and no worse would it answer Daorglas.
 15. Daorglas, the man who heated the forge, bitter and severe were his strivings:¹⁰ his colour was redder than oak-coal, from the effect of the work.
 16. One of the smiths spoke up right grimly and right gruffly: "Who is the slender fearless man that would stretch out a link of steel?"
 17. Finn spoke and answered the question, as was befitting for him at the time, "That name shall be well spread abroad:¹¹ it has been Daorglas up to this time."
 18. There we got weapons stretched out, the polished bright-hued swords, perfect in their make, straight and splendid arms.
 19. Fead and Faoi and Fasdál and Conlann, daughter of the smithy,¹² and the long sword that Dermid had; many was the day he proved it.
 20. I myself had the Shortener of bodies, that sounded loudly in the conflict: Finn mac Cumhal had the Son of Lon that left not a shred of man's flesh.
 - [21. ¹³ Then said the smith, after he had tempered them as best he could, "They will never be all to my mind until they are tempered in human flesh."
 22. They cast lots among them, to see on whom the strait should fall: and on whom did the lot fall but on Finn, the king of the Clan Bàoisgne.
 23. Finn moved towards the door, full of wrath about the matter: and so it fell he went along the road a little way, very deep in thought.
 24. He went on till he came to a door, and knocked at it like one asking hospitality: an old woman answered him, and wisely and quietly questioned him.
 25. "What is it that you are seeking, and from whence are you come this way?"
 26. Finn answered right frankly—"I should like to know your name. What is your custom about staying, or your dwelling in this quarter?"¹⁴
 27. "I am the mother of the smith. well can he fashion blade-edges: and I have been staying in the dwelling where you now see my face."
 28. "Your son is wanting to see you west at the door of the smithy."
 29. "It is seven years since I have seen my son or one of my friends: but if he is wanting me at this time I shall go to see him just now."

⁸ It being an enchanted place and not easily found.

⁹ Probably the same as *Beirbhe*, which means Copenhagen.

¹⁰ In Gillies, "Caoilte the man who watched the smithy: 't is a true tale that he quarrelled."

¹¹ In G., "That name shall not be scattered." G. also has these four verses (14-17) in a wrong order.

¹² Names of the swords. This custom of giving names to swords perhaps came from the Norsemen. These seem to mean "Whistler, Sleep (or Sound?), Protection, and Strife."

¹³ Fletcher's episode begins here; it may not belong to the ballad, as it is not found in the other versions.

¹⁴ *i.e.* "Where do you usually live?"

30. Then Finn and the old woman moved west to the door of the smithy: he put the woman in first, since misfortune was in store for her.
31. The smith thrust the bright-hued weapons right through the body of his mother: then said he to Finn, "O wicked one! you have made me shed the blood that I wished not."
32. Said he to Finn, "There is your sword, and put it up in the scabbard." Finn said, when he took the sword, that it had a bend and a weak point in it.
33. The smith asked to see it, what the bend was that did not please him: Finn regretted giving it up and he asked the sword back again without delay.
34. He thrust the sword into the smith, and tempered it as he wished.]
35. We started off on a journey to take a tale from the King of Lochlann. Then out spoke the noble king with gentle strength, as was becoming.
36. "We would not give from fear of you an account of six of our company." Then we lifted up our spears, and it was in front of the banners.
37. They were in their seven battalions: never a prince had thought of fleeing: but in the midst of the Foide Fineadh there were only six of us.
24. Two of them were myself and Caoilte: three of them was hospitable Faolan: four of them was Finn their head: and five of them was valiant Oscar.
25. Six was Goll mac Morna, that brooked no shame within my memory: but I will end the numbering, since the Fiann have gone to decay.
26. I was good in the day of the hot race in the smithy of Lon mac Liomhain: to-night weak is my strength after numbering the band.

DISCOVERY OF URNS.—The *Musselburgh News* records the following interesting find:—"At Mr George Lowe's sandpit at Kirkpark, during the last fortnight, no fewer than eleven urns have been taken out. These are of diverse shape and size, and the majority have some primitive attempts at ornamentation. The largest is 19 inches high, and the smallest 1 1/4. As the largest noted in the catalogue of the Edinburgh Museum is some 16 1/2 inches, it may be said that the last found is the largest in Scotland. The vessels were found containing bones and covered with small flat stones. One was inverted over a smaller one, which contained the bone fragments. They were all got standing in the centre of a layer of bones. The place is a cemetery of the bronze period—18 feet square—and an urn, now in the Museum, eleven inches high, was taken from it six years ago. The vessels are of a brown earthenware, and a broken fragment shows them to consist of an inner layer of dark discoloured matter and an outer of lighter coloured clay."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY ON DEESIDE.—The *Evening Gazette* of Tuesday, May 16, contains the following:—"On Saturday afternoon, while some labourers were working in a field on the farm of Balbridae, Durris, they came upon a flat stone, which, on being removed, laid bare a tomb lined with four large flagstones. It was about 40 inches long, 30 inches wide, and 24 deep. It contained two very complete urns, elaborately carved, and also a number of human bones, including an almost perfect lower jaw, with teeth in splendid condition. There was also a small quantity of charred wood. On making further search, two more tombs were found, which also contained fragments of urns and bones. It is believed that there are more graves in the locality."

"**THE LAST RELIC OF INVERUGIE CASTLE.**"—To the description of this interesting carving, given in the last number of *S. N. & Q.*, the following notes may be added:—

The coat impaled with that of Keith is the form of the arms of Douglas borne by the Earls of Morton, namely: First and fourth, the paternal coat of Douglas; second and third, Argent, three piles issuing from a chief gules charged with two stars of the field, for Douglas of Dalkeith. In the carving the chief in the arms of Keith is brought down so far as to make the shield appear to be parted per fess. The engraving seems to show three pullets on the chief, not a chief paly of six, which is the earliest and most authentic form.

In the Douglas coat the crown with which the heart is ensigned is more like an antique than an imperial crown, and the coronet above the shield is not of the modern form of an earl's coronet, or of the form of coronet of order of British nobility, as now borne.

The initials "W. E. M." and "A. C. M." are obviously those of "William, Earl Marischal," and "Anne, Countess Marischal."

P. D.-M'C.

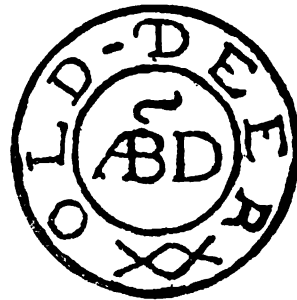
Another Correspondent, writing on the same subject, says:—At one time there was a stone panel over the gateway of the Castle with the Marischal arms engraved on it, and a separate stone bearing the letters

W
C
A M
1670

probably signifying William and Countess Anna Morton, or Marischal and the letters on the coat of arms carved on wood might stand for Earl Marischal and Anna Countess Marischal. This William was the 7th Lord, and he died in 1671. The stone panel with the arms was taken away in 1832 and placed upon the pillar in Wood

Street, and the stone with the letters was, about seven years ago, lying in front of Mrs Whitecross's house, near the Castle. J. A.

OLD DEER STOCKING STAMP.—In the recent excavations at Gallowhills for the new gasometer to be erected there, the brass stamp, an impression of which is given below, was discovered. A difficulty presented itself at first as to the probable use to which the stamp had been put, but it now seems clear that it is the Stocking Stamp used at one time for Old Deer. Stockings were, as is well known, a large part of Aberdeen trade during the early part of the last century, and to prevent bad workmanship, and to serve as a ready means of identification, the Dean of Guild Court of Aberdeen, in 1748, issued stamps to a number of districts in the county, including Old Deer. The stamp dug out at Gallowhills may in all probability be that issued in 1748 to mark the work of the knitters in Old Deer. ALEX. M. MUNRO.



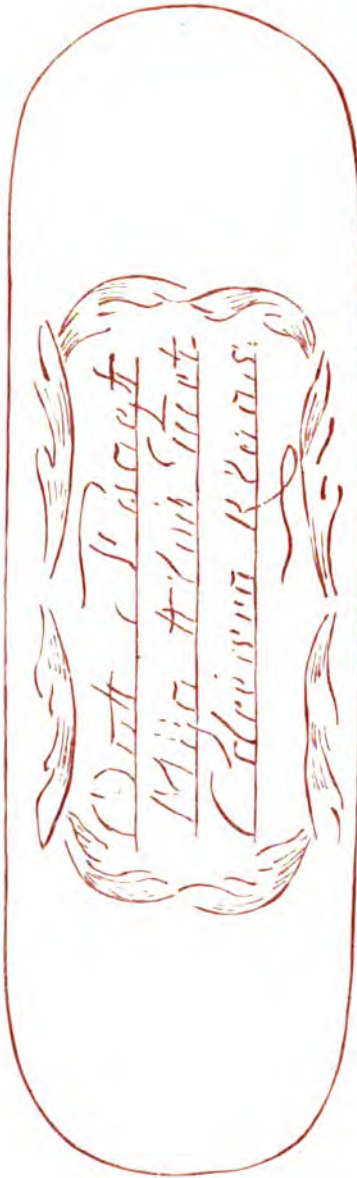
DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL.—In the *Scotsman* of 1st May will be found an account of the Restoration of Dunblane Cathedral, with a sketch of its structural history from its foundation.

Literature.

Scottish Ballad Poetry. Edited by GEORGE EYRE-TODD. Glasgow: William Hodge & Co. 1893. [Pp. 323, 7½ × 5 in.]

THIS constitutes the Fourth volume of the admirable Abbotsford Series of the Scottish Poets by the same editor, and will probably eclipse its predecessors in popularity, inasmuch as the subject possesses a wider interest. To the uninitiated few tasks appear more easy than the editing of a book of ballads, but to bring within the compass of such a book as this the aristocracy of our large heritage of balladry, and as represented by their most characteristic and perfect versions, involves a critical acumen and a literary sense less common than is supposed. A charming essay of 40 pages prefaces the volume. In it the editor discusses the origin, transmis-

OLD SPECTACLE CASE. (BRASS).



BOTTOM.



GEL.

LID

sion, decline and fall of the Ballad, as well as the renaissance of interest in ballad poetry, along with the various methods of editing adopted in their modern reproduction. He is justly hard on the license assumed by certain editors, in tampering with the integrity of the current texts of ballads. "The only satisfactory editing, therefore," says Mr Eyre-Todd, "must be that which prints each ballad as the editor finds it, and which lets it stand upon its own merits for what it is worth." Each ballad is accompanied by a prefatory note, containing, usually, a sort of synonymy of the piece. The marginal glosses characteristic of the series make the rough places plain for all. It may not comport with the general plan of the series, but where Professor Child has found pabulum for his splendid edition of ten volumes it would not be difficult to issue a second volume, and under the same careful editing still be eclectic.

ED.

The Making of a Banffshire Burgh, being an Account of the Early History of Macduff.

By W. CRAMOND, A.M., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. Banff, 1893. [40 pp., fcp. 8vo.]

NO man is more constantly or usefully in evidence in this particular department of work than Dr Cramond. This booklet is composed of notes which originally appeared in the *Banffshire Journal*, "and have been compiled," says the author, "to aid the future historian." Like all Dr Cramond's works, these modest notes are brimful of interesting facts, for which the reader of to-day, as well as the said historian, ought to be grateful. By such excellent work Dr Cramond sets an excellent example to many who might in some way aid in the writing of local history. If consecutive narratives like this pamphlet cannot be compiled, the more detached historical facts should be noted by those who possess them; and before they pass to the limbo of forgotten things, they might, for the sake of the future historian, pass into our own pages for preservation.

ED.

Patrick Don Swan: Provost of Kirkealdy, 1841-86.

THIS neatly printed booklet has just been issued by Mr L. Macbean of the *Fifehire Advertiser*, with the object of assisting in raising money to provide a "Swan" Institute. The volume is illustrated with a group, comprising Miss Carlyle, Dr John Carlyle, Thomas Carlyle, and Provost Swan, and contains many references of the late Provost's intimacy with the Chelsea Sage. Mr Macbean has made his work short and interesting, yet full of information, bristling with anecdotes characteristic of the kind and simple nature of the Provost, who was known far beyond the ken of his own Burgh.

EYE.

Antiquitäten-Zeitung.—This weekly illustrated paper appears at Stuttgart, Boblingerstrasse 2, and is entirely devoted—5 pages of text and 3 of advertisements—to things antiquarian. No. 17 of this, the first year, contains among other things several columns of descriptive paragraphs anent archæological finds in various places, several discoveries of Roman and Germanic burial places, with urns and utensils, and a very interesting article on the unique Spitzer collection which has lately been brought under the hammer in Paris.

A. C.

Queries.

774. HIGHLAND UNIFORMS.—Can any of your readers inform me *what uniform* (if any) the Lowland Regiments on the *Rebel side* wore in the Rebellion of 1715? There were several Lowland Regiments, in particular the Earl of Strathmore had command of a Lowland Regiment of foot, (the names of the officers of which are given in Patten's *History of the Rebellion*), and the Earl of Panmure had also under his command a strong Regiment of foot. There is no doubt that the greater part of the Rebel army wore the Highland dress. The following Regiments went to England under Brigadier Mackintosh:—(1) Lord Strathmore's Regiment. (A large part of this Regiment, however, was prevented from crossing the Forth, and consequently never went south). (2) Logie Drummond's Regiment. (3) Lord Nairne's Regiment. (4) Earl of Mar's Battalion, being Mar's immediate following. (A small part of each of these three latter Regiments also were prevented from crossing the Forth). (5) Lord Charles Murray's Regiment. (6) The Mackintosh Regiment. Patten says that all these Regiments wore the Highland dress except the Strathmores, but he does not say how that Regiment was apparelled; nor does it appear from any of the other Histories how the other Regiments of Foot, (of which Panmure's was the largest), nor the Cavalry, under the Earl of Southesk, were dressed. Perhaps some of your many readers can inform me on this subject.

MAC-ANGUS.

775. CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—The *Glasgow Evening Citizen* of April 17, 1893, has the following:—"A rather curious discovery was made at Falkirk last month. A gamekeeper, named Watt, while clearing a stagnant pool at Graeme's Dyke, on the Roman wall at Greenbank, fished up two complete coffins in pieces, and part of a third. A nickel plate attached to one board was in a good state of preservation, and bore the letters 'L.H.S.' surmounted by two crossed swords and emblematic figures. The police were informed, and made diligent search for human remains, without success. There is no burying-ground in the vicinity." Possibly some Falkirk correspondent might furnish some details of this curious find.

EYE.

776. TRANSLATION OF INSCRIPTION WANTED.—I enclose copy of inscription on old brass spec'acle-case (?), and shall be glad if any of your readers can furnish me with a translation. (See this month's Illustration.)

GEO. E. LEVIE.

777. DRS. WM. SMITH (UNCLE AND NEPHEW).—In the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in the end of last century, there is frequent allusion made to two clergymen, uncle and nephew, who were named Rev. Dr William Smith. The elder is said to have graduated at Aberdeen in 1747, and got his D.D. degree at Oxford, Dublin, and Aberdeen. The younger was born in 1754, and probably graduated about twenty years after. Do the matriculation or graduation lists at the University throw any light upon the birthplace, studies or graduation of these men, who are of interest as having left their mark upon the American Church?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

Plymouth, Conn.

778. REV. JAMES BLAIR, D.D., Commissary in Virginia in the end of the 17th century, Director of Williamsburg, and President of William and Mary College, was born in Scotland in 1656, was ordained there about 1679, and died 1st August, 1743, in his 88th year, and in the 65th year of his priesthood. Is there any allusion to him in the books of the University of Aberdeen, or in any of the ecclesiastical records? Is it known where he got his D.D.? If he graduated at Aberdeen it had probably been about 1676, but he may have been educated at any of the other Scotch Universities.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

Plymouth, Conn.

779. REV. JAMES HAMILTON, M.A.—This gentleman, an Episcopal Hymn-writer, is described in *Julien's Dictionary of Hymnology* as a native of Glendollar, Scotland, and born 1819; and in an earlier Book on Hymn-writers is said to be a native of Ellendollar. Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* say which account is correct, and mention where Glendollar or Ellendollar is?

W. B. R. W.

780. ALEXANDER WATSON, SONG-WRITER.—Alexander Watson was a Merchant in Aberdeen, and the reputed author of several old Scotch songs. It is stated in *Whistle Binkie*, vol. 1, page 246, that Mr Watson was at one time Deacon of the Incorporated Trades of the Northern Metropolis. *The Bards of Bon-Accord* also styles him Deacon Watson, p. 328. I am desirous of ascertaining the year he was so, and have consulted Bain's *History of the Aberdeen Incorporated Trades* unsuccessfully, at pp. 44-46. I will be pleased if any of your readers supply me with the information wanted.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

7 Madeira Place, Leith.

781. SHIPWRECK OF THE OSCAR.—Can any of your Aberdeen readers inform me regarding this disaster, which took place there about 70 years ago. Is there any superstitious feeling on the part of seamen commencing a long voyage on a Friday in consequence of this shipwreck?

Dundee.

ABERDONIAN.

782. ROUND TOWERS AT ABERNETHY AND BRECHIN.—I am sure you will give space in *S. N. & Q.* for information regarding these—namely, the date of their erection, by whom they were erected, the purpose which they were intended to serve, or other information therewith connected.

Dunoon.

J. M'D.

783. JAMES HISLOP, AUTHOR OF THE "CAMERONIAN'S DREAM."—I will be obliged for further information regarding the above other than is to be found in *Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature*, vol. 2, p. 508, or say where it is to be found.

Dumfries.

W. B.

Answers.

103. CALEDONIAN OCEAN (I., 180; II., 188).—I am interested in this name and still wish an explanation. In the Latin Ptolemy's map of the British Isles, of date 1478, I find the sea immediately to the north of Scotland marked "Oceanus Deucalidonium." The map which accompanies Pennant's *Tour in Scotland* [1773], has the same. If this latter map is not merely a copy of one much older, it would show that the seas adjacent to the Orkneys were known under this name till recent times. Can it be that in the quotation given at *S. N. & Q.*, I., 180, "Caledonian" is simply a misprint for "Deucalidonium"? How did the sea get the latter name? As having a connection with the subject, I may say that I have heard the Firth of Forth called the "Leith Firth," by a Captain trading to it.

J. CALDER ROSS.

305. JAMES MAN AND ARTHUR JOHNSTON (III., 105, 125, 127, 143).—The editors of Gordon's *Scots Affairs* (Dr Joseph Robertson and Dr George Grub) mention (pref., p. 27) "two volumes of his [James Man's] Historical Collections, now in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates". An entry in the Senatus Minutes of King's College, of date 9th July 1806, states that the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, acquired, per Mr Brown, book-eller, the books of the late Professor Thomas Gordon, in whose hands Man's Collections on Arthur Johnston were known to have been.

P. J. ANDERSON.

413. IONA OR IOUA (III., 173, 192; IV., 18, 58).—In reading the Duke of Argyle's "Iona," I came across the following note, which may be of interest in connection with the above discussion. It seems to indicate that the latter name is of recent use. "In Adamnan's Life it is uniformly spelt 'Ioua.' In the Gaelic language at the present day it is familiarly called 'I', which simply means 'Island'; but I am informed that the ancient form used by Adamnan, 'Ioua', is still occasionally employed." [p. 100 n.]

J. CALDER ROSS.

771. BAYNE OF TULLOCH (VI., 189).—The arms of this family are given in *Nisbet's Heraldry*. They are—"Azure a wolf's head erased or armed, and languid gules. Crest, a dexter hand grasping a dirk or, Motto, 'ut Marte et arte.'" There are no quarterings given by Nisbet. Duncan Bayne had a charter of the lands of Tulloch, &c., in 1542; and it is stated in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, that Henry Davidson, Esq., bought Tulloch from Kenneth Bayne in 1763.

Dundee.

R. C. W.

772. GREAT BRITAIN AS SEEN BY FOREIGNERS (VI., 180).—A List of Foreign authors who have written on England and Scotland is rather a large

order even for the hospitable columns of *S. N. & Q.* I give here a small list of such books in my possession, which may be of interest to Mr C. Burion. Taine's "Notes sur l'Angleterre," and especially his "History of English Literature," are full of striking pictures and remarkable observation. De Sorbière's work I don't know. Mostly all the newer books can be easily got through Hachette & Co., London.

Max O'Rell's various books.

Francis Wey. *Les Anglais chez eux.*

" *Dick Moon en France.* Journal d'un Anglais de Paris. (May be of interest in this connection.)

Hector France. *Les va-nu-pieds de Londres* and several other books, in which he describes, in strong colours, the shadier sides of low life.

P. Daryl. 1, *La vie publique en Angleterre.* 2, *En Yacht.* 3, *Les Anglais en Irlande.*

A. Esquiros. *L'Angleterre et la vie Anglaise.*

F. Prevost. *La musique au pays des Brouillards.*

Mandat Grancey. *Chez Paddy.*

F. Michel. *Les Ecosais en France, et les Français en Ecosse.* Contains much information, especially of a philological and antiquarian kind.

Rapin de Thoiras, 10 vols. of a History of England, 1727, contains much interesting material, but is probably not what the querist wants.

Amongst the older Chroniclers and Critics might be mentioned Brantôme, 16th century, and Froissart, 14th century.

In Cassell's National Library appeared translations of two German relations of Travels in England in the 17th and 18th centuries:—(a) Paul Hentzner—*Travels in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.* (b) C. P. Moritz—*Travels in England in 1782.*

Heinrich Heine. "Englische Fragmente," a continuation to "Reisebilder," contained in the sixth vol. of Heine's works, in The Cottasche Bibliothek der Weltliteratur. One mark per vol.

Italian.—Giuseppe Baretta—*Gl' Inglesi*, (18th century). Giuseppe Pecchio—*Le Giovani Inglesi.* Edmondo di Amici—*Ricordi di Londra.*

Russian.—U. Galovina—*Deciat Liet v'Anglia.* (Ten Years in England).

Interesting tit-bits of personal experience and speculation might be found in dozens of different authors, like Benvenuto Cellini, J. J. Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, &c. A. CHRISTEN.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

Assembly Sketches. Catter Thun. 8vo. New Edition. 1s Hitt.

Atlas (Large Shilling.) 4to. 1s Collins.

Baillie (Lady Grisell): a sketch of her life. Countess Ashburnham. 3rd Ed., post 8vo, 3s 6d

R. & R. Clark.

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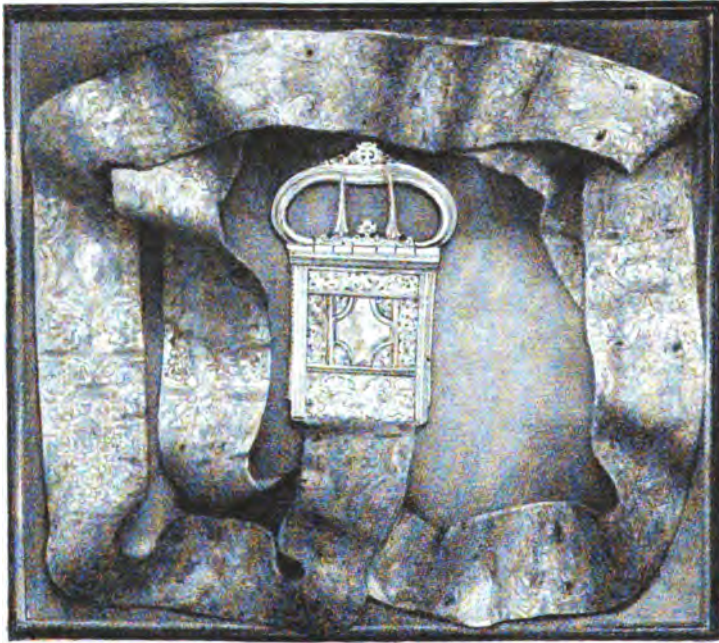
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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, JULY, 1893.

THE BELT OF THE SWORD OF STATE OF SCOTLAND.

THE subject of our illustration, the Belt of the Sword of State of Scotland, which was recently presented to the nation, by the Rev. Samuel Ogilvy Baker, was this day [May 29th, 1893,] restored to its place among the Regalia of Scotland, after an absence of over 200 years. The Belt with the Sword of State, was presented by Pope Julius II. to James IV. in 1507. Before handing over the relic to Her Majesty's representative, Mr Reginald Macleod gave an account of the history of the Sword and Belt, tracing their wanderings through the troubled times during the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI.; the part the sword bore at the coronations of Charles I. at Holyrood, and of Charles II. at Scone in 1651; their removal, for further safety, to Dunnottar Castle, which was defended by George Ogilvy of Barras. From there during a siege which proved disastrous, they were smuggled through the enemy's lines by the wife of the Minister of Kinneff, aided by the Governor's wife. At this point the Belt and Sword parted, the Belt being retained at Barras, the seat of the Ogilvy family. In 1790 it was discovered built into the garden wall, and from

that time it had been treasured by the family as a precious heirloom. The Rev. Mr Baker informs us that it came into his possession on the decease of his uncle, Dr Livingstone-Ogilvy. Mr J. R. Findlay, on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, in whose custody the Belt has been for some time, presented it into the hands of the Lord High Commissioner, who is representative of Her Majesty in Scotland. His Grace in his speech remarked, it had afforded him great pleasure to have taken part in the restoration of so valuable a relic, and he thought the thanks of every Scotsman were due to Mr Ogilvy for his generous action. A paper on the Regalia and Belt has been given to the Society of Antiquaries, by Mr Brook, which will be published in the Society's Transactions.

JOHN INGLIS.

RELIC OF INFIRMARY BUILT IN 1754.

WHILE the workmen were engaged making the excavations for the new Porter's Lodge at the Royal Infirmary, they discovered, at a distance of three feet from the surface, the foundation-stone of the addition made to the Infirmary in 1754. The stone, which measures 18" × 13" × 5½", was cracked by the workmen removing it, owing to the soft character of the sandstone.

The inscription on the stone is—

I. G. M^r
A.D. 1754.
Æ. RÆ. ARCH.
5754
P
I. M.

The foundation-stone of the original building was laid with masonic honours on the 1st Jan., 1740, but the building then erected was soon found to be far too small for the number of patients who presented themselves for treatment. Before the institution had been in existence ten years the Managers found that "as greater numbers do still present themselves than the present funds can support, or the house accommodate, the Managers found it necessary, for carrying on this truly noble and useful institution, to enlarge the building." This was finally agreed to, and an additional building was arranged to be built at a cost of £500 stg. The

following minutes of the Infirmary Board explain the initials on the stone, which must have been placed in the new building :—

9th April, 1754. "And the meeting recommend to the Provost to write a letter to Dr Gordon of Pitlurg, as present Master of the Masons' Lodge, that he and his fraternity may be pleased to give their countenance to the laying of the foundation-stone of the new building of the said Infirmary. James Morison, Preses."

16th April, 1754. "The Directors of the Infirmary are to meet with the Magistrates in the Town House, on Thursday next, the eighteenth instant, at eleven forenoon, in order to countenance the solemnity of laying the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Infirmary."

The first set of initials are consequently those of Dr James Gordon of Pitlurg, Master of the The Lodge of Aberdeen, and the P. J. M. stands for Provost James Morison of Elswick, who was also Chairman of the Infirmary Board.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

(Begun in *S. N. & Q.*, V., July, 1891.)

18 ? *Scottish Presbyterian Magazine*. Monthly, price 4d. The organ of the Reformed Presbyterians in Scotland. Conducted by several ministers of that denomination. It contained able articles on religious topics. Published by Johnstone & Hunter, 104 High Street. It was at one time published at Ayr (*vide S. N. & Q.*, V., 45, 64).

1837. *Scottish Tract Magazine*, begun October, 1837. Published by the Monthly Tract Co., and printed by R. Marshall, East Rose Street. Monthly, 12 pp., 8vo. It contained the usual kind of religious "tit bits." The volumes ran for two years. The last I have note of is Vol. 5; the last number of the tract bearing date September, 1847.

1837 (?). *The Phoenix*; a weekly Roman Catholic paper, edited by Dr. D. Cox. It ran for about 9 months.

1837. *The Conservative*. Number 1, February 24, 1837. Daily (this was in fact the earliest daily Scottish newspaper). The advertisement announcing its advent ran :—

"This day is published No. 1, price only threepence, of the first daily Scottish newspaper, entitled *The Conservative*,—the advocate of the just rights of the King, the Church, and the People. Published in Edinburgh every lawful day after the arrival of the London Mails, and containing full reports of the Parliamentary Debates, and the whole Foreign and Domestic intelligence of the day. The utmost attention paid to all intelligence relating to the Agricultural, Mercantile, and Manufacturing in-

terests; and accurate reports given of the London, Edinburgh, and Provincial Markets, Shipping News, Prices Current, &c."

"The career of this pioneer of the Scottish daily press," says Mr. Norrie, "was comparatively brief, the reading public not being yet able to stand threepence worth of Conservatism daily."

1837. *Scottish Pilot*. Published at 166 High Street, "near the Cross." The prospectus, issued at the beginning of 1837, was as follows :

"Early in February will appear the First Number of *The Scottish Pilot Newspaper*; to be published in Edinburgh every Wednesday morning (and a Second Edition, containing the Markets and Latest News, about two o'clock), and to be conducted on Religious Principles. Its political motto is 'Forward;' its moral code, 'Do not evil that good may come;' and its religious standard, 'The Bible—Christianity Unfettered and Unaided by Secular Power.' Scottish Dissenters *must* support this paper—Liberal Churchmen *may* support it. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained, and orders for the Paper may, in the meantime, be addressed to Mr. W. Matheson, bookseller, 69 George Street; Mr. M. Paterson, bookseller, 12 Union Place; and Mr. Thomas Russell, 154 High Street. Persons in the country desirous of procuring the *Scottish Pilot* are requested to forward a remittance, or authorise a friend in town to order it for them. Arrangements are being made to have the first number issued on the first or second Wednesday of February. Terms—Payable in advance, per quarter, 4s. 9d.; per half-year, 9s.; per annum, 18s. Credit, per quarter, 5s. 3d.; per half-year, 10s.; per annum, 20s. For single copy, 4d."

This paper was established to serve and be the organ of the Dissenters. Its editor was understood to be a Voluntary preacher, "whose writings," says *Fraser*, "had about them all that rabid violence which is characteristic of his order when they become political agitators." The publication of the *Scottish Pilot* was continued for a number of years. In March, 1841, the average circulation was said to be about 400 weekly.

1837. *Phrenological Journal and Magazine of Moral Science*. This publication, which emanated from George Combe and his associates and disciples, was a continuation of the *Phrenological Journal and Miscellany*, started in 1823 (*vide S. N. & Q.*, VI., 19). Shortly after the commencement of the periodical (*i.e.* the earlier one) Combe became editor. His own contributions in support of this "science" are easily recognised by "the clearness, force, and elegance of his style." The *Phrenological Journal* was afterwards edited by Combe's nephew, Cox.

1837. *The Courier*; weekly. A Roman Catholic paper, edited by David Doud.

1837. *Dramatic Spectator*; edited by Poz,

Quiz, and Company. 8vo, 10 numbers published, price 1d.

1837. *Magazine of Zoology and Botany*; conducted by Sir William Jerdine, P. J. Selby, and Dr. Johnston. 2 volumes. Continued as—*Annals of Natural History, or Magazine of Zoology, Botany, and Geology*. London, 5 vols., 1838-40. Continued as—*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*. Vols. 6-20, London, 1841-47; Second Series, 1848.

1838. *Medical Press Review*. Monthly, price 5d. How many numbers?

1839. *Edinburgh University Magazine*. Three numbers at least.

1839. *Edinburgh Literary Circular*. Was this a periodical? and can any reader state how many numbers were issued, or supply other details?

1839. *Zoo-Magnetic Journal*. Two numbers at least were published.

1817. *Literary and Statistical Magazine for Scotland* (*vide S. N. & Q.*, V., 184). Motto: *Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vita*.—Hor. Edinburgh: Printed for Macredie, Skelly & Co., 52 Prince's Street. J. Pillans & Son, printers. Since noting this literary and scientific publication, I have had an opportunity of examining Vols. 2 and 3, and think it advisable to give a detailed account of its aim and contents. The second volume begins with No. 5 of the magazine, and is dated February, 1818. The publication will well bear dipping into, as it contains much interesting information relative to the literary and scientific opinions of the period, and notices of recent publications. Many of the theories propounded in the articles are, necessarily, out of date, but there still remains much of permanent value. In order to give an idea of the bill of fare provided, I quote the contents of No. 5, Vol. 2:—

Original Communications—Remarks on Dr. Spurzheim's Theory; On the Gypsies; Boccaccio's Story of Federigo Alberigi and his Falcon; Specimens of a Commentary on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates; On the Aurora Borealis; On the System of Education Pursued in the Scotch Universities; Remarks on the Various Translations of Virgil's *Æneid* by British Authors; Genealogical Chart of the Heathen Gods; Modern Criticism. Extracts from Recent Publications. Review (of new books—the first noticed being Scott's *Rob Roy*). Statistics; Scientific Information; Queries and Answers (mainly dealing with pure mathematics); Poetry (original and selected); Academical Intelligence (deaths, promotions, prizes, degrees conferred, &c.); List of New Publications; Notes to Correspondents.

It may be thought advisable to "make a note," as Captain Cuttle advises, of the towns dealt with in the Statistical Account given in each

quarterly number. These seem to have been full and reliable. The parishes in the second and third volumes are:—Berwick-upon-Tweed; Tweedsmuir (Peeblesshire); Cranston (in Midlothian); the united parishes of Evie and Rendall (in the Presbytery of Kirkwall); Dunsyre (Lanarkshire); the united parishes of Broughton, Glenholm, and southern part of Kilbucho (Peeblesshire). Several meteorological tables are given, from observations made in the island of Shapinshay, Orkney. The following articles may also be noted, as they may interest readers of *S. N. & Q.*, viz.:—On the Changes in Dress of the Scottish Peasantry; Holidays formerly kept in Scotland, and some of the Superstitions connected with them; On the Change of Manners in Edinburgh; On the Superstitions of the Highlands; State of Scotland during Cromwell's Protectorate.

Phrenology figures prominently in the pages of this quarterly, as it did in most of the scientific periodicals of that time. George Combe, under the *nom de guerre*, *Res non verba quaso*, contributed many articles on phrenology and kindred subjects to the *Literary and Statistical Magazine*; and these formed the basis for his *Essays on Phrenology*, published in Edinburgh in 1819. George Combe, with David Welsh and others, formed the Phrenological Society, in Edinburgh; which, in 1823, started the *Phrenological Journal* (*vide S. N. & Q.*, VI., 19).

The articles in the *Literary and Statistical* are on the whole heavy reading, and there is a considerable modicum of truth in the strictures on the conduct of the publication made in a letter addressed to the editor and entitled, "Hints to the Editor respecting the true plan of a Periodical Journal." The letter is apparently a playful attack on the reviewers of the Jeffrey and Gifford school:—

"You appear to have erected some old-fashioned standard of literary morality, and to have rallied round it a remnant of the last century, whose notions are as antiquated as your own. And with this band of veteran fencibles you have, it seems, resolved, and perhaps prudently when we consider your means, to confine yourself to your own province, to enter into no offensive warfare, and to provoke no attack. How different this is from the modern system of literary tactics I believe I need not inform you; but you should also know that a work of the nature of yours, far from seeking to lead the public, must be content to follow. Amidst your gravity and wisdom, therefore, I am always reminded of the figure a gentleman of the old school cuts in a circle of our modern *petits-maitres*. Now-a-days we never look for wisdom in a book less than a portly octavo; a magazine we wish to be a companion, not a tutor, and lay it aside with a mixture of surprise and contempt when we find it pretending to make us wiser or better. . . . You wish, perhaps, to act upon the trite maxim of doing

nothing secretly, which you would not wish known by the whole world; and accordingly I have been told that you have used no means for concealing your identity, that you wear no mask, and are not even half concealed by a veil. Trust me, however, that in all this you have thought and done wrong. . . . You tell us far too little about the great men of our own times. . . . Should a copy of your work per- adventure be found fifty years hence by your grandchildren, they might read it from beginning to end without ever guessing that the finest spirits of this our northern Athens were wont to assemble in a gloomy tavern of a darksome close, to congratulate themselves on their own parts; to laugh at Horace, whom few of them could read, and Pope, whom none of them could understand; but chiefly to drink punch, and smoke tobacco. . . . Will the maxims of Christians and Pagans, the practice of Eastern Poets and Western Reviewers, be alike lost upon you?"

A MS. note to one of the articles, "On the more Distinctive Characters of Genius," in the volume I have examined, attributes it to Thomas Carlyle. Is this correct? Carlyle was then in Edinburgh, writing for Brewster's *Cyclopaedia*, but the article in question exhibits no trace of what Mr. Augustine Birrell styles, "Thomas Carlyle, his mark." Carlyle we know, however, who never became a classical scholar, and showed little predilection for philosophy, was, when attending Edinburgh University, attracted to mathematics: partly, perhaps, because Leslie was the only professor there who seemed to have any "genius in his business." He afterwards became mathematical tutor at Annan School: and later still proved his liking for that science by translating Legendre's *Geometry*, for Brewster. Bearing these facts in mind, the concluding paragraph of the article in question, quoted below, where the achievements of Scottish mathematicians are so much lauded, seems to point to Carlyle as the author.

"The position we would maintain, and which has often been admitted, we believe, is that the example of masters of superior powers has had a decided influence in the production of genius. Let the fact be explained as it may, it cannot be controverted that under the more eminent masters in science and art, proficients have commonly appeared in groups, and that great genius has commonly owed its birth, in one way or another, to the genius of its predecessor. Of this remark, beside other known instances, the mathematical history of Scotland affords, perhaps, some of the most notable illustrations. . . . It was at the time of the Andersons of Finshaugh, (brothers or cousins), when the Marischal College, Aberdeen, stimulated by their names, acquired such celebrity in mathematics, as to be the earliest seminary of these sciences in this country, and the nursery for professors, and other eminent literary men, to other colleges. In this career of science, we at present recollect not distinctly the trophies of the two Gregories, James and David, of Maclaurin or of Simson, in their times;

but we know that the world has done justice to the distinguished merits of the contemporary names of a Robison, a Stewart, and a Playfair; and we know that, during the superintendence of the late Professor Vilant of St Andrews, who for forty-four years, with unshaken perseverance, upheld the dignity of the mathematics, there emerged from that seminary a Playfair, a Glenie, a West, a Leslie, and an Ivory, names which adorn the sciences, and will yet, we trust, confer on them moae brilliant lustre."

The Etrick Shepherd's brother, William, was an occasional contributor.

The two volumes of the *Literary and Statistical Magazine* I have described can be seen in the Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library; the British Museum has, I believe, a complete set of the volumes.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

(To be continued.)

LIST OF THE INHABITANTS OF OLD ABERDEEN, 1636.

(Continued from Vol. VII., page 2.)

- Issobell Smythe, kailseller, hir dochter, and Katharin Paip, servant.
 James Daidisone, wobster, his wyff, thrie bairnes, and Barbara Forsythe, servant.
 Robert Andersone, cordiner, his wyff, tuo bairnes, and Elspet Catto, servant.
 William Nicoll, wobster, his wyff and his dochter onlie.
 William Willox, spinster, in Williame Nicoll's land.
 John Gordon of Deuchries, his wyff, tuo bairnes, William Chrystie and Agnes Farquassone, servantes.
 William Maxuell and his wyff onlie.
 Harie Kemp, keiper, his wyff, and Meriore Hog, servant.
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 Alexander Vricht, couper, himselfe, his wyff, and tuo dochteris.
 Johne Cruikshank, heilmaker, his wyff, three bairnes, and Janet Stanneris, servant.
 Johne Kedie, tailzeour, and his wyff onlie.
 Elspet Leslie, customer, and her dochter onlie.

- Robert Jake, gairdner, and his wyff onlie.
 Issobell Carnecorse and Elspet Norie, of no calling, in Johne Gilcrystes hous, absent.
 Patrick Daidson, fischseller, and his wyff onlie.
 Issobell Gordoun and Elspet Brames, hir guid sister.
 Johne Law, wobster, his wyff, hir sone, and Johne Lidingham, servant.
 Mariorie Hay, and Patricke Citchie, tailzeour.
 George Zoungsone, wobster, his wyff, and thrie bairnes.
 Alexander Cruikshank, book binder, and his wyffe onlie.
 Elspet Torrie, shanker, tua bairnes, and Elspet Petrie, servant.
 James Ailes, wobster, his wyff, and tua bairnes.
 Andro Barker, smythe, his wyff and fyue bairnes, the eldest 13 zeir.
 Alexander Guthrie, saidler, his wyff and thrie bairnes, the eldest 13 zeir.
 Thomas Simsone, merchand, his wyff, ane going bairne, and Elspet Smythe, servant.
 Robert Menzies, skinner, his wyff, thrie bairnes, and Beatrix French, thair servant—he come lot about sex weeks agoe.
 Thomas Spens, cuike, his wyffe, thrie bairnes, his guidmother, and Agnes Wilsone, servant
 Andro Gray, flescher, and his sister onlie.
 Robert Orem, cordiner, his wyff and four bairnes, the eldest 16 zeir.
 Johne Andersone, cordiner, his wyff, tuo zoung bairnes, Johne Hutcheon and Elspet Gerret, servant.
 Cristiane Blakburne, her dochter, and Helene Sibbald.
 Beatrix Torrie and Bessie Gray, hir dochter.
 Margaret Sangster, hir thrie brethren, tua young bairnes, and Janet Hendersone, servant.
 Walter Sinclair, wricht, his wyff and thrie bairnes, the eldest 15 zeir.
 Nicoll Torrie, husbandman, his wyff and four bairnes, the eldest 8 zeir.
 James Tailyeour, his wyff, and ane bairne.
 George Moir, smythe, his wyff and four bairnes, the eldest 15 zeir.
 Mariore Simsone, browster, and Elspet Hay, hir servant.
 Thomas Megus, wobster, his wyff, Williame Vobster and Issobell Brine, servantes.
 Janet Blake and Margret Settoun, spinsteris and sewsteris in on hous.
 John Mackie, wobster, his wyff, Johne Gray and Elspet Reiths, servants.
 Alexander Ortoun, baxter, his wyff, Elspet Garioche and Agnes Sangster, servantes.
 Hendrie Adame, cordiner, his wyff, ane bairne, and Cristiane Smythe, servant.
 Walter Ortoun, his wyff, George and Issobell Ortounes, their bairnes, men and women.
- George Chalmer, laxfischer, his wyff and four bairnes, men and women.
 Janet Torrie, spinster, and thrie bairnes, the eldest fyfteine zeiris of age.
 Janet Sandie, spinster.
 Daid Simsone, traveller, and his wyff onlie.
 Androw Torrie, husbandman, his wyff, ane bairne, and Issobell Pantoune, servant.
 Johne Forsyith, his wife, tua bairnes, and Janet Johnstoune, servant.
 Elspet Selbie, shanker, and hir tuo dochteris.
 Johne Arthour, tailzeour, his wyff, and thrie, bairnes, the eldest 18 zeir.
 Alexander Reid, wobster, and his wyff onlie.
 Janet Herevie.
 Elspet Tailzeour, candlemaker, and Issobell Fraser, spinster.
 Robert George Smythe, his wyff, his dochter, George Blythe & Elspet Hendersone, servantes.
 Helene Jamesone, spinster, and tua bairnes.
 Andro Nicoll, husbandman, his wyff, ane bairne, and Margaret Sutherland, servant.
 James Rainy, tailzeour, and his wyff onlie.
 Agnes Dreden, commer, onlie.
 Donald Wrqhart, gairdner, his wyff, four bairnes, John Innes, Issobell Daniell, and Margret Tailzeour, his servantes.
 George Andersone, husbandman, his wyff, four bairnes, the eldest seuin zeires old, James Anderson and Meriorie Russell, servantes.
 Elspet Robertson, breidseller.
 Walter Cruikshank, cordiner, and his sone onlie.
 Thomas Turner, his wyff and tua bairnes.
 Mr Alexander Gairden, Advocat, and Johne Wricht, his servant.
 James Watson, tailzeour, his wyff, and four bairnes, the eldest 13 zeir.
 Janet Mar, spinster, hir dochter, and Meriorie Williamsone, servant.
 Meriorie Carll, breidseller, and hir sone, ane man.
 Thomas Cuming, staibler, his wyff, his sone and ane oy.
 Patrick Omond and Jeane Campbell, his wyff, onlie.
 Bessie Duncane and thrie bairnes, the eldest fourtein zeir old.
 Williame Fyiff, measone, his wyff and thrie bairnes, the eldest 13 zeir.
 George Middiltoun, his wyff, seyne bairnes, Alexander Lumisden, Alexander Leith, Jeane Gairden, Cristiane Daue, Katherin Ros, and Margret Ross, their servants.
 William Burnet, his wyff, thrie bairnes, and Kathrin Prat, servant.
 Mr John Lundie, his wyff, tuo bairnes, Kathrin Addie and Janet Andro, servantes.
 The Commissar, his wyff, thrie sones and good sone, tua dochteris, James Sime, Cristopher Curlande, Johne Nicolsone, Rebecca Howat,

Margaret Cushnie, and Margret Lindsay, servantess.
 Janet Gordoun, hir dochter, Janet Scheipheard, Margaret and Elspet Watsone, servantess.
 The guidwyff of Coclarachie, Mariorie Low and Elspet Wobster, servantess.
 Johne Ritchie, bronduster, his wyff and tua young bairnes.
 William Wat, notar, his wyff, and Janet Duncan, servant.
 Johne Garioche, his [himself] and ane bairne.
 Janet Fraser and Issobell Lumsden, servantess.
 The guidwyff of Auchrydie, hir oy onlie.
 Archbauld Bischope, belman.
 Janet Cruikshanke and her dochter.
 Elspet Lessell, hir sone and hir dochter, men and women.
 John Kilgour, elder, James and Harie Kilgouris and his oy.
 Johne Kilgour, zounger, his wyff, tua bairnes, and Margret Daudison.
 The laird of Banchrie, his wyff, and Cristiane Cuy, servant.
 Birsmoir, his wyff, ane zoung bairne, his tuo sisters, Robert Wicht, Issobell Knolles and Katherine Bannermane, servantess.
 Richard Foullartoun and his servant.
 Alexander Gordoun, his wyff, ane zoung bairne, and Agnes Mill, servant.
 Barbara Fiddes, spinster, and hir dochter.
 Mr Alexander Scrogie, his wyff, fyue bairnes, Jeane Allane and Kathrin Iruing, servantess.
 Mr James Foullartoun and Agnes Duiguid.
 Agnes Meeke, poor.
 Johne Forbes and James Reid, his servant.
 Alexander Moubray, his wyff, his dochter, and his tua oyes.
 Janet Woode, widow.
 Cristiane Con, hir dochter, and Elspet Philp, hir servant.
 Patrick Gordoun, and Alexander Keythe, his servant.
 Williame Dunne, his wyff, and tuo zoung bairnes.
 Mr Gilbert Rose, his wyff, tua bairnes, and Issobell Iruing, servant.
 Mr Thomas Lillie, his wyff, his guidmother, his tuo brethren, his tuo bairnes, William Forsythe and Issobell Forbes, servantess.

The result of this census shows that in 1636 the adult population consisted of 235 males and 324 females, and that including the "bairnes" the total population was 836.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

THE LAST RELIC OF INVERUGIE CASTLE (VII., 12).—The word "pullets" should be pallets; and after "coronet of," insert "any other."

ABERDEENSHIRE FOLK LORE.

(Concluded from page 3.)

A MOTHER'S philosophy, contained in auld proverbs and maxims, may be divided into two kinds: that which is addressed to the younger branches of a family, and that which generally applies to the female sex when about to leave home for domestic service for the first time, or on the eve of marriage. Lore of this kind, such as might be expected from a father, I find to be rarer, and of another kind, deserving of a notice of its own.

The following may be taken as belonging to the second branch of local lore of the kind I have called attention to.

Not a few of the proverbs of all nations have received the attentions of the rhymster, and are preserved in metrical form, which helps the memory and assists to preserve the moral contained. With a few I take the liberty of presenting them in this form, believing that they will be easily recognised by all interested in the subject:—

Learn young, learn fair;
 Age an' want is an ill-matched pair.
 Be kind an' couthie tae the bairns;
 Never tyne yer temper pin;
 Bairns ken weel when they're richt guided;
 A kind word their hearts will win.
 Work the day, an' trust nae morn;
 They're few wha hae nae cark nor care;
 Never grudge tae dee yer duty;
 Wha dee their best can dee nae mair.
 Ilk birdie learns its young tae flee,
 An' what it has to prize or dree.
 As the auld cock craws the young ane learns;
 A mither's love is life tae bairns.
 A thrifty wife can spin and sew,
 An' mak auld things as gweed as new.
 Tae gossips' stories gie nae heed;
 Gie help tae neebour in her need;
 A wumman's wark is never deen,
 Its trauchel on frae morn tae e'en.
 Gin tae the fraimt yer hired tae sair,
 Grudge wi' nae wark ye hae tae share.
 Never lat yer hert gang doon;
 Dee nocht tae mak yer freen tae froon.
 Aye say yer prayers afore ye gang to sleep,
 An' God's ain day be sure ye ever keep.

The old proverbs and wise sayings which have been noticed, and their worth referred to, in respect to their influence on young minds, and their lasting impressions when conveyed in a mother's words, have to be taken as selections from the memory of an old man; but there still remains to be noticed the many which bear upon the mental and moral characteristics of the folks of the north-eastern counties of Scotland, more particularly those of the Counties of Aberdeen

and Banff, which are well deserving of particular notice. A few of these I purpose to notice, such as more particularly give an index to local and individual characteristics, and others having a historical bearing.

Old sayings as well as old proverbs, which are still to be found in current use, may be accepted as still having power to mould character, and likewise act as a medium in reflecting the same.

Such as refer to thrift, caution, cool calculation, self-respect, and sturdy independence may be said to be shared by all our countrymen alike, the difference being found by comparing those found popular and current in the South-West of Scotland with those known in the North-East.

Some of the latter may be here given, which others may add to:—

Haud yer ain until you ken wha yer trustin'.

That's gweed to gi'e is gweed tae keep.

The word o' the honest man's tae gweed as his bill.

Tak care yer nae brunt in bargain makin'.

Be cautious whan ye buy a coo or horse, or niffer yer shalty wi' a horse couper.

Never sell yer hen on a rainy day.

Never mix moggins wi' strangers.

Keep yer ain affairs to yersel'.

Diinna trubble yer heid wi' kirk an' state affairs.

Ye'll aye fin' ye've plenty tae dee on yer ain craft.

Buy chaip an' sell dear.

Diinna sell yer beastie at a wanworth whan ye hae plenty o' neeps in the green.

Be cautious hoo ye spen' whan yer awa' frae hame.

Be aye content wi' the condition yer placed in.

Ye may gang far an' sair waur.

Haud up yer heid afore laird, factor, or minister—the honest man's as gweed as ony o' them.

Speak the truth an' shame the deil.

There's nae man mair independent than the warkman wha needs nae to grudge his pay.

An honest man's the cape-stane o' creation.

Strive through a' tae leave a fair name behin' ye.

The spirit, if not the words, of some of the above may have been impressed upon the memory of your Correspondent many years ago, and may have been first heard far from Aberdeenshire. The readers of *S. N. & Q.* will be able to judge of this for themselves, and it is to be hoped willingly help to supplement them. Such as may be found current, or at times only referred to, bearing upon Scotch canniness, thrift, and independence, should give a good idea of the influence they have upon individual character, and local differences, by giving expression to sentimental impressions, and firmly impressed convictions on social questions commanding attention.

Old sayings which have some historical bearing, and referring only in a slight way to bygone manners and customs, are equally worth attention. Such are now scarce and seldom referred to, from the fact that everything has undergone

a great change since the commencement of the present century.

The following, which I have often heard some 60 years ago, gives a good idea of some things and conditions connected with the same which were well known eighty years ago:—

A sey dog an' sybo mak a gweed sipper.

At the time here referred to fishing for sea-dogs occupied our fishermen a few weeks in the summer season. The capital invested in the industry was small, and the boats inferior, uncomfortable, and unfit for the "far-off fishing." Only a few were able to provide themselves with nets for capturing herrings. So little was known about this valuable fish, that in a diary kept by a Countess of Erroll, and mentioned in Dr Pratt's *Buchan*, her ladyship, after noticing some of the fish found on the coast, adds—"And, strange to say, no herrings are found on the Buchan coast." At the time mentioned herrings had never been looked for, the poor fishermen having no nets to put into the sea.

Dog-fish, when used as an article of food, used to be dried on the rocks or smoked like Finnan haddies; and fishermen's wives used to dispose of creelfulls of both through the country, going inland some miles, and returning in the evening with oatmeal, given in barter by the farmers' wives for the dried dogs, and famed peat-reeked haddies. The farm servants, lads and lasses, had their "sey dogs and sybos," the guidman and his wife disposing of the haddies.

Fishermen's wives are now relieved of the laborious work of carrying the fish caught to market, every catch being sold by auction, and immediately despatched by rail, in a fresh condition, or prepared by curers in different ways, and disposed of in the best markets.

A few old sayings of another kind, known to some, help to give the present generation an idea of the manners and customs common among the higher class in the 18th century. The following is said to be well authenticated:—

A titled landed proprietor in Buchan, who one day had the honour of receiving a crowd of visitors without having had previous notice given him, was at his wit's end as to how he would be able to entertain them in a way deserving of the honour paid to him. Knowing something of the generalship of his housekeeper, to her he delegated the commissariat department for the time, telling her to do her very best by having a full table at every meal. The housekeeper undertook to do her very best, and gave all necessary instructions to the other servants, telling the table-maid, in a confidential way, to

Spare the dainties,

An' gie Lady Jane — a big platefu' o' milk pottage.

MORMOND.

ARMADA WRECKS IN SCOTLAND.

(*S. N. & Q.*, I., 121, 158; II., 12, 21; III., 14, 31, 43).

THE marvellous scarcity, or rather "the almost total absence" of references to the wrecks of the Armada on the shores of Scotland has already been remarked in *S. N. & Q.* That there was not a corresponding apathy at the time among the common people of Scotland is almost certain. Especially among those who had embraced the reformed faith the apprehension of danger and difficulty from the approach of the vast armament was great. The sentiments of the Church is thus voiced by a contemporary author:—"Terrible was the fear; piercing were the preachings; earnest, zealous, and fervent were the prayers; sounding were the sighs and sobs and abounding were the tears at that last General Assembly kept at Edinburgh when the news was credibly told—sometimes of their landing at Dunbar, sometimes at St. Andrews and in Tay, and now and then at Aberdeen and the Cromarty Firth." In face of this consternation the want of official notification of the movements of the fleet or of the destruction of individual vessels is extraordinary. Most of the wrecks must of course have taken place among the islands of the West Coast; and the unsettled condition of the Highlands as a whole, as well as the difficulties of communication with these outlying regions, may largely account for intelligence of any ship coming ashore not reaching the ears of the Government.

While working in another connection, I have come across several references to alleged wrecks which took place in Scottish waters, and these I submit so that the various statements may be authenticated, confuted, or added to as far as possible. At the risk of repetition I have included two wrecks which have already been referred to in *S. N. & Q.*, in order to make the list as complete as possible.

1. *St. Catherine's Dub*, near Slains, Aberdeenshire: *vide* discussion in *S. N. & Q.* at the above references. One report makes two wrecks occur here—those of the "St. Catherine" and the "St. Martin."
2. *Fair Isle*, between Orkney and Shetland. The vessel wrecked here was the "Gran Grison." She was commanded by Juan Gomez de Medina. "On the Spanish list and against his name appears in Lord Burghley's handwriting, 'This man's ship was drowned 17 Sept., on the Isle of Faire, near Scotland'" (*N. & Q.*, 7, V., 377). A record of the traditions current among the islanders may be found in Cowie's *Shelland, Descriptive and Historical*, in the chapter

devoted to Fair Isle. A highly interesting account of an incident that occurred at Anstruther, in Fife, while the shipwrecked crew were on their way home, is given in James Melville's *Diary* (Wodrow Society's Publications).

- 3 & 4. On Sept. 19, 1588, Secretary Fenton wrote to Burghley that "two ships and 800 men [were] drowned and sunk in the North West Sea of Scotland, as appears by the confession of the Spanish prisoners" (*N. & Q.*, *ibid.*). Mention is made of one vessel stranded at the north end of the island of North Uist, and of another on the most southerly point of Islay.
5. *Tobermory Bay*. The tradition that the "Florida," "one of the largest ships in the whole fleet," as Froude calls her, was sunk in some mysterious way in the harbour of Tobermory is persistent. It is referred to among others by Pennant in his *Tour*, Hugh Miller in his *Cruise of the Betsey*, and Dr. Norman Macleod in his *Reminiscences of a Highland Parish*—in all of which books interesting legendary matter connected with the "Florida" may be got. In January, 1590-1, Maclean of Duart was indicted for a harrying expedition he had made in November, 1588. A section of the indictment is that he had employed Spaniards who "were a part of the army called the Holy League, &c." (*vide S. N. & Q.*, III., 131, and Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, I., 2, 227). Another charge against him was that he had wilfully wrought damage to a vessel of a country at peace with the King of Scots, it being asserted that he had destroyed the "Florida."
6. *Portincross, Ayrshire* (*vide S. N. & Q.* at the above references). Paterson in his *History of Kyle* asserts without show of evidence that several wrecks occurred in Ayr and Galloway. There is a likelihood, however, of the statement being true. One of the entries in the *Calendar of State Papers; Irish Series, 1588*, after recounting how one vessel was "broken" at Irris, in Ireland, goes on:—"They did afterwards by chance embark themselves in another of their ships and departed to sea, but being again driven back upon the northern coast of Ulster, and from thence putting to sea again, are sithence, as I hear say, cast away about the isles going for Scotland." A perusal of these *State Papers* seems to warrant the statement, that when some of the vessels found themselves in difficulties off the Irish coast, they tried to make for Scotland, in the belief that they would find safety in one or other of her ports. It is highly probable that a few of these went ashore

on the S.W. coast. But all this is of course in the region of conjecture.

There is also a tradition of a wreck on the Mull of Cantyre. For the legend that has grown up at Portincross *vide New Stat. Acc., Ayr*, p. 258, n.

It is to be noted that what purports to be Spanish guns have been recovered from wrecks at St. Catherine's Dub, Tobermory, and Portincross.

The following quotation from the *Memoirs of Sir James Melville (Bannatyne Club)* is interesting as giving a contemporary explanation of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, as well as the general location of the wrecks. Drake's expedient of sending fire-ships among the Spaniards caused them to "cut the cords of their anchors for haste to eschew the fury of the fire. Where in the meantime God sent such a strange storm of wind, that the whole navy was blown and broken upon divers coasts of our isles and of Ireland, and their wreck was the greater that they wanted their anchors."

J. CALDER ROSS.

Musselburgh, June, 1893.

NOTABLE MEN & WOMEN OF BANFFSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 8, Vol. VII.)

IX.

124. *Grant, Charles, M.A.*, was born at Lynebeg, Glenlivet, in 1837. He was a notable example of a Scottish youth triumphing over his humble surroundings. He commenced life in the humble capacity of a farm-servant, and it was not till he was eighteen years of age that he commenced study under his distinguished relative, now Dr Grant of Keith. Amidst interruption he persevered so that he was in an incredibly short time prepared for the University, where in 1858 he gained a high bursary. During the curriculum he greatly distinguished himself, and graduated with first class honours in classics in 1862. Though he next studied for the Free Church, and was duly licensed, he turned aside to teaching. For several years he acted as Assistant Professor of Humanity at Aberdeen, and next he was appointed to a classical mastership in the Glasgow Academy, where he died after a short illness in 1874.

125. *Grant, Charles, M.A.*, a native of Knock-andlo, was long a well known figure on Speyside, where he acted for a considerable period as schoolmaster of Aberlour. From this school he sent forth many a good scholar, who afterwards rose to distinction in life. He was an excellent Latinist, and possessed an intimate acquaintance with Latin poetry—Horace he read through every year. In Scottish ballads he was particularly well versed, and could quote extensively. He had a great knowledge of genealogy, and could trace with much minuteness the history of the clans, especially of the Clan Grant. One thing he was much famed for was Strathspey music, both on the violin and the bagpipes. He was a pupil of

Marshall, the noted composer of Strathspeys, who had so great a favour for Mr Grant that he presented him with a rare violin. Mr Grant was an authority on angling, and no one could display more skill in luring a fish from the Spey. He was born in 1807 and died in 1892.

126. *Grant, Cosmo, M.A.*, was born at Blairamarrow, Kirkmichael, and educated at Glenlivet, and for a short time at the Grammar School, Old Aberdeen. Entering the University in 1858 he gained the third bursary (£30), and after a very brilliant course graduated in 1862 with double honours, and also gained the Hutton Prize. Though he studied for the Church and was duly licensed he took to teaching, for which he had great aptitude. He was appointed to the Headmastership of the Old Aberdeen Grammar School, and proved himself singularly successful in preparing successful bursars for the University. The reputation he gained led to his appointment to a classical mastership in the Edinburgh Academy; but he had not been long there when his health failed and he had to resign. He returned to his native Speyside, but never recovered to be able to resume duty. He died in 1882.

127. *Grant, James, M.A., LL.D.*, a native of Inveravon, furnishes a good example of the *præservandum ingenium* rising superior to environment, and not only so, but a notable instance of one who has given a helping hand to many others imbued with like aspirations. After the usual preliminaries he entered King's College, Aberdeen, in 1850, as a high bursar, and having completed a successful course in 1854, he commenced a remarkable career as a teacher. The appointments he filled in succession in the neighbourhood of his native place were in the schools of Kirkmichael, Glenlivet, and Tomintoul, and the singular achievements he accomplished in the preparation of pupils for the University are sufficiently attested by the success of such students as have been just noticed, viz., Cosmo and Charles Grant. To these may be added a family of the name of Dey, now well known and widely spread. Mr Grant was next transferred to the Parish School of Banff, situated at Hilton, but he had not been long there when a suitable opening occurred at Keith in 1873, by the removal of Mr Joseph Ogilvie to start the new Training College at Aberdeen. Appointed to fill the vacant post, Mr Grant has found it a field worthy of his genius and special aptitude, so that, during the twenty years he has been at Keith, he has sent up to the University contingent after contingent of high bursars, till he now can lay claim to the unique distinction of having supplied more students than any other teacher outside the City of Aberdeen. In 1889 the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and soon after his former pupils met at Keith to do him honour by a public banquet. With unabated vigour he still conducts this large school, now known as the Keith Combined School, with an attendance of 800 pupils.

128. *Grant, John, M.A.*, Minister of Croy, was born in the Parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire, in 1839, and educated wholly at the School there, by his talented relative, Alexander Cameron, M.A., who, after acting for three sessions as Assistant Greek Professor at Aberdeen, became Minister at Kingussie. John

Grant entered the University at the early age of 14, and, after completing the usual course, commenced the study of divinity. In due time he was licensed, and held in succession the charges of Advic, Rothiemurchus, and Cromdale. He had occasionally as hearers from Tulchan Lodge, John Bright, Sir Henry James, and Mr Bass. He was appointed to the beautiful Parish of Croy in 1886. He possessed some literary and poetic gifts, and now and again contributed articles to the press, as well as composed some hymns. Fond of travelling he paid several visits to the Continent, and was sometimes delegated to conduct service at Geneva during the autumn months. He also travelled in Palestine. He died of influenza in 1890.

129. *Grant, John J. W. (Rev.)*, son of the Rev. James Grant, Fordyce, is a native of Ordiquhill, where he received his early education. He in due course proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, where he afterwards studied for the church. Ordained in 1880, he first became Collegiate Minister of Haddington, from which he was lately translated to St Stephen's, Edinburgh, in succession to Dr Norman Macleod, now of Inverness. It is seldom that one so young has been so rapidly promoted.

130. *Green, William, (Colonel), C.B.*: Crimean and Indian Veteran. Son of William Green, Esq., of Lyneburn, Aberlour. Born in 1836, educated at the Parish School, Grammar School, Aberdeen, and University there, he entered the 42nd Highlanders in 1855, became Captain in 1859, Major in 1874, Lieutenant-Colonel 1883, and Colonel (h.p.) 1885; served in Crimea 1855-6, in Indian Mutiny 1857 (mentioned in despatches), in Ashantee War 1873-4, in Egyptian War 1882 (mentioned in despatches), and commanded his regiment in E. Soudan 1884, and again throughout the Nile Expedition 1884-5. He was slightly wounded in Egypt, and made C.B. for his services. In 1887 he was appointed to command the 75th Regimental District (Aberdeen). He has been awarded £100 a-year for distinguished and meritorious services.

131. *Gregor, Waller, LL.D., (Rev.)*: Philologist and Divine. Dr Gregor, who is Minister of Pitsligo Parish Church, was ordained in 1859. He has written an interesting work on the Dialect of Banffshire, with a Glossary of Words not in Jamieson's Dictionary, 8vo, London, 1866. He has also published anonymously a brochure on the Education Question, entitled "National Education and the Church of Scotland." He is Secretary of the Scottish Text Society, for which he has edited Rolland's "Court of Venus," and Dunbar's "Poems." He is also a Member of Council of the New Spalding Club, and is understood to be preparing for it a work on the Folk Lore of the North-Eastern Counties of Scotland.

132. *Gregory, Charles, (Professor)*: Distinguished Mathematician. He was a member of the famous Gregory family, which has given fourteen professors to British Universities ("Fasti Acad. Mariscall," p. 203); and was born at Kinnairdie, near Aberchirder, the paternal estate, in 1676. Educated at Aberdeen, he became Professor of Mathematics in St Andrews in 1707, a position he held till 1739, when he resigned and lived in retirement till his death in 1763.

133. *Gregory, David (Prof.)*: Astronomer and Mathematician. Said in the *National Dictionary of Biography* to have been born at Kinnairdie, near Aberchirder, though often elsewhere called a native of Aberdeen, his birth occurred on the 24th June, 1661. Educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, where he graduated. In 1684 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics there, and signalled his entrance on office by a deed which proves at once his courage and his knowledge,—the deed, viz., of being the first of all the Professors of the world to expound to his students the discoveries of Newton, and to use the Principia as an academic text-book. In 1691 he was chosen F.R.S., and in the same year became Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Oxford. He died in 1708. His principal writings were *Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum*—Edinburgh, 1684—a treatise on the quadrature and rectification of curves; *Catoptricae et Dioptricae Sphaericae Elementa*, 1695, being the substance of his lectures on Optics at Edinburgh; *Elements of Astronomy*, 1702, and various memoirs in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Vols. XVIII. to XXV. He edited a highly-prized edition of Euclid's Elements in the original Greek, with a Latin translation; and, in conjunction with Dr Halley, the Conics of Apollonius.

134. *Gregory, James (Professor)*: Mathematician, brother of the above, born probably at Kinnairdie about 1664. He succeeded David in the Chair of Mathematics, Edinburgh, 1691, retired 1725, and died 1742.

135. *Harper, Alexander, of Gardyne*: Minor Poet. Born at Inverkeithnie in 1782, Mr Harper published, in 1810, *The Mirror of Love*; in 1843, *Summer Excursions in the Neighbourhood of Banff*, which reached a second edition in 1852. He also published a volume called *Fruits of Solitary Hours*, He died in 1858.

136. *Harrison, John*: Minor Poet and Novelist. This author, who was born at Forglan in 1814, is entirely self-educated. He was bred a farm-servant, but afterwards became a traveller for various houses, especially for Blackie & Co. In addition to being a poet, Mr Harrison has invented a machine for cleaning ships' bottoms at sea. Many of his poems have appeared in Ballads and Songs of Ayrshire and in other collections. In 1857 he published a tale called *The Laird of Restalrig's Daughter*. I am not aware whether he is still alive or not.

137. *Hay, Andrew, Major-General*: British Officer. Born at Montblair, Alvah, in 1762, and died 1814.

138. *Hay, Andrew Leith, M.P., (Sir)*: Soldier, Author, and Politician. Son of General Hay of Rannes, Rathven, he was born 17th February, 1784. During the Peninsular war he served on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, and for his services there received the order of Charles III. He was subsequently Military Secretary, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Adjutant-General in the West Indies, for which he received the order of the Legion of Honour. Elected M.P. for the Elgin Burghs, 1832, he sat for them till 1838, and again from 1841 till 1847. He was made K.H. in 1834, and received a minor office in Lord Melbourne's Administration. In 1838 he was appointed Governor of Bermuda. Besides

being the author of an *Account of the Peninsular War*, in two volumes, Sir Andrew published at Aberdeen, in 1849, a work in 4to, entitled *The Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire*. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and an antiquary. He died in 1862.

139. *Hay, James (Lieut.-General), C.B.* Of the family of Braco, this gallant soldier served during the Peninsular War in the 16th Lancers, and was present at the Passage of the Douro, and the Capture of Oporto. He was also in the affair with the French rearguard at Salamonde; at the battle of Talavera, and the actions at Redinha, Condeixa, Fox d'Avace, and Sabugal; and at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. In an affair with the "Lancers de Berg," near Espesia, General (then Captain) Hay commanded the Regiment, and took their colonel, a 'chef d'escadron,' and 79 men prisoners. In reference to this the Duke of Wellington, in his despatches, mentions that Capt. Hay greatly distinguished himself. At the commencement of the battle of Salamanca his right arm was broken, and he was several times engaged with the enemy during the siege of Burgos, and on the retreat to Portugal. He was also in command at the battles of Vittoria, the Nivelle, and the Nive, the passage of the Bidassoa and the Adour, and the entry into Bordeaux. He commanded the 16th Lancers at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, at which latter battle he was severely wounded. In recognition of his services he was made a C.B., and in 1851 became Lieutenant-General. He died in 1854.

140. *Dr. Gordon (Vl., 185).* For born 1816, read 1821; for Calvary read Cavalry; for Glasgow Facies, read, Glasgow Facies.

OLD BELL.—There was sold lately, in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, a Bell dated "1789. Lepine Fondeur a Quimper," with Latin Cross embossed. This bell was in a church at Quimper, in Normandy. It was desecrated in the French Revolution, was in the "Pique" frigate which was taken in the war, and was presented by the Captain to Wm. Macdonald of St Martin's, in 1804. It was used in the belfry of St Martin's Abbey, in Strathmore, Perthshire, for 50 years. Glasgow. J. F. S. GORDON.

OLD BRONZE BELL.—There has been brought to light at Forteviot a bronze bell of the old Celtic type. It is of the usual quadrangular form, with a strong heavy handle set on the round top of the bell, so that the upper part of the loop is horizontal and the sides bent inwards. It differs from other bells known in Scotland in having in the centre of one of its flat sides the letter "M" in relief. Judging from the form of the letter, the bell, it is supposed, might date from about the beginning of the 10th century. It measures 11 inches in height, including handle, which rises 2½ inches above the top of the bell, while its width at the mouth is 7 inches.—*The Scottish Guardian*, May 19th, 1893.

Queries.

784. DOUGLAS' VIRGIL.—I shall be obliged by some reader kindly giving the meaning of the words italicised in the following lines from Gawin Douglas' translation of *Virgil's Æneid*. They form part of the Night Scene in Book 4 :—

The nicht followis, and eury wery wicht
 Throwout the erde has caught anone richt,
 The sound plesund slepe theme liket best,
 Woddis and *rayeand* seis war at rest ;
 And the sterne, thar myd coursis rollis doun,
 All the fieldis still othir, but noyif or soun,
 All beistis and byrdis of divers colours sere,
 And quhatsumeur in the brade lochis were,
 Or amang bushis *harsk leyndis* under the spray,
 Throw nichtis sylence slepit quhare thay lay,
Mesing thare besy thoct and curis smert,
 All ilksome labour *foryet*, and out of hert.

Gawin Douglas, who was born in 1471 and died in 1522, finished his translation of Virgil in 1513. Sir Walter Scott, in familiar lines, says of this prelate of the Douglas line, that

"In a barbarous age,
 He gave rude Scotland Virgil's page."

MICHAEL MERLIN.

785. SPANISH BLOOD IN SCOTTISH VEINS.—It is common belief in certain parts of Aberdeen, Ayr, and Fife that several families have Spanish blood in their veins, as well as Spanish names, and that these were introduced into the country in 1588, after the defeat of the Armada. Can any authorities for, and examples of these statements be given?

J. CALDER ROSS.

786. THE BON-ACCORD REPORTER.—I have just come into possession of a number of copies of this rare local publication, and should be glad of further information with regard to its history. Till this "find" I had seen only one number, now I can account for 11 numbers, 9 published in September, 1842, to No. 28, published in April, 1844, except Nos. 13, 14, and 15, but including 3 Supplements. The publication is an eight-page monthly, measuring 10½ × 8½ inches, "printed and published for the proprietors by Robert Edward and Company, and may be had at No. 5, Flourmill Brae." The price was twopence per number, and the pagination is continuous throughout. It concerns itself almost solely about local matters, of which it treats in the free and somewhat coarse style usually characteristic of the publisher's productions. In the last complete number in my possession, the 28th, there is an editorial from "The Reporter" to "its friends and enemies," which makes the following profession of its principles:—"We shall do as much good as we can—as little harm. But *fun* we *will* have—light and digestible, not heavy and griping: the humbug of public men, from the Provost all the way down to the Town-house liveryman, taking in our way parsons and painters, soldiers and shoemakers, editors and everybody, we shall hold up with fidelity; the fair and proper exercise of popular opinion on the notorious extravagances and iniquities of all, we shall ever attempt to direct justly." No reason

is given for this pronouncement being made at this stage of the career of the publication. Was it a desperate effort to instil some life into a dying cause?

A. W. ROBERTSON.

787. MACKINTOSH OFFICERS AT CULLODEN.—I am exceedingly obliged to Mr Noble for his very interesting information regarding Lieutenant-Colonel Mackintosh and Major Machean. If he has still the list he mentions, perhaps he will further favour me with the names and ranks of the other officers of the Regiment, and oblige.
MAC.

788. MAJOR MACGILLIVRAY AT CULLODEN.—In a foot-note in Chambers's *History of the '45*, it is stated that "The late Mr Macdonald of Glenaladale told me (Bishop Mackintosh) that he saw John Mor Macgillivray, Major of the Mackintoshes, a gunshot past the enemy's cannon, and that he was surrounded by the reinforcements sent against the Mackintoshes; that he killed a dozen men with his broadsword, while some of the halberts were run into his body." This seems strange, as from all other accounts I can gather, it is stated that the Major of this Regiment was a Macbean. Will Mr Noble kindly clear this matter up in your next issue? and again favour
MAC.

789. FAMILY OF PROVOST LIVINGSTON, ABERDEEN.—I have great pleasure in forwarding you a photograph of the Belt of the Sword of State of Scotland, which came to me on the death of my uncle, Dr Livingston-Ogilvy (whose grandfather, Alexander Livingstone, was Provost of Aberdeen, 1751). I wish to find out anything about *these* Livingstons, before Alexander, who was of Fornet in Skene, and married Margaret Symson. He was born in 1681. I want to know who and what his father was, and if he was nearly related to Dunipace.
S. O. BAKER.

Muchelney, Langport, Somerset.

790. ALEXANDER MACGILLIVRAY.—In the latter end of the last century, there was a gentleman of this name of Knocknagael, Inverness, who had previously been a merchant in Carolina, America. Can any of your readers say of what Macgillivrays he was, giving the genealogy? Any information will favour.
MAC.

791. DATE WANTED.—Can any reader inform me whether a sale of effects at Balgowan, Perthshire, took place after the death of Lord Lynedoch in 1843,—after the death of Robert Graham of Redgorton, who succeeded to the estate,—or upon what occasion such assumed sale took place, and the date thereof?
J. T.

Answers.

103. CALEDONIAN OCEAN (I., 180; II., 118; VII., 14).—Although I cannot answer the pertinent questions asked by Mr Calder Ross, I think it well to point out that Smollett, in *Hamphry Clinker*, published in 1771, v. 3, 12, (I quote from the original edition), speaks of the "Deucalidonian sea." As the worthy baronet, Sir Watkin Phillips, who employs the phrase, is writing from Inverary, he must allude to the Atlantic, not to the sea immediately to the

north of Scotland. In an article in the *Scots Magazine*, for 1804, the German Ocean is styled first the British Sea and later the British Ocean.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

746. TRANSLATION OF INSCRIPTION WANTED (VII., 13).—With reference to this Query, I would suggest that Mr Levie refer to *The Scottish Antiquary* (edited by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, Alloa,) of 1890, Nos. 16 and 17. In No. 16 he will see a representation of a brass box, which appears to resemble the case in his possession. The inscriptions on both are Dutch, and although Mr Levie's lacks the calendar which is engraved on those referred to in *The Scottish Antiquary*, there is a general likeness running through all. In saying that the inscriptions are Dutch, I must confess I am unable to decipher Mr Levie's specimen, but I have no doubt any educated Dutchman could furnish him with the interpretation. It has been suggested that those boxes, of which there appear to be many specimens in this country, were tobacco-boxes used by Dutch skippers.
Edinburgh.
DAVID MACRITCHIE.

765. INSCRIPTION ON TOMBSTONE WANTED (VI., 172).—Although not a reply to the query inserted by your correspondent in your April issue, perhaps the following information may not be uninteresting to him.
26th June, 1893.
J. E. LEIGHTON.

October 28th, 1709.—William Gray and Elizabeth Annand were married on December 1st. Sept. 12, 1710, William Gray and Elizabeth Annand, his wife, had a son born, named John; January 7th, 1713, a son, named Alexander; August 20th, 1715, a daughter, named Christian; April 5, 1718, a daughter, named Isobel; December 7th, 1720, a daughter, named Margaret; March 21st, 1726, a daughter, named Elspet; July 31st, 1728, a son, named Andrew; April 30th, 1732, a daughter, named Barbara; Sept. 20th, 1733, a son, named William. The foregoing is condensed from an extract of the Register of Slains, by Robert Middleton, Session Clerk, dated 28th February, 1825.

August 18th, 1753.—Alexander Gray in this parish [Slains], and Christian Johnston, in the Parish of Cruden, were married. July 6th, 1754, Alexander Gray and his wife, Christian Johnston, had a son born, named John; July 24th, 1756, a son, named Alexander; May 28th, 1758, a daughter, named Mary; July 9th, 1760, a daughter, named Elspet; July 16th, 1762, a daughter, named Christian; July 28th, 1764, a daughter, named Margaret; September 25th, 1766, a son, named William; August 29th, 1768, a son, named George; October 29th, 1770, a daughter, named Isobel; October 12th, 1773, a son, named Thomas. Extract same as above.

From Tombstone in Churchyard of Parish of Slains.—To the memory of George Muir, late Farmer, Nether Leask, who died the 16th day of April 1819, aged 69 years; also his wife, Mary Gray, who died the 27th of May 1857, aged 99 years; also their children, John Muir, Farmer in Milltown of Leask, who died 24th March 1876, aged 87 years, and Jean Muir, who died 7th March 1878, aged 76 years, and their grandchild, Jane Muir, who died in infancy.

771. BAYNE OF TULLOCH (VI., 189).—For 200 years Bayne was a considerable name in the County of Ross. In 1507, King James IV. had ward of mark's worth of land of old extent of the Tulloch in his hands in consequence of the death of Farquhar Oure's son. Whether this Farquhar was of the Bayne family is not known, but in 1542 King James V. granted the lands to one Duncan Bayne, and in the hands of the Bayne family Tulloch remained until towards the end of the last century, when, on the death of Sir Donald Bayne, the estate was heavily embarrassed, and his cousin, Kenneth Bayne, who succeeded him, sold Tulloch on the 13th January, 1762, for £10,500 Scots, to Mr Robert Gardner for a client, the client being "Harry Davidson, who, being a relative of the family of Bayne, Highland ideas made him stretch a point to buy this estate, and heavily has he paid and dealt generously by the old possessor."

W. HAY WILSON.

The Parsonage, Dingwall.

771. Thanks to R. C. W. for his notes anent the old Tullochs. I understand a branch of the family settled about two hundred years ago in Strathnairn, in which descendants are yet to be found. Can R. C. W., or other correspondents, give any information regarding this offshoot, where they took up their abode, and if as proprietors or tenants?

TULLOCH.

783. JAMES HYSLOP, AUTHOR OF "THE CAMERONIAN'S DREAM (VI., 14).—Born in the Parish of Kirkconnel, Dumfriesshire, 13th July, 1798. "The Cameronian's Dream," a poem of fourteen verses, was first published in the *Edinburgh Magazine* of February, 1821. W. B. will find it reprinted in vol. 2 of Wilson's *Poets and Poetry of Scotland*. A foot note by the editor of that work is important, "The name is usually printed Hislop, but we have the poet's own authority, in his manuscript, for the spelling adopted," viz., Hyslop. The Poet died on December 4th, 1827.

EYE.

781. SHIPWRECK OF THE OSCAR (VII., 14).—The following is extracted from the *Aberdeen Journal* of April 7, 1813 :—

On Thursday last, after a tract of the mildest weather known for many years, one of the most sudden and violent storms, for its short duration, was experienced here, which is recollected by the oldest inhabitant; and attended by one of the most melancholy and distressing events that ever happened at this place. In the morning the wind, which had been westerly during the night, veered round to the south-eastward, with snow, blowing strong, but shifted soon after to the north-eastward. At this time five of the whale-fishing ships belonging to this port, viz., the Hercules, Allison; Latona, Ayrc; Middleton, Todd; St Andrew, Reid; and Oscar, Innes, which had sailed early in the morning, were riding at anchor in the bay; and the weather being still unsettled, and having the appearance of an impending storm, the two latter, about five

o'clock, weighed and stood out to sea. A boat from the Oscar having gone ashore for some of the crew who were absent, that vessel put about, stood into the bay, and succeeded in getting the last of her hands on board. By this time she was far in shore; and a fatal calm, with a heavy rolling sea and strong flood tide coming on, rendered it impracticable to clear the Girdleness. The vessel continuing to fall to the leeward, was again under the necessity of bringing up in the face of the rocky shore within the Ness; soon after which, the great violence of the gale which commenced from the N.E. with thick snow, rendered her situation perilous in the extreme, and filled the minds of the people on shore with the most painful apprehensions. About half-past eleven o'clock A.M. the Oscar, after dragging her anchor was seen to go ashore in the Grey Hope, near the Short Ness. A considerable number of people succeeded in getting across by the ferry, and hastened to the spot, in order to render such assistance as might be found in their power. The heart-rending scene which now presented itself made it too apparent that all human efforts for the preservation of the ship and crew must be unavailing. The vessel lay among large rocks, and, from the tremendous sea which went over her, was already breaking up. At this time an attempt was made by the crew to form a sort of bridge to the nearest rocks by cutting away the mainmast, which unfortunately fell alongside the ship, instead of towards the shore, as they had fondly expected. Many of the men who had clung to the rigging were now plunged into the sea, by the falling of the fore and mizzen masts; and most of the remainder, having nothing to hold by, were swept off the wreck, and sank in sight of those on shore, who could render them no assistance, although the distance between them and the unfortunate seamen was such as to admit of a communication of sentiment, even by the countenance. The fate of several others was no less hard, for, after having nearly gained the shore, they were swept off by the heavy surf, or borne down by the casks and other wreck with which they were surrounded. The fore-castle of the Oscar still remaining above water, five men were observed, and among them Captain Innes was distinctly seen making signals for that assistance which could not possibly be afforded; and after clinging long to the wreck, and struggling hard for life, they shared the fate of their unfortunate companions, the vessel having soon gone to pieces. Mr John Jamson, 1st mate, and James Venus, a seaman belonging to Shields, were with difficulty saved, being the only survivors out of a crew of 44 persons.

R. A.

Literature.

Origins of Pictish Symbolism, with Notes on the Sun Boar, and a New Reading of the Newton Inscriptions. By the EARL OF SOUTHESK, K.T., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot. David Douglas, Edinburgh, 1893.

THIS is one of the most important treatises on its subject that has yet appeared. To that subject the attention of Archæologists, and especially Celtic Archæologists, have recently been very much directed. Ever since the Spalding Club published their magnificent volumes on the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," a laudable curiosity, not entirely confined to the learned, has been increasingly evinced to know something of the significance of these strange symbols; and many fanciful and misleading theories have been suggested to explain them. These have only made the obscurity surrounding them more obscure. The learned societies of Ireland were among the earliest to subject the stone-sculptured figures to a rational and philosophical treatment. Then, strange to say, new light arose in a very unexpected quarter. The impulse given to this department of archæology by the researches of the learned Worsaae, and the publication of his *Prehistoric History of the North* and other works, may be said to have inaugurated a new era, by directing special attention to a Scandinavian source as the probable origin of our Scottish stone-sculptured symbols. Meanwhile little was done at home, either by learned societies or by individuals, to pursue the subject on the lines suggested by the great Danish antiquary. Papers were occasionally read at meetings of the Society in Edinburgh, and afterwards published in its Proceedings, which showed increasing interest in the subject; but they were too fragmentary to be at all satisfactory. The Rhind Lectures, by Dr Joseph Anderson, valuable as they are in giving descriptions of individual relics of the stone age, and exact measurements of their dimensions, have not succeeded in reducing them into any intelligible order, or shedding any new light on their origin or meaning.

Lord Southesk has attempted both with a considerable measure of success. He is no new explorer in this field. As early as 1882, after many years spent in examining and collating Ogham inscriptions wherever they were known to exist, he read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on the Newton Stone; and again another, in the following year, on the "Ogham inscriptions of Scotland." This was published in 1885, illustrated with diagrams of the Scoonie, the Aboyne, the Logie Elphinstone, the Newton, the Golspie, the Bressay, the Bur-

rian, the Lunnasting, the St Ninian, and the Conningsburgh stones in the text, besides several photographs. And now, in the work before us, we have his maturest thoughts and conclusions.

To the inexperienced in these matters it may seem strange that so much patient investigation should be necessary in regard to the origin and significance of these symbols and especially of the inscriptions. But the difficulties to be encountered are numerous, and often very perplexing. "To indicate a few of these—apart from such obvious hindrances as obscurity of language, injuries, and rough workmanship—Professor Stephen notes—*undesigned likeness in letters of different value in the same inscription; designed unlikeness in letters of the same value in the same inscription; form-variations in letters of similar value in different inscriptions; spelling-variations in different inscriptions; and vowel-sound variations in different inscriptions.*" Nothing but a large experience can surmount these difficulties. Lord Southesk has that experience, and a practised eye such as few possess.

The work is illustrated with over 120 diagrams and figures in the text and plates; and furnished with indices of personal and place names.

J. G. M.

The Parish of Fordoun, Chapters in its History, or Reminiscences of Place and Character. By CHARLES A. MOLLYSON. Aberdeen: John Rae Smith, D. Wylie & Son. 1893. [26 + 341 pp., 7½ × 4¾ inches.]

A CAREFUL parish historian is not only a local but a public benefactor. He does not content himself with drawing merely on his own personal resources, however varied these may be. If he did he might manage to hold by the ear his coparishioners, but it would be history run to seed, *A Window in Thrums* would be more worthy of the epithet "historical" than such garrulous gossip, which would certainly be very unpalatable to the general reader. Mr Mollyson's well known literary instincts have kept him right in these respects in the volume he has issued. It is full of information of a most varied character, but all bearing closely on the subject on hand, and gives strong evidence of having been written *con amore*, leisurely, and with every desire to verify facts. We venture to think that there is scarcely a phase of parish life and character, or a factor in village history and progress, that is unrepresented; and whilst modern usages undoubtedly bulk largely, the author has not neglected the "antique basis," which gives to the Mearns no little prominence in the early history of Scotland. Several illustrations adorn this otherwise sightly and well printed volume. but it was a grievous omission not to add a neat map of the county, showing prominently the po-

sition of the parish so lovingly delineated. A full index and a fuller "contents" make the already well arranged materials of most easy reference. Altogether Mr Mollyson is to be congratulated on his success. ED.

University Centenary Ceremonies. By JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH, M.A. An 8vo pamphlet of 61 pp. Aberdeen, 1893.

THIS elegant little *brochure* consists of a series of articles contributed by Mr Bulloch to the Aberdeen *Daily Free Press*, in anticipation of the celebration of the Quatercentenary of the University of Aberdeen. An interesting and readable account is given successively of the celebrations in connection with the following Universities:—Bologna, Montpellier, Heidelberg, Upsala, Leyden, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Harvard; historical facts respecting the rise and progress of these various seats of learning being given, and noteworthy incidents mentioned which occurred at the great celebration gatherings. The pamphlet has the usual characteristic of articles reprinted from a newspaper, viz., a tendency to repetition; and too much harking back to Aberdeen. It is, nevertheless, a meritorious piece of work; its value being very considerably enhanced by a list of the universities of the world, contributed by Mr P. J. Anderson, LL.B. Many will regret that the issue of this pamphlet is limited. We trust that the author will not neglect Scottish and other antiquities, and that in his southern home he will still remain faithful to his *Alma Mater*.

MONKBARNs.

The Harp of Perthshire, a Collection of Songs, Ballads, and other Pieces, chiefly by Local Authors, with Notes Explanatory, Critical, and Biographical. By ROBERT FORD. Alexander Gardner, Paisley. 1893. [20 + 519 pp., 7½ x 5 ins.]

THIS handsome volume does ample justice to the Poets of Perthshire, of whom nearly 100 are sampled and biographed, from Henry Adamson, author of "The Muses Threnodie," down to the poet of yesterday. The editor admits that there is no Burns in the county, but rejoices in possessing the Baroness Nairne, who, next to him, has given more songs of enduring fame to the world than any other single singer that Scotland has seen. There are others, like Charles Mackay, Robert Nicoll, Mrs Oliphant, and George Gilfillan, whose poetical effusions are cherished wherever poetry has a place, but, on the whole, the rank and file are not above mediocrity. By the way we observe a great poverty of Perth poetesses. The editor has performed his duties with enthusiasm and care. His explanatory notes are excellent, and the biographical notices suitable and in good taste. A section is devoted

to "Perthshire Songs and Poems by Outside Authors." There can be little doubt that this volume will please, and be popular as retaining all that is really best of its kind. ED.

Our Street: Memories of Buccleuch Place. By JOSIAH LIVINGSTON. Edinburgh: James Thin. [79 pp., 8vo.]

TO you who dwelt in "Our Street," in bygone years, this booklet will prove immensely interesting. Here you will find your old chums at play, at school, and at work, while the wanderings abroad of others are here traced by our author. To the stranger, who knows not "our street," he will in this little work find much information of bygone ways and customs in Edinburgh, before the introduction of railways. EYE.

Messrs Macmillan & Bowes, Cambridge, have sent us their Catalogue (No. 245) of Books, chiefly Mathematical and Astronomical, including many from the library of the late Professor Adams, F.R.S. It is a double-columned volume of 148 pp., and describing, as it does, over 4000 books, should in itself prove of much value to persons interested in the subjects which it mainly represents.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- Aldersyde.** A. S. Swan. New Ed. 1s. **Oliphant.**
- Astronomy (History of) during the Nineteenth Century.** A. M. Clerke. Third Ed., revised. Post 8vo, 12/6. **Black.**
- Auld Scotch Songs.** S. Dunn. Third Ed. 4to, 2/6, cloth, 3/6. **Morison.**
- Autobiography of a Private Soldier.** J. Pindar. 16mo, 1/6. **Innes (C.)**
- Ballad (The) Minstrelsy of Scotland, Romantic and Historical.** New and revised ed. Cr. 8vo, 5s. **Gardner.**
- Balmoral (The) School Song Book.** J. C. Grieve. 2d, cloth 3d. **Solfa.**
- Birds of Omen in Shetland.** J. M. E. Saxby. Privately printed. **Kohler.**
- Bookkeeping for Law Agents.** 5/ net. **Green.**
- Bride of Lammermoor.** Sir W. Scott. Dryburgh Ed. 8vo, 5/. **Black.**
- Burns' "Chloris," a Reminiscence,** (contains facsimile in manuscript of the Poet's "Song of Death.") Cr 8vo, 1/; cl., 1/6; la paper (250), 7/6 **Morison.**
- Cæsar's Gallic War, Bk. 1,** with Intro. by John Brown. Fcp. 8vo, 1/6 **Blackie.**
- Caledonian, and London and N.W. Railways Summer Tours.** 3d. **McCorquodale.**
- Cap and Gown Comedy: a Schoolmaster's Stories.** 8vo, 5/. **Black.**
- Church (The) and the People.** J. M. Lang. 6d. **Blackwood.**
- Church (The Truth about the) of Scotland.** Rev. W. Mair. **Pillans & W.**
- Chambers's Combined Reader.** Book IV. Post 8vo, 1/3. **Chambers.**

- Composition (Practical Guide to English), and Essay Writing.** W. S. Thomson. Third Ed. L. Smith.
- Court of Session (Manual of Practice in the).** F. J. G. Mackay. Royal 8vo, 30/ net. Green.
- Cruise Sketches.** Fergus Mackenzie. Second Ed. Paper, 1/; cloth, 2/. Wyllie & Son.
- Cycle (The) of Life, and other Poems.** Rev. J. N. Hill. Small 4to, 1/6. Menzies.
- Dainty Dishes for the Sick and Convalescent.** By a Physician's Wife. 16mo, 6d. J. Calder & Co. (G.)
- Disruption (The), its Causes, etc.** (Pamphlet.) J. Iverach. 6d net. Hunter.
- Dreams o' Hame and other Scotch Poems,** (with a few Experiments of English Verse). J. D. Frew. Cr 8vo, 6/. Gardner.
- Earthly Relationships of the Heavenly People.** J. R. Caldwell. Limp cloth, 1/; clo. bds., 1/6. Pickering & Inglis.
- Echoes from the Iron Road, and other Poems.** Aitken. Menzies.
- Edinburgh University Calendar, 1823-94.** 8vo. Thin.
- Education (History of Early Scottish).** J. Edgar. 8vo, 10/6. Thin.
- Fragments of Earth Lore: Sketches and Addresses,** Geological and Geographical. James Geikie, D.C.L., &c. Maps and Illus., 12/6. Bartholomew.
- Free Church of Scotland (Address to the General Assembly of the).** Jubilee Year, 1893. Rev. W. C. Smith. 1/. McNiven & Wallace.
- French "Gentlemen Glass-Makers,"** Their Work in England and Scotland. Rev. A. Cornelius Hallen, M.A. Royal 4to, (only 40 copies). 2/6. The Author, Alloa.
- Galloway (The Hereditary Sheriffs of):** their "Forbears" and Friends, etc. Late Sir A. Agnew. Demy 8vo, 2 vols., 25/. Douglas.
- Glasgow and S.W. Railway Official Guide for Tourists.** Illust. Office.
- Glasgow (Quiet Old):** its Latter Days before Railways, with many other interesting matters, giving a pleasing account of the Village of Grahamston, etc. By a Burgess of Glasgow. Illust. Lindsay & Co.
- Glasgow (Sketches from).** J. A. Hamerton. 8vo, Illust., 3/6. Menzies.
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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, JULY, 1893.

ABERDEEN AND ABERDONIANS IN 1658.

ONE of Cromwell's troopers, Richard Frank, born in Cambridge in 1632, wrote his impressions of Scotland in 1658. A second edition of the book was edited by Sir Walter Scott, and from that edition, issued in 1821, Mr Hume Brown, in "Early Travellers in Scotland," makes some extracts. One of these, I think, your readers will be pleased to have. The wordy grandiere trooper puts his "Northern Memoirs" into dialogue form, and he, under the nom de guerre of Theophilus, and his friend, under that of Arnoldus, talk much about many things Scotch, and much that is not either interesting or instructive to anybody. To Aberdonians, at any rate, it is not uninteresting to see Arnoldus ask Theophilus—"What think you of the Church in New Aberdeen (that's the Cathedral) where the Magistrates sit under the sovereignty of the mace, and every merchant in his peculiar pew; where every society of me-

chanics have their particular seats, distinguished by escutcheons suitable to their professions, so that confusion seldom, or rarely, happens amongst them in quarrelling for places, where strangers are unsuspected for informers and intruders, and the civility of the people such, that no man is left destitute of a seat to sit on, but every one entertained honourable to his quality?" To this expression of opinion by his friend, Theophilus adds—"This is something like; for it far exceeds the custom of England, where a man may stand in some churches till his feet are surbeat, yet nobody proffer him a remove or a stool to sit on." But "this is not all," quoth Arnoldus. "In here you shall have such method in their musick, and such order and decorum of song devotion in the Church, as you will admire to hear, though not regulated by a canter or quirester, but only by an insipid parochial clerk, that never attempts further in the mathematicks of music, than to complect the parishioners to sing a psalm in tune." "Yes," said the Cromwellian trooper, as he and his friend are hading their way by Steenhive,—"You have concisely characterised Aberdeen and her inhabitants." One wonders how many of these Ironsides held the same opinion.

A. W.

THE BURNETTS OF LEYS AND COLLATERAL BRANCHES.

A VERY valuable and instructive Genealogical Tree of the family of Burnett of Leys and collateral branches has been drawn up by Mr W. Kendall Burnett, Advocate, which cannot fail to shed considerable light on many points of the history of this wide-spread and distinguished family. Nos. I. to XII. appear upon the main stem, after which branch off (1) Sir Thomas Burnett, 1st Bart. of Leys; (2) James Burnett of Craigmyle and others. As an illustration we shall give the ancestry of the Burnetts of Monboddoo, in the parish of Fordoun, a family that includes the well-known Lord Monboddoo and others not without fame :—

I. Alexander de Burnard obtained from King Robert the Bruce, in 1324, a charter of Killenachclerach and certain lands in the forest of Drum.

II. Symon Burnard.

III. William Burnard (charter from Robert II., 1378, of lands held by his father in the forest of Drum).

IV. Robert Burnard, deputy Sheriff of Kincardineshire in 1391.

V. John Burnard of Leys, held office of King's Macer, died 1454.

VI. Alexander Burnard of Leys married Elizabeth daughter of Alexander Forbes of Echt, and widow of Alexander Riach, d. 1515.

VII. Alexander Burnet of Leys married Janet Gardin of that ilk, died 1529.

VIII. Alexander Burnet, yr. of Leys married Agnes Lychtoun, died 1526.

IX. Alexander Burnet of Leys married (1) Janet Hamilton, (2) Marjory, daughter of Lord Forbes, and widow of Alexander Forbes of Brux, died 1574.

X. John Burnet of Leys married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lumsden of Cushnie, d. 1595.

XI. Alexander Burnet of Leys married Katherine, daughter of Robert Arbuthnot of Fiddes, d. 1578.

XII. Alexander Burnet of Leys married Katherine, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, d. 1619.

XIII. James Burnet of Craigmyle married, 1608, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Burnet of Craigmyle, d. 1645.

XIV. James Burnett of Lagavin and Monboddoo, third son of XIII., married (1) Isabel Forbes, (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Captain R. Irvine of Monboddoo, d. 1693.

XV. Alexander Burnett of Monboddoo m., 1686, Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Burnett of Leys, 2nd Baronet, died c. 1690. Brother—Robert Burnett of Keir and Ballandro, died c. 1695. Sisters—(1) Elizabeth, m. George Garioch of Kinair, (2) Jean, m. Sir David Carnegie of Pitarrow.

XVI. James Burnett of Monboddoo m., 1709, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar.

XVII. James Burnett, Lord Monboddoo (1714-99), m. Elizabeth Farquharson. Brothers—William b. 1710, Alexander b. 1712, Thomas b. 1715, George b. 1723, Arthur b. 1724, Hugh b. 1727, John b. 1729, and William [(1731-1811) m. Margaret, daughter of John Taylor, Advocate, Aberdeen]. Sisters—Margaret b. 1720, Elizabeth b. 1731, and Jane b. 1734.

XVIII. [Arthur Burnett, 1763-74]. Helen Burnett of Monboddoo m. Kirkpatrick Williamson, who assumed the name of Burnett, d. 1833. Sister—Eliza the "Fair Eliza" of Burns, d. 1790.

XIX. James Burnett-Burnett of Monboddoo, 1792-1864, m. Jane, daughter of John Carter. Brothers—Arthur, Sheriff of Peebles (1797-1877) and John. Sisters—Elizabeth (1781-1815) m., 1806, Adam Cumine of Rattray, Helen b. 1789, Grace 1794-1864, and Margaret b. 1795.

XX. James Cumine Burnett of Monboddoo, b. 1835, m. 1864 Georgina Keith. Brother—Arthur Coffin Burnett (1840-71), Sisters—(1) Elizabeth b. 1844, m. James Badenoch Nicholson, Esq. of Glendervie, (2) Helen b. 1858, m. William Disney Innes of Cowie, d. 1891. Issue—James Shank Burnett b. 1868, John b. 1871, Mary B. V. b. 1864, m., 1889, C. F. Wright, Barrister, London, and has issue, d. 1891, Arthur b. 1878, Lilian May b. 1866, and Georgina b. 1867.

C.

OLDEN TRADE NAMES.

THE recent interesting lists of the names of the inhabitants of Old Aberdeen (VII., 1 and 20) with their names and occupations, suggests the collection of a complete list of olden trades, towards which I offer the following instalment. Many of them are the names of trades still in existence, and only curious from the manner in which they are spelt, others are the names of trades now non-existent, and there are some with whose signification I should like to be made acquainted.

Armorar = Armourer.

Barkeris (1510) Pitcairn's Criminal Trials = Tanners.

Brondsters, Bronduster (1636) Brovdingstar

Browdstar, Browster = Brewer.

Bower, Bowyer = Bow maker.

Baxters = Bakers.

Cowparis = Coopers.

Culteltaris ?

Cuik (1591) = Cook.

Currou (1490) = Courier or Runner.

Cartaris (1494) = Carters.

Cordonaris = Shoemakers.

Falconar = Falconer.

Fythelare = Fiddler.

Fleschowares = Fleshers.

Glaissen-wrycht (1576 in Walter Cullen's Chronicle) = Glazier.

Harpare = Harper.

Hooker = Fishing Hook Maker.

Heilmaker and Pantounheilmaker (?)

Laxfischer = White-fisher.

Litster = Dyer.

Lutar = Player on the Lute.

Lorimer = Saddler.

Mutters = Millers.

Marinalls and Merrinaris = Mariners.

(Prenticesses and) Fialls (?)

Pargiter (*Paris* a wall) = Plasterer.

Piparis, Pyperis = Pipers.

Quarlouris (?)

Spelare (1496) = Climber or Rope dancer.

Scipar = Skipper.

Stocker (?)

Sparginer (?)

Spinster = Spinner.

Shanker = Stocking-weaver.

Sawistar, Sawar (1497) = Sawyer.

Sand leder = Sand carter or dealer.

Skaffaris = Scavengers.

Sklatteris = Slaters.

Smythtis = Black-smiths.

Shearsmiths (?)

Talbronar, talboner, tawbronar, taburner = Player on the Talbron or Drum.

Tapesteris = Tapsters.

Trumpatouris = Trumpeters.

Trawlor (*v.* Walter Cullen's Chronicle, 1576) = Traveller.

Waxters (?)

Wobsters = Weavers.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

(Begun in *S. N. & Q.*, V., July, 1891.)

1839. *Home and Foreign Missionary Record for the Church of Scotland*, Vol. I., July, 1839. Continued as *Church of Scotland Home and Foreign Missionary Record*. New Series, edited by Principal Tulloch. Vol. I., April, 1862. Still being issued monthly.

1839. *Children's Missionary Record*. Vol. I., 1839-40. This magazine has been variously entitled: *Children's Missionary Record, in connection with the Church of Scotland; Juvenile Missionary Record; Juvenile Missionary Record and Sabbath Scholars Magazine*. Other and frequent changes, in title, size, and price, have from time to time been made.

1840. *Monthly Journal of Medicine*. Price 2s. Published by Sutherland & Knox. How many volumes? It was latterly, I believe, published in London.

1840. *Scottish Temperance Herald*. How many numbers of this periodical were published?

1840. *Opera Glass: a Weekly Musical and Theatrical Miscellany*. Edinburgh: J. Kay & Co. The British Museum Catalogue says:—"Nos. 1-29; probably no more published. No. 1, Friday, April 10, 1840, 1½d; No. 14, July 10, 1d; No. 15, July 17, 3d; No. 29, Oct. 23, 3d.

1840. THE WITNESS.

The first number of this once powerful and influential newspaper, which instinctively recalls the name of Hugh Miller, was issued on Wednesday, January 15, 1840. The imprint was:—Edinburgh: Printed by John Johnstone and Robert Fairley, at No. 8 Horse Wynd, and published by them at the *Witness* Office, 297 High Street, front of the Royal Exchange. It started with a circulation of 600, but rapidly increased to 1800, by the end of its second year. In 1842 it was considerably enlarged. At first it was published on Wednesday and Saturday, price 3½d and 4½d; but in 1862 the dates of issue were altered to Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, price 2d and 3d. In the first prospectus the *Witness* was styled *The Old Whig*. The *Witness* was the organ of the Non-Intrusion party of the Kirk of Scotland,—the party which, in 1843, became the Free Church of Scotland. It flashed like a meteor across the journalistic system of North Britain; and played a most prominent part in the Disruption of the Established Church of Scotland. In politics it was, in the main, Liberal; but was independent of political parties; being more a religious and literary than a political paper. The leading articles were powerfully and closely reasoned,

although generally moderate in expression, and written in what a contemporary writer called "a chaste and gentlemanly style." It numbered among its contributors some of the most gifted writers in Scotland. A special feature of the paper was the admirable articles, conspicuous for their elegant and polished diction, on the various subjects then being agitated, having reference to theology and evangelical teaching. During the sittings of the General Assemblies the paper was issued daily, thus enabling reports of the proceedings of the two bodies to be given at considerable length. Its high moral tone, and the instructive nature of its articles, rendered it popular as a family newspaper. Latterly the circulation was stated to be 3657. In its palmy days the clear annual income was over £2000—a large sum for a bi-weekly newspaper in those days. The first editor, and until his tragic death a leading contributor, was, (in the words of Professor Masson), "the massive Hugh Miller from Cromarty, his self-acquired English classicism superinduced upon native Scandinavian strength, and powdered with the dust of the Old Red Sandstone." During the struggle ending in the Disruption of the Church of Scotland, Hugh Miller gave up all the strength and energy of his rugged soul to the service of the section which afterwards formed the Free Church. During the sixteen years he occupied the editorial chair he contributed about 1000 articles and papers, "conspicuous for literary ability, still more so for a wide range of argument and of original thought, most of all for deep conscientiousness." In the columns of the *Witness* appeared his celebrated work, *The Old Red Sandstone*: a series of articles on geology, setting forth, in picturesque and pellucid English, the results of original and valuable research.

"Miller was the first of the physicists who, without diminution of their scientific merits, have sought to rival *litterateurs* in the graces of language. Lyell, Murchison, and Buckland quickly recognised the advent of a fresh and powerful mind."

The motto under the heading of the *Witness* was the historical words of John Knox:—"I am in the place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth, and the truth I speak, impugn it whoso listeth;" and in the spirit of these bold words Hugh Miller ever wrote. The *Witness* early proved a formidable antagonist to the *Scotsman*, whose mission, says Mr Norrie,¹ seemed to be to smite the leaders of the new ecclesiastical organisation hip and thigh.

The Rev. Dr. Walter C. Smith has drawn the following contrast between Hugh Miller, the editor of the *Witness*, and Mr. Russel of the *Scotsman*:—

¹ *Edinburgh Newspapers*. By Wm. Norrie, Earliston: The Waverley Press.

“ Hugh Miller and Alexander Russel had the making of the Fourth Estate in Scotland, and they were singularly fitted for the work that was laid to their hands. Both men of great natural force and independence of character; various gifts, too, and wide culture—earnest, sincere, and fearless—they were so far like each other in their general patriotism, in their clear integrity of mind, and in their honest love of freedom. Yet they were also curiously unlike, both in the build of their minds and in their general bias of thought. For, while Hugh Miller was slow in his intellectual movement, as became the reflective man of science, and worked out even his exquisite literary beauties in a heavy, lumbering kind of way, the other was brisk, nimble, and agile, having an almost Socratic keenness of reason, wrapt up in a lightsome and playful humour. He could never have done the higher scientific or literary work of his great rival, but he was the very type of the able editor—shrewd, intelligent, sharp-witted and ready—and the able editor has a considerable part to play in these days. Yet the chief difference between them arose, after all, not so much from original mental characteristics, as from the fact that while Miller’s was shaped, like that of most Scotchmen, in the moulds of our ecclesiastical life and by the men it met there, Russel’s, on the contrary, was fashioned by our modern political activity, and by his associates in that sphere. Hence there was a sort of historic solidity in the former, while the other had a certain modernness in all his ideas; for the Church life of Scotland is historical, but its political views are a thing of yesterday.”

The Rev. Dr. Candlish, of St. George’s, Edinburgh, was mainly instrumental in appointing Hugh Miller editor of the *Witness*; and it has been stated that it was at the manse of that stout ecclesiastical warrior, Dr. Begg (then of Liberton, near Edinburgh), that the money was contributed which formed the guarantee fund for launching the paper. Miller’s earliest biographer, Brown,³ thus summed up his qualifications for so arduous a task as the conduct of the *Witness* :—

“ Hugh Miller was amply endowed for the work he was called to perform. Perfectly acquainted with not the acts alone, but also the aims of the founders of the Scottish Church—having a most accurate conception of the ground-plan, so to speak, of the Scottish Reformation—able to put his finger at once upon all those points which indicated how widely the moderates had deflected from the ecclesiastical polity of Knox and Melville—at home in their favourite literature—knowing its excellencies no less than its defects, he entered upon his duties, a workman needing not to be ashamed, and descended into the arena of ecclesiastical conflict, armed at all points, so far as the discussion of principles was concerned.”

It may be expedient, in view of impending agitations throughout the country, and harking

back to the recent Jubilee of the Free Church (respecting which, perhaps, too much was written and spoken) to quote a portion of Hugh Miller’s address to his readers on the threshold of his mighty toils :—

“ We enter upon our labours at a period emphatically momentous—at the commencement, it is probable, of one of those important eras never forgotten by a country, which influences for ages the condition and character of the people, and from which the events of their future history take colour and form. We enter, too, upon them at a time when, with few exceptions, our Scottish contemporaries in the same field—unable, it would seem, to lead, and unwilling to follow,—neither guide the opinions of the great bulk of their countrymen, nor yet echo their sentiments. . . . The public and the newspapers have taken different sides. . . . The differences of the contending parties within the Church of Scotland arise solely from the circumstance, that the one retains its original principles, and that the other has given them up; nor is it at all improbable that it shall be decided by the issue of the present conflict, whether the Church shall continue to unite its old character to its old name, or whether, for the future, it shall retain the name only. The cause of the unchanged party in the Church is that of the Church itself; it is that of the people of Scotland, and the people know it; it was the cause of their fathers, and the fathers of the Reformation; it is the cause of a pure, efficient, unmodified Christianity.”

After the lamented death of Hugh Miller, the *Witness* (which had been for long sub-edited by the late Rev. Dr. Wylie), was for a brief period edited by Mr. Peter Bayne. On Mr. Bayne’s appointment as editor of the *Dial*, in December, 1859, the paper had no regular editor, and, in consequence, its circulation rapidly declined. Several other Edinburgh papers claimed to be the organ of the Free Church, and the support of that body was divided among these claimants, to the detriment of the whole. After an unsuccessful experiment to appear as a daily (an experiment which only lasted fifteen days), the *Witness* was, in 1864, exposed for sale by auction, at the upset price of £500; but no purchaser was tempted by this moderate offer. The *Daily Review* subsequently acquired it for “an old song.” The last number of the *Witness* appeared on Saturday, February 27, 1864. The dying words of the once-powerful paper were :—“Had hope of human reward been our spring of action, we should have cherished a miserable delusion, and been fated to experience a mortifying disappointment. ‘Cursed be the man that trusteth in man.’” To this the *Scotsman* (at one period altogether out-run by the defunct paper), somewhat flippantly replied :—“We have been the servants of the Church alone; are the *Witness*’s last words. If it had served its country as

³ *The Life & Times of Hugh Miller*. By Thomas N. Brown, London and Glasgow : R. Griffin & Co., 1858.

faithfully as it has served its sect, its service would not have been so unprofitable, its clients so ungrateful, nor its would-be masters so unkind."³ Truly, as Hugh Miller said, the newspaper editor writes on sand, when the tide is coming in.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

(To be continued.)

THE LOSS OF THE WHALING SHIP OSCAR, AND OTHER SHIPPING REMINISCENCES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the very interesting account extracted from the *Aberdeen Journal* of the 7th April, 1813, communicated by "R. A." regarding the shipwreck of the Oscar (VII., 14, 29), with your permission I propose giving you an extract from the *Book of Bon-Accord*, which is now getting very scarce. I do so the more readily as I consider it very interesting. I need not remind you that the author of this book was Robertson the Historian. Besides the loss of the Oscar, Robertson gave some particulars regarding other vessels lost at this locality, which I am sure will be very acceptable to your readers.

The small bay of Greyhope, a short distance North-westward from the Lighthouse, is memorable as the scene of a disastrous shipwreck in the year 1813. On the morning of the 1st April five whaling vessels were riding at anchor in the roads when a sudden tempest came on from the south-east. Two of the ships weighed and stood out to sea; but as part of the crew of one, the ill-fated Oscar, had been left ashore, she was obliged to put about and keep near the land. By the time that all her men were on board she was far in shore; meantime the wind had died away, and from the heavy roll of the sea, and a strong tide setting in, she was unable to clear the Girdleness. Soon after the gale sprung up with increased violence; it was accompanied with a dense shower of snow, and now blew from the north-east. The vessel in vain endeavoured to ride it out; and after dragging her anchor, she was driven ashore on the Greyhope, on a large reef of rocks. The tremendous sea which broke over her threatened instant destruction; and the only hope of safety for the crew was that of effecting a communication with land. For this purpose the mainmast was hewed down in such a manner as that it might fall towards the beach; but it dropped alongside the vessel. A number of the seamen who had clung to the rigging were hurled into the sea along with it, many were swept from the

deck, and others who attempted to swim to the land were borne down by the floating wreck, or overwhelmed by the fury of the surf. Only the fore-castle now remained above water, and for a short time the master and three sailors were observed upon it, imploring that assistance which none could give. Of a crew of forty-four men, only two were saved.

Many calamities of a similar nature occurred in the beginning of the year 1815. On the 26th January the brig *Caledonia* foundered at the mouth of the harbour, in a violent hurricane, and all on board, to the number of six or seven, perished. The schooner *Providence* sought safety from the same tempest in a neighbouring bay, where, of four persons by whom she was manned, only the master reached the land. The Thames smack of Aberdeen, from London, with a valuable cargo of goods on board, appeared under circumstances of distress making for the harbour, with a favourable prospect of gaining it, until one of those tremendous seas with which she was surrounded laid her on her beam ends, and her mast nearly in the water. After remaining in this perilous position for some time she righted, but her sails and sheets being lacerated, she was now rendered un-navigable, left to the mercy of the waves, and her fate became inevitable. She struck among the rocks in the Greyhope, near the fatal spot where the Oscar had been destroyed. The crew, consisting of nine persons, with two passengers on board, perished, and the ship became a wreck. On the 29th, a Danish galliot, in striving to make the harbour, was dashed upon the North Pier, and one of the seamen crushed to death.¹

WILLIAM THOMSON.

7 Madeira Place, Leith.

¹ Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen*, Vol. 1, pp. 341-346. The port is associated with the disastrous shipwreck which is deplored in "the grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens":—

"O forty miles off Aberdeen
Tis fifty fathoms deep,
And there lies gude Sir Patrick Spens,
Wi' the Scots lords at his feet."

Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, pp. 278-282, by Sir Walter Scott; *Motherwell's Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern*, p. 16. Buchan, in his *Gleanings of Scarce Old Ballads*, gives a rather different version of this ballad:—

"Half owre, half owre to Aberdour,
Its fifty fathoms deep,
And there lies gude Sir Patrick Spens,
Wi' the Scots lords at his feet."

In a note Buchan says:—"This is one of the oldest ballads in the Scottish dialect, although history throws little light upon it. The scene of misfortune lies on the coast of Buchan, half owre, half owre to Aberdour," about twenty miles from Peterhead.

³ Further and fuller particulars respecting Hugh Miller and *The Witness* may be obtained by consulting:—*Life and Letters of H. Walker*, by Peter Bayne; *Life and Times of H. Miller*, by T. N. Brown; *Edinburgh Review*, July, 1858; *Mason in Macmillan's Magazine*, May, 1865.

DIARY OF JOHN ROW,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.,
1661—1672—1790.

JOHN ROW,¹ one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, and for some time Principal of King's College, was the second son of John Row, Minister of Carnock, author of the *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, and a grandson of John Row the Reformer. He was born at the manse of Carnock, in Fifeshire, about the year 1598, his mother being Grissel, the daughter of David Fergusson, the first Protestant minister of Dunfermline. Educated at the University of St Andrews, he took his Arts degree at St Leonard's College in July, 1617, and shortly afterwards was chosen master of the Grammar School of Kirkcaldy. Whether while still at Kirkcaldy, or afterwards, is not known, but he was for some time tutor to George, son of the first Earl of Kinnoull, Chancellor of Scotland; and upon his patron's recommendation he was, in June, 1632, appointed master of the Grammar School of Perth. Row's election, however, was not completed without exciting strong feelings against it, chiefly on the ground that the election had been made wholly by the civic authorities, without consulting with the clergy. The matter was, however, cleared up satisfactorily, for on the 15th August, 1632, "the ministers of Perth report, that on Monday last, Mr John Row, master of the Grammar School of Perth, acknowledged his oversight in entering to the said school without being tried by them, conform to the Acts of General Assembly and Parliament; and in presence of the Bishop of Dunkeld, and divers others of the Council of the said Burgh, offered himself to tryall if it were their pleasure, of which offer they rested contented, and therefore overpassed all tryalls because of the divers testimonies they had received of his qualification and sufficiency." Scarcely a year had passed when Row found himself once again in opposition to the Church, the charge this time being that he did not communicate with the rest of the parish. Row's defence was that the institution of the Communion had been so altered in Perth that he could not see his way conscientiously to join in its celebration. This was a matter not so easily settled as the former dispute, but ultimately Row agreed to refer himself to the will of the Presbytery, and to communicate in the future with the rest of the congregation. It was during his residence in Perth that he compiled a Hebrew Grammar, which received the approbation of his *alma mater*, and the appreciation of several others. The various changes in the form of church government, it is supposed, led Row

to qualify for the ministry, and through the influence of Andrew Cant he was elected one of the ministers of St Nicholas Church in 1641. The first minute of Council referring to the matter is dated to November, 1641:—

"The said day the Provost bailieis and counsell being convenit in the Tounes Counsell hous and have and consideratioun that wpon the report maid to thame of the worth and habilities of Mr Johne Row scollmaster in Perth to be ane pastor in the Kirk of God they had writin for him to repair to this brughe that he might be hard preaching in our pulpits, and he accordingly repairing hither and have preacht thrie severall tymes and givin content to the auditouris Thairfoir they maid nomination of the said Mr Johne Row to be ane of the Ministers of the said brughe actualle to supply and fill one of the uacand roumes of the ministerie thairof, the Tounne alwayes giving thair consent and allowance thairunto."

The consent of the Head Court of citizens was given on the following day, and having satisfied the Presbytery as to his qualifications, Row was admitted one of the ministers of the burgh on the 14th December, 1641. His intimate knowledge of Hebrew signalled him out a year later as the most capable to give a weekly lesson in that language to the students attending Marischal College. This he continued to do for some time with considerable acceptance, and in September, 1643, the Council, in respect that he had dedicated his forthcoming Hebrew Grammar and Vocabulary to them, voted him a sum of 400 merks. The work was printed by George Anderson in Glasgow, and was published there in 1644. The book was the first of its kind published in Scotland, and was recommended for use by the General Assembly in 1646.

In the great struggle between the King and the Parliament, which was now raging, Row's position was perfectly clear, for, in the graphic words of Clerk Spalding, he was "an arch Covenanter." Throughout these stormy years he is found side-by-side with the elder Cant in all he does, and with him shares the perils of their position, necessitating them on one occasion to take refuge for some time in Dunnoter Castle, a proceeding which gives Spalding the opportunity for remarking that "they fled like foxes."

When Cromwell obtained the supremacy in Scotland, one of the first actions he took was to appoint Commissioners to visit the various Universities, &c., for the purpose of ejecting those considered unsuitable. In 1652 two colonels and three judges visited Aberdeen, and having ejected Dr William Guild from being Principal of King's College, they elected Row to the position. About this time Row had undoubtedly turned an Independent, and, along with John Menzies, Professor of Divinity at Marischal

¹ Row's *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*. Edited by David Laing, LL.D.

College, and John Seaton, Minister of Old Aberdeen, who had followed his example, gave the Presbytery a good deal of trouble. Row's tenure of office was not marked by anything of special importance, but it is generally agreed that he worthily upheld the traditions of King's. It was during his principalship in 1657 that the new work in the north-east corner of the College was begun, which considerably increased the former accommodation.

Row has been, however, considerably blamed for a work which he published in 1660, entitled *Eucharistia Basilike*, a panegyric poem addressed to Charles II. on his Restoration, from the fact that in it he goes out of his way to reproach Cromwell as "O vile cruel worm." If Row's object in publishing this poem was to curry favour with the new powers that were, it utterly failed, for finding that the question of his deposition was only one of time, he resigned the office of principal, 1st August, 1661, and took to private teaching. Besides the works already mentioned, Row in 1650 transcribed the revised MS. of his father's *History of the Kirk*, and added a short supplement from his own notes, bringing it down to 1639. This addition was styled by himself "*A Handful of Goats Hair for furthering of the Building of the Tabernacle.*" In 1651 he compiled a treatise entitled "*Praxis Præceptorum Hebrææ Grammatica.*" which was dedicated to the Professors of Divinity in the sister Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; but from the fact that a copy was written by Row so late as 1668, it is supposed never to have been printed.

Row appears to have carried on his private teaching for a good few years, and from side references in the Diary, his pupils appear to have been of the better class, although it is generally stated he did not derive a great living from his teaching. Latterly he seems to have resided at his son-in-law's house at the Manse of Kinellar, where he died of a palsy in October, 1672, aged seventy-four years.

Row was married, but the name of his wife has not been discovered, and had a family of at least one son and four daughters. His son is referred to as tutor of William Fairley of Bruntfield, attending the High School of Edinburgh in 1661. Lillias, the eldest daughter, married Mr John Mercer, minister at Kinellar; the second daughter's name is not known; Grissel, the third daughter, married — Anderson; and the youngest daughter, Margaret, was unmarried, and died 4th June, 1672, and was interred beside her mother in Old Aberdeen.

The little book to which the perhaps rather pretentious title of Diary is given, measures 3 1/4 x 3 in., and is, unfortunately, incomplete,

as it commences on page 59. The writing of the Principal is a specimen of beautifully small caligraphy, and for the size of the book the amount of matter contained is wonderful. The first entry extant begins in September, 1661, just about the time he resigned the office of Principal of King's College, and the last entry is dated 4th October, 1672, the month in which he died.

The contents of the Diary consist chiefly of short notices relating to births, deaths, and marriages, and of one or two notable incidents of the times. It is a matter of great regret that the early part of the Diary is amissing, and more so that the portion left does not deal more particularly with the incidents in which the Principal must have taken a leading part. Such a Diary would have formed a suitable and welcome continuation of the History of the Troubles by Clerk Spalding.

On the death of the Principal the little book came into the possession of Mr Thomas Mercer of Todlaw and Smiddyburn, the second son of Mr John Mercer, Minister of Kinellar, and Lilas Row, who continues it till his death. The next continuator was his son, Mr John Mercer, Minister of Tyrie, who bequeathed it to his son, John Mercer, farmer in Kirktown of Tyrie, who made entries down to the year 1790. The latter entries relate almost wholly to matters concerning members of the Mercer family.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

D I A R Y .

merchand in Abd. died at Coningsberg (vulgo Quinsbridge) in Sept 1661 of the pest.

Catrin Cowper daughter to the umqll Laird of Gogar married to Wm Ramsay merchand of Edz died Octob : 61.

My son Octob : 1. 1661 came from Midop to be Governour to ———— cousin Wm fairley of Bruntfield, a disciple at the high school of Edz (Edinburgh) Q. F. F. Q. S.

Alex^r Rutherfordson to provost Rutherford at Abd. died anno ætates 80 Nov^r 10. 1661.

Mr Alex^r Middleton was transported from Rayne, admitted minister in Old Abd Nov^r 12 1661.

At the visitation of the Vniversitie of Abd in Sep^r 1661 Mr Wm Moire prin^u dimitted his place and Dr James Leslie succeeded him.

August 1. 61 Mr John Row prin^u in the old Colledge dimitted his place and Mr Wm Rait at Brechin succeeded him prin^u

Nov^r 1661 St James Hope Lord Hopetoun who had bin a Lord of the Session; son in law to the Earle of Marshall, by his eldest daughter, deceased at Edz.

Dec^r 1661 Dr Purves died at Edz.

Dec^r 1661 The Ladie Stanypeth (which is in Fyffe) died in her daughters house Glenbervie.

Jan^r 15 1662 died relict first of Wm Ferguson living at the shoare of Abd w^out the Shiprow port; nixt relict of Thomas Melvill dean of Guild ætatis

Elspeith Goodaill daughter to Andro Goodaill and Elspeith Smith was married to Cruikshank Jan^r 14. 1662 a merchand of Abd.

Mr Robert Reid an expectant probationer licentiat to preach and who preached often at Abd; who made and vented a lying scandalous pasquill in verse; upon died of a tuo or 3 dayes secknes at Abd Jan^r 21. 1662. it was so reported: haveing issued at his nose, mouth, eyes and ears, all at once a great quantitie of blood and was supposed to have bled to death; Nota that a day or two before this he coming out of the kirk doore after the exercise of the pbrie behinde M. T. Mercer at Kinellar said that man has too much fanatick blood in his head; uch was called to mynd by those to whom he spoke it quhen they heard of this so extraordinarie a bleeding: Deus vivit videt et audit &c.

Mr Ro^t Preston of Prestone son of S^r John of Valley-field was ryding esk in Lothian w^t his son, a proper youth; whose horse stumbling in the water, he died his father looking on. Jan^r 1662.

About the beginning of '62 died my Lord Colevill of Cliesh.

Wm Anderson goldsmith at Abd. a man of a brave merchanioh spirit; but got to be poreish died Feb^r 17. 1662.

Mr John Sibbald minister of Arbutnot cœlebs of good repute for charitie and sobrietie being subject often to a colick Feb^r 22 Saturday '62 being at his meditation at the waterside of Bervie, in view of Sabbath work, a violent colick overtakes him; comes home, lyes down, directs his boy to heat some ail for him; but quhen the boy come with the hot ail, he found him expyred: Lord prepare us.

Bessie White wyfe of James Hill in south queens ferrie daughter of Thomas White in Kirkcaldie and Margt Gillespie deceased, died a few days after she was brought to bed about the end of Feb^r 1662.

March 8 1662 Helen Forbes a woman of good age about 76, an holy woman haveing lived in inward and outward difficulties very many, died at Aberdeen.

Mr Andro Gilmore advocate at Edz a pregnant young man, brother to Sir John Gilmore president died at Edz of 2 or 3 dayes sicknes March: 14. 1662.

March 15 '62 betwix 9 and 10 at night, Lillias Gillespie brought forth a daughter baptized Jean tuesday instant 18. '62.

Elizabeth queen of Bohemia of the Palatinat &c. daughter to King James 6 father sister to Charles 2: died at Westminster London Febr 13 1662 an. ætatis 66. a brave princesse a mother of many sons and daughters: and who learned to carie well under all hir changes.

Mr Rob Burnet Advocat at Edz., son to my Lord Orimond lately deceased an: '61 an hopeful pregnant young man died in his mother's arms March 1662.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE CRIMINAL COURT BOOK OF OLD ABERDEEN.

THE first entry in this volume deals with a quarrel between a prominent member of the Trades in new Aberdeen and the well known Aulton bellfounder.

18th October 1735 *William Molyson baillie.*

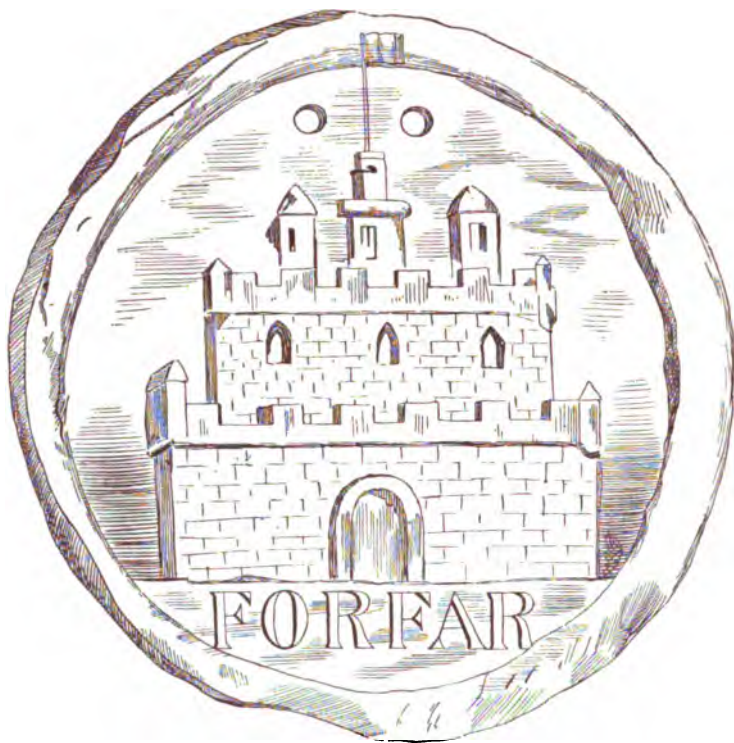
The said Day anent the Criminale complaint at the instance of John Swap Thesaurer and pror. fiscal with concourse of Daniell Whyte Hookmaker in Aberdeen against John Mowat Blacksmith in Old Aberdeen for his beating and stricking the said Daniel Whyte on the mouth and face to the effusion of his blood. As also produced ane execution at the fiscalls instance against the said John Mowat under the hand of Andrew Hadden, Town's Serjeant, bearing him to have cited the said John Mowat personally apprehended to this day who being present at the bar and being interrogate on the forsaid complaint acknowledged that after much injurious language of the said Daniel Whyte he was provoaked to give the said Daniell a Box on the face with his fist whereby he believes he was blooded.

The Baillie having considered the forsaid complaint and confession fynes and ammerciats the said John Mowat in the sum of Fifty pund Scots money for behove of the Town and Likewise Decerns him in the sum of Three pund Scots in name of assythment to the said Daniel Whyte

28 November 1735, *William Thomson, baillie.*

The said day anent the criminal complaint against Elspet Ross in Artlich above Strathbogie in the Parish of Dumbennan for her stealing and away taking of ane white serge petticoat from Isobel Lendrum servant to Mrs Orem in Old Aberdeen in manner mentioned in the said complaint.

The said day after the said Elspet Ross being brought out of prison where she was committed this morning interrogate on the forsaid complaint she confessed and acknowledged that upon the day lybelled towards night she stole the said serge pitticot, and declares she cannot



FORFAR BEGGAR'S BADGE

write. The Baillie having considered the for-
said complaint with her judicial confession above
written He banished her out of this city and
liberties thereof, and ordains her to be remanded
back to prison till the morrow the 29th inst.,
and ordains her to be drummed out of this city
the said twenty ninth betwixt the hours of eleven
and twelve befoornoon. With certification if she
return she shall be corporeally punished.

19th December, 1735. *Mr Alexander Fraser,
William Thomson and Andrew Burnes, ma-
gistrates.*

The said Day anent the complaint pursued
against George Mackie, wright in old Aberdeen
for his contemptuous manner refusing upon the
seventeenth of December instant to accept ane
soldier to his house when required by a billet
signed by Baillie Molyson one of the Magistrats
of the city of Old Aberdeen, and even after the
said Baillie Molyson was at the trouble to go
along with the soldier to the said George
Mackie's house and demanded him to receive
the said soldier He persisted in the said con-
tempuous manner to the said Baillie Molyson
and refused to accept the said soldier.

Thereafter appeared the said George Mackie
. . . . and the said George Mackie denying the
forsaid complaint Compeared James Walker
Writer in Aberdeen procurator for the said
George Mackie and craued ane day to see and
answer the forsaid complaint, to whom the Bail-
lies assigned the 20th inst, against elewen Aclock
for that effect.

20 December 1735.

The said day compeared the said George
Mackie and gave in defences against the forsaid
complaint as on a paper apart. Answered by
the fiscall That as the Quarter Master was the
only public officer for quartering Soldiers within
the Town Yet as it happened at the tyme men-
tioned in the Complaint the Quartermaster had
given over his office as appears by a letter to
Baillie Thomson so it was incumbent and nec-
essary for one of the Magistrats of the town
to perform that office until a Quartermaster had
been chosen especially when the demand for a
billet was so late at night that the soldier might
be obliged to ly on the streets.

Replied by James Walker, procurator for the
said George Mackie that the having arms in his
house belonging to the two soldiers put on him
by Andrew Cassie, Quartermaster, was a suffi-
cient warrant to him to refuse any more soldiers
till they were removed as is the common practice
in all places where soldiers are quartered.

2nd. The said Andrew Cassie having only
given over his commission on Tuesday and this
affair happening nixt day It could not be sup-
posed that the Defender knew thereof And he

declares that he did not, so that the refusing of
the billet cannot be reckoned any contempt of
Authority especially considering that the soldier
bearer of the billet was a man of a very bad life
and service whom any body in town would [not]
receive, And it was the more hard on the De-
fender considering his character.

3rd. The Baillies seem to be very forward in
this affair for it was seen to all the beholders
that the above answers were dictated by them-
selves for the fiscall which it is thought was his
part. But all that is lybelled against the de-
fender seems to be of little consequence as it
now comes out. Nor will any satisfaction or
fyne they shall inflict, as it thought they will not
add anything to the character or authority of
Baillie Molyson Seeing the Defender has allways
behaved himself most fairly and submissively.

After more replies by the fiscal the matter
went to proof, and the following is the judgment
in this curious dispute :—

The Baillies having considered the complaint
with the witnesses depositions for proving the
same, find it proven that George Mackie, de-
fender, had contemed Baillie Molyson one of
the present magistrats his authority, In so far
as when the said Baillie Molyson cam to the
said George Mackie's house, and required him
to take in and quarter a soldier, He the said
George Mackie refused to receive the said sol-
dier, And therefore the said Magistrats fine and
ammerciats the said George Mackie in the sum
of Ten pounds Scots and appoint and ordain
the said George Mackie to make acknowledge-
ment of his fault, and misbehaviour to Baillie
Molyson in open Court, and ordain him to obey
the said sentence instantly or go to prison till
he observes the same. ORNUM.

CHURCH CENSURE FOR BURYING ON SUN-
DAY, 1731.—The following extracts from the
Kirk Session Records of Kenmore may interest
some of your readers.

J. C.
KENMORE, May 5th, 1751.—[The Session] appoints
him [*i.e.* the church officer] also to Summond Do^d
Crerar in Tomflower Artallanaig for causing to open
a grave upon the Lord's Day also Pat^r Crerar in Cal-
ellichan, Jn^o M^oEwen at the Milntown of Artallanaig
Alex^r Crerar at Creitdow & Alex^{ro} M^oNacaird in Lur-
gin for attending upon a Burial & immediately drink-
ing thereafter in time of Divine Service this Day was
a fortnight Likewise Don^d M^oLaren in Claggan as
being guilty of the Same to Compear before the Ses-
sion ag^t this day Eight Days.

KENMORE, May 11th, 1751.—Compear'd before
the Session the sds Jn^o M^oEwen, Do^d & Alex^r Crerars
Alex^r and Do^d M^oNacairds, who acknowledged the
Said Scandal laid to their Charge Professed their
Sorrow for the Offence given and promised not to
Transgress in Time Coming after the Same Manner.

OLD NORTHERN SEED ACCOUNTS.

IT is interesting to contrast merchants' accounts of different dates, the articles contained therein being occasionally so different, and the formal style of the older accounts being invariably awaiting in the newer. The following notes are made from original accounts now before the writer:—

I. "Gardine Seeds to the Leard of Mayon, Ap. 17th, 1693. Teakin of be David Stewart.

	lb.	s.	d.
1 onc Torneip.....	00	04	00
1 onc Parsneip.....	00	03	04
1 onc Carotts.....	00	05	00
1 onc Leiks.....	00	08	00

01 00 04."

Either Patrick Lowson, the well-known merchant of Banff of that date, who supplied the goods, or the Laird of Mayne, to whom the goods were supplied, appear to have been somewhat slack as regards their accounts, for, before the above was paid, an addition was made in 1697, thereto, to the amount of 01 : 18 : 06 : which included 5s for half an ounce of onions, 1s. 6d. for half an ounce of "whyte beats," and 7s. for half a pound of "heasting peas." The account was thus discharged : "Grants the Recett of the wt. in writn acompt, and all acompts preceeding be this subscribed att Banff, Apryll 30th, In. VIc and nintie seven be me Patrik Lowsone."

II. "Memorandum to Patrick Lowson, mert. in Banff, for the followeing note of Garden Seeds :—

	lb.	s.	d.
Imp: one unce of oynion seeds.....	00	07	06
Item: one unce of pasneip seeds...	00	04	00
Item: one unce of Carrot seeds....	00	04	00
Item: one unce of Whyte beits.....	00	03	00
Item: half unce of Beitrawes.....	00	03	00
Item: 4 Drop lattice.....	00	04	00
Item: 2 Drop Chervill.....
Item: 2 Drop purple (?).....	00	03	00
Item: 2 Drop Marjoram.....	00	03	00
Item: 2 Unces Spinage.....	00	06	00
Item: 700 best cabbage plants...	01	01	00

Sir,

Please send me with the bearer the above-ment. note of seeds, together with some few of your best whyte pease. I am, Sir, your verie humble servt., Jo. Abernethie. To Patrick Lowson, mert. in Banff. These."

The foregoing note from the Laird of Mayne carefully instructs the merchant as to the price of the several items. The prices, like prices in general, show a general tendency to rise. He adds at the close, "Pray send me some setts of your best sort of Artichoaks."

III. The Countess of Fife, Duffhouse, on

13th January, 1762, sent an order for seeds to Mrs. Eagle, Seed Merchant, Edinburgh. As being the most convenient mode of despatch, they were sent in a vessel of Bailie Baird's which sailed from Leith for Lossie Harbour. The list illustrates the plants in common use at that date with the prices thereof.

The Countess of Fife gave the following order for seeds and plants to Mrs. Eagle, Seed Merchant, Edinburgh, 13th January, 1762. As being the most convenient mode of despatch, they were sent in a vessel of Bailie Baird's which sailed from Leith for Lossie Harbour. The list illustrates the plants common at that time with the prices thereof :—

2 drop Sweet William, 4d.
1 ,, White Wallflower, 2d.
2 ,, Bloody Wallflower, 4d.
2 ,, Snap Dragon, 4d.
4 ,, Double Sunflower, 6d.
2 ,, Sweet Scented Marigold, 4d.
1 ,, French Scented Marigold, 2d.
1 ,, Love-lieth-bleeding, 2d.
2 ,, Double China Aster, 4d.
2 ,, Double Chrysanthemums, 4d.
1 ,, Sensitive Plant, 1½d. a Seed.
1 ,, Humble Plant, 1½d. a Seed.
2 ,, White Candituff, 4d.
1 ,, 1 Egg Plant, 1d. a Seed.

30 different Plants of Auricula of the best kinds, from 6d. to 1 guinea.

20 different Plants of Carnations of the best kinds, 8d., 10d., and 1s.

2 Plants Passion Flower, at 6d. and 1s.

IV. In 1773, a list of seeds was ordered for Ellon House. These show what vegetables were then in common use. A few quotations may be given from the list : Peas include Early Charlton, Large Marrowfalls, Early Nicol's and Short Sugar Dwarfs. Beans are Kidney, Windsor and Nonpareil, Spinage, round and prickly. Turnip, Early Dutch, yellow, and French; while Onions are Strasburgh, Portugal, Bloodred and Silver skinned. Cabbage are large sugar-loaf, large English and red Dutch. We also find yellow and green savoys, green and red borecole with various sorts of radishes, also calliflower, brocolies, white and green beets, leeks, carrots, parsnip, &c.

In glancing over the foregoing the early notice of turnip (in 1693) will be observed. One can scarcely fail also to observe the small quantities ordered, and the small prices ruling. In former times, too, customers were more easily supplied. Now, almost every article has varieties named after some specialist, or some firm who have improved it to such an extent that the common article would not be looked at, and, of course, the new varieties are generally worth the enhanced price. Many of the older

class of annuals are now superseded by newer ones, and bedding and herbaceous plants have taken their places. The peas, for example, are all out of date, and new varieties have taken their places, larger and more productive. So with onions, &c. Cucumber, melon and tomato, are not mentioned in the lists, but are now largely grown. The great improvement in quality, at the present day, is perhaps the most important remark that can be made in glancing over these old, but not uninteresting, lists.

C.

NOTABLE MEN & WOMEN OF BANFFSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 27, Vol. VII.)

X.

140. *Hay, William*, a native of Ordiquhill, was educated at the Parish School there, by W. Cruickshank, M.A., who had sent several successful bursars to the University. He gained the second bursary in 1835 at King's College, Aberdeen, but he left before completing his course, and emigrated to Australia, where he has been exceedingly successful, and where he is now owner of a large estate at Wyuna, Brighton, Victoria. He has not forgot his native place, for recently he sent home £1500 to build a Hall, which is now in course of erection. He also subscribed handsomely to the present University Extension Scheme.

141. *Hepburn, George, M.A.*, was born in Ordiquhill in 1809, and educated at the Parish School there, from which he proceeded to King's College in 1826. He had a brilliant career as a student, outdistancing all his competitors, especially in the department of Mathematics. In 1834 he was appointed Schoolmaster of Boyndie, a parish which claims as a native the famous grammarian, Thomas Ruddiman. Settling down to the quiet routine of his office, he did not fail to continue his mathematical studies, solving for his amusement most intricate problems, both in that branch and in astronomy. Though he resigned his appointment as schoolmaster several years ago, he holds a variety of public offices in the parish, and is regarded as an able exponent of the Poor Law Act. It is not often that one is found possessed of his vigour at so advanced an age.

142. *Imlach, James, of Castle Panton*: Historian of Banff. A native of Banff, born 1789, he was educated at the academy there. He succeeded his father as agent in the Bank of Aberdeen, Banff; but is chiefly memorable as having published a brief History of Banff in 1868. He died in 1880.

143. *Imlach, William (Sir) K.C.B., Colonel*: Distinguished Indian Officer. Born in Banff in 1780, he proceeded early to India, where he proved a gallant soldier. He was present as a member of the storming party at the battle of Seringapatam, and saw Tippoo Sultan slain. At Bhurtapore he led the forlorn hope and had planted the British standard on the walls of the fortress, when he and his companions were temporarily overpowered, and young Imlach was thrown back into the ditch wounded. In 1809 he led a body of Sepoys in an attack upon St. Pauls

in the Island of Bourbon, held by the French; the first occasion on which the Sepoys were employed in service out of India. The struggle was long and deadly; but Imlach and the Sepoys were victorious. For his services he was appointed Governor of the Island of Rodriguez, with a salary of £5000 a year. Before his death he had been made a K.C.B. He died prematurely in 1822.

144. *Innes, George, Cardinal*. This Catholic dignitary who is said to have been created a Cardinal by John XXIII., and who died about 1412, is said by some to have been a native of Banffshire; but others assign his nativity to Morayshire.

145. *Innes, George (Rev.)* Free Church Divine. Born Cullen Manse, 4th March, 1819. He was ordained 1843 at Portknockie; but this being a quoad sacra charge, and united to the Banff Free Church, he resigned, and in 1845 was translated to Canonbie. Dying in 1847, his life and sermons was posthumously published. His father, minister of Cullen and Deskford, was a native of Banff.

146. *Innes, George (Rev. A. M.)*: Free Church Divine. A native of Banff. He graduated at King's College 1789, became schoolmaster of Kinloss, and in 1801 was licensed by the Presbytery of Forres. In 1808 he was ordained over Cullen Parish, and in 1829, was translated to Deskford. He wrote the account of that parish in the *New Stat. Account*, Vol. XIII. In 1843 he joined in the Free Secession, and died in 1851 in his 75th year. He was father of the foregoing minister.

147. *Innes, Lewis*: Principal of the Scots College, Paris. Born at Walkerdale in the Enzie in 1651. He studied for the priesthood in Paris, and in 1682 became Principal of the Scots College there. This post he resigned in 1713, and acted as confidential secretary to James II. He formed one of the little group of exiles who acted as a sort of cabinet for that prince's affairs. He is said to be the author of the "Life of James II.," published in 1816. His brother is the more famous antiquary Thomas Innes.

148. *Keith, James, A.M., LL.D.*, a native of Keith, and educated at the Parish School there, entered King's College, and graduated in 1845. He was appointed to the Parish School of Knockando in 1846, and having studied for the Church of Scotland, he became Minister of Grantown in 1852, and a few years thereafter he was translated to his present charge, the Parish Church of Forres. For many years he has been well known for his scientific studies, and has contributed extensively to the leading scientific periodicals of the present time.

149. *Kennedy, Archibald, A.M., D.D.*, Professor of Hebrew in the Aberdeen University, was born at Whitehills, Boyndie, and educated at Fordyce. Thereafter he proceeded the University of Aberdeen, and after graduating he studied Divinity at Glasgow University. He formed a liking for the study of Semitic languages, and proceeded to Germany, where he prosecuted his favourite study. So great a reputation had he acquired for his knowledge of Hebrew that, on the retirement, a few years ago, of Prof. Forbes, LL.D. and D.D., from that chair in Aberdeen University, he was the successful candidate. Professor

Kennedy received the Degree of D.D. from Glasgow University this year (1893).

150. *Knight, William*: Minor Poet. A native of Portgordon, and the illegitimate son of a landed proprietor in Aberdeenshire. He was educated at Keith and St. Andrews University for three sessions. Thereafter he became first a clerk in Aberdeen, and then a shoemaker. He removed to Edinburgh in 1853, but soon returned to the North of Scotland, where he died in 1866. His poems were published posthumously.

151. *Largue, James, A.M.*, a native of Inverkeithny, Banffshire, graduated at King's College in 1829, and was appointed Schoolmaster of the Parish of Marnoch in 1834. During the time he held this post he had the rare distinction of preparing for Aberdeen Bursary Competition two First Bursars and one Second. In 1846 he was appointed to take charge of the Smith Bursars at Fordyce, where he at the same time conducted a large boarding establishment for boys for 37 years. He taught with remarkable success; and having realised a moderate fortune, he retired in 1882 to Bridge of Allan, where he died a few years ago, at the advanced age of 82.

152. *Lobban, Alexander, M.A.*, was born in Ordihill, and educated at the Parish School, under Mr John Shand, M.A., now Schoolmaster of Mortlach. It is worthy of notice that both Mr Lobban and the First Bursar—one Fleming—issued from that school in 1866. The subject of this notice, though not so high a bursar, had a most distinguished course. After graduating he became a teacher first at Crathie, from which he was promoted to the position of headmaster of the C. of S. Practising School of the Edinburgh Training College. In 1875 he was appointed Rector of Milne's Institution, Fochabers, and, like his two predecessors there, he was next promoted to an Inspectorship of Schools, an office which he still fills in the Northern Counties of Sutherland and Caithness.

153. *Macdonald, Alexander*: Agricultural Journalist. A native of Croftglass, Glenrinnnes, one of the youngest members of a family who have distinguished themselves in agricultural journalism. He is proprietor of "The Farmer and Stockbreeder."

154. *Macdonald, James*: Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society, a brother of the above journalist, also a native of Glenrinnnes. He is the author of a volume entitled "Food from the Far-West."

155. *Macdonald, William*: Agricultural Journalist, another brother of the same family. He was born at Croftglass in 1844, took to journalism, and became editor of the "North British Agriculturist." He died 1887. The three brothers were nephews of the late Professor Black, L.L.D., who was also a native of Glenrinnnes, a highly celebrated scholar, and a most accomplished professor.

156. *Mackie, James, A.M., D.D.* Born in Rothiemay and educated at the Parish School there, he graduated at Aberdeen University, and was thereafter appointed to the Parish School of Alves in 1843. He became minister of the same parish in 1850, a position which he held till his death, which occurred a few years ago. Dr Mackie was related to Ferguson the astronomer, who was also a native of Rothiemay.

157. *Mackintosh, James*: Successful Indian Merchant. Born near Banff about (1782), he was bred a ship's carpenter in that town. Proceeding to India on board a ship, in which Dr. Robert Wilson of Banff was surgeon, through that gentleman's influence, he obtained employment in Burns & Co., Builders, Calcutta. Here he soon rose until he became head of the firm, and finally took over the whole business, in which he made a considerable fortune. Returning home in 1822, he bought the Estate of La Mancha in Peebleshire, which he made a valuable property. He was alive in 1868. I have not learned the date of his death.

158. *Mackintosh, John, L.L.D.*: Historian of Scottish Civilization. This remarkable man, who is in our own day about as unique a specimen of the triumph of intellect over circumstances as James Ferguson the Scottish astronomer, also a Banffshire man was in the 18th century; is a native of Botriphnie, and was born there in 1833. He was bred a shoemaker, but since 1864 has conducted a stationery and newsagent's shop in Aberdeen. Here, amid the noise and bustle of the street, and subject to constant interruption from customers, Mr. Mackintosh wrote the 4 volumes of his interesting work, "The History of Civilization in Scotland." In recognition of his learning and industry, the Aberdeen University made him L.L.D. in 1888; and within the current year Mr Gladstone has assigned to him a grant from the Literary Fund. Dr. Mackintosh, besides writing a short history of Scotland, has also written on "Moral Culture, National Education, The Great Problem," &c., &c. He is still active and vigorous, and intellectual as ever, and a valued contributor to *S. N. & Q.*

159. *Maclean, George*: Governor of Cape Coast. Born in 1801 in the Manse of Keith, Mr Maclean, who had risen in the service of his country to be Governor of Cape Coast Colony in West Africa, married in 1838 the popular poetess Laetitia Elizabeth Landon. This marriage, which is stated in Mackenzie's Universal Biography to have been a happy one, at all events soon terminated tragically, for having accompanied her husband to Cape Coast Castle, after a few months' residence there, she died on the 15th October, 1839, from an overdose of prussic acid, a medicine she was used to take for the relief of neuralgic pains. Mr Maclean's death occurred, according to one account, in 1844 and to another in 1847.

160. *Maclean, John, D.D.*: Bishop of Saskatchewan. Born at Portsoy in 1828, he graduated at Aberdeen, and emigrating to Canada, became curate of St Paul's, London, in 1853. In 1866 he was advanced to be Archdeacon of Manitoba and Professor of Divinity in St John's College, and in 1873 was appointed Bishop of the new diocese of Saskatchewan. He was also made a D.C.L. of Toronto University. He died in 1886. W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

JAMES COCKBURN, Selkirk.—The ballad you kindly send, with the historical note on it, is too well known to justify our printing it. Ed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—*The Cairngorm Club Journal*, No. 1, July, 1893, edited by A. I. McConnochie. Issued twice a year. Published by the Cairngorm Club. Agents, D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen. Price one shilling. The size is demy 8vo, and the number contains 56 pages of printed matter, set off with four illustrations. The opening articles are—Some Stray Thoughts on Mountain Climbing, by the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., and a Historical Sketch of the Cairngorm Club, by the Rev. Robert Lippe, followed by such well known mountaineers as Mr James Rose, Mr Wm. Brown, LL.B.; H. T. Munro, F.R.G.S.; Mr Alex. Cruickshank, LL.D.; and Mr Alex. Copland, who depict some very interesting experiences in mountain climbing. The Scottish end of our "tight little island" affords an almost unlimited field for the healthful and useful pursuits which the Club has in view, and no better plan could have been devised to popularize these pursuits than the publication here so handsomely and auspiciously launched. J. B.

HIGHLAND REIVERS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—The following regulations, copied from the original, were drawn up, apparently about the year 1650, and with the co-operation of the Sheriff, to protect the shire of Banff from Highland robbers and others:—

"Articles for the Watche.

First the watch sall be obledged to serve the schyre from all depredationes and harchipes and iff any cattell guidis or bestiall, &c., exceeding the nomber of tuo sall be tackin, after noteis giwen to the capitain as was formerly, that capitain and his cautioneres sall be bound to sett cautione for the indemnitie.

Item, that the capitain and his cautioneres sall be comptable for all such men as he sall employ during the tyme that his employment sall induir and thereafter [for so long tyme as the gentilmen sall condiscend vnto]. (The words within brackets erased).

Item, that non sall be employed be the capitain to haw chairge or service wnder him quhois cariage in tymes past haith bein skandalus and illegal, and that all employed be the capitain sall be wnder sufficient suirtie.

Item, that the capitain salbe bund and his cau^m that the Inglishes horses salbe serwed dureing his seruice [in caice they be transportit to the Hilands] as the country guidis are serwed.

Item, if any catell, sheip, &c., salbe stollin thouch within the number of tuo if the samen salbe fund to be tryed to goe above Balveny that the capitain salbe bund to mak restitution or present the men and if any indueller in the schyr so vrongit sall desyr the capitain to assist and furniss men to daker any suspect persounne, that he salbe bund to doe the samen.

Item, that the capitain salbe bund to doe exact dilligence in apprehending sorners, theiffis, vagaboundis and masterles brokin men as the capitain sall ressaue

ordor from the highe shereff or the governor of Balveny and according to the capitans good service the samen salbe takin into consideratione and accordingle revardeit by the shyre.

If any great partie of Hilanders shall come doune for depredation that the country shall arys for the captane his assistance." C.

Literature.

The Commonoty of Perwinnes, called also Scots-town Moor: An inheritance still worth caring for. *Aberdeen Journal Office*. 1893.

IN an 8vo pamphlet of 33 pp. Mr Alexander Walker, ex-Dean of Guild, calls his fellow-citizens' attention to an appanage which has come to the town of Aberdeen, through its recent incorporation with Old Aberdeen, in the *pro indiviso* interest, at least, of Scotstown Moor. The author, whilst not ignoring the historical aspects of the subject, is more anxious to awaken the attention of the new heritors to the *natural* history and beauty of the moor, and to its features of attraction as a health-giving resort. This Mr Walker does with a poetic pen and in a patriotic vein; and it is to be hoped that what has hitherto been the happy hunting-ground of the Botanist and the Entomologist only, and a *terra incognita* to the great mass of the people, may become a better known, and a more accessible amenity of the town, and one to be sacredly safeguarded against all encroachments of its bounds. Several very carefully executed drawings enhance the interest and value of Mr Walker's delightful little book. ED.

Sir William Alexander and the Scottish Attempt to Colonise Acadia. By the Rev. GEORGE PATTERSON, D.D. [32 pp., 11¼ by 8¼ in.]

THIS large-sized, finely-printed pamphlet, which is evidently part of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, undertakes to give an account of the abortive attempt to colonise Nova Scotia at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Dr Patterson's style is somewhat verbose, and he is occasionally tempted to enter fields which hardly come within the scope of his enquiry—notably, the literary merit of the originator of the movement, who afterwards became, and is better known as, the Earl of Stirling—but he nevertheless presents a very readable narrative of the effort. He does not hesitate to assign the blame of the failure to its right source—the half-hearted and almost treacherous conduct of Charles I. As early as 1621 a charter was granted to Alexander of all the land now variously called Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Isle, New Brunswick, and what part of Canada proper lies to the north of the last province, under the name of New Scotland. In 1622 the first expedition was fitted out from a Scottish port.

Everything seemed to betoken success to the young colony, but complications unfortunately arose with the French, who also intended to appropriate the territory under the name of Acadia. In 1631 Charles yielded, withdrew the royal support, and, like the Darien Scheme, a century later, the project collapsed. Altogether the attempt was a notable one, as much for itself as for the strange means adopted to raise funds. Much interesting light is thrown in the pamphlet upon the famous Nova Scotian baronetcies. A reprint of a map issued by Sir William accompanies Dr Patterson's essay.

J. CALDER ROSS.

(1) *Lists of Officers, University and King's College, Aberdeen, 1495-1869.* P. J. A[NDERSON]. Printed at the University Press. 1893. [Post 4to, 94 pp.]

(2) *Historical Notes on the Libraries of the Universities of Aberdeen.* P. J. A[NDERSON]. Printed at the University Press. 1893. [Post 8vo, 27 pp.]

To the compiler of these brochures more than to any other man is due the merit of bringing the search-light of careful investigation upon, and ordered explanations of the affairs of the Universities of Aberdeen. Had a certain Dominie-bibliothecar been privileged to collate Mr Anderson's loving labours in this field, we know by what expletive he would have justly described them. In (1) we have no merely bald list of the holders of the various offices at King's, but an added body of accurately stated facts, which enhance its value for all readers, whether belonging to the University or not. In (2), which was undertaken at the request of the University Library Committee, a very interesting record is given of the growth of the Library from the day of "small things" up to date, when the libraries have really become very important institutions. ED.

Walter Wathershanks' Adventures at Lammas Fair. Selkirk: Lewis & Son. 1893.

THIS is a *jeu d'esprit* in Border Scotch. It is not particularly clever, but there is a rough humour in it that will be best relished where the patois is understood. As a study in dialect it possesses some interest. The most noticeable difference between it and say West country Scotch is the modification of the *a* sound as in *far*. Wash becomes wesh; sark, serk; twa, twae; sharp, sherp, &c. The illustrations become the book. ED.

THE HEARSEY FAMILY.—Any clue to the family of Christian Hearsey, who married David Gavine of Langton, Berwick, would oblige.

19 Bridge Street,

Westminster, S.W.

C. HERSEY.

Queries.

792. LOCH TAYSIDE NAMES.—Bareyra, Waird, Areitmatin, Piercoul. Can anyone localise the above place names, which appear on the south side of Loch Tay, in Shearer's reprint of Gordon's map of the Midland Provinces of Scotland, from Blaeu's Atlas? Kenmore. J. C.

793. CHRISTISONS OF LEDCHARRY.—I should be glad of any information regarding this family. Ledcharry, which includes Edravinoch, lies on the south side of Glendochart, extending from the river Dochart to the watershed, and is bounded on the east and west by the lands of Liangarstan and Luib respectively. The following reference to the family is found in the Index in *Libros Responsonum* (Appendix, Vol. IX., Exchequer Rolls):—

1456. Sasina Thome Constun (Cristin?) de t. de Laidquerne. 1484. Sa. Donaldi Crystesoun t. Ledquharry.

Among the Breadalbane papers were, and likely still are:—

Charter by Donald Cristesone to Duncan Campbell [second laird of Glenorchy] of the lands of Ladcarre in Glendochart, 22nd June, 1494.

Charter of confirmation thereof by James IV., 28th June, 1494.

Receipt by Donald Cristeson to Sir Duncan for the price, 29th June, 1494.

Precept of Sasine by said Donald Cristeson, 1st July, 1494.

Instrument of Sasine thereon, 7th July, 1494.

Kenmore.

J. C.

794. HENRY CHRISTIE, CHAMBERLAIN TO THE LAIRD OF GLENORCHY.—"On the 21st December, 1655, 'Henry Christy of Heads' was by the Council of the Lord Protector appointed a Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire. As 'Henry Christie of Heads' he was constituted Commissioner for Perthshire, in a Parliament held at Westminster, on the 17th September, 1656. In the Act of Exceptions to the Act of Indemnity, on the 9th September, 1662, he is, as 'Hary Christie, chalmerlane to the laird of Glenwrwhy,' fined £1200." [*Genealogical Memoirs of the Scottish House of Christie*, by Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., Grampian Club.] Henry Christie had a brother James, who appears as "bayllie," about 1688, in a volume of Court records of the Bailliary of Discher and Toyer. I should be glad of any information, genealogical or otherwise, concerning Henry Christie or his brother James.

Kenmore.

J. C.

795. THE DRUM.—I am busy preparing a paper on the Drum, and am wishful to obtain the following information:—

I. When first used in Scotland as a means of calling attention before public notices were given out?

II. The class of notices given out by the Town Drummer?

III. Had each of the more important towns in Scotland a Drummer?

IV. Was the Drummer paid by the local authorities?

V. Did he wear any uniform?

VI. Was there a Bellman as well as a Drummer?

VII. When was the office of Town Drummer discontinued?

I shall feel greatly obliged.

Hull.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

796. "A DAIMIN ICKER IN A THRAVE'S A SMA' REQUEST."—Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* give another example of the use of the word "daimin," signifying "happening to come, occasional, now and then," in any other Scottish author than Burns? Is the word still in use anywhere in Scotland; and what are the senses in which it is used? Also, what is the etymology of this word? I have spoken to several friends whose acquaintance with the Scottish language is considerable, who have never heard the word used.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

797. MOWATS OF ABERGELDIE.—In all Deeside historical sketches or tales that I have seen, notice is taken of this family, but the fact of their being is simply "flashed" on the chronicler's page, neither the whence nor when they came, how long they stayed, or where they went to, being stated. Were they any relations to the Mowats of Fowlis-Easter or Balquholmie? Any assistance to elucidate these points will be esteemed.

ABERGELDIE.

798. "AULD REEKIE."—I have very often heard of the expression Auld Reekie being applied to the Capital of Scotland. Can you give the reason for it being so called? or a reference, and oblige,

BUCHAN,

799. MACARA CLAN.—I shall be greatly indebted to any of your numerous readers who will kindly give me information regarding this Clan, or refer me to any works or records bearing on the subject. Is there a Macara Tartan, and where can it be seen?

D. M.

800. DISCOVERY OF CONCEALED PASSAGE.—On making extensive sanitary improvements some time ago in a warehouse in Castle Street, Aberdeen, I discovered what turned out to be a passage leading towards Castle Hill. The opening was 5 feet 6 inches high, by 4 feet 6 inches broad, narrowing to a half circle 3 feet 9 inches high, well built with bricks. One of my men being very anxious to explore the passage got inside a bag, with 30 fathoms of rope attached, and went in about 50 yards, till he was under the site of the new Salvation Barracks, when the light he carried began to flicker, and he returned. About 20 yards along the tunnel a sword was found thrust into the roof up to the hilt. The passage was wet and slippery. If any of the readers of *S. N. & Q.* can throw any light on the matter, as to where the passage went, or anything else connected with it, I shall be much obliged.

WILLIAM HORNE.

Answers.

262. RIN MET BEAR (II., 188).—I am still looking for an explanation of this term, in use at the close of the sixteenth and early in the seventeenth centuries. Cherit or cheritit bear is equally puzzling. The terms

refer more probably to the measurement than to the character of the bear. In looking over some old accounts, of date 1592, I found the following entries, which have some bearing on the point:—(1) Gifin to Patrik Robertstone in the Cannogait heid xx bollis rinand beir qlk makis xvijj bollis iij fir. cherit beir. (2) Ane chalder w^t my lords awin gryt met nixt ressaui w^t the rin and ley^t [Leith] met. (3) Qlk viii^{xx} vi bollis rinand corne maid equall w^t the gryt met extends to x chalder xii bollis ij fir.

C.

266. CALDERS OF ASSWANLY (II., 188).—Asswanly is in the parish of Glass. The Caldere possessed it from the year 1440 till Duff of Braco purchased it in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Duke of Fife, descendant of Duff of Braco, sold it a few years ago to Mr Geddes of Blairmore. As the last Calder of Asswanly has been characterised as a "drunkard and spendthrift," it is not surprising to find one of the family turning up as a coppersmith in the Aulton.

C.

709. MARKET CROSSES (VI., 88).—This subject has been very fully treated by Mr J. Calder Ross. I do not, however, remember seeing the Cross of Old Aberdeen previously named. Will you allow me now to do so; and further, give a description of the same, as contained in *Orem's Old Aberdeen*, published in 1791:—"The inhabitants of this ancient city had liberty to erect a Cross conform to the fundamental charter. There was engraven and cut out of stone on the top of this Cross, on the South and North sides thereof, the picture of the blessed Virgin Mary, which was defaced at the beginning of the Reformation; and below are the armorial coats of the Kings of Scotland: Bishop Dunbar, Bishop Stuart, and Bishop Gordon yet to be seen. The Crucifix on said Cross was cut down in the time of the last troubles, anno 1640, as sayeth Mr Spalding in his Book of Annals, who lived in town at that time."

Orem does not give the date of its erection, or where it was erected. Perhaps some of your correspondents can yet supply this information? Orem, however, informs us that the Cross was to be seen in 1791. Where? and is it still to be seen?

WILLIAM THOMSON.

7 Madeira Place, Leith.

741. ANCIENT FORESTS OF SCOTLAND (VI., 142).—A considerable portion of the Blackmount deer forest in Argyllshire had at one time been under timber, as may yet be seen in the quantities of roots of Scotch fir annually exhumed for fuel by the stalkers and others residing in the forest. One or two clumps of fir, undoubted remnants of the Caledonian forest, are still standing, the largest being at Crannich, on the farm of Achallader, through which the West Highland Railway has just been constructed. Intermingled with the fir are a few birches. Crannich signifies stunted wood, a term which certainly cannot be applied to the timber as it now stands, while, strange to say, since Gaelic place names are almost always descriptive, Achallader—field of the oak wood—belies its name.

Kenmore.

783. JAMES HYSLOP, AUTHOR OF "THE CAMERONIAN'S DREAM" (VII., 14).—If "W. B." desires to know all that may be known concerning the *life* and poems of James Hyslop, author of the "Cameronian's Dream," I have much pleasure in referring him to the following work:—"Poems by James Hyslop, author of the 'Cameronian's Dream,' with a Sketch of his Life, and Notes on his Poems. By the Rev. Peter Mearns. Coldstream." Glasgow, C. L. Wright, 100 West George Street, 1887. If the book should be out of print, Mr Mearns, who is U.P. Minister of Coldstream—and who is the most recent, as well as the most painstaking, editor of Hyslop's poems—would, I am sure, be delighted to give all information on the subject.

Dundee.

DAVID LAMBIE.

784. DOUGLAS' VIRGIL (VII., 27).—*Rayeand* is a misprint for *rageand*, raging, a translation of Virgil's *saeva*.

Harsk is the Middle English form of *harsh*, and the final *k* points to its Scandinavian origin. Virgil's equivalent is *aspira*.

Leyndis is 3rd plural of a verb *leyn*, *leind*, *lene*, *lend*, meaning to *duell*, sometimes with idea of *hiding*. It is, I think, connected with Icel. *leyna* to hide, rather than, as Skeat puts it, with Icel. *lenda* to land. It occurs several times in Douglas, and is not a rare word in Mid. English. Virgil's equivalent is *tenent*.

Mesing means *mitigating*, and is a common word in Scots. See Jamieson.

Another form is *amiesing*. The etymology is doubtful. I think it is from the root *mi*—of L. minor = A. Sax. *min*. Virgil's equivalent is *lenihant*.

Foryet should be written *forzet*. It is a part of verb *forzet*, probably past participle which is found in M.E. as *forzete* as well as *forzeten*.

JAMES MOIR, LL.D.

785. SPANISH BLOOD IN SCOTTISH VEINS (VII., 27).—I have been told by one, who said that he was an eyewitness, that on the leads of a certain house in Irvine there was cut a pedigree of the family of Fairrie, sometime of Irvine, tracing their descent from some great Spaniard bearing a somewhat similar name. All that I could gather respecting the house was that it was in the occupation of the Misses Jean and Nancy Fairrie, circa 1845. I should be pleased to see this pedigree in *S. N. & Q.*

J. C. TINGEY.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

After the Revolution, and other Holiday Fantasies. W. Wallace. 8vo, 6s Hodge.
Algebra (Preliminary). R. W. Bayliss. 2s Blackie.
An Ordinary of Arms contained in the Public Register of all arms and bearings in Scotland. J. B. Paul. Imp 8vo, half leather, 15s Green.
Aristophanes—Peace (Lit. Translation). Cr 8vo, 1s 6d Sime.
Atomic Theory (Foundations of the): Dalton, Wollaston & Thomson. Cr 8vo, 1s 6d nett. Clay.
A Woman and Pitiful. M. M. Black. Cr 8vo, cloth, 1s 6d; paper, 1s Oliphant.

Bible (Illustrated) Dictionary. M. G. Easton. Cr 8vo, 5s Nelson.

Byways of the Scottish Border, a Pedestrian Pilgrimage. George Eyre-Todd. Illust. from drawing by Tom Scott. Fcap 4to. Ed. de Luxe (175 only), 7s 6d nett; Ordin. Ed. (750 only), 4s 6d nett Lewis.

Church (History of the) in Orkney, 1662-1688. Rev. J. B. Craven. Demy 4to Peace (K.)

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Grammar (Principles of English). W. W. Dunlop. 8vo, 1s 4d Chambers.

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Inv. "Courier" Office.

Jockie, and other Songs and Ballads. A. S. Robertson. Cr 8vo, 1s 6d Gardner.

Jubilee Year of the Free Church of Scotland—Proceedings of the General Assembly, May, 1893. Edited by Rev. T. Crerar. Paper, 1s; cloth, 1s 6d

McN. & Wallace.

Laird Nicoll's Kitchen. J. Wright. 8vo, 6d J. Wright.

Modern Scottish Poets, with Biographical and Critical Notices. 15th Ser. 3s 6d Edwards (B.)

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North British Railway—New Tourist Guide. 8vo, Illust., 2d Miller (G.)

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Sandy and other Folk. M. N. Mann. 2nd Ed. Illust., 8vo, 1s Hodge.

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Three Churchmen, Russell, Terrot, & Grub. Dr. Walker. Cr 8vo, 3s 6d R. Grant & S.



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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER, 1893.

THE ABOYNE OGHAM STONE.

NEXT to the famous Newton Stone, that which forms the subject of our illustration is, from its clearly defined characters and accompanying symbols, perhaps the most interesting of all the Ogham inscribed stones in the North of Scotland. It was found many years ago when making some alterations in the old churchyard of Formaston, about two miles to the north east of the present church of Aboyne. Its position was a strange one—almost under the doorstep of the old church, where it had lain forgotten for ages. It is now placed in a position of honour and taken great care of at Aboyne Castle; where it has been examined by many learned experts, including the late Dr. W. F. Skene, Professors Rhys and Ramsay; but the most minute and careful examination of its Oghams has been made by the Earl of Southesk, who, in his work on the "Origins of Celtic Symbolism" (published this year) after much careful and learned investigation, thus translates the writing: "(The body) of the son of Talore, Fineach of Aberf(o)tha rests here." Talore, a name variously

spelt, is of frequent occurrence as borne by several Pictish kings. Other versions have been suggested by learned antiquaries, such as: "Fineach of Aberfothan of the sons (descendants) of Talore gone to rest;" but Lord Southesk's reading best accords with precedent. It may, however, be noted, that the word, *Aberfotha* or *Aberfothan*, being Gaelic, would be pronounced as if it were spelt Aberfoian, and f, b, v being often interchangeable phonetically we can easily derive by abbreviation and *euphonia causâ* the word Aboyne, which might be substituted in either of the above readings.

The illustration is from a photograph recently taken.
J. G. MICHIE.

THE PROVERBS OF CHAUCER, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

VII.

WISDOM AND FOLLY.

MOST proverbs are supposed to inculcate wisdom. This is the salt which preserves them, and gives them piquancy and relish. But the proverbs dealt with under this heading are those which refer to wise men and fools, with their characteristics. We have expressed before the difficulty of classifying some proverbs, because of their varied character, and we have felt this difficulty more in this class than in any of the others. Still the balance of judgment seemed to be on the side of all the proverbs now to be cited being arranged under this heading. We proceed to give the examples:

76. I have heard said ek, tymes twyes twelve,
He is a fool that wol foryete hymselfe.
Troyl. V., l. 97.

Compare :
Foux est qui se oblie.—*Le Roux.*
Malemment eure que soi oblie.—*Kadier.*

77. For soothly Salomon saith :
He that loveth peril shall fall in peril.
Mcl. Tale, l. 186.

This quotation from Solomon is not found in the Bible. It is probably from the Apocrypha, but I have not yet been able to find it.

Compare :
Quiamat periculum, peribit in illo.—*Düringsfeld.*
Wer sich in Gefahr begiebt kommt darin um.
Wander.

78. Peril is bothe fuyr and tow to assemble.

Bathe Prol., l. 89.

Compare :

Fire and flax differ.—*Hazlitt*.

Fire is not to be quenched by tow.—*Do*.

C'est folie mestre les estoupes trop près du feu.

Le Roux.

The idea of both proverbs is, that the wise and the foolish cannot consort. Compare also :

Fools no Latin know.—*Hazlitt*.

79. But soth is seyð, "a fool can nocht be stille."

Parl. of F., l. 574.

This proverb might with equal propriety appear in V. ("Speech and Silence").

Compare :

Foolish tongues talk by the dozen.—*Hazlitt*.

Nus fox ne scet sa langue taire.

Roman de la Rose, l. 4750.

No fool knows how to hold his tongue.

Ibid., Eng. Version, l. 5268.

Sottes bolt is sone shote.—*Prov. of Hendyng*.

A fool's bolt is soon shot.—*Hazlitt*.

Kemler quotes, says Skeat, from MS. Harl., fol. 4 : *Ut dicunt multi, cito transit lancea stulti*. This "leonine verse," as Hazlitt calls it, Archbishop Trench holds to be a later formation from the old English adage. ("On the Lessons in Proverbs," 1853, p. 29). It next occurs, according to Hazlitt, in "Dives and Pauper," by Henry Parker. 1495 :—

Dives. Thou arte the more fole. But it is a common proverb. A foles bolte is soone shotte. The saying is in "Oliver Oatmeal's Quest of Inquiry," 1595; in Webster and Decker's play of "Northward Hoe," 1607; and in "Pasquils Jests," ed. 1629. In the time of crossbows, a negligent archer was apt to discharge his piece without due preparation.—*Hazlitt*.

Compare also :

Et le fol parle moult, on le voit moult souvent.

Ebert.

You are the better at proverbs, by how much?—

A fool's bolt is soon shot.—*Henry V.*, iii. 7.

Duke S. By my faith he is very swift and sententious.

Touch. According to the fool's holt, sir, and such dulcet diseases.—*As You Like It*, v. iii.

80. A fool may ek a wise man oftegyde.

Troyl. I., l. 630.

Compare :

A fool may give a wise man counsel.—*Hazlitt*.

Even fools sometimes speak to the purpose.—*Do*.

There is none so simple but can give counsel.—*Do*.

Ung fol advise bien un saige.—*Le Roux*.

Un sot sait moult souvent un sage counsellier.

Ebert.

A knave may help an honest man.—*Hazlitt*.

Now cheer up, sir Abbot, did you never hear yet

That a fool he may learn a wise man wit.

Ballad of King John and the Abbot of Canterbury.

81. The grettest clerkes beth not the wisest men.

Reev. Tale, l. 134.

An apt commentary on this proverb is provided by this tale, where the miller, unlearned though he be, is more than a match for the two clerks—at first. He boasts :

But by my thrift, yet schal I blere here ye,
For al here sleight and al here philosophie.

Instide of mele, yet wol I give them brew.

The greatest clerks beth not the wisest men.

The proverb is quoted by Hazlitt, Hislop, Donald, and others.

Compare :

Les meilleurs cleres ne sont pas les plus sages.

Le Roux.

The same distinction between learning and mother-wit—knowledge and wisdom—is drawn by Cowper :

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have ofttimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men ;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.

The Task.

And by Tennyson in the line :

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers.

Locksley Hall.

82. Of alle men iblessed most he be,
The wise astrologe daun Ptholomé,
That saith this proverbe in his Almagest :
Of alle men his wisdom is highest,
That rekkith not who hath the world in honde.

Bathe Prol. l. 323.

Compare :

He is wise that hath wit enough for his own affairs.—*Hazlitt*.

Ad secreta poli curas extendere noli.—*Wander*.

83. Who that buyldith his hous al of salwes,
And priketh his blynd hors over the falmes,
And suffrith his wyfe to go seken halwes,
Is worthy to ben honged on the galwes.

Bathe Prol., l. 655.

These marks of the foolish man are given as above, with the language modernized, by Hazlitt, who also refers the saying to MS. hansd. 762, *temp.* Henry V., in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 233. He adds : See also Herbert's *Ames*, p. 129.

84. Unknowe unkyst, and lost that is unsought.

Troyl. I. l. 809.

Compare :

Unknown : unkist.—*Hazlitt*.

85. Allas ; he nadde holde him by his ladd.

Mame. Prol. l. 51.

Compare :

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.—*Latin Proverb*.

86. He can wel in myn eye seen a stalke,

But in his owne he can nought seen a balke.

Reev. Prol. l. 65.

The allusion is to Matt. vii. 3.—"Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

Compare :

Fools aye see ither folks' faults, and forget their ain.—*Donald.*

Cast the beam out of thie owne eye,
Then thou maiest see a mothe in another mans.

Reliq. Ant. I. 207.

Tel voyt une grande ordure en l'oeil de son voison qui ne la voit au sien.—*Le Roux.*

Puis que tu as si mauvais iex que tu ne pues ta mauvaistie congnoistre, pour quoi congnois tu si bien la mauvaistie de ton voison?—*Kadler.*

Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum,
Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius?

At tibi contra.

Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi.

Horace, Sat. I., l. 3, 26.

Νήπιος δε τον εμὸν μὲν εχει νῶον ἐν φυλακῆσι,
Τὸν δ' αὐτοῦ ἴδιον οὐδὲν ἐπιστρέφεται.

Theogn. Eleg. 439.

* Ἀπαντες ἐσμὲν εἰς τὸ ρουθεῖν σοφοί

Ἄτολοι δ' ἀμαρτάνορτες οὐ γινώσκομεν.

Euripides, Fr. Incert.

Ἀλωπος ἐφ' ἡρας ἑκαστον ἡμῶν φέρει, τὴν μὲν ἐμπροσθεν, τὴν δὲ ὀπισθεν· καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν ἐμπροσθεν, ἀποτιθέμεν τὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀμαρτήματα· εἰς δὲ τὴν ὀπισθεν, τὰ ἑαυτῶν, διδ' οὐδὲ καθορώμεν αὐτὰ.

Aesopus, Fr. (Stoboeus, Tit., xxiii. 6.

87. The ner the fir the hatter is.—*Troyl.* I. l. 449.

Compare :

Who is next fuyre he brenneth moost.

Rom. K., l. 2478.

Tanto plus calidum, quanto vicinius igni.

Kadler.

88. And eek be war to sporne ageyn an al.

Balade de bon Conseyl, l. 11.

This, as Skeat reminds us, is the English equivalent of the Greek phrase, "to kick against the pricks."—*Acts ix. 5.*

Compare :

Folly it is to spurn against a prick.—*Haslitt.*

Puff not against the wind.—*Do.*

Dure chose est regimber contre aguillon.

Le Roux.

Qui contre aguillon regibe deux fois se point.

Do.

Recalcitrer contre pointure

Ne sert que de double pointure.—*Do.*

89. Men may the wise atrenne and nought atrede.

Troyl. IV. l. 1428.

Chaucer says elsewhere ("Knight's Tale, l. 1591):

Men may the eelde atrenne, but not atrede.

That is, "Men may outrun old age, but not outwit" surpass its counsel). This proverb, referring to old age, falls to be dealt with under another heading, and is noticed here because of its close verbal likeness to the line quoted from "Troilus and Crescide."

90. Therefor I wol seye a proverbe

That he that fully knoweth therebe,
May sauffly leye hit to his ye.

House of Fame, I., l. 289.

Compare :

L'herbe qu'on cognoist, on la doit lier à son doigt; Prov. Those, or that, which a man knows best, he must use most.

Cotgrave's Diet. s. v. "Herbe."

Herbe congneue soit bien venue.—*Le Roux.*

L'herbe qu'on cognoit on la doit bien lier à son doigt.—*Do.*

90. "Therefor bihoveth him a ful long spoon

That shal ete with a feend," thus herde I seye.

Squieres T., l. 602.

Compare :

He that eats with the devil hath need of a long spoon.—*Haslitt.*

He needs a lang-shanket spoon that sups kail wi' the deil.—*Hislop.*

Who dips with the devil he had need of a long spoon.—*Appius and Virginia, 1575.*

Yes, sir, the proverb says he that eats with the devil had need of a long spoon. I have brought you a ladle.

Marlowe's Jew of Malta, III. 4.

Marry, he must have a long spoon that must eat with the devil.—*Comedy of Errors, IV. 3.*

This is a devil and no monster: I will leave him; I have no long spoon.—*Tempest, II. 2.*

Haslitt says this proverb also occurs in Kemp's "Nine Daies Wonder," 1600, and in Overbury's "Characters," appended to the wife, a Jesuit is said to be "a larger spoone for a Traytour to feed with the Devill, then any other Order." The proverb is also found in the collection of Düringfeld and Wander (German). Fallersleben (Old Netherland Proverbs), Man (Danish), and others.

91. It is nought goode a slepyng hounde to wake.

Troyl. III. 715.

Compare :

Wake not a sleeping lion.—*Haslitt.*

Let sleeping dogs lie.—*Donald.*

Il fait mal éveiller le chien qui dort.—*Le Roux.*

N'evaillez pas le chen qi dort.—*Do.*

M. A. C.

A RARE PEARL FOUND IN THE RIVER YTHAN IN 1620.—Sir Thomas Menzies of Durn, Provost of Aberdeen, 1620, being introduced to King James, was graciously received, and had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him. On this occasion, Sir Thomas presented to the King a pearl which had been found in a mussel shell, in the brook of Kelly, which runs into the river Ythan. It was considered by the jewellers of Edinburgh as the most valuable that had been seen, and, according to tradition, it holds a place in the imperial crown of Britain.

J. DALGARNO.

DIARY OF JOHN ROW,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.,
1661—1672—1790.

I I.

March 15 1662. The Earle of Loudon Chancellare Campbell died at Edz.

Apr. 1 '62 George Boyn merchand of Abd. his wife Ro^son a good young woman died of a consumption: sister to the precious young creature in the narrow wynd daughter to James Ro^son who made so glorious an end, some 12 years ago, that feu has ever made the like.

A book of prodigies of about ten sheets of paper set out by an author anonymos, wherein he shoos that God from the earth, waters aire, firmament and heavens is preaching to England at the rate of two sermons a week, quhen many of their best preachers are removed to corners; having got doune about 104 prodigies which have fallen out in England (setting doune tyme and place) within the space of a yeare, going before the King's restauration in Maie 29 '60 till it compleet a yeare, in an. '61 promising to ad others has come to his handis since: letting us know that in that one yeare there are more prodigies nor have fallen out in many nations for many hundreds of years; he gives a paralell to each; but application to none.

In the years '60 '61 '62 a great discoverie of witches and warlockes in Lothian and Fyffe and some other parts: very many in Libberton parish; where Mr And. Cant is minister: be east Mussilburg a whole landwart toune all devills, which came to be noticed by a child 7 years of age relating very punctually what was done at the Kings coronation, telling the B. B. (bishops) habit, and mouchs &c., affirming on the morrow to a landwart man that he was present at the coronation: being asked how came he home so soone, so great a journey: Ans. my mother rode on the cat, my father rode on the bissom, I was caried in the skull, and this being revealed, they and their neighbours seized upon all confessed.

Mr Thomas Couper, minister of monros, died of grieff March 28. 1662: his wife daughter to umqll Robert Burrell in Cooper at Perth, being deemed for a witch.

Also there is one at Brechin who hath a familiar spirit; and quhen ye come in to hir house, ye need to speer nothing at hir; She tells you all unasked; as quhat money is in your pocket, your cariage with your wife &c.

Mr John Seton sometyme Minister at Old Abd. Nov. 3 '57 Felton-bridge in Northumberland, outted there, came to Abd with his familie, at the end of March 1662.

Thursday Aprile 10th 1662 Our new B B Sharp fairfowl entered Edz with a horrible convey: Tuesd. Apr. 8 Mr Adam Barcklay elder

minister at Awfoord at Yool in Decr '62 feasted all his relations; and within 8 days was removed.

Mr John Robertson minister at Dundie, who had bin my disciple at Stirlyn '617 and '618, died in March 1662.

John Barkstend, John O Key and Miles Corbett regicides April 16 1662 were condemned to die having bin apprehended in Holland.

The Act of Vniformitie concluded in the English parlit. April 1662.

1662 Gilbert Bayerlay elder labourer of the ground in Old Abd. in despair, because Mr Wm. Ro^sons third part of peterstoun (the colledge having the two part) was taken from by the relict Gordon, he having laboured it many years he drowned himself in a well in the old toune: wch he told to the relict, and then to the minister Mr Alex^r Middleton, that he would pnt. drown himself, if he were put from his tack; but his words were misregarded by both.

Mr James Mowat a discreet gentleman, who, as a governor to young noblemen, had attended sundrie in France Germanie and Italie, died at Abd. of the stone Maie 5, '62.

Mr Andro Cant yor his wife Burnet, daughter to the Laird of Leyes died at Libberton about the beginning of Maie 1662.

1662 Maie 7 Wednesday the B B was consecrated at holy rude house; on the morrow the parlit sitting they were voyced in Spirituall Lords nemine contra dicente, and being forthwith called, the tuo Arch bb were placed above Duke Hamilton, and the rest above the Lords nixt to the Earles. Edz and not being come as yet from London. Wisheart and Mitchell who afterwards Maie were consecrated at St Andrews Mr Wm. Keith at Vdnie having the sermon.

Mr John Murray at Methven in the pbrie of Perth deceased Octob: 1661, and tuo dayes after him Mr George Tamson at Kilmennie in the pbrie of Cowpar of Fyfe having foretold his death: being in good health on a Sabbath day tells he had but one Sabbath more betwixt him and eternitie: the nixt Sabbath he preached: and on the following wednesday died of Synauche, or angina.

Jean Bancanquall relict of Mr Murray at the Cash neare to the kirk of Stramiglo: an holy prudent zealous knowing Christian, deceased at Kirkcaldie Maie 29 on the new holy day, 1662.

John Hamilton Apothecarie in Edz deceased of above 80 yeares age about Decr '61.

Lillias Row bro^d furth her fyft childe a daughter called Christian, June 20th fryday about tuo in the morning 1662.

The Earle of Perth an aged noble man died Maie '62.

James Moray merchand burges of Abd (whose

son was the first infant I baptized) deceased Julie '62.

Hugh Anderson my oy born July 6. 1662.

The old Lady Straloch relict of Mr Ro^t Gordon, surnamed Forbes, deceased August 3^d day being the Sabbath 1662, her husband died Aug. 18. 1661.

Mr Andro Abercrombies wife Forbes (late of Fintray) died of the jaundies Aug : '62.

Mrs Colinson wife to Captain Colinson at Tinnmouth died Julie 1662.

Mr Alex^r White regent in the Colledge Marshall at Abd^t died August 20. 1662.

August. 27. '62 died Ogstone wife to Mr James Kennedie sheriff and toune clerk of Abd.

Sept^r about 2. 1662 Mr Ro^t Ballie prin^l of Glasgow Vniversitie deceased.

Mr Wm. Maitland minister at Monkegie in the pbrie of Garioch died Sepr. 5. 1662.

Mr Wm. Rait called to Dundee, dimitted his place of prin^l of the K. Coll. of Abd. Sepr 1662.

Issobell Reid relict of umqll Mr Alex^r Scorgie minister at Old Abd deceased Sepr 28. 1662 leaving sixe children all sua introque parente orbos, introque modo orphanos. Ergo about a yeare ½ after hir husband : betuix which tuo was great love.

Mr George Meldrum, Minister at Aberdeen preached his valedictorie sermon Octob : 29. Sabb : 1662 upon his ordinarie text 2 Pet : 5. 9. 10. 11.

Octob. 21, 1662. Sat doune the Synod of the diocie of Abd. Mr David Mitchell ordinarie B. of Abd moderator : Mr John Menzies and Mr George Meldrum of Abd deposed, unless before Jan^r 1 '63 they conform in subscryveing his paper of canonically obedience. Tuo were absent, Mr John Mercer and Mr James Douglas : 4 took it to advise : Mr Alexander Leask, Alex^r Garioch, David Lindesay, and Wm. Cheyn till about Yoole.

Octob. '62 B. Sydserf of Galloway, a very aged man of above 80 deceased : report Dunkerk is sold to the King of France for 500,000 pistollis.

Novr 16 '62 John Broun merchand of Abd. an aged man haveing heard sermon before noone ; being the Sabbath stayed at home in the after noone, with his daughter Christian Broun distracted but after sermon was found dead in his house, some suspecting he had suffered violence.

A little after deceased James Broun skipper at Abd.

Decr 5 '62. Richard Rutherford son to Alex^r provost, whose name and airmes is on the provost's seat :

Decr 9 '62 Mr Alex^r Middleton at the late synod chosen constant moderator of Abd presbetrie by the B. of Abd. being minister at Old Abd. was admitted prin^l of the K. colledge of Abd.

To which day Mr Andro Cant elder, Alex^r Cant John Menzies and George Meldrum yor were summoned to appeare before the Lords of Secret Councill to answer for their seditious and troubling cariage ; but Mr Andro got a testimonie under the handes of D. D. Moore or Moire of his inabilitytie to travell so far in this season.

Marjorie Innes a choise good woman relict of Alex^r Ferchar merchand of Abd. deceased Decr 9 '62.

James Gibbon my sisters son a godly young man died of a consumption August 1662 at Carnok in Fyffe.

Mr James Gordon at Drumblett died Decr 1662.

Item Mr Wm. Stevenson at Gemrie.

Item Mr Andro Ker at Glenbucket.

Item the countes of Aboyn sister to the laird of Drum.

Item the Ladie Grant daughter to the Earle of Murray.

Decr 31 '62 Wm. Gray present provest of Abd expyred of a squinance about 8 of clock at night haveing bin in good health the day before: Lorl prepare us, ætatis 45.

Wm. Douney late clerk to the Colledge of Justice, a good man, deceased about Decr 19. 1662.

Mr Thomas Crawford eldest regent and professor of Mathesis in Edz. colledge died about the midst of Decr 1662.

Mr David Dickson professor of Theologie in Edz. Colledge died Decr 28. '62.

Jan^r '63 The Ladie Swenton was removed : her husband being still in prison.

Jan^r 24 '63 Mr Slow Englishman burges of Abd. died.

Janr 29 about evening 1663 Mr David Mitchell, Bishop of Aberdene expyred : was buried in Old Machar kirk conveyed thither from the castle of Abd. Feb. 5. 1663.

Febr 4th. '63 Magdalene Jaffray spouse to Ro^t Ker of Menie, a godly woman deceased after child-birth.

The Lady Tolchon dowager surnamed Forbes of the house of Pitsligo deceased at Thanestone Febr 21 '63.

Issobell Cochran daughter to Walter late ballie of Abd. wife to John Leslie son to baillie bennisons deceased Febr 26 1663 a precious holy woman.

Febr 3 '63 died the Vicecount of Kenmoore, laird of Lochinvar &c.

Major Gairdin Laird of Troup son to the Laird of Neither Banchorie (a good man and charitable) deceased about Maie 1662.

March '93 died Mr Ro^o Ogilvie minister at Methlick in the presbitrie of Ellon presented parson of Kinkell, who has the presentation of 7 kirks.

March '63 died Mr James Rutherford School-m^r at Kemnay.

March 23. '63 died John Sangster, merchand burges of Abd. who had been servant to Provost Alex^r Jaffray.

March '63 died my ladie Kilpunt sister to William Earle of Marshall, who haveing lived long distracted yet is reported to have died without distraction.

Aprile 3. fryday '63 Archibald Mercer son to umq^l Mr Thomas died anno ætatis at Kinkell in his brother Mr John Mercers house haveing conflicted long with a fistula after its closing and drying up was removed about 9 of the clock at even.

(To be continued.)

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE,
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.

(VI., 175 ; VII., 14.)

NEXT to Harvard University, Mass. in date of erection, and before it in wealth of varied tradition, the William and Mary College has celebrated this year its second centenary. Its historical life has been checkered in an unusual measure, but better days appear once more to be in store for it. It must always have a special interest to us, as it owes its origin to the persistent energy of a Scotchman, the Rev. James Blair, D.D., who was educated at one of the Universities of Aberdeen, and ordained in Scotland by a Scotch Bishop in one of the most interesting eras of the church's history, when she was very quietly organising herself for a great future to Scotland, which would have certainly come if the Revolution politics had not chilled and nipped the swelling bud.

Virginia was the first colony on the Atlantic sea board, and was barely organised when it felt inspired with a strong desire to establish a University within its limits. The first attempt in this direction was made at Henrico City, where a College was built and endowed for the education of the English and Indian youth, in hopes that the latter would be converted and civilised, and become as a leaven among their countrymen. But this expectation received a rude shock in 1622, when the natives made a sudden attack upon the colony, and nearly extinguished it by a cruel massacre. This ended

the project so far as related to Henrico, but President Gilman throws a further light upon the desire for higher education in Virginia. "There was another project for a university, as early as 1624, which has lately been brought to light. Dr. E. D. Neill, in *Virginia Vetusta*, calls attention to the fact that an island in the Susquehanna, which the traveller may see to the north as he crosses the railroad bridge at Havre de Grace, was conditionally given for "the foundinge and maintenance of a universitie and such schools in Virginia as shall there be erected, and shall be called *Academia Virginienensis et Oxoniensis*. The death of the projector, Edward Palmer, interrupted his plans."

The proposal to secure a University in Virginia, which became a royal colony in 1625, and had a Legislature under a Governor, received a great impetus from the arrival of Rev. James Blair as missionary in 1685. He was evidently a man of much force of character, and soon was appointed commissary of the Bishop of London, or, in other words, the representative and nearest approach to the episcopal office that the English colonies could then receive. This gave the commissary vast influence in colonial matters, although, as ecclesiastical functionary, his position was neither pleasant to himself nor very beneficial to the church. It brought him at once into collision with the Governor, but his visit to England to prosecute his charges against the Governor gave Mr. Blair the opportunity of pressing his application for a charter, and also his appeal for money to endow a college to be called by the names of the reigning sovereigns. In February 1692-3 he had the satisfaction of having the royal signatures attached to the charter of William and Mary College, which was to be built at Williamsburg, Virginia. The basis of the charter-privileges was ample, "that the church of Virginia may be furnished with a Seminary of Ministers of the Gospel, and that the youth may be piously educated in good letters and manners, and that the Christian faith may be propagated among the Western Indians to the glory of Almighty God: to make, found, and establish a certain place of universal study, or perpetual college of divinity, philosophy, languages, and other good arts and sciences." The first president or governor, appointed in the charter on life-tenure of office, was "our well beloved in Christ," Rev. James Blair, and the first chancellor, also named in the charter, was Bishop Compton of London, under whose spiritual jurisdiction the colonial church had been placed. The new College was endowed with a royal grant, and money was also collected for building; bequests and benefactions began at once to flow in, so that at the outbreak of the

War of Independence the college was the wealthiest institution in the colony, and had an annual income of twenty thousand dollars. It was wholly a product of Virginian enterprise, and the youth of the colonists were more and more coming to be educated at what was familiarly and affectionately known as "William and Mary." In the most interesting article upon this college in *Scribner's Monthly*. Mr. John Esten Cooke counts up "that it gave twenty-seven of its students to the army in the Revolution; two Attorney-Generals in the United States; it sent out nearly twenty Members of Congress, fifteen United States Senators, seventeen Governors, thirtyseven Judges, a Lieutenant-General and other high officers to the army, two Commodores to the navy, twelve Professors, four signers of the Declaration of Independence, seven Cabinet officers, the chief draughtsman and author of the Constitution, Edmund Randolph; the most eminent of the Chief Justices, John Marshall, and three Presidents of the United States."

After the burning of Jamestown in 1675, Williamsburg came to the front and was made the seat of the colonial government. The college was built in the parish of Bruton near Williamsburg, and Mr. Blair became the second rector of the parish, as well as, after a time, the President of the College. But the College was barely founded when it was consumed with fire. In the midst of many difficulties, but with a most commendable zeal and energy, the edifice was renewed in 1725. The "Old Chapel" was added in 1732, and "became the place of sepulture of the most distinguished men of Virginia." The college is associated with all the civil and religious incidents in a most important period of colonial life, and has closely adhered to the religious auspices under which its foundations first were laid; the Bishop of London was usually the Chancellor, and his Commissary the President. It enjoyed for some years a very prosperous career, and it may be noted that at Williamsburg, on December 5th, 1776, was held the first meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, "the parent society in America," of what appears to be now a necessity of Collegiate and University life. In its day William and Mary has done good service to the colony, and Bishop Meade (Bishop of Virginia, 1829-1862), says of it, "It is positively affirmed by those most competent to speak, that the best ministers in Virginia were those educated at the College, and sent over to England for ordination."

The College has been particularly unfortunate from fires. After the fire that nearly ruined it, soon after its inauguration, it was partially a second time destroyed in 1781 by the troops of

the French King which were occupying it; the French King had the grace however to restore it, and add a good many valuable books to replenish the library. It was again and even more completely destroyed by fire in 1859, to be rebuilt, however, and reopened in the early part of 1860. On account of the close proximity of the Civil War, the exercises were suspended in 1861, and in September 1862, a disorderly company of the Federal cavalry set fire to the central building, and injured the College to the amount of \$80,000. It has naturally dropped for a time into practical inactivity and obscurity. Many efforts have been made to procure the necessary funds, both from the State and private friends, so as to enable the authorities to carry out a complete restoration. The Faculties are reorganised, and the main building is substantially renewed. This spring a vote of money has been passed by Congress to make amends for the Revolutionary losses, when in 1781 the Collegiate exercises were suspended, and for the destruction of buildings and other property during the late war. Its list of students has been preserved, and is complete from 1720, and there is now every appearance of a long roll being added to the number when the University functions are once more organised and fully discharged. (Anderson, *History of the Church of England in the Colonies*; Hawk's *Virginia*; *Scribner's Monthly* (1875) Vol. xi., No. 1, pp. 1-15, Illust.; Pres. D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, *Address at Harvard University, 1886*; Spencer, *History of the Prot. Episc Church in U.S.A.*); Adams, *William and Mary College of Virginia*; Neill, *University and College of Virginia*.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

Plymouth, Conn.

AYRSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

MORMOND'S list of wise saws and maxims current in the North-East of Scotland, and constituting a sketch of the Proverbial Philosophy to which the sagacious parents of that northern district treat their children in their youth, has set me to the task of revising my boyish memories of similar maxims current in the South-West of Scotland. The result is the following brief collection of Ayrshire Saws, most of which I heard from the lips of my father or mother nearly forty years ago. I trust my collection may not be without interest to many of your readers:—

A bird in the hand's worth two in the bush.
 A merry gaun cout maks a canny auld horse.
 A' the months o' the year curse fair Februeer.
 A far awa' broch maks a near hand shour.
 A rolling stone gathers nae fog, but a tethered sheep
 gathers nae fat.
 An auld mason aye maks a guid barrowman.

A stitch in time saves nine.
 A brunt child dreads the fire.
 A cock's aye crouse on its ain midden-head.
 A' *his* geese are swans.
 As the day lengthens the cold strengthens.
 As we brew so we must bake.
 A straw shows how the wind blows.
 As ae door steiks a house opens.
 A causey saint, a ather deil.
 A wee buss is better than nae beild.
 Auld maid's bairns are aye well-bred.
 A toom pouch maks a blate merchant.
 A's fish that comes to his net.
 (The following is the Ayrshire version of two of
 Mormond's saws) :
 A bonny bride is sune buskit.
 Ye've made yer bed and ye maun jist lie on't.
 Better thole a grumph than a sumph.
 Better to get a deil than a daw.
 Beggars should never be choosers.
 Better finger off than aye wagging.
 Birds of a feather flock thegither.
 Better late than never.
 Changes are lightsome : fools are fond o' them.
 Claw me and I'll claw thee.
 Cut your coat according to your cloth.
 Charity begins at home but does not end there.
 Deil tak the hindmost.
 Don't quarrel with your bread and butter.
 Drowning men catch at straws.
 Drive the nail that will go.
 Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.
 (This proverb is also found in Mormond's collection).
 Example is better than precept.
 Enough's as good as a feast.
 Every man for himself and God for us a'.
 Every man for his ain haun as Harry Wynd fought.
 Extremes meet.
 E'en's you like, Meg Dorts.
 Every one toots best on his own horn.
 Faint heart never won fair lady.
 Farawa' fowls hae aye fair feathers. (Also in Mor-
 mond).
 Gie the deil his due.
 God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.
 God helps those who help themsel's.
 He maun jist cool in the skin he het in.
 He'll thrash the last buttle.
 Hame's aye hame, though its never sae hamely.
 (Compare Mormond).
 She'll no sell her hens on a wat day.
 Here's the heart o' the bowstock.
 Honesty's the best policy.
 He loses buttlles gathering straes.
 He expects spade shafts to bear plums.
 Haud yer breath to blaw yer parritch.
 Half a loaf's better than no bread.
 He should hae a lang spune that sups wi' the deil.
 He has a bee in his bonnet.
 It will ne'er be a mote on your marriage.
 Ill-doers are aye ill-dreaders.
 It's the cracked pitcher goes oftenest to the well.
 If ifs an' ands were pats and pans, there would be
 nae use for tinklers.

It never rains but it pours.
 Its an ill wind that blaws naebody guid.
 Ill to hae but waur to want.
 I say as you say, Provost.
 Its as well to be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.
 In for a penny in for a pound.
 Jouk an' let the jaw gae bye. (Compare Mormond).
 Judge a man by the company he keeps.
 Kittle cattle to shoe.
 Lazy as a bleachfield dowg lying in the sun a' day.
 Leeve, auld horse, and thou 't get hay.
 Least said, soonest mended.
 Let diamond cut diamond.
 Leave well alone.
 Let byganes be byganes. (Compare Mormond).
 Look before you leap. (Compare Mormond).
 Make hay while the sun shines.
 Misfortunes never come singly.
 Maidens should be mim till they're married.
 Mony a pickle makes a mickle.
 Mad as a March hare.
 Mary Conn in a coach.
 Ne'er tak your mark frae the midden while there's a
 star in the lift.
 Need makes a naked man rin.
 Necessity has no law.
 Nobody knows where the shoe pinches but the wearer.
 Ne'er tak two bites to a cherry.
 Ne'er tak a flairfu' o' soles for a wife.
 No news is good news.
 Nobody can tell what's in the shaup till its shelt.
 One man's meat is another man's poison.
 Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
 One nail dings another oot.
 People who live in glass houses should not throw
 stones.
 Pit yer haun in the creel, fesh oot an ether or an eel.
 Penny wise and pound foolish.
 Prevention is better than cure.
 Pit the saddle on the richt horse.
 Pouring water on a drooned moose.
 Pit a stoot hert tae a stey brae. (Compare Mormond).
 Quateness is best.
 Richt wrangs naebody.
 Short accounts mak guid friends.
 Saturday flit, short sit.
 Shrink not for a shower.
 She'll no let her bane gang awa wi the dowg.
 She'll no fling doon the cogue when the coo flings.
 Saft's yer horn.
 Set a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil.
 She'll ne'er scart a gray pow.
 Seeing is believing.
 Strike when the iron is hot. (Compare Mormond).
 Twice het kail are aye pat tasted.
 The bite's as guid's the soup.
 The proof o' the puddin's the prein o't.
 There are big stots in Ireland, but they canna come
 ower for horns.
 Tell the truth and shame the devil.
 The deil's no sae black as he's pentit.
 Two can play at that.
 Twa heads are better than ane, though they should be
 sheep's heads.

They that do their turn in time sit half idle.
 The biter is bitten.
 There's nae friendship in trade.
 Tak care o' the pennies and the pounds will tak care
 o' themselves.
 Untymeous spurring spiles the steed.
 Whistling maids and crawling hens are nae counted
 canny 'bout oor toon en's.
 What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.
 You may tak a horse to the water, but you can't make
 him drink.
 You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
 You fun' it where the Hielandman fun' the tangs.
 Ye're nae chicken for a yer cheeping.
 Ye're ma ain bonnie lammie, mammie's wee doo.

(Compare Mormond).

Ye maun creep afore ye gang. (Compare Mormond).

I agree with Mormond that a collection of sayings of the sort he has given, gathered from different Scottish counties, would be highly interesting and not a little instructive, and I hope some more of your correspondents may add to the stock furnished by Mormond and myself.

Dollar. W. B. R. W.

NOTABLE MEN & WOMEN OF BANFFSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 44, Vol. VII.)

XI.

161. *McLachlan, James, A.M.*, a native of Boharn. Educated at the School of Keith, he entered King's College in 1850 as first bursar, and after a course of distinction was appointed first to the school of Tough, then to Inch, and while there he was asked to become interim Rector of the Aberdeen Grammar School, when the Rector, W. E. Evans, resigned. He studied for the Church of Scotland, and was in due course promoted, first to the Parish Church of Rathven, and sometime afterwards to the Parish of Inveravon, a position which he still holds.

161a. *Macpherson, Colin*: Minor Poet. Born in Keith in 1826, he has written a good deal of verse. In 1878 he published a volume called *The Farmer's Friend*.

162. *Macpherson, Isabella*: Female Evangelist and Saint. This excellent lady, whose Life has been written by her brother, the Rev. John Macpherson of Dundee, was born in Cullen, 7th May, 1842, and died in 1887. Her career, which was marked by an enthusiastic love of the lapsed and lost, and by great labours on their behalf, closed prematurely in 1887.

163. *Macpherson, John, D.D.*: Roman Catholic Divine and Professor. Born at Blairnamarrow, Tomintoul, 29th August, 1801, young Macpherson was educated for the church at Paris. Ordained priest in 1827, he was at once appointed a Professor in the College at Aquhorties. Transferred to Dundee in 1832, he became President of Blairs College in 1847, a post which he held till 1858. His death occurred in 1871.

164. *Macpherson, John (Rev.)*: Free Church Evangelist and Author. A native of Cullen, Mr Macpherson studied for the ministry of the Free Church, and

was ordained in 1859. He has always taken an active part in all evangelistic movements, and is author of several biographies of evangelists and others. Among his works may be named his *Life of Duncan Matheson, 1871*; his *Life of Isabella Macpherson*; and *The Christian Hero: a Sketch of the Life of Robert Annan*. He is still alive.

165. *McConachie, Jas. (Rev.)*: Established Church Divine and Author. Born in Mid Banffshire about (1753), he died in 1806.

166. *Meldrum Charles, C.M.G., LL.D.*: Professor of Mathematics. A native of Kirkmichael parish, he was educated at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, and graduated first in order of merit of the graduates in 1844, when he was also Lord Rector's prizeman. Having entered the Bombay Educational Department in 1846, he became Prof. of Mathematics, Royal College, Mauritius, 1848; Secretary and one of the founders of the Meteorological Society of Mauritius, 1851; Government Meteorological Observer, 1862. He assisted to establish a new observatory in Mauritius, and in 1875 became Director of the Royal Alfred Observatory. Appointed Member of Council of the Government of Mauritius in 1886, he was the same year created A.C.M.G. He had previously, in 1876, been made an LL.D. by Aberdeen University.

167. *Middleton, Charles (Colonel)* } Two disting-
 168. *Middleton, William (Colonel)* } uished Penin-
 sular Officers, natives of Kirkmichael parish, and sons of the farmer of Inverairy. The *New Stat. Account* of the parish gives a brief notice of their career.

169. *Moodie, Wm., D.D. (Prof.)*: Scholar, Author, and Ecclesiastical Leader. A native of Kirkstyle, Gartly parish, he was born in 1759, was educated for the church, and became successively minister of the parishes of Kirkcaldy and of St Andrew's, Edinburgh. In 1797 he was appointed Prof. of Hebrew, Edinr. Univ., and in 1798 received the degree of D.D., while in 1799 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly. He published various pamphlets, and edited *Wilson's Hebrew Grammar*. His death occurred in 1812, and his Sermons, with an account of his life prefixed, were published in 1813. For a notice of him see the *New Stat. Acc. of Scot.*

170. *Murdoch, John (Rev.)*: Bishop of Castatala, Roman Catholic Dignitary. Born at Wellheads in the Enzie, 11th November, 1796, he studied for the priesthood, and after serving in that capacity was promoted to be Bishop of Castatala. He died in 1865.

171. *Nicholson, Thomas (Rev.)*: Bishop of Paristachium. Born about 1645, in the house of Birkenbog, he was the son of Sir Thomas Nicholson by a daughter of the family connected with that estate, His parents being Protestants, he was brought up in that religion. Bred to letters he became one of the Regents or Professors in Glasgow University, a post he filled for nearly fourteen years. About the beginning of 1682 he embraced the Catholic faith, and in July that same year proceeded to Padua, taking the Scottish College of Douay on his way to prosecute his theological studies. After three years spent in study, he was promoted to holy orders in 1685, and in 1687 returned as missionary priest to Scotland. Apprehended, like many other of the Catholic clergy at the

Revolution, he was cast into prison, and at last banished to the Continent. He was employed there for three years as confessor to a convent at Dunkirk. In 1694 it was resolved by the congregation *de Propaganda Fide*, that a Bishop should be appointed to govern the Scottish Mission, and in August Mr Nicholson was chosen for that office. His consecration followed in February, 1695, at Paris. It was not, however, till 1696 that Bishop Nicholson ventured to England, when he was at once apprehended in London and kept in confinement till May, 1697. He was then released, when he forthwith proceeded to Scotland, where for upwards of twenty years he discharged his episcopal functions without molestation. During the last years of his life he resided chiefly at Preshome in the Enzie, where he died in 1718. A Latin epitaph to his memory may still be seen in the Chapel of St Ninians, Bellay, where he is buried.

172. *Nicol, William, M.P.*: Liverpool Shipowner and Member of Parliament for Dover. Dr Cramond, in his *Annals of Banff*, quoting from *Smlach's History of Banff*, says this gentleman was a son of James Nicol, Collector of Customs, Banff, who died in 1849, aged 82. I have learned nothing further of him. He was a most successful merchant.

173. *Ogilvie or Ogilvy, Sir Alex. Burt., Lord Forglen*: the second son of the second Lord Banff, and born about 1660, according to Douglas (*Peerage*, Vol. I., p. 193) he became an advocate, but there is no evidence of this on record. He was created a Baronet in 1701, and in 1702 was chosen Member of Parliament for Banff, on condition that he charged nothing for his services, being thus the first to introduce in that constituency the present custom of gratuitous service in Parliament. He continued Banff Member till the Union, of which he was a staunch supporter. In 1706 he became a Lord of Session as Lord Forglen. The same year he was made a Commissioner for the Treaty of Union. He died in 1727.

174. *Ogilvie, Alexander, LL.D.*: Distinguished Teacher. One of five brothers who have all acquired the highest reputation as teachers of youth, he was born at the farm of Ternemmy, in Rothiemay, 5th November, 1830. His father, who was a brother of Dr John Ogilvie, Editor of the *Imperial Dictionary*, had received but little schooling, beyond the proverbial "winter wraith" at the neighbouring parish school of Ordiquhill; but being of an intelligent and inquiring turn of mind, he gained, in spite of the heavy and constant labour of the farm, a respectable knowledge both of history and general literature. That, however, which determined the set of the Ogilvie family to scholarship was not so much the love of learning exhibited by their father, as the warm interest taken in the family at Ternemmy by their generous relative, Professor Cruickshank of Marischal College. For this gentleman, the ready benefactor of many a deserving young man, interested himself greatly in the training of his young relatives at Ternemmy, and was the means of getting three of them in succession placed at the school of Fordyce on the Ogilvie Foundation. Alexander Ogilvie was the third of those thus favoured. After his school career, having obtained a bursary at King's College, he studied there, graduating in 1852.

Soon thereafter he succeeded his eldest brother in the school of Strichen, passing thence in 1854 to Monymusk school, where he also conducted a boarding establishment. His success as a teacher led to his appointment in 1872 to the Headmastership of Gordon's Hospital. In due time, when the hospital system was abrogated, he was charged with the difficult task of reorganising the Institution as a day and evening school for secondary and technical instruction. His success in this work has been conspicuous, as there is now probably no better equipped school of the kind in the kingdom. His *alma mater*, recognising his eminent services, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1883.

175. *Ogilvie, Duncan, A.M., D.D.* A native of Keith, educated at Fordyce, he graduated at King's College in 1838. He held several charges in the U.P. Church, amongst others that of Broughty-Ferry, then one in Edinburgh, next at Falkirk, whence he retired recently. His son is minister of the U.P. Church at Rosehearty, near Fraserburgh. In 1866 he published a volume of Sermons entitled, *Christ contemplated from Birth to Baptism*.

176. *Ogilvie, Sir George, 1st Lord Banff*: Royalist Leader. The eldest son of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Banff and Dunlugas, and born probably about the beginning of the 17th century, he was created a baronet in 1627. During the civil wars he adhered strongly to the royal cause, and distinguished himself at the action against the Covenanters under the Earl of Montrose, in June, 1639. After the defeat of the royalists there, he retired to England and served in the royal army. In 1642 King Charles raised him to the peerage as Lord Banff. He died in 1663.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

JAMES STILLIE.—We are sorry to announce the death of this veteran bookseller. Mr. Stillie, who was in his 90th year, and had for some time been in failing health, succumbed after a few days' illness. Coming to Edinburgh, when a boy, he entered the publishing firm of John Ballantyne & Co. as an apprentice. He rapidly rose in favour, and was entrusted with many important matters. It was during this period, and later when he was transferred to the house of James Ballantyne & Co., that he came so much in contact with the then great unknown author of Waverley. In an interview, with a representative of the *Publishers' Circular*, he recently gave some of his reminiscences of Sir Walter. In 1825 he started in business in the High Street. After Scott's death he removed to the Mound, then to Princes Street and to Hanover Street, and lastly to 19a George Street. His shop was the rendezvous for collectors of rare and first editions. He was a shrewd business man, and had a decided objection to put off time with the literary lounge, who does not wish to buy, but would like to have a look round the shelves.

As we learn that Mr Stillie's stock will shortly be brought under the hammer, we wait with keen interest this sale, as he was said to own, among other rare gems, a very valuable set of Scotch historical manuscripts. EYE.

ABERDEEN AND ABERDONIANS IN 1758.—We have received the following correction from our esteemed correspondent, on his communication, under the above heading, which appeared in *S. N. & Q.* last month :—

We dare not let your printer say, other than Richard Frank said, about Aberdeen. He did not call "The Paroch Kirk of Saint Nicholas" a *Cathedral*, as your printer, by the slightest of slips, makes him. In your issue for August, Frank is made to say, "that's *the* Cathedral," whereas he said, in the extract I gave, "that's *no* Cathedral." This abrupt interjectional remark of the Cromwellian soldier has more meaning in it, because, in an early utterance, he says, "Is this that Aberdeen so generally discours'd by the Scots for civility? "Yes," says his friend, "and for humanity, too, for its the paragon of Scotland." The Puritan soldier then asks, "Is this Old Aberdeen, and old University? why then a Sophister may pick up as much ethicks and politicks as will serve him to stuff out a pair of lawn sleeves. Cathedrals in some countries influence the inhabitants, as planets, you know, have government over the vital parts." This more extended quotation shows what was in the trooper's mind when he used the phrase, "that's no Cathedral," with reference to the Church of New Aberdeen.

A. W.

RECENTLY DISCOVERED WRITINGS OF CARLYLE.—As announced in the literary journals of May last, while collecting materials for a biographical sketch of Carlyle, to be prefixed to my annotated edition of his *Essay on Burns*, I discovered the following writings, which had hitherto escaped the notice of his biographers :—

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, vol. I., June, 1819, pp. 63-75 ; 243-253—Examination of some Compounds which depend upon weak Affinities. By Jacob Berzelius, M.D., F.R.S. [Translated by Thomas Carlyle.]

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, vol. III., 1820, pp. 124-138—Remarks on Professor Hansteen's Inquiries concerning the Magnetism of the Earth. [By Thomas Carlyle]. Pp. 154-176 ; 317-342. Outlines of Professor Mohs' New System of Crystallography and Mineralogy. [Translated by Thomas Carlyle.]

The Edinburgh Encyclopaedia. 1820, Vol. XIV., pp. 670-671—Jean Etienne Montucla, by T. C. [*i.e.* Thomas Carlyle].

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. Vol.

IV., 1821, pp. 114-124—Remarks on Professor Hansteen's Inquiry Concerning the Magnetism of the Earth. [By Thomas Carlyle]. Pp. 56-67—Outlines of Professor Mohs' New System of Crystallography and Mineralogy. [Translated by Thomas Carlyle].

Galston.

JOHN MUIR.

THE HERON AS A WEATHER-PROPHET.—The following local bit of weather-lore probably deserves a corner in *S. N. & Q.* :—

When the heron flies to sea
Good weather it will be ;
When the heron seeks the hill
Good weather it will spill.

It should be noted that in this region, where the mountains approach the coast so closely, "the hill" is almost an equivalent for "inland."

J. CALDER ROSS.

Sligachan, Skye, Aug., 1893.

THE PROVERBS OF CHAUCER (VI., 51, *et seq.*)—Your Proverbist is surely too narrow in nailing Chaucer to any version of Scripture familiar to us : there were several before Wicliffe. Even the Roman scrivener contain, at this day, the same text in two different versions sometimes, in spite of the dogmatic definition that the Vulgate is the word of God ; and the standard to which to refer. I was much surprised, forty years ago, to find that one of our commonest English proverbs existed verbatim in French centuries ago : In the 5th sermon for All Saints' St Bernard writes : "Vulgo dicitur. Quod non videt oculus, cor non dolit." We say : "What the eye doesn't see, the heart doesn't grieve"—exactly the same.

A. P. SKENE.

Queries.

801. SIR WILLIAM BENNET OF MARLFIELD.—Can any of your readers give me information relating to Sir William Bennet of Marfield? He is referred to by "Hugh Haliburton" in a recent number of *Good Words* as an early friend of the poet Thomson. But I can find no reference to him in such books as *The Scottish Nation*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, or in *Eminent Scotsmen*.

W. G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.

Weddingshall, Polmont.

802. MACGILLIVRAYS OF THE DOUNE.—In Fullerton's *Scottish Highlands*, the article on the Macgillivrays concludes thus :—

The race that will not wither, and has descended
Long from every side,
Excellent Macgillivrays of the Doune.

As this is the only reference I have ever come across regarding this branch of the race of Gillebreac, will any of your correspondents enlighten me as to their pedigree, and state where Doune lies? and oblige.

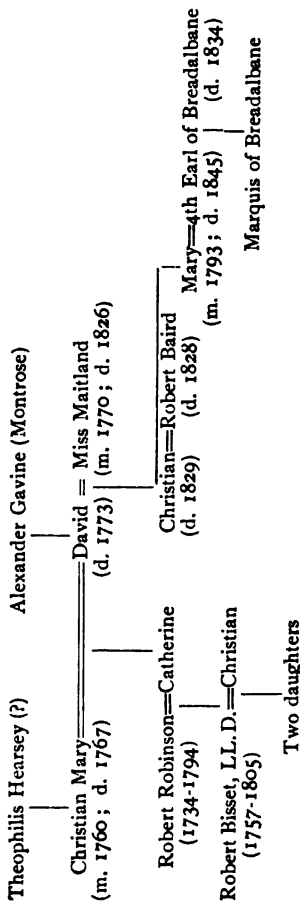
MAC.

803. FAGAKINYRIGH CLUB.—Can any one supply information regarding this Club, the headquarters of which seem to have been in Leith? An address to the members will be found in James Thomson's *Scots Poems*, 1801 edition, p. 154. L.

804. DISTRICT OF BREADALBANE.—Can any of your readers define the exact boundaries of the district of Breadalbane?
Kenmore. J. C.

805. WILLIAM HAY, IN WESTER CULPHIN.—Did the above, who was a brother of George Hay of Rannes, who died in 1651, leave any descendants?
Kenmore. J. C.

806. HEARSEY FAMILY.—Can any one give me a clue to the family of Christian Mary Gavine, *nee* Hearsey, related to the families of Pilborough, Erskine (Buchan), Robinson, Fullerton (Craighall), Baird (Newbyth), Drummond (Strathallan)? About 1760, she married David Gavin of Longton, Berwickshire. I make out her pedigree thus:—



807. SONG WANTED.—Some of your correspondents conversant with Scottish song will have no difficulty in naming the author of the following, and perhaps give the same entire:—

Oh, were my love yon lillie fair,
Wi' purple blossoms in the spring;
And I a bird to shelter there
When wearied on my little wing.

Inverness.

A. B.

808. DALMAHOY OF RAVELRIG.—Any information regarding this family will be gratefully received. L.

809. LOSS OF THE "OSCAR."—The old broadsword, fixed in the hand of the figurehead of this ship (a Highlander in philibeg), was washed ashore after the wreck, and was given to William Johnston of Viewfield, merchant in Aberdeen, one of the owners of the ill-fated ship. The weapon was preserved in the family of Mr Johnston, and in 1877 was in the possession of his son, Alexander Johnston, W.S. Can any one say if it is still in existence; and, if so, where? G. A.

810. DISCOVERY OF CONCEALED PASSAGE (VII., 47).—It is now over sixty years since I heard of a party of young men proceeding, under torch-light, up a passage, the entrance to which was near to where the Free St Clement's Church now stands. My recollection is, that these youths penetrated the passage till they believed they came underneath the spot where lay, in the centre of Castle Street, the round large stone into which was planted the gallows in old times. I recollect seeing the opening, and as it appeared to have long stood open,—that may account for its having then been explored so far, and for the air, now, if the same passage as Mr Horne discovered, being foul,—seeing it has been long shut up, or covered over with earth. If Mr Horne pleases to write Mr James Walker, wholesale ironmonger, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, he might throw further light on what would seem to be the same passage as that discovered by him. I believe the tide flowed up, at one time, to near the spot at which the opening stood, and that the ferry, in old times, to Torry, started on this side at that place, so that the passage I mention may have been used during a siege of the castle for a supply of provisions—fish in particular, as in the siege of the Abbey of Deer,—or as an outlet by sea. Aberdeen. G. A.

Answers.

799. MACARA CLAN (VII., 47).—Buchanan, in his book on *Ancient Scottish Surnames*, states that this is a branch of the Clan Macgregor, and that it forms a pretty numerous sept in the north part of Perthshire. In the seventeenth century Macaras were portioners of Drymmie in Strathearn. The Lyon office seems to have recognised the descent from the Macgregors, for, in 1814, the following arms, closely resembling those of Macgregor, were granted to Lieut.-Colonel Robert Macara:—"Ermine or, tree eradicated in bend dexter, surmounted of a sword in bend sinister, the latter bearing on its point an imperial crown all proper." R. C. W.

651. ALEXANDER LAING, Author of *The Donean Tourist*, (V. 172, 191).—I have been able to glean the following particulars from an octogenarian who remembers "gleyed Laing," who was so called, she says, because he had but one eye. He used to lodge in her father's house when in the quarter. On these occasions, Laing was crowded round by young and old to hear him narrate his old-time stories. He taught my informant to read what she called "old Scotch," but her impression is that he was not a man of much education, but a great reader and well informed, with a craze for hunting churchyards for old or quaint epitaphs. He dealt in old books, which he carried in a box on his back. My informant thinks there must have been something "low" about him, for he sold books to the farm servants that he dared not have produced in the house! DONSIDE.

765. INSCRIPTION ON TOMBSTONE WANTED (VI., 172; VII., 28).—Referring to the notices regarding the above which have appeared in *S. N. & Q.*, I am now enabled to give the complete inscription as it appears on the tombstone referred to.—

"Here lies in the hopes of a blessed resurrection the corps of William Gray, sometime of Clochtow, who departed this life February 13th 1744, aged 66 years,—also Elspet Annan, his spouse, who died 23rd Decr. 1770, aged 81 years,—also Andrew Gray, their son, aged 29 years,—also Alex: Gray, sometime Farmer in Gnaps Leask, who died 21st Decr. 1804, aged 92 years,—also Christian Johnston, his spouse, who died 10th Decr. 1807, aged years."

July, 1893.

J. E. LEIGHTON.

784. DOUGLAS' VIRGIL (VII., 27, 48).—The definitions of the words sought by your correspondent in the passage from the above work, are to be found in *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*. I do not know if they are in the later editions; they are, however, in the first edition, published in 1808. They are as follows:—

"Reyeand," raging, from "Ray," rude, mad, wild.

"Harsk," harsh.

"Leyndis," Jamieson quotes this same passage, illustrating the meaning of this word, as "remaining under covert," "hiding."

"Mesing," calming, allaying.

"Foryet," forgot.

Is your correspondent correct in the spelling of the words in the last two lines, "curis" and "ilksome"? The last is surely "irksome," the former I can make nothing of, unless it be "cares". "Cares smart" would be appropriate enough in the connection.

By modernizing the spelling, and a few of the words, I think the passage would read somewhat like this:—

"The night follows, and every weary wight
Throughout the earth has caught anon right
The sound pleasant sleep he likes best;
Woods and raging seas were at rest;
And the stars, their mid courses roll down,
All the fields still also, without noise or sound,
All beasts and birds of divers colours 'each one,'
And whatsoever in the broad lochs were,
Or among bushes harsh, hiding under the spray,
Through night's silence slept where they lay,

Calming their busy thought and 'cares' smart' (?)
All irksome labour forgot, and out of heart."

I trust that this communication from "far ayont the faem" will find a place in *S. N. & Q.*

GEO. ST J. BREMNER.

San Francisco, Cal.

785. SPANISH BLOOD IN SCOTTISH VEINS (VII., 27).—I have learned from an Irvine friend, who has visited and examined the house once occupied by the Misses Fairrie, that no pedigree of the kind described now exists on the leads of that house, or is known by its present occupants to have existed there. The house is an old house, and the family of Fairrie was an old and respectable Irvine family, but is now extinct in the town, at least in the male line. As to the tradition of Spanish ancestry, I have heard that tradition about another Irvine family called Balsillie; but never knew on what evidence it was founded.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

795. THE DRUM (VII., 46).—I cannot answer all the queries propounded by Mr Andrews, but the following particulars may perhaps help him:—

I. As to the date when the town drummer became an institution in Scottish burgh life, I can give no precise information. The earliest notice I have seen of the existence of a drummer in any Scottish town is in Dr Craunod's *Annals of Banff*, where in Vol. I., p. 83, under date 1637-9, reference is made to the payment of 21s. for ane lanterne and candle to the drummer. Under date 1677 mention is made of a John Williamson being admitted as drummer by the Council, and his salary is specified as 10 marks yierlie with ane pair of schoon. Later references in the same volume show that by and by the drummer received a uniform at the expense of the town. Also interesting light is thrown on the character of the duties that official was called on to perform. But for these, and other interesting particulars, I advise Mr Andrews to consult the volumes referred to, which he will find a most valuable repertory of antiquarian lore.

James Clelland in his book, *The Rise and Progress of Glasgow* (1820), p. 257, mentions that the bellman in that town, when proclaiming sales, anything lost or found, &c., was entitled to charge one shilling. He adds, "if proclamation be made for a strayed child after sunset, or on Sunday, an extra allowance is made. Proclamation for a cartload of herrings is only sixpence.

II. In Irvine, the town I knew well as a boy, the notices given out by the drummer, who was also sometimes a bellman and not a drummer, were chiefly notices of roups or sales, intimations of meetings suddenly summoned, proclamation of the loss of a child, &c.

III. The neighbouring town of Ayr had also a drummer thirty years ago, and perhaps still has.

IV. The Town Council both appointed and paid the drummer.

V. He wore a uniform. It was part of his duty to walk before the Town Council when that body appeared before the public. And every Sabbath he marched before them to church bearing a halbert and dressed in scarlet.

VI. The drummer occasionally used a bell instead

of a drum. The reason for this change I never knew. Perhaps the payment was less when the bell was used.

VII. I incline to the opinion that in some towns of Scotland a town drummer will still be found. The latest reference in Dr Cramond's *Annals of Banff* to the existence of that official is under the date 1851; but I should not be surprised if he still flourishes in that ancient burgh.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

795. THE DRUM.—In Dalryell's *Musical Memoirs of Scotland*, 4to, 1849, (63/ for 42/), will be found "Notices of the Drums," with a print of the drum of "probably the fifteenth century." This is a singularly curious and interesting work, containing 40 plates of old musical instruments.

THOS. G. STEVENSON.

Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

796. "DAIMEN," "DAIMEN-ICKER" (VII., 47).—Perhaps the following extract from Cuthbertson's *Complete Glossary to the Poetry and Prose of Robert Burns* may assist "W. B. R. W.":—

"*Daimen*, Rare, now and then; *daimen-icker*, an ear of corn now and then. This seems to be another word for which Burns alone is responsible. Jamieson quotes no other authority for it, and says it is perhaps derived from '*diment*, counted, from A.-S. *deman*, to reckon'. Now, granting that *deman* means to reckon, 'counted' seems but a poor explanation of *daimen*, which is always used as equivalent to something not worth taking into consideration, and might well be translated a *chance one*. As Jamieson introduces his derivation with a modest—perhaps I may, with the same saving adverb, suggest a less recondite origin for the word. In Burns's time, and later, the servants on a farm were invariably engaged for the half-year, and the reapers were invariably hired for the harvest, not for a fixed time, but till the crop was secured. A person paid by the day was never seen save on an emergency. Hence to denote a thing of rare occurrence, especially as his visit formed a sort of epoch in the monotonous lives of a farmer's household, a dayman was a convenient and (to them) expressive term. Anything seldom occurring would be said to be like a *dayman*, and in the natural course of language the sign of the simile would be dropped. It may be said that if it were so 'daysman' would be far more natural, but the Scottish peasantry knew their Bibles too well not to be aware that daysman had been already appropriated.

Day-man, a labourer hired by the day.—*East. Halliwell*.

Day-woman in 'Love's Labour Lost' is generally explained a *dairy-woman*, which is a mere guess. Chaucer has—

She was as it were a maner *dey*.

Tyrwhitt thinks *dey* was originally a day-labourer."

R. A.

796. "A DAIMENICKER, &c." (VII., 47).—The word *daimen*, or, as it is pronounced, *demmen*, is still in use in Ayrshire, especially in the phrase "a *demmen yin*, here and there." I have been told by a friend that a quotation other than from Burns is given in *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*, taken from a

magazine at the beginning of this century. An attempted derivation is also supplied by that writer. Still a good deal of obscurity rests upon the word, and it might serve a good purpose if some of your philological readers would turn their thoughts to the investigation of it.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

798. "AULD REEKIE" (VII., 47).—The derivation of this "pet" name has already been discussed in *S. N. & Q.* (I., 180, 201) but with no satisfactory result.

798. "AULD REEKIE" (VII., 47).—This familiar expression to denote the City of Edinburgh, I am afraid, cannot be very well explained, either as to the date of its origin or the circumstances which caused it. Mr Robert Chambers informs us, this highly appropriate sobriquet cannot be traced beyond the reign of Charles II. Tradition assigns the following as the origin of the phrase:—An old gentleman in Fife, designed Durham of Largo, was in the habit, at the period mentioned, of regulating the time of evening worship by the appearance of the smoke of Edinburgh, which he could easily see, through the clear summer twilight, from his own door. When he observed the smoke increase in density, in consequence of the good folk of the city preparing their supper, he would call all the family into the house, saying—"It's time now, bairns, to tak' the beuks, and gang to our beds, for yonder's Auld Reekie, I see, putting on her nicht-cap."

Wood, in his *East Neuk of Fife*, in giving the domestic history of Francis and James Durham, both of Largo, says, to one or other of these two mentioned lairds must be attributed the honour of giving to Edinburgh the sobriquet of Auld Reekie, if there is any truth in the tradition recorded by Chambers.

Kohl, in his *Travels in Scotland*, a painstaking investigator, says—"Scotland's darling seat," as one of our greatest bards calls this city,—or Auld Reekie, as it is called by the natives, thereby still remembering the olden times, and taking no heed of modern transformations. I have consulted *Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Times* without finding a single incident in reference to the subject now under consideration.

I close this subject by giving a few lines from Robert Fergusson's Poetical Works, entitled Auld Reekie. This poem is a curious memorial of Edinburgh in its old state, when as yet it mainly consisted of a few densely built streets, and exhibited many of the moral and social features of a small country town. The coarse bacchanalianism—the filthiness—the gossipry—the caudies—macaronies—street hunters of all kinds—are all faithfully described.

Auld Reekie! wale o' ilka toun
That Scotland kens beneath the moon;
Where coothy chields at e'enin' meet,
Their bizzin' crags and mous to weet;
And blythely gar auld care gae by,
Wi' blinkin' an' wi' bleerin' eye.

I must stop, referring my readers to the poem itself for a description of Edinburgh in the olden times.

7 Madeira Place, Leith. WILLIAM THOMSON.

262. RIN MET BEAR (II., 188; VII., 47).—I learn from a friend that it is still the custom of the farmer, in measuring his oats or other grain, to give it a drop of about two feet when it is being run into the bushel. He adds, that if the grain should get a higher drop than two feet, or if the men at work measuring it were even to keep tramping about on the floor round the bushel in process of filling it, then the quantity contained by the bushel would be much increased.

Cherit or *Cheritet bear*, I suspect, means churted or pressed bear, *i.e.* bear that has undergone compression beyond what is legitimate in filling the bushel: perhaps even bear which has been compressed into the bushel till it cannot be compressed further. This will account for the fact that 20 bolls of "rinnaand bear" are only equivalent to 18 bolls 3 firlots of "cherit" or "churted bear." For of course by compressing or churting your grain more violently than is possible when you restrict yourself to the pressure of the normal two foot drop, you find that you have apparently diminished the quantity of your grain.

I don't see so clearly what "my lord's awin gryt met" can mean. But "C.'s" quotation suggests that in the event of the Leith met being used instead of my Lord's great met, and when the grain at the same time is received into the vessel prepared to hold it as "running corn," *i.e.* with the usual run or drop, then there is a marked difference in the quantity of grain held by the same vessel. For it is added, as I understand the quotation, that 8 chalders 6 bolls running corn extend to 10 chalders 12 bolls 2 firlots, when treated or made equal with the great met.

Perhaps the fact that "my Lord" is represented as the owner of "the gryt met" may be taken to signify that the territorial magnates of that day insisted on measuring their grain in a way which differed from that followed by the Leith merchants and most others, and differed of course so as always to give them the best of the bargain in any purchase which they effected on these terms.

My friend told me, as illustrating the great differences in apparent quantity held by the same vessel, that a bushel filled perfectly full with pure grass seed would, if the same quantity of grass seed were mixed with clover seed, be found no longer full, though a large quantity of clover seed had been introduced among the original grass seed.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

Literature.

Deeside. By ALEX. INKSON MCCONNOCHIE.

D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen, 1893 [160 pp. 7½" by 4¾"].

THERE has just been issued by Messrs. D. Wyllie & Son another volume of the series of admirable guide books published by that firm. This time it is *Deeside*, and Mr. A. I. McConnochie justly deserves the thanks of the travelling public for providing them with such guides as the present and those that have preceded it. The Guide, starting at the river mouth, treats

first of Aberdeen, and then following the river upwards to its source, deals with the topography, history and traditions of the district drained by the Dee. The matter is clearly and succinctly stated, and conveys just the kind of information which the traveller or pedestrian most desires to know.

An admirable map accompanies the Guide, embracing the valleys of the Dee and Don as well as the Cairngorm range and the connection with the railway system on Speyside. Altogether the Guide is one we can thoroughly recommend to all who wish to become in any way acquainted with the district of Deeside.

The Guide has been printed by Messrs. W. Jolly & Sons, which is sufficient guarantee that it is well done. M.

Addresses on Codification of Law. By H. GOUDY, Æ. J. G. MACKAY, and R. V. CAMPBELL. 8vo, pp. 82. W. Green & Son, Edinburgh.

"TO simplify law and make it more comprehensible to the Public." This is the object with which these lectures have been issued. Mr. Goudy, in the course of his lecture, states that, under codification, you would have your law "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confin'd," as clauses, while under the present system, it is necessary to hunt up old reports, in the hope that you may find a decision of a case similar to the present one of your client. These lectures should be largely read by business men, for whom they were originally delivered. EYE.

Byways of the Scottish Border: a Pedestrian Pilgrimage. By GEORGE EYRE-TODD. 4to, pp. 226. J. Lewis, Selkirk.

MR. EYRE-TODD is already known as an editor of early Scottish poetry. He has now given, from his pen, a record of a tramp through that home of ballad-poetry, Borderland. He is accompanied by his artist friend, Mr. Tom Scott, A.R.S.A., and we have the result of their pilgrimage in the charming volume before us, which is a welcome addition to Border literature. Starting from Moffat, we trace the journeyings of the pilgrims, by Moffat stream, Grey Mare's Tail, up Yarrow to St. Mary's Loch, where they rest for the night, under the social build of Tibbie Shiels. Next morning, they visit the home of the poet Hogg, Altrive Farm. This farm the Duchess of Buccleuch bestowed upon the poet for life. They are now in the "Dowie Dens of Yarrow." Wandering through the vale, in the company of our pilgrims, we are much impressed by the author's many poetical references and quotations. Yarrow, which has so influenced our Scottish verse, leaves on the ordinary mind a peculiar, weird impression. A now roofless cottage by the roadside, at Foulshiels, is the

house wherein Mungo Park first saw the light of day; while, a little further on, the belated wanderers view the lights of Selkirk. A bright morning sees them tramping through "The Wizard's Country," visiting the mansion of Sir Walter, and Melrose. We now trace their daily wanderings through Earlston, Dryburgh, Jedburgh, and the gipsy capital—Yetholm. After leaving Yetholm, they visit a sad spot in Scottish history—namely, Flodden Field. Following on their track, we visit Coldstream, Norham, and, lastly, Berwick. Having now reached the end of the pilgrimage, it is with a feeling of regret that we close the book, and thus part from such choice company. The reproductions of the beautiful drawings of Mr. Tom Scott, A.R.S.A., are perfection; while the tasteful get-up of the volume reflects great credit on its publisher.

EVE.

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ABERDEEN, OCTOBER, 1893:

OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS ON THE TEXT OF CHAUCER.

THE causes which operate in repelling a reader on making his first acquaintance with the writings of Chaucer may be classed under the six following heads:—

First, the antique spelling, so different from what one is accustomed with in ordinary English. Second, the varieties in the spelling itself, some words being spelt in three and even four different ways, leaving the reader to imagine at first sight that he has fallen in with an entirely different word. Third, the different mode of accenting many words from that which obtains in modern days: the practice of Chaucer being the same as in the French language, to accent the second syllable instead of the first. Fourth, the pronouncing of the final e in certain cases, thereby rendering the word in two syllables, which to appearance and in ordinary cases is only of one syllable. Fifth, the frequent use of double negatives as in the French; a practice opposed to modern English, which uniformly rejects this application of the expression except

when a positive is intended, but in Chaucer does not. Sixth, the occurrence of many words entirely obsolete, or of words still in use, but in a quite different sense.

Some little practice is necessary to enable a reader to overcome these difficulties, but many are still deterred from enjoying the poetry of this great master by these preliminary obstacles. Two different modes have been resorted to in order to render the poetry of Chaucer more accessible to the general reader. One is to modernize the spelling, and accent those words which require to be pronounced in a different manner from modern usage. This no doubt removes some of the obstacles, and enables a reader to get through the lines with some attention to the measure and rhythm, but it leaves the obsolete idiom of the language untouched. Another mode is, to render the whole into modern English, which may indeed give the sense of the original, but is as unlike, as a translation into another tongue may well be. Many of the beauties are thereby lost along with all the peculiarities of the older poet, and in reading these modern attempts we instinctively feel that we are not reading Chaucer but only a modern poet's production. I am aware of four modern versions of Chaucer's select pieces, viz, Dryden's Palamon and Arcite, a version of the Knights' Tale; his tale of the Cock and the Fox, a version of the Nun's Priest's Tale: and his character of the Good Parson, an amplification of one of the personages of the Prologue. The three pieces of Dryden may be looked upon as magnificent paraphrases, splendid modern poems, but in no respect can they be considered as resembling Chaucer. Pope's poem of January and May, a version of the Merchant's Tale, and his character of the Wife of Bath, and the Temple of Fame bear the same character. Wordsworth's version of the Prioresses Tale, and the Cuckoo and the Nightingale have more of the spirit of the original, inasmuch as he lived in a more poetical age, and was more conversant with our elder poets than the wits of the last century, but still by adhering so closely to the verse and measure of the original it was necessary to take such liberties with the language, as to render these attempts much more modern than they need be, to give one a due notion of the manner of Chaucer. Of Leigh Hunt's versions I have not

seen anything, consequently I can give no opinion; but I should suspect that they would resemble Wordsworth's manner considerably.

I cannot help thinking that editors in general lay far too much stress on the necessity of retaining the spelling of the manuscripts. No doubt a conscientious editor will hold himself bound to give the very words of the author which he undertakes to edit, but to insist that all the anomalies of the original text must be adhered to in order fully to understand the meaning and beauties of an author, cannot be borne out. Every successive manuscript discovered is a help to correct the errors or deficiencies of the text, and is so far of service, but even here much judgment is requisite to settle conflicting claims, and after all, till we are certain that we have the very identical copy from the author's own hand, it is only a question of probability. My own conviction is that no such manuscript of Chaucer exists. Therefore we have only the manuscripts of copyists, full of errors, and we have yet to learn that these errors are so sacred that they dare not be meddled with.

J. B.

THE ABOYNE OGHAM STONE.

To the Editor of "Scottish Notes and Queries."

SIR,

In reference to the article on the Aboyne Ogham Stone, by the Rev. J. G. Michie, which appears in your September number, allow me to point out that my learned friend (to whom I am under the highest antiquarian obligations) has inadvertently given a former reading of mine in place of that which will be found in my recently published work (referred to by him), *The Origins of Pictish Symbolism*—see page 75.

The whole inscription seems to me to transliterate thus:—"Maqqoi Talluorrh Ffennaacc Abborfthhaan"; and to signify:—"The stone] of the Son of Talorc, Fineach of Aber ? (Aber-don, or Aber-ythan?)".

The reading "rests here," which I formerly adopted, is obtained by dividing the final word and viewing it as "Abborf[o?]thha An"—taking "An" to represent the common formula "Ann" = rests here. But in all analogous examples the second N appears, and it ought not to be absent in the present case; besides which, the form and position of the scores constituting AA favour union rather than disjunction: compare the double A in Ffennaac with the single A thrice occurrent elsewhere in this inscription. Therefore I do not now disjoin the "An", and consequently Mr Michie and I are thus far not at variance but in complete accord.

As regards the identification of the place-name "Abborfthhaan", I cannot feel quite satis-

fied with the reading "Aboyne"—which (at Mr Michie's suggestion, I believe,) I considered with favour in my paper on "The Oghams at Brodie, &c."—*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., 1885-6*. I am doubtful as to the assumption of a presumably omitted O (in Abborf[o?]thhaan"), and would rather view the F, which in some cases perhaps has the value of V, as a sort of aspiration—compare the Bressay Ogham, where "Nahhtffddadd" represents the proper name Nadad,—while the elision of TH, though accordant with modern Gaelic practice, may not have always prevailed, for there is abundant reason to think that consonants now elided were in ancient times frequently, if not generally, sounded. On these grounds I have been disposed to question the claims of Aboyne, and to consider those of Aber(i)f-thaan = Aber-don, or Aber-[i]fthaan = Aber-ythan—viewing the assumed I as a breathing, rather than a full vowel,—but it is with diffidence that I indicate this slight want of concurrence with one whose knowledge of Gaelic is so infinitely greater than mine, and I only do so in order to invite further consideration of the subject.—I am, &c.,

SOUTHESK.

Kinnaird Castle, Aug. 28, 1893.

[Mr Michie's note was very limited, as space could not be afforded for a fuller notice; but we are glad to receive from Lord Southesk, than whom no one is better qualified to go into details on Ogham writing, the above interesting exposition of the inscription.—ED.]

THE CUP-MARKED STONE AT GLENELG.

THE mystery surrounding the cup-marked stones is so profound that even the part they play in district folk-lore is not uninteresting. No explanation, which will prove the key to their existence and appearance, is likely to be found in the direction of local beliefs concerning them, but their influence on popular imagination should on that account not be overlooked.

Two of these stones are to be found in Glenelg—one at the hamlet of Balvraid, and the other nearer the ancient brochs for which the glen is famed. The latter is described by Mr J. Romilly Allen as a "flat slab of slate 3 feet 9 in. long by 2 feet wide and 9 in. thick. Upon its upper surface are cut 30 very distinct cups, varying in diameter from 1½ to 2½ inches. In one case two cups are run into one by a connecting groove."¹ It is impossible that it can be *in situ originali*, for at present the boulder lies on a heap of stones in the middle of a ploughed field. It is certainly not in a position where it is likely to be preserved.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., Vol. XVI., p. 120.*

Much that is not "understood of the people" is referred by them to elves and warlocks, and so it is not surprising to find the cups locally known as "Fairies' Footmarks", though one is startled at the shape thus ruthlessly given to the feet of the "good people". But the close proximity of the ancient dunes has given rise to another very elaborate explanation. To local imagination the builders of the massive round towers must have been pagans in their beliefs, and must have offered human sacrifices to appease their divinities. These victims were burned, and the cup-marked stones formed part of the sacrificial implements. It was necessary that everything be consumed. The juices of the body were likely to escape the fire. Depressions were accordingly made in the stone on which the body was laid, and these served temporarily to confine the liquids until the flames had time to act on them. Popular fancy is nothing if not original!

J. CALDER ROSS.

FLORA MACDONALD.

THE following incidents concerning Flora Macdonald, and the events of the '45, were gleaned from her life by her granddaughter, and are presented to the readers of *S. N. & Q.* in the hope that they may induce a study of the history of the period to which they refer, while resting in a Highland clachan during a drenching rain.

For reasons given, the day of Flora's birth is uncertain, but it took place in 1722. Her father died suddenly while Flora was a child, leaving her brother Angus heir, by will, to the estate of Miltoun. The widowed mother, after a certain time, seems to have had many admirers. She, however, absolutely refused all advances. Hugh M'Donald of Armadale persevered—"Faint heart never won." All his solicitations were rejected; so much so, that his continued perseverance annoyed her to such a degree that she gave orders to say she was particularly engaged; but "might was right" in these days, (1732) for, on a certain night, Hugh M'Donald, with a party of eight retainers, arrived at Miltoun House. Flora, and Angus her brother, in bed fast asleep, were awakened to find their mother pale, and almost fainting, in the arms of Armadale. She was placed in a boat and taken to Sleat in Skye, the property of her future husband, where in course of time she became reconciled, and, notwithstanding the rough treatment she received, her new home, by the devoted and affectionate kindness of Armadale, became a truly happy one.

Little more need be said regarding Flora at this period of her life. Her education as well as

her religious instruction were attended to by her mother, with the exception of a short time she was sent to Edinburgh to finish. Thereafter on her return home, visiting her relations and friends, attending to visitors at Armadale, with home-duties, such as attending to her mother's second family, seem to have engrossed her attention.

The events connected with the '45 need not here be but incidentally narrated; neither is it necessary to mention the wanderings of Prince Charles Stuart after the battle of Culloden, till we find the Prince with Captain O'Neil and Neil M'Eachan concealed in an old broken-down bothy at no great distance from Armadale in South Uist, where we find Flora on a visit to her brother at Miltoun. She at this period was desirous of returning home to her mother at Armadale in Skye, but her brother was opposed to her going, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. Flora went to consult Mrs. M'Donald of Ormaclade on the subject. Consider her surprise to learn that the Prince was in the neighbourhood. "Where are they?" said she. "I would give the world to see his Royal Highness!" On the evening of the 20th June she was taken by Mrs. M'Donald to the place of shelter, where she was introduced as: "a young relation who possibly may be of service to your Royal Highness in your distress." A scheme had been concocted before the arrival of Flora, which was now communicated to her. She at the time declined, but ultimately consented to consider the matter. She seriously thought of the trouble she might involve her relations and friends in by the step she was urged to take. As may be supposed, little sleep closed her eyelids that night. At daybreak, when Mrs. M'Donald came into her room all anxiety to learn her decision—her mind was made up. It was a great risk, but she determined to save a life much more valuable than her own. It was arranged on the previous day that Flora should meet Captain O'Neil, the Prince's faithful attendant, in order to say if she consented to the scheme. A short conversation was the result, when he returned with the joyful tidings to the Prince. So closely was the Prince surrounded that Flora on her way back to Ormaclade was met by a party of militia, who accosted her civilly enough, asking for her passport. "What! None? then, Miss, we must just tak' ye afore our officer." And so she was walked off in charge, and, after a detention of about 14 hours, was confronted with—her step-father!

It may be necessary to explain that her step-father was at this time in command of a party of Skye militia then in pursuit of the Prince.

Her stepfather was favourable to the Stuarts, but to oblige his chief, Sir Alexander M'Donald of Sleat, was induced to act in opposition to his secret inclinations. His surprise may be imagined on seeing his "ain bonnie Flora" as a prisoner. "My stepfather signed my passports, and I now only waited until he should write a letter to my mother, his wife"—

Dear Wife,—I have sent your daughter from this country, lest she should be any way frightened with the troops lying here. She has got one, Betty Burke, an Irish girl, who she tells me is a good spinner. If her spinning pleases you, you may keep her till she spins all your lint; or if you have wool to spin, you may employ her.

I have sent Neil M'Eachen along with your daughter and Betty Burke to take care of them.

I am, your dutiful husband,

HUGH M'DONALD.

22nd June, 1746.

It is believed her stepfather had an idea who Betty was, as he asked no questions, and seemed to hurry them away in a significant manner:—"Well, Flora, I wish you a safe crossing and happy meeting with your mother." To show the vigilance with which the Prince was pursued, another incident may be given. A trusty servant came in a fright to say that General Campbell and Captain Ferguson, with a party of soldiers and marines, were at Ormaclade in search of the Prince. The necessary arrangements being now completed, no time was to be lost. There was the painful task of bidding farewell with warm-hearted Captain O'Neil, his faithful companion, at eight o'clock on Saturday the 28th June. The Prince, Flora, M'Eachen, all named in the passports, got into a boat, previously secured and lying hid behind some rocks, and safely left the shores of Benbecula.

At length the tedious voyage came to a close. Flora proceeded to communicate their arrival to the friends of the Stuart cause. The Prince was received with Highland hospitality by M'Donald of Kingsburgh, and arrangements were hurriedly made to proceed to Portree and Raasay. Here are Flora's own words, in parting with Prince Charlie: "The tears started in my eyes; however, with an effort I drove them back, as the Prince came forward to me, and taking both my hands in his, clasped them warmly, as he thanked me in the most grateful manner for the services I had so opportunely rendered, and added: 'Although at present my affairs are but gloomy and unfavourable, yet the time will come, my good, dear Miss M'Donald, when I shall feel proud to welcome my kind protectress to St James's. Farewell now, and may heaven reward you as you deserve.'"

W. T.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

(Begun in *S. N. & Q.*, V., July, 1891.)

1840. *Merchiston Magazine*; Edited by George Macdonald. How many numbers? Was this issued in connection with Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh?

1840. *Scottish Standard*. Number 1, Wednesday, January 15, 1840: the day that *The Witness* appeared. This paper was issued on Wednesday and Saturday, price 4½d. Edinburgh: Printed and published by Thomas Ramsay, the proprietor, at the *Standard Office*, 21 Waterloo Place (opposite the General Post Office). The *Standard* was issued in the Conservative interest. In the prospectus it was stated:—

"The publication of a new Conservative journal in Edinburgh, so far from creating any surprise, will only be satisfying general and long cherished expectations, felt and acknowledged by all classes and parties in the country; for it is a fact, lamented over on the one side, and boasted of on the other, that the Conservative newspapers, both in number and circulation, fall greatly behind those which advocate destructive principles; while there is probably no part of Great Britain where it is more necessary to make a vigorous exertion of the influence of the Conservative press than in the Metropolis of Scotland. The *Scottish Standard* will be devoted to the support of the British Constitution in Church and State, in its full integrity; to the maintenance of order; the advancement of the great interests of the country; and the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of all classes of the community. And, enjoying access to the best sources of information, its political opinion will be found as correct as its principles will be sound and its spirit independent."

The *Scottish Standard* had a very brief existence. Hugh Miller and his fellow-labourers swept all before them. When even the *Scotsman*, then in its twenty-third year, and ably conducted by Alexander Russel, tottered beneath the stonemason's blows, there was little chance of a new Conservative paper succeeding.

1842. *Christian Pioneer*. Intended to uphold the Great Doctrines of the Reformation, the Sufficiency of the Scriptures, the Right of Individual Judgment, and of fearless Free Inquiry. Edited by G. Harris. Glasgow: Vols. 1-15, 1826-41; Edinburgh: Vols. 16-18, 1842-44; Newcastle: Vol. 19, 1845. A new series commenced with Vol. 19.

1842. *Scottish Herald*. A weekly Non-Intrusion paper, published in Edinburgh. In 1843 it was amalgamated with *The Witness*. Robert Somers, when in his twentieth year, took charge of the *Scottish Herald*. Somers was a native of Newton-Stewart. After his connection with this

paper ceased Somers went to Glasgow, and was for a time on the staff of the *North British Daily Mail*; in 1859 he started the *Morning Journal*. He afterwards removed to London; and died, at the ripe age of 70 years, in July, 1891.

1842. *Christian Miscellany*. Edinburgh: James Johnstone. Number 1, January 1, 1842. Weekly, price 1½d. It contained sermons, general religious items, biblical illustrations (not pictures), &c. A monthly supplement was also published.

1842. *Edinburgh Dramatic Censor*: a weekly Theatrical, Musical, and Literary Review. Number 1, November 12, 1842; price 1½d. How many numbers?

1843. *Children's Missionary Newspaper*. Monthly, price 1½d. Edinburgh: Gall and Inglis, 38 North Bridge. Edited by C. H. Bateman; afterwards by "F. W. S." A small monthly periodical containing missionary histories and anecdotes, and accounts of the missionary operations of all evangelical churches and societies. After Vol. 2 the publication was entitled *Children's Monthly Missionary Newspaper*. Was it issued after 1861, at which time 18 vols. had been published?

1843. *Home and Foreign Missionary Record for the Free Church of Scotland*; by Authority of the Board of Missions and Education. Monthly, price 2d., stamped 3d. This extensively-circulated publication, containing accounts of the missionary operations of the Free Church of Scotland, with reports of the funds of that denomination and the month's contributions to its various schemes, has, during its fifty years' existence, undergone many changes in title, size, and price. At one time, October, 1861, to July 29, 1862 (39 numbers), it was issued weekly. It is at present edited by the Rev. Dr N. L. Walker, Dysart. Many of the larger congregations in Edinburgh, and elsewhere, issue a special cover, containing announcements and news connected with their own particular congregation.

1843. *Monthly Statement published by Authority of the Financial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland*. Numbers 1 and 2, July and August, 1843. Were more of these "Statements" published?

1843. *North British Agriculturist*. Weekly, (Wednesday evening), price 3d. Neutral; devoted to the agricultural interests of Scotland. The original title was:—*North British Agricultural Journal*; the original prices, 5d. and 6d. In 1861 the price was 2d. and 3d.; and with news, 2½d. and 3½d.

1843. *Edinburgh Ladies' Magazine*. Nos. 1-6. Were any more numbers published? What was the nature of this periodical, price, publisher, &c.?

1844. *Free Church Magazine*. Vols. 1-8, 1844-51; New Series, Vols. 1-2, 1852-53. What was the nature of this publication, and was it discontinued after 1853?

1844. *Harthill's Railway, Coach, and Steamboat Guide*. Monthly, 1d. Edinburgh: John Harthill, 23 Waterloo Place; he also at one time published *Harthill's Monthly Telegraph*, a publication similar to the above.

1844. *Morningside Mirror*. Monthly, price 1d. Motto: *Peritura parcite chartæ*; a rather curious motto. The Edinburgh Asylum Press: Dr Clouston, Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane. This publication contains literary selections, contributed by the inmates. The profits are devoted to the reading-room of the institution. It is still published every month.

1844. *Scottish Dramatic Mirror and Public Amusement Guide*. Weekly, 8 pp., price 1½d. Number 1, Saturday, November 9, 1844; Number 16, February 22, 1845. ? all published.

1844. *Northern Journal of Medicine*: a Monthly Survey of Medical Knowledge at Home and Abroad. Vols. 1 and 2, edited by W. Seller and T. Lindley Kemp; vols. 3 and 4 by W. Seller. It was afterwards published in London. Was the *Northern Journal of Medicine* a continuation of the *Monthly Journal of Medicine*, 1840, (*vide S. N. & Q.*, VII., 35)?"

1845. *Scottish Christian Instructor and Monthly Magazine*. Edinburgh: Alexander Cannon. Number 1, August, 1845. The professed object of this periodical was to promote the cause of the Church of Scotland. For how long was it published?

1845. *Christian Treasury: a Family Religious Miscellany*. Edinburgh: Johnstone, Hunter & Co., 104 High Street. Contained contributions from ministers and members of various evangelical denominations. At one time it was published weekly and monthly, the respective prices being 1d. and 5d. Latterly its pages were mainly filled with excerpts from recently issued religious books and periodicals, the original matter being of minor importance. For some years past the *Christian Treasury* has been published in London.

1845. *Scottish Railway Gazette and Journal of Banking, Insurance, Steam Navigation, Mining, Canals, &c.* Neutral, Saturday, price 4½d., stamped. Number 1, 5th April, 1842. A small weekly newspaper, eschewing politics, advocating the general interests of railway shareholders. It contains notices of meetings of shareholders, reprints of the daily share-lists for the week, &c. Average circulation, 174. Edinburgh: Joseph Henderson, 30 South Hanover Street.

JAMES W. SCOTT

(To be continued.)

DIARY OF JOHN ROW,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.,
1661—1672—1790.

III.

March '63 Barbara Anderson (mihi neptis ex filia) daughter to Mr Hugh Anderson at Cromartie deceased, being about 2 yeares and 2 moneths old.

The Laird of Balgownie a papist surnamed Menzies died hydroped at Abd. Apr. 22 1663, about ætatis 32.

Aprile 27 Monday, about half nyne in the morning 1663 Mr Andro Cant elder deceased : after his laureation in the K. Coll. of Abd. he was Schoolm^r there two yeares : then minister at Awfoord 16 : then at Pitsligo 7 : then at Newbottle in East Lowthian 2. Then at Abd. last 22 yeares : in all a minister for 47 yeares, buried at Abd. Aprile 30.

Aprile 30 1663 died at Muchalls Sir Alexander Burnett of Leyis knight Baronett ; anno ætatis 25.

Sir Alex^r Durham Lord Lyon king of airms, brother to the countesse of Middleton, died at Edz. Apr. 27 1663. he conquered Largo in Fyffe and deceased cœlebs.

Alex^r Tosh merchand burges of Abd. his wife. Burnet ætatis about 20 uas removed Maie 9 '63.

John Burnet late dean of gild at Abd. his wife Howison died Maie 11 '63.

Arthur Vickart chirurgion an old man, on Thurisday Maie 14 at even in health died in the night, before the nixt morning 1663.

Elspeith Lumisden spouse to Dr James Leslie prin^{ll} of the Colledge Marshall died June 7 Sabbath at even, '63.

The Ladie Techmurie daughter to the laird of Phillorth died ex puerperio June 9 1663.

George Davidson of Pettans and Newhills burges of Abd. deceased anno ætatis June 16 1663 : he guarded foottie Kirk-yaird with a dyck of stone and lyme : Built a bowe-bridge over bucksburn, two myles from Abd. in the highway to Kintor ; for when he was a chapman he saw a man droun there, whereupon he vowed to build a bridge over that burn, if ever the Lord did enable him to do it. he mortified 600 merks per annum to a minister at the kirk of Newhills, which kirk he builded : assigning also glebe manse and pasturage to that minister who was to serve the cure there : that as north Don syde was accomodat by the Kirk of New Machar ; so south Don syde might be accomodat by the New Kirk of Newhills ; the whole parish of old being 12 myles in length, from the bridge of Dee to above Straloch : and lastly he mortified to the toun of Abd. 1000 lib per annum for to defray one of their 3 ministers stipends. Item he left mortifications to the kirkwork to both hos-

pitalls to the pore of the town of Abd. for maintaining footie kirk dycks, and the bridge which he caused build over Bucksburn ; was buried June 18 at the west kirk style, where a tomb is to be reared over him.

Dr Juxon who attended the late King at his execution, and by his son was made archbishop of Canterbury, died June 1663.

Wm. Cook under kirk-officer at Abd. died June 25 1663.

Edward Bruce Earle of Kincairn distracted died Maie 1663.

Marjorie Mercer father sister to my son in law Mr John, died at Abd. Aug : 5 '63 buried at Crudan beside her husband.

Mr Alex^r Ferres (or Fergusson) minister at Crathie, in the presbiterie of Kincardine, died Maie '63.

Julie 22 Wednesday '63. Sir Archibald Johnstone, Lord Waristone, was executed at Edz., first hanged, then beheaded ; and his head set up on the Nether bowe beside Mr James Guthrie's head.

The laird of Birness Lindsay, in the parish of Logie, stabbed by Newtown Gordoun : so he gored him doun.

June '63 Dr Bramble archbishop of Armaugh died.

July '63 died Buchan of Portlethen cœlebs.

Mr James Wood prin^{ll} of St Salvators Colledge at St Androes deposed by the Councill and confyned at Edz.

Marg^t Anderson spouse to John Scot baillie of Abd. excommunicat for Anabaptisme, being dipped be Capt. John Gardin : died after delyverie of a child Julie 1663.

Julie '63 Mr Andro Cant minister at Libberton was married pro 2^o with Sir John Gilmore's wifes sister called Clarkintons daughter.

Mr William Oliphant minister at Dunfermline deceased in summer '62.

Mr Robert Downie bibliothocarius in the Colledge Marshall and Catechist at Futtie died August 14 1663.

Mr Arthur Forbes minister at Frazerburgh died in Edz. August 1663.

Issobell Rosse spouse to Mr Wm. Douglas professor of Theologie in the K. Coll. of Abd. died August 27, 1663.

Mr Andro Auchinlech parson of Dundie died Aprile 1663.

My Lord Bamff surnamed Ogilvie, neare octogenarius deceased Sept. 5 '63.

Alexander Lumisden of Ruthreston at the bridge of Dee, late ballie at Abd. Sepr. 23 Wednesday 1663 being in health about 7 a cloak in the after noone deceased before eleven.

Mr Thom. Sydfors B. of Orkney (formerly of Galloway) died Sepr '63 ætatis above 80 at Edz.

Dr Burnet brother to B. Alex. Burnet of Aberdene, died at Edz. Sepr '63 M.D.

Dr Alex^r Dowglas provest & Sheriff late of Banff died Octob 8 '63 M.D.

Andro Coban merchand burges of Abd. of ætatis about 80 deceased Julie '63.

Octob : '63 The laird of Grant of that ilk died.

Octob : '63 The Lady Frazer of Muchall who had bin first Lady Dunbeath in Caitness then vicecountesse of Arbuthnot, died Octob : 18 : Sabbath '63.

'63. Dr James Leslie prinll. did marie Gray second sister to Provost Gilbert Gray ætatis 14 he 50.

Octob : 6, '63 died John Cymin of Kelneas in Moray, father to James, Mrs Wm. and John &c. Bessie Cruikshank spouse to merchand burges of Abd. (a wicked woman) died Octob. 29. '63.

Geills (or rather Gillie) Burnet relict of umqll. Geo. Aidie (a precious good woman) died Novr. 5 '63 betuix 3 and 4 in the efter noone.

Mr Andro Fairfowl Archb. of Glasgow is reported to be deceased Nov^r 2. 63. So it is.

Nov^r 20. 63. at midnight following Mr Wm. Moire lait prinll. of the colledge Marshall at Abd. & professor of the mathematicks there who had been ballie of Abd. often, of Scotstoun, south Spittall & causey and &c. deceased ætatis 66. cur.

Nov. 20. 63. Alex. Strachan chapell of Garioch, was drowned in the water of Urie ætatis

Jonat Hay relict of umqll Wm. Forbes burges of Abd. mother in law to Mr Wm. Moire late principall, & John Jaffray late provest of Abd., deceased Nov^r 24. 63, ætatis neare to 100, even 95.

Nov^r 26. 63. Mr Thomas Gordon at Kethocksmyln died.

Decr 22. 63. Elspeth Mercer relict of umqll. Alex^r Ramsay sister to umqll. Mr Thomas Mercer, mother in law to B. Paterson Rosseñ : died ætatis

Nov^r 22. 63. Marg^t Mowat was married to Duncan Gordon of Cults, under Mr John Ferres his ministrie, in the pbrie of Kin and parish of Colengarden, for he has 3 kirks.

Jan^r 5 day 1664 died Robert Cruikshank late ballie of Abd. of Elrick anno ætatis 77.

Jan^r 12 day 64. died Alex. Mercer ny oye in Kineller, of the small pocks, ætatis 4 yeares & 14 dayes.

Katrin (sister to Jean Anderson, spouse to Thomas Gordon in the Gallowgate) died Jan^r 28 '64, an aged woman.

Thomas Cushney, glasier & painter, who fell to an estate by the death of doctor Guild his brother in law, died Febr 3^d '64 aged .

Wm. Moire of Ferrihill neare to Abd. in health

at supper Feb. 4. 64. died Feb. 5. 64. a man of good age.

Sir James Melvill of Calhill in Fyffe died in Edz. Feb. 64 ætatis 46.

Febr. 28. 64. Marg^t Skene ladie Bruntfield & Crawfordland (a precious woman) was removed of a violent colick, at Bruntfield leaving behind her one son Wm. Fairley.

The Lady Arbuthnot daughter to Marshall died in Feb. 64 about the end.

The Tutor of Pitsligo his eldest son Alexr. Forbes (who had bin troubled at my house), died in Feb. 64. ætatis

Robert Irvin commonly called Gossop Irvin, a traffecting papist, for many yeares, died at Abd. March 15 '64 about 80 of age, buried at Maria ad Nives.

The laird of Mew Forbes in Mar, murdered by obelletor Forbes & his complices about the beginning of March 64.

March 6. 64 died Mr James Wood late provest of the old Colledge of St Androes deposed for non conformitie.

(To be continued.)

PROVISIONAL LIST OF AMERICAN DEGREE-CONFERRING INSTITUTIONS

(VI., 157, 175 ; VII., 14, 54).

It is scarcely possible to give an exact account of the College and University system in the United States of America. Beyond the accepted facts that no unchartered institution of the kind can give any degree, and that nearly all the Colleges and Universities can confer a B.A. degree, there is no leading principle to be a reliable guide. While Harvard received its inception from the General Court of Massachusetts, and thus was the child of the people, William and Mary College in Virginia, upwards of fifty years later, had a Royal Charter. Now, for more than a century there has been but one charter-power, and therein is one of the difficulties. The Legislature of each State can alone give a charter, and there has been no attempt made to secure a national uniformity. The moulding influence must be a higher educational sentiment, which is to take the place of a central body of law for developing advanced education. This sentiment is felt to be working itself out in better shapes in all the States of the Union, and education has always been loyally regarded as an important factor in shaping the minds and characters of the people.

The older form and name of the degree-conferring body was the College rather than the University : it was truly the day of small things, and the promoters of Education were not inclined to provoke a hostile criticism by the adop-

tion of a high-sounding name. The Church and State were in those days closely connected, and it required the assistance of both to maintain the young institution. But University is now a name to conjure by, and has lost much of its honourable significance. In the Report of the Commissioners of Education of 1883-84 the Commissioner has had returns from 370 Colleges and Universities; in that of 1888-89 there are returns from 384; and in that of 1889-90, from 415. In each Report there is reference made to the looseness with which the titles are used, and the difficulty of gauging the value of the education to be had at these Institutions.

In the latest Report (1889-90, p. 756,) the Commissioner quotes from the Right Hon. Prof. James Bryce, M.P., in *The American Commonwealth*, speaking of the general character of the Colleges and Universities:—"Out of this enormous total of degree-granting bodies very few answer to the modern conception of a University. If we define a University as a place where teaching of a high order, teaching which puts a man abreast of the fullest and most exact knowledge of the time, is given in a range of subjects covering all the great departments of intellectual life, not more than twelve, and possibly only eight or nine of the American institutions would fall within the definition. Of these nearly all are to be found in the Atlantic States. Next below them come some thirty or forty foundations, which are scarcely entitled to the name of Universities. . . . Below these, again, there is a third and much larger class, let us say three hundred,¹ which are for most intents and purposes schools. . . . The remainder would do better to renounce the privilege of granting degrees, and be content to do school work according to school methods."

Very closely allied to the character main tained by these is the value of the degree, and Professor Bryce is again quoted (page 758):—"As regards the worth of the degrees given, there is, of course, the greatest possible difference between those of the better and those of the lower institutions: nor is the difference merely one between the few great Universities and the mass of small colleges or Western State Universities, for among the smaller colleges there are some which maintain as high a standard of thoroughness as the greatest Those of institutions belonging to the higher group and the two other classes represent, on an average, as much knowledge and mental discipline as the poll or pass degrees of Cambridge or Oxford—possibly rather less than the pass degrees of the the Scottish Universities. Between the highest

American degrees and the honour degrees of Oxford and Cambridge it is hard to make any comparison." In the Report of 1889-90 there is a tabulated list of thirty-two different degrees conferred after examination, and nineteen honorary: of the former the recipients numbered 9017, and the latter 727. In the degrees conferred, as in the studies pursued, the expansion is towards science and philosophy.

Comparatively few of the schools for higher education are called Non-Sectarian, but are under the auspices of some religious body, although care is usually taken to state that the education is entirely unsectarian, and no one need fear for encroachment upon religious belief. All the State Universities are Non-Sectarian.

From the Report of 1889-90 this list is interesting:—

Denomination of Colleges and Universities.

Non sectarian,.....	99
Methodist—	
Methodist Episcopal,.....	52
Methodist Episcopal South,.....	16
African Methodist Episcopal,.....	3
African Methodist Episcopal Zion,.....	1
Methodist Protestant,.....	2
	— 74
Presbyterian—	
Presbyterian,.....	35
Cumberland Presbyterian,.....	6
United Presbyterian,.....	6
Reformed Presbyterian,.....	1
Associate Reformed Presbyterian,.....	1
	— 49
Baptist—	
Baptist,.....	36
Free Baptist,.....	6
Seventh Day Baptist,.....	2
	— 44
Roman Catholic, ..	51
Congregational,.....	22
Christian,	20
Lutheran,	19
United Brethren,	10
Protestant Episcopal, ..	6
Reformed,	6
Friends,	6
Universalist,	4
Evangelical Association,	2
German Evangelical,	1
Seventh-Day Adventists,	1
New Church (Swedenborgian),	1
Total,.....	415

Up to the Declaration of Independence there were only nine Colleges:—Harvard, Mass., 1638; William and Mary, Virginia, 1693; Yale, Conn., 1701; New Jersey, Princeton, N.J., 1746; Pennsylvania, Penn., 1753; Columbia, New York, 1754; Brown, R.I., 1765; Rutgers, N.J., 1766; and Dartmouth, N.H., 1769. There were a

¹ Based on the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1885-86.

The Chief Colleges of the United States, 1638=1891.

90.	Cincinnati Univ. ...	Cincinnati, Ohio	1859	1873	Non-Sect.	...	14	125	A.M., B.S.
91.	Adelbert Coll. ...	Cleveland, Ohio	1826		Non-Sect.	...	20	181	A.M., Ph.D., B.D., D.D., LL.D.
92.	Ohio State Univ. ...	Columbus, Ohio	1870	1873	Non-Sect.	...	26	370	A.M., B.S., M.E., Ph.D., B.D., D.D., Ph.G., LL.D.
93.	Ohio Wesleyan Univ. ...	Columbus, Ohio	1842	1844	M. E.	...	29	973	A.M., B.S., D.D., LL.D.
94.	Keynon Coll. ...	Gambier, Ohio	1824	1825	Prot. Episc.	...	17	150	Ph.B., D.D., LL.D.
95.	Denison Univ. ...	Granville, Ohio	1832	1831	Baptist	...	13	224	A.M., B.S., D.D., LL.D.
96.	Hiram Coll. ...	Hiram, Ohio	1867		Christian	...	15	251	A.M., B.S., M.S., Ph.B.
97.	Marietta Coll. ...	Marietta, Ohio	1835		Non-Sect.	...	12	162	A.M., B.S., Ph.B., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
98.	Franklin Coll. ...	New Athens, Ohio	1825		Non-Sect.	...	11	106	A.M., B.S., D.D.
99.	Muskingum Coll. ...	New Concord, Ohio	1837		Un. Presb.	...	8	114	B.S., Ph.D., D.D.
100.	Oberlin Coll. ...	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	1834	Non-Sect.	...	47	1475	A.M., B.S., Ph.B., B.D.
101.	Miami Univ. ...	Oxford, Ohio	1809	1816	Non-Sect.	...	11	57	A.M., D.D., LL.D.
102.	Otterbein Univ. ...	Westville, Ohio	1849		U. B.	...	15	263	A.M., Ph.B., Ph.D., LL.D.
103.	Wilberforce Univ. ...	Wilberforce, Ohio	1846	1847	Af. M. E.	...	13	124	A.M., B.S., B.D., D.D.
104.	Wooster Univ. ...	Wooster, Ohio	1866	1870	Presb.	...	24	627	A.M., Ph.B., Ph.D., Mus.D., D.D.
105.	Williamette Univ. ...	Salem, Oreg.	1853	1844	M. E.	...	16	231	A.M., Ph.B., Ph.D., B.D., D.D., M.D., LL.D.
106.	Oregon State Univ. ...	Eugene City, Oreg.	1872	1876	Non-Sect.	...	9	160	A.M.
107.	West. Pennsylvania Univ. ...	Allegheny, Pa.	1819	1822	Non-Sect.	...	18	217	A.M., B.S., C.E., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
108.	Dickinson Coll. ...	Carlisle, Pa.	1783	1832	M. E.	...	16	164	A.M., B.S., M.S., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
109.	Lafayette Coll. ...	Easton, Pa.	1826	1845	Presb.	...	26	309	A.M., B.S., M.S., Ph.B., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
110.	Bucknell Univ. ...	Lewisburgh, Pa.	1846		Baptist	...	22	302	A.M., B.S., Ph.D., D.D.
111.	Pennsylvania Coll. ...	Gettysburgh, Pa.	1832		Luth.	...	15	201	A.M., B.S., M.S.
*112.	Pennsylvania Univ. ...	Philadelphia, Pa.	1753		Non-Sect.	...	63	438	A.M., M.S., M.E., Ph.D., M.D., D.D.S., Ph.G., LL.B., LL.D.
113.	Lehigh Univ. ...	South Bethlehem, Pa.	1866		Non-Sect.	...	31	387	A.M., B.S., C.E., M.E.
114.	Washington & Jefferson Co. ...	Washington, Pa.	1802		Presb.	...	11	263	A.M., B.S., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
*115.	Brown Univ. ...	Providence, R. I.	1765		Non-Sect.	...	22	268	A.M., Ph.B., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
116.	South Carolina State Univ. ...	Columbia, S. C.	1801	1805	Non-Sect.	...	8	241	A.M., B.S., C. E., D.D., Ph.G., LL.B., LL.D.
117.	Grant Memorial Univ. ...	Athens, Tenn.	1867		M. E.	...	19	281	A.M., Ph.B., Ph.D., Mus.Bac., B.D., D.D., LL.D.
118.	Tennessee State Univ. ...	Knoxville, Tenn.	1794	1795	Non-Sect.	...	20	259	C.E., D.D., M.D., D.D.S., LL.D.
119.	Cumberland Univ. ...	Lebanon, Tenn.	1842		Cumb. Presb.	...	6	223	B.S., C.E., B.D., D.D., LL.B.
120.	Central Tennessee Coll. ...	Nashville, Tenn.	1866		M. E.	...	8	432	A.M., B.D., D.D., M.D., D.D.S.
121.	Vanderbilt Univ. ...	Nashville, Tenn.	1873	1875	M. E. So.	...	23	218	A.M., B.S., M.S., C.E., Ph.B., B.D., M.D., Ph.G., LL.B.
122.	South Univ. ...	Sewanee, Tenn.	1858	1868	Prot. Episc.	...	22	300	A.M., C.E., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., M.D.
123.	Texas State Univ. ...	Austin, Texas	1881		Non-Sect.	...	13	187	A.M., B.S.
124.	Vermont State Univ. ...	Burlington, Vt.	1791	1800	Non-Sect.	...	15	281	A.M., C.E., Ph.B., D.D., M.D.
125.	Middlebury Coll. ...	Middlebury, Vt.	1800	1801	Non-Sect.	...	9	54	A.M., B.S., D.D., LL.D.
126.	Virginia State Univ. ...	Charlottesville, Va.	1819	1825	Non-Sect.	...	24	440	A.M., B.S., Ph.B., M.D., Ph.G., LL.B.
127.	Washington & Lee Univ. ...	Lexington, Va.	1782	1749	Non-Sect.	...	10	140	A.M., M.S., C.E., Ph.D., D.D., LL.B., LL.D.
128.	Richmond Coll. ...	Richmond, Va.	1840	1832	Baptist	...	15	154	A.M., D.D., LL.D.
129.	Hampden-Sidney Coll. ...	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	1783	1776	Non-Sect.	...	7	91	A.M., D.D., LL.D.
*130.	William and Mary Coll. ...	Williamsburg, Va.	1693		(In course of reorganization).	...	8	217	A.M., D.D.
131.	Washington Univ. ...	Seattle, Wash.	1861	1862	Non-Sect.	...	17	181	A.M., B.S., C.E., Ph.D., D.D., LL.B., LL.D.
132.	West Virginia State Univ. ...	Morgantown, W. Va.	1867		Non-Sect.	...	17	181	A.M., B.S., C.E., Ph.G., LL.B., LL.D.
133.	Wisconsin State Univ. ...	Madison, Wis.	1848	1849	Non-Sect.	...	55	508	A.M., B.S., C.E., Ph.G., LL.B., LL.D.

* Pre-Revolution Colleges.

few others organised but not chartered. Of these older Colleges all are in full activity and have generally been designated University, with the exception of William and Mary College in Virginia, which has not yet recovered from the calamities of the civil war. The latest additions are Clark University, Worcester, Mass., 1887; the University of Chicago, Ill., 1890; and the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, Cal., 1891. These three have been instituted by private munificence. In the spring of 1890 Columbia College, New York, was reorganised.

No one would be justified in attempting to assign the exact status of each degree-granting institution, or to define which is carrying out its function in education. From the statistics of the Colleges and Universities reporting to the Bureau of Education, a very imperfect list has been made up of 133 Institutions that grant degrees beyond the initiatory A.B., and are not placed only upon a scientific or agricultural basis. For some of the details recourse has been had to the President of the University, who has always been most obliging. The institutions are arranged according to States, and no other classification is attempted.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

Plymouth, Conn.

NOTABLE MEN & WOMEN OF BANFFSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 58, Vol. VII.)

XII.

177. *Ogilvie, George, M.P.*: Public Man. Second son of Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas. Founder of the Carnousie family. He was M.P. for Banffshire, 1621, and died in 1625.

178. *Ogilvie, George, LL.D.*: Headmaster of George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Another of the famous family of teachers of this name, born 25th August, 1826, at Ternemny, Rothiemay, and educated, like his brother Alexander, at Fordyce School, he graduated at Marischal College in 1848, after a course of some distinction, especially in Mathematics. Appointed first to the Parish School of Dunottar, he was next transferred in 1850 to the School of Turriff. In 1856 he was selected to be Head Master and House Governor of Daniel Stewart's Hospital, Edinburgh, and in 1870, when the hospital system was abolished, and the Merchant Company's Schools instituted instead, he was put at the head of the most important institution of the group, George Watson's College for boys. During the time that he has conducted this large public school it has achieved a success quite remarkable. The attendance has been over 1600, and the amount of bursaries and scholarships annually gained by its pupils has now and again reached the handsome sum of £5000. Two Senior Wranglers have come from Watson's College, besides Ferguson Scholars and First Men at the Indian Civil Service Competitions. The Aberdeen University, on account of his eminence as a headmaster, conferred on him the

degree of LL.D. in 1872. He is the author of a *First Latin Course*, which has been a popular text book, and has passed through many editions.

179. *Ogilvie, James, 1st Earl of Findlater*: Public Man. Son of the first Lord Deskford, he took an active part in the public life of his time. In 1641 he was nominated a Privy Councillor for life by Parliament, and was member of several committees of Parliament from that year till 1647, when he died.

180. *Ogilvie, James, 1st Earl of Seafield and 4th Earl Findlater*: Statesman. The second son of the 3rd Earl of Findlater, he was born in 1664, and educated for the bar. In the Convention which met in 1689 he supported King James, and was one of five who dissented from the vote declaring that monarch to have forfeited the throne. Nevertheless he took the oath of fidelity to King William and Queen Mary, and devoting himself to the practice of his profession acquired a large business. In 1693 he became Solicitor-General and Sheriff of Banffshire, and was knighted. In 1695 he was made Secretary of State, and in 1698 was created Viscount Seafield, and appointed President of the Parliament which met that year. He was Royal Commissioner to the General Assembly in the years 1700, 1703, 1724, and 1727, and was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Seafield in 1701. On the accession of Queen Anne he was continued Secretary of State. The same year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat of a Union with England, and was made Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. Macky in his Memoirs describes the Chancellor at this time as "not sincere, though affecting plainness and familiarity of manner, and as being very beautiful in his person, with a graceful behaviour, a smiling countenance, and a soft tongue. His pliability to Court influence, especially in connection with troubles arising out of the Darien expedition, lost him the favour of the people, and in 1705, so great was his unpopularity in Edinburgh, that in a tumult there, occasioned by the result of the trial of Captain Green and his crew, he narrowly escaped with his life. The same year he was chosen one of the Commissioners for the Union with England, the policy of which he actively and zealously supported. It was he who, when the Union was consummated, exclaimed, with a levity not yet forgotten in Scotland, as the Estates rose for the last time—"Now, there is an end of an auld sang." Strange to say, in 1713, this same statesman, who was so responsible for the Union with England, was so dissatisfied with its results, that he moved for leave to bring in a bill dissolving that Union,—a motion which was defeated by the small majority of four votes, and these proxies. The same year he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, and he presided as Chancellor in the Court of Session, where his knowledge of law, and a particular talent he possessed for despatching business and abridging processes, rendered him eminently useful. He died in 1730.

181. *Ogilvie, James, 2nd Earl of Seafield*: Public Man. Born about 1689, he was during the rebellion of 1715 confined in Edinburgh Castle, on suspicion of disaffection to the Government. After succeeding to the Earldom, he was in 1734 appointed one of the Lords of Police, and in 1737 Vice-Admiral for Scot-

land, an office he held till his death in 1764. In 1734 he was chosen one of the Representative Peers of Scotland, and was thrice re-elected to that office.

182. *Ogilvie, James, 3rd Earl of Seafield*: Agricultural Improver and Public Man. Born about 1714 he completed an excellent education by foreign travel. Horace Walpole speaks of him in 1740 "as a highly sensible man," and declares that there are few young people who have so good an understanding, though he adds concerning his gravity, that "his solemn Scotchery is not a little formidable." In 1752 he established a bleachfield in Deskford, where about 1500 pieces of cloth and 1700 syndles of thread yarn were annually whitened. He also established at Cullen a manufactory for linen and damask. In 1754 he became a Commissioner of Customs in Scotland, but resigned in 1761. In 1765 he became one of the Lords of Police. He was also one of the Trustees for the Improvement of Fisheries and Manufactures, and for the Management of the Annexed Estates in Scotland. What, however, this peer is chiefly remembered for in Banffshire is his success as an Agricultural Improver. He introduced the turnip husbandry in the North, and by his own example, as well as by granting favourable leases to his tenants, did much to promote the advance in agriculture which began to be made at this time in Banffshire and the N.-W. of Scotland. He died in 1770.

183. *Ogilvie, James, D.D.*, Superintendent of the Church of Scotland's Institution, Calcutta. This Indian Missionary was the son of Joseph Ogilvie of Newmill, Keith, and was born in 1812. He entered as First Bursar at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1829, and graduated in 1833, obtaining the gold medal as being the best scholar of his year. He subsequently acted for some time as one of the Classical Masters in the Grammar School of Aberdeen. In 1846 he proceeded to Calcutta to take charge of the Missionary College there, a post which he held till his death in 1871, in the island of Penang. He is described as a devoted Missionary of the Gospel of Christ. A monument is erected to his memory in the burying ground of the family in the Keith cemetery.

184. *Ogilvie, John (Rev.)*: Catholic Martyr. The only Banffshire martyr. According to the Preshome MSS. he was son of Walter Ogilvie of Drum, near Keith, and was born in 1580. Reared for the Priesthood he became a member of the Society of Jesus, and returned about 1614 to Scotland as a Catholic propagandist and emissary, under the alias of Watson. He was arrested in 1615, and tried and executed in Glasgow. An interesting account of his trial was published at the time, from which the following facts are derived. He confessed that he was a priest, had been 21 years out of Scotland, had lived at Gratz in a Jesuit college there, and was now in Scotland by order of his Superior. Further questioned, he said his business in Scotland was to save souls. In a conference with the clergy he is said to have shown heat and cholera. Subjected to torture, he was kept several nights without sleep, so as to extract information from him. His trial took place on the 28th Feby., 1615. During the process, among other memorable things he said—"I repent of nothing I have done since coming to Scotland, except that I have not been so

busy as I should, in that which ye call perverting." And again—"If all the hairs of my head were priests, they would all come into this kingdom." He declared, moreover, with much truth and force, that in refusing to acknowledge the royal authority in matters of religion, he had done no more than the ministers at Dundee (a mistake for Aberdeen), who would not acknowledge his Majesty's authority in spiritual matters more than he." And he added, that "the best ministers in the land are of that mind, and if they are wise will continue so." He was executed at the Cross of Glasgow, 10th March, 1615, for no other crime than maintaining the Papal Supremacy. Dr Gordon, in his *Chronicles of Keith*, says of him—"He sealed in blood his faith, dying a felon's death, but really a martyr's." His body was further degraded by being buried in the common ground allotted to malefactors, close by the northern side of Glasgow Cathedral.

185. *Ogilvie, John, LL.D.*: Lexicographer and Minor Poet. A native of Marnoch he was educated at the Parish School of Ordiquhill along with his younger brother William, who was father of the well-known five teachers of that name, who have made Banffshire scholarship famous in our own times. Passing to the University, where he received some help in prosecuting his studies from a relation of the family, a General Ogilvie who figured in the Peninsular War, and who paid a visit to the north in 1812 to try to establish a claim to the title of Earl of Findlater. The last Earl died at Dresden in 1811, and the title became extinct. He devoted himself at the close of his course to teaching, and for upwards of 30 years was Mathematical Master in Gordon's Hospital. His reputation mainly rests on his work as Editor of the *Imperial Dictionary*, which in its time was the best work of the kind. The first edition of this appeared in 1850-51, and several editions have since been issued. He next prepared an abridgement in one volume, entitled *The Comprehensive English Dictionary*. In 1865 he produced *The Student's English Dictionary*, a work of considerable merit. *The Student's Dictionary* was succeeded by *The School Dictionary*. He was engaged altogether about twenty-five years on these four works. His poetical gifts were brought to light when the *Aberdeen Magazine* was started in 1831. In this provincial *Maga* Professor Blackie, J. Hill Burton, and Joseph Robertson made their *debut*. John Ogilvie contributed regularly, and chiefly a series of Imitations of Horace in the Scottish dialect. The terse lyrical grace of the original he succeeded thoroughly in imitating, and that too in a style not unworthy of his favourite Burns, whose poems he knew so well that he could have reproduced them if they had been lost. John Ogilvie was honoured with a place in *The Bards of Bon-Accord*, an admirable collection of the local muse, compiled and edited in 1887 by W. Walker of Aberdeen. Like the great lexicographer of the previous century, Dr Johnson, Dr Ogilvie was a man of great wit and humour, and thoroughly able to wield the big fiddle amidst his coterie of rival wits. He could sing a comic song with great effect, while he had not a little skill in handling both the violin and violoncello. He died in 1867.

186. *Ogilvie, Joseph, LL.D.*: Distinguished Educationalist. Another of the teaching Ogilvies, and born like the others on the farm of Ternemny, Rothiemay, which consists of a long strip of not very fertile land in the extreme north of the parish. Joseph Ogilvie, whose birth took place on the 1st April, 1833, was educated at the local Parish School, and proceeded, along with his younger brother Robert, to the Grammar School of Aberdeen for a finishing quarter there. These two young men, being nearly of an age, were privileged to go through their whole course of education *pari passu*, and so were of great assistance to each other. Proceeding from the Grammar School to Marischal College in 1852, they gained bursaries by competition, and having distinguished themselves in almost every subject of study, graduated with honours in 1856. On leaving College Joseph succeeded his brother George in Turriff School, but was almost immediately transferred to the School of Methlick, where he was early successful in preparing a *First* and a *Second* Bursar for the Annual Competition. In 1866 he was appointed to the School of Keith, and in 1873 was selected to inaugurate the Normal School system in Aberdeen. The West Parish Sessional School was handed over for the purpose, and the successive expansions and improvements demanded amply attest the growth and reputation of the new venture. The University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1889. He collected and edited "The Aberdeen University Bursary Competition Versions from 1821 to 1891," and also prepared a Key for the whole collection. He has recently had the honour of being appointed the First Lecturer on Education in the University of Aberdeen.

187. *Ogilvie, Sir Patrick, Lord Boyne*: Son of Sir W. of Boyne, Boyndie, and born about 1630, he was chosen M.P. for Banffshire in the Sessions 1669-74, and 1674-78, also to the Convention 1681-82, and the Parliament 1685-86. In 1681 he was raised to the Bench, and sat as Lord Boyne till the Revolution, when he was removed from the Bench. Date of death not ascertained, but conjectured to be 1701.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

THE GUIDMAN'S FAULD OR CROFT.

THE late Mr Thomas Bowman, farmer, Bogbrae, Leask, Slains, years ago pointed out a site to me, on the farm of Woodend, Belscampie, called "The Guidman's Fauld," which he said was dedicated or set apart for the "Elfin King," mentioning other sites in the parish where cultivation had blotted them out. The following extracts from the Sessional Records of Slains will be of interest to the readers of *S. N. & Q.*, as showing how the Session viewed these things.

JAMES DALGARNO.

Slains, 21st October, 1649.—The sd day the Minister and Elderies being conveyit in Sessione, and after Invocatione on the name of God, (inter alia) The sd day Alexr. Hay of Earnhill, (a cadet of the family of Erroll,) was electit, nominat and chosen Magistrat for the Session for exacting and taking up of penalties,

and for giving ordonces to my Lord his officer to pound Disobedientis. The sd. Alexr. being bailive to the Earl of Erroll.

Sessione, 18th Novr. 1649.—The sd. day the Minister and Elderies being conveyit in Sessione, and eifter Invocatione on the name of God, (inter alia) The sd day the Minister askit at ye Eldories for delationes and desyrhit them to try if yer was aney of ye Parrochiners had halloue fyres set on upon halloue evine. The sd day the Minister requyrit of the Elderies if they knew aney pecis of land within the Paroch that was calit the Goodmanes land, or fauld, or dedicatit to Satane, or lattin ly unlabourit. They sd yr was a piece of land in Brogane calit the Garlet, (Elf land,) or Guidmanes fauld, within Andrew Robes tak, that was not labourit this manie yeires for quhat respect they knew not. The Minister desyrhit them to try qrfr it lay unlabourit.

25 Novr. 1649.—The sd day the Minister and Elderies being conveyit in Sessione, and eifter Invocatione on the name of God, (inter alia) The sd day the Minister maid Intimatione out of pulpet yat everie Mr of ane familie that could read, or had bairnes or servandis yat culd read, sould by and have ane bybill and have it in yeir houses.

The sd day the Minister did intimat out of ye pulpet yat if aney mane within the Paroche knew aney peice of land, or parcell of ground, within the paroche that was callit the Goodmanes land, or the Goodmanes fauld, and lattine ly unlabourit, yat they would delat it to ye Sessione that the auneris yrof might be sudit before ye Sessione. Intimat that Yuil be not keepit, but they yok yr oxin and horse and employ yr servantis in yeir service that dayis alsweel as in aney uyer work day. Intimat, that yr be no Midsummer nor Hallow fyres under the paine of the haveris of them to be condinglee punishit.

The sd day James Wilkeine, Elder, delatit to ye Sessione that Thomas Patersone, tenant in Bescampie, told him that yr was ane peice of land in his tak calit the Guidmanes land and fauld, quhilk was not labourit this manie yeires. The sd Thomas Patersone to be sudit to ye nixt Sessione.

Sessione, 16th December, 1649.—The sd day the Minister and Elderies being conveyit in Session, and eifter Invocatione on the name of God, (inter alia) Thomas Patersone to be sudit to ye nixt Lordis day.

23 December, 1649.—The sd day the Minister and Elderies being conveyit in Sessione, and eifter Invocatione on the name of God, Thomas Patersone being sumound and calit compeirit: not ordanit to be sudit protertio.

Sessione the 30th December, 1649.—The sd day the Minister and Elderies being conveyit in Sessione, and eifter Invocatione on the name of God, Compeirit Thomas Patersone, and confessit that yr was ane peice land in his rowme [farm] calit the guidmanes fauld quhilk was this long time unlabourit. He is ordanit to labour it, and promist to do so efter Witsunday qn it was for faching, (making way for cultivation). The sd day the Minister did inquiry of the Elderis that knew of aney that superstitiouslie keepit Yool day. They did all reporte that it was not keepit: that they did not yok yr pleuches, but they yokt their work horse.

JOHN ROW'S PSALM BOOK.—There was bought lately in London a copy of Knox's Liturgy and Psalter, printed by Andro Hart, 1615, which turned out to be John Row's. On the ornamented boards are embossed, on both sides,

M
I R with an ornament in the centre. Origin-
1618

ally it has had two clasps, but both are gone. The book has been rebacked, but is in fair order, and evidently has been much used. Row's name can still be traced on the title page, but is partly obliterated. At that part of the book where the leading men of the Church recommend it, opposite the name of "John Row," he has written, "My Grandfather." There are a good many notes on the margin, in what Mr. Munro calls Row's "beautifully small caligraphy." Under 'The forme of excommunication, October 29, 1648, I did excommunicate Jean Robertson, an obstinate papist.' October 31, 1648. "On the admission of M. W. Keith to Kinnellar he was required to be faithfull in all the poynts of the Covenant," and a great deal to the same import, leading to the belief that Row presided on that occasion. Many of the Psalms have verbal alterations, especially the 119th. On the back of the title to the Psalms there is a note in Latin how they should be used. It is dated Decembris 2, A.D. 1645. Abdæ.

Glasgow.

ALEX. MACDONALD.

DISCOVERY OF A FAMOUS MANUSCRIPT.—A discovery has been made well calculated to excite the curiosity of all interested in Scottish history, costume, and tartans. One of the long missing much desiderated originals of the famous MSS. of the *Vestiarium Scoticum* has been discovered, after diligent search, and Mr A. Ross, Marchmont Herald, has all but completed his examination of the MS., the result of which he proposes to immediately make public. The importance of the discovery will be at once apparent. The work known as the *Vestiarium Scoticum* was originally published in 1843 by the late John Sobieski Stuart, who claimed to be a grandson of Prince Charles Edward, the hero of the '45. The authenticity of his work was supposed to be completely annihilated by an article in the *Quarterly Review* for July, 1847, written by the late Professor George Skene of Glasgow, and the question of the antiquity of clan tartans, so far as it rested upon the authority of the *Vestiarium Scoticum*, demolished. The statements of the Quarterly Reviewer have, however, been challenged and overthrown by Mr Donald Wm. Stewart in his *Old and Rare Scotch Tartans*, with the result that the entire discussion has been thrown back to the position it occupied half-a-century ago, and the old question, then so

keenly contested, comes up again for discussion in all its freshness, Is the *Vestiarium Scoticum* genuine or not? To this deeply interesting question the present investigation is expected to afford a satisfactory reply.

INTERESTING FIND OF ROMAN COINS.—A large discovery of Roman coin has been made at Kirkintilloch. A worker at the Lion Foundry, while procuring a load of sand came upon a large number of Roman coins lying loose about fifteen inches from the surface. They numbered over fifty, and are in a remarkable state of preservation, the Emperors' heads and the inscriptions on some of them being very distinct. The oldest of them belong to the time of Augustus, who reigned previous to and after the birth of Christ. Others bear the image and superscription of Vespasian, who reigned about 70 A.D. The latest of them, so far as yet ascertained, belong to the reign of Hadrian, who lived about 138 A.D., so that the oldest of them are about 2000 years old, and the newest over 1700 years. A further search resulted in some more being discovered, along with the point and part of the stock of a steel spear, the whole measuring 8 in. in length. The foundry, it may be remarked, is near the line of the Roman wall, traces of which abound throughout the vicinity.—*Scotsman*.

Queries.

811. ABERDEEN ALUMNI THE FOUNDERS OF AMERICAN COLLEGES: JAMES BLAIR, PATRICK COPELAND, WILLIAM SMITH (I., 137; V., 2; VII., 14, 54).—Dr Gammack's interesting communication in your last number brings to light a hitherto unsuspected connection between the Universities of Aberdeen and the oldest but one of the American Colleges. An extract from Punchard's *History of Congregationalism*, quoted in *S. N. & Q.* for June 1891, names as the first Rector of Henrico College, Mr Patrick Copeland, one of the earliest benefactors of Marischal College (*Fasti Acad. Marischall.*, I., 159-178). In Hall and Mansfield's *Bibliography of Education* (Boston, U.S., 1886), p. 53, it is stated that Neill's *University and College of Virginia* (cited at the end of Dr Gammack's article) contains "an account of Patrick Copeland and the original plan of Henrico". Any notes on Copeland, supplementary to those in the *Fasti* and in *S. N. & Q.*, would be welcome.

The fifth American College—the University of Pennsylvania, 1753—seems to have been to an even greater extent indebted to Aberdeen, its organiser and first Provost, Dr William Smith, having graduated at King's College. According to Sonnenschein's *Cyclopaedia of Education* (London, 1829), the History of the Pennsylvania University (referred to as preparing in *S. N. & Q.* I., 137) has appeared. Can Dr Gammack say whether the author, Mr Montgomery, has redeemed his promise to attribute "the parentage of Dr William Smith's well known curriculum of 1756", to the Universities of Aberdeen?

P. J. ANDERSON.

812. MR JOHN ROW'S DIARY.—Can any Correspondent of *S. N. & Q.* explain the statement in Mr John Row's interesting Diary, p. 53, relative to the dates of death of Robert Gordon and his widow?

Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg and Kinmundy, father of Robert Gordon, who was knighted at the baptism of Henry Prince of Wales, and died 1600, married the Hon. Isabel Forbes; but she must have been dead long before the date at which Mr Row wrote. Sir John's son, Robert Gordon of Straloch, married in 1638 Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, 1st Bart.; is there any record of a second marriage? Surely the diarist must have been mistaken in saying that Robert Gordon's widow, who died 3rd August, 1662, was née Forbes.

R. E. B.

813. YORK BUILDINGS CO.—Could any of the readers of *S. N. & Q.* inform me by letter, or through the medium of your columns, how I could find access to the archives and account books of the above Company? I want to find the inventory of Edzell Castle.

E. R. LINDSAY.

Balcarres, Colinsburgh, N. B.



814. BRASS STAMP.—The above is from the impression of a brass stamp which weighs seven ounces and which has lately seen the light. What explanation can be given of the stamp? C.

815. ONE POUND BANK NOTES.—The people of Scotland are now so familiar with the one pound bank note that its history is never thought of. Some of your correspondents will perhaps inform me of the date when they were first introduced? and by whom? Edinburgh. ST GILES.

816. "REEK PENNIES.—There is an expression which you will permit me to ventilate, namely "Reek Pennies," which I have met with in the course of my reading, and regarding which you may be able to procure information? Edinburgh.

ST GILES.

817. THE FAMILY OF CAIRD.—I am seeking information to enable me to make a record of my family's history as far back as I can learn anything. If any of your readers could give me information on the following points I would feel obliged:—

1. The derivation of the family name Caird, (Kerds were Churchmen, I have heard, in the middle ages).
2. Was there ever a Clan Caird, or were Cairds ever a sept of a clan—Munro? or were Cairds a Border or Lowland House?
3. Is it known whether anything approaching a tartan was ever associated with Caird?

R. A. CAIRD.

The Anchorage, Vanbrugh Hall,
Blackheath, Kent.

818. MEANING OF WORDS IN BOOK OF DEER WANTED.—Can any one explain the origin and meaning of the prefix "Mal", "Mael", or "Male" in such words in the Book of Deer as "Malbrigte", "Mal—(or Male—or Mab)—coluim", "Maelpetir", "Malbrichan", "Malaechin", "Maelgirie", and "Malsnecte"?

2. Are we to understand that in such words as "Pett meic Gobroig" and "Pette meic Garnait", "Gobroig" and "Garnait" are names of persons?
3. I should like to have the opinion of your readers on the following identifications of places mentioned in the grants of land to Columba and Drostan:—

1. Orte to Farene,? Ardo to Foveran.
2. Auchad tochi temni,? Auchenten.
3. Achad na glerec,? Clerkhill.
5. Pett meic Gobroig,? Cabra.
6. -indelerc,? Elrick.
7. (Alterin alla nethe na)
Camone,? Kinmundy.

J. F.

Answers.

762-3. ABERDEEN DOCTORS IN 1769: FAMILY OF LYNCH (VI., 172).—I have lately been in correspondence with Mr Vere Oliver, who is engaged in preparing a History of Antigua. He can throw no light on the origin of the document granted to my great-grandfather, but he finds it recorded in the Minutes of the Council and Assembly of Antigua, that on the 25th April, 1771, "Thomas Lynch presented his diploma from many physicians of the College of Aberdeen, and received licence to practise on the Island."

Red Hill.

E. MELVILLE LYNCH.

796. "A DAIMIN ICKER IN A THRAVE'S A SMA' REQUEST" (VII., 47, 62).—The question as to the etymology of the word "daimin" (should W. B. R. W. not have written "daimen?") has been often raised, without any very satisfactory reply being given. It seems to be a word for which Burns himself is responsible. Jamieson quotes no other authority for it, and says it is perhaps derived from "*diement*, counted, from A.-S. *deman*, to reckon." One of the most feasible explanations of the origin of the word I have met with is that given by Mr. John Cuthbertson in his useful *Glossary to the Prose and Poetry of*

Robert Burns. In case the book may not be accessible to your querist I quote his remarks on the word, although the passage is a somewhat lengthy one. Commenting on Jamieson's derivation, Mr. Cuthbertson says:—

"Now, granting that *deman* means to reckon, 'counted' seems but a poor explanation of *daimen*, which is always used as equivalent to something not worth taking into consideration, and might well be translated a *chance one*. . . . In Burns's time and later the servants on a farm were invariably engaged for the half-year, and the reapers as invariably hired for the harvest, not for a fixed time, but till the crop was secured. A person paid by the day was never seen save in an emergency. Hence to denote a thing of rare occurrence, especially as his visit formed a sort of epoch in the monotonous lives of a farmer's household, a dayman was a convenient and (to them) expressive term. Anything seldom occurring would be said to be like a *dayman*, and in the natural course of language the sign of the simile would be dropped. It may be said that if it were so "*daysman*" would have been more natural, but the Scottish peasantry knew their Bibles too well not to be aware that daysman had been already appropriated."

JAMES W. SCOTT.

798. "AULD REEKIE" (VII., 47, 62).—The following is an extract from a letter written in 1803:—

"I live and work in the new town of Edinburgh, which is more wholesome than the old town—it is called Old Reeky and so it may, for the streets are always dark with the smoke, and it is just like a misty day whether there be wind or not, for the smoke of the houses falls down all on the streets and among the houses, so that there is not one mouthful of fresh air to be got to breathe. You could not see down the street so far as from your stable to the head of the loan, and on a calm day not even so far. But the streets in the new town are as wide as that, and all the houses built of cut stone, and all one height."

Kenmore.

J. C.

798. "AULD REEKIE" (VII., 47, 62).—The question as to the origin of this familiar nickname has already been raised in these columns (*vide S. N. & Q. I., 180, 201*). The name was probably given by country visitors in consequence of the cloud of smoke or reek (*A.-S. rec, Ice. reykr*) that is always impending over the town. Viewed from the Castle ramparts, or from the summit of Arthur's Seat, the reek is very much in evidence.

This highly popular *soubriquet* cannot, it is said, be traced beyond the reign of Charles II. Allan Ramsay employs it:—

"Auld Reekie mourn in sable hue;
Let fouth o' teardrops like May-dew."

JAMES W. SCOTT.

802. MACGILLIVRAYS OF THE DOUNE (VII., 59).—In Gaelic, Dunmaglass, the old seat of the chief of the Macgillivrays, is frequently styled *An Dun*—the *Dun*, or *Downe*. The Macgillivrays of the Downe were the Macgillivrays of Dunmaglass.

Inverness.

W. M.

802. MACGILLIVRAYS OF THE DOUNE (VII., 59).—Downe Castle on the Teith, Perthshire, during the '45 was held for Prince Charles. Macgregor of Glengyle is said to have been in command, but I think it possible the Macgillivrays (who formed part of the Prince's army), formed for a time the garrison.

Downe Castle belonged at this time to the Earl of Moray. About 1640 (I write from memory), the then Earl of Moray claimed feudal superiority over certain Clan Chattan lands, and seized certain Mackintosh lands. The Macgillivrays had for some centuries held their lands by *duthchas* alone, but in order to strengthen his position Macgillivray of Dunmaglass (an ancestor of the writer's) obtained a deed by which he became a vassal of the Earl of Cawdor. The Clan having an hereditary feud with the Earl of Moray were therefore likely to aid in holding Downe for the Prince.

Shaw in his notice of the Clan, in his *Family and Clan History*, "The Mackintoshes and Clan Chattan," gives the passage quoted by your correspondent at greater length, and states it is a translation of the last verse of a Gaelic poem.

Colonel Alexander Macgillivray of Dunmaglass, who led the Clan Chattan at Culloden, fell there with several cadets of his family, and most of the Clan. The poem has the appearance of having been written after the battle to commemorate their services to the lost cause of the Stewarts, by a branch of whose family—the Lords Avondale—Downe Castle was long held as a grant from the Scotch Stewart kings.

Aberdeen.

D. MACGILLIVRAY.

806. HEARSEY FAMILY (VII., 60).—1758, 10th November. At Hermitage, near Leith, the lady of David Gavine of Langton, Esq., delivered of a daughter.

1765, 22nd February. Only child at Langton-house, near Dunse, Miss Gavine, in the infant of David Gavine of Langton, Esq.

1767, 2nd March. In the 37th year of her age, Mrs. Christiana Maria Hearsey, wife of David Gavine of Langton, Esq.

The above notices are from the *Scots Magazine*. David Gavine purchased the estate of Langton on 15th December, 1757. He would have been married by that time, or at all events early in 1758. According to the above, his only child, by his first wife, died on 22nd February, 1765, and betwixt that date and his wife's death, no birth of another child is recorded in the *Scots Magazine*. David Gavine married, secondly, on 2nd April, 1770, Lady Elizabeth Maitland, eldest daughter of the seventh Earl of Lauderdale. By her he had three children, all daughters. Mary Turner, the eldest daughter, was born on 6th March, 1771, and, on 3rd September, 1793, became the wife of the 4th Earl of Breadalbane. The second daughter was born on 5th February, 1772, and the third on 22nd January, 1773. He died on the 28th August, 1773.

The entries in the *Scots Magazine*, however, require to be verified, as it shakes one's confidence in them to find such as the following, flagrant with errors, if it can be relied on at all:—

1792, May 9th. "Aged 12, Miss David Gavine, only daughter of David Gavine, Esq., of Langtown, by

Elizabeth, daughter of James, late Earl of Lauderdale. She was buried in Walthamstow churchyard."

Elizabeth, one of the three daughters of David Gavin by his second wife, must have died sometime before 1827. She left £1000 for the benefit of the poor of the Parish of Kenmore.

Kenmore.

J. C.

807. SONG WANTED (VII., 60).—The verse quoted is one which Burns supplied to William Thomson for his Collection of Scottish Airs. In a letter to Thomson, 25th May, 1793, the Ayrshire poet writes—"Do you know the following little fragment in Wotherspoon's Collection of Scots Songs:—

'O gin my love were yon red rose,
That grows upon yon castle wa',
An' I mysel' a drap o' dew
Into her bonnie breast to fa'.
O there, beyond expression blest,
I'd feast on beauties a' the night;
Sealed on her silk-saft faulds to rest,
Till flew awa' wi' Phoebus' light.'

This thought is inexpressibly beautiful, and quite, as far as I know, original. It is too short for a song, else I would forswear you altogether unless you gave it a place. I have often tried to eke a stanza to it in vain. After balancing myself for a musing five minutes on the hind legs of my elbow chair, I produced the following:—

'O were my love yon lilac fair,
Wi' purple blossoms to the Spring,
And I a bird to shelter there,
When wearied on my little wing.
How would I mourn when it was torn
By autumn wild and winter rude;
But I would sing on wanton wing
When youthfu' May its blooms renewed.'

The verse concerning which A. B. writes was thus the work of our great national poet; the author of the still finer stanza which provoked it, however, is unknown. I have never seen Wotherspoon's Collection of Scots Poems, and do not know the date of its publication; I have read, however, the same stanza in *Herd's Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs and Heroic Ballads*, published 1769-76. Probably, therefore, we owe this fine verse to the care with which that enthusiastic collector preserved every snatch of song or ballad that took his fancy.

Dr Charles Mackay, in his *Book of Scottish Song*, referring to the above song, says:—A third stanza, written by a Mr Richardson, appears in some collections; but it is scarcely worthy of association with these two. The air is Highland, and was formerly known as "Lord Balgonie's Favourite."

Rev. A. R. Bonar, in his *Poets and Poetry of Scotland from James I. to the present time*, p. 10, (1861), supplies another version of this favourite song which I have not seen elsewhere: and the source of which he does not indicate: but which he evidently regards as a very early production of the Scottish muse. Perhaps some of your readers who are familiar with Scottish ballad poetry may be able to say something of Dr Bonar's copy, which I here subjoin:—

'O gin my love were yon red rose,
That grows upon yon castle wa',
And I mysel' a drap o' dew
Down on that red rose I would fa'.
O my love's bonny, bonny, bonny:
My love's bonny and fair to see:
Whene'er I look on her weel-faured face
She looks and smiles again to me.

O gin my love were a pickle o' wheat,
And growing upon yon lily lea,
And I mysel' a bonny bird,
Awa' wi' that pickle o' wheat I would flee.
O my love's bonny, &c.

O gin my love were a coffer o' gowd,
An' I the keeper o' the key,
I wad open the kist whene'er I list,
And in that coffer I wad be.
O my love's bonny, &c.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

809. LOSS OF THE "OSCAR" (VII., 60).—The broadsword is now in the keeping of George Johnston of Gar Lands, Ewhurst, Guildford, Surrey, the grandson of William and nephew of Alexander Johnston, referred to in query. W. J.

Literature.

The Life and Death of Jamie Fleeman, the Laird of Udry's Fool. Illustrated. Fcp. 8vo, 93 pp. Lewis Smith & Son, Aberdeen.

To this new edition of "Jamie Fleeman" has been added the ghost story, "The Adventures of Thrummy Cap," with a short sketch of the author, John Burness, who was a half-cousin of the Ayrshire poet. After having delighted several generations, Burness now lies in the Spital burying-ground, Aberdeen, in a nameless tomb.

The Deeside Guide, Descriptive and Traditional. Illustrations and Map. Fcp. 8vo, 156 pp. Lewis Smith & Son, Aberdeen.

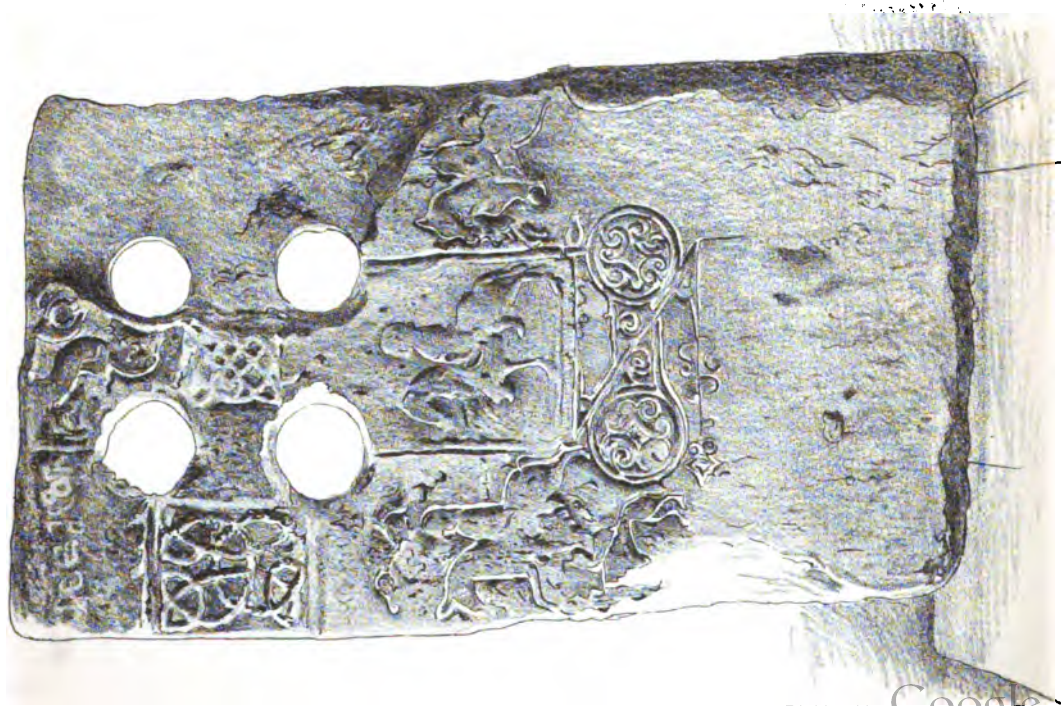
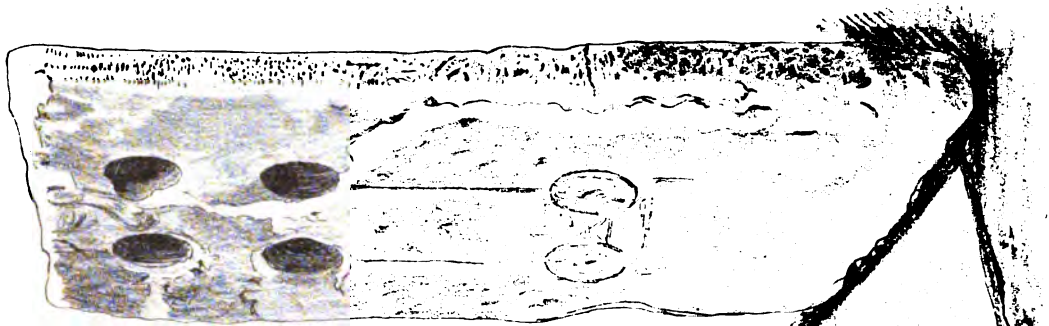
THE Tourists' season has again called forth a new edition of this "Guide to Deeside." It is a handy size for the pocket, is well illustrated, and contains a map showing the windings of the Dee from its source to the sea. EYE.

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SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, NOVEMBER, 1893.

THE FORDOUN SCULPTURED STONE.

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Alexander Hutcheson, Architect, Broughty Ferry, in company with Mr. Craigie of Oxford University, and Dr. Cramond, Cullen, were attempting to unravel the mysterious problems that hang around the Chapel of S. Palladius, in the Churchyard of Fordoun, in the Mearns, when Mr. Hutcheson happened to observe some markings on the edge of the well-known sculptured stone there, apparently of an Ogham character. Strange to say, the stone has been again and again examined by the most competent authorities, including Mr. Romilly Allen, but, whether from the unfavourable light or otherwise, the Oghams were never suspected. The discoverer and his friends were, however, cautious as to expressing a very confident opinion on the subject until the views of the Earl of Southesk, or other high authority, could be obtained. His Lordship was communicated with, and he, with Professor Ramsay, Aberdeen, to the gratification of all interested in such matters, resolved to go to Fordoun to examine the stone. From the singu-

lar discovery of the inscription, and the extreme rarity in Scotland of a bilingually-inscribed stone, as the Fordoun stone was now believed to be, the result of their examination was eagerly awaited. Without committing either the illustrious Earl or the distinguished Professor, we hope we shall be excused in expressing what we believe to be the result of their examination of the stone, an examination which had the advantage of being assisted by one so competent as Rev. Mr. Menzies, the minister of the parish.

The Fordoun sculptured stone is commemo- rative in popular opinion of Kenneth III., who is supposed to have made a pilgrimage to this Chapel, and who is said to have been killed by Queen Finella, near Kincardine Castle. The stone is of freestone, five feet by three, and, although lying prominently exposed many years outside the Chapel, was for long not suspected to have any inscription on the front, and in the representation of it in the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," and in the work of Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar, as well as in other litho- graphs of it, no indication appears of an inscrip- tion in front of the stone. Reference to the inscrip- tion, however, occurs in a note on the "Sculp- tured Stones". No doubt, however, now obtains that an inscription is there apparent. A photo- graph of the stone, by the aid of the magnesium light, was lately made—and from this our Illus- tration is taken—by Mr Dinnie, Photographer, Auchinblae, whose wide experience resulted in a perfect success. Curious to remark, many per- sons who all their lives had gone out and in to that Chapel, and situated though the stone was at the door, had never seen that inscription, now by aid of the photograph admit they see it clearly. Mr Romilly Allen, in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, of last year, reads it "Pidarnoin". The Earl of South- esk would substitute for the P a form like a Greek *theta* (here representing Oe), and for the A an E, reading the result as 'Oeidernoin'; views confirmed through Mr Hutcheson's recent process of preparing a transparency from the negatives, and showing the result on a white screen by lantern light.

The word appears to be a proper name, but no certainty can be arrived at, owing to the absence of the rest of the inscription, some

traces of which remain in the fractured portion above.

As for the Ogham inscription, Professor Ramsay, we believe, stated that had he had no indication beforehand that Oghams were there, he would not have recognised them, still he admitted there were traces sufficient to justify that belief, though not of such a character as to convince him that it was well founded. The Earl of Southesk is of opinion that the photograph brings out the supposed Oghams, as likewise the inscription on the face, more clearly than one can trace them in the original, this being exactly in accord with what the writer found to result from the most favourable light. His Lordship further remarked that the photograph reveals a fact hardly discoverable in the stone, viz., that an ornamental pattern of the braided type has once existed on that edge, and hence arises a difficulty in discriminating between scores that might really belong to an Ogham inscription, and those that are merely remains of diagonally crossed decorative designs. Several of the scores that have been, or might be, taken for Ogham digits, seem remains of that sort, and the only scores that have a strongly Oghamic character are those half-way up the stone, which may read OFF, followed by a few less clearly indicated. More have been suggested, and the traces may justify one in accepting them conjecturally, but no possible translation of the results could be arrived at without great revision of the first draft. One objection to the acceptance of the marks as Oghams consists in the absence of any true stem line. In the case of the Golspie Ogham, which has been cited as analagous, the scores are on a rounded beading entirely isolated, and being deeply cut, their positions are for the most part nearly as well defined as if they were on an angle.

We understand the position of the Earl of Southesk and Professor Ramsay regarding the matter is, that they by no means deny the existence of the Oghams, but are too conscious of the difficulties in the case to be able to accept them unreservedly. His Lordship is inclined to think, if the inscription be a true one, that it is of considerably later date than the other designs on the stone, and appears to be an addition by an unskilled hand, such as that of the inscriber of the 'scratch' Oghams on the Kirk Michael stone in the Isle of Man.

It may be remarked, that the undermost designs in front of the stone have undoubtedly been tampered with, though not at a recent date, by making the incised lines deeper by means of a nail or similar instrument, but the inscription on the edge has evidently never been interfered with since its first appearance.

Mr Hutchison has earned many laurels in the field of antiquarian research, and we congratulate him on being the first to note what has every appearance at least of an Ogham inscription.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF PROCLAMATIONS.

IN the City Charter room of Aberdeen there are preserved two large folio volumes, titled "Proclamation Books," in which a great number of interesting prints have been preserved. The literature relating to broadsides of this nature is surprisingly small, considering how intimately connected these proclamations are with the materials for the making of history. The only volume of any importance treating on this subject is one recently issued in the series of the "Bibliotheca Lindesiana," by Lord Lindsay, which contains notices of over 5500 proclamations issued between 1509 and 1714—the period from Henry VIII. to Queen Anne. The following list of the Aberdeen collection, which contains principally proclamations relating to Scotch affairs, may prove very interesting to readers of *S. N. & Q.*, and at some future time a synopsis of the more important may be given.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

- 1592-3. Jan. 5. Against the traffickers with Spain. MS.
1599. July 31. For the Registering of Sasines and other Writs.
1605. Novr. 5. For Apprehension of T. Percy.
1606. July 9. For better inbringing of the Land Tax. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
1615. Officers' Fees for Englishmen as they are received in the Port of London.
1616. Dec. 10. For keeping a Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths by Ministers. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
- " Anent the presenting of Bairs to the Bishop at the Visitation of the Kirk of the Parish. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
- " Forbidding persons to practice phisick and medicine till they conform to new religion. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
- " That a School be in each Parish. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
- " Forbidding the inbringing of Papists, &c., by Masters and Skippers. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
1620. June 29. Anent the Tanning and Barking of Hides. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
1621. Aug. 4. Imposing Tax of 30/- per £1 of Old Extent. *By the Parliament, Scot.* MS.
1625. July 26. Anent his Majesty's declaration of the Church Government. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
- Another same as above, but printed.

1626. July 11. Appointing Commission to receive resignations and grant infestments of church lands.
- 1626-7. Jan. 25. For holding of Waponshawings [incomplete].
1627. April 3. To apprehend Egyptians, vagabonds, &c., that they may be joined to the army. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
- „ June 25. Concerning French Goods taken as Reprisals.
- „ Oct. 9. For holding of Waponshawings. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
- 1627-8. Feb. 28. Appointing Commissioners to treat with parties desiring to purchase their Teinds. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
1628. July 16. Prorogating appointment of the above Commissioners till December, 1629. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
- „ Augt. 8. Appointing Meeting of Commissioners to hear parties as to Teinds on 22nd Sepr. *By the Commissioners on Teinds.*
- „ Appointing Courts of Justiciary to be held in each Sheriffdom. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
- „ Calling for production of titles to Teinds before the Commissioners. *By the Commissioners.*
- „ Sept. 27. Ordaining Presbyteries to elect Sub-Commissioners to value the Teinds in each Presbytery. *By the Commissioners.*
- „ Nov. 26. Calling for further production of titles to Teinds. *By the Commissioners.* MS.
1629. June 5. For Sub-Commissioners on Teinds to accept Office. *By the Commissioners.* MS.
- 1629-30. Janry. 22. Lords of Erection, &c., to exhibit titles to Teinds. *By the Commissioners.* MS.
1630. July 28. For an extra-ordinary taxation of 20d. on all annualrents. *By Convention of Estates.*
- „ Decr. 7. Anent the Lyon Herald. *By the Lords of Council.* MS.
1631. April 20. Anent the Sale of Victual. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
- „ July 28. All Yarn to be sold by weight. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
1633. June 28. For due payment of the Land Tax. *By Parliament.*
- Do. For due payment of tax of 16d. on all annualrents. *By Parliament.*
1636. July 12. For apprehension of the Gordons and others as thieves, &c. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
1638. June 28. Declaring King's adhesion to the true Religion.
1640. July 28. For taking up a valuation in each burgh and presbytery. *By Lords of Parliament.* MS.
- 1641-2. March 7. For due payment 'of the 10th penny of the taxation. *By the Commissioners of Parliament.*
1642. April 15. Fixing the true value of Rex dollars, ryalls, &c. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
1643. Octr. 19. Anent the price and measure of Coal. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
- „ Nov. 9. Anent the price and measure of Coal. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
- „ „ Forbidding the transport of Coal from the Kingdom. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
1644. July 20. Anent the Coals. *By the Privy Council, Scot.* MS.
- 1644-5. Feb. 1. For inbringing of the Loan and Tax. *By the Estates.*
- 1645-6. Jan. 8. Anent resetting James Grahame, sometime Earl of Montrose. *By the Parliament.*
- „ Jan. 27. For relief of the quarterings of horse and foot. *By the Parliament.*
1646. April 5. For suppressing a traitorous Band contrived in the North. *By the Estates.*
- „ May 1. For due payment of the Excise. *By the Commissioners of Excise.*
1652. Declaration for uniting Scotland into one Commonwealth with England. *By Parliament.*
1655. Novr. 27. Ordinance for Collecting the Customs and Excise. *By the Commrs.*
1658. Sepr. 9. Richard Cromwell proclaimed Protector in place of Oliver, late Protector, deceased. *By His Highness' Council.*
1660. Sept. 20. Against seditious slanderers of the King's Majesty and Government. *By the Estates.*
- „ Oct. 10. For calling the Parliament in Scotland.
- 1660-1. Jany. 19. Instructions to tacksman of the custom of foreign salt. *By Commissioners of Excise.*
1661. June 10. Concerning Church affairs.
- „ „ 18. Anent the presentation of Ministers. *By Parliament.*
- „ Augt. 2. Against thefts and robberies. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
- 1661-2. Jany. 28. Enforcing provisions of the Act for encouraging of Shipping and Navigation. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
1662. April 24. Forbidding the importation of foreign copper coin. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
- [Referred to in Proclamation July 20, 1671].
1663. Augt. 21. For a new imposition on English commodities. *By Parliament.*
1664. June 2. Prohibiting the landing of goods from Dutch vessels until undergone Quarantine. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*

1664. June 7. For re-calling and prohibiting Seamen from the service of foreign Princes and States. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
 " July 1. Prohibiting trade with Holland and United Provinces in consequence of Plague [incomplete]. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
 1665. June 2. For calling a Convention of Estates.
 " Aug. 4. For due payment of the Land Tax. *By the Estates.*
 " Dec. 7. Fixing a further day for setting down Tax-rolls of relief. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
 1666. Augt. 14. Forbidding the sending of goods from Ostend or the Spanish Netherlands. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
 " Oct. 25. For calling a Convention of Estates.
 1668. Nov. 19. Appointing Dort as the Staple Port. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
 1669. Nov. 11. Procedure in the case of stolen goods. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
 (To be continued.)

DIARY OF JOHN ROW,
 PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.,
 1661—1672—1790.

IV.

Mr. Alex^r Gregorie eldest son to Mr. John Gregorie umqll at Drumalvie having prysed lands of Fren draughts; because he refused to renounce all his right to those lands was murdered by the Lord Crichton's brother and died of his wounds at Abd. Aprile 7 '64 he was styled of Netherdale. Francis Crichton was the man who wounded him.

Aprile 12 '64. John Burnet of Elrick ballie of Abd. and Marie Jameson were married.

Grisel Row, March 23 '64 was brot to bed of a daughter baptized Elizabeth Apr. 7 '64.

About the end of Aprile '64 died the Lady Auchter Ellon (spouse to Ro^d Vdnie daughter to Pittrichie Maitland, a sweet young gentlewoman) of hir first child hir name Catharin, she died Maie 3^d on Rood day.

The Earl of Glencairn high chancellare of Scotland is reported to be removed by death about the end of Maie '64 and so it was.

June 20 '64. Mr Alex^r Strachan late schoolm^r at Abd. minister at Birse in the pbric. of Kincairn, about a yeare died at Abd. in Mr. Peacocks his brother in law his house, of the stone; his wife daughter to Dr. Baron brot to bed ibidem the very day before, June 19.

Lillias Row Julie 2^d day Saterdag about tuo afternoon 1664 brot to bed of a daughter called Issobell Mercer.

Julie 3^d '64 Wm. Toux merchand burges of Abd. an old man died.

July 2^d '64 Died Euphain Kineer spouse to Mr Robert Keith late at Old Deare.

July 11. 64. Patrik Moray baxter at Abd. died. Julie 26. 64 died Jean Buchan relict of Provost Morison at Abd., also Peter Dureward a writer, servant to Andro Tamson, advocat.

John Henrie cordonare at Abd. who had served me 23 yeares died August 5. 64, anno ætatis 70.

My Lord Crichton son to the laird of Fren draucht, first a zealous covenantar, then a papist, then a protestant, died at London June day '64, and was said to die a papist and received ex-trem unction, and was buried in the popeish way.

Sep^r 4. 1664. John Vdnie lait of yt ilk ætatis 68 died at Edz of the stone: on the Sabbath at even.

Octob: 4. 64. Samuell Syre englishman merchand burges of abd. died at Abd.

Oct. 20. '64. Mr Wm. Frazer minister at married Jean Stuart daughter to Walter of Blair-toune.

Oct. 19. '64. died Marg^t Gordon spouse to James Ro^{son} of Cults late dean of Gild at Abd.

Octob: '64 at London died in prison for debt Thomas Carugill a profane avowed atheist.

Nov^r 7. '64. died at Abd. Marjorie Moire a precious godly woman spouse to Thomas Mitchell dean of gild.

Nov^r 21. '64. died Elizabeth Forbes a godly woman spouse to James Gordon of Seton ballie of Old Abd. ætatis 29.

Mr James Richie died at Edz. Nov. '64.

Forbes Carneston's son a youth at the King's Colledge died Decr. 2. 1664.

Hector Smith burges of Abd. ætatis 96 died Decr. 25. '64.

Andrew Burnett of Dores burges of Abd. died of greeved for his fyne Janr. 4. 1665.

Janr. 1665 died the Bishop of Dunkel Mr George Haliburton.

Also the Lady Ardros in Fyffe; sister to my Lord Crawford Lyndesay; a godly woman mother in law to Leslie Forbes younger.

Febr. 9. 1665. Mr Arthur Straton of Kirkside in the pariosh of St. Sirice in the Mearns, married Bessie Mitchell at Abd. sister to Thomas dean of gild.

Issobell Mason relict of umq^{ll} Wm. Moire of Ferriehill deceased at ferriehill, Feb^r 17. 1665 ætatis 66.

James Ro^{son} of Cults late dean of gild of Abd. died at Abd. in Nov^r 1664.

Elsbeth Hird merchand in Kirkcaldy, who had bin my servant both in Perth and Abd., a good woman, died at Kirkcaldy in Feb. '65.

The old Lady Pitmedden of the house of Balgownie a papist died in Abd. in Febr. 1665.

Mr Alex^r Cant late at Banchorie the upper

died of the scurvie at Abd. March 30, 1665, ætatis 47.

Wallace Bishop of Argyle died March '65.

Peter Vanhaget bookbinder at Abd. died Aprile 17. '65.

Maie 15. '65 died Mr Alex^r Irwin minister at Langside ætatis 66 at old Abd.

Gilbert Skene of Dyce deceased Maie 16. '65.

Maie 17. 1665 died Cymin wife to Mr Thomas Sandilands of Crabstoune Commissarie of Abd.

Mr Alex^r Mitchell minister of Lumphanan and Marjorie Menzies were married Maie 16. '65.

Lillias Gillespie was brot to bed of a daughter called Elizabeth Skene Maie 21. 1665.

March 22. Mr Andro Abercrombie late at Fintray died at Cawstoun in the pbrie of Aire in his son Mr Andro his house.

Maie 15. Mr Andro Abercrombie curat at Cawstoun was married w^t Jean Taylor at Abd.

Alex^r Bruce burges of Abd. was in church June 7 on the day of fasting wednesday 1665. June 8 in the morning expyred.

Mr Wm. Kininmunnth minister at Keith died in the beginning of '65; and to him succeeded Sir James Strachan of Thornton who was laurated in the K. Coll. about some 4 or 5 years ago,

Mr Samuel Row my cousin ætatis 64. died at Edz June 1665.

June 27. '65. Mr Laurence Mercer & Beatrix Strachan were married at Kintor.

Aug. 3. '65. Thom: Mitchell Dean of Gild at Abd. & Katharine Dune were married and be pro tertio, tertium, or tertio vive.

Marg^t Simson daughter to Mr Patrik at Stirling was removed, an aged woman.

Alex^r W^mson baxter at Abd. died of a palsie August 19. 1665, a man of mid age.

Marjorie Sibald daughter to Dr Sibald at Abd., and spouse to Mr Robert Forbes regent in the K. Colledge of Abd. died Aug. 20. '65.

Feddrat Irvin younger died at Edz. Aug. '65.

Mr Ro^b Rait minister at & Forbes were married at Old Abd. Sepr. 5. 1665.

Octob: '65. Mr W^m Guthrie minister at New Kilmarno, a very anti-diotrophian man, died at Brechen in Angus.

Octob. '65. Mr Vdnie Dr. of Theologie in England had hypochond. died at Knock.

Mr John Alex^r. eldest son to baillie Alex^r. of Auchmul died at Abd. the year after his Thomas Harvie burges of Abd, a young man unmarried died Nov^r 11, '65.

Elspheth Patrie first married to Thomas Buck of Grandhom next to Sir Robert Farchar of Mownie died at Abd. Nov. 23, 1665.

Nov. 30. '65 fryday Mr William Scrougie minister at Raffan & rector of the Vniversity of Abd. was married wt. B. Scowgell's daughter. lauration Oct. 26. '65.

REMARKABLE CASES OF SUPER-NATURAL INCIDENTS.

No. I.

In *Scottish Notes and Queries* for December, 1889 (III., 104,) "A Case of Extraordinary Superstition" is therein narrated, namely:—"The following incident from the Inverurie district is illustrative of this: A young man was accidentally drowned in the river, and for some time every effort to recover the body failed. At length a woman 'of supernatural vision' came forward with a proposal, which, if acted on, would assuredly lead to the recovery of the body. She directed that an ordinary soft biscuit be put into the river where the accident was believed to have taken place, and on reaching the place where the body lay the biscuit would sink. Her directions were followed, and the body was discovered."

I give the paragraph entire, as your readers of to-day may not have an opportunity of referring to the same. I directed attention to the subject at the time. I said, "If the facts therein narrated are true, and I have no reason to doubt A. M'D. R.'s statement, wherein does the 'Extraordinary Superstition' come in? Its a pity your correspondent did not give some particulars, as, in a populous place like Inverurie, this circumstance could not fail to have been noised abroad, and could easily have been identified." I also gave several illustrations. Then the subject was not considered opportune; but I have been requested now to revise my notes and illustrations.

Before doing so, permit me to give the following brief biographical sketch concerning James Robert Hope, third son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope of Rankeillour and Luffness, G.C.B., and M.P. for West Lothian. Mr. Hope quitted Eton in 1828, where he must have been looked upon as belonging to the *élite* of the school, since on his leaving, the head master, Dr Keats, asked for his portrait, an honour reserved for the best of his scholars.

In 1832 Mr Hope studied for the law; and in 1834 his cousin, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, offered him the post of private secretary, which he declined. In 1840 Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, was commenced, the site for which had been selected by Mr Gladstone and Mr Hope, the latter contributing to the funds thereof £6000.

About 1839 Mr Hope finally adopted the Parliamentary Bar as his profession, and became leading counsel. The railway excitement mania was soon after at its height, and the competition to engage Mr Hope in those busy times was so keen that it was quite a common thing for him to be engaged in twenty different cases on the

same day. He was leading counsel for the London and North-Western Railway Company, who had in one session twenty-five Bills in Parliament, and he was paid in fees £20,000. One other case in which he was engaged was The Mersey Conservancy and Dock Bill, where his fee is said to have been £10,000.

In 1847 Mr Hope married Charlotte Lockhart, granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott, and in 1853 became possessor of Abbotsford in right of his wife, and for the remainder of his days made it his principal residence, and assumed the name of Scott. Mrs Hope Scott died in 1858. Mr Hope Scott retired from his profession in 1871, passing that year, as well as 1872, chiefly at Abbotsford. During all this time his health continued steadily to fail, and his end came on the 29th April, 1873, when he passed very peacefully and calmly away.

In consequence of the delicate state of Mrs Hope Scott's health, and a change being considered necessary, Mr Hope Scott purchased in 1856 a Highland Estate, situated at Lochshiel, on the West Coast of Inverness-shire, North of Loch Sunart, and nearly opposite Skye. He built a massive comfortable mansion called Dorlin House, from his own design, abounding in long corridors, to enable the ladies and children to have exercise under shelter in the rainy Highland climate.

Mr Hope Scott, possessed of the brilliant qualities which I have faintly tried to pourtray, strong-minded Lawyer as he was, had a firm belief in second sight.

The case in particular, which occurred in his immediate vicinity, is remembered to have made a deep impression on his mind. The facts were these:—One Sunday, shortly before Mr. Hope Scott came to Lochshiel, it happened, during service in a small country chapel, close to the present site of Dorlin House, that one of the congregation fainted and had to be carried out. After the service was over, the late Mr. Stewart, proprietor, Glenuig, asked this man what was the cause of his illness. For a long time he refused to tell, but at length, being pressed more urgently, declared that, of the four men who were sitting on the bench before him, three suddenly appeared to alter in every feature, and to be transported to other places,—one seemed to float, face upwards, on the surface of the sea; another lay entangled among the long loose seaweed of the shore; and the third lay stretched on the beach, completely covered with a white sheet. This sight brought on the fainting fit. Somehow the story got abroad, and the consequence was that the fourth individual, who did not enter into the vision at all, passed, in the course of the next

four months, into a state verging on helpless idiocy, from the fear that he was among the doomed. But, strange to tell, the three men who were the subjects of the warning, were drowned together a few months later, when crossing an arm of the sea not far from the hamlet in which they dwelt. One of the bodies was found floating, as described above. Another was washed ashore on a sandy part of the coast, and, on being found, was covered with a sheet supplied by a farmer's family living close to the spot. The third was discovered at low water half-buried under a mass of seaweed and shingle. The fourth, who had survived to lose his senses as we have said, died in 1868.

I will further illustrate this subject in a future number of *S. N. & Q.*

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NICKNAMES OF SCOTTISH TOWNS.

THE question has recently been reopened, in these columns, as to the origin of the name "Auld Reekie," as applied to the Scottish Metropolis. This recalls the fact that this sobriquet is not the only one applied to Edinburgh; and that other Scottish towns share with her distinction, if it be one, of having a nickname. An older name, probably, than the familiar one given, is applied to the city Burns hails as

"Edina, Scotia's darling seat."

"The Maiden Town," a name bestowed, apparently, on the strength of the tradition that the maiden daughters of a certain nameless Pictish king were, during times of intestine war, sent there for safety. "Mine own romantic town," as others beside Sir Walter Scott affectionately apostrophise her, has, besides, such more recently bestowed appellatives as—"The Modern Athens," and "The Grey Metropolis of the North" (*Tennyson*). Who was it that looking to climatic and social characteristics, called Dunedin "An East-windy West-endy place"?

"The Second City in the Empire," as, judging from its newspapers, (especially its evening newspapers,) we are now to call Glasgow; the "St. Mungo" of less ambitious days; is an appellative as questionable as it is pretentious. Those who use the phrase appear to forget that cities like Calcutta and Bombay are also included in "The Empire."

A neighbouring town, celebrated for plaids and poets—Paisley, is often facetiously (and by many of its older inhabitants in sober earnest) called "Seestee." Is this the name of what may be called the old town of Paisley; or how did the name originate?

The small village of Strathyre in Perthshire,

like Dreghorn in Ayrshire—(vide *S. N. & Q.*, VI., 12, 30)—rejoices in the nickname—"The City of Nineveh."

More familiar sobriquets for Scottish towns are:—Aberdeen, "The Granite City"; Perth, "The Fair City"; and "The Lang Toon o' Kirkcaldy," in the Kingdom (of Fife).

From the nature of their chief industries, the City of Dundee is sometimes called "Juteopolis," and Greenock "Sugaropolis."

One wonders whether the well-known phrase of Mr Andrew Lang, when addressing St Andrews—"The City of the Scarlet-gown"—will "stick" to the venerable academic town; or whether she will, more mundanely, be dubbed "Golfopolis"? The "Scarlet-gown is not, however, it is hardly necessary to point out, peculiar to the students of St Andrews University.

This list of more or less familiar synonymous appellations for Scottish towns, can no doubt be considerably extended; and, attention having been called to the subject, other readers, it may be hoped, will apply themselves to the task.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHAUCER'S PROVERBS.—Hoping that "M. A. C." may find the following proverbs helpful to him in his work on that subject, I venture to submit them to his consideration:—

VII. WISDOM AND FOLLY.

80. "A fool may ek a wise man oftegyde."
Compare:
Though fools learn nothing from wise men, wise men learn much from fools.
A doctor and a boor know more than a doctor alone.
An ass that speaks right is better than a prophet that speaks wrong.
81. "The greatest clerkes beth not the wisest men."
An unce o' mother wit is worth a pun' o' clergy.
Ayrshire Proverb.
84. "Unknowe, unkist."
Compare:
Its an ugly lass that's never kissed,
And a silly body that's never missed.
85. Alas! he naddle holde him by his ladd.
Compare:
Cuique in sun arte credendum.
86. He can wel in myn eye seen a stalke,
Bot in his owne he can nought seen a balke.
Compare:
Let not the sieve point to the hole of the needle.
Indian Proverb.
He had need to have a heal pow that ca's his neighbour "Nitty Know."
Ein Esel schwift den andern Langohr.
91. "It is nought good a sleepyng hound to wok."
Compare:
Its kittle to wauken sleeping dowgs.
Bourd not with Bawty lest he bite thee.
Dollar. W. B. R. W.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONSTABLES OF ABERDEEN IN 1698.

MODERN comic opera has made us acquaint with the fact that "a policeman's life is not a happy one"; but if that is in any sense true to-day of the constable as he tramps his beat, what must have been the life of his predecessor at the close of the seventeenth century! To judge by the annexed Orders and Instructions the office of a guardian of the peace at that date was far from being a sinecure:—

Aberdeen the 24 of January 1698.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

For the *Constables* of the Burgh of *Aberdeen*, Made and appointed be the Magistrats, Iustices of Peace of the saids Burgh, to be observed and gone about by the said *Constables*:—

- I. All the saids *Constables* or any of them as they shall be required, shall give their appearance, when and where the saids Magistrats shall appoint, for giving Information of any breach of the Peace or other Misdemeanors; and receiving Orders and Directions as the saids Magistrats shall enjoyn.
- II. Every *Constable*, in their respective Divisions, shall apprehend all Suspect Persons, who are Night-walkers, and cannot give a good account of themselves, and bring them to the Magistrats to be taken order with, as accords; As likewayes all *Vagabonds*, Idle Sturdie Beggars and Extraneans: As also all Idle Persons who have no Means to live upon, and will not betake themselves to some Trade.
- III. They shall apprehend any Guilty of *Slaughter*, *Murther*, *Theft*, or any other Capitall Crime, and shall require the assistance of their Neighbours for bringing them to the Magistrats.
- IV. They shall require the assistance of their Neighbours for settling of any Fray or Stirr betwixt Parties, and if any Parties shall flee to an House, The *Constable* shall follow to the House, and if the Door be shut, he shall require the Master and Keeper to make open Doors; which if he refuse to doe, the *Constable* shall take Witness thereupon; and he may follow in an fresh persute, although the Partie flee without the bounds of his charge, whereupon the *Constable* shall desire Concursance.
- V. They are to take up an exact Roll of all the Persons Inhabitants within their several Precincts, *Male* and *Female*, above ten years of Age.
- VI. They are to require all new *Incomers* to present their Testimonials to one of the Magistrats, that an Note of the samen may be taken in the Register for *Testimonials*; And they shall delate all such as want *Testimonials*, or those that sets Houses to Strangers without acquainting the Magistrats, or such as see Servants without *Testimonials*.
- VII. They are to delate all *Unfree-Brewers* within their Precincts.

- VIII. They are to delate all Persons that are found taking *The Name of God in vain*, or any other-ways Swearing or Cursing especially on the open Streets, or upon *Mercat-days*; As like-ways, all *Pykers*, and those under an ill Report or Scandalous.
- IX. They shall delate all *Fornicators* and *Whoremongers* that comes to their knowledge.
- X. They shall delate all *Drunkarads* and such as haunt *Taverns* after *Nine-a'clock at Night*, and such as sell Drink in forbidden times, or till men be Drunk in their Houses, or such as sell Drink above the rate of the Town's Statutes.
- XI. They shall delate all *Sabbath-Breakers*, and such as wait not upon the Puplick *Ordinances* of GODS Worship, or breaks the *Lords Day* any other manner of way: And for this end, Two or Three of them are to go thorow the Town (*Per-Vices*) in time of *Fore* and *Afternoon Sermons*, to observe what Order is kept in the Town upon the *Lord-Day*.
- XII. They are to delate all *Scolds, Tuliars*, and such as make *Plyes*.
- XIII. They shall delate Children come to years of Discretion that are disobedient to their Parents, or Servants Disobedient to their Masters: As also, such Servants as shall be found *Steallers and Pykers* of their Masters Goods or Household Plenishing.
- XIV. They shall delate such as transgress any of the Statutes published by the Magistrats that they may be Punished.
- XV. They shall have Four General Meetings in the Year, (*vis.*) one at the beginning of each Quarter, for considering all the Affairs past in the preceding Quarter.
- XVI. They shall meet each *Monday* at *Nine-a'clock* in the *Morning*, in the *Laigh Council House*, for keeping their *Weekly Courts*, and Ilk Absent to be fined in *Twelve Shillings Scots* (*Toties quoties*). And if any *Constable* shall be found negligent of his Duty, to be Censured as the Magistrats shall think fit.

These regulations are contained in a Broad-side, and bear that they were extracted furth of the Justice Court Books of Aberdeen, by Master Alexander Thomson, Town Clerk of the said Burgh.
ALEX. M. MUNRO.

“BLACK MARIA.”—The origin of the phrase as applied to the *Prison Vans* may be traced to old Colonial days. *Maria Lee*, a negress, kept a sailors' boarding-house in Boston. She was of gigantic size and strength, and was a great assistance whenever an unusually obstreperous individual was to be escorted to the police office. At one time she took three riotous jolly tars to the lock-up in one hand. The lawless element in Boston stood in awe of her, hence “Black Maria” came to mean the *Prison Van*.

J. F. S. GORDON.

THE THICKNESS OF THE WALLS OF SCOTTISH CASTLES.

THE following list, classified from the valuable volumes by Messrs Macgibbon and Ross on “The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland” will be found useful for reference:

Many examples are found in England, but none in Scotland, of the Norman keep, with its massive walls, from 12 to 20 feet in thickness. In the Thirteenth Century began in Scotland the castle that consisted of a great wall of enceinte, strengthened with towers, of which the keep formed the largest. Before that time palisaded earthen mounds and ditches were generally in use. The Chateau de Coucy (1223-1230) has walls 25 feet thick. Conisborough Castle, Yorkshire (Twelfth Century), is 15 feet thick.

First Period, 1200-1300.

15 ft.—Bothwell (donjon).	7½ ft.—Kinclaven, Perthshire.
15-12 ft.—Auchincass, (Ayrshire).	7 ft.—Castle Roy (Inverness).
10 ft. 4 in.—Inverlochry.	6 ft. 6 in.—Yester.
10-8 ft.—Rothesay.	6 ft.—Mingarry.
9-8 ft.—Urquhart (keep).	6-10 ft.—Duart (enceinte)
9-7 ft.—Loch Doon.	
7 ft.—Lochindorb.	

Second Period, 1300-1500.

15 ft.—Duart (keep).	9 ft.—Craigmillar.
13-12½ ft.—Cessford, (Roxburghshire).	9 ft.—Dunvegan.
13-12 ft.—Cassilis.	8 ft.—Threave.
12 ft.—Drum.	8-7 ft.—Lochleven.
11-9 ft.—Ravenscraig, (Aberdeenshire).	7 ft. 4 in.—Crichton.
10 ft.—Closeburn (ground floor).	7 ft.—Hallforest.
10-9 ft.—Ardtornish.	7 ft.—Drumin.
	7 ft.—Castle Swin (Argyll).
	6 ft.—Clackmannan.

Third Period, 1400-1542.

12 ft.—Borthwick.	7½ ft.—Inverquharly.
11 ft.—Balgonie.	7½ ft.—Lennox.
11 ft.—Covington.	7 ft.—Kilravock.
10½ ft.—Spynie Palace.	7 ft.—Dalzell.
10½-6 ft.—Rosyth (Fife).	7 ft.—Barr (keep).
10 ft.—Newark.	7-6 ft.—Badenheath.
10 ft.—Castle Huntly, (Perthshire).	7-6 ft.—Cairnbulg.
10 ft.—Kinlochaline, (Argyll).	6 ft. 6 in.—Arnot.
10-9 ft.—Ackerhill.	6 ft. 6 in.—Balmuto.
10-8 ft.—Mearns Tower, (Renfrew).	6 ft.—Sauchie, (Clackmannan).
10-8 ft.—Lethington.	6 ft.—Carleton.
10-8 ft.—Hatton, (Midlothian).	6 ft.—Craigneil, (Ayr).
9 ft.—Niddrie.	6 ft.—Balveny.
9 ft.—Castle Stalcaire	6 ft.—Lordscairn.
9 ft.—Cas. Maol, (Skye).	5½ ft.—Rait, (Nairn).
8-7 ft. Federate.	5½ ft.—Pitcruivie.
8-7 ft.—Kilbirnie.	5½ ft.—Guthrie.
7½ ft.—Craignish.	5 ft. 4 in.—Kames.
	5 ft.—Hunterston.
	2 ft. 6 in.—Castle on Ailsa Craig.

Fourth Period, 1542-1700.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11 1/2 ft.—Maclellan's Ho. (Kirkcudbright). | 6 ft.—Corgarrif. |
| 10-9 ft.—Spedlin's Tower (Dumfries). | 5 1/2 ft.—Tower of Repentance, (Dumfries). |
| 10-8 ft.—Huntly Castle, (Aberdeenshire). | 5 ft.—Newmilns, (Ayr). |
| 9-8 ft.—Stonehyres. | 5 ft.—Kinnaird. |
| 9-7 ft.—Cleish. | 5-4 ft.—Monkland. |
| 8 ft.—Glamis. | 4 ft. 3 in.—Posso. |
| 7 ft.—Castlehill (Peebles) | 4 ft.—Maybole. |
| 7 ft.—Carberry. | 4 ft.—Knock, (Aberdeenshire). |
| 7-6 ft.—Scotstarvet. | 3 ft. 4 in.—Gilbertfield, (Lanark). |
| 7-5 1/2 ft.—Invermark. | 3 ft.—Bonhard. |
| 6 ft.—Lochhouse, (Dumfries). | 2 1/2 ft.—Clonbeith, (Ayr). |

C.

NOTES FROM THE VISITATION BOOK OF THE CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY OF THE MEARNS, 1677-1686.

THE evil case of churches, schools, and parochial matters generally for a good many years subsequent to the re-establishment of Presbyterianism in 1690, is sufficiently well-known, but the state of matters during the period of Episcopacy prior to that period is not so generally acknowledged. The following brief notes from the Visitation Book of the Presbytery of the Mearns (1677-1686) serve to illustrate how the several churches were furnished with vessels dedicated for the administration of the Lord's Supper and Baptism, and in what condition the fabric of these churches was then found to be.

I. COMMUNION AND BAPTISMAL VESSELS.

- Durris*, "Two cups of tinne and one bason of tinne."
- Fetteresso*, "Four tin coupis and a table cloath."
- Dunnottar*, "They have cups and table cloaths."
- Kinneff*, "Theirs no utensils."
- Bervie*, "Their is non save a communion table-cloath."
- Glenbervie*, "There is none."
- Arbuthnot*, "There is ane silver basone and two silver cups, with communion table-cloathes."
- Garvock*, "They have two tinn cups with a table cloath."
- Aberluthnott* } "They have none."
(*Marykirk*), }
- Fettercairn*, "They have none."
- Conveth* } "They have none nor yet anything
(*Laurkirk*), } from the heritors for Communion Elements."
- Ecclesgreig* } "They have none save a table-cloath."
(*St Cyrns*), }
- Fordoun*, "There is four silver cups, one of which was wholly gifted by the present minister of the place and the other three was gifted by the comon people of the parochin, and ther is a table cloath."

II. FABRIC OF THE CHURCHES.

- Durris*, "Under great decay" (1677), "the church is presently new built" (1686).
- Fetteresso*, The Church "hath bein upholden by the penalties exacted from scandalous persons."
- Dunnottar*, "In no good condition."
- Kinneff*, "The heritors have accorded for to make up its present defects necessary for its intire reparation."
- Bervie*, "It needs reparation."
- Benholm*, "It is in good order and well maintained. Some ten or twelve years ago the penalties was sometimes employed for helping theirow."
- Glenbervie*, "It needs reparation."
- Garvock*, "It needs no present reparation."
- Aberluthnot*, "It needs no present reparation save only the poynting of the roof."
- Fettercairn*, "For the time it is in good case. Its appointed by the presbterie that in time coming the fabrick of the church be maintained promiscuously by the heritors."
- Conveth*, "For the time it is not in good case, because severalls of the heritors neglect to mend their proportions, the church being devyded among the heritors according to their rents. The presbterie appoint the whole fabrick to be repaired promiscuously."
- Ecclesgreig*, "It is in good case."
- Fordoun*, "The Church is maintained by the heritors every on paying their proportion according to the number of their plewghs."

C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—In reply to Mr. Scott's Query as to the *Merchiston Magazine*, in last month's issue, I beg to say that it was a school magazine. The title page of volume II. runs thus:—"The Merchiston Magazine, consisting of contributions from the pupils of Merchiston Castle Academy. Vol. II.—July, 1840 . . . July, 1842. Edited by George Macdonald, Master for English Composition. Edinburgh: Printed by Neil & Company, 1842." In 8's. This, though styled Vol. II., commences with Number IX. on signature S, page 245, and ends on 2 I on page 469. Vol. I. presumably covered the two years, July, 1838, to July, 1840. I do not know whether a third volume was issued. I rather think not.

169 West George St., DAVID MURRAY.
Glasgow, 5th Oct., 1893.

We are sorry to say, that on account of the illness of Mr Scott, the respected compiler of this series, he has not been able to furnish his usual quota this month.

ED.

NOTABLE MEN & WOMEN OF BANFFSHIRE

(Continued from p. 75, Vol. VII.)

XIII.

188. *Ogilvie, Patrick (Colonel), M.P.*: Public Man. The third son of the third Earl of Findlater, and born about (1666), he entered the army, and in 1702-7 represented the Burgh of Cullen in the Scottish Parliament. He was also Member for Cullen in 1707, in the Parliament that declared for the English Union, which of course he supported. In 1708 he was chosen to the Imperial Parliament to represent the Elgin Burghs. He died at Inchmartin in 1737, aged 72.

189. *Ogilvie, Robert, LL.D.*: Inspector of Schools. Another of the notable Ogilvie brothers, he was born 8th November, 1834, at Ternemny farm, Rothiemay. Educated along with his brother Joseph he graduated with honours in 1856, having gained Gray's Mathematical Bursary of £60, the most valuable prize at Marischal College. While he was *facile princeps* in mathematical studies, he was also an excellent classical scholar. His chief rival was the now famous Dr. Miller of Madras. His first appointment was to the School of Banchory-Devenick, where he succeeded Mr John Black, who had just been promoted to an Inspectorship of Schools. In 1860 he was chosen Rector of Milne's Institution, Fochabers, as successor to his brother William, then removed to Crieff; and in 1868, on the recommendation of the Duke of Richmond, he became Inspector of Schools, here again succeeding Mr Black, who was promoted to be Professor of Humanity in Aberdeen. Soon after he was transferred to the Stirling District. In 1882 he was promoted to be one of the three Senior Inspectors for Scotland, and translated to Aberdeen. In 1888 he was removed to Glasgow to succeed Dr Kerr. In that same year he received the degree of LL.D. at once from Aberdeen and St Andrews. This double honour was conferred on him not only in consideration of his position and work as an Inspector, but for his well-known superior scholarship in Mathematics and Classics. Intellectually the most robust of the family, he is gifted with rare powers of discrimination in questions involving any difficulty or delicacy of treatment. As an Inspector, he has had good field for his ripe scholarship and matured judgment.

190. *Ogilvie, Thomas, M.P.* The name of this gentleman appears as Member of the Scottish Parliament for Banff in 1587.

191. *Ogilvie, Thomas (Provost) M.P.* This gentleman, who was Provost of Banff from 1670 to 1678, was a member of the Scottish Parliament, as representative for that town in 1675 and 1678.

192. *Ogilvie, Walter*, of Redhyth. Benefactor of his native parish of Fordyce, he died in 1678.

193. *Ogilvie or Ogilvy, Sir William*, of Strathearn: Public man of the family of Boyne, and born about 1516, he became High Treasurer of Scotland.

194. *Ogilvie, Wm., A.M.* Distinguished teacher. The eldest of five brothers, all famous in the same profession, he was born at Ternemny, Rothiemay, 5th August, 1820. After passing through Marischal College with some distinction, especially in Mathematics, he was appointed in 1843 to the parish school

of Strichen. Thence, in 1852, on the joint recommendation of Professor Menzies, Inspector of Schools for the Dick Bequest and Dr. Woodford, H.M.I. of Schools, both of whom were applied to, he was transferred to Milne's Institution, Fochabers, where he acted as Rector till he was, in 1860, appointed to the Rectorship of Morrison's Academy, Crieff. Among his pupils may be mentioned Sir James Sivewright of South Africa, Professor Henry Drummond of Glasgow, and Prof. Daniel J. Cunningham, Trinity College, Dublin. As the pioneer of the family, he paved the way for his brothers, being succeeded by one or other of them in each post he vacated. He died suddenly in 1877, and many of his former pupils combined in erecting a monument to his memory in the Crieff Cemetery.

195. *Paterson, Alex. (Rev.)* Roman Catholic Bishop of Cybista. A native of Pathhead, Rathven, and born in 1766, he was educated for the priesthood. In 1816 he was consecrated Bishop of Cybista, and had charge of the diocese of Edinburgh till his death in 1831.

196. *Patrick, John (Friar)*: Roman Catholic Father. Dr. Cramond, in a note to his *Annals of Banff*, II., 4, says that John Patrick, a native of Banff, and of the Franciscan Order, accompanied 80 of that order abroad, and afterwards devoted his time to literary pursuits, and wrote several books upon the Reformation and the events connected therewith.

197. *Philip, William Marshall, A.M. (Rev.)*: Minor Poet and Author. A native of Portsoy, and ordained Minister of the Parish of Skene in 1870, this gentleman is referred to by Mr. Edwards of Brechin in one of his volumes on Modern Scottish Poets as having published verses. The tales he has written are vivid transcripts of Scottish life and character. They are entitled—"It'll a' come richt," "Cove-dale," "Kirsty Macintosh's Scholars."

198. *Phinister, Elizabeth, Mrs. Stewart*: Centenarian. Said to have been born in the Enzie, 16th March, 1791, she survived till 1891.

199. *Rhind, John, A.R.S.A.*: Sculptor. A native of Banff, in which his family had lived for generations, and born in 1828. Mr. Rhind, after finishing his apprenticeship as a builder, came to Edinburgh to study architecture; but soon threw that aside for the more congenial work of sculpture, which he studied under Mr. Handyside Ritchie, A.R.S.A. In 1858 he started business for himself. It is impossible to mention all the sculptural works of art executed by him before his death. Suffice it to say they are scattered over the whole of Scotland. Among his later works was the execution of the recumbent figure of the Marquis of Montrose in St. Giles's Cathedral, and the statue of the late Dr. Chambers in front of the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh. His eliest son, Mr. William Birnie Rhind, has long been associated with his father in all his leading works. The second son, John Massey Rhind, is gaining fame as a sculptor in New York. The third son is an architect; while a daughter is an artist, and illustrates works for publishers in Edinburgh. Mr. Rhind died in 1892, shortly after being chosen A.R.S.A.

200. *Rhind, Alexander*: Sculptor. A younger

brother of the above, who also was born in Banff, in 1834, and died in 1886. He followed his elder brother to Edinburgh, and, like him, became an excellent artist. His works are numerous.

201. *Reid, James, (Colonel)*: One of the last survivors of Waterloo. *b.* 8th Sept., 1794. Joined the army when not 17. Present at Waterloo, though not engaged. On reduction of the army in 1824, placed on half-pay, he soon after married and proceeded to Canada, where, during the rebellion, his military training proved serviceable and he was made (Lt Col.) He retained his command of the reserve Division of Huntingdon till he was 88 years old. He died in 1891.

202. *Reid, Joseph, A.M.*: born in Rothiemay and educated at the Parish School there, he entered King's College, where he graduated in 1839. In 1840 he emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope, and acting first as Headmaster of a Government School, he started as Editor of a newspaper at Port Elizabeth, and acquiring a considerable standing as a writer and speaker, he was promoted to be a representative in the Cape Parliament—both of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. He was instrumental in establishing a Presbyterian Church in Port Elizabeth, and became the first ordained elder. He died a few years ago, at an advanced age.

203. *Robertson, George, LL.D.*: Teacher and Author. Born in Rothiemay, 1832, and educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow, he devoted his life to teaching. He taught successfully in Dundee High School, Inverness Academy, Edgbaston Proprietary School, West Fountainbridge School, Edinburgh, and Warrender Park School, in all which situations he gained credit. An excellent linguist; he translated into English Mommsen's History of Rome, and wrote a Class History of Scotland for the Messrs. Collins. In 1874 Glasgow University made him LL.D. He died in 1888.

204. *Robertson, Henry, M.P., C.E.*: Ironmaster and Politician. A native of Banff, born in 1816, he was bred an engineer, and proceeding to England became a successful business man. He represented Shrewsbury from 1862 till 1865, and again from 1874 till 1885. In that year he was returned for Merionethshire as a Liberal: but on becoming a Unionist he did not stand for the County in 1886. Mr. Robertson, who is a C.E., is also a Coal and Iron Master, and a director of several railways. He is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth, and was High Sheriff of the latter county in 1870.

205. *Ruddiman, Thomas*: Scholar, Printer, &c. A native of Raggel farm, Boyndie, born Oct., 1674, and educated at the parish school and King's College, Aberdeen, where he gained the First Bursary at the competition of 1690; and took the degree of M.A. in 1694. Young Ruddiman's first situation was that of tutor in the family of Young of Aldbar. Thence, in 1695, he was transferred to Laurencekirk parish school. Afterwards he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he obtained a place in the Advocates' Library. In 1714 he published his Rudiments of the Latin tongue, which at once superseded all former grammars in Scottish schools. In 1715 he started business as a printer along with his brother Walter: 1728, became

printer to the University, and in 1729, proprietor of the *Caledonian Mercury*. In 1730 he was appointed Chief Librarian, Advocates' Library; but resigned the appointment in 1752, and died 5 years later, in 1757. As a classical critic, Ruddiman is said to have been seldom surpassed. His main editorial labours were devoted to a splendid edition of Buchanan's works, an "immaculate" *Livy* and a *Virgil*. He also edited Anderson's "Diplomata Scotiæ," "*Drummond of Hawthornden*," a Latin Vocabulary, &c. A Life by George Chalmers appeared in 1794.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

EPITAPHS IN GAELIC.—The love of the average Highlander for the Gaelic language is proverbial. It should perhaps be noted that this regard does not extend to epitaph inscriptions. I have seen a few Highland graveyards, and in only two cases have I noticed a complete tombstone record in Gaelic. Of course, a large number of the stones set up have no carving or inscription whatever, the people being too poor to pay for the necessary work, or living too remote from anyone who could do it. On a few of the stones inscribed in English, there is occasionally to be seen a fragment of a Gaelic Scripture text, but in the vast majority of cases English is the sole language used. Why this should be so is another question.

J. CALDER ROSS.

FIND OF ANCIENT COINS NEAR BERVIE.—While a ploughman employed by Mr Towers, farmer, Kinghornie, was lately ploughing a field known as the "Chapel Field," he came upon an earthen jar or pot, containing a great number of ancient silver coins in splendid preservation. The bulk of them are of Edward II., with probably some of Edward III., the remainder being of the reign of Alexander III. of Scotland. It is noted that the various mintage of the coins of the Edwards had been struck in London, and from at least seven different dies. The coins are mostly all in good preservation, and appear to have been very little in circulation. There are also coins from the mints of Dublin, Waterford, and Bristol. The jar containing the coins was imbedded in stiff red clay, about eight or nine inches below the surface, near where an old chapel is said to have been erected by King David II. in commemoration of his landing with his English Queen from La Rochelle on 4th June, 1342, when he blew his horn to notify his arrival to the people of Bervie. Hence, according to legend, the name of Kinghornie. Authorities on place names, however, find another and very different derivation of the name. He also at the same time created Bervie a Royal burgh. The pot which contained the coins measured 6 or 7 inches diameter and is about 6 inches deep.

Queries.

819. PRINCE CHARLIE'S DRESS AT CULLODEN.—Can any of your readers state how Prince Charlie was dressed at the Battle of Culloden, and authorities for the same? A CONSTANT READER.

820.—"BRIG O' BALGOWNIE."—Will any Correspondent say who built the "Brig o' Balgownie"? The *Times* newspaper, in a review of "The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland," says it was *Bishop Elphinstone*. Surely this is a mistake?

"HERALDIC."

821. CONTRACTIONS IN OLD DBEDS, &c.—Could you or any of your readers inform me what the reason was for so many of the words in old writings being shortened or contracted? It seems strange that, at a time when people did not go at the headlong speed they do now-a-days, they should have clipt their words so much. Was it, like so many other things, just a fashion? One would think that, in valuable deeds, with their prolixity, the words full out would have been desirable. Some contractions appear to answer no purpose, such as Jno. for John, &c. J.

822. CLAN FORBES.—Who was David Forbes, writer, Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh? He died 19th August, 1796, at Lauriston, Edinburgh, aged 90. He married Helen Dalmahoy, heiress of (a) William Dalmahoy of Carnbee, Pittenweem, Fife, and had two sons, William (b. 1763) and Captain Alexander (b. 1767). Witnesses to baptisms: (b) Alexr. Munro, Physician in Edinburgh, and Sophia Lundie, Lady Innergallie. Trustees named in will: John Swinton of Swinton, and Sir William Nairn of Dunsinan, both Senators of the College of Justice; (b) Dr George Munro, late his Majesty's Physician in Minorca; Dr Joseph Robertson, Surgeon in Edinburgh; Dr Nathaniel Spens, Physician there; and Charles Stewart, Writer to the Signet. Cautioner to Notary Bond: Daniel Forbes, Writer in Edinburgh, son of Daniel Forbes, Lybster, Latheron, Caithness. Among his effects were: two old seals, (1) an eagle displayed, with motto, "Spurmit Humum"; (2) an old coat of arms (apparently not matriculated), 1st and 4th, as for Forbes of Culloden, 2nd and 3rd as for Dalmahoy. Two portraits: (1) a Lord (?) David Forbes (Sir David Forbes of Newhall?); (2) a Lady Margaret Hume.

(a) Who was Wm. Dalmahoy of Carnbee?
Who was Helen Martin who married (say about 1679) Wm. Dalmahoy, I. of Ravelrig, Midlothian?

(b) Who was Alexr. Munro, Surgeon in Edinburgh?
Who was Dr George Munro, late his Majesty's Physician in Minorca? (Lumsden's *Family of Forbes* states that Captain James Forbes of Caithness, (2nd son of Duncan Forbes, I. of Culloden), married Agnes Munro, daughter of George Munro of Pitlundie, elder brother of Sir Alexander Munro of Bearcrofts; also that Margaret, 4th daughter of Duncan Forbes, III. of Culloden (and sister of Lord President Forbes of Culloden), married George Munro of M——).

Murrayfield.

J. F.

823. INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE.—In the Parish Church here there is exhibited an iron instrument of torture, called the Branks. I have also seen another instrument, called the Jugs, I think at Duddingstone Church, near Edinburgh, but I have failed in finding the procedure whereby these instruments of torture were put in operation as a punishment. A reference to where this is to be found will oblige.

St Andrews.

W. C.

824. THE INVENTION OF STEREOTYPING.—I will be very pleased to be informed of the name of the inventor of this now indispensable process, with the date, and it would be interesting if the name of the first book, or newspaper, printed therewith could be furnished.

WILLIAM CAXTON.

825. OLD BALLAD.—In *S. N. & Q.* for April, 1890, a Correspondent regrets that so few now seem to retain that old liking for ballad poetry so common in days gone by. I have long known the popular ballad,

Bessie Bell and Mary Gray

They were twa bonnie lasses,

They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,

And theekit it ower wi' rashes.

This is, I think, all I ever knew of it. For the purpose of seeing the complete ballad I referred to *Rogers' Modern Scottish Minstrel*; *Chambers's Scottish Songs and Ballads*, 1829; *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, by Sir Walter Scott; *Buchan's Ballads*, 1825-1828—without finding it in any of these Collections. Some of your readers will be able to say who was the author, or in what Collection it is to be found?

Edinburgh.

BON-ACCORD.

826. ABERDEEN LOCAL BALLAD, 1817.—Can you inform me where I will find a complete copy of the ballad, "The Lament of John Home, the Keeper of the Town House, to his friend Symon Grant, thief catcher and general policeman for the city and suburbs, on the prospect of losing their snug berths, with all the pickings and perquisites." Mr Walker, in his *Bards of Bon-Accord*, from which the above is taken, gives 14 of the 28 stanzas, which excites one's curiosity to have the whole. It commences:—

Sair, sair's my heart, O, Symon, man,

We're ruined clean an' a' that;

Nae mair your wine and congo fine

Can I gi'e you, an' a' that.

An' a' that an' a' that,

Your partan taes an' a' that,

The chosen few an' me an' you,

Maun shift our bodes an' a' that.

Edinburgh.

W. G.

827. A PHRASE CONCERNING BURNS.—Who was it said of Burns—"His candle is bright, but it is shut up in a dark lantern"; in allusion to the fact that the majority of his poems are written in the Doric? I have seen the phrase attributed to Cowper. In this connection, it may not be irrelevant to note that *The Bookman*, for October, contains an interesting article on Cowper's copy of Robert Burns's Poems (1787), by W. Craibe Angus and Dr A. B. Grosart.

JAS. W. SCOTT.

Answers.

795. THE DRUM (VII., 46, 61).—I am not aware if the information requested by Mr Andrews has been supplied by Mr Stevenson. There seems, however, to have been no direct mention of the Aberdeen drum. Writing from memory, sixty years ago I knew the drummer, David Bannerman. Without answering Mr Andrews' queries seriatim, I would define the duties performed by the official under consideration as a walking advertiser by tuck of drum. I cannot say if any salary was attached to the office, which was in the appointment of the Town Council, who furnished a uniform—red coat, &c. In looking into this subject I find the town's drum of Aberdeen was exhibited in the Bishop's Castle, in the Glasgow International Exhibition in 1888, with the following notice:—"The Drum, or 'Sweesh,' was a very important civic institution before the introduction of daily newspapers. It is customary to associate the drum with military matters only, but the records of the various burghs are filled with references to the important part it played in the everyday life of the city three centuries ago. No meeting of the Guildry or Head Court of the Citizens was properly constituted until the drummer compeired and testified that he had intimated the meeting thro' a' the raws o' the toun; no funeral ceremony of importance could take place till the mourners had been summoned by the drum; and one of the severer modes of punishment was that of banishment from one's native burgh by tuck of drum. The drum exhibited had doubtless seen many such scenes, and others of a more exciting kind, during the civil war in Charles I.'s reign."

There must be other interesting facts connected with the Aberdeen Drum, which I would be glad to see preserved in *S. N. & Q.*

WILLIAM THOMSON.

7 Madeira Place, Leith.

795. THE DRUM (VII., 46, 61).—Hume Brown's interesting volume, *Early Travels in Scotland* (1891), gives some details, at pp. 239 and 258-9, of a practice common in certain Scottish Burghs in the seventeenth century, of sending round the town drummer to invite the townspeople to attend funerals. Two English travellers refer to the fact, that at Dunbar, Dumfries, and elsewhere, they found that when an inhabitant died, the bellman went through the streets ringing the passing bell, and acquainting every one with the death that had taken place, at the same time inviting all to the funeral. Furthermore, when the advertised funeral hour did arrive, the bellman again went through the streets at the head of the funeral procession, ringing his bell all the way to the churchyard.

Dollar,

W. B. K. W.

The following extract from a Dumfries paper may interest Mr Andrews. It appeared on 7th September last, and records the death of the local drummer.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

DEATH OF THE TOWN CRIER.—On Wednesday afternoon, James Black, the town crier, died in the Infirmary, after two days' illness, from strangulated hernia, having entered the institution to undergo an operation. Deceased was a native of Balmaclean,

and came to Dumfries over thirty years ago. He was for some time employed in the Nithsdale Mills, where he met with an accident which deprived him of the use of one of his hands. He was appointed to the office of town crier fifteen years ago, and on account of the nature of the duties he had to perform, and his well-marked personality, for many years his figure has been a familiar one in the streets. His most important duty was to tuck the drum when announcing the let of the public revenues. In connection with the office he had the right of posting bills on the bill stations belonging to the burgh; but in October last a resolution of the Council forbade the further use of some of the places formerly utilized for this purpose. At the next meeting he addressed to the Council a facetious petition, which set forth that by their action his position had "become more severely honorary than remunerative," and expressing the belief that they would agree with him "that the dignity of labour without remuneration was not a creed likely to appeal to a man of his years." He therefore asked a small allowance for the duties which he discharged, but he only regained the use of the town's posting stations. He was sixty-seven years of age, and leaves a family of three sons and a daughter, his wife having died about a year ago. He was buried yesterday forenoon in Dumfries Cemetery.—Sep. 2.

807. SONG WANTED (VII., 60, 72).—"O gin my love were yon red rose," &c. Stenhouse says, "This fragment is copied verbatim from *Herd's Collection*, printed in 1766," and that "The first four lines of it, as printed in *Herd's Collection*, only are genuine; the other four, though beautiful, are comparatively unknown. It will be noticed that the stanza as quoted by Burns from *Wotherspoon's Collection of Scots Songs* has only three lines as it stands in *Herd's Collection*, the fourth line having been altered from "Down on that red rose I wad fa'," to "Into her bonnie breast to fa'." When transcribing the fourth line Burns may have altered and improved it, and the other four lines; but I have not seen *Wotherspoon's Collection*, and cannot say.

Burns, in his letter to George Thomson enclosing the fragment and his own stanza, writes:—"The verses are far inferior to the foregoing, I frankly confess; but, if worthy of insertion at all, they might be first in place; as every poet, who knows anything of his trade, will husband his best thoughts for a concluding stroke." Accordingly, Thomson placed the stanza by Burns first, that by John Richardson second, and the old stanza last. On consideration, it will be agreed, I think, that this arrangement is the best. It must be conceded that Richardson's stanza is much inferior to the other stanzas, and that the song is better without it; but if Thomson had thought it altogether destitute of merit, he would not have admitted it into his *Collection*. It was written expressly for *Thomson's Collection*, and readers will judge for themselves as to the merits from the stanza itself, which is as follows:—

"O were my love yon vi'let sweet,
That peeps frae 'neath the hawthorn spray,
And I mysel' the zephyr's breath,
Amang its bonnie leaves to play:

I'd fan it wi' a pleasant gale,
Beneath the noontide's scorching ray ;
And sprinkle it wi' freshest dews,
At morning dawn and parting day."

In his folio edition, Mr Thomson adapted the song to *Oran Gaol*, a Gaelic or Irish melody (for it is cross-claimed), and in his octavo edition to an air, the first eight bars of which, he says, were communicated to him by a Kinross-shire lady, and the other eight bars added by himself : but what might be written about the music would take up too much space, and must be left out here.

The version of the song quoted by W. B. R. W. from Rev. A. R. Bonar's *Poets and Poetry of Scotland* is printed in *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* from *Herd's MS.* ; also in *Whitelaw's Book of Scottish Song*, and in several other Collections. Dr Mackay, in his *Thousand and One Gems of Song*, notes it as the earliest version, and author unknown. In *Scottish Melodies*, published by John Sutherland, Edinburgh, (circa 1835,) the last two lines of the refrain read thus :—

"Sae bonnie the bud, an' sweet the blossom,
Blythe is the blink comes frae her e'e."

I have seen this reading in only two Collections, viz., *Scottish Melodies*, as above, and *The Musical Cyclopaedia*, Aberdeen, 1838.

Macduff.

J. C.

812. MR JOHN ROW'S DIARY (VII., 77).—In the account of his family given by the Parson of Rothiemay it is stated that his father, Robert Gordon of Straloch, married, in 1608, Katharine, daughter of Irvine of Lynturk, by whom he had 17 children ; and that Sir John Gordon (who died 1600), married a daughter of Kinnaird of Kinnaird. It was the father of the latter—John Gordon, killed at the Battle of Pinkie, 1547—whose wife was Isabel, daughter of Lord Forbes. She survived till 1604. The name "Forbes" is possibly a slip of the pen or memory on the part of the Diarist.

E. D.

815. ONE POUND BANK NOTES (VII., 77).—The Bank of Scotland was the first bank projected in the year 1605. Notes payable to bearer for 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Pounds were issued, but One Pound Notes were not issued till 1704. Much interesting matter in regard to Banks and Bank Notes will be found in *Logan's Scottish Banker*, 1844, and also in *Stevenson's Chronicles of Edinburgh*, 1852.

Edinburgh.

T. G. STEVENSON.

815. ONE POUND BANK NOTES (VII., 77).—"St Giles" might consult Graham's *The One Pound Note, in the Rise and Progress of Banking in Scotland, and its Adaptability to England*.

Kenmore.

J. C.

OBAN CHURCH BELL.—The bell of the old Parish Church, Oban, presently being demolished, is discovered to have a history. It bears the following inscription :—"Lutherian congregation : Hagers Toun, Washington County, Maryland, Glasgow, 1786." The bell is said to have belonged to a vessel wrecked on the western coast.

J. F. S. GORDON.

Literature.

The Knox College Monthly Presbyterian Magazine. Toronto, September, 1893.

THIS serial comes to us for the interest attaching to its first article, "Some Reminiscences of a Divinity Hall Sixty years ago." The said divinity hall is that of Aberdeen University, and of which the writer, the Rev. Wm. Reid, D.D., of Toronto, is a graduate, dating as far back as 1833, but inadvertently omitted from our published list (Vol. VI., p. 146). Dr. Reid describes the manner in which the work of the divinity course was in his student days judiciously divided between the two Colleges of King's and Marischal ; and he also recalls many pleasant memories of the divinity faculty. Principal Dewar, as well as Dr. Mearns and Dr. Black, are delineated with care, and their characteristics brought into view. Dr. Reid is a native of Kildrummy, and was born in 1816. He went to Canada early in his ministerial career, as a missionary under the Glasgow Colonial Society. During his long career, Dr. Reid has run the gamut of all the principal posts of honour which his Church has to confer, and has for long been general agent to its various schemes. In the article before us the author seems impressed with the fact that most of the earliest Presbyterian ministers who settled in Upper Canada, his own land of adoption, went out as chaplains of Scottish regiments, and that they came from the northern colleges, presumably Aberdeen and St. Andrews. He also states "that at least one-fourth of the ministers in Canada, fifty years ago, were from the Aberdeen Universities. This is not, however, to be wondered at in a country where Scotch people, especially north country Scotch, bulk so largely. In Ontario, no Scotchman can possibly feel from home. The language of the people is still largely tinged with the Scottish accent. The place names of Ayr, Banff, Braemar, and many more, speak volumes of the original homes of the people. And so every cemetery and churchyard prove to a demonstration that Canada is larger Scotland. Among the other articles in the number is a violent one on the Liquor Traffic, where the author speaks of "the drinking habits as a legacy from the old land." It is a pity that our cousins across the Atlantic did not content themselves with the ministers so freely sent them, and leave the drink behind them. We hope they have not bettered the instruction, and excelled their progenitors in their use of strong drink. America excels in magazines, and the one before us is no exception : it is well printed and well got up, and does credit to its writers and editors.

ED.

Memorable Edinburgh Houses. By WILMOT HARRISON. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 122. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier.

THIS volume deserves a welcome, for it is laid on the altar devoted to hero-worship. It will be useful to sight-seers who try to extract as much delight out of their rambles as they can: it will be interesting and instructive to the student in the bye-ways of Scottish history and literature. It will serve, too, as a kind of protest against the "improvements" which, even at the time of publication, are doing their best to make Allan Ramsay's "goose pie" unrecognisable.

On the whole, the list of famous houses is as complete as is possible under the circumstances, though one is at a loss to understand what was the author's criterion of insertion that enabled him to omit such "memorable houses" as Holyrood and those that are grouped on the Castle Rock—all of which have been rendered famous by their quondam inmates. Under no circumstance, however, should Merchiston Castle, the residence of Napier, the inventor of logarithms, have been left out. Sites, too, (for they were within the scope of the author's plan,) might have been more liberally mentioned, such as those of the house in which Sir Walter Scott was born; that in which Cardinal Beaton is supposed to have lived; or Darien House, in which poor "Poet" Fergusson breathed out his life in wretchedness. Many famous men have, of course, resided in Edinburgh, of whose habitation no record has been left. Where, for example, did Goldsmith reside when he was studying medicine at the University? One would like to be certain of the view that inspired Tennyson to speak of Edinburgh as the "grey metropolis of the north." More (and this is the last criticism) might have been made of the events which took place in the various houses. The story of "Pet Marjorie" and Sir Walter Scott (for instance), recorded by Dr. John Brown as having occurred at "Castle Street, No. 39," is both beautiful and characteristic, and better merited mention by Mr. Harrison than the vague generalities he has often given. These omissions, however, are but mentioned to show how little there is really to say in the way of adverse criticism. The book itself is beautiful in its "get up." The artist's work is admirable, and the printer and book-binder are *sans reproche*.

J. CALDER ROSS.

The English Illustrated Magazine. Oct., 1893. THE reign of the magazine becomes more and more an assured fact, and the name of the candidates for public favour is legion. The feature

which magazine editors have most prominently in view is that of variety. In this respect *The English Illustrated*, which this month passes into the proprietary of the Illustrated News Company, and enters into a new lease of life, is the *beau ideal*. There is a little history, science, art, poetry, and a good deal of fiction, something in short for every one. There is an interesting article on Canada and her new Governor, of whom there is an excellent portrait, along with several other illustrations. One of these is entitled *Haddo Hall*, which is none other than the whilom House of Kelly, now Haddo House. The editors are announced to be Sir William Ingram, Bart., and Clement K. Shorter, who is reported to have a genius for editing. ED.

“RESURRECTIONIST” TIMES.—A unique relic of “Resurrectionist” days is to be seen in a small lodge-like edifice in Carmunnock Churchyard, in the shape of a printed notice, which reads as follow:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE WATCH.

There are two on watch each night, who are to go on after sunset, and continue till after daybreak in winter, and till after sunrise in summer. They are strictly prohibited from getting intoxicated, or leaving the churchyard during that time: and no visitor is allowed to enter on any account without giving the password for the night. They are also prohibited from making noise, or firing guns, except when giving the alarm, that any of the inhabitants in such cases may turn out to the assistance of the watch. Any damage that may be done to the watch-house or the furniture is to be repaired at the expense of those who make it.

Ordered at Carmunnock on the 8th January, 1828.

J. F. S. GORDON.

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Guestraw Aberdeen
1746.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, DECEMBER, 1893.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

AMONG the old houses in Aberdeen with a history is that given in this month's illustration. It is but little known, probably from the circumstance that it is pretty much lost to sight within a court, No. 45 Guestrow, once a quarter of the "quality," but now greatly fallen from its early associations. The older portion of the house was built about 1580, and the newer, built by Sir George Skene of Fintray, probably about the time when he became Provost of the town, in 1676. There is a tradition that the house was once the home of the Jaffrays, who were prominent citizens, who owned the estate of Kingswells and became Quakers. It was certainly the residence in 1746 of the Duke of Cumberland on his Culloden campaign. For six weeks he lived at free quarters in this spacious mansion house, then in the possession or occupancy of Mr Alexander Thomson, Advocate. The Duke, according to the Jacobite Memoirs of the Revolution of 1745, (edited by Robert Chambers, Edinburgh, 1834, page 210,) "occupied the mansion for six weeks, taking free use

of every kind of provision found in the house, coals, candles, ales or other liquors in the cellar, and milk of the cow, bed and table linen, which were much spoiled and abused. He broke up a press in which Mr Thomson had lodged a considerable quantity of sugars, and whereof he took away every grain weight. When about to march from Aberdeen he left six guineas to the three servants of the house, but did not make the least compliment or requital to Mr Thomson for the so long free use of his house, furniture, and provisions, nor so much as call for landlord or landlady to return them thanks." From distinguished county families and Royal dukes the house, like so many others, has fallen into the hands of the poorer classes. For a good many years the house has been occupied as The Victoria Lodging House—the Manager of which is very courteous in showing visitors over the well appointed establishment. The fine doorway and coats of arms will appear in a future illustration. ED.

A TRAGIC ROMANCE OF NEARLY 300 YEARS AGO.

WITHIN the past few days (says E. B. in the *Scotsman* of 8th Nov.) has been brought to light an interesting memorial closely connected with a sad episode in the early career of "that most famous wit," William Drummond of Hawthornden. Although Drummond died in 1649, it is only during the present year that a monument has been erected to mark his resting place in Lasswade churchyard, where it was unveiled on the 21st October. By what to many may seem a strange coincidence, so recently as the 13th of October a tombstone was discovered which is undoubtedly that of the young lady (a Miss Cunningham) who died, nearly three centuries ago, just before the day fixed for her marriage with the poet. The stone was found upon the occasion of a drain being formed within the ancient churchyard of Crail, about 18 inches below the surface, and immediately to the east of the vestry or session-house—a portion, therefore, at one time almost exactly in the centre of the chancel, which extended 20 feet beyond the present east gable of the church.

This relic, measuring about 31 by 36 inches, and of a very soft sandstone, has formed the

upper half of a large flat slab. Unfortunately, the inscription at the head is almost entirely worn away, and no trace of the lower portion of the stone could be discovered. Enough remains however, to positively identify it as having commemorated a daughter of Alexander Cunningham, of West Barns, and one who died before 1620 in her nineteenth year. The still surviving record runs:—

HIC . IACET . VIRGO . HO
BARNIS . OBIT . AN . DO . 161
. E . (SV).Æ 19,

while upon a shield in the centre of the fragment are the arms of Cunningham—a shakefork with a star in chief—with, at the sides, the large initials E. C. Below is the text—

“ALTHOH . THE . VORMS
MY . FLESH EAT . IN
THIS . PLACE
ZIT . I . SAL . SE . MY”

(here the stone is broken off.)

The armorial bearings are precisely the same as those which still exist upon an old carved oak panel in the south aisle of Crail Church, together with the initials A. C. (Alexander Cunningham), and the date 1605. Not far from this panel is another with the initials H. M. at either side of a shield bearing three roundels—the arms of Helen Myrton, daughter of Thomas Myrton of Cambo, and wife of Alexander Cunningham of Barns, whom she married in 1596—these being certainly the parents of Drummond's fiancée.

Hitherto no sepulchral memorial of any of the Cunninghams could be found at Crail, although they had possessed the estate of West Barns (about a mile west from the burgh) for four centuries from the year 1376.

Some time ago the present writer unsuccessfully endeavoured to ascertain the Christian name of the young lady who was to have wedded Drummond of Hawthornden: but, judging from such as are known to have occurred in the Cunningham and Myrton families, and from the clue now received, it was probably Elizabeth.

The death, from a fever, of (?) Elizabeth Cunningham upon the very eve of her intended marriage, must have taken place in the year 1615, at the early age of eighteen. It was in the following year that Drummond published his “Poems—Amorous, Funerall, Divine, Pastorall” (printed by Andro Hart), in which the “First part” of the principal piece celebrates the charms of his chosen bride, and his distress at her temporary absence; while the “Second part” consists of bitter lamentations over her untimely death—

“I have nought left to wish, my Hopes are dead,
And all with her beneath a Marble laid.”

If (as is commonly believed, and seems for many

reasons highly probable), Drummond was really the author of “Polemio-Middinia,” he must have penned that famous Macaronic as a playful skit upon some right-of-way dispute between his sister, Lady Scot of Scotstarvit (often resident at Sir John Scot's house at Thirdpart), and the parents of Miss Cunningham, who were close neighbours.

As is well known, Drummond ultimately married, in 1632, Elizabeth Logan, to whom, indeed, it is said that he was first attracted by some resemblance in her to his lost bride.

The newly discovered tombstone is of a common seventeenth century type—a “through stone” lettered round the border with an epitaph commencing “Hic iacet honorabilis vir,” “Heir lys ane honest young man,” “Heir lies ane honest and virtuous gentlewoman,” “Heir lies ane faithful brother in Christ,” or so forth—the general formula being closely observed. Any student of the subject must admit that there was (and, for that matter, still is) a strongly marked fashion even in tombstones.

♦♦♦♦♦

DIARY OF JOHN ROW,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.,
1661—1672—1790.
V.

Decr. 20 wednesday D. Issobell Frazer Lady Vdnie Dowager deceased at Knockhall 1665: and the night before her oldest daughter Magdalen Vdnie was married to Grigie younger.

Janr 1 1666 died Sr Robert Ferchar of Mounie late provest of Abd., in his owin house at Abd., about ætatis 80 leaveing many oyes wt 3 daughters.

Jan. 8 1666 Catrin Lighton died in her sons baillie Burnets house; being in her ordinary health, and all her clothes on, having refused to let any abide beside her, night or day; fell down and died in a groarff, none being present.

Glenbucket Gordon died at Abd. of sore disease Janr. 16.

Joseph Brodie brother to my Lord Brodie married Mistress Downie, relict of Wm. Downie Dudiston Dundas daughter.

Mr William Douglas Professor of Theologie in the K. Coll. of Abd. was removed Janr. 30. 1666 at sixe in the morning.

Febr. 4th Sabb: in the morning my eldest daughter Lillias was bro^t to bed, of a fourth daughter, called Anna.

Mr Samuel Hamond and Mr Kneightbridge sometyme ministers at Newcastle are now removed by death.

Elizabeth Middleton relict of umqll Mr William Strachan minister at Old Aberdeen deceased at Tarves in her sons house, of the stone, Janr.

30 in the morning, an hour or two before Professor Douglas; her husband died March 8 '53; so she lived about 13 years after him.

Febr. 9 died Marg^t Irvin spouse to John Forbes of Tilligownie, daughter to umqll Mr Alexr. Irvin late of Longside: she died in her fathers house in Old Abd., ætat. 28.

Alexr. More baxter at Abd. died Eebr. 22, '66 of a disease called : caveat emptor.

March 1 '66. died Adam More mason at Abd.

March 4 '66, Sabb: Mr William Forbes brother german to Sr John Forbes of Cragivar knight baronett died at Abd. of a fever; a hopeful youth here in an: 64.

March 19 died Mr Ro^t Keyth late at Old Deare an able godly man, he died of a confirmed stone.

March 25 '66 died at Foverā Marg^t Hunter spouse to Mr Alexr, Forbes of Ardo about 14 dayes after she was bro^t to bed: a good woman.

Mr Alexr. Colvill Dr of Theologie & Professor of Hebrew in the New Colledge at St Androes was removed Decr. 1665—a learned man, ætat. 70.

Violet Menzies Innkeeper spouse to Jo: Donaldson late treasurer of Abd. was removed Apr. 5, 1666.

The Laird of Ludwharn elder, surnamed Keyth was removed March 1666, ætatis

Aprile '66 a band of Highlanders beset the laird of Moorehouse, Lyon, and set his house on fire, took himself and second son away with them, and murdered them cruelly: in revenge that he had pursued to death one of their frater-nite.

William Strachan second son to Kemnay or Glenkindie yo^t died a bajan at Colledge Marshall, Aprile 18. '66.

Mr James Reid, advocat at Abd. died Apr. 19 '66.

Mr John Seton minister at Foveran, who had regented at Abd. ten yeares in the colledge Marshall, died cœlebs, Ap. 24, '66 ætatis

Mr Alexr. Davidson elder advocat at Abd., died Ap. 27 '66 ætatis

Rob Drumond of Midop, ætat. 80 Maie '66.

Issobell Cheyn wife to Sr Patrik Leslie of Iden late provost of Abd. died Maie about the beginning, an. '66.

Andro Cranstone chirurgion at Abd. died Maie 10, '66.

Mr James Hamilton, late minister at Edz., died in March 1666, of a good age.

Cap. Alexr. Wood, of the house of Bonitoun died at Abd. in Maie '66, of a good age.

Maie 24. '66 Mr Patrik Sibbald was by B. Scowgill admitted & ordained minister of Abd. by the book of ordination printed 1636, in the great kirk of Abd.

Maie 26, '66 died Charles Robertson younger, son to Charles Ro^son elder, late baillie of Abd. a hopeful youth; who instant Maie 22 on the day of publict mustering carried one of the 4 cullors of Abd. ensign bearer.

Maie '66 died the Laird of Boyn elder, surnamed Ogilvy.

John Webster, an old rich man, merchand of Abd. died neare the end of Maie '66.

Mr George Sharp, son to umqll James Sharp at Fyvie, did w^t a clod mell fell a man, for which he was execut about the beginning of June '66.

Jonet Mellice wife to James Carnegie litster, who had served me 7 yeares, and Mr A. Cant also long, died at Abd. June 2 at midnight before, '66.

Troup of Banacraig died at Abd. June 7 '66.

June 23 Saturday Robert Dalgleish a tertian in King's Colledge of Abd. and one of my scholars in Hebrew; a bursar, a gentleman's son near Selkirk, died in the sea washing himself, by hazarding to go too far in.

John Sibbald laird of Arnage in the parish of Ellon died June 10, 1666.

Robert Fercharson laird of Innercald deceased August '66 ætat:

Mr John Carmichael, eldest son to Mr Frederick at Markinche, a precious young man, deposed for nonconformity, died July '66.

August 27 '66 died Mr Ro^t Blair late minister at St Andrews, a godly, learned and prudent man, neare to Inverketthen in Fyffe, in James Cranstone's house in Aberdour parish, ætatis 73. The countes of Middleton sister to umqll Mr James Durham died at Pinlico August 1666.

Sept. 2d Sabbath about tuo in the morning a fire brak out in London in a baker's shop, and burnt violently till Wednesday the 5th of Sepr., and could not be quenched: and once it being quenched brak out againe, so that the far greater part of the citie is brunt down to rubbish, with the royall exchequer, so as in where their awin house stood nor can discern where were the streets. Lord pity, and sanctify the terrible dispensation to us all.

Sr George Mowat of Mowatstoun, alias Ingleshtoun alias Rottenraw in West Lothian died Septr. 1666.

Octob: 2d '66 about one in the morning Sr John Carstaires of Kinmūher in Fyffe married Barbara Forbes sister to Cragivar, in the Colledge kirk of Abd.

Novr. '66 died the laird of Elsick, Banerman.

Catharin Gibbon, my sister Elizabeth's second daughter, wife to Adam Anderson, litster in Dumfermline, died Aug: '66.

The Laird of Fornet Irvin in November '66 reported to be lost in a moss.

Issobell Cochran relict of umqle Wm. Toux, sister to Ballie Cochran died Novr. 17 '66.

Novr. 22 Thursday 1666, at 5 in the morning Mr Wm. Mitchell, preacher at Abd. married Margt Cant, eldest daughter to umqll Mr Alexr.

Decr 10 '66 Issobell Gray, sister to provest Gilbert Gray, and spouse to Dr Leslie, died of a feu houres sicknes, after she had brought forth twins, of about 17 yeares ætatis.

Janr. 5 '67 died Charles Dun elder litster : a good man.

Janr. 9 '67 died Jean Guild relict of David Anderson (vulgo Davie do all things), sister to Dr Guild, ætatis 93, a good sober woman.

Thomas Milne pinnet maker at Abd. a godly man was removed Janr. 26 '67.

William Forbes major natural brother to Leslie who slew Kincausie Irvin at the Crabstone about the year '46, was hanged ibidem loci, Febr. '67, his professed enemies being his judges.

The Ladie Pitfoddells, yor. daughter to Sr. Andrew Fletcher of Inverpether died at Abd. March '67.

Sr. John Gordon of Haddo knight baronett died Mar. '67 leaving but one child a girle.

Mr John Skene of Halyairdes in West Lothian. my pupill 9 yeares, died in Mar. '67.

Thom Cowie who had long bin kirk officer at Abd. died March 29 '67 an : ætatis 87.

Mr George Mill at Premnay died March '67.

Mr James Simson banished died in Holland.

Mr Wm. Chalmer at Skene died March 21 1667.

Apr: 24 '67 died Patrik Gellie at Abd. Mr. of the Mortifications.

Apr: 21 Sabbath died the Lady of Boyne, spouse to Patrik Ogilvy of Boyne, in a sudden fit of swarving.

Apr. 28 Sab: '67 Wm. Tamson and Anna Jaffray married.

Apr. 30 James Carnegie and Fergusson married.

Maie 24 Adamson married 2^o to Dr Moore died.

Maie '67 died Mr Frederick Carmichael minister at Markinche in Fyffe, my brother in law and condisciple at colledge.

(To be continued.)

“The New Testament and its Writers,” by the Rev. J. A. M'Clymont, which was published last year, is entering on its third edition.

A new edition of Miss Jane Barlow's *Bogland Studies*, a book of poems of Irish life, has been issued by Messrs Hodder & Stoughton, London. This new edition will, we are sure, be acceptable to many readers.

NOTABLE MEN & WOMEN OF BANFFSHIRE

(Continued from p. 91, Vol. VII.)

XIV.

206. *Robertson, John*, (*Adjutant General*): Distinguished U.S. Officer. A native of Portsoy; born 1814, took an active part in the great Civil War. Died 1887.

207. *Scott, Andrew*, (*Rev.*): Bishop of Eretria. Roman Catholic Dignitary. A native of Chapelford in the Enzie, and born 15th Sept., 1772, he was trained for the priesthood, and in 1828 was consecrated Bishop of Eretria, and died in 1846.

208. *Sellar, James, A.M., D.D.*: was born at Keith in 1813, and educated at King's College, where he graduated in 1837. He taught for a time the parish school of St. Andrews Lhanbryde: but in 1843 was ordained minister of Aberlour parish. He took an active part in the conduct of Church business in the North of Scotland, and in 1875 was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly. He died in 1886.

209. *Sharp, James*, (*Archbishop*): Ecclesiastical Leader and Politician. Son of the Sheriff Clerk of Banffshire, and born in Castle of Banff, 4th May, 1618. Young Sharp was educated for the ministry at King's College, Aberdeen, (M.A., 1637,) Oxford and Cambridge, where he became acquainted with several eminent English divines, as Hammond, Sanderson and Taylor. In 1643 he was appointed Regent of Philosophy, St. Andrews, and in 1648 was ordained minister of Craill. In 1651, however, when Monk was reducing Scotland to obedience, Sharp was carried off to England with several other ministers; but he quickly regained his liberty, and for some years enjoyed the confidence of the Resolutioners, or moderate party in the Presbyterian Church. Appointed with five other ministers to communicate the views of that party to Monk in January, 1660, he proceeded, at Monk's suggestion, to Breda, when the King declared his intention of preserving the government of the Church of Scotland as “settled by law.” His correspondence, for some months after his return from Holland, is full of apprehensions of prelacy, “cassock men,” and the service-book; but its bad faith stands revealed in his letter of 21st May, 1661, to Middleton, which proves that he was then (as probably before) confidentially corresponding with Clarendon and the English Bishops for the re-establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland. In return for having thus passed over to the King's party, Sharp was consecrated Archbishop of St. Andrews, 16th Dec., 1661. He is described by a recent biographer as “the supple and dexterous tool of Middleton or Lauderdale, as either gained the ascendancy—a liar and a coward and a vindictive oppressor of those he betrayed.” Certain at least it is that he soon became one of the best hated men in Scotland. In 1668 he was fired at by a fanatic, James Mitchell, but on that occasion escaped death. A few years later, however, he was murdered on the 3rd May, 1679, by a band of fanatic Covenanters who accidentally fell in with him while looking for another persecutor.

210. *Sharp, Sir William*, of Stonyhill, brother of the Archbishop. He seems to have been settled in

Edinburgh, and in 1665 became proprietor of an estate near Musselburgh, to which he seems subsequently to have given the name of Stonyhill. In 1669 he was knighted by the Earl of Lauderdale. He must have died before 1698, because in Cramond's *Annals of Banff*, the Town Council Records for January of that year notices the fact that Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill has mortified £50 sterling for making up ane provision to schoolmasters of Banff, present and to come. Sir William was Keeper of the Scottish Signet, 1673, and married before 1666. Born perhaps about 1621, and died (1697).

211. *Shearer, John Sharp*, Naturalist in Canada. A native of Banff. Born probably somewhere about 1830, he was alive in 1887.

212. *Shepherd, James*: Minor Poet. Born about 1827, he settled in Edinburgh, where he was employed in a lawyer's office. He figures in one of Mr Edwards's volumes as one of Scotland's minor poets. His death occurred in 1887.

213. *Sim, Robert*: Minor Poet and Antiquary. A native of Keith, born 1794, and died 1866.

214. *Smith, Alexander*: Writer on Morals. A native of Banff, who in 1810, along with a fellow-student, afterwards Dr Lewis Forbes, and others, founded the Banff Library when they were little more than boys. He studied for the ministry, and was a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. In 1835 he published *The Philosophy of Morals* in 2 vols. He was also author of other works. Born probably about 1794; date of death unascertained.

215. *Smith, Alexander (Rev.)*: Bishop of Parium. This Roman Catholic Prelate, who was born 16th June, 1814, in the Enzie, was trained for the priesthood, and in 1847 consecrated Bishop of Parium, and died 1861.

216. *Smith, George*: Benefactor of his native parish. Born in Fordyce. At his death, about 1800, he bequeathed part of his fortune for the benefit of boys of the name of Smith, who were to be educated and boarded at Fordyce on his endowment. He had been successful in India.

217. *Smith, James Gordon*: London Publisher. Said by Dr Cramond, in his *Annals of Banff*, II., 300, to have been a native of that town, and to have proceeded to London from Messrs Imlach's shop, in Low Street, Banff, about 1836. There, in partnership with another Banff man, Alexander Elder, he helped to build up the great publishing firm of Smith, Elder, & Co. Born probably in the first decade of the century, he died in London in 1873. He was remarkable for the generosity and encouragement he showed to north countrymen who came to settle in London.

218. *Stables, William Gordon, M.D., R.N.*: Novelist and Minor Poet. Born in 1838, in Aberchirder, and having passed through the curricula of Arts and Medicine at Marischal College, 1854-62, he entered the naval service, but giving himself to literature, has become one of the most popular writers of stories for boys at present catering for that class of readers. He also writes verse, and appears as a Modern Scottish Poet in one of Mr Edwards's volumes. He has published *Medical Life in the Navy*. Among his scores of novels

may be mentioned, *Aileen Aroon* and *Wild Life in the Land of the Giants*. He is a constant contributor to the *Boys' Own Paper*. An autobiographical sketch from his pen, entitled "I remember, I remember," is at present appearing in *Alma Mater*, the Aberdeen University Magazine.

219. *Stephen, Sir George, Bart., Lord Mount Stephen*: Canadian Millionaire. Born at Dufftown, 5th June, 1829, he emigrated to Canada at the age of 20, and became largely interested in commercial undertakings in that country. In 1881 he undertook the great task of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway across the whole breadth of the Continent, and this task he successfully completed. He was made a baronet on accomplishing this gigantic undertaking in 1886: and was raised to the peerage as Lord Mount Stephen in 1891. His adopted daughter is married to Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, second son of the late Earl of Ildesleigh. He has given munificent sums of money to various objects: amongst others, £7000 to build and endow a Cottage Hospital in his native place, and £1000 to the Aberdeen University Extension Scheme. He resides mostly in this country. Ness Castle, Inverness, is his summer residence.

220. *Stewart, James, A.M.*, a native of Rothiemay, was a young man of rare gifts, who had the misfortune to be cut off when he had just achieved great academic distinction. He was taught at the parish school by W. Webster, A.M., a schoolmaster of great reputation in his day. Entering King's College at an early age he obtained the third bursary, and closed his course in 1850, gaining the Simpson Greek Prize of £60. He had just begun a career of much promise as a teacher in the Banff Academy when his health failed, and he soon after died.

221. *Strachan, James, M.D.*, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. Born in Banff in 1775, educated at Fordyce and King's College, Aberdeen, he entered the army as surgeon, and served in Ireland, at Walcheren, America, and in India. Before retiring in 1832 Dr S. had been for some years Inspector General of Hospitals. In 1835 he purchased the estate of Cortes, and died in 1840.

222. *Suttor, William*: Author of a curious work, entitled "Dialogues between a Nobleman and a Farmer upon the Reduction of the National Debt, and other Affairs of State; also the Distressed Condition of the Farmers in Scotland, considered with the probable means of their relief and their Landlord's advantage; also a more effectual means than any hitherto for suppressing Vice and Immorality, and encouraging Religion and Virtue: The whole calculated exceedingly to promote the prosperity and grandeur of the British Nation. By William Suttor, a native of Banff. Edinburgh: Printed and sold by the Author. 1788."

223. *Thomson, James*: Minor Poet. A native of Aberlour, and born about (1821), he has a place in one of Edwards's volumes dealing with the Modern Poets of Scotland.

224. *Thomson, Peter (Rev.)*, Free Church Scholar. Born at Portsoy, 14th April, 1851, he studied for the ministry, and had a most distinguished career as a

student, graduating M.A. at Aberdeen with Double First Class Honours; but died not long after his settlement as Free Church Minister of St Fergus, in the year 1880. The story of his life has been told in "A Scotch Student," 1881. He was the author of the *Life of David*, one of the Bible Class Primers, edited by Professor Salmond, D.D.

225. *Todd, Andrew, M.A., D.D.*, Minister of the Parish of Alvah, Banffshire, was born at Laggan, Mortlach, on 5th March, 1799, but removed when very young to Tippetry, Alvah. He was educated at the Parish School at Alvah and at the Banff Academy, whence he proceeded to King's College, Aberdeen. After graduating he became Schoolmaster of Alvah, and filled that office for 23 years. He was appointed Minister of the Parish in 1841. He was an accomplished classical scholar and an able divine, became the recognised leader of the Presbytery, and had conferred on him the degree of D.D. by the University of Aberdeen. He published an excellent Manual of Questions on Scripture History, with Notes and Explanations. The educational interests of the parish received much of his attention, and he took care to foster any talent manifested by his young parishioners. The present distinguished H.M. Inspector of Schools of Banffshire, Mr Allan Andrew, owed not a little, at the outset of his career, to Dr Todd. After an incumbency of nearly 27 years, he died on 17th Decr., 1867.

226. *Watson, Archibald Inglis*: Minor Poet and Song Writer. A native of Portsoy, and born there 12th October, 1818, he gained some local celebrity by his verses. His name appears among Edwards's Modern Scottish Poets, and he is represented by some verses in "Whistle Binkie"—a collection of Lyrics published in Glasgow, the first edition of which is now scarce and valuable. He died at Aberdeen in 1889.

227. *Watson, Jonathan (Rev.)*, Bishop of Dunkeld. A native of Banffshire, he was Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Banff, in 1786, and after leaving Banff for Laurencekirk was consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld. He was born in 1762, and died in 1808.

228. *Webster, John, A.M., D.D.*, a native of Forglan, was educated at the Parish School there, under his uncle, the Rev. John Webster, a teacher of some repute in his day. The subject of this notice graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1843, and next year was appointed to the Parish School of Banchory-Devenick. Having studied for the Church of Scotland, and becoming an able and acceptable preacher, he filled in succession the charges of Strichen, Elie, Cameron, St. John's, Edinburgh, and Cramond. Three years ago he retired, and now resides in Edinburgh, and acts as Convener of the Education Committee of the Church of Scotland.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

807. SONG WANTED.—In the answer to this query last month, the date 1766 should have been 1776; comparatively "unknown," comparatively "modern"; "Wotherspoon" "Witherspoon"; and in fifth line of Richardson's stanza, "constant" for "pleasant."

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF PROCLAMATIONS.

(Continued from p. 85.)

1669. Nov. 16. Asserting his Majesty's supremacy over all persons and in all ecclesiastical causes. *By Parliament.*
- 1669-70. Jan. 14. Fixing the value of leg and cross dollars. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
1670. June 16. Anent the incorporation and privileges of the Company for promoting fishing. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
- 1670-1. March 9. Forbidding the Importation of Salt. *Do.*
1671. July 20. Forbidding the Importation of foreign copper coin. *Do.*
1673. July 11. Against the importation of old furbished wool cairds. *By the Lords of Exchequer.*
1674. Sept. 28. For due observation of the peace with Holland.
- 1675-76. March 1. Against Conventicles and other Disorders. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
1676. Oct. 11. Fixing Campvere as the Staple Port. *Do.*
- " Dec. 7. For regulating the price of ale and drinking beer. *Do.*
- 1676-7. Jan. 25. Discharging persons from brewing till licenced. *Do.*
- " March 6. For the granting of Passes to shipping. *Do.*
1677. July 31. For regulating the price of ale and drinking beer. *Do.*
- " Aug. 2. Obliging Heritors and Masters for their tenants and servants. *Do.*
1679. ["Proclamation vpon the Act of Indemnity relating to the not frequenting of divyne worship"—endorse on fragment of a proclamation].
- " June 26. Against the reset of the rebels. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
- 1679-80. Feb. 24. Appointing a voluntary contribution for building a stone bridge on the water of Ness at Inverness. *Do.*
- " March 2. Revising the Laws anent Hunting, Hawking, and Fishing. *Do.*
1680. May 6. Passes for ships to be granted hereafter by the High Admiral or his Deputies. *Do.*
- " July 13. Appointing a voluntary contribution for building a stone bridge on the water of Leven, near Dumbarton. *Do.*
- " Augt. 10. Regulating the price and weight of beer proportionally to the prices of the drink. *Do.*
- 1680-81. Feb. 4. Appointing a voluntary contribution for repairing the Harbour of Rosehartie, at the Bay of Pitsligo. *Do.*
- " March 5. Concerning the coinage. *Do.*

1681. April 11. For regulating and encouraging of trade in Scotland. *Do.*
- 1681-2. March 16. Against Import of Silk and white lace. *Do.*
1682. May 22. Establishing the Scots Staple Port at Camphire. *Do.*
- „ July 7. For a voluntary contribution towards rebuilding and repairing of the Harbour of Aberdeen. *Do.*
1683. June 4. Anent Pedagogues, Chaplains, and others. *Do.*
- „ June 4. Anent Highways, Bridges, and Ferrys. *Do.*
- „ July 14. That Officers of State do not leave the Kingdom without license *Do.*
1684. April 24. Anent the Sumptuary Act. *Do.*
- „ May 5. Establishing Lieutenants in the shires of Argyle and Tarbet, and for preserving the Peace. *Do.*
- 1684-5. Feb. 16. Calling a Parliament to be holden in Edinburgh.
[Reprinted at Edinburgh.]
1685. July 20. For securing the Peace of the Highlands. *Do.*
- „ Sept. 3. For securing the Peace of the Highlands. *Do.*
1692. Aug. 11. Anent the Beggars. [Copy]. *Do.*
- „ Dec. 16. For apprehending Ensign and Sergeant Campels and regulating the Levy of Recruits. [2 copies]. *Do.*
1693. Aug. 29. Anent the Beggars. [Copy]. *Do.*
- „ Oct. 12. Against transporting Corns to France. *Do.*
1694. April 4. Against Deserters and their resettlers. *Do.*
- „ April 16. Anent the Horses and Arms of such as refuse to take the Oaths. *Do.*
- „ July 31. For inbringing of the Accounts of the Army. *Do.*
- „ July 31. For enforcing the Acts against Beggars. [Copy]. *Do.*
- „ Aug. 2. For the inbringing of the Polemoney, and Lists of what is payed for Hearth money. *Do.*
- „ Aug. 3. For production of the tacks of the Teinds of the Bishopricks. *Do.*
- „ Dec. 18. Anent Recruits and for seizing Deserters. *Do.*
1695. July 16. Concerning the Church. [Act]. *By Parliament.* MS.
- „ July 27. For inbringing the Pole Tax [reprinted at Aberdeen]. *By the Privy Council, Scot.*
1696. April 16. For Sheriffs to report Seizures of Horses and Arms ordered by Proclamation [13th March]. *Do.*
- „ June 9. Against regraiting of victual and Forestallers and allowing the importation of Victual free of Public Burden [reprinted Aberdeen]. *Do.*
- 1697-8. March 3. Anent the Poor. [Copy]. *Do.*
- 1698-9. March 30. Re-establishment of Staple port at Camphire. *Do.*
1703. March 31. Warrant for levying of Seamen. *Do.*
- 1703-4. Jany. 10. Persons entering or leaving the Kingdom require passes. *Do.*
1711. Sept. 6. For Quarantine on Ships from the Baltic, &c.
1714. July 30. To report diligence in the various Acts of Parliament against Papists and Non-jurors in Scotland. *By the Privy Council, England.*
- „ Dec. 6. For putting the Laws in execution against Papists and Non-jurors.
- 1714-5. Jany. 5. For the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Prophaneness, and Immorality.
- 1716-7. March 2. Prohibiting commerce with Sweden.
1720. July. Order by the Commissioners of Excise as to excisable liquors. *By the Commissioners.*
- „ Aug. 5. For Quarantine on Ships from the Mediterranean. *By the Lords Justices.*
1760. Oct. 25. Proclamation of George III. as King.
- „ Oct. 31. For the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for preventing and punishing of Vice, Prophaneness, and Immorality.
1820. Jany. 30. Proclamation of George IV. as King.
1831. Nov. 21. Declaring certain Political Unions illegal.
- „ Nov. 21. For the Removal of Nuisances. *By the Privy Council.*

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

Messrs Morison Brothers will publish shortly a new work by Mr Nicholas Dickson, entitled "The Auld Scotch Precentor."

REV. DR. KIDD OF ABERDEEN.—Messrs D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen, have just issued a second edition of the Rev. James Stark's biographical work, *Dr Kidd of Aberdeen*. The work has proved rapidly successful, having been only published a short time ago. This edition introduces some new matter into the work, including a letter from Dr Beattie, author of the "Minstrel," and chapters dealing with the anti-Patronage battle, and other topics interesting to those who follow the lesser currents in the development of Scottish Church History. It will increase the estimation in which the book is held by readers of ecclesiastical biography; and show the great regard in which the memory of the good man is still held.

Literature.

Thomas Carlyle's Apprenticeship, a Bibliographical Essay concerning his recently discovered Writings. By JOHN MUIR. Glasgow: Robert M'Clure. 1893.

THIS 16 page pamphlet is a reprint of an article in the *Scots Magazine*, and purports to describe the literary work done by Carlyle during the years 1818-1822, a period which is a *tabula rasa* in all the biographies of Carlyle. Any authentic information on the early literary efforts of the Chelsea Sage must possess an interest for his widespread readers and admirers. Mr Muir's discoveries are that the Article on Jean Etienne Montucla, in the 14th volume of the *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*, the review of Prof. Hamilton's work on Chemistry, as well as two translated articles, one from the French of Berzelius, and the other from the German of Prof. Mohs, all in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, were written by Carlisle. The evidence seems conclusive; but, on Mr Muir's testimony, the articles "are mostly interesting when viewed in the light of raw material out of which the future Carlyle was made." ED.

Witchcraft in Kenmore, 1730-57; Extracts from the Kirk Session Records of the Parish. Compiled by JOHN CHRISTIE. Aberfeldy: Duncan Cameron & Son. 1893.

THIS pamphlet surely depicts the dying embers of the witch-fires in Scotland. The cases tried and reported with infinite detail involve a certain element of dilute superstition, which met with appropriate punishment in a salutary rebuke from the pulpit. That superstition still lingers in the same district, but common sense thinks that the game is not worth the candle of criminal investigation, and so it survives as an interesting fragment of bygone credulity. Mr Christie is to be commended for unearthing the last words and dying speeches of trials for witchcraft. ED.

A Short Account of Colonel Kyd, the Founder of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Reprinted from Vol. IV. of the *Annals of the Garden*. Calcutta, 1893.

THIS remarkable man, Robert Kyd, was born in 1746, and belonged to an old Forfarshire family, and this monograph has been issued as a fitting centenary memorial of his death. At eighteen he became a cadet of the Bengal Engineers, and ran the gamut of promotion and obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1712. He is described as "a man of wide and varied sympathies and experience," a keen observer, and withal a practical man. The suggestions he made from time to time were listened to with respect and usually carried out. In 1786 he

officially submitted the scheme of a Botanic Garden for the cultivation of Cotton, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, and other articles. Leave being obtained for his plan, ground was bought near Shalimar, Colonel Kyd's own residence, and a beginning made of what has long since proved an entire success, in determining the economic value of many plants, and the suitability or otherwise of India as a field for their culture. A copy of the Will and other documents are given in an appendix. These, whilst they attest the rather singular character of Colonel Kyd, also attest his great sagacity and judgment. He was never married, and the bulk of his fortune he left to his relatives, several of whom made India the scene of their career in life. A portrait accompanies the biographical sketch, which is presumably the work of Dr King, the present talented Director of the Garden. ED.

Theory and Practice of Navigation. By W. H. BARHAM. Cr. 8vo, pp. 160. Glasgow: W. Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd.

WE have here a clear and accurate introduction to the more advanced works on Navigation. The volume, in addition to other matter, contains special chapters on the mariners' compass, latitude and longitude, plane and other sailing, log and log line, a very interesting subject; and also a chapter on nautical astronomy. The book is neat, well illustrated, and is written by a well known examiner in navigation.

EYE.

Barnraig—Episodes in the Life of a Scottish Village. By GABRIEL SETOUN. Cr. 8vo, pp. 177. London: John Murray.

THIS, the work of a new author, is a good work and full of promise. Gabriel Setoun, we may safely state, is merely a *nom de plume*. These sketches are mainly descriptive of two phases of life, the humorous and the serious. The humorous are new, neatly told, and very amusing; but it is in his description of the more pathetic side of life that we find a higher standard of excellence. Barnraig (the scene of these Sketches), to the casual observer was a very prosaic looking village, no more than a street, and wynds; a somewhat muddy harbour at one end, yet even there our author finds the warp and woof of life, now grave and now gay. *Thrums* and *Cruise Sketches* are precisely of the same class of sketch, but each of these authors treats his material after his own particular manner. In the present series the Sketches which most attracted our notice were, "The last of the six o'clock bell," and "Touch cauld iron." These are literature, and we are sure they will live. We await with interest the publication of more of these tales; but think the French quotations are out of place. EYE.

Queries.

828. KING CHARLES THE FIRST'S BIBLE.—It is said that when King Charles the First was on the scaffold he placed in the hands of Bishop Juxon, who attended him in his last moments, a Bible, addressing to him the emphatic injunction, "*Remember.*" Between Bishop Juxon and Patrick Scougal, who was Bishop of Aberdeen from 1664 to 1682, (and father of Henry Scougal, the eminent author of the *Life of God in the Soul of Man*, which ran through so many editions,) there existed a connection, the precise nature of which has not been ascertained. It is certain, however, that Bishop Juxon bequeathed to Bishop Scougal the Bible which he had received under so affecting circumstances.

Dr Scroggie, for some time minister at Old Aberdeen, but who was afterwards Bishop of Argyle, married Bishop Scougal's eldest daughter; James Moir of Stonywood, Aberdeen, married the Bishop of Argyle's eldest daughter. Through this channel the Bible originally given to Bishop Juxon descended to the Moirs of Stonywood.

A short time before Mr Moir sold the estate this valuable relic was stolen (along with a gold piece kept as a talisman). The female servant who had stolen the Bible was unable to dispose of it, as its history was well known; so she returned to Stonywood with it, leaving the volume at the foot of a tree, in front of the house, where it was found next morning. The deprecator had offered the volume for sale to a bookseller in Aberdeen, who, although he declined to purchase it, thought proper to abstract the blank leaf in which the monarch's autograph was written. This leaf he pasted upon another old bible, which it is said he disposed to a noble collector of rarities in the North for a large sum, as a Bible of Charles I.

Mr Moir died in 1782, and at his death the volume came into the possession of George Skene of Rubislaw, father of James Skene of Rubislaw, the last survivor of the six friends of Sir Walter Scott to whom he dedicated the respective cantos of "*Marmion.*" The late Dr W. F. Skene, the Historiographer-Royal, for Scotland, communicated some of the above details to Dr John Stuart, more than forty years ago, and stated it was then in the possession of his father, the above James Skene.

Can any of your readers give any information—

- (1) As to who was the purchaser of the old Bible containing the leaf pasted into it with King Charles's autograph?
- (2) Who is now the possessor of the valuable relic itself, the authenticity of which there can be no doubt?

Aberdeen.

J. TURREFF.

829. OLD SCOTTISH COINAGE.—It will be a great favour if some one will give an accurate account of the old Scottish Coinage, and the value of the coins relatively to each other and to the money Sterling. There were at least the *doit*, *plack*, *bodde*, *groat*, *mark*, *peny*, *pence*, *pund*. From one who had seen the "dear meal" of 1782, and had used nothing for twenty years or more but the old Scottish money, I first learned my table: "three placks mak a peny ;

twal penies mak a pence ; twenty pence mak a pund ; and twal pund mak a pound Sterling." She often spoke about and counted by *doits* and *boddes*, and the *groat* was a common name, but I could never get them to fit into the Table. This month I saw a large dictionary giving the news that a *mark* was a Scottish coin worth 13/4 Sterling : that lexicographer had got rather mixed ! Was the use of a *Pence* for the Shilling Scotch a common word or only local ?

Plymouth, Conn. JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

830. THYIRE AND KILBIRNY.—About the middle of the Sixteenth Century, in connection with an Aberdeen family, we read of a George Meldrum of Thyire, and an Alexander Ogilvy of Kilbirny. Can any of your correspondents locate these places? Were they in Aberdeenshire? MAC.

831. THE FAMILIES OF BAILLIE AND STOBO.—I shall be gratified to have any information of the descent and marriage of Kenneth Baillie, who left Scotland and settled in Georgia, between 1734 and 1740. He was a captain and prominent man in the colony. His daughter speaks of her "plantation" of Dunane or Dunain, and he speaks in his will of sons Kenneth, Alexander, Robert Cannibe Baillie, and of daughters Jean and Ann Clay Baillie, wife of John Irvine, Surgeon in Sunbury. I should also be thankful for any information as to the parentage of the Rev. Archibald Stobo, who, on leaving Scotland, first went to the Darien Colony, but subsequently settled in Carolina and became a leading minister there.

Savannah, Georgia.

J. G. B.

832. ROBERT FERGUSON.—Did this poor "Poet" breathe out his life in the "Darien House," (*Bristo, Edinburgh,*) as Mr J. Calder Ross remarks—(VII., 95)—I suspect not : but *rather* in the "Cells" adjoining. In the publication entitled *Edinburgh in the Olden Time*, folio, 1880, I find a notice of "The Darien House" having been used as a Lunatic Asylum, popularly known by the name of Bedlam. The "cells" was a modern building, situated towards the south-east corner of the grounds. It was a gloomy and uncomfortable habitation, the exit from which was by a door in the wall, at the south-east corner of Bristo Street. A melancholy association attached to it, as having been the scene where poor Robert Fergusson, that unhappy child of genius, so wretchedly terminated his brief career, 16th October, 1774.

Edinburgh.

THOS. G. STEVENSON.

833. SCOTCH SACRAMENT STAMPS.—In a recent newspaper paragraph describing an exhibition of postage stamps in Paris, "one of the sixpenny stamps formerly used for Scotch Sacrament Certificates" was referred to as a special curiosity of the show. What were these, and why and where were they used ! Any information regarding them, and especially the reproduction of one in *S. N. & Q.*, would be much appreciated.

J. CALDER ROSS.

834. THE FORBES'S OF CULLODEN.—The information contained in Burke and similar genealogical works being confined to the main line, particulars are desired concerning the collateral male descents of this family for two generations :—

- (1) Captain James Forbes of Caithness (2nd son of Duncan Forbes I. of Culloden) married Agnes Munro, daughter of George Munro of Pitlundie, and had issue.
- (2) Captain Duncan Forbes of Assynt (3rd son of Duncan Forbes I.) married (1630) Isobell Ruthven, daughter of Patrick Ruthven, Dundee, and had issue.
- (3) Sir David Forbes of Newhall, Advocate, (2nd son of John Forbes II. of Culloden,) married Catherine Clerk, daughter of John Clerk of Penicuik, and had issue.
- (4) Thomas Forbes, Inverness, (3rd son of John Forbes II.) married Jean Cuthbert, daughter of David Cuthbert, and had issue.
- (5) Jonathan Forbes, M.D., Elgin (5th son of John Forbes II.) married Jane Brodie, daughter of James Brodie of Lethen, and had issue.
- (6) Colonel John Forbes of Pittencrieff (6th son of John Forbes II.) married Elizabeth Graham, daughter of Bailie Graham, Edinburgh, and had issue.

"SPURNIT HUMUM."

835. LOCAL COINS.—A number of letters have been contributed to the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* on the subject of "Local Coinage." The following is a list of local halfpennies which I have compiled from this correspondence:—

<i>Brechin</i> ,	1801.
<i>Burntisland</i> ,	1797; "Burntisland Vitriol Company."
<i>Dundee</i> ,	1795.
"	1795; "Payable at the Warehouse of Alex. Molison."
"	1796; 1797.
"	1797; "Payable by John Pilmer, Church Lane."
<i>Edinburgh</i> ,	1780; "Payable to Thos. and Alex. Hutchison."
"	1790.
"	1790; "Payable to Thos. and Alex. Hutchison."
"	1791.
<i>Forfar</i> ,	1797.
<i>Glasgow</i> ,	1791.
<i>Inverness</i> ,	1793; 1794.
"	1794; "Payable at Mackintosh, Inglis, and Wilson."
"	1795.
"	1796.
"	1796; "Payable at Mackintosh, Inglis, and Wilson."
<i>Leith</i> ,	1796.
"	1796; "Payable at the House of John White, Kirkgate, Leith."
"	1797.
"	1797; "Payable in Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow."
<i>Montrose</i> ,	1791.
<i>Perth</i> ,	1797.
"	(No date); "Payable on demand to 'John Ferrier,'"

Can any of your readers throw light as to how certain Works and Warehouses came to have their names

stamped around the edge of local coins? Was it an early form of advertising? EYE.

836. BAROMETER.—I will be pleased to be informed, through your medium, of the name of the inventor of this most useful instrument, and the date of the invention, and a reference for future information.

Montrose.

SEAMAN.

837. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Very interesting notices appeared in *S. N. & Q.* for the year 1888 in reference to the portrait belonging to the Trustees of Blairs College. I am sure it would be interesting to have a list of all the known portraits of this unfortunate Queen, and in whose possession they are, for reference, made up by some historical reader of your excellent periodical.

Aberdeen.

X.

838. ALEX. JOHNSTON.—Who was the Alex. Johnston, referred to in "Ferryman's" answer regarding Kennedy Clark—*S. N. & Q.*, Vol. III., p. 110—and where may a copy of his *Descendants of James Young and Rachel Craickshank* be consulted?

Kenmore.

J. C.

The Editor forwards his own copy to the querist.

839. CASTING OF THE SIEVE AND THE SHIER.—In our Session Records for the seventeenth century there are instances of parties being accused of the heinous sin of "Casting of the Sieve and the Shier," in order to recover stolen property. Can any reader give an explanation, and oblige? J. W.

Answers.

773. THE GORDONS OF GLENBUCKET (VI., 189).—In Jervise's *Epitaphs*, Vol. I., p. 69, J. G. R. will find the copy of a tombstone in Kirkyard of Kirkmichael, Banffshire, to various members of the Glenbucket family, who died subsequent to the escape of the last laird to France after Culloden. The Glenbucket Gordons had a place, called St. Bridget, in Kirkmichael Parish. J. A.

778. REV. DR JAMES BLAIR: WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, VA. (V., 2; VII., 14, 54).—In the Edinburgh graduation lists, Rev. Dr James Blair took his M.A. in 1673; and his brother, Dr Archibald Blair, graduated in 1685: both settled and had issue in Virginia. As graduating at the University of Edinburgh, the Blairs were probably natives of the South of Scotland. William and Mary College, Va., will, by the present charter, continue to be on the footing of a Normal School for Male Teachers so long as it requires to be subsidized by the State.

Plymouth, Conn. JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

795. THE DRUM (VII., 46, 93).—I am afraid that I have led your readers to form a wrong impression, from the fact that I only mentioned one, while there were two Drummers in the City of Aberdeen, who had separate districts, David Bannerman being in the one with which I was acquainted. I avail myself of the present opportunity to present your readers with an extract from Orem's *Old Aberdeen* in connection with this subject:—"The Drummer and his dues. He is ordered by the Magistrates to go through the town, beating his drum, every morning at five o'clock,

and at eight hours at night; as also to obey their commands on other occasions; for which he hath yearly a salary, viz., a crown out of the Convener's box, and half-a-crown out of every Trade's box, with four shillings Scots yearly from householders, being a penny quarterly, or yearly, as he thinks most convenient." I have no doubt, if the records of the different Royal Burghs of Scotland were searched they would be found to contain similar references to those I have given as to Aberdeen. It is not my intention to follow the matter further.

Leith.

WM. THOMSON.

800-810. DISCOVERY OF CONCEALED PASSAGE (VII., 47 and 60).—Writing to a Correspondent, Mr Walker, of 380 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, having seen Query 810, says that its perusal recalls to his memory some of the freaks of his youth, and particularly the explorations by him and some school companions of the passage there referred to. He was then (1829-30-31) a lad betwixt ten and twelve years of age, and several times explored the passage which entered a little to the east of the point where Hanover Street now joins Commerce Street and Castle Terrace, but which was long ago covered up. He and his companions, having procured a candle, went, as they supposed, under the Barrack, or Castle Hill, proceeding onward till they reached what they believed to be the centre of Castle Street. There "the passage turned to the right," and fearing that the passage led in the direction of Marischal College, where "dissection was carried on," their courage failed them and they returned. At the time of the last exploration the town was in a ferment with the disclosures in Edinburgh of the murders of Burke and Hare, and the subsequent burning of the "Burking House," in "Hospital Row," Aberdeen; and as these explorations were conducted without the knowledge of their friends, they feared being "made away with," and so turned back.

Mr Walker has not seen Mr Horne's description of his discovery, so a copy of *S. N. & Q.*, containing query 800 has been sent him; but I have little doubt that it is part of the same passage, and that the workman's light flickered because the opening had been closed at its entrance as before stated, and the fresh air excluded. Mr Horne, however, omits to say on what side of Castle Street his operations were conducted, or where the warehouse was situated.

[Communicated.]

811. REV. PATRICK COPELAND (VII., 76).—Rev. Patrick Copeland (Copland or Coupland) entered the East India Company's service in 1612, at the age of 40. On his return to England in 1616 he brought with him a native of India, "*borne in the Bay of Bengale*," whom he had converted, and now on December 22nd, 1616, had baptized in London by the name of Peter Pope¹: in the following year they returned together to India. I need not follow Copeland's dates at this period, until he returned from Japan in 1621. That voyage of 1620-21 fixed his later history, as his conversations with Sir Thomas Dale, late Governor of Virginia, who died in 1619,

and with Sir Thomas Gates, directed his attention to Virginia, and during the voyage home in the Royal George, East Indiaman, he collected subscriptions for placing schools in that colony. His schemes were approved by the Virginia Company. Henrico College had already been projected, and Copeland proposed to have a school, called the East India School, built at Charles City, but dependent on the College. He himself received a grant of land from the Company, was made Rector of Henrico, and preached a great sermon in Bow Church, London, in presence and at the request of the Virginia Company, on April 18th, 1622.² The sermon was published with the following title, "Virginia, God be thanked; or a Sermon of Thanksgiving for the Happie Successe of the affayres in Virginia this last yeare, preached by Patrick Copland at Bow Church, in Cheapside, before the Honorable Virginia Company, on Thursday the 18th of Aprill, 1622. And now published by the *commandment* of the honorable Company. Hereunto are adjoynted some Epistles, written first in Latine (and now Englished), in the East Indies by Peter Pope, an Indian youth, *borne in the Bay of Bengale*, who was first taught and converted by the said P. C. And after baptized by Master John Wood, Dr. in Divinitie, in a *famous Assembly*, before the *Right Worshipful the East India Company*, at St Denis, in Fan-church Streete in London, December 22nd, 1616. Printed by J. D. for *William Sheffard* and John Bellamie, and to be sold at his shop at the two Greyhounds in Corne-hill, neere the Royall Exchange, 1622."

But while anticipations were bright in London, all hopes were dissipated at Henrico College by the massacre carried out by the Indians on March 22nd, and the energies of Copeland took another direction. From 1622 to 1626 he appears to have remained in London, and in October, 1623, was still resolved to go to Virginia. But probably through the influence of his friend Nicholas Ferrar, whose father was also interested in the Somers Islands, and left a legacy of £300 to found a College there for the education of the Indians of Virginia, he finally went thither, and remained in the Bermudas or Somers Islands, in mid-Atlantic, for at least twenty years. He went in 1626, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He was a missionary and also a great educationalist, especially by the foundation of free schools, which were so called from the character of the education rather than from the exemption from fees. But his free schools were not at all appreciated by the Governors, although in 1634 he had bought four acres of land for his schools, and erected buildings, at a cost altogether of £1000. By his letters we trace his presence in the Somers Islands, 1 Feb., 1627-8; 1 Feb., 1632-3; 1 Jan., 1634-5; 10 Dec., 1638; 4 Dec., 1639; 12 Feb., 1646-7; and 31 July, 1647. But his residence in the Somers Islands was not a happy time, as religious parties were

² This date is important for several reasons. It is sometimes called April 17, sometimes April 18: in the original order it was to be on Wednesday, April 17th, but for some unknown reason it was really done on the 18th, as we read on the face of Copeland's Thanksgiving Sermon. Again, it fixes the Massacre at Henrico to Friday, March 22nd, 1621-2, which was not Good Friday, as said by Lefroy, and the year was not the one preceding 1624, as is said by the same writer.

¹ The name was given by the King.

bitterly at feud, and there were no elements of cohesion. The Church of England was represented by Copeland and other three or four ministers, but while Mr Bridges alone refused to renounce his Episcopal orders, Copeland and other two withdrew all claims to the ministry, and the Congregationalist or Independent plan was adopted of forming a new "Church by Covenant." Copeland was a ruling elder in May, 1644. For his Puritanism he was imprisoned for some time, and his last letter is dated "From Georges Prison, Christ's school this last day of the 7th Mo., '47." About this time the *Liturgy of Guernsey and Jersey* was adopted in the Bermudas. Captain Sayle had failed in obtaining the governorship of the Islands, and projected an emigration to Eleutheria or Eleuthera, one of the Bahama group of islands. By some it is said to have been for the enjoyment of "liberty of conscience" in living and worship, by others for objects less pure in motive and duty. In 1648 seventy persons sailed away to Eleutheria, and among them was Patrick Copeland, now nearly eighty years of age. The colony proved a failure, and the colonists suffered much from want of provisions: when the Boston Church sent them provisions in 1650 or 1651, the ship found them in great straits, but the day was Sunday, and the faithful minister, Mr Copeland, had just finished an exposition of the twenty-third psalm. He probably died in Eleutheria between 1651 and 1655, but we have no data for time or place. (Anderson, *Col. Church*, i. 259, 272, 279, 292, 306, 376, ii. 40, 333; Dexter, *Hist. Congreg.* 219, 413, 460; Lefroy, *Mem. Bermud.*, i. 75, 140, 678, 695, ii. 9, 12, 72, 188, 653, 688; Neill, *The Founders of Maryland*, 111, *Virginia Carolorum*, 195, and *History of Virginia*, 377; Punched, *Hist. Congreg.* IV. 367 sq.; *Records of Marischal Coll. and Univ.*, 159 sq.)

Plymouth, Conn. JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

817. THE FAMILY OF CAIRD (VII., 77).—The Cairds were never a clan, although probably of Celtic origin. The Gaelic word "Ceard," signifies a worker in iron, properly a tinsmith, and would be applied to any one of that trade. In the Highlands, and adjacent districts, where there were not livings for settled tinsmiths, this class of work was done by travelling tradesmen, once a respectable set, but now degenerated into the so-called "tinks," viz.:—tinkers or tinworkers. These wandering tinsmiths being exposed from earliest childhood to all the rigours of tent life, were enabled to withstand hardships, too severe for their more refined fellowmen, hence the application of the yet common phrase—"There's a deal of killing in a Caird." I find in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the usual way of spelling it as a family name was Kerd or Keard, not as now. MAC.

820. BRIG OF BALGOWNIE (VII., 92).—I have seen it stated in an old History of Aberdeen, that this unique bridge was built by Bishop Cheyne, and also by King Robert Bruce, both of which are in a measure correct, for it is understood that the Bishop carried out the work by the authority of the King, who bore the expense. MAC.

820. It is generally believed to have been built in King Robert Bruce's reign, on his return from exile, by Bishop Cheyne. (See Robbie's "Aberdeen,"

p. 49, 1893). Bishop Elphinstone flourished more than a century later.

Wandsworth.

R.

820. As bearing on this subject, I transcribe the following from my "Historic Scenes in Aberdeenshire." ED.

"The erection of the bridge, both as regards the founder and the date, is involved in some obscurity. Various assertions are made. Henry Cheyne, the 13th Bishop of Aberdeen, is said to have built the bridge in 1290 or 1329. On the other hand, King Robert Bruce is credited with having laid the foundation, although some say he only repaired it. It seems gratuitous to associate Bruce's name with the latter operation, for it is hardly to be supposed, even if the bridge had been built at the date, 1290, that it should stand in need of such serious repair as to engage the interest of the King, otherwise burdened with cares. If we do not draw a mistaken inference from historical or traditional narrative, it may, we think, be shown how probable it is that both the King and the Bishop were identified with the building of the Brig o' Balgownie. It is said that Bishop Cheyne, who was a cadet of the ancient family of the Cheynes of Inverurie, in common with the other ecclesiastical and civil leaders in Scotland bowed the knee to Edward of England when he overran their country. Cheyne appears to have been more than ordinarily involved in his submission (17th July, 1296,) to the usurper, by whom he was entrusted with the carrying out of certain public services, for which he merited and received the royal favour. In all this the Bishop reckoned without his host, and when Bruce, in his efforts to assert the freedom of his country, was like to be crowned with success, he fled to England for a time. During his absence the revenues of his See accumulated, and, on his restoration by Bruce, he represented that his error was one of judgment, and that he did not lack in affection to his country, for he spent his great wealth in erecting the Bridge of Don. It is just possible, however, that his doing so might have been a condition of his restoration, in which case the King had as important a share in the structure as the Bishop. It is worthy of remark, that the bridge is said to have been founded in 1329, and in that same year both Bruce and the Bishop died."

823. INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE (VII., 92).—I fear I cannot furnish W. C. with the information he desires. I find, in Rodger's *History of St Andrews*, there is still exhibited to strangers visiting the Town Church an instrument somewhat in the form of a helmet, composed of iron bars, and having a piece of iron attached for entering the mouth, being intended to be fastened on the head, behind the neck, by a strong padlock. This machine is believed to have been constructed by command of Archbishop Sharp for the punishment of one Isobel Lindsay, who, in the spirit of furious fanaticism, had repeatedly interrupted him in the midst of his ministrations in the pulpit, in defiance of both the magistrates and the presbytery. In the Burgh Records of the Canonate, Maitland Club Miscellany, I find that Bessie Tailieifer, in the Canonate, Edinburgh, having slandered Bailie Thomas Hunter, by saying he had in his house ane false stoup

(measure), which was found not to be true. She was sentenced to be brankit and set on the Cross for an hour. Patrick Gordon of Ruthven (Spalding Club). Three witnesses attested regarding James Middleton that, on being rebuked by the minister, they heard him say that he cared not for him, nor any minister in Scotland; and when the minister threatened to put him in the jogs, they heard him say that neither he nor the best minister within seven miles durst do so much.

From these facts it does not seem that much legal procedure was required in those days for the punishment of offenders, either civil or ecclesiastical.

W. T.

823. INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE (VII., 92).—Since I directed attention to this subject I have been endeavouring, with my very limited library, to investigate the matter, but without satisfactory results. Relying on your kindness, may I be permitted to say, that the Privy Council in the olden times had various instruments of torture. Some one conversant with Scottish history will perhaps give the names of these, and say who the inventors were.

W. C.

824. THE INVENTION OF STEREOTYPING (VII., 92).—The inventor was understood to have been William Ged, an Edinburgh goldsmith. The first specimen of printing from stereotype plates was "Sallusti Historiæ, Edin., Guil. Ged, Aurifaber, Edin. Non Typis Mobilibus excudebat, 1739." 12mo.

A new process was invented by Earl Stanhope, in or about the year 1804. The first book printed thereby was understood to have been "Freylinghausen's Abstract of the Doctrine of the Christian Religion." Royal 8vo, 1804.

Edinburgh. THOMAS GEORGE STEVENSON.

824. The inventor of stereotyping was an Edinburgh goldsmith, William Ged, who, about 1725, brought out his new invention. The first books thus published seem to have been two prayer books. For further details see *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, sub voce stereotyping, and William Ged.

W. B. R. W.

824. The following paragraph, taken from *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, may meet "William Caxton's" wants:—"William Ged, inventor of the art of stereotyping, was an Edinburgh goldsmith, who, from 1725 onwards, bent his energies to the stereotyping of books. He entered into partnership with a London capitalist, and was commissioned by the University of Cambridge to stereotype some prayer-books and Bibles, though only two prayer-books were actually finished; for, owing to the unfair treatment of his partner and the injustice of his own workmen, Ged was compelled to abandon the enterprise. He returned to Edinburgh a disappointed man, and died there on the 19th October, 1749. His most noteworthy production, after his return home, was a stereotyped edition of Sallust (1739). See Nichol's *Memoirs*, 1781."

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, exhibited not only one of the original plates used by Ged in printing the *Sallust*, but also a copy of the volume itself. It is claimed that this book, which was printed in 1739, was the first printed from stereographic plates. The invention was made about 1725. J. CALDER ROSS.

825. OLD BALLAD (VII., 92).—Dr. Marshall, of Coupar-Angus, in his valuable work, *Historic Scenes in Perthshire*, p. 75, gives the following version of the fine old Scottish lyric to which your correspondent refers:—

"Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,

They were twa bonnie lasses;
They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,
And theekit it o'er wi' rashes.

They theekit it o'er wi' rashes green,
They theekit it o'er wi' heather;
But the pest cam' frae the burrows-toun,
And slew them baith thegither.

They thought to lie in Methven Kirk,
Among their noble kin;
But they maun lie on Linedoch brae,
To beek forenent the sun.

Oh! Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
They were twa bonnie lasses;
They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,
And theekit it o'er wi' rashes."

Robert Ford, in his *Harp of Perthshire*, 1893, p. 46, gives the same version, and says it was first printed by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, under the title "The Twa Lasses." Its author is unknown; but it is evidently the work of a local bard of the seventeenth century, describing one of those pathetic tragedies that were not uncommon during the ravages which the plague repeatedly made in Scotland in that century. Mr. Ford also gives a love song of a humorous type, written by Allan Ramsay, which starts with the first four lines of the original ballad, and mentions that this subject has also been handled by Robert Nicoll, as well as by "the Methven poet," James Duff, in the volume of his poems published 1816. He further adds, that another ballad on this theme exists in "Auld Scots Ballads." (Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 1889).

W. B. R. W.

825. In "The Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland," compiled and edited by John S. Roberts, will be found the ballad asked for by your correspondent, viz., "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray." In an introductory note, the compiler says:—"It was during a visitation of the plague, or pestilence, in the 17th century, that Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, two companions, and daughters of the Lairds of Kinraid and Ledurch, in Perthshire, retired to a bower on the banks of the Almond. A young gentleman of Perth, who was in love with one or other of them, procured them their food and other necessaries; but he carried the infection with him, and they both died. According to the usual practice of the time, the victims of the plague were not buried in the usual place of sepulture, but were buried at a place called Dronoch Hlaugh, near the spot where they died." There is doubt as to the authorship of the ballad; but the verses which are usually sung were written by Allan Ramsay. There are only four verses given by Mr Roberts:—

O, Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
They were twa bonnie lasses;
They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,
And theekit it ower wi' rashes.

They theekit it ower wi' rashes green,
 They theekit it ower wi' heather ;
 But the pest cam' frae the burrows-toun,
 And slew them baith thegither.
 They thought to lie in Methven kirkyard,
 Among their noble kin ;
 But they maun lie in Dronoch Haugh,
 On the bent before the sun.
 And Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
 They were twa bonnie lasses ;
 They biggit a bower by yon burn brae,
 And theekit it ower wi' rashes. W. W.

825. If "Bon-Accord" wishes to know where the Song "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray" is to be found, he may consult *The Tea-Table Miscellany*, by Allan Ramsay, reprint of 1876, Vol. I, p. 54; *The Poems of Allan Ramsay*, edition of 1800, Vol. II., p. 224; *Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs*, by David Herd, Kerr & Richardson's edition, 1869, Vol. I., p. 199; *The Caledonian Musical Museum*, Vol. II., printed in 1810, p. 79; *The Songs of Scotland*, by Robert Chambers, 1829, Vol. I., p. 225; *The Songs of Scotland*, Glasgow, 1871, p. 80; *The Book of Scottish Song*, by Alexander Whitelaw, 1875, p. 362.

The Ballad of "Bessy Bell and Mary Gray" is to be found in *A Ballad Book*, privately printed in 1823, by the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, p. 62; *The Scottish Ballads*, by Robert Chambers, 1829, p. 146; *The Ballads of Scotland*, by W. E. Aytoun, 1858, Vol. II., p. 363; and both the SONG and BALLAD are to be found in *The Songs of Scotland*, by Allan Cunningham, 1825, Vol. III., pp. 58-60; and *Songs of Scotland*, by Charles Mackay, pp. 27-29.

The SONG, with the exception of the first four lines, was written by Allan Ramsay. The author of the BALLAD is unknown; it was recovered and first printed by Mr Sharpe. JAMES GORDON.

825. The original version of this ballad, "The Twa Lasses," author unknown, was rescued from oblivion by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, and is included in his "Ballad Book." The following is word for word from Sharpe's Collection:—

O Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
 They war twa bonnie lasses !
 They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,
 And theekit it o'er wi' rashes.
 They theekit it o'er with heather,
 But the pest cam' frae the burrows town,
 And slew them baith thegither.
 They thought to lye in Methven Kirkyard,
 Among their noble kin,
 But they maun lye in Stronach Haugh,
 To bieck forenent the sin.
 And Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
 They war twa bonnie lasses !
 They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,
 And theekit it o'er wi' rashes.

The modern version, "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray," was written by Allan Ramsay, the first stage of the original only having been retained:—

O, Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
 They were twa bonnie lasses ;

They biggit a bower on yon burn-brae,
 And theekit it ower wi' rashes.
 Fair Bessie Bell I lo'ed yestreen,
 And thoct I ne'er could alter,
 But Mary Gray's twa pawky een
 They gar my fancy falter.

Bessie's hair's like a lint tap,
 She smiles like a May morning,
 When Phoebus starts frae Thetis' lap,
 The hills with rays adorning :
 White is her neck, saft is her hand,
 Her waist and feet fu' genty ;
 With ilka grace she can command :
 Her lips, O, wow ! they're dainty.

But Mary's locks are like the craw,
 Her een like diamond's glances ;
 She's aye sae clean, redd-up and brow ;
 She kills whene'er she dances ;
 Blythe as a kid, wi' wit at will,
 She blooming, tight, and tall is ;
 And guides her airs sae gracefu' still :
 O, Jove, she's like thy Pallas.

Dear Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
 Ye unco sair oppress us ;
 Our fancie's jee between ye twa,
 Ye are sic bonnie lasses.
 Wae's me ! for baith I canna get ;
 To ane by law we're stented ;
 Then I'll draw cuts, and tak' my fate,
 And be wi' ane contented.

Ford very justly remarks on this ballad that, "It is a performance not without merit; but as the author has dared to transform the burden of the verses from the tender pathos to lively humour, we give him credit for it with a grudge, for the good reason, that in so far as his version gains popularity, a sweetly-pathetic historic romance loses its hold on the public mind." The celebrated Bessie Bell and Mary Gray lie buried near Lynedoch. According to tradition, Bessy Bell was on a visit to Mary Gray, and on the outbreak of the plague (in 1665), they retired to a cottage, or bower, about a mile from Lynedoch House, for safety. They escaped the scourge for some time, but at last fell victims, having caught the infection from a youth, who being in love with them both, supplied them with food, and here they died. EYE.

825. Different versions of the ballad will be found in "Chambers's Ballads," "Lyle's Ancient Ballads and Songs," "Child's Ballads," and "Stenhouse's Lyric Poetry and Music of Scotland." Historic notes are attached to each version. The authorship of the ballad is not mentioned in any of these collections. In Lyle's Ballads the following note is added:—"The fragment here collated is from the singing of two aged persons, one of them a native of Perthshire. It is to be regretted that none of the intermediate stanzas of this fine old ballad are upon record, neither Bannatyne nor Maitland has the ballad entered in their MSS., whilst all the information gained respecting it is obtained from country traditions. Elizabeth Bell is said to have been a gentleman's daughter in Perthshire, while Mary Gray belonged to the House of

Lynedoch. The ladies were intimate friends, and while the plague raged in Scotland, in 1666, they retired to a glen near Lynedoch, to avoid the contagion, and there built for themselves a tower, where they might have remained in security, until its fury had been spent, but for the imprudence of a young gentleman, ardently attached to one of the young ladies, and who imparted to both the contagion, when they drooped and died. A large flat stone rests above their remains, pointing out to strangers the site of their interment." A few years ago, the authorship of the ballad was the subject of a spirited correspondence in the pages of the *Scotsman*.

Peterhead.

W. L. T.

Other replies have been received, but the above embody their contents.

Ed.

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 month to
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NICKNAMES OF SCOTTISH TOWNS.—The nickname for Paisley, quoted by Mr Scott, should read "Seestu," not "Seestee." It originated, as I understand, in quite recent times, in connection with a story told about an Edinburgh beadle, who, when showing a strange minister the sights of the metropolis from the Calton Hill, pointed to this and that church or other public edifice, with this introductory formula, Seestu yon spire, &c., as the case might be, and then followed up the affirmative answer which he received with the comment—Well, the minister, precentor, &c., as happened to be the case, is a Paisley man. The story is told, if I remember right, in the life of Dr James Hamilton of London. It seems to have taken the public fancy, and is no doubt the origin of the name. Mr Scott has not given Stirling's sobriquets, which, I believe, are at least two, if not more, viz., "The City of the Rock," and "Snow-down."

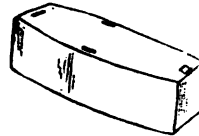
W. B. R. W.

OBAN CHURCH BELL (VII., 94).—The following quotation from the *Oban Parish Magazine* for August of this year, will prove supplementary:—"From the inscription it appears that the bell was made in Glasgow in the year 1786, for the use of said congregation. It is doubtful, however, if the bell ever reached America. It appears more likely that the ship in which it was sent was wrecked upon the coast of Mull; for it is told that a certain man named Mackenzie, whose home was at Easdale, having occasion to go ashore at Mull, found the bell upon that island, got it put on board of his boat, and took it with him to Easdale. Mackenzie afterwards came to reside in Oban. He brought the bell with him, and it then passed into possession of the Stevensons, who fixed it up in their shipbuilding yard at Argyle Square, and there it rang the workmen in and out. Later, it was taken to Kilbride Church, where it was hoisted among the branches of a strong tree, and served as a monitor of the times, until in the same service it was removed into Oban in 1821, and erected on the belfry of the church." At the same time, the *Oban Times* promised some quotations from a letter received from Hagerstown by the Provost, as well as some sentences from the *Hagerstown Mail* in regard to the bell, but, so far as I know, the promise is yet unfulfilled.

J. CALDER ROSS.

RESURRECTION TIMES (VII., 95).—The various means adopted to prevent body-snatching, at the beginning of the present century, yet require noting down, so far as I know. That relays of watchers were appointed in most cases is matter of common knowledge, and may possibly account for many of the ghost-stories at present

current in country places. That watchtowers or small out-houses were specially erected for the accommodation and comfort of these pious souls is also well known. But preventive measures went farther, as many of our graveyards testify, through the thick-barred gratings which still cover a number of the lairs. Special means which reached below the surface were also adopted. Recently (I am sorry that I neglected to note the "where" and the "when") a huge cage of iron netting, which had evidently

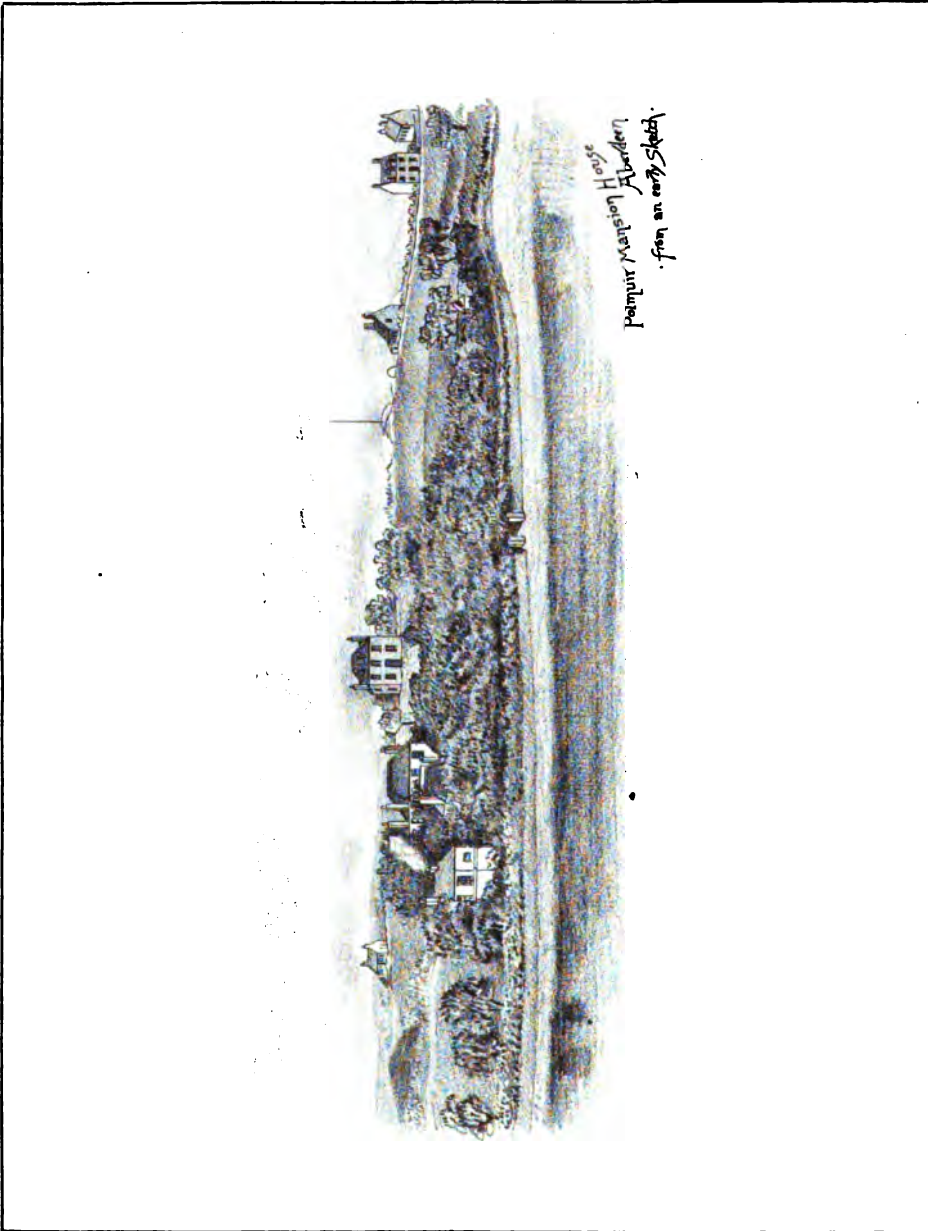


enclosed the coffin, was exhumed. In the parish churchyard of Colinton, near Edinburgh, there still lies a massive and heavy iron case, wanting the bottom, as was necessary, which it was customary to place over a newly buried coffin, until the natural lapse of time rendered further precautions useless. I give a slight sketch of this iron case as it now appears, and hope that other artifices to haulk the "resurrectionists" may be put on record.

J. CALDER ROSS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ABERDEEN PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—*Gilcomston Parish Church Magazine* is a post 4to Annual of 12 pp., with a green cover. No. 1 is printed by G. & W. Fraser, April, 1892; and No. 2 by James Blair, May, 1893. The object of this serial is to promote the work of the Young Men's Fellowship Association of the Gilcomston Parish Church, a print of which forms the frontispiece to No. 1, and a portrait of Dr Kidd, the well-known minister of the church, that of No. 2. The articles are chiefly religious, educational, and literary, contributed by the members of the Church Guild. The first number was edited by Mr Wm. Henry, and the second by Mr John Wisely. J. B.

"YULE" AND "YEEL".—"What!" said the late Provost Jamieson nearly seventy years ago, who had come from England to take charge of Richards & Co.'s works at Montrose—"What is the reason," said he to one of the hands, "that the work is stopped this morning?" "Auld Yule, sir," was the reply. "Oh!" exclaimed the Provost, without comprehending the word. He met another, and repeated the same question, and got for an answer—"Auld Yeel, sir." Finally, he met the head overseer. "George," said he, "can you tell me how the work is stopped? I asked one fellow, and he groaned 'Yule,' and then another, and he squeaked 'Yeel!' but what the deuce they meant I can't make out." The overseer explained the matter: It was Old Christmas, and that it was a Montrosian who groaned "Yule," and an Aberdonian who squeaked "Yeel!"—*Montrose Review*.



Pemuir Mansion House
Abbeey
from an early sketch.

W. H. P. & Son. 1894.

S. N. & Q. January. 1894.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, JANUARY, 1894.

POLMUIR, NEAR ABERDEEN.

IN explanation of this month's Illustration of Polmuir, I offer the following, perhaps very imperfect and somewhat incorrect recollections, suggested by a pencil drawing of the late A. D. Fordyce, Fergus, Ontario, Canada, who died in 1852, and drew the original before coming to Canada in 1836. Photographed by Mr Miller, Fergus, in October, 1893. Commencing at right hand beyond Craiglug, and where Suspension Bridge now is. (Road alongside River Dee, towards Arthur Seat, etc.) Upper range; houses on back road from Millburn: one occupied by Thos. Lowrie, foundry clerk. Considerable space between these and Mr James Abernethy's house, Ferryhill; space between it and Dr Dyce's (off the road), by archway of jawbones crossing each other. Major Fisher's or Black's Brewery other side of road. Flagstaff at Dr Dyce's; considerable space to large house, Mr Leslie Cruickshank's. I cannot name the houses beyond on same range, photo. not extending to Arthur Seat. In the middle range (appearing nearest to Cruickshank's) the upper of the three Polmuir houses was occupied when I quite remember by the family of A. D. Fordyce (afterwards of Fergus, Canada), I should think from 1817 to 1820 or so, then from 1820 by A. D. Fordyce, Jun., latterly of Brucklay, whose widow latterly resided at Blairgowrie Lower House, that is the house towards Arthur

Seat, almost covered by trees. I think the one Principal Blackwell speaks of in his letter is to be found to his uncle Dr J. Johnston in Fam. Rcd., referring to anticipated marriage. In ground between this and river (garden) I think a lead medal was dug up in my time, which my father secured and sent to Sir Walter Scott, who acknowledged receipt by autograph letter, and placed it, I believe, in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquarian Society. On one side of the medal is a map of the British isles; on the reverse, the words "Cujus cot."? Extreme lower house (smoke issuing from it) Mrs Blackwell's own abode, I presume, till her death. Entry from back higher ground; lower flat occupied, in my time, by kitchen. The house was inhabited while I recollect by my uncle, Mr W. D. Fordyce of Technuiry. Further I cannot say.

The pencil sketch, it will be seen, was well taken: the photograph good, but would have appeared better if large size (this is only half) and artistically mounted.

A. D. FORDYCE.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN CARRIE.

WE regret to announce the death, from influenza, of Mr John Carrie, which took place on 10th December, at his residence, Rowanbank, Carnoustie.

A native of Kirkden, Forfarshire, Mr Carrie commenced business in 1845 as a grocer and tea merchant at No. 9, High Street, Dundee. Shortly afterwards he removed to Bolton, Lancashire, where he established a large connection as a tea merchant.

After some thirty years of active life in England he retired from business in favour of his son, and settled at Carnoustie. Here his active habits led him to take an interest in public matters, and he was elected a member of the first Police Commission formed in Carnoustie after the adoption of the Lindsay Act, in which capacity he gave energetic attention to the affairs of the burgh.

The state of his health, however, induced him shortly to resign office, but he still continued, as his health permitted, to take an interest in current events.

He was a many-sided man, and his stores of knowledge were derived from many sources.

He was a zealous antiquarian, and had an extensive knowledge of botany and geology. He had strong literary tastes, and contributed many short papers, mostly in the form of letters, to the various newspapers of the day.

Many of his contributions on antiquarian subjects have appeared in *Notes and Queries*, and he was a frequent and valued contributor to *Scottish Notes and Queries*. Shortly after taking up his residence at Carnoustie he published a volume of Antiquarian Sketches, which is now very scarce. It is an octavo, and is entitled "Ancient Things in Angus : a series of Articles on Ancient Things, Manners, and Customs in Forfarshire, by John Carrie. Arbroath : Thomas Buncle. 1881." The preface mentions that the articles were originally published in the *Arbroath Guide*, in the years 1879-81. The book deals with the antiquities of the county, such as the various Roman camps, the Abbeys of Coupar-Angus and Arbroath, the Castles of Glamis, Panmure, Kelly, Edzell, &c., the round tower of Brechin, and many other cognate subjects. The work extends to 156 pp., and is illustrated by a view of Arbroath Abbey and by a map of Forfarshire.

Mr Carrie was 74 years of age, and has left a family of three sons and five daughters.

OLD BALLAD.

DR NICOL of Alford has sent us the following Ballad for preservation in our pages. It possesses the interest of never having been in print before, and we accompany the ballad with the authentication of its original transcriber.

ED.

THE GRISLY GHAIST O' BAIRNSDALE.

I have been advised by some of my friends, whose opinion I value, to publish the following ballad, which was taken down by my wife, from the lips of her grandmother, at Sunnyside, Fyvie, in the autumn of 1870. Mrs Greig, my wife's grandmother, is now in her 84th year. She is a native of the parish of Fyvie, and learned the ballad when a girl from her grandmother, also a native of the parish. Many old people in the parish know the ballad and can repeat a verse or two of it ; and all agree that it is of great antiquity. On my asking Mrs Greig "how old the ballad was supposed to be when she was young?" she replied, "Oh, just as auld as it is yet." About 40 years ago, the late Wm. Gordon, Esq. of Fyvie, knowing the legend, and having heard some words of the ballad, tried to recover the whole of it ; and at his instance Mrs Greig, among others, was applied to by her brother, the late Rev. John Stott, schoolmaster, Fyvie,

but although she knew that she had sung it when a girl, it had then entirely escaped her memory ; but now, in her old age, the old ballad comes back to her with the clearness and freshness of other memories of her youth. In the very few instances where a line or part of a line was imperfectly remembered, or entirely wanting, the attempt at restoration is indicated by the printing being in italics.

Bairnsdale is a small farm on the estate of Fyvie, distant from the parish church about a quarter of a mile, and lying along the road leading from the church to Woodhead. It is distant about a mile from the Den of Dinnilair, a ravine running from below Woodhead to the banks of the Ythan, which was the chief haunt of the ghost, and in this Den was "the hole, where the grisly ghaist he lay."

JOHN FORBES.

Mains of Fyvie Cottage,
21st Dec., 1872.

THE GRISLY GHAIST O' BAIRNSDALE.

"I'm the widow o' Bairnsdale,
An' I live on the ley,
An' the grisly ghaist comes to my door
I' the mornin' afore day.

He winna gang awa' frae me
For shout nor yet for cry ;
He winna gang awa' frae me
I' the mornin' afore day,

Till I hae gi'en the faith and troth
That lies in my richt han',
That I will gar my twa sons gang
Seek the hole that he lies in."

The widow was sick, an' vera sick,
An' sick an' like to dee,
An' she sent for her ain twa sons
To come to her presentlie.

In it cam' her eldest son,
Wi' his Mess-buik on his briest,
"What aileth thee, my mither dear ?
For ye ken weel I'm a priest."

An' in it cam' her youngest son,
Wi' his Mess-buik on his heart.
"What aileth thee, my mother dear ?
For ye ken weel I'm a clerk."

"I'm the Widow o' Bairnsdale,
An' I live on the ley,
An' the grisly ghaist comes to my door
I' the mornin' afore day.

He winna gang awa' frae me
For shout nor yet for cry ;
He winna gang awa' frae me
I' the mornin' afore day,

Till I hae gi'en the faith and troth
That lie in my richt han',

That I will gar my twa sons gang
Seek the hole that he lies in."

They sent a messenger through the lan'
They sent him quietlie
To warn eleven armed men
To come and gang them wi',

To warn eleven buirdly men,
Well armed from head to heel,
An' wi' as mony guid grey hunds,
Could bark an' bite as weel.

They sought it up the ferny bank,
An' down the ferny brae,
Or that they cam' unto the hole
Whaur the grisly ghaist he lay.

The armed men began to shak',
The dogs their tails did lout,
An' syne the earth began to quak',
An' the grisly ghaist cam' out,

An' a' the eleven armed men
They ran awa' wi' speed;
An' a' the eleven guid grey huns
They ran as they were mad.

The armed men they ran wi' speed,
Nane ever lunkel back,
Unless the widow's ain twa sons,
An' they stood up an' spak':

"I conjure, I conjure ye grisly ghaist,
I pray Guid conjure ye,
Gin ye hae onything to say
I pray ye tell't to me."

"I was forester in this wud
For thretty years and three,
An' I was kill't in red war slain
At the fit o' this greenwood tree.

I steed i' the door o' Mary Kirk,¹
An' heard me cursed thrice,
A' for a pair o' dog leather gloves,
Three pennies was the price.

Ye dae gang doon, an' further doon,
To the fit o' yon greenwood tree,
An' there you'll get your mither's troth
That she has g'en to me.

Ye'll get your mither's faith and troth
But an' three hunner pun';
An' I'll never come back to Bairnsdale,
To fleg neither woman nor man."

¹ NOTE.—The first line of this verse was taken down from the lips of Widow Clark, South Crichtie, and this is the only instance where Mrs Greig's version of the ballad has been rejected. The three versions of the lines current in the parish are:—

"I steed i' the door o' Mary Kirk."
"I steed i' the door o' Haly Kirk."
"I steed mysel' in guid kirk door."

The first has been reluctantly adopted, on the advice of some friends who prefer it, because the Priory of Fyvie, founded by King William the Lion in the 13th century, was dedicated to Saint Mary the Virgin. There is, however, some reason for supposing that the second version, "Haly Kirk," may have been the original expression, and changed to "Mary Kirk" after the erection of the Priory. The third version is evidently a modern corruption, and after the Reformation.

NOTABLE MEN & WOMEN OF BANFFSHIRE

(Continued from p. 102, Vol. VII.)

XV.

229. *Weir, George, A.M.*, a native of Aberlour, was Schoolmaster of Turriff in 1848, became Rector of Banff Academy in 1850, and a few years after was appointed to be a Professor of Classical Literature in Queen's College, Canada.

230. *Willox, Gregor*. A so-called Wizard of this name figured in the Village of Tomintoul in the 18th century, about whom very remarkable stories have been told.

231. *Wilson, Fleetwood Pellew*: Successful Business Man. Son of a Lieutenant in the Navy, who called his son after Admiral Pellew. He was born about the year (1811), in the town of Portsoy. He went early to sea in the East India Company's service; but after a time settled at Bahia in Brazil, in partnership with his brother Edward. By-and-by, the business extending, Fleetwood came to London and established himself as a shipbroker and shipowner. In course of time he became a Director of the Union Bank of London, and had a share in many big financial concerns. He died in London about 1885, aged 74 years. At his death he left about a million of money.

232. *Wilson, George Washington*: Photographic Artist. A native of Banffshire, Mr Wilson in early life studied at the Art School, Edinburgh, along with James Cassie and John Faed, and for some years practised art as a portrait painter. Taking, however, to photography, in which art he was one of the pioneers, he obtained the highest reputation for his skill, and had the honour of being appointed Photographer to Her Majesty in Scotland. Mr Wilson, who was a member of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, sat in the Town Council from 1880 till 1882. He was born about 1815, and died in 1893. His son, Mr A. T. Wilson, is a great financial authority, and is City Editor of the *Standard*.

233. *Wilson, Andrew, A.M.*, a native of Gamrie, educated at King's College, where he graduated in 1837, was appointed to the Parish School of Alvah in 1841, and in 1850 was made Rector of John Watson's Institution, Edinburgh; and, after holding this office for several years, he became Minister of Lochgelly, from which position he retired to Edinburgh, and died there some years ago.

234. *Wilson, James*, of Grenada: Benefactor to his native place. This gentleman, who proceeded to the West Indies and prospered there, left upwards of £5000 to found and endow the Banff Academy. He seems to have died before 1820. V. Cramond I., 188.

235. *Wilson, James Hall (Rev.)*: Congregational Divine and Author. Born at Cullen, 1st May, 1811, he was educated at the Grammar School there, and Dr Cramond says was "the best scholar in the school." Though intended by his father for commercial life, James, who had meanwhile learned shorthand, and who was fond of literature, obtained in 1835 an appointment as reporter and editor on the *Aberdeen Advertiser*. That paper was discontinued in 1836, when he passed over to the *Herald*, where he was

sub-editor for six years, and spent his spare hours attending classes at Marischal College. In 1843 he went to Birmingham and became associated with the late Joseph Sturge in promoting the cause of civil and religious freedom. Here he edited the *Birmingham Pilot*, with Herbert Spencer as his "Sub"; but when the Corn Laws were repealed the paper was discontinued, and he then got an appointment on the *Morning Chronicle*. On the demise of that paper in 1847 he proceeded to Aberdeen to edit *The North of Scotland Gazette*. This afforded him a means of completing his course of study at Marischal College, especially in the Moral Philosophy and Divinity Classes, so as to fit him for the ministry in the Congregational body, with which he had been long connected. During this period he began the Albion Street Mission in 1848, and for ten years carried it on, until invited to become Secretary of Home Missionary Society in connection with the Congregational Church. This office he held for twenty years, retiring in 1878, when he became pastor of "Collier's Rents Congregational Church," which prospered so greatly under his ministry that, when he resigned in his 81st year, he left behind him a new chapel and an attached people. He has retained for many years his connection with the *Times* as a "Special," and was the representative of that paper at the Evangelical Alliance meeting in Florence, doing also special work at Rome, Naples, Pompeii, and Milan. Among his published writings are—*Bon-Accord Repository of Local Institutions*; *The Early History of Christianity in Scotland*; *Character and Influence of Satan*; *History of the Albion Street Mission*; *Our Moral Wastes and How to Reclaim Them*; *Life and Labour in Christ's Vineyard*; *Brands Plucked from the Burning*; *Life of the late Prince Consort*; also several pamphlets.

235. *Wilson, Sir James Milne*: Australasian Statesman. Born in March, 1812, Mr Wilson left home when little more than a boy. His education had been limited; but, being a careful student, his knowledge on almost every subject was extensive. He was Mayor of Hobart Town in 1868, when he entertained the Duke of Edinburgh. He was also Prime Minister of Tasmania in 1872, while Mr Trollope was on a visit to the Australian Colonies, and that writer speaks in the highest terms of the Colonial Statesman's abilities. He was created a knight in 1873, and afterwards became President of the Legislative Council. He died in 1880, on his 61st birthday. The *Melbourne Argus* said of him—He was, perhaps next to the late William Robertson, the most popular man in Hobart Town or perhaps in Tasmania. His intercourse with friends and opponents (he had no enemies) was uniformly characterised by geniality, courtesy, conciliation, and consideration for the feelings of others.

237. *Wilson, Robert, M.D.*: Traveller, &c. A native of Banff, and born there in 1787, Mr Wilson, after receiving a liberal education at Banff, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, became surgeon and purser on board an East Indianman. A passionate desire for travel led him to Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Palestine, India, China, and many other countries, in the course of which he was imprisoned by the Arabs, and had many other adventures. He was Private Secretary to the

Marquis of Hastings while the latter was Governor of Malta. Dr Wilson finally settled down at Glenairnie, Edinkillie, and died in 1871. He bequeathed to the University of Aberdeen the bulk of his fortune, amounting to £9000, together with his library, and collection of antiquities, paintings, &c. He is the Founder of the Wilson Exploration Scholarship, and the Donor of the Wilson Museum, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

238. *Wilson, Peter, LL.D.*: Scholar and Linguist. Born Ordiqhull, 23rd November, 1746, and educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, he emigrated to America in 1753, and became Principal of Mackenzie Academy, New Jersey. An active Whig of the Revolution, he was chosen Member of the Legislature, 1778-83. Dr Wilson published an *Introduction to Greek Prosody*, 1811, and an edition of Adam's *Roman Antiquities*, 1819; also an edition of the Greek New Testament, which was republished in 1859. He died in 1825.

239. *Abercromby, Sir Alexander, Bart., M.P.*: Public Man. Son of Alexander, who was grand falconer to Charles I., and was created a Baronet in 1636, he was probably born about (1611), became M.P. for Banffshire, 1640-1, also 1643 (Convention), 1646-7 and 1648, when he was laird of Birkenbog, also 1661-3. He died about (168).

240. *Abercromby, Alexander, M.P.*, of Tullibody. Public Man. Second son of No. 221 he succeeded to Tullibody estates in 1699, and was chosen M.P. for Clackmannanshire, 1703-7. He was grandfather of the famous General Sir Ralph Abercromby. He died in 1755.

241. *Abercromby, Sir James, Bart., M.P.*: Public Man. Born Birkenbog (1668), eldest son of No. 221, he became M.P. for Banffshire, 1693-1712. He died in 1734.

242. *Abercromby, Sir Robert, Bart., M.P.*: Public Man. He was Member for Banffshire in 1812-18, and died in 1855.

243. *Allan, Andrew, M.A.*, H.M. Inspector of Schools, was born in the Parish of Alvah, August 31, 1843. Educated chiefly at the Parish School, he entered King's College in 1859 and graduated in 1863. Though his preliminary training was but indifferent, his talent was such that he attained speedily to a high position in the classical and philosophical departments of study. His genius as a teacher was early discovered, and, after filling one or two posts in that capacity, he was appointed English Master in Milne's Institution, Fochabers, in 1866. Two years thereafter the Rectorship falling vacant he was promoted to that office. The splendid work he accomplished coming under the notice of the Duke of Richmond, he was nominated in 1875 for an Inspectorship of Schools. Officiating first in the Glasgow district, and subsequently in Aberdeen, he was promoted to the full charge of Banffshire and Orkney in 1886. In this important sphere he has exerted a most wholesome influence, and is recognised as a high authority on all educational questions of the present time. He possesses an extensive knowledge of our country's history and literature. He is a keen observer of Scottish life and character, an acknowledged master of style a

diction, and excels as a speaker and lecturer on whatever topic he chooses to discuss.

244. *Allan, James (Rev.), M.A.*, Minister of the Parish of Marnoch. Born at Barnhills on 8th Oct., 1830, educated at Rothiemay and Cullen, he entered Marischal College in 1844, and graduated in 1848, obtaining "honourable distinction" and the Mathematical Bursary (Gray's) of £60. He was first appointed Schoolmaster at Deskford in 1850, and thereafter, having studied for the Church, he was soon recognised as an able and popular preacher, and received promotion after promotion, first to Grantown, next to Grange, and then to Keith. While at Keith he was instrumental in providing and endowing a church in the adjoining village of Newmill. The important Parish of Marnoch becoming vacant in 1880 he was at once elected to that charge, where he still ministers to a large and attached congregation.

245. *Allan, John*: Grain Merchant. A native of Retannoch, Rothiemay, and sprung from a humble rank in life, Mr Allan, by industry and energy, became perhaps the most successful and enterprising merchant in his native county. He first occupied the small farm of Barnhills, but settled afterwards in Portsoy, where his business transactions extended over the whole of the North of Scotland. He died in 1876, aged 75, when his minister, the Rev. W. W. Peyton, preached a beautiful funeral sermon about him, which has been printed. His elder son is the Minister of Marnoch, mentioned above.

246. *Baird, Andrew (Baillie), M.P.*: Red-hot Covenanter. He was a member of the 1658 Assembly. And besides serving his native town as Baillie for many years, he was also M.P. for the Burgh in the years 1628-33, 1639-40.

247. *Barry, Mattman*: Eccentric Politician. He was the unsuccessful Unionist candidate for Banffshire in 1892. His political career has been remarkable. In his hot youth he knew Karl Marx: but the Turkish crisis found him rabidly Jingo. In a moment of enthusiasm he scrambled up the plinth of Nelson's Monument in Trafalgar Square, wearing a red fez, and waving a Turkish flag. He claims to be the creator of the Independent Labour Party: and is, I believe, a native of Banffshire.

248. *Black, James*, Journalist, and Provost of Elgin, an older brother of the distinguished Professor noticed below, is a native of Glenrinnes. After an apprenticeship in the *Journal Office*, Banff, he went to Elgin, and became Editor of the *Elgin Courant*, and soon after chief proprietor of that paper. He possesses much of the talent of his brother, being an accomplished writer and speaker on public topics. He has long filled the post of Chief Magistrate of Elgin, and holds other important posts in that county and district. Some years ago he bought the fine farm of Sheriffston, where he now resides.

249. *Black, James Watt, M.A., M.D.*: a native of Fordyce, educated at Rothiemay and Grammar School, Aberdeen, entered King's College in 1855, gaining second bursary. His course was highly distinguished, especially in Mathematics. He graduated in 1859, when he carried off the Simpson Prize of £60 for Mathematics. Proceeding next to Edinburgh to study

medicine, he became the first student of his year, carrying off highest honours in more than one subject of study. Sir James Y. Simpson engaged him as his assistant, and Dr Black, after obtaining much valuable insight and guidance under this famous Physician, went to London, and rapidly secured a fine practice in the West End. He is now largely employed as a consulting physician. He was lately called in in the case of Professor Jowett.

250. *Black, John (Rev.), M.A., LL.D.*, Eminent Scholar, Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen. He was born in Glenrinnes, Jan. 14, 1834, educated at the local school and afterwards at Keith, whence he proceeded to King's College in 1857, gaining the third Bursary. His subsequent career was unusually brilliant in every department of study. Unrivalled in the mathematical classes, he carried off the Simpson prize of £60, while he was surpassed in classics by only one compeer, who afterwards became Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, and is now the well known Sir James Stirling. At the close of his curriculum he accepted the post of Schoolmaster of Banchory-Devenick. While there he passed the Dick Bequest examination with such distinction that he was awarded a special prize of £30—the highest ever given. This success led to his promotion to an Inspectorship of Schools in 1857. Serving first under Dr Woodford, in the Edinburgh district, he was next transferred to the Aberdeen district, including that county, Kincardine, and Forfar. A vacancy occurring in the chair of Humanity in the University in 1868 he was appointed. Of him at the time it was affirmed, that he was the one man that was competent to take up the duties of any chair in the University. During his incumbency no one in the north commanded more influence and esteem than the portly and accomplished Professor of Humanity. When the Education Act came into force in 1873 he was elected a member of the Aberdeen School Board, and from his vast educational knowledge and experience he became virtually consulting counsel, and was extensively employed by the Education Department in settling difficulties as to school sites, &c., throughout the whole North of Scotland. At next election he became Chairman of the Aberdeen Board, when he contrived and initiated a policy which will long stand as a memorial of his wisdom and foresight. With startling suddenness this great and good man was cut off November 17th, 1881, in his 47th year. "*Multis ille bonis feebilis occidit.*" Amongst many expressions of sympathy from all parts of the country Her Majesty the Queen sent to the widow a most gracious message of sympathy and condolence. It must be added that he was licensed as a preacher and had the honour of preaching before the Queen and also before the General Assembly. No man of the century, born in the county of Banff, better deserves to be included among its Notables.

251. *Chalmers, Alexander, of Cluny*: Benefactor of his native county. Born 1765, he was a successful business man, and dying in 1835 left £70,000 to found a Hospital for the Sick Poor of Banffshire, in the county town of Banff.

252. *Donald, Robert*: Journalist. Born Banffshire

about 1861, his first journalistic experience was on the *Edinburgh Evening News*. Thence he passed to Northampton and finally to London, where he was employed on the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In 1893 he became Editor of the new journal *London*, which devotes itself to the local affairs of that great city.

253. *Gordon, Adam (Professor)*: Continental Scholar. Dr Cramond, quoting the Birth Brieves, Aberdeen, for 3rd October, 1648, finds that this gentleman, who was Principal and Professor of the Greek tongue in the College of Mell in France, was son of a William Gordon, who had been a Baillie in Banff.

254. *Gordon, William Robert*, General. Third son of the late General Gordon, C.B. of Lochdhu. Born at Inverlochry, Kirkmichael, where his father resided, he removed with his family to Lochdhu, Nairn, and was educated at the Academy there, having as a schoolfellow the late Colonel Grant of the Nile. At an early age he entered the Bengal army and served in India for thirty-two years. Returning to Nairn about ten years ago he spent the evening of his days in that quiet retreat, taking a great interest in county business. He died on 8th June, 1893, in his 66th year.

255. *Hardie, John*: Minor Poet. Born 1849, in Gamrie, the son of a crofter, he was bred to Gardening, which occupation he still follows at Brechin. Having written a number of fair verses, Mr Edwards of that town gives him a place in the 16th volume of his *Modern Scottish Poets*.

256. *Keith, George Skene, D.D.*: Established Church Divine and Author. The representative of what I understand is the Banffshire family of Auquhorsk or Afforsk, and born 6th Nov., 1752, Mr Keith was educated at Marischal College, where he graduated in 1770. Having studied for the Church, he was ordained Minister of Keithhall in 1778, had D.D. from his Alma Mater in 1803, and was translated to Tulliallan in 1822, where he died in 1823. Described as an active minister and eloquent preacher, he was also a somewhat prolific author. Among his writings are the following:—*Sermons and Discourses*, 1785; *Tracts on Weights, Measures, and Coins*, 1791; *Tracts on the Corn Laws*, 1792; *An Impartial View of the Present State of Great Britain*, 1797; *Life and Writings of George Campbell, D.D.*, 1880; &c., &c.

257. *Mackintosh, James, M.A.*, Minister of Deskford, a native of Ordequhill, received his early education at the Parish School of Croy, Nairnshire. Graduated M.A. at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1831, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Dingwall in 1843, and called to Deskford the same year. His Jubilee was celebrated on 14th December, 1893. One of his sons is the distinguished student Dr Ashley W. Mackintosh.

258. *Meldrum, George, A.M. (Rev.)*: Covenanting sufferer. Possessed of the estate of Crombie, Aberchirder, and probably a Banffshire man, he is referred to by Dr MacDonald, in his *Covenanters of Moray*, as one of the ousted ministers who preached at Conventicles in Moray, and who were proceeded against by the Government. He had graduated in 1637 at King's College, Aberdeen, and was ordained to the parish of Glass in 1644. Deposed for Noncon-

formity in 1664, he retired to his property of Crombie, but continued to preach as occasion served, till in 1684 he was arrested, and after trial sentenced to be banished. This severe sentence, however, was mitigated to confinement in Blackness Castle, from whence he was soon liberated, on giving bond to pay a heavy fine. On the Revolution of 1688 Mr Meldrum was restored to the parish of Glass, and in the year 1690 was a member of the General Assembly, and appointed one of the Commission for Visiting Parishes North of the Tay. He died in Nov., 1692, aged 76.

259. *Oughton, James*, Rear Admiral. Born Cullen, 1761, the son of John Hawtie, Shoemaker, Faskane, at an early age this remarkable man entered the Navy. Having distinguished himself in the American war, he received a Commission as Lieutenant for his gallantry, especially at the taking of Cuddalore, 1783. Having again distinguished himself in 1790, especially at Ushant, he was posted in 1799, and attained the rank of Rear Admiral in 1825. He died in 1832. For notice, see Cramond's *Cullen*.

W. B. R. W.

In the Article, "No. 209, Sharp, James, Archbishop," I observe that your Correspondent, "W. B. R. W.," fails to mention that in *Kirkton's History of the Church of Scotland* there will be found much curious information as to the Archbishop, with an Account of his Murder, by an Actor therein—James Russell. Edited by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe. 4to, 1817. Edinburgh. THOS. G. STEVENSON.

BREADALBANE TRADITIONS.

THE following traditionary stories, noted down in the second decade of this century, are from a MS., believed to have been written by Ewan McDougall, Baron Bailie Clerk and Ground Officer at Taymouth. The MS., which is now in the possession of Mr Archibald McDougall, Milton, Ardtalnaig, is very ragged at the edges, consequently several words are wanting.

Kenmore.

J. C.

I.

Some difference having happened between the Athol and Ogilbys now of Airlie, their families, the Atholians, headed by John Stewart, commonly called Jain Dubh Bionach of Shierglass, Captain of Athole, went and took away the creach or cattle of Airlie's tenants, after fighting with and defeating the owners, upon which occasion the Athole piper composed and played the piobreachd or march still called Bodich nan Briogguish. This Jain Dubh Bionach seems to me to be John Stewart, first of Shierglass, of the family of Ladywell, a branch of the family of Fioncastle, who descended from the old family of Garth, so that Brodich nan Breaighish is the Stewarts' March, and not Lord Breadalbane's, as erroneously from its having been played by Donald Buadh Mac

piper to John Glass, first Earl of Breadalbane, at the Blair in Gallu.

II.

A famous robber, from the north country, called Mac Ghilleshealich, came with his men to take the creach of the then Laird of Menzies and his tenants, and it being in the harvest time, a man went into a stook of corn and fired a shot at the Robbers, whereupon they instantly fled, thinking that every stook covered a man in The gun, which either belonged to the Mac Ghilleshealich was fired, was in the Bolfracks family until, as is supposed, it was given up by the late Bolfracks to the Laird of Menzies.

III.

A Robber from Lochaber having crossed the hill between Auchmore and Glenbeich, on the north side of Lochearn, having at night landed at the house of a poor widow woman in Glenbeich, with his twelve men and piper, of which number the Robber's company then generally consisted, and having demanded Biatachd or food, and she having none to give them, they killed the only calf she had, made it ready and fed thereon, and staid all night, and when they were going away next morning to the southward, the poor woman said that her only request to God was that they would fall into the hands of Donue Mea Mac Shearlich, whereupon they asked her who that man was, and where he lived, and being informed that he lived in Dall of Ardconaig, and directed what course to bring them to him, they set out on their journey; and having come within sight of Donald's house, the commander sent him an order to have breakfast immediately ready for him and his men, and if he would not —. Donald returned an answer desiring him to come, and if he would —. The commander on receiving such a daring reply went forward with his men, which Donald observing, went with his own two sons and his son-in-law, who, as well as the father, were so dexterous Bowmen, that they would top a yellow gowan at the other end of the great meadow of Dall, went all to meet the robbers, and having approached each other, Donald and his said small party nailed the Captain and all his men to the ground, except the piper, who fled and jumped the burn of Ardconaig, by west of the farm of Finglen; but being followed by one of Donald's sons, he, when the piper was recovering after his most extraordinary jump, let go an arrow, and thereby also nailed him to the ground. That place is still called Leum a Phiobair.

IV.

The Macgregors of Glenurchey, who were then very numerous, went to the south country, as is thought Monteith, and carried off the creach of some people there, which they drove through Glenloch, on their way through which glen

they met with a man who was coming out of his own door, on the farm of Wester Kenknock, in order to yoke his horse to the plow, from whom they demanded his horse to carry a sick member of their company; and he having refused their request, they instantly stabbed him to death; whereupon notice was immediately sent to Sir Duncan Dubh, who was then at Finlarig, who instantly sent for some King's men, then in the Castle of Down, who set off immediately and joined some Breadalbane men, who were waiting them in the head of Glenloch, and marched together to Glenurchay, and upon the next day after the aforesaid man was killed at Kinknock, fought with and killed the greater part of the Macgregors, at the Battle of Beintoaig, which was the last gathering of that clann, in that part of the then Kingdom of Scotland.

V.

The Stewarts of Apine and the McLaurins of Balquhiddier, who are descendants of the Boyles, now Earls of Glasgow, having had some difference, the Apine men and their followers came to Balquhiddier and took the creach of the MacLaurins, of whom by the mother Dougal Stewart, first of Apine, natural son of John, last Lord Lorn, afterwards of Innermeath, &c., &c., which was the title of his ancestors. The MacLaurins, who were then very numerous and strong, overtook them at a place on the east side of the river Urchay, (at the foot of Bein dourain, the famous Deerforest,) Leckado, where they fought with great vigour on both sides, and where the Stewarts would have been wholly cut off, had not the Laird of Glenurchay to their assistance, from his House either in the Island of Loch Toilleadh, or from his Castle in Achalader, both in the Braes of Glenurchay, notwithstanding whereof the Maclarens carried back their cattle, leaving most of their men slain, who were, with those of Apine, gathered into heaps and buried, over which heaps small stones were put, which are still to be seen.

VI.

The MacDougalls of Nether Lorn, a Branch of Lord Lorn, who were then also very numerous and strong, and whose seat was the Castle of Ardmaddy, having differed with the clann Donochy of Strowan, they came to Rannoch, and carried away the creach of the inhabitants, who, having gathered and followed, came up with the Macdougalls between Druimilart and Glensrae in Glenurchay, where, having fought bitterly, the Rannoch men were slain, and their chief fled with difficulty. The slain were buried in the same way as those who fell on Lecado, and the cairns are still called Cuirn nan Rannoch, the Rannochmen's Cairns, and their arms were put into a small loch near the cairns, called Loch nan Arm.

INVENTORY OF CHARTERS RELATING
TO THE
BLACKFRIARS IN ABERDEEN.

So little is known regarding the various orders of Friars settled in Aberdeen, that the following inventory of charters of gift to the order of Blackfriars may be found useful by many readers. The inventory is preserved among the City papers, while the charters, or what remain of them, are preserved at Marischal College. When the Earl Marischal resolved to found his New College at Aberdeen, it was partly endowed from the revenues of the various religious orders in the burgh, and this accounts for the writs being in the College archives. An attempt has been made to identify the writs in the Inventory with those now extant, and the result is given by a reference to the mass or bundle where they are to be found in Marischal College. Among the projected volumes of the New Spalding Club is one by the Secretary, dealing with the donation charters to this and other orders of Friars settled within the burgh. M.

This is the iust and trew Inventar of all the Wreittis fund out be Sr Thomas Mengzeis prouest of aberdene and Walter Robertsons clerk depute thair of concerning the blakfreris of aberdene and now belonging to the new college of aberdene fundat be the erll Marshall.

W. ROBERTSOUN.

Inventar of the wreittis and ewidentis belonging to the Blackfrieris of Aberdens serchit and fund out be the Industrie and trawellis of Sr thomas Mengzes of Cultis knycht Prouest of Abirdene and Walter robertsons Clerk depute of the said burgh Quhilkis Wreittis wer tacken away and caryit southe be frier Abircromby the tyme of the reformatioun of religioun within this kingdome quhilk wes in the zeir of God 1559 zeiris, and no knowlege could be gottin of the said wreittis till this tyme to wit July 1617.

Item ane chartor grantit be Richard Litchow to Johnne Edming burges of abd. of ane peice land in the Castellgett of abd. on the southesyd of the gett passing fra the mercat croce towards the trinitie frieris plaice daitit at abd. die vendris proxime ante septum beati Andree apostoli anno domini 1338.—Mass viii. 1.

Item ane chartor giwen be the said Hew Dunbar To Johnne Dunbar his sone of Twa peices of land Lyand contigue togidder in the gallowgett on the northe syid of the gett passand thairfra to the blackfrieris daitit at abd. die Jouis in crastino natinitatis beati Joannis Baptiste anno domini 1338.—Mass ix. 22.

Item ane chartor giwen be Andro Sleiche brother and air to vmqll Roger sleiche burgess of Abirdeine to hew Dunbar burges thairof of ane anualrent of ten schillingis sex d stirling

moe. furth of tua peices of land with the pertinentis Lyand contigue togidder within the burgh of abd. in the gallowgett on the northe syid of the same Gett qlk passis fra the gallowgett to the blackfrieris plaice daitit at abd. at the feast of the natiuitie of Johne the baptist 1342.

Item ane chartor giwen be Patrick de Galuidia oy to William de Galuidia burges of abd. to Patrick baxter burges yrof of ane peice land with the biggingis yairwpoun in the gallogett on the northesyd of the gett passand to the blakfrieris plaice daitit at abd. the 20 Jar 1352.

Item ane chartor giwen be Thomas earle of mar to the saidis frieris of ane peice or croft of land Lyand on the southe part of thair plaice from Sanct nicolas kirk towards the denburn with fredome of grinding thair cornes culture frie in the mylne of gilquhomestoun daitit at abd. 15 marcij 1355.

Item ane chartor grantit be the burgesses and communitie of abd. to Willeame Dunbar of twa peices of arabill land Lyand on the wastsyd of the kirk of Sanct nicolas parochie kirk of abd. daitit at abd. 20 October 1374.—Mass x. 5.

Item ane chartor maid be Philip barbor burges of abd. to Christiane Crwn his mother sister of all richt and titill he hes to all Landis anualrentis croftis tenementis or wther possessioun quhatsumeir belonging to him in here^u richt within the burghes of abd. or outwith the same daitit at abd. 6 No^r 1383.—Mass xix. 3.

Item ane chartor maid be thomas daltoun ane of the blakfrieris to Willeame Dunbar burges of abd. of ane anualrent of nyne Schillingis stirling out of the land inhabitit be Williame Sherow Lyand in the schipraw of abd. daitit at abd. 1 august 1392.—Mass xix. 4.

Item ane chartor maid be Johnne Keyth to the saidis frieris of all and haill four croftis of land Lyand in the terretorie of the croftis of Kintoir daitit at Kintoir 4 December 1397.—Mass xvii. 9 u.

Item ane saising giwen be Richard fitchet ane of the baillies of Abirdeine to the prior and convent of the blackfrieris yrof of all and sindrie the landis anualrentis and croftis qlkis be Langit to vmqll Willeame Dunbar burges of the said burgh Lyand within the same burghes and terretorie thairof except the tenement qrin the said Williame duellit him self daitit at abd. 7 Marche 1397.

Item ane chartor grantit be Robert Chalmer burges of Kintoir to the saidis frieris of all and haill four ruidis of land in Kintoir daitit at Kintoir 2 Majj 1398.—Mass xvi. 4.

Item ane band giwen be Thomas Roull burges of Abd. bindand him his airis and assignayis in payment zeirlic of fourtie penneis anualrent to

the saidis frieris daitit at abd. 20 februar 1423.—Mass x. 6.

Item ane Intrument Undir the signe and subscripitioun of Thomas boyle notor of the dait 9 Sepr 1430 Upoun confession of Gilbert Mengzes burges of abirdeine that thair wes chartor's sealit be Andro fiddes to the saidis frieris vpoun landis of Inverurie and Inglands-toun.—Mass xvii. 8.

Item ane saising giwen be Andro Sprint of ane land in the greyne be Alexander kintor baillie daitit 10 febr. 1430.—Mass xii. 63 (wanting).

Item ane doome of propertie vpoun the recowerie of the herell richt of ane wast land on the east syid of the keyheid of Abd. for not payment to the saidis frieris of ane anualrent of thrie schillingis viijd. of the dait 20 aprill 1444.

Item and chartor giwen be Christen Straitoun Lady of that ilk and Lowranstoun to the saidis frieris of ane anualrent of Tuantie Schillingis scottis money to be vplifted out of the land of Johne black in the Castellgett of abd. behend the tollbuith of the dait at abd. vltimo Maij 1451.—Mass viii. 5.

Item ane prie. of resignatioun maid be agnes leask of pratistoun qrby the said Agnes resignit in the handis of ane nobill lord Willeame Keyth of that ilk and marschell of scotland ane zeirlic anualrent of fourtie schillingis to be vplifted zeirlic furth of hir landis of Pratistoun hayning hill and Crouy with the pertinentis lyand weth [in] the barronie of Trout and shreffdome of abd. daitit at abd. 20 august 1453.—Mass xx. 7.

Item ane precept of saising giwen be Willeame hay earle of Erroll and constabill of scotland to the prior and convent of the saidis frieris of ane anualrent of threttie schillingis scottis moe. to be vplifted furth of his landis of waster balmatuthill lyand within the earldome of Buchane and Shreffdome of abd. of the dait at abd. 29 Jar 1455 cum sasina in secunda cauda.—Mass xviii. 2.

Item the copie of ane chartor wrettin on papyr undir the subscripitioun of Sr Johnne Stirling notor Grantit be Williame Cargill of Segyden to the saidis frieris of ane anualrent of four pundis sterling moe. furth of his landis of Segidden and half landis of Cremound with the pertinentis Lyand wethin the regalitie of Gareauche.—xvi. 1.

Item twa instrumentis concerning the said anuall furth of Segyden ane of the dait 10 aprill 1467 Undir the signe and subscripitioun of Thomas monreis notor, the wther of the dait 26 May 1467 Johnne lindsay notor.—xv. 2, 3.

Item ane precept of saising giwen be Richard forbes Deane of abirdene to the saidis frieris of anualrent of Ten pundis to be vplifted zeirlic furth of the landis of futhes beg and futhes moir with the mylne thairof qlkis failzieng out of all wyrr Landis lyand within the lo[r]dship of futhes

and syreffdome of abd. With the saising in secunda cauda of the dait 16 Febr. 1469.—xii. 49.

Item ane saising of ane land outwith the southe port of the Castellgett giwen to Andro holdan and Mariorie blinschell his spous be resignatioun of Alexander Waus channoun and official of abd. undir the signe and subscripitioun of Robert Lies not. daitit 6 Marche 1473.—viii. 7.

Item ane chartor giwen be Johnne rutherford son and air to vmgill andro Rutherford burges of Abirdeine to andro allan burges yrof of certain croftis of land thairin conteainit Within the terretorie of abirdeine daitit 22 marche 1474.—ix. 1.

Item ane chartor of confirmatioun giwen to the saidis freiris be King James the third undir his great seall confirming dywers particular donatiounes of landis and anualrentis thairin mentionat grantit to the saidis frieris and all and sundrie wther donatiounes of landis and anualrentis thairin mentionat grantit to the saidis frieris in generall giwen to thame or thair predicessoris at any tyme of befor daitit at edr. the Last september 1477.—i. 5.

Item ane chartor maid be Elizabeth Kymniesoun zougest dochter and ane of the airis of vmqll alexander Kymniesoun burges of abd. to Johnne Curtor burges of bamiff and Marioun his spous of the half of the landis and croftis callit Cunyngar hillis Lyand within the fredome of abd. for payment of aucht s. vjd. anualrent to the cheplanes of the Cathedrall kirk of abd. daitit 16 May 1481.—See x. 13.

Item ane chartor giwen be Patrick Leslie of Balquhane to the saidis freiris of ane anualrent of fourtie schillingis scottis moe. furth of the landis of Segyden lyand within the parochine of Kinethmont Shreffdome of abd. and regalitie of gareaut of the dait at Balquhane 9 Sepr. 1487.—xv. 4.

Item the saidis frieris instrument of saising of the said anualrent of fourtie schillingis undir the signe and subscripitioun of Thomas ramsay notor publict of the dait 14 October 1487.—xv. 11.

Item ane precept of saising maid and grantit be Arthure forbes of Rires and elizabeth Weynies his spous for giweng saising to the saidis freiris of all and hailt thair landis of Pryne and Srathiboyis Lyand in the syreffdome of Perth cum sasina in secunda cauda daitit at abd. 25 aprill 1488.—xv. 9. (*To be continued.*)

Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., London, have just issued a new edition of "The Poems in the Scottish Dialect, by James Thomson, weaver in Kinleith." The first edition of this forgotten Currie poet's works was published in Leith in 1801. I.

Mr. Andrew W. Tuer is advertising for old A, B, C, Horn-Books, and would be grateful for references to examples in museums and private hands: being engaged on a work on the Horn-Book. His address is 50 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. I.

DIARY OF JOHN ROW,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.,
1661—1672—1790.

VI.

Mr Al : Forbes of Ardo married the goodwife of Clahriach June 11 '67 he having 6 bairns and she 4.

William Fairlie of Bruntfield married Rowallans daughter.

Helen Skene The Lady Gogar dowager, a godly woman died at Edz July '67 of a good age.

George Rosse elder burges of Abd. who married Walker relict of John Galloway died August 8 '67.

Gilbert Gray, provost of Abd. died Augt. 14 '67 ætatis 35.

D. Anna Forbes Lady Gight daughter to the Lord Forbes deceased Sepr, 14 '67. ætat. 60.

Sepr. 19 '67 Mr David Lyell minister at Banchorie was transplanted to Aberdene.

Elizabeth Row my eldest sister was removed dwelling in Torrie ætatis 66 : in the yeare 1667 August 27.

Mr Wm. Campbell long a regent in the old colledge at St Androes died at Dundie anno '66.

Andro Burnet of Shethoksley ætatis 67 died Novris. 18. 1667.

Mr David Lindesay minister of Balhelvie died Novr. 25. 67 ætatis.

Grisell Row my third daughter was brot. to bed of a second son called John Anderson Nov 28 1667 Thursday.

Janry. 7 1668 John Rosse merchand burges at Abd. late thesaurer died of a fever, a man of mid age.

Mr Gilbert Anderson at Cruden died about Febr. 4. 1668.

Febr. 19. '68 died old Mr Tho. Lillie an advocat of Old Abd. before the Commissare.

Febr. 20 died old Davie Riccart at Abd : a rich man.

March '68 died my Lord Banff, ætatis

March 29 died John Duff Litster at Abd : Sabbath.

Aprile died the precious Earl of Cassills. ætat :

Mr Wm. Chrystie chaplain to the Laird of Caddell is reported to be deceased.

Andro Meldrum of Iden sometye ballie of Abd. deceased Maie 18 1668 anno ætatis

Marjorie Sandilands daughter to umqll. Mr James toun clerk of Abd. & civilist of the K. Colledge, deceased Maie 24 Sabb : '68. ætatis 18.

Julie 1. '68 Thomas Gordon of Manaughtie & Helen Seton were married at Abd. in the Trinitie chapell.

Aug : 12. '68 my daughter Lillias was delyvered of a man child baptized Alexr.

Aug : 20 deceased James Ro'son (nicknamed Cosieman) merchand at Abd. in the Narrow Wynd.

Mr Robt. Burnet advocat at Edz. son to Leyes deceased at the day of '68 a precious godly man.

My Lord Marre deceased Aug : 27. '68.

Thomas Ferchar son to James Ferchar merchand burges of Abd. deceased Sepr. 9 '68 an hopeful youth.

Marjorie Baron in the green relict of Joh'n Ronald a good woman & of a good old age, deceased Sepr. 25 '68.

James Frazer Æconomous died Octob. 4. '68.

Mr John Barcklay minister at Leslie married Milne daughter of the late minister at Premnay Octob : 29 Thursday '68.

Guthrie relict of umwhill Mr Joseph Brudie was removed Octob : 1668 a good uoman ; very antiiepiscopal though a B.'s daughter Mr John Guthrie, B. of Murray.

James Cymyn of Relicas in Morray, my schollar, was removed Decr. 1668.

Janr. '69 Mr Thomas Torres, Methlick, was removed : to him succeeded Mr Arthur Strachan my schollar.

Hugh McGie chirurgeon at Abd. died suddenly on Janr. 26 '69, coming out of his bed, fell down and died instantly.

The old Ladie Brodie my Lord Brody his mother was removed on Decr. 1668.

Robert Ker of Menie collector was removed Febr. 4 1669.

Febr. 13 '69 Joan Anderson relict of Sanderis Hendrie, an aged woman, was removed.

Febr. 18 '69 The Lady Touch sister to baillie Alexr., mother to Thomas Cargill, my Schollar, died.

Febr. '69 The Marques of Montrose, son to James Graham (the great) and the Lord Montgomerie died.

John Leech baxter in the Old toune died March 5 1669.

Tippertie Innes son to Patrik Innes a servant of Mr John Skenes w^t me died at Abd. March 13 1669.

Mr Paul Shalitti, a Jew, a Rabbin, a preacher came to Abd. about the beginning of Aprile 1669, professing to teach Hebrew and the orientall languages : convert from Judaisme about six yeares ago.

John Jameson brother in law to Wm. Blackburn died Apr. 16, 1669, at Abd.

John Sandilands commissary clark. died in the end of Aprile, '69.

My sister Catharin Row at Culross died in summer 1668.

James Skene yor. son to white James Skene, Lyon depute, my schollar in March '69, was cut of the stone, and a very great long stone was taken from him, but the wound never healling he died Maie 23. '69, Sabbath, at one in the morning, a very hopefull boy ætat :

George Gordon of Kethoksmiln deceased about the end of Maie '69.

John Smith late baillie of Abd. deceased of sore and long disease, June 11 '69.

Barbarra Hervie spouse to George Cruikshank at the bridge of Don died childbed July 19 1669.

Julie 21 1669 Grisell was delyvered of a son (this is third) called Gilbert Anderson.

August 27 '69 died Sr Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddells, the oldest laird of 3 : a papist buried apud Mariam ad nives.

The body of Park Hay a godly woman in Murray was removed in Aug. '69.

Mr Thomas Sandilands of Crabstane Commissare of Abd. deceased lethargick at Old Abd. Oct. 12. '69.

Alexr. Stewart of Colpnay bluide &c. died Novr. 11 '69.

losse not a wholl lodging for tuo glasse windowes.¹

Jean Dune daughter to Charles Dun Elder hertick Novr. 14.

Walter Cochrane of Dunbrek late ballie of Abd. deceased at Abd. ætat 72. Dec. 7. 1669, he discharged ringing of bells.

Dec. 13 died Mercer relict of James Frazer Economous.

Dec. 14 '69. died Marg^t Smith, Quaker, spouse to Gibl. Molleson ballie of Abd ; a few houres after miscarying ; leaving 2 sons & 7 daughters.

James Anderson in the Gallowgate, called civill James, died Decr. 17 '69 had but one daughter, married to Charles Rotson's eldest son.

Peter Leeth of Whitehaugh died, a hopefull youth, Decr. 23. 1669.

In Novr. before that about six weeks his Tutor John Forbes of Blacktoun a godly man was removed ; goutish.

Decr. 23. '69. John Skene eldest son to Baillie Skene did take to wife Helen Fullerton, Kinaber's eldest daughter, at Kinaber before witnesses inviting the minister of Monros "to come and be witness" to the marriage, both being Quakers.

Janr. 11th '70 Barbara Simson spouse to Andrew Sibbald dyer at Abd. died of sore disease, well reported of by all.

In Janr. '70 it is reported that the pope and General Monck the Duke of Albemarle are removed by death.

Janr. 24. '70 died Paul Colinson late ballie of Abd. uncle to Mr John Menzies professor of Theologie, an excommunicat papist, who before his death disclaimed all merit.

Cap : John Gillespie late baillie of Kirkcaldie died Decr. 23 1669.

Jean Moir eldest daughter to Dr Moir ætat 13, died of a consumption, and discharged a garland to be put upon her coffin : on the Sabbath, March 13. 1670.

John Mercer my eldest grandchilde died ætat : 18, Octob. 14. 1671 of a fistula in his back at the end.

My daughter Grisell was brot to bed of a son baptized Alex^r. August 28 1672.

My youngest daughter Marg^r Row was removed after sore and long disease June 4. 1672, at even, ætatis 25. She died very Christianly : was interred in the old town hard by hir mother's corps according to her ouin desire before her deceasse.

August 3d. 1672 My oldest daughter Lillias was delyvered of a daughter called Margaret : Saterdag in the morning. This child lived but 7 weeks.

Octob : 4 day '72 Grisel Row brot furth a man child baptized James.

(To be continued.)

TRAVELLING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

ACCOUNT of disbursements, by W. Fordyce of Culsh, going to Moffat, the time there, and when returning, and other disbursements as within, 1737 :—

	£	s.	d.
June 28, 1737. To gold and money taken			
South by Culsh this day,.....	307	5	6
Given out the said day of drink money to			
the Servants at Culsh,.....	1	4	0
To the Groom and Nurse at Kelly,.....	1	4	0
For green bear to the horses at Tarves,.....	9	2	0
To Mr Brown's Servants at Ballhelvie,.....	0	18	0
July 2. For dressing my wig,.....	0	2	0
For confections and seed caik,.....	1	0	0
To Willie Black, to buy sweeties,.....	0	6	0
At Cassow Port in Jullie Brun's, and 6d. to			
the poor,.....	0	4	6
July 3. At the Kirk at Kingie,.....	9	5	0
To hire for the two horses from Aberdeen			
to Dundee, with 6/- of drink money to the			
hirer,.....	8	6	0
At New Dundee, this night and next morning,			
with 6/- of fraught,.....	0	19	6
July 4. At Kenaway, for myself, servants,			
and horses,.....	1	5	0
Horse hire from New Dundee to Kinghorne,			
with 4/- to the hirer to drink,.....	4	4	0
To Boat fraught at Kinghorne, 3/6 spent			
at Leith, and 4d. to the poor,.....	0	11	10
July 6. For 4 lbs. shugar for my tea when			
at Moffat,.....	1	13	0

¹ What connection, if any, this entry has with that immediately before it would be difficult to imagine.

For 1 lb. prouns, ½ lb. rasines, 1/- for cherries, 6 sheets of paper, and 2d. to a poor woman,.....	0 8 2	For paying the making of my sister's gown at Aberdeen,.....	1 4 0
For ½ lb. confections, to be given Lady Henerata Gordon,.....	0 10 6	To William Garden and his Servant, for drawing and writing the conveyance by the heritors of New Deer, in William Mair's favours,.....	7 16 0
For letting Geo. Brummer see the Castle of Edinburgh,.....	0 0 4	To spent with him, and the other witnesses to the signing thereof in the Coffee house, and for a bottle of wine,.....	1 6 0
For shaving, and dressing my wig when at Edinburgh, with 3/- for dressing my silk stockings,.....	0 12 0	August 8. To Mr Black's servant, and his son Willie, with 2d. to a poor man,.....	0 18 2
July 7. To this night and next morning for myself, servants, and horses, at Lintoun, with 2d. to a poor woman,.....	1 15 8	To Richard Muir, the time my horse was at Aberdeen,.....	1 12 0
July 12. Lost in the bowling green, and 12/- of bowling green maill,.....	1 1 0	For shaving, the time there,.....	0 3 0
July 22. For washing my big coat, two pairs of coatten stockings, one pair black loom ones, and two hand Courtches, or Nose Napkines,.....	0 5 0	For 1 lb. rasines to give the boys at Eggie,.....	0 4 6
For 4 baiths,.....	2 8 0	August 9. White money and turner's,.....	0 18 10
To the Servt. Maid for her services,.....	1 0 0	For my own dennar, said time being all the rest of the diets under invitation,.....	0 16 0
From the 15th to the 26th, after breakfast, for my own and servant's diet,.....	9 18 6	For putting on a piece of silver on the head of my kain,.....	1 4 0
To Dr Gaven Cocks, for his advice, and two dozes of salts for making the water operate,.....	6 11 0	July 27. For a gray mear at Lanerick,.....	46 18 0
To the Poor at Moffat, from the time I came till I went away,.....	0 8 0	For a broun mear thereat,.....	57 12 0
For shaving, and dressing my wigs the time at Moffat,.....	0 12 0	2½ yards red tape, for tying up their tails,....	0 2 6
July 26. To this night, and next morning, at Lamenttown, for the two horse, and hirer,.....	1 7 6	For 4 new shoes to the Grey Mear and 3 to the Brown, and the other shoe mended,...	1 14 0
July 27. This night and next morning at Hamilton, and 6/- to the porter for seeing the Palace,.....	2 2 0	Account of Disbursements going to Edinburgh, the time there, and when returning, with other Disbursements at within 1740 :—	£ s. d.
July 28. For ceeing the Kirks and Colledge of Glasgow,.....	0 13 0	July 19. Cash taken from Culsh this day, 246	12 4
At Bothwell Bridges of Customs,.....	0 1 0	Given to my Servants when I went away,...	0 15 0
July 29. At Loanhead this night, and next morning, with 6/- to the Gardeners at Newliston,.....	1 8 0	To Johnie Fordyce,.....	0 2 0
August 3. For fegs, rasines, & confections, For pears, and two bottles water from Corstorphine,.....	0 19 6	July 20. To the Porter at Kelly,.....	0 12 0
For a bottle Claret Wine with Alexander Hay at Ormiston,.....	1 4 0	July 21. To William Young, wigmaker in Aberdeen, for a wig, per discharge,.....	8 8 0
Drink money to George Brummer,.....	0 2 0	To two poor people,.....	0 0 6
At Kirkcaldy this night, and next morning, for my horse, and servants, with 6/- to Mr Finlason's servant maid,.....	1 4 0	To Mr Black's Servants,.....	0 12 0
August 4. Customs at the Bridge of Erme, This night, and next morning, for myself, servant, and horses, at Pearth, with 4/- of fraught,.....	0 2 0	To this night and next morning at Aberbrothick, whereof 10/6 for the horse,.....	0 14 0
August 5. For seeing the house and church, Scoon,.....	6 4 0	To a Cadie for showing me Mr Walker's,....	0 2 0
At Cupar of Angus, and to two poor people, August 6. At July Brans, and to poor people, and Casso Port,.....	0 13 2	To twa poor men,.....	0 0 6
Account of money given out by Culsh, not to be reckoned with his charges to Moffat Wells, 1737 :—	0 12 0	July 24. To the Servants at Orwell,.....	0 8 0
July 1. For 3 fir leddars at Aberdeen, sent to Culsh by Alex. Reidhead,.....	0 2 6	July 25. To this night and next morning at Kinross, and for my horse, and 6/- to Mr Black's Servant,.....	0 10 0
For three fathoms of sma' ropes,.....	0 1 6	To a poor woman.....	0 0 2
		July 26. Spent this afternoon at the Abbey Hill, with Knock Castle and Coburtie,....	0 3 0
		To ¼ of 1 lb. confected carvie,.....	0 4 0
		To the Postage of a letter to John French and my sister,.....	0 2 0
		July 29. To a piece of black drogget cloth for a pair of breaches, and 12/- for two sheip's skins, for lining to them,.....	2 14 0
		To two poor men,.....	0 3 0
		July 30. To Doctor Clerk of consultation,.....	12 12 0
		To two poor men,.....	0 0 4
		To spent with Montblairie and Alex. Hay in the Coffee house,.....	0 3 0
		July 31. For a dram with David Panton,....	0 3 0
		For a white iron pencase,.....	0 2 0
		For diet from the 25th after dennar, that I came to Edinburgh to this day after dennar, 2	17 4
		For a seat to William Mair and myself in a haicknie coach, having hired her to Leith,	

and for a ticket in the stage therefrom to Edinburgh, 0 16 0
 August 2. To the Groom at Hopetown house, being there last night, 0 32 0
 To a son of Peter Chyne's, at Mill of Mac-terry, having seen him in the hyre house at Rossberrie, 0 2 0
 To Mr Aickinhead, Chyrurgion, for 2 boxes pills, conform to Dr Clark's Receipt, 5 14 9
 To Stubbald Wallace, Mercht., for a pair of black loom stockings, 2 14 0
 August 3. To the poor this day, 0 0 4
 August 4. For cleaning my Big Coat, ... 0 18 0
 August 5. For $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of rasines, 0 4 6
 To spent with Theodore Forbes in Kellai, when he told me the unlucky story of my Closets being brock, and papers destroyed, 0 2 6
 August 7. To the Servants at Pavidan, and one of them sent with me to Humbie, 0 14 0
 To a man for putting me over Leith water, the water being in a speat, 0 0 6
 August 11. At Dunfermline from the 9th at dinnar time to this day after breakfast, for dyet, &c., and 1/6 to the poor, 1 19 6
 August 12. For a soap box and brush, 1 10 0
 For a green silk purse to myself, 0 12 0
 For the British Angler to Muiresk, 1 16 0
 August 13. To the officer of the Goldsmiths for goeing about a nongst them getting the silver buttons, &c., stolen from Culsh, marked in their books, in case the rogue that did it offer them at all, 0 12 0
 August 14. For a stoned ring to my Sister, 7 16 0
 For dressing watch in Turriff, 2 8 0
 To John Dingwall for ring case to my sister, 0 12 0
 For 1 lb. rasines, 2 lbs. confected almonds, and berries, and 2/- for a lock to wallies, ... 0 18 0
 For the postage of three letters from Abdn., This night, in Mr Thomas' at Leith, 2/- to the servant lass, and next day at dennar, ... 0 19 0
 August 15. For Postage of a letter to John French, and 2d. to a poor man, 0 2 2
 To this night and next morning at Lithgow, of which 10/- for my horse, 0 19 0
 For seeing the Palace and Church, 0 2 0
 August 16. Seeing Stirling Castle, &c., ... 0 8 0
 August 17. To the Poor at Orwell, 0 0 6
 August 19. To dennar, &c., at Aberbrothick, 0 7 6
 August 20. To Mr Honeyman's Servant at Kinneff for shewing me the way to road, ... 0 1 0
 August 21. Spent in Mrs Lesslie's with Andrew Thomson, Jo. Clerk, Wm. Murdach, Provost Cruickshank, and James Black, after coming out of the Tolbooth from examining Holland and Fergusson, 7 18 0
 To Andw. Thomson for his pains in writing Holland's declaration in the Tolbooth, 3 0 0
 To Wm. Lamb, constable, for searching and apprehending Fergusson, 4 4 0
 To a Clerk for write my sister's petition against Holland, 0 6 0
 To the Sheriff Clerk, for the extract of his, and Fergusson's confession, 3 0 0
 To George Cruik, post, for bring my trunk from Edinburgh, 1 10 0

For confected orange pill, &c., 0 6 0
 To Mr Brown at Ballhelvie's Servant, for shewing me the way to Newburgh, 0 6 0
 To spent there with him, and the Soldier, when getting information against Fergusson and Holland, 0 6 0
 Gold, white money, and copper returned, .. 66 6 10
 Money that I gave in, or cannot mind what's done with it, 0 4 4
 To John Cruden, when sent to Aberdeen to know if Culsh was come there, 0 3 0

RESURRECTION[IST] TIMES (VII., 94, 112).—
 In the old churchyard of Udney there is a round house of some size and apparently of very strong and solid masonry. The floor is higher than the ground,—from recollection I should say about knee high,—and I have been informed it is a *Turntable*, and that coffins brought for burial were temporarily laid upon it; as fresh cases appeared the apparatus swung round to make room for them, and the oldest was gradually brought round to the door again: and when each in turn was judged to be sufficiently "ripe" to be useless to the "resurrection man," it was buried. I wonder if your correspondent has ever heard of this, or if there is any truth in it? I have seen the building and looked in at the door; it has all the appearance of structure stated, but I never had time or occasion to examine minutely or verify the thing. It could, I suppose, easily be done.

Old Aberdeen. THOS. FERGUSON.
 THE FORDOUN OGAM INSCRIPTION.—Mr Romilly Allen keeps the *Illustrated Archaeologist* up to a very high standard of excellence, especially from the pictorial point of view. Here, if anywhere, the modern mechanical processes of production come in, for an article of vertu cannot be produced satisfactorily except by photography. The number for December was especially interesting to Scotch antiquaries, containing, as it did, an article by Mr Gilbert Goudie on the excavations of a Pictish tower in Shetland. The beautiful "process" illustrations add enormously to the interest of the article. The same remarks apply to Mr Allen's own article on "the Celtic Brooch and how it was worn." To the same number Lord Southesk contributed a note on the supposed Ogam inscription observed at Fordoun by Mr Alexander Hutcheson. In giving permission for its publication his Lordship wishes it to be made clear that he does not express doubt of the Fordoun Ogam in the sense of strongly disbelieving in it, and only wishes to record a verdict of "not proven," pending renewed examination. "On the 22nd of September," he says, "I visited Fordoun with Prof. Ramsay, in order to inspect

the stone in the (so-called) Chapel of St Palladius, on which an Ogam inscription is reported to exist, as well as the Romanesque inscription on the face referred to in the 'Report on the Sculptured Stones' in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Through the kindness of the Rev. Mr Menzies the stone had been placed in a good light near the door of the chapel, and Prof. Ramsay and I examined it with the greatest care, comparing the original inscription with the photographs. As regards the Ogams, the conclusion arrived at by Prof. Ramsay (in which I fully concurred) is that their existence is doubtful, at present neither to be affirmed nor denied. Markings greatly resembling Ogam groups most certainly exist, but there are several considerations which prevent frank acceptance of them as significant characters. Chief among these, to my mind, is the absence of a definite stem-line. The supposed Fordoun Ogams are not distinctly isolated, and this leads to another consideration that militates against their acceptance. I refer to the remains of a diagonally-braided or interlaced decoration, which seems to have occupied the whole length of the edge of the stone. It seems to me that in many, if not all, of the supposed Ogam scores, the directions of the lines suggest that they are merely portions of the diagonal ornament. A few groups near the centre of the edge are, however, more vertical in character, and strongly resemble Ogams. I cannot find clear warrant for the details in Mr Hutcheson's diagram, and, even accepting them, no probable legend results."

Queries.

* * Questions and Answers intended for insertion in *S. N. & Q.* may be sent to the Editor, care of Messrs. D. Wyllie & Son, Booksellers to the Queen, or W. Jolly & Sons, Printers, 23 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.

840. FERGUS THE FIRST, KING OF SCOTLAND.—In the Picture Gallery, Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, there is a portrait of Fergus First King of Scotland. Would some of your Scots historical readers favour me with the year he commenced his reign, and give the name of his father, with a reference to his authority.
St Andrews. W. C.

841. THE BARON'S CAIRN, NIGG.—Could any of your correspondents refer me to any book or publication where the Baron's Cairn, in Nigg, Kincardineshire, is mentioned? Being on the top of the commencement of the Grampian range, near the sea, and close to the entrance to Aberdeen, could it have been raised as a land-mark for vessels making for the harbour?

BON-ACCORD.

842. OLD SCOTS BALLADS.—It is not my intention to continue the discussion so admirably handled in December *S. N. & Q.*, in reference to that fine old ballad, "Bessy Bell and Mary Gray," but to express my regret that valuable matter, such as your respected correspondent W. L. T. refers to as having appeared in the *Scotsman* some years ago in reference to this ballad should be lost sight of. I think that such subjects would very much interest your readers, and should find a place in *S. N. & Q.* for their preservation. A few years ago a similar correspondence took place in regard to the ballad "John Anderson my Jo." Might not some one give us the result of it at least?

St Andrews.

W. G.

Answers.

823. INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE (VII., 92, 109).—It is scarcely correct to call the Brank and the Jougs "instruments of torture:" they cannot even be named beside the Rack or the Boot. The former, known in England as "the scold's bridle," was employed for "the taming of the shrew." It was a kind of iron mask, covering the head and face, with apertures for the nose and eyes. At the mouth, a plate of iron projected inwards, so as to press upon the tongue of the culprit, who was thus effectually gagged. In the County Hall of Forfar there is, I believe, a brank, familiarly known as "the witches' bridle of Forfar," dated 1661; the gag being a long piece of iron, with three sharp spikes. One may also be seen in the National Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh: in which institution are also preserved many instruments of torture. The Jougs was an even milder mode of punishment. A lively description of its use is given in Edgar's *Old Church Life in Scotland*. The following excerpt is from that work:—

"The most common form of corporal punishment that Church Courts in this country (*i.e.* Scotland) inflicted was confinement for an hour or two in the jougs. These jougs were iron collars that were put round the necks of delinquents. They were part of the paraphernalia of every church long ago. Sometimes they were fixed in a pillar at the church gate, sometimes in a tree in the churchyard, and sometimes in a wall of the church itself, at the side of the principal door. At Fenwick, the jougs may be seen dangling on the church wall, about five feet from the ground, and in the old Session Records of that interesting parish there are cases to be found of culprits being appointed to 'stand in the jogs from eight till ten, and thence go to the place of repentance within ye kirk.' It was only in extreme cases, however, that Kirk Sessions had recourse to the jougs. In 1661 the patience of the Kirk Session of Rothesay was sorely tried by an inebriate member of their congregation, who would not by any amount of persuasion or rebuke be induced to live soberly. As a last resource the Session warned her, that 'if hereafter she should be found drunk, she would be put in the jogs and have her dittay written on her face.' That there were jougs in Mauchline as well as in other uncivilised

places two hundred years ago is quite certain, but the only reference to them that I have observed in the Session Records is an entry of payment of £1 16s. in 1681 'for a lock to the bregan and mending it.' The word bregan, or, as it is spelt in *Jamieson's Dictionary*, braidgeane, (in the Galston Records, spelt breggaine, breggan, bradzane, and bredyane), was the common word in Ayrshire for joughs, and the fact that the Mauchline Session were in 1681 keeping the lock of the bregan in order, is proof that the bregan was at that date either in use or kept for use when occasion should require. In the Session Records of Galston there are explicit . . . references to the bregan or bredyane and the purpose for which it was meant . . . In Lorn parish, too, as well as in Galston, profanation of the Sabbath was occasionally punished by a lock-up in the breggan; but in Lorn the punishment was inflicted in the orthodox way by a magistrate."

The Kirk Session, in those days, often arrogated to itself the powers of the civil magistrate; imposing fines and sentencing offenders to the joughs at its own sweet will. "There is an old Act of Parliament," says Dr. Edgar, "which empowered Sheriffs of Counties to appoint session bailies in parishes that were unblest with any resident magistrate. These session bailies were elders that had commission to put certain laws affecting public morals, such as the laws against profaneness, into execution. It thus happened, as Baillie says, that in some cases where Kirk Sessions imposed spiritual censures an elder in the Session simultaneously imposed a civil fine. . . . There can be no doubt that whether Kirk Sessions had constituent bailies or not, they did inflict civil penalties, both 'pecunial' and corporal. They ordered fines to be paid for particular offences, and they increased fines at their own discretion. . . . Kirk Sessions were fond of mulcting and fining, and for a reason that does them no discredit. The fines went for the good of the parish, and especially for behoof of the poor, . . ." This is, however, a side question, and it will be sufficient to refer W. C. to Dr. Edgar's book for further information on the point.

The following works on obsolete punishments and the employment of instruments of torture may be consulted with advantage:—Howard's *State of Prisons* (new ed. 1780); Jardine's *Reading on the Use of Torture in England*, (Lond., 1837); Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland*; the Notes to the *Waverley Novels*; and an article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, V. 17, 1868.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

828. KING CHARLES THE FIRST'S BIBLE (VII., 105).—The romance connected with this Bible is told at some length, and with his wonted picturesqueness, by Dr John Brown, in his "John Leech and Other Papers" (Edinburgh, 1882), see pp. 87-90. As there stated, the spurious King Charles Bible, containing the pilfered leaf which bore the autograph of the King, was bought by one of the Earls of Fife. It was deposited in the Library at Duff House, where I have seen and examined it, and where presumably it still is. Of the original King Charles's Bible, which

was robbed in the way described by Dr Brown, I know nothing but what he tells.

A. W. ROBERTSON.

833. SCOTCH SACRAMENT STAMPS (VII., 105).—I had not heard of this curious tax until, only the day previous to my reading the above query, I came across the statement in a paper, "Curiosities of Taxation," written over the name "Maltus Questelle Holyoake," in Temple Bar, Novr., p. 347—"Scotch Sacramental Certificates used to bear a sixpenny stamp." Perhaps if Mr J. Calder Ross were to communicate with the Editor of the magazine quoted, he might, through the means of the author of the article, obtain a reference to the source of the information.

Old Aberdeen.

THOMAS FERGUSON,

835. SCOTTISH LOCAL COINS—(18th CENTURY TOKENS) (VII., 106).—The manufacture and public issue of coins by private traders in the closing decade of last century had its origin in the depreciated condition and great scarcity of the standard copper coinage of the Kingdom. Following the example of local tradesmen during the civil wars of the previous century, several English shopkeepers and employers of labour, began, about 1787, to issue "Promissary Tokens," each coin usually bearing upon one of its sides, or upon the edge, an obligation to redeem it in regal coinage upon demand. The name and address of the issuer of each of these metallic Promissary notes was thus as necessary as the indication of its value as a circulating medium; and, in the earlier years of the issue, its purpose was doubtless to satisfy a real public want rather than to reap the private advantage of an advertisement. The Government did not adequately meet the necessities of the public by an abundant standard coinage until 1797, and in the meantime many hundreds of varieties of Tokens had been privately issued in the United Kingdom and in Ireland, forming a fine series of medals which are interesting on account of their beauty and increasing rarity. The Scottish examples are mostly well executed. The contemporary bibliography of the subject embraces three important works:—*Provincial Copper Coins*, by Charles Pye, London, 1794-6; *The Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collector's Guide*, by M. Denton, 8 vols., Lond., 1795-7; and *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins*, by James Conder, Ipswich, 1799.

J. A. F. KELLAS JOHNSTONE.

836. BAROMETER (VII., 106).—In reply to "Seaman," of Montrose, Torricelli—born 1608, in Italy—invented the Mercurial Barometer. Blaise Pascal, the philosopher and theologian, born 1623, made many experiments with, and improved the instrument. Improvements have been continued to the present day. The Aneroid Barometer is a recent invention, and although a handy and useful instrument for general purposes, is not to be compared to a first-rate Mercurial Barometer as a scientific instrument

Brighton.

R. P. H.

836. BAROMETER (VII., 106).—This instrument was the invention of Evangelista Torricello, b. 1608, d. 1647. The date of its invention is given as 1643 in *Chambers's Encyclopaedia*. For further information see that work. Possibly, however, the celebrated

English Philosopher, Robert Boyle, had something to do either with perfecting or popularising the instrument; for I find in Dr Murray's *New English Dictionary* the following quotation from the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* for 1665-6, "A Barometer or Baroscope first made public by that Noble Searcher of Nature, Mr Boyle." This is the earliest instance known of the use of the word in English.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

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Law,.....	27
Other Works,.....	152
Total	776

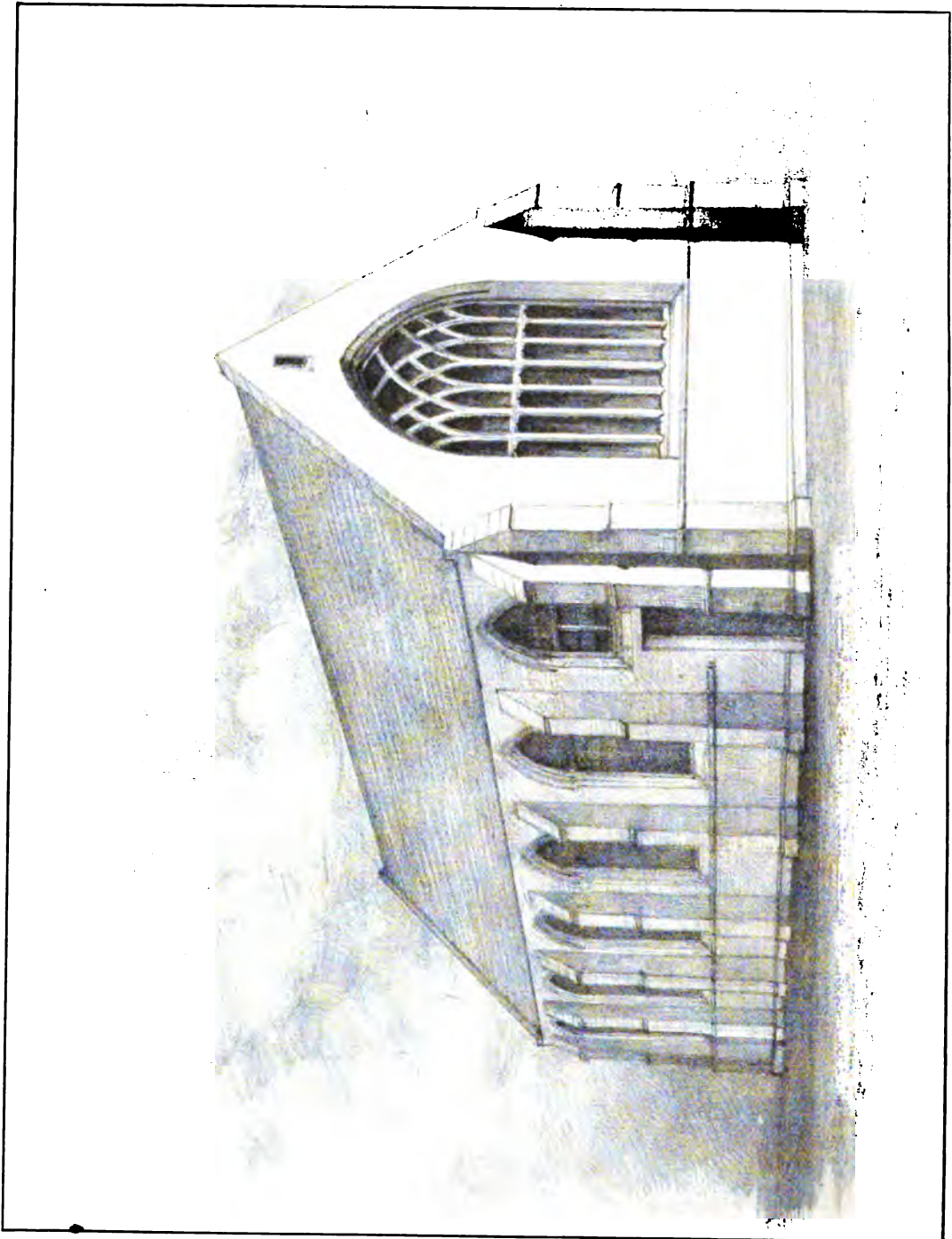
The Publications of four cities compared :—

	Volumes
Edinburgh,.....	506
Glasgow,.....	171
Aberdeen,.....	32
Paisley,.....	24

733

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ABERDEEN, FEBRUARY, 1894.

THE LATE ALEXANDER DINGWALL FORDYCE.

It is with much regret that we record the death of this estimable gentleman, whose succinct note of last month was the last of many pleasant communications we had received from him. Mr Dingwall Fordyce was a cadet of a most respected Aberdeenshire family, and was born in London in 1816. He received the whole of his education in Aberdeen. It seems to have been during his curriculum at Marischal College that he developed his antiquarian and genealogical tastes, making great collections of interesting materials, which he always held at the disposal of those whom they might concern. The family emigrated to Canada in 1835, where Mr Fordyce followed the legal profession. For many years Mr Fordyce acted as local Superintendent of common schools, and as Inspector of Schools. He retired from official life in 1878, but did not cease to take a most active interest in his favourite pursuits. He is best

known as the compiler of the "Family Record of the name of Dingwall Fordyce in Aberdeenshire," a work which, situated as he was, involved a vast amount of editorial correspondence, but which is held to be a storehouse of related informations. Besides this "Record," which was in two volumes, he wrote a memoir of his elder brother Arthur. He also wrote a biographical sketch of the Rev. Dr Mair of Fergus (Ontario), and edited a selection of that gentleman's sermons. He was able to render some service to the New Spalding Club; and although nearly sixty years have passed since he left his native land, his interest in all that pertained to it remained unabated. ED.

NOTES ON GREYFRIARS CHURCH, ABERDEEN.

THE HISTORY OF THE BUILDING.

WE give an illustration of the Greyfriars Church, Aberdeen, and more prominently of its great window—it were a misnomer to call it the *East* window, for it is one of the many peculiarities of the very interesting church to which it belongs, that it is *not* orientated, but runs almost due north and south. Doubts have been expressed "whether the window "formed part of the original church:" the *original* church, however, has wholly disappeared. The present church, which, alas! is likely soon to disappear also, was the *second* church built for the religious community from whom it takes its name:—"the new church," the Friars call it in their most interesting *Obituary*,¹ "dedicated to the praise of S. Francis."² Of this second church, the great window is certainly an original part; it forms the climax of a design which is throughout of singular power and dignity. It is sad to think that a building, one of the finest of its period in Britain, and a remarkable witness of the way in which *in Scot-*

¹ It is printed in the Miscellany of the Spalding Club, Vol. I. A translation is given in the pamphlet, "*Greyfriars Church*," 1887.

² *Dedicated* here is not to be taken in the technical sense: in that sense, the church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

land true Gothic survived the decay of the style in England, should stand among us for years under sentence of destruction, and scarce a voice be raised to cry for respite!

The Grey Friars of Aberdeen belonged to a late reform of the famous Order of S. Francis (*Iratres Minores*)—the Observantine. They were introduced into Scotland, it is said from Germany, by our poet-king, James I.

Bp. Keith (*Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*) says the Aberdeen Convent was founded in 1471, and it is quite possible it was not opened till that year; but the *Obituary* mentions several of the Friars as in Aberdeen, and at work on the buildings, some years earlier:—"Brother John Leydis, layman and carpenter, who laboured "faithfully in his craft as well as in this *place*," (the technical word with the Friars for their *convents*) "as for other *places*, a brother devout "and zealous. He died 1459;" and "Brother Walter Leydess, carpenter, who faithfully constructed for this convent the bell-tower and "the cells of the brethren, and did many other "good works. He died in 1469." The ground on which the convent stood was given to the Friars by Richard Vaus, laird of Many (died 1478): "it was said he could have received a "hundred pounds for the site." Alexander Richardson, "a most special benefactor among "special ones," died in 1479. Among those who "brought the Sacred Observance to this kingdom," the *Obituary* mentions one who was probably related to this eminent benefactor—"Brother John Richardson, "who received," it says, "a *place* at Edinburgh, and a second *place* "at S. Andrews, and was the principal agent in "securing this our third *place*," but he too seems to have passed away before the Friars entered on actual possession: "he died in 1469, and is "buried in the Church of S. Nicholas, before "the High Altar." The first "vicar," or prior, of the Aberdeen Convent was a Dutchman, "Brother Gerard of Taxalia" (no doubt, the Isle of Texel, in Holland); he also "was one of "the first fathers who brought the Sacred Observance to this kingdom; he always persevered in this province for the space of twelve "years, and died in this convent, its vicar, in "1473." David Colison gave "a portion of his "tenement for the amplifying of the cloister;" and when he died in 1481, his eldest son, for the weal of his father's soul, "constructed the passage to the choir." In the same year died another benefactor, Robert Colane, who, "at his own "expense, constructed the greater part of the "dormitory." Sir William Elphinstone, parson of Clatt, contributed, about the same time, "for "the building of the gable of the old choir, 10 "merks. And in the end of his days, for the

"building of our new church, he paid down £100 "in numbered money." To this new church (the one still standing) there are many contributors; but the chief honour is ascribed, and no doubt justly, to the munificent prelate, to whose piety and taste Aberdeen owes so many of its ornaments, Bishop Gavin Dunbar (1518-1532). He "built our new church from its foundation," giving 1400 merks for the building, and leaving to the Friars in his will, "10 merks, a silver "chalice, and a scarlet chasuble." Dunbar's architect was Alexander Galloway, parson of Kinkell, who was himself a man of note, one of the great benefactors of the University, of which he was an early Rector, whose art, it is probable, may be traced in many of those "Sacrament houses," which constitute so interesting a feature in many of the parish churches in this province, and who was ready for the then daring feat of bridging the Dee at the Craiglug. Galloway, who is commemorated in *two* elaborate notices in the Friars' *Obituary*—in the one, written in the most ambitious "classical" dialect of the Renaissance, he is described as "minister of the "fane of Kinkell;" the other, in the homelier "monastic" Latin of an older period, describes him simply as "rector of the church of Kinkell." But both testify that he "erected, at the expense "of Bp. Gavin Dunbar, *the new church*;" as, indeed, Bp. Dunbar's arms remain on it to shew. To Galloway, then, we certainly owe all the ancient parts of Greyfriars Church as we have it—*i.e.*, the east wall, the south gable, with the great window, and the whole of the western side, towards Broad Street, containing a magnificent range of pointed windows with buttresses between—magnificent still, though the barbarous taste of last century tore out the mullions of the windows; and though the beautiful grey of the sandstone walls has turned to black or green in the damp and airless confinement to which, by the erection of high houses between them and Broad Street, they have been so long subjected. The citizens of Aberdeen are getting, for the first time for 250 years, a glimpse of the noble building, just before it is removed.

The great south window—with its seven lights, its slender mullions supported by an accoladed transom and artfully intertwined above, so that three times over there are three sets of compartments (thus suggesting the fundamental Christian doctrine of the Trinity)—is unique in Scotland, perhaps in Britain. It is interesting to compare it with another window, similar in style and of much the same period, which in 1518 was inserted into the north transept of S. Nicholas. The window in S. Nicholas is clumsy and ugly; that in Greyfriars is a model of dignity and grace. The

buttresses, too, are remarkably good, worthy of a better age, and (surely?) of a better fate. This window and the buttresses beside it—indeed the whole gable—should unquestionably be preserved in the new church: it is enough to lose the west side—not to speak of all the associations (more interesting in the period after the Reformation than before it) which cluster round the site. The east wall of the church is also ancient, but to it the cloister joined, and it is of rubble construction, not of the fine ashlar work of the west side. It shews, however, two door-ways arched with segments of a circle, and part apparently of a large pointed arch, the purpose of which it is not very easy to explain. In another wall stretching from the south end of the church to the buildings of Marischal College, there are traces of a series of low pointed arches, supported on brick piers, which may either be remains of the Friars' cloister, or have formed the undercroft of one of the conventual buildings—perhaps of the infirmary which Bishop William Stewart (died 1545) constructed as his contribution to the convent. The church originally extended twenty feet further north; and it had a bell-turret (shewn in Parson Gordon's *Map of Aberdeen*). The present hideous north gable, and the transept *Scotic* aisle) to the east, which are chiefly responsible for the popular notion that Greyfriars is "an ugly church," and which undoubtedly merit that epithet, were added in 1768, in the style which the "taste" of that period was pleased to denominate "Roman Classical."

JAMES COOPER, D.D.

CUMBERLAND'S QUARTERS (VII., 97).—Let me thank you for the picture of 45 Guestrow, in December number; but I should like to have further particulars about this house. I have examined the arms above the doorway, and which you promise to reproduce. They are those of the Lumsdens—a buckle or, with two wolves' heads coupé in chief and escalloped in base. I have been informed that the house belonged to Matthew Lumsden, a famous magistrate of Aberdeen, before it was owned by Sir George Skene. But instead of attributing the arms to possession by Matthew Lumsden, is it not more likely that their presence is due to the fact that Dr Andrew Skene married Margaret Lumsden, a daughter of David Lumsden of Cushnie, who died in 1718, from which union sprang the Thomsons of Banchory? Are there evidences *pro* or *con* in respect of the alleged possession of this notable mansion by the Gordons of Hallhead as a town house? It always appeared to me to be too good for them. It would be well to have the record completed. G.

ABERDEENSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

No one can cast even a momentary glance at the map of Scotland without being arrested by the bold outline of the seacoast. But if there is one portion of that striking outline which will more readily attract the attention of an observer than another, it will most likely be that section of the coast which stretches from Kinnaird's Head, the most Northern point in Aberdeenshire, and trends suddenly Westwards for many miles till it reaches the Moray Frith. For the effect of that abrupt Westward trend is to give to the coast line of the North-East of Scotland an appearance of square concentrated strength, which irresistibly suggests the idea of a mighty shoulder of colossal proportions and Herculean energy, fitted, Atlaslike, to bear the weight even of a world without being crushed by it. It needs no unusual power of imagination, therefore, for the instructed and patriotic Scot to find in the natural scenery which we have just described a vivid suggestion of the dogged endurance and preternatural energy which have been the outstanding characteristics of his race throughout the whole of their historic development. Nor do I think that such an observer need necessarily be accused of irrational extravagance, if on marking farther the unique position of the great Shire of Aberdeen among the other Scottish Shires, he should be tempted to speak of that remarkable county as constituting the shoulder-joint or knuckle-end of Scotland. For assuredly, when one notices not only how the Scottish coast-line rounds itself off at the extreme North-Eastern end of Aberdeenshire, and stretches squarely away to the West, but also how the bulk and body of that county, stretching diagonally to the South-West, is driven wedge-fashion into the very heart of Scotland, one begins to understand how natural is the imagery which represents Aberdeenshire as a bolt or rivet binding the different parts of Scotland together, or as a hinge or pivot, round which the great mass of that country may revolve.

But whatever may be thought of the fitness of the imagery we have just employed to set forth the physical position of Aberdeenshire, as related to the other counties in the map of Scotland, it can scarcely be doubted by any one familiar with Scottish history, that in many respects, at least, the aforesaid imagery is well adapted to exhibit the large and important part which the men of that county have played in the entire development of the Scottish people. For, whether as respects politics, or religion, or literature, or science, or art, it is no more than the truth to declare, that with the exception of Midlothian, and the great Shires of Lanark, Ayr,

Fife, Forfar, and Perth, no Scottish county holds so high a place as Aberdeen, or has played an equally prominent part in the development of our national history. Indeed, while not denying to the counties above specified whatever honour they may justly claim in connection with their relatively large share in the special glories of Scotland's political and religious history, I yet hope, in the following paper, to succeed in showing that in respect to the relative bulk and value of the various contributions made by the different Scottish Shires to Scotland's general historic development, Aberdeen is scarcely, if at all, behind any of its rivals, not even the most illustrious of them all.

Before rehearsing in detail the various items of the evidence on which I rely for the establishment of the position above indicated, it will serve, I think, a useful purpose to give a few statistics in regard (1) to the area of Aberdeenshire as compared with other Scottish counties, and (2) in regard to the relative place in respect to the number of its inhabitants which that shire has held to the other chief Scottish counties at different dates in Scottish history.

In regard, then, to its superficial area, I observe that Aberdeenshire ranks only fourth among Scottish counties. In this respect, if in no other, it must yield to the three Highland Shires of Argyre, Inverness, and Perth. But though in superficial area Aberdeenshire holds thus only the fourth place among Scottish counties, in the matter of the number of its parishes it stands considerably ahead of any other Scottish County. Thus while the Shires of Perth, Fife, and Forfar contain 70, 60 and 54 parishes respectively, Aberdeenshire has been distributed into no fewer than 78 such divisions. An interesting and suggestive fact this seems to me. For, as I interpret it, it appears not obscurely to hint, that in those early ages of Scottish history, when the land was being thus permanently subdivided, Aberdeenshire was in all likelihood one of the most densely populated parts of Scotland. We have, indeed, no means of determining with any approach to accuracy what was the relative populousness of different parts of Scotland to each other before the middle of the 18th century. But all the evidence that does exist seems to point to the conclusion that, at all events from the tenth to the eighteenth century, Aberdeenshire, relatively to the other Scottish counties, was much more populous than it is to-day.

The first Scottish census having any claim to accuracy, was, as we have said, that of 1755, taken at the request of the General Assembly of the Scottish Church by the different parish ministers of the day. Now, this census reveals

the interesting fact that the two most populous Scottish counties in the middle of the 18th century were Perth and Aberdeen; the one containing 116,836 inhabitants, and the other 118,902. But, though Perth, a century and a half ago seems thus to have had the better of Aberdeen in the matter of populousness to the number of some 2000 inhabitants, nevertheless, as from the twelfth century onwards, Aberdeenshire was probably more civilized than Perth, it is not unreasonable to infer, that at least in the centuries prior to the English Union, that county may have had the honour of being the most thickly populated of all the Scottish counties, especially as, owing to its remoteness from the Border, it was much less exposed to the harassing invasions of the English.

But while, as we have just seen, Aberdeen, at the middle of the 18th century, was the second most populous county in Scotland, standing in this respect a very close second to Perth, by the end of that century it had fallen back almost to the place it now holds, and stood only third among Scottish counties as respects the number of its inhabitants. This place, moreover, I may observe, it generally held until last century, notwithstanding all the fluctuation of population that has marked the present century. And even now it still ranks fourth. This is the more remarkable, as while Perth, which long stood first in respect to the number of its people, now ranks only eighth, being, indeed, less populous to-day than it was at the beginning of the century; and while other counties, such as Lanark, Midlothian, Forfar, Fife, Ayr, and Renfrew, have in the interval immensely increased in population, Aberdeen, with far less natural advantages for stimulating population than any of those counties, being, indeed, singularly destitute of those facilities for the creation of manufacturing industry, which the coal-fields of these counties confer upon them, has yet contrived to hold its own as the fourth most populous of Scottish counties, in this respect coming immediately after the important and populous counties of Lanark, Midlothian, and Renfrew.

A district which has so nobly held its own in the great struggle for existence which has been going on in Scotland for centuries, and which, moreover, has shown no sign of failing force in the far keener rivalry and more strenuous competition that has marked the conditions of Scottish life in our own age, must from the very outset of its history have been occupied by a people naturally endowed with an intense vital energy, and with a faculty of self-adjustment to changing circumstances seldom granted to any people. And that these characteristics are typical of the true Aberdonian is fully established, I think,

by the universal testimony of all who have had much to do with that clever, hardy, and aggressive race. For whatever faults the Aberdonian may have, certainly no one has ever accused him of weakness or effeminity, either of mind or body. He has sometimes been described as coarse in his tastes, rough in his manners, and devoid of the gentler virtues and milder graces that we usually associate with the possession of a refined and sensitive nature; but no one has ever either found or called him a weakling. You may say of the Aberdonian's intellect that it is strong rather than fine; but you would never think of calling it nerveless and weak. His character may possibly seem to you robust rather than beautiful; but most assuredly it will never seem unmanly or morbid. You may describe his nature as rugged rather than chivalrous; but at any rate it is unsubduable. His endurance you may call dogged rather than heroic; but at all events it is invincible. His shrewdness, too, may perhaps seem to you too keen to be pleasant, his wariness too unrelaxing to be admirable, especially to those against whom it is exercised; and finally, his thrift may perhaps justly be regarded as too rigid to be noble. Nevertheless, you will be unable to deny that it has been on the foundation of these rugged and somewhat uncouth virtues that the Aberdonian has built up a character of noble self-dependence,—a character, which in the strenuous competition with rival races, that it has been his lot for centuries to maintain, has given him a foremost place in every country into which he has penetrated, and in every pursuit where virile qualities are in request. And these qualities also undoubtedly it is, which, in spite of the fact that it has been his ill hap to be settled in what was originally, perhaps, one of the stoniest and barrenest regions of a country that is proverbially sterile, have yet enabled him not only to maintain his ground even there, as the representative of a race of rare fecundity and energy, but actually to build up on a soil so naturally unpropitious for such a structure, a civilization, which, though in some respects it may be styled hard and narrow, has at least never been lacking in utilitarian thoroughness, and masculine strength and endurance.

In view of these facts, I have sometimes thought that to a competent philologist and antiquary, an investigation into the anthropology of Aberdeen offers a most tempting subject of inquiry, and one likely to lead to interesting and important results. I do not know, indeed, whether it is still possible for a scientific enquirer to ascertain, with any approach to accuracy, what were the various races, the blending of which together, either in historic or prehistoric

times, has produced the well-known and highly accentuated type of man whom the modern Aberdonian is universally admitted to be. So far, at all events, as I am concerned, I must acknowledge that I am, personally, not competent for this task, much as I would like to prosecute it, and that, though I have endeavoured to obtain materials fitted to throw light on a subject so obscure, I have not been very successful in my efforts. Others, too, who have been prosecuting similar enquiries, have, I believe, the same report to make. Mr Smith, a recent historian of his native county, announces his own ill success in this matter in one of the interesting volumes with which his name is associated. While the late Sir George Campbell, M.P., in a paper which he read some years ago before the British Association, made the explicit avowal:—"I have never been able to ascertain who the Aberdonians are, and what is the language they speak, so different in its forms and intonations from the rest of Scotland."

But while this is true, there can be no doubt, of course, that the primitive inhabitants of Aberdeenshire, at the time when they first come within the purview of history, were predominantly Celtic, and spoke a Celtic dialect. That much at least has been established by the late Dr Skene, in his interesting volumes on the Early History of Celtic Scotland. But that anterior to the arrival of the Saxon, Danish, Norman, and other Colonists, who from the eighth to the twelfth century began to pour into Scotland, and to occupy it with that masterful energy which has always been characteristic of Teutonic colonisation, hosts of an early and long-forgotten race must have invaded this portion of that country, and brought the first cultivation into its valleys, may be conjectured from the fact, that throughout the length and breadth of Aberdeenshire are to be found specimens of those strange undeciphered sculptured stones which are at once the pride and the reproach of the Scottish antiquary.

Unable, however, though I am to give any satisfactory account of the origin of the Aberdonian people, I regard it as an interesting and suggestive fact, more particularly as illustrating the energy and talent which that people early developed, that it is to the Shire of Aberdeen that the earliest known Scottish manuscript belongs. I refer, of course, to the celebrated Book of Deer. This interesting volume, the margins of which are covered with narratives of the endowment of the little Buchan convent to which its name is attached, belongs probably to the ninth century, and is certainly the oldest piece of Scottish writing known to exist. The marginal notices to which we have referred, and

which constitute now the chief value of the little volume, were without doubt written in the ninth and tenth centuries; and as they are composed in Gaelic, they clearly prove, that up, at least, to the tenth century, the prevalent dialect in the Buchan district of Aberdeen was Gaelic. But while they prove this, they also establish the fact that a thousand years ago the Aberdeenshire seaboard was already peopled by an intelligent and energetic race, who had come under the power of Christianity, and were laying the foundations of a strong and healthy Christian civilization.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

WICKEDNESS AND WITCHCRAFT IN ABERDOUR.

- 1701 Nov. 30. The Session considering the great abounding of uncleanness in this paroch do appoint a four-nooked big stool to be made of an ell high to stand in the mids of the floor before the pulpit to be a terror to faulters that they may come from the remote publick places and stand ther when the minister rebukes them.
- 1701 Dec. 14. To Andrew Cumine for making the faulters' stool 5s. Sc., which was befor appointed to be made to stand before the pulpit, it was made of an old broken boat.
- 1702 June 14. It being represented that George Mihi and Hillen Lamb his wife in Quarrelburn are guilty of charming in laying hot stones above their door to know therby some sickness of their child wherby it hes come to pass in the just judgment of God that their house and all their plenishing with barns and byres are totally burnt to ashes viz. the hot stones taking fire in the thack of the hous. They are appoynted to compear before the Session the next dyet.
- 1702 June 28. This day compeared George Mihi and his wife confessing that they used these charms of hot stones wherby their house was burnt and that they learned the same from a beggar wife. The session did favour them upon the accompt of their simplicity and ingenuity and because the Lord hes punished them for their folly. They are appointed to be publickly rebuked the next Lord's day.
- 1702 July 12. The minister reports that George Michie and his wife Helen Lamb compeared before the congregation and were publickly rebuked for their charming.

(Kirk Session Records of Aberdeen,
Aberdeenshire.)

C.

INVENTORY OF CHARTERS RELATING TO THE BLACKFRIARS IN ABERDEEN.

(Concluded from page 121.)

Item ane Instrument of saisng of the halff of ane land lyand in the Wast syd of the gallowgett of abd. giwen to the saidis frieris be resignatioun of the said arthure forbes of Rires undir the signe and subscriptioun of Sr Johnne Stirling not. publict of the dait 6 aprill 1490.—ix. 4.

Item ane Instrument undir the signe and subscriptioun of Sr Johnne Stirling notar quhairbe the said arthure forbes of Rires disponit his hailt insicht and planescheing within his Ludgeing in the gallowgett of abd. to the saidis frieris for the soume of fourtie merkis moe. In claus of Warrantice of the said anualrent of twa merkis disponit be him to the saidis frieris out of the said land of the dait the 24 December 1493.—ix. 21.

Item ane chartor giwen be the saidis Arthure forbes of Rires to the saidis frieris of ane anualrent of Twa merkis scottis moe. furth of his land Lyand on the east syd of the gallowgett of Abd. daitit at the said burgh 24 December 1493.

Item ane Instrument of saisng of the said anuall of Twa merkis giwen to the saidis frieris be resignatioun of the said arthure forbes furth of the said land Under the signe and subscriptioun of Sr Johnne Stirling notar of the same dait.—ix. 2, 3.

Item ane precept of saisng giwen be alexander Johnstoun of that ilk for giweing saisng to the saidis frieris of ane anualrent of tuantie schillingis scottis moe. to be vplifted furth of his landis of Wodland Littill dyce Corsshill Craig standaine stanes and buchthill with the pertinentis Lyand within the forrest of Cordyce and syreffdome of abd. daitit at abd. 13 Jar 1494 cum sasina in secunda cauda.—xviii. 6.

Item ane chartor giwen be Johnne Collesoun burges of abirdeine to the saidis frieris of the anualrentis efterspēct. viz ane anualrent of Tuantie schillingis out of the land of vmqll andro Smyth Lyand on the wastsyd of the gallowgett Item ane anualrent of Tueff schillingis furth of chrystie litsteris Land in the gallowgett and ane uther anualrent of sex schillingis aucht d. out of the land of thomas gilespie on the wast syd of the same gett of the dait at abd. xj december 1495.—ix. 7.

Item the saidis frieris instrument of saisng of the saidis thrie anuallis giwen to thame be resignatioun of the said Johnne Collesoun Under the Signe and subscriptioun of Sr Johnne Stirling notar of the dait 15 December 1495.—ix. 16.

Item ane chartor maid be George meldrum of wwie to the saidis prior and convent of ane

anualrent of threttie thrie schillingis four d. scottis mo^e furth of his landis and fischeingis of banchori Dewinick lyand within the shreffdome of abd. of the dait at abd. 20 aprill 1510 zeiris.

Item ane precept of saising following on the said chartor of the said anualrent of threttie thrie schillingis four d. of the dait foirsd. cum sasina in secunda cauda.

Item ane instrument of saising giwen be the saidis frieris of ane wast Land of vmq^{ll} Johnne gilespieon the south syid of the Castellget of abd. Undir the signe and subscriptioun of Sr Johnne Stirling notar of the dait 13 Junii 1510.—viii. 9.

Item ane chartor maid and grantit be Willeame earle marschall Lord Keythe, &c. To the prior and convent of the frieris predicatoris in abirdeine on an zeirlic anualrent of Ten pundis scottis mo^e To be vplifted furth of the barronie of Dunottar lyand within the schereffdome of Kincardin of the dait at Dunotter 22 august 1510 zeiris.—i. 16.

Item ane precept of sasing following on the said chartor of the same dait.—i. 17.

Item ane Instrument of saising following on the said precept Undir the Signe and subscriptioun of Sr Johnne Stirling noter of the same dait.—i. 18.

Item ane instrument of saising giwen to the saidis frieris on an anualrent of four schillingis furthe of thair awin croft Lyand befor the blak-frieris plaice be resignatioun of Mr. thomas chalmer cheplane of o^r ladye altar wethin the parochie kirk of Abd. undir the signe and subscriptioun of Mr Laurence Cheyne notar of the dait 12 Maij 1511.—xi. 18.

Item ane saising giwen to mariorie greigorie relict of vmq^{ll} Thomas Waus burgess of abd. of ane anualrent of Sex schillingis out of ane land in the greyne Be wertew of the resignatioun of Williame Wobster under the signe and subscriptioun of Mr David nicolsoune notar daitit 15 Ja^r 1523.—xii. 42.

Item ane chartor maid be Alexander leslie of that ilk to the saidis frieris on ane anualrent of Ten merkis furth of the Landis of new leslie saillit and subscrywit be the said alex of the dait at abirdeine 21 October 1524.—xiv. 3.

Item ane Instrument of saising giwen to the saidis frieris of ane anualrent of Ten merkis furth of the landis of new leslie lyand within the regalitie of Gareache and shireffdome of abd. Giwen be wertew of ane precept of saising of Alexander Leslie of that ilk of the dait 24 October 1524 Undir the signe and subscriptioun of thomas scherar notar.—xx. 6.

Item ane chartor maid be the said Sr thomas myirtoun to the said frieris of all and haill his half of thrie croftis of Land in the Terretorie of Rubislaw To witt the half of the Craigwall

croft Item twa riggis of the Crabstane and the half of one uther rig at the Crabstane of the dait at Abd. 17 October 1528.—x. 15.

Item ane instrument of saising following thairwpoun undir the signe and subscriptioun of Thomas beltie of the dait 18 Maij 1528 [? 1529].—x. 21.

Item ane instrument of saising giwen to the saidis frieris be resignatioun of the said Sr thomas Myirtoun of ane anualrent of fourtie schillingis furth of the croft of Johnne Collesone elder Callit Kilbankis and Lochfield of the dait 23 November 1529 Undir the signe and subscriptioun of Mr David nicolsone notar publict.

Item ane chartor maid be Gilbert Menzes Provost of Abd. and Mariorie Chalmer his spous To Sr Thomas Myirtoun archedeane of abirdene on ane anualrent of fourtie schillingis furth of his croftis callit Coulis croft and Pratis croft of the dait at abirdene 13 august 1530 zeiris.—x. 8.

Item the said Sr thomas Myirtoun his instrument of saising of the said anualrent be resignatioun of the said Gilbert Menzes and his said spous wndir the signe and subscriptioun of Mr David nicolson notar publict of the same dait.

Item ane precept of saising giwen be Mr Andro Tullidaff of Ranystoun to the saidis frieris of ane anualrent of fourtie schillingis scottis mo^e furth of the sone half landis of litill Warthill lyand within the parochine of Rayne and shreffdome of abd daitit at abd penultimo July 1532.

Item the saidis frieris instrument of saising of the said anualrent of fourtie schillingis giwen be wertew of the said precept of the dait 13 august 1532 Undir the signe and subscriptioun of Mr Johnne burnet notar publict.

Item ane rental of the saidis frieris, the superscriptioun qrof is writtin with reid jnk in the zeir of god 1535.

Item the principall sumoundis againis the said Willeame lord forbes, alex^r Leslie of Petcapill George meldrum of fywie and James gordoun of Lesmoir raisit at the instance of the saidis freiris for the expensses of pley susteanit be thame in obteaning of the decretis mentionat in the saidis sumoundis daitit at edr. 4 October and of hir maiesties reigne the xj zeir. [1552].

Item the Queenes letteris of poynding and arrearment giwen be delyerance of the lordis of Counsall undir his Maiesties signet at the instance of the prior and convent of the saidis frieris agains alexander leslie of Petcappill Wa Lord forbes George meldrum of fywie and James gordoun of Lesmoir past vpoun the saidis lordis decret giwen aganne the saidis persones for certaine particular anualrentis yrin conteannt of the dait at edr. 13 October and of hir maties. reigne the alleuint zeir. [1552].

Item ane confirmatioun of Queen Marie confirming ane decreit of the lordis of Counsall giwen at the instance of the prior and convent of the saidis frieris againis alex^r Leslie of Pet-cappil qrbie the said alexander wes decernit to pay to the saidis freyris ane zeirlie anualrent of fourtie schillingis furth of his half landis of Cre-mound and disponit to the saidis freiris be vmq^{ll} Willeame Cargill qlk confirmatioun is daitit at edr. 5 feb^r 1553.—xv. 5.

Item Queene Maries confirmatioun Undir the testemonie of the great seall confirming ane decreit of the lordis of consall giwen at the instance of the prior and convent of the saidis frieris againis Willeame Lord forbes Decerning him to pay to the saidis frieris ane anualrent of Ten pundis furth of the saidis landis of futhes beg and futhes moir.—xviii. 3.

The tuintie thrie day of December Jai sex hundreth twentie fywe zeris Mr Patrik Dun doctor in phisick and principall of the new college off aberdene Receaved furth of the Toun of aberdenes chartor kist The hail wreittis and evidentis particularie mentioned in this catologe befor written consisting of thrie Leaves of paper To be mad furth cummand to the vse of the said college in all tyme cuming.

PATRIK DUN P. with my hand.

David Rutherford, Witness.

Robert Johnstone, Witness.

A. Jaffray, Witnes.

OLD BALLAD (VII., 114).

THERE has been in my possession for about ten years the ballad *The Grisly Ghaist o' Bairnsdale*, with preface and note as in *S. N. & Q.* for January. It is in pamphlet form, printed at the *Express* Office, Huntly. There is no date but that at the foot of the preface, by John Forbes, 21st Dec., 1872.

I have also (and send for insertion) what seems to be an older version of the ballad, with note appended, *The Ghost of Bairnsdale*, copied from *Minor Poems, Historical and Traditional, and Ballads chiefly relating to Fyvie and its neighbourhood*, by James Gordon, Camalines. Aberdeen: Printed for the Author by A. King & Co., Concert Court, Broad Street. 1858.

THE GHOST OF BAIRNSDALE.

(REVISED).

There lived a widow at Bairnsdale,
I've heard old people say,
And a grizly ghost came to her door
Ilk morning lang ere day.

He would not gang awa' frae her
For shout nor yet for cry—
Till she would send her twa brow sons
To see where he did lie.

The widow grew sick, and very sick,—
And sick and like to die,—
She sent for her twa buirdly sons
To speak wi' her speedily.

Then in it came, her eldest son
Wi' mass-book on his breast,
And said, "What ails my mother dear?
You ken well I'm a priest."

And in it came her second son,
Wi' mass-book on his arm,
And said, "What ails my mother dear?
Gweed shield your life from harm!"

"I've lang been widow o' Bairnsdale,
And lived upon this lay—
And the grizly ghost comes to my door
Ilk morning lang ere day.

He winna gang awa' frae me
For shout nor yet for cry;
Till ye take his bones to holy ground
Fra' the hole in whilk they lie.

Ye'll quietly go the parish o'er,
And call at ilky town;
Tell them to meet at 'Saint Mary's Kirk'
The morn by sun down.

Ye'll wile eleven stalwart men
To search the woods a' roun',
Until you come to the fearful spot
His body was put down.

And ye maun take eleven gray hounds
Can bark and bite fu' well,—
To warn ye when ye come to the spot
Where his murder'd body fell.

And ye maun take his body awa'
To Saint Mary's blest kirkyard,—
And he winna come back to Bairnsdale,
Nor mair be seen nor heard."

They gather'd the men to Saint Mary's Kirk,
And the staunch sleuch hounds also,—
And a' Ardlogie's wilesome braes,
They've driven them to and fro.

They sought him up the Fernie bank
And down the Fernie brae;
But in the den o' Dinnielair
His murder'd body lay.

O mark and moonless was the night,
And loud the dogs did bark
When they came to that evil place
Where he was seen when dark.

O loudly bayed the good blood hounds,
As soon as they came near;
And then the grizly ghost, I trow,
Right awesome did appear.

"Ye'll go you down and farther down,
To the fit o' yon greenwood tree;
And there you'll find my body laid
Where Warstling murdered me.

I've stood into 'Saint Mary's Kirk door,'
Heard my name cursed thrice,

An' a' for a pair o' dog-skin gloves,
Three ha-pennies was the price.

Ye'll bury me among Christian mools
As soon as ever you can,
And I'll never come back to Bairnsdale
To fear either woman or man."

They've buried him by "Saint Mary's Kirk,"
Near to Saint Mary's queir,
And he never was seen at Bairnsdale
Man nor woman to fear.

I am not aware that the above was ever in print ; however, it would be a pity to suffer such a fine old tradition to die out. There may be other versions of it, as there are about all oral things of the kind. The lady from whom I heard it had almost forgot it : but from the detached pieces I made an attempt to string it up and try to preserve it from the fate of too much of the same kind. I am at a loss with some of it, namely, the dog-skin gloves ; but, in our days of progress, it will be all termed a hum. Query—Whether is it safer to believe too much or too little ?

There is another Ballad on the subject, which retains all the incidents of the legend, *The Ghaist o' Dennilair*, written by Mr John Fullerton, though I have been told by some Fyvie folks that a Rev. Mr Little, who was for a short time assistant to the minister of Fyvie, was the author. It is a beautiful poem, whoever may have been the author ; but as many readers of *S. N. & Q.* must have seen this ballad, only the first and last stanzas are here quoted :—

THE GHAIST O' DENNILAIR.

Oh, weirdly wild is Dennilair !
The bravest, bauldest, dinna care
To wanner, e'en mid noontide's glare,
Doon by its stream ;
Though fair the flowers that deck its braes,
And blythe the birds that lilt their lays,
Nae sweet-faced bairns there mak' their plays,
Or happy dream.

Oh, bonny are the braes o' Gight !
When simmer days are lang an' bricht
I'd lie upo' them day an' nicht,
Nor dream o' care ;
But listen to the sang o' birds,
The flow o' streams, an' low o' herds ;
A book o' music wantin' words
Is Dennilair.

Macduff.

J. C.

From Edinburgh to the Antarctic is the title of an illustrated record of the Dundee Whaling expedition of 1892-3. Messrs Longman will be the publishers.

A second edition of George Eyre Todd's *Byways of the Scottish Border* has just been issued. The first edition of this book was almost entirely bought up on publication.

THE CANTERBURY TALES.

To studies and emendations of the Shakspearian text the late Mr John Bulloch, senior, paid some attention to the text of Chaucer. One result of this interest was his conversion of *The Prologue*, *The Knight's Tale*, and the *Squire's Tale* from the hendecasyllabic form of the original into octosyllabic verse. Except in the matter of the spelling it was not otherwise his object to modernize or paraphrase. The problem was, how under the condition of a deliberately chosen shorter line, and modernized spelling, the real spirit and essential qualities of the original might be aligned. To the general reader the original, although "Surmounting every Young terrestrial," is undoubtedly a sealed book. How far Mr Bulloch has rendered a service to the general reader, without doing violence to the original, the following specimen will show. ED.

PROLOGUE.

When April with his showers so sweet
Had pierced the drought of March complete,
And bathed each vein with moisture o'er,
Whose virtue gendereth the flower ;
When eke hath zephyr's full sweet breath
Enspired in every holt and heath,
The tender buds, and the young sun,
Hath in the Ram his course half run ;
And little birds make melody,
That sleep all night with open eye,
As Nature prompts through every age :
Folks long to go on pilgrimage,
And Palmers for to seek strange strands,
And ancient saints in sundry lands ;
From England's very farthest end
To Canterbury they doth wend
The blissful "Martyr Saint" to seek,
That holpen them when they were sick.

Befell that season on a day,
In Southwark's Tabard as I lay
Devoutly resting, to engage
In Canterbury Pilgrimage,
At night came to that hostelry
A score and nine, in company,
Of sundry folk that chanced to fall
In fellowship, and pilgrims all
That Canterburyward would ride.
The chambers and the stalls were wide,
And we were treated of the best.
Not long the sun had gone to rest
Ere I'd conversed with every one,
In fellowship was I anon,
Agreeing early up to rise,
And take the way we did devise.
But natheless, while I've time or space,
Or farther in this tale do pace,
Methinketh it agreeeth to reason
To tell you of the whole condition

Of each, so as it seemed to me ;
 And who they were ; of what degree ;
 In what array that they were in :
 And with a Knight I first begin.

A Knight was there, a worthy man,
 That from the time he first began
 To ride abroad loved chivalry,
 Truth, honour, freedom, courtesy.
 Full worthy in his liege lord's war,
 There he had ridden (none so far),
 In Christendom and Heathenese,
 And honoured aye for worthiness.
 At Alisaundre fought, when won.
 Full oft he had the joust begun
 Above all nations met the Pruss.
 In Lettowe journeyed, and in Russ,
 No man so oft of his degree.
 In Gernade at the siege was he
 Of Algesir ; in Belmariè ;
 At Lagas ; and at Sataliè ;
 When they were won. In the Great Sea
 At many a bold descent was he.
 Of deadly battles saw fifteen ;
 Fought for our faith at Tramassene
 Three times in lists, and slew his foe.
 This worthy knight had been alsò
 Serving the lord of Palatiè
 'Gainst heathens in the land Turkeè,
 And aye he had a sovereign prize.
 Though valiant, yet he was as wise.
 Meek in his port as any maid,
 He never word of rudness said
 In all his life to any wight ;
 A very perfect gentle knight.
 To tell you now of his array,
 His horse was good but nowise gay ;
 Of fustian wore an old jupòn,
 Besmuttered with his habergeòn ;
 For lately come from voyaging,
 Thus went he on his pilgriming.

With him, his son a youthful squire,
 A lover and a bachelor,
 With curled locks as laid in press ;
 Of twenty years of age I guess.
 In stature, was of even length,
 Wonderous nimble, great of strength.
 And sometime been in chivachie,
 In Flaundres, Artois, Picardie,
 And borne him well in that short space,
 To stead him in his lady's grace.
 Embroidered, like unto a mead
 Of freshest flowers all white and red.
 Singing, or fluting all the day,
 As fresh as in the month of May.
 His gown full short, sleeves long and wide,
 Sat well on horse, and fair could ride.

Songs he could make, and well endite,
 Eke joust and dance, pourtray and write.
 So hot he loved,—by nightertale

As sleepless as a nightingale.
 Was courteous, lowly, serviceable ;
 And carved before his sire at table.

One Yeoman ; he no servants more
 Had then, for 'twas his pleasure so ;
 And clad in coat and hood of green,
 With sheaf of peacock arrows keen
 Under his belt full thriftily.
 He dressed his tackle yeomanly,
 No arrows drooped with feathers low ;
 In hand he bare a mighty bow.
 With head cropt short, and brownish visage ;
 Of wood-craft knew, and all the usage.
 Upon his arm he bare a bracer,
 And by his side a sword and buckler ;
 On th' other side a dagger clear,
 Well harnessed, sharp as point of spear ;
 A Christopher on breast full sheen ;
 A horn he bare,—the baldrick green :
 A forester truly bred, I guess.

Also a Nun, a Prioress.
 Smiling full simple was and coy ;
 Her greatest oath was by St Loy ;
 Her name eke, Madame Eglantyne.
 She sang the Services Divine,
 Entun'd so in her voice full sweetly,
 And French she spoke full fair and featly,
 Like school at Stratford at the Bow ;
 She did not French of Paris know.
 At meat well taught was she withal,
 No morsel from her lips let fall,
 Nor fingers wet in sauces deep,
 But ladylike herself did keep ;
 No drop did fall upon her breast.
 In courtesy was set her lest.
 Her overlip she wiped so clean,
 That in her cup no speck was seen
 Of grease, when she had drunk her draught.
 Full seemly to her food she raught.
 She truly was of good deport,
 Full pleasant, amiable of port,
 And pained herself to ape the Court
 With stately mien,—to be, in short,
 Held worthy of all reverence.
 To speak of her benevolence,—
 So charitable and piteous,
 She wept if that she saw a mouse
 Caught bleeding in a trap, or dead.
 Small hounds she had, and them she fed
 With roasted flesh, milk, wasted bread ;
 But sore she wept if one were dead,
 Or smitten with a yard, smart :
 'Twas conscience all, and tender heart.
 Her wimple seemly pinched it was ;
 Her nose was straight ; eyes grey as glass ;
 Her mouth full small, and soft, and red ;
 With certainly a fair forehead.
 A span almost in breadth, I trow ;
 And well proportioned seemed to grow.

Full neat her cloak, as I was 'ware ;
 Of coral round her arm she bare
 A pair of beads all gauded green,
 Thence hung a brooch of gold full sheen,
 On which was writ a neat crowned A,
 Then, AMOR VINCIT OMNIA.
 Another Nun with her had she,—
 Her chapelleine, Priestſq also, three.
 A Monk, and for the mastery fair,
 A horseman, loving venerie rare ;
 A manly man, for abbot-able ;
 With many a dainty horse in stable.
 Riding, you might his bridle hear,
 Gingle in whistling wind so clear,
 And eke as loud as chapel bell.
 This lord as keeper of the cell,—
 The rule of Maur and Benedict,
 Because 'twas old and somewhat strict,
 This same Monk let it by him pace,
 And gave to newer modes free space.
 "Texts moral," said he, "than one pluck'd hen"
 "That hunters are not holy men"
 Or, "that a monk when cloisterless
 Is like a fish when waterless"
 That is, a monk beyond his cloister ;
 Such texts he held not worth an oyster.
 And his opinion was not bad :
 Why study he ? or be so mad
 As on a book all day to pore ?
 Or drudge with hands for evermore
 As Austyn bid ? are folks thus served ?
 Be Austyn's task for him—reserved !
 He therefore was a rider right
 With greyhounds swift as fowl in flight !
 Riding, and hunting of the hare
 Was all his joy, nor cost would spare.
 His sleeves were purfled at the hand
 With fur, the finest of the land.
 Fastening his hood beneath his chin
 He had of gold a curious pin :
 A love-knot in the broad end was.
 His head was bald, and shone like glass ;
 And eke his face as 'twere anoint,
 A lord full fat and in good point.
 Eyes steep, and rolling in his head,
 That steamed like pot of molten lead.
 Boots pliant,—horse in goodly state,
 Now certainly a fair prelâte ;
 Not pale, like some forping ghost.
 He liked fat swans 'fore any roast.

(To be continued.)

The edition de luxe of *The Stickit Minister* promises to be a choice book. It is to be limited to 250 signed copies. The following names are mentioned as illustrators of the work :—Mr Ernest Waterloo, A.R.A., Mr James Paterson, R.W.S., Mr Joseph Pennell, Mr W. S. Mac-George, and Mr W. G. Brown Murdoch.

TRANSLATION OF A CHARTER OF
 FERGUS EARL OF BUCHAN.

ACCOMPANYING this is a quarto engraved broad-side of the original. It is docquetted "Cum autographo Penes Jacobum Ferguson de Pitfour rite concordat.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
 Bibliothecae Facultatis Juridicae
 apud Scotos Bibliothecarius."

The imprint in the right hand corner is J. Ainslie, Sculpt., St Andrews Street, Newtown, Edin.

Charter of Fergus Earl of Buchan, granted to John, Son of Uthredus, before the year 1211.

To all who shall see or hear of this Charter Fergus Earl of Buchan wisheth health in the Lord. Know all men, that I have given and granted, and by this Charter confirmed, to John, son of Uthredus, and his heirs, in exchange for the Lands of Slains and Cruden, the Three Daughs of Feddret, viz., Easter Auchoch, Atherb, Auchethad and Quiltes, wholly and without diminution, as well in length as in breadth, with all their boundaries and proper divisions, viz., On the East from the rivulet running on the East side of Easter Auchoch as far as the Crooked hollow on the West side of the Hill of Derevan on the West, and between the High Road above Clochmerly as it extends on the South as far as the Physician's Cross on the North ; and again going up on the East from the foord of the rivulet of Huskethuire, between Auchelit (Affioch) and Atherb, as far as the rivulet of Gight on the West, and on the foresaid East side from the Foord of the rivulet between the two Auhcranthis as far as the said Water of Gight, below the Sheep Cott of Ruther McOan of Allathan on the West and proceeding in the middle between the Two Sheep Cottis Southward, as far as the foresaid High Road above Clochmerly, and likewise from the great hollow lying near the Manor of Cairnbanno, on the North-West side, extending to the Water Gight, as far as the conflux of the of Lethalge on the North side, and from the Crooked hollow which is called Hollers Myleth, lying between Bathangie and the hill of Darevan, on the West side of the Darevan, and likewise from the Dyke at the hollow foord of Auhakerly, on the West side as far as to the North side of Craiggultur, and from Craiggultur to the fores and Physician's Cross, and from the said Cross to the North side of the Darevan. Together with the Land of Ardendraught, and all its boundaries and pertinents and proper divisions, to be held and possessed of me and my heirs to him and his Heirs and Assignees, for their homage and service in feof and heritage, in its woods and plains, meadows and pastures, mines and waters and lakes, roads and paths, in its hawkings and huntings, mills and with its natives and inhabitants, and all the customs of the said Lands, with and with all manner of escheates and rights pertaining to me and my heirs any manner of way, and other advantages, and all the and privileges which belong to the foresaid Three Daughs of Fedderath and the foresaid Land of Ardendraught,

or can belong to them in any manner of way for the time coming, as freely, fully, and honourably as I and my predecessors have held and possessed the said Lands at any time, or as any Earl or Lord in the Kingdom of Scotland can freely, fully and honourably infest any vassal in any Land, retaining only to myself and my heirs my Court for Life and Limb when it shall happen, and the said John and his Heirs and Assignies shall pay to me the free Service of one Archer and attendance three times a year at my Court at Ellon, for trying Capital Offences, together with the public Service of our Lord the King, as far as shall concern the fues and Lands in lieu of every other burden, due Service Aid or Secular exaction. Moreover, I Will and Grant that at the time of the relief of said Lands, the said John and his Heirs and Assignies, on account of the foresaid exchange shall only be bound to pay to me and my Heirs for his relief Twenty Pounds Sterling proportionally at the two usual terms of the year as occasions shall happen. I, Fergus and my Heirs, for the foresaid Service, shall warrant against and defend for ever to the said John and his Heirs and Assignies, against all deadly the foresaid Three Daughs, and the forenamed Land of Ardendraught, with their pertinents, liberties and assythments and other privileges as aforesaid. In testimony hereof, my Seal is put to this present Charter before these Witnesses:—Malcolm Earl of ——— and David his Brother, Thomas of Kinnealvon, Alexander of Blair, Henry of Abernethy, William of Slains, Magnus, son of ———, Gilbride, son of Lamond, Cospatrick, son of Madid, Malochenes his brother, Ninus, son of Normas, Adam the Earl's brother, Robert of Munfort, and many others.

(On the back) THE CHARTER OF FADRATH.

OLD DOCUMENT.

THE following curious document has been sent us for preservation and for possible explication. It is closely and well written in an antique hand, on an old *laid* paper, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad by 6 in. long, and may from its appearance approach 200 years old. It is mounted on new paper, but the original has got frayed at its numerous folds to the loss of a few words. Any conjecture as to its date, history, or author would be of interest.

A humble petition or civil request of david hutcheson, from the majestrates of Aberdeen.

I being a man of some learning, have been now eighteen months in the Spital, dwelling without the town's privilege, in which time I have translated most of the sacred Scriptures from the original hebrew and Greek in which they were at first wrot by holy men of old, whom God had inspired with his holy spirit to foreshow unto mankind what his will was, the ends and designs of his eternal purposes with them, which many have so misconstrued by not understanding the originals, and endangering both their eternal and temporal happiness by them, raising from thence troubles many, both in church and state, contrary to the end they were designed for at first—hence came

all sects and sorts of opinions, by men of corrupt minds, setting them over sometime according to their own fancies—each sect to justify their own opinion, and condemn their neighbours, which was foreknown and told them they would do—2 Tim. 3, 9—and that their folly should proceed no further, but be made known unto all men, that as there is but one shepherd there may be but one sheepfold, and that the son of man may find this faith on the earth at his coming, hath, therefore, stirred up a spirit into me to make their mistake visible unto all men, by seting over the original along with the translation word for word verbatim, the original in red letters and the translation in black below it, so as that altho the translator do add a word or sentence more to any dark phraise in his own language, he doeth not therefore add unto the words of God, but of the reader—Rev. 22, 18-19—and lest any should say this word or phraise does not signify to compile Alphabetically a polyglute register of words sacred, cited with chapter and verse, thorow the whole book where that word or phraise is more used, that by comparing the one place with the other all may commodiously come to the true knowledge of the original, and learn easily to read and understand the word of God in hebrew and Greek characters in which it was at first wrot. And now what I request of you, is that if ye would be so Good as Grant me the liberty to learn this in the city to any people that pleaseth for a lively hood to me, because I am run short, and I would only put out this sign on the following words at my window, viz. —

Ho, he who is curious for to know
that sacred hebrew and the Greek,
which unto men salvation show,
come serious unto me and speak,

for I contain no evil thought,
my speech is also pure and plain;
and the purpose is for which I wrought,
your souls friend for to remain.

mysterious points, the most profound
that darkened long have been to man,
I here most plainly do expound
what hiden was since the world began.

Reader, now that we may know
whether ye be friend or fo,
give the free will offering before ye Go.
Oh, come and see, for your own salvation,
How the Scriptures hath been abused in our
translation!

The January part of *The Art Journal* contains an illustrated article on the Queen's Park, Edinburgh.

Mr Anderson, the clever Dundee artist, better known as "Cynicus," contemplates reissuing a selection from his cutting "Satires." The re-issue will be in black and white, in separate plates, and will be published at the popular price of 1s.

REV. ANDREW WILSON.—Allow me to make some corrections, or rather additions, to the notice of the Rev. Andrew Wilson, which appeared in your January's "Notable Men and Women of Banffshire." From Lochgelly he came in April, 1861, to Fern, in the Presbytery of Brechin, to be Assistant and Successor to the Rev. David Harris, where he was one of my nearest clerical neighbours. There he remained till Oct. '67, when he resigned his charge on the same day that, and just a few hours before, Mr. Harris died, and thus was never full minister of the parish. He then went to Edinburg, where he lived at Liberton Bank, in the house of Miss Burton, the sister of the late historian. When there he occupied much of his time in literary work. Though never upon the regular staff of the *Scotsman* he was a frequent contributor, and for several years wrote many of the reviews on Theological works. He died in '90 or '91, and was buried in the churchyard of Macduff, in which town he was born. I made a pious pilgrimage to the grave of my old friend in 1892. He had a brother who was minister of Aberdeen, and there are still some distant relatives in Macduff. He kept up his excellent scholarship to the last, and was well acquainted with natural science. He was one of the most accomplished, and at the same time one of the most genial and likeable men I ever met.

F. CRUICKSHANK.

Manse of Lethnot,
Brechin.

Queries.

* * * Questions and Answers intended for insertion in *S. N. & Q.* may be sent to the Editor, care of Messrs. D. Wyllie & Son, Booksellers to the Queen, or W. Jolly & Sons, Printers, 23 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.

843. THE FAMILY OF DALMAHOY OF THAT ILK.—Douglas, in his "Baronage of Scotland," states that Wm. Dalmahoy of Ravelrig, Midlothian, a younger son of Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of Dalmahoy, and an officer in the Scots Horse Guards, married (circa 1680) Helen Martin, and was progenitor of William Dalmahoy (born 1695), who married Mary Fraser, daughter of William 2nd Lord Saltoun. There was a William Dalmahoy of Carnbee, Fife (circa 1745), designed as "the only son of Helen Martin, daughter of George Martin, 2nd son of Dr George Martin, of St Salvator's College, St Andrews." Can any reader say if the Helen Martin who married William Dalmahoy I. of Ravelrig was the daughter of George Martin above mentioned, and thus prove William Dalmahoy of Carnbee to be identical with William Dalmahoy II. of Ravelrig, who married Mary Fraser? Ravelrig was sold by William Dalmahoy II. in 1734.

"ABSQUE METU."

844. OLD SEAL.—I have in my possession an old seal: a three masted ship in full sail; motto, "Such is life." Is this a crest; if so, of what family?

J. F.

845. LUNDIE OR LUNDIN OF THAT ILK.—Information concerning Sophia Lundie (or Lundin), Lady Innergellie, living in 1767, is desired, with pedigree, if possible.

J. F.

846. FAMILY OF DE LARD OR DE LART.—Can any reader inform me if anything is known of the family of "de Lard, de Larde, or de Lart?" "Matilda, 3rd daughter of Malise, 7th Earl of Stratherne, married a certain — de Lard: their son, Alexander de Lard, claimed the Earldom of Stratherne, through his mother. Robert II. granted (1374-5, Mar. 21.) charter to David, Earl of Stratherne, 2nd creation, all the lands in Caithness, including the Castle of Brathwell, and all rights and claims to the Earldom of Stratherne, which Alexander de Larde had, by reason of his mother, Matilda, both on the designation of the said Alexander."

Is anything known of any other members of this family in Scotland? The family of "de Lard" or "de Lart" is of French origin, and a branch came to England with the Black Prince. Malise, 6th Earl of Stratherne, was engaged in the Gascon wars, and possibly his granddaughter, Matilda, married one of this family, a Gascon one. Are there any branches of this name existing in Scotland?

C. E. LART.

847. CLAN MUNRO.—Information is desired concerning the pedigrees of the following:—

- (1) George Munro of Pitlundie, elder brother of Sir Alexander Munro of Bearcrofts. Died before 1687.
- (2) Dr Alexander Munro, Physician in Edinburgh. (Living in 1767).
- (3) Dr George Munro, "late His Majesty's Physician in Minorca". (Living in 1790).

"ABSQUE METU."

Answers.

777—811. REV. WM. SMITH, D.D. (I. 137; VII. 14, 76).—Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith had his *Life and Correspondence* put together in two volumes, and published in Philadelphia in 1879-80 by his great-grandson, Horace Wemyss Smith, who was not quite familiar, however, with our Scotch places, ways, and terminology, so that we are sometimes at a loss as to the Scotch facts. William Smith, son of Thomas Smith, and his first wife Elizabeth Duncan, was "born upon the banks of the river Don, within a few miles of Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire." This Thomas Smith was "a gentleman of some means, living upon a country estate, which he had inherited from his father, James Smith." William, the only child by his mother, "was born Sept. 7th, 1727, and baptized in the old Aberdeenshire Kirk, Oct. 19th of the same year." He went to the parish school until in 1735 "he was taken charge of by the Society for the Education of Parochial Schoolmasters," but "the

parish school" here indicated appears to be unknown. From the education of this Society he "entered the University of Aberdeen (in the beginning of the year 1741), and resided there for the full terms of years required for the first degree, which he received in March, 1747, and left the institution."¹ In January, 1750, he was sent up to London as a commissioner on behalf of the Scotch schoolmasters, and probably spent that year as a clerk with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Next year, in March, he sailed for New York, and for two years, until 1753, he was tutor on Long Island. But by his *General Idea of the College of Mirania*, in 1753, he attracted the notice of Dr. Ben. Franklin and other educationists, and that year was offered the charge of the College and Academy then being projected in Philadelphia. He first, however, returned to England, and was ordained both deacon and priest at Fulham in December, when Samuel Seabury, afterwards Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, was also ordained: he returned to the North to see his honoured father, and, he says, "preached in the Kirk in which I was baptized."² On his return to America he was inducted Provost of the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia in May, 1754, and the Curriculum he drew up for the College shows every trace of his University training in Scotland, though he had the wisdom to adapt himself and it to their surroundings. He was able for a time to keep the Classics forward, but he yielded to a three years course, and to wait some years before it was lengthened. Though he continued on a friendly footing with the Penns, his great opponents were the Quaker faction, through whose influence he and his future father-in-law were illegally imprisoned in 1758. When prosecuting (very successfully) his appeal before the King in Council, he received his doctorate from King's College, Aberdeen, on March 10th, and from Oxford on March 27th: he received the same degree from Dublin University on January 9th, 1764. From 1754 to 1777, when the College was closed on account of the soldiery holding it, and on to 1779, when the charter was abrogated, Dr. Smith's attention was constantly occupied with controversy and with the anxieties incident to one of the most prominent men in church and state. He was most energetic in the development of the College in Philadelphia and had many enemies, of whom, strange to say, Dr. Franklin was one of the chief. At the first Convention of the Episcopal Clergy of Pennsylvania Dr. Smith was President, and was prominent in the movement. On any great occasion of funeral, defeat, or victory, Dr. Smith was the preacher. When driven from Philadelphia, he went with his family to Chestertown in 1780, and commenced what, since 1782, is now Washington College: at Chestertown, and under his chairmanship, the name, "The Protestant Episcopal Church" was first proposed,

¹ He studied at King's, but almost every fact, above stated, suggests a query and some fuller explanation. Could the Valuation Rolls of Aberdeenshire throw any light upon the estate, or family, or kirk? James Smith was born in 1651, and his son Thomas in 1692.

² Had he been presbyterian or episcopalian? The extract about his preaching is quoted from his Diary, and is provokingly indefinite where we want information.

by the Rev. Mr. Wilmer. During the development of the Episcopate, the settlement of the American Prayer Book, and the full organisation of the American Church, Dr. Smith was an acknowledged leader, and himself appears to have been elected as their bishop by the Clergy of Maryland, but no advance was made to his consecration. In 1789 the Assembly of Pennsylvania restored the charter to the College of Philadelphia, "declaring the Act of 1779 repugnant to justice and in violation of the Constitution of the State," but in 1791 the College was united on equal terms with the University of the State of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Smith retired from the office of Principal. The Scourge of Yellow Fever fell upon Philadelphia in 1793, and carried off Mrs. Smith, as it also did the Rev. Alexander Murray, a Scotchman, born in 1727, and graduated at King's College, Aberdeen. In 1803, May 14, Dr. Smith died in Philadelphia, and was buried at the Falls of Schuylkill, where the family residence stood. His name is associated with other Scotchman, as Rev. William Smith, D. D. (the younger), who was at best only a distant relative, but an Aberdonian, and ordained in Scotland, Rev. Alexander Murray, a man of much energy and a great friend to the American church in her difficulties, Rev. John Gordon, D. D., a Scotchman ordained in 1745, Rev. John Bissett, A. M., a Scotchman ordained by Bp. Seabury in 1786, and Rev. John Pilmore, a Scotchman ordained by Bp. Seabury. It is evident from the foregoing statement that his relation to the University of Pennsylvania was too remote to be effective, and prior to the union his interests were all with the College and not very friendly to the University. He was a man of strong character, eloquent in the pulpit, and as often feared as loved, but his heart was fixed upon the value of education, and he has left his mark upon the institutions of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Plymouth, Conn. JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

832. POET FERGUSSON (VII., 105).—I must plead guilty to a want of strict accuracy when I said that Fergusson died in Darien House. That point was, I believe, set at rest by a correspondence which took place a year or two ago in the *Scotsman*. I do not know if Mr Stevenson, whom I must thank, is quoting from the *Edinburgh in the Olden Time* in the latter part of his query; but if he is, what he writes has a curious interest when compared with the following excerpt. Sir Daniel Wilson, in his *Memoirs of Edinburgh*, I., 141 (2nd Ed.) writes—"In its later days it was abandoned to the purposes of a pauper lunatic asylum, and is popularly known by the name of Bedlam. A melancholy association attaches to a more modern portion of it towards the south, as having been the scene where the poet Fergusson, that unhappy child of genius, so wretchedly terminated his brief career.

J. CALDER ROSS.

841. THE BARON'S CAIRN, NIGG (VII., 126).—A lady, connected with Nigg, who died in 1863, at the age of 83, informed me that, in her childhood, this Cairn was known as "Baron Baxter's Cairn," and was used as a beacon-fire at night and as an outlook, seawards, by day. How Baxter, who was a native of Nigg, came to be called "Baron" I never could learn,

but have thought it probable that he, or some of his forbears, had been the last of the Baron Baillies of Torry, which is, or was at one time, a Burgh of Barony. In the "Burgess Roll" of Aberdeen, published a year or two ago, there is an entry, under date 1454-5, to the effect that Andrew Chapman, dwelling at Loirston, was employed to make a fire on the "Cairn of Loirston" every night up to the feast of St Martin, and to keep a Watchman during the day, "to warn against the English." This Cairn of Loirston I take to be the same known in later times as "Baron Baxter's Cairn." Such an entry in the Burgess Roll of Aberdeen could scarcely occur unless the city had some closer relationship with Nigg than mere neighbourhood. It would be desirable to know, while on this subject, whether the Record of the "Burgh Court" of the Barony of Torry exists. If so, one would expect to find in the City Charter Rooms, or in the Archives of the Forbuses of Monymusk, as both were severally interested as superiors of Torry. The old Cross of Torry stood near the middle of the old village, hard by the "Struach," a burn which ran through it to the Dee, but long since diverted or dried up; and Baron Baxter's house stood near a goodly-sized tree—long the only tree in Torry—but both swept away by the Dee Extension.

Aberdeen.

G. A.

842. OLD SCOTS BALLADS (VII., 126).—The correspondence in the *Scotsman* relative to the identity of John Anderson, the original of Burns's poem of "John Anderson my Jo," occurred about 5 years ago. It was opened by the Rev. Father Blair, who affirmed that a man whose native place was Ayrshire, but who afterwards lived and died at Invergarry in 1832 was the real personage, and that he was visited whilst he lived in Argyleshire by the poet. One reply points out that, as it was in 1787 that Burns visited Argyleshire, John Anderson was a young man of 39, his condition would not probably correspond with the hero of the song. It quotes the tradition that the original was the piper of Kelso. Another reply properly recalls the fact that the title of the piece is old, and this of course suggests that Burns needed no friend of his own to personate the hero. A longish rejoinder from Father Blair does not clarify the matter, although he can see nothing in the correspondence to induce him to abandon his opinion that the John Anderson, whose epitaph he quotes from his tomb at Fort Augustus, is Burns's original for his beautiful song. Another longish letter from one of the former correspondents brings the rather needless controversy to an end by his reassertion that Burns's description is inapplicable to the person brought forward by Father Blair.

CLARINDA.

Mr Hugh Haliburton expects to issue a new volume of poems in the course of February.

The Literary World is responsible for the following:—"Gabriel Setoun, who recently made his literary debut with *Barncraig*, is about to publish a volume of poems." Who is to be the publisher?

Literature.

Notes on the Surnames of Francus, Franceis, French, &c., in Scotland, with an Account of the Frenches of Thornydykes. By A. D. WELD FRENCH [F.S.A. Scot., &c., &c.], Author of the "Index Armorial". Boston: Privately Printed, 1893. [109 pp., 9¼ × 6 in.]

THIS is not an every-day genealogical work, inasmuch as the author brings to it an unusual amount of scholarship and historical knowledge. In a brief but valuable preface Mr French discusses the philology of the name and the chronology of its various forms and orthographical changes, as it spread itself over the civilized world. Coming to Scotland, every page gives proof of thorough research and minute investigation, the antique basis being largely the archives of the religious houses both of Scotland and the Continent. In all this the author has gone about his work as an expert. Among the various brief memorials of the bearers of the patronymic, Mr French (p. 45) refers to Thomas Franche, Master Mason to the Bishop of Aberdeen for building the Bridge of Dee, and whose eldest son, "who died in 1530, was buried in Aberdeen Cathedral, where is found his epitaph." It may interest the author if we transcribe the epitaph, which is now much worn:—

".....r lylis tomas ye
son of tomas fra-
nch master maco..."

In the second part of the book the author gives an interesting account of the Thornydyke branch of the family, dating from the time of Bruce, in the middle of the fourteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century. As became a Border family, the Frenches took an active part in many a fray, and, withal, maintained a dignified position. Several representatives of the family held crown appointments. If anything the author has somewhat restrained himself in this department, as there can be little doubt that the charter-chest would yield a good deal of interest outwith the purely genealogical. The book is, however, strictly reliable, and a model of a family record; and its get-up is well worth the thanks gracefully paid to the printer, *inter alia*, by the author in his preface. An index would have been a useful adjunct.

ED.

McHardy—Arms, Crest, and Tartan, with a short Account of the Origin of the Name. Published by Balding & Mansell, London.

THIS brochure consists of 2 pp. 4to of subject matter, whilst the Arms and Tartan, printed in colours, occupy two pages more. The McHardys are supposed to be of French stock, but in Scotland their special habitat seems to have

been the upper reaches of the Don and Dee, with Corgarff Castle as their *point d'appui*. Among the clan this brief history will be welcome as a pointer to more detailed research.
ED.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs Morison have in preparation a second series of Auld Scotch Songs by Sinclair Dunn.

The current No. of *The Christian Leader* contains a new serial story by the author of *The Sickit Minister*.

It is with a feeling of much regret we announce the death of Mr R. F. Murray, the St. Andrews Poet, at the early age of 30.

According to the *Glasgow Echo*, there is an old lady, named Mrs Stewart, who now lives in a Glasgow almshouse, who danced with George the Fourth when he visited Holyrood in 1822. Mrs Stewart is 98, but she still retains the most vivid recollection of an incident which was evidently the proudest fact in her life, and never tells the story of that famous ball without recalling that the King had diamond buckles on his shoes. It is a strange vicissitude of fortune to have danced in youth with a king in a palace and to spend one's age in a Glasgow almshouse.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

Anti-Liquor Recitals and Readings. R. Cameron. 1/- net. Elliot.
Arbroath Year Book, 1894. 6d. With map, 2/. Arbroath Herald.
Ballads of Bairnhood. R. Ford. Cr. 8vo, 6/. Gardner.
Border Almanac, 1894. 4/. Rutherford.
Byways of Scottish Border. G. Eyre-Todd. Sm. 4to, 4/6 net. Lewis.
Catholic Directory, 1894. 8vo, 1/. King (A.).
Church (Grant's) Almanac, 1894. 1/. Cameron.
Church of Scotland Year Book, 1894. 6d. and 1/. Clark.
Church (The Scot.) and Univ. Almanac, 1894. 1/. McN. & Wallace.
College (West of Scot.) Calendar, 1893-94. 1/. R. Alexander.
Cookery for School Girls. M. R. Macdonald. 8vo, 3d. Blackie.
Curling (Royal Cal.) Annual, 1893-94. 1/. The Club.
Dalkeith Directory, 1894. 2d. Lyle (D).
Divine Brotherhood. N. Hall. Cr. 8vo, 4/. Clark.
Dunfermline Almanac, 1894. 1½d. Campbell (D.).
Earls court. A. Allardyce. 3 vols., cr. 8vo, 25/6. Blackwood.
Episcopal Church Year Book, 1894. 1/6, 2/. St. Giles Print. Co.
Farming World Year Book, 1894. 6d. Office.
Fisherman's Almanac, 1894. 1/. Cook, St. A.
Fonythan and other poems. A. J. M. Troup. Aberdeen Journal Office.

For Heart and Life. J. A. K. Bain. Post 8vo, 5/. McN. & Wallace.
Galashiels Almanac, 1894. 1d. McQueen (G.).
Geometry. A. Dobbie. Blackie.
Horace Odes, 2. A. Graham. 1/- net. Sime.
Inglis' Tide Table, 1894. 1/- Inglis.
In Memoriam. Rev. Prin. Morison. 6d. Morison.
Insanity. G. F. Blanford. 10/6. Oliver & Boyd.
La Bonne Cuisine. Mrs. Black. 1/6. Collins.
La Jeune Femme Colère. M. E. Barbier. Holmes.
Lanark (Records of Burgh of). Carson Nicol (G.).
Little Lilts. A. Bowman. Cr. 8vo, 6d. Bowman.
Marchmont and the Humes of Polwarth. Cr. 8vo, 21/- net. Blackwood.
Matthew (R.) Reminiscences. 8vo, 1/- Bowman.
Nathan the Wise. Trans. by W. Jacks. Machehose.
Northern Red-Book, 1894. 3d. Chron. Office.
Oliver & Boyd's Almanac, 1894. 6/6. Oliver & Boyd.
Pastor's Diary, 1894. L. H. Jordan. 2/. Hunter.
Philosophy (Hist.) in France. R. Flint. 21/. Blackwood.
Pleasant Stories for Composition. R. S. Wood. 1/6. McDougall.
Poetical Parts of Old Testament. Talmid. Thln. Pomona. By Author of "Laddie." Cr. 8vo, 5/. Chambers.
Reid's Tide Table, 1894. 6d. McK. & Storrie.
Samiasa. J. A. Cuthbert. 1/, 2/. Murray (G.).
Science Exam. Guides—Mining 6d., Metallurgy 6d., Agriculture 8d., Heat 8d., Hygiene 8d. Blackie.
Scottish Church (Hist. of). Vol. 1. W. Stephen. 12/6. Douglas.
— Law Directory, 1894. 5/- and 5/6. Hodge.
— Law of Conveyancing. J. Craigie. 18/. B. & Bradfute.
— Law Review. Vol. 8. 21/, 24/. Hodge.
Shakespeare's Henry 8th. G. H. Ely. 8d. Blackie.
Tassie (James and William). J. M. Gray.
The Country and Church of the Cheeryble Brothers. 8vo, 7/6 net. Lewis.
The Famous Places of Scotland. Lawson. Parlane.
The Lady Doctor. E. Die. Stenhouse.
The Shining Light. P. W. Robertson. Elliot.
Trans. of the Edin. Obstetrical Soc. Vol. 18, 8/6. Oliver & Boyd.
Upper Ward Calendar, 1894. Morison (L.).
Virgil's Æneid IV. A. Graham. 1/- net. Sime.
Whispering Hope. J. Darling. 2/6. Menzies.
Zoology (Text-Book of). A. Nicholson. Cr. 8vo, 10/6. Blackwood.

Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each month to
JOHN INGLIS,
12 Glen Street, Edinburgh.

In the Press, and will be published in a few days,

THE BLESSED DEAD AND THEIR INTEREST IN THE PRAYERS AND HOPE OF THE CHURCH,

BY THE

REV. JAMES COOPER, D.D.

ABERDEEN: W. JOLLY & SONS, 23 BRIDGE STREET.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, MARCH, 1894.

LETTER OF BURNS TO CLARINDA.

I HAVE just now, my ever dearest madam, delivered your kind present to my sweet little Bobbie, who I find a very fine little fellow. Your letter was waiting me. Your interview with Mr K— opens a wound, ill-closed in my breast: not that I think his friendship of so much consequence to you, but because you set such a value on it. Now for a little news that will please you. I, this morning, as I came home, called for a certain woman. I am disgusted with her. I cannot endure her. I, while my heart smote me for the prophanity, tried to compare her with my Clarinda: 'twas setting the expiring glimmer of a farthing taper beside the cloudless glory of the meridian sun. Here was tasteless insipidity, vulgarity of soul, and mercenary fawning; there polished good sense, heaven-born genius, and the most generous, the most delicate, the most tender Passion. I have done with her, and she with me.

I set off to-morrow for *Dumfriesshire*. It is

merely out of compliment to Mr *Miller*, for I know *that the Indies must be my lot*. I will write you from Dumfries, if these horrid post-ages don't frighten me.

“ Whatever place, whatever land I see,
My heart, untravelled, fondly turns to thee:
Still to ‘Clarinda’ turns with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each return a lengthen'd chain.”

I just stay to write you a few lines before I go to call on my friend Mr *Gavin Hamilton*. I hate myself as an unworthy sinner, because these interviews of old, dear friends, make me for half a moment almost forget Clarinda.

Remember to-morrow evening at eight o'clock I shall be with the Father of Mercies, at that hour on your account. Farewell! If the post goes not to-night, I'll finish the other page to-morrow morning.

SYLVANDER.

P.S.—Remember.

Forty years ago I sent a copy of this letter to a provincial newspaper, where it appeared, but I have not seen it in print elsewhere. It is written on two sides of a sheet of letter paper, the P.S. being on the third page. If it was dated the date had been clipped off. It bears the post mark “Mauchline.” The words printed in italics have been scored over with a pen and ink, and partially effaced, also the postmark. A portion of the seal is still attached to the letter; and half of the third page, on which the address must have been written, has been torn off.

As many writings, said to have been from the pen of Burns, have been in circulation of late, I think right to state how this one came into my possession. In 1849, in course of conversation with the late Mr Wm. Elder, Writer, Edinburgh, we happened to talk of Burns, when he mentioned that he had been acquainted with Clarinda, and that she had at one of his visits given him a letter written by Burns to her; and he added—“I know you collect such things; I do not; and if you put any value on it, you are most welcome to it. A short time after he brought the letter to me. I asked him if he could explain how some of the words were effaced. He said, “I cannot do that—the letter is now as it was when I got it from her.”

Edinburgh.

JAMES GORDON.

SCOTTISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

THE issue for January contained a short note explanatory of the issue of Promissory Tokens a hundred years ago, and we believe the following Catalogue of the Scottish series will be found interesting. In the early decades of the present century they were extensively current, but now they are rarely seen except in the hands of dealers, while the choicest specimens have long been locked up in the cabinets of collectors. Unless otherwise mentioned the coinage is copper, and the size is stated when not expressed by inscription upon the coin itself.

[Our Illustration this month delineates all the principal tokens in the following list.]

ABERDEEN.

No. 1.

Size. Halfpenny.

Obv. A ruined Castle within a wreath of laurel.

Rev. Monogram, "J. B."

Legend. "Aberdeen Token, 1797."

Note.—This coin is scarce, and it would be interesting to ascertain if it was actually issued by an Aberdeen tradesman, or whether it was merely manufactured and sold to collectors by Denton, the Lambeth Engraver and Coin Dealer, who has used the same obverse for one of his own business tokens.

BRECHIN.

No. 2.

Size. Halfpenny.

Obv. View of Cathedral and Round Tower.

Legend. "Payable by Smith and Wilson."

Exergue. "Church."

Rev. View of mill.

Legend. "East Mill". *Ex.* "Brechin, 1801."

Note.—Fairly well executed, had an extensive currency, and is not rare.

BURNTISLAND.

No. 3.

Size. Halfpenny.

Obv. A Carboy between a Rose and Thistle, underneath the Monogram, "B. V. Co."

Rev. The Legend, "Burntisland Vitriol Compy., 1797," within a Vandyked garter, containing the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit."

Edge. Milled.

Note.—Execution good; not an uncommon coin.

DUNDEE.

No. 4.

Obv. View of Warehouse; the arms of Dundee and Motto, "Dei Donum," in an oval underneath.

Legends. Upper—"Public Warehouses on the Quay." Lower—"Shipping of this Port, 8800 tons Regr."

Ex. "Wright Jun. Des."

Rev. View of Dundee Town House.

Legend. "Dundee Penny. 1797."

Ex. "Town House, Founded 1732."

Edge. Payable on Demand by Thos. Webster, Junr.
Note.—This is the only promissory coin of the penny size issued by a Scottish merchant.

No. 5.

Size. Halfpenny.

Obv. Arms of Dundee and Mottoes "Dei Donum" and "Prudentia et Candore."

Legend. "Payable at W. Croom's, High Street, Dundee."

Rev. Legend occupying the whole field of the coin in six lines, "Sells Wholesale Woolen & Linen Drapery Goods, Watches, &c., &c., Cheap."

No. 6.

The same as last but much smaller.

No. 7.

Obv. Ship (brig) unloading at a quay.

Legend. "Commerce Augments Dundee."

Ex. "Wright Delin.," the Arms of Dundee and motto, "Dei Donum."

Rev. View of Church Tower.

Legend. "Dundee Halfpenny, 1795."

Ex. "Old Tower, Founded 1189."

Edge. "Payable at the Warehouse of Alexr. Molison."

No. 8.

Obv. Barque unloading at a quay.

Legend. "Mare et Commercio colimus."

Ex. Arms of Dundee and Motto, "Dei Donum," in a sunk oval.

Rev. View of Dundee Infirmary in sunk oval; underneath, "I. W. I. Design."

Legends. Upper—"Dundee Halfpenny, 1796."

Lower—"Infirmary Founded, 1794."

Edge. Engrailed.

No. 9.

The same design, but of very inferior execution.

No 10.

Obv. View of an ancient gateway.

Legend. "Cowgate Port. The last remains of our ancient walls."

Ex. "Wright Jun. Des." over a star.

Rev. View of a church.

Legends. "Dundee Halfpenny, 1797." "St Andrews Church, Found^d 1772."

Edge. "Payable at the Warehouse Alex. Swap & Co."

No. 11.

Obv. Man working Flax at a bench; bales on the floor. "Flax Heckling." *Ex.* "W. Des."

Legend. "3336 Tons Flax and Hemp imported here in 1796, Value L. 160,128."

Rev. View of Dudhope Barracks.

Legends. Upper—"Dundee Halfpenny, 1797."

Lower—"Dudhope Castle, Found^d 1660, Converted into Barracks 1794."

No. 12.

Obv. View of a Glass Manufactory.

Ex. "Wright Des."

Legend. "Glass Works, West Cone, Founded 1788."

Rev. View of Dundee Town House.

Legends. Upper—"Dundee Halfpenny, 1797."

Lower—"Town House Finished, 1734."

Edge. "Payable by John Pilmer, Church Lane."

No. 13.

Size. Farthing.

Obv. Pair of Scales over the Cypher "M, & Co."

Legend. "Payable on Demand, Dundee."

Rev. Soldier on guard in a fort."





SCOTTISH TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

SUPPLEMENT TO SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES.

MARCH, 1894.

W. JOLLY & SONS, ABERDEEN

No. 14.

Obv. Horse and laden cart. *Ex.* "Wright Des."*Legend.* "Sic itur ad opes."*Rev.* View of Dundee Trades Hall.*Legend.* Dundee Farthing, 1796."*Ex.* "Trades All."

No. 15.

Same as No. 14 except date, "1797."

No. 16.

Same as No. 15, except Ekeurge on reverse, which is properly inscribed "Trades Hall."

Note.—With one or two exceptions the design and execution of the Dundee Tokens are excellent. They form by far the best series issued in Scotland, and are rivalled in England by no town of equal size. The designer, Mr James Wright, Jun., who died in 1798, was the Writer of the Prefatory essay in "Carder's Arrangement of Provincial Coins," published in Ipswich, 1799, and appears to have been an enthusiastic Medallist. It is probable that Nos. 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 16 were put in circulation by him, and that the promissory inscription on the edge of No. 10 is merely a bit of sly humour. He is the publisher of the following Silver Medalllets:—

No. 17.

Obv. Full dressed Highlander. *Ex.* In a sunk oval the Arms of Dundee and Motto, "Dei Donum."*Legend.* "From the heath cover'd mountains of Scotia we come."*Rev.* View of Dundee Market Cross, "W. des." at sides. *Ex.* "Cross taken down, 1777."*Legend.* Dundee Silver Medal, Price one shilling.

No. 18.

Obv. Same as No. 17.*Rev.* A ruined Castle. *Ex.* "Broughty Castle."*Legend.* "Dundee Shilling pay⁶. by J. Wright Junr. 1797."

Fine specimens of the Dundee Coins are rare, and very highly prized by Collectors.

K. J.

ABERDEENSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(Continued from p. 134.)

A further indication of the comparatively advanced stage of culture attained by the inhabitants of Aberdeenshire a thousand years ago is to be found in the fact that the town of Aberdeen, already a populous place, is believed to have been created a royal burgh towards the end of the ninth century by King Gregory of Scotland, called the Great, though of course it must be admitted that the earliest extant charter belonging to the town dates only from the twelfth century, and was granted to the townsmen by William the Lion, who, it may be added, built a palace and resided often with his Court in the City. But that it may not be thought I am exaggerating the early importance of the famous

town on the Dee, now known as the Granite City, let me quote the testimony of an eminent antiquary, who says in this connection:—"Long before Edinburgh had acquired the precedence of a capital, or even the first place among the burghs of Scotland, while Glasgow was still an insignificant dependent on its Bishop, Aberdeen had taken its place as a great and independent royal burgh, and a port of extensive foreign trade." It is a significant fact, as indicating this primitive importance of Aberdeen, that no Scottish town obtains more early notice in foreign literature. Thus the late Dr Joseph Robertson informs us, that under date 1153 the name Aberdeen occurs in the far-famed Norse epic, "The Heimskringla." From the reference in that ancient poem, it seems clear that by the twelfth century Aberdeen had already become a place of some importance. For in describing the piratical expedition of Eystein, the Norse King, we are told that having spread his sails to the South he steered along the Eastern shores of Scotland, and brought his ships to the town of Apardion, where he killed many people and wasted the city. "And there," says the poet, in vivid poetic phrase,

"I heard the overthrow of the people.

The crash of broken arms was loud:

The King destroyed the peace

Of the dwellers in Apardion."

I have given these illustrations of the early influence and fame of Aberdeen, as giving some slight token of the reality as well as of the comparatively advanced character of the civilization that had established itself in the North-East of Scotland, even in the ages before the English usurpation under Edward I., and the patriotic struggles under Wallace and Bruce, which led to the final establishment of Scotland's national independence. And that it may not be thought that I have been exaggerating the progress which the Scottish people had made at this remote period in their history, let me appeal to the authority of that most competent Scottish Historian, the late Cosmo Innes, who, treating of this very question, has ventured on the following unequivocal statement:—"We do not know much of the intellectual state of the population in that age; but, regarding it only in a material point of view, it may be safely affirmed that Scotland, at the death of Alexander III., was more civilized and prosperous than at any period of her existence as a separate kingdom down to 1707."

As, however, all that passed in Scotland prior to the successful assertion of Scottish independence in the fourteenth century may be regarded only as a preparation for Scottish History, or as merely the laying of a sufficient foundation

for the unique and characteristic development of the Scottish people which followed that protracted and victorious struggle, I need say but little here of what Scottish tradition has to relate concerning the part played by Aberdeenshire in these early centuries. One point, however, I must not omit to notice. I refer to the creditable part taken by the Aberdonians in the heroic conflicts and sacrifices which, after many years of anxious vicissitudes, were brought to a satisfactory close by Bruce's victory at Bannockburn. Thus it is, I think, worthy of being recorded, that long before Scotland generally had declared for Bruce, at the very time, indeed, when the Bruce's fortunes seemed almost at their lowest ebb, the citizens of Aberdeen, who had never willingly acknowledged the right of their Southern neighbours to authority in Scotland, rose against the English garrison which had been left in the castle by Edward I., put them to the sword, and laid the castle in ruins, to prevent the English from returning; while a party of Englishmen, who happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time, and who, on hearing of the disaster that had befallen their countrymen, made haste, if possible, to recover the town, were themselves met and defeated by the stout burghers of Aberdeen in the Churchyard of St Nicholas.

But this was not the only or the chief service which the Aberdonians rendered to the cause of Scottish independence. For, the following year, King Robert in person, who had meanwhile been defeated in almost every engagement which he had hitherto had with the English and their supporters in Scotland, having repaired to Aberdeen in a state of great bodily weakness and mental depression, and ready to despair of the recovery alike of his health and his kingdom, was so cordially received in that town, that he was encouraged, weak as he was, to renew the struggle in which he had been so often baffled. The citizens, moreover, flocking round his standard, and freely offering assistance in money as well as in men, he boldly went northward at once, in search of the English army, at that time commanded by John Cumin Earl of Buchan, and Moubray an English general. And in the battle which followed, and which was fought on the 22nd of May, 1308, near Inverurie, Bruce, although so weak that he had to be supported on horseback during the engagement, won a splendid victory and totally routed the English with great slaughter. This was the turning point in Bruce's fortunes. For, aided by reviving hope, his health was soon re-established; while the national affairs, too, from this time forward began to put on a more favourable aspect. And so the battle of Bara, won as it was by Aberdonian valour, proved, if not the

first, at all events a very important step in that career of victory which was to reach its climax and consummation on the glorious field of Bannockburn.

But, while distinguishing themselves thus honourably in the heroic struggles by which Scotland's independence was finally regained, the people of Aberdeen showed equal valour, and performed a public service scarcely less important, when, a century later, on the fatal and bloody field of Harlaw, their stubborn courage, assisted by the valour of the gentlemen of Angus and the Mearns, broke the fiery onset of the Celtic clans, and probably determined once for all, that Scottish civilisation was henceforth to be Teutonic and not Celtic. The people of Aberdeen still speak, and justly speak, with pride of the part which their ancestors, with their Provost at their head, played in that stubborn and bloody battle. For if the victory there was glorious, and its issues important, it was dearly won: seeing that of the gallant band of burghesses who marched forth under the leadership of the gallant Sir Robert Davidson, to defend their homes against the threatened attack of the King of the Western Isles, very few indeed returned. The Provost himself was slain, while the greater number of the stalwart burghesses, who fought around him, also fell, many families losing not only their head, but every male in the house. Thus it is told of Leslie of Balquhain, a baron of ancient lineage, that both he and six of his sons were slain on that fatal field.

We do not wonder that a battle so fiercely contested, and felt to be big with issues so momentous, should have made so deep an impression on the national mind, and fixed itself permanently in the music and poetry of Scotland. Thus we know that a March, called *The Battle of Harlaw* continued to be a popular air down to the time of Drummond of Hawthornden; while a spirited ballad on the same event is still repeated in our own day, which describes the meeting of the armies and the deaths of the chiefs in no ignoble strain.

But if there is any glory in having thus successfully stemmed the tide of barbaric invasion which seemed threatening to engulf the rising liberty and civilisation of Scotland, it is only fair to remember those to whom the credit of such a memorable achievement is mainly due, and to pay our just tribute of admiration to the stout-hearted Aberdonian barons and burghesses who, at so great a cost to themselves, successfully conserved the cause of light and freedom.

Another noteworthy service to the political development of the Scottish monarchy, which was rendered by Aberdeenshire forty years later, was the part taken by the Aberdonian clan of the Gordons in the great struggle between the

royal family of the Stuarts and the retainers of the great families of Douglas and Lindsay combined. For when the issue of that miserable civil strife seemed doubtful, the Aberdonian Gordons, with Huntly at their head, unhesitatingly threw their weight into the scale against the rebel lords, and by gaining the bloody battle of Brechin for the royal cause, determined that the Stuart dynasty and not the Douglas should rule in Scotland. Whether, indeed, this achievement, in view of the character of the Stuarts, was an unmixed boon to Scotland, may be questioned; but, at all events, it may be put to the credit of Aberdeenshire that it preserved the continuity of the royal line, and averted a revolution which, from any point of view, could scarcely have been productive of much benefit to the suffering Scottish people.

An anecdote is told in connection with this battle, which, as illustrative at once of the rude energy and ready adaptableness of the Aberdonian character, is well worth reproducing. Huntly who, as Lieutenant of the North, was followed to the field by other clans besides his own immediate retainers, in appointing the chiefs who were to command in the approaching battle, was ill-advised enough to appoint his own second son, the Laird of Gight, to head the Gordons. This gave great offence to that proud and susceptible tribe; for, as Huntly himself was not a full-blooded Gordon, being, indeed, a Seton by the father's side, and only a Gordon by the mother's, the fastidious pride, so characteristic of Highland feeling, disdained to recognise in his offspring the fit leader of the clan at such a critical moment. And accordingly Gordon of Scurdargue, to whom pertained the honour of being the true representative of the male line of the Gordons, at the request of the clan applied to Huntly for the right of marching at their head. On Huntly's refusing this demand, Scurdargue, it is said, taking off his black bonnet, waved it above his head and said, "A' that's come o' me, follow me," when straightway the whole clan went off with him and left Huntly alone. But the Earl, who was himself, it must be remembered, an Aberdonian, though a Seton, proved equal to the occasion, for, with admirable presence of mind, riding up at once to the rebellious clan, he cried out, "Gentlemen, you have overcome me. I yield to you. Scurdargue, command the Gordons! And now, gentlemen, that you have got the better of me, let me see if you will beat Lord Crawford!" The result was most satisfactory, for the Gordons in high spirits attacked the enemy: and Earl Huntly had the good fortune to win a most important victory, in return for which he obtained the lands of Badenoch and Lochaber, for "hadding," as it

was said, "the crown on the King's head." From that moment the family of Huntly became the greatest in the North: and this contention with the clan, by making them feel bold at the outset of the engagement, was supposed to have contributed not a little to the victory at Brechin.

Passing down to the 16th and 17th centuries, it must be admitted that Aberdeenshire, though playing a conspicuous part in the civil contentions that mark the history of those centuries, and though obtaining its full share in the sturt and strife and bloodshed then passing in Scotland, was a less influential factor in determining the issue of the religious and political revolutions that characterise that disturbed period of Scottish history, than some other Scottish counties. This is to some extent to be accounted for by the fact that, though Protestant doctrines were early and largely embraced by the citizens of Aberdeen, and by many other of the Aberdonian gentry and common people, the influence of the more powerful county families, such as the Gordons, the Leslies, and the Hays, was for a considerable time cast in favour of the old faith. But, whatever be the explanation, there can be no doubt of the fact, that while the four counties of Perth, Fife, Angus, and Ayr, did yeoman service in the stormy contentions that issued in the establishment of the Reformed Religion in Scotland, the contribution made by Aberdeenshire to this great work was comparatively meagre and unimportant. None of the great heroes and leaders of the Protestant party were of Aberdeenshire extraction; while not a few of the theologians and champions of the Catholic cause, both in Scotland and the Continent of Europe, were natives of that county.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

THE GHAIST O' DENNILAIR.

HAVING given two different versions in previous numbers of this Fyvie ballad, we have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following communication from Mr John Fullerton, (an esteemed correspondent, from our first No.), the author of a third, and, as will be seen, the most poetic of the three:—

The Cottage, Pitfour, 5th Feb., 1894.

DEAR MR EDITOR.—I have read with much interest "The Grisly Ghaist o' Bairnsdale," which appeared in the January No. of *S.N.&Q.*, and with still greater interest I have just perused "The Ghost of Bairnsdale" (Revised), which appears in your February No. above the initials of J. C., your Macduff correspondent. Both are valuable contributions to legendary lore, and both are new to me. "The Ghaist o' Denni-

lair," which "J. C." says retains all the incidents of "The Ghaist of Bairnsdale," was written by me and published anonymously in 1870. This is how it came to be thought of:—In the summer of that year some literary friends and I agreed to spend a day on the links and among the bents and around the old churchyard of St Fergus. The day was a "perfect day"—the bees drowsily hummed at our feet amid the wild flowers, larks carolled far over-head, close at heaven's gate, and the sunlit ocean lapped and murmured up the yellow sands. As we rested near a bubbling spring and drank of its cool clear waters, legend and ballad were talked of: what more appropriate subject to engross our thoughts near the silent kirkyard, far removed from the dwellings of men,—when someone remarked that there was another ballad connected with the Fyvie district, so redolent of poetical associations, other than "Mill of Tiftie's Annie," but that all efforts to procure a copy of that old ballad with its wandering Ghaist had till then been in vain. It was hinted that I might try my hand at a ballad bringing the Ghaist again to the front, and haunting the ravine of Dennilair nightly till laid to rest by the payment to the priest of the price of the stolen gloves. The idea fastened itself on my mind, and before we left the bents that lovely evening the ballad was under way, and within a night or two the sixteen stanzas were in black on white. The first edition of "The Ghaist o' Dennilair" was issued in August, 1870, and another edition was disposed of within three months thereafter. I never heard of a Revd. Mr Little. It is not, however, the first time that my productions, many of which had appeared in the *Journal*, the *Free Press*, and the *Telegraphic News*, without a pen-name, have been claimed by others besides this clergyman, and their names or initials put thereto. I send the first proof of "The Ghaist" as I had corrected it in 1870. The ballad is given at length in my friend the late Mr Patrick Morgan's *Annals of Woodside, &c.*, and in *The Scottish Art Review* of 1889, under the *nom de plume* of "Wild Rose."—For the benefit of such of your readers who may not have seen the ballad I subjoin a copy of it as it appeared in the *Scottish Art Review*.—I am, &c.,

JOHN FULLERTON.

THE GHAIST O' DENNILAIR.

By "WILD ROSE."

The following Ballad is written to preserve a legend, long, and at one time commonly known in the district of Fyvie. Dennilair is a picturesque ravine which runs directly from the Parsonage, All Saints, Woodhead, to the river

Ythan, a little above where it enters the Braes o' Gight, and is one of the loveliest spots in a district justly famed for its beautiful scenery.

Oh, weirdly wild is Dennilair !
The bravest, bauldest, dinna care
To wanner, e'en mid noontide's glare,
Doon by its stream ;
Though fair the flowers that deck its braes,
An' blythe the birds that lilt their lays,
Nae sweet-faced bairns there mak' their plays,
Or happy dream.

At nicht, when a' is hush't an' still,
Save wind's low sabb'in' on the hill,
Or eident flow o' stream an' rill,
Ghaists meet, they say ;
An' when the mune is i' the west,
An' larks begin to leave the nest,
Ane, troubled mair than a' the rest
Alane will stray.

Wi' face as white's the driven snaw,
He noiseless glints through leafy shaw,
But blossoms feel nae his foot-fa',
He treads sae licht ;
An' aft, as 'neath a tree he stan's,
He wrings in wae his fleshless han's,
But nane will stop to tak' comman's
Frae sic a wicht.

Ae fearfu' nicht o' wind an' rain—
The like o't's ne'er been seen again—
A cottar's wife was seized wi' pain
On jizzen-bed,—
The guidman raise, drest in a crack,
But spak nae till on DAISY's back,—
"My wife, wae's me, is on the rack
An' near han' dead !

"An' I'm nae keen about this road ;
I winner gin the ghaist's abroad,
That DAISY swithers 'neath her load
'Tween death an' life ?"
He digs the spurs deep in her sides,
An' wi' a death-like tremor rides ;
The ford is passed, he sees whaur bides
The canny wife.

Oh, weirdly wild is Dennilair
When claps o' thunner rend the air,
An' forked lightning's vivid glare
Sets hills a-flame,
When eerie soughs swall o' the breeze,
An' sabs an' sichts come thro' the trees ;
The guidman's blood was like to freeze
As he rade hame.

"Cross nae the ford," the dame implores,
"The water's deep—hear hoo it roars—
An', oh, I fear the ghaist's afore's ;
On sic a nicht,
We'll meet him lone on bank or brae ;
Oh, turn, guidman, till brak o' day ;
We're far enuch this dreary way—
I'll dee wi' fricht."

In vain she begs; nae cry he hears
As doon the broken road he tears,
His ain heart beatin' lood its fears

That winna rest :

Still deeper in auld DAISY'S sides
He ca's the spurs as on he rides ;
Nor cares tho' ilka hillock hides
A fearsome ghaist.

He hears the ford, the dame a-hin',
The sheltie teain' on like win'—
"He's swift o' fit wha'll tak' me in,"

The guidman says :

Alack ! when hauf-way thro' the ford,
He hears a groan an' syne a word,
An' sees a fleshless han'—"The Lord
Preserve's !" he prays.

"Ye ride richt fast, my brave guidman ;
But dinna fear my fleshless han',
I'se guide ye're beast wi' care an' cann

Thro' ford or flood ;

I ken ilk fit o' Dennilair,
In winter bleak, an' simmer fair
I've travelled here, baith late an' air,
Hill, dale, an' wood ;

"But naethin' stranger than mysel'
I've seen—it is the truth I tell—
An' naething strange to me befel
Thae twenty years.

But whaurfore dee ye ride the nicht ?
I ken—nor winner at ye're fricht ;
But ye'll be safe, an' I'll be richt,
Sae calm ye're fears.

"Wae's me ! I've waited lang an' sair—
Thae twice ten dreary years an' mair—
For sic a tryste by Dennilair ;

Joy gars me greet ;

For weel I ken ye're loon's first cry
Will brak' the spells that o' me lie ;
Then to the dead I'll creep in-by
Neath gowans sweet.

"The haly kirk, it cursel me thrice ;
A pair o' glives, three groats the price,
Was a' I stole—they waurna nice,

Gey waur o' wear ;

An' aye sin' syne, wi' troubled breast,
I've wanner'd here a restless ghaist,
Forsaken, shunned, unloved, unblest
Year efter year.

"An' sae, guidman, at break o' day
Gang to the tree on yonder brae—
The leafless aik wi' branches grey ;—
Aneath its stem

Dig deep, till four grey groats ye see,
Then to the priest the glives' price gie
Wha cuist his malison on me,—

Noo, there's ye're hame."

Nae mair, when a' is husht and still
Save wind's low salbin' on the hill,
Or tinklin' flow o' stream an' rill
Ghaists noiseless stray ;

Weird Dennilair is weird nae mair ;
The ghaist is laid, an' flow'ries fair
Bloom ower his grave, an' scent the air
Baith nicht an' day.

Oh, bonny are the braes o' Gight !
When simmer days are lang an' bricht
I'd lie upo' them day an' nicht,

Nor dream o' care ;

But listen to the sang o' birds,
The-flow o' streams, an' low o' herds ;
A book o' music wantin' words
Is Dennilair.

OLD SHIPS' LOGS.—The *Scotsman* of Jan. 19 contains an interesting report of a valuable relic of the last century, which has just been unearthed by an Edinburgh bookseller, who has decided to forward it to the British Museum. Mr A. W. Macphail, the bookseller in question, on going over some volumes he had purchased from a private family, discovered that one of the volumes contained the bound log-books of some of the old ships of the Royal Navy. The volume is in good condition, and the entries deal with many exciting events about the years 1793 and 1794. "The logs are four in all, and belonged to the *Adamant*, the *Incendiary*, the *Bellerophon*, and the *Venerable*. In all cases the writing is singularly clear and legible, and the books have been kept with the greatest neatness. The *Adamant*, moreover, appears to have possessed an officer of an artistic turn, for many of the pages are devoted to water-colour sketches of places visited in the course of the cruise. There is one particularly clever picture showing a mishap to the *Penelope*, the *Adamant's* consort, which struck on one of the eastern ledges of the Gut of Canso on the evening of the 3rd of June, 1791. It is somewhat curious and provoking, however, to find no reference to this incident in the log narrative, an omission which rather induces the theory that the artist was drawing upon his imagination. The first part of the *Adamant's* log is missing, for it opens at Halifax in May, 1791, when the ship had evidently been some months on her cruise. She was stationed on the coast of North America in company with several other vessels, and the log continues till the 4th of June, 1792, when she was paid off at Mount Edgcumbe." The following excerpts from these logs show how discipline was maintained on board the brave old oaks :—

"At 10 punished Denis Cushin (seaman) with 12 lashes for being Insolent to his superior Officers. At noon furled sails."

"A.M. at ten, punished Michael Matthews and Edward Shuttle (seamen), the former with 12 lashes for drunkenness, and the latter with 24 lashes for drunkenness and Mutinous Expressions. Sent the empty casks on shore. Opened a pipe of wine."

THE LATE MR. WM. ALEXANDER, LL.D.,
ABERDEEN.

BY the death, within the last few days, of Mr. William Alexander, there has passed away from the world of Journalism, and the more abiding world of "General Literature," a personality at once distinct, influential, modest, and kindly. As a journalist of long standing he was ever serious and fair-minded. He never descended to the cock-pit of controversial badinage. To use his own words, "he never allowed his pen more license in treating an opponent than he would allow his tongue if addressing him face to face." However tenaciously he may have supported his views, which were always convictions, he never embittered any controversy in his exposition of them. It was, however, the publication, among others, of the now classic *Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk*, that stamped its author a man of literary genius, and established him firmly in the affections of English reading people the world over. To those who enjoyed the pleasure of personal intimacy with Mr. Alexander, and knew his unselfishness and his wide sympathies and his helpfulness, wherever help was needed, comes an unusual personal sense of loss.—ED.

DIARY OF JOHN ROW,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.,
1661—1672—1790.

VII.

*Continuation by Mr. Thomas Mercer, Minister
at Kinnellar.*

From the beginning of this page is written by me, Mr. Thomas Mercer, July 21 '75.

Mr. Alexander Youngsone my sister Agnes husband died upon the 14 of October 1674.

I was graduatt by Mr. Robert Patterson regent in the Neutoun coledge of Abd. the 20 day of July 1675 years being of age 17 years and 6 month.

Agnes Beens my fathers mother died upon the 27 of November about 1 in the morning, lieving att the time in Fachfeedle w^t her eldest daughter Christian Mercer in the year 1675.

Mr. John Mercers childriny's birth:—

John Mercer born Dec. 18. 1653.

Agnes Febr. 2. '56 17 P.

Mr. Thomas Janr. 28 '58. 35 P.

Alexander Decr. 29 '59.

Christian Juni 20 '62. P. 70.

Isobell July 2. '64. P. 95.

Anna Febr. 4 '66. P. 1004.

Alexander Augt. 12 '68. P. 118.

Margaret Agust 3 '72. P. 127.

One who lieved bot 24 ours borne Janr. 1674.

This is the birth of my father's children—November 1. 1675 years.

The minister of Dice, Mr William Cheen died the 11 of Februar in the year 1676 ætatis 3 score and 3.

My father died Sepr. 21 in the year 1676 in Abd. being on the Thursday before Michalfaire and caried to Kinellar on Saturday and interred ther he haweing lived in Abd. after he left his ministrie att Kinnellar onle in regard of his tendernes butt fourteen weeks wanting 3 days he haweing preached in Kinnellar on the 11 of Junij and he dieing on the 21 of Sepr., his last text being in the 20 of the Acts 25 vers ye shall see my face no more which did com very true to hand—he died in a spett of desluations (sic) being tied to his bed 5 years wanting sum sen weeks being wary perfect to his last breth, he died about one afternoon on Thursday ætatis 52.

Mariorie Beens died October 30 about sievin the klok att night the year Jai. vj threescore and sixteen.

Mr Robert Skeen died the same night about the same time schoolm^r of the gramer scool of new Abd.

My sister Agnes was married w^t William Lindsay of Culsh on the 19 day of Junij 1677 in Abd. by Mr George Meldrum minister y^r att 12 of the klok in the fornoon very privatly no persons seeing them but those interested who in number was 6 and the officers w^t the minister.

My ant Christian Mercer my fathers eldest sister Faichfeilds lady died Sep^t 12. 1677 ætatis 54.

I was married w^t Anna Reatt the laird of Halgreens third daughter July 17 1681 in the church of Bervie by Mr Peter Reatt it being on the Sabbath night about nine of the clock att night very privatly as to freinds.

My bedfellow was brought to bed of her first child September 13 about ten a clock in the forenoon who was baptezied y^t same day Janett by Mr John Dunbar minister att Forglie church 1682 years.

My bedfellow was removed by death, October 1 about 3 in the morning 1683, she died in an consumptione.

My father in law (sic) Mr William Jhonesone of Fachfeild died October 22 1683, he died of an fistula w^t the emerods betwixt 2 and 3 in the morning.

I was married w^t Isobell Smith, Robert Smith of Smidibourne his 3rd daughter upon the 5 of Jany. 1684 in the church of Fyvie by Mr John Dunbar minister of Forglie.

She was brought to bed of her first child Februar 20 1685 baptizied upon the morrow called Lileas after my mother she being born betuixt 10 and 11 a clock in the fornoon.

My wife was brought to bed of her second child being a sone upon the fourth day of Januar 1687 about halfe eleven in the clock att night who was baptized in the church of Forglen be Mr John Dunbar minister ther Januar tenth whose name was John.

My wife was brought to bed of her 3^d child called Margratt Januar 13 about 7 o clock att night in the year -90.

My father in law Robert Smith of Smiddiburn was removed by death aboutt 10 a clock att night be the Sabaths nightt in the year 1690 being of age 68.

My brother Alex^r died att langbryd decer. ij 1690 years he haveing severall years not been sui compos he being of age 22 years.

My eldest sister Agnes spouse to Wm. Lindsay of Culsh was removed by death Feby. 26 about 8 in the morning in the year '91 and interred March 1 being Saboth in the afternoon. She died of the fever haveing been brought to bed of an girell the night before her death about 8 a clock being but the 7th month of her time w^t the said child.

Robert Smith my wife's youngest brother was killed att Garr briggs be one Alex^r Hardie att the time governour of an garisone in the house of Ririe upon the 9 day of April 1692 about 6 off the clock att night who was most killed he being w^{out} any airmour upon him saive an small rod in his hand, and the governour did thrust him w^t an small swoord in the left side opposit to the heartt so that w^t the thrust he fell and never spock one word.

My wife was brought to bed of her fourth child the 25 of Apryll 1693 years aboutt half eight of the clock in the morning being tuisday who was christened upon thursday thereafter at the church of Fyvie be Mr George Dalgarno minister there whose name was Thomas.

William Lindsay of Culsh dyed of an fever Nover. 12 about ij a clock att nightt in the year 1694.

Andrew Dalgarno of Carnbanno dyed Dec. 7 aboutt 2 in the morning 1694 years.

(To be continued.)

The contents of the current number of the "Scottish Review" are essentially national. In the article on "Scottish Fiction of to-day" we have a very fair criticism of our prominent Scottish novelists.

A contemporary states that, "the fine library of the late Mr. J. Wylie Guild will, it is expected, pass into the market ere long. It consists of over 12,000 volumes. The Stuart section is very rich in valuable works, one of the volumes having belonged to Mary Queen of Scots."

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

WE have been asked to give publicity to the following (*inter alia*) Regulations, to cause the Library to be more widely used than hitherto by Researchers:—

"Researchers" permitted by the Senatus to use the Library on payment of 10s 6d annually.

The Library and Reading Rooms in both buildings shall, in the meantime, be open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from Ten A.M. to Four P.M., and on Saturdays from Ten A.M. to Two P.M.; except in the months of August and September.

The Library and Reading Rooms shall be closed at the time of the Annual Inspection, and on such Public Holidays and during such period in the autumn recess as may be determined by the Library Committee. During the rest of August and September they shall, in the meantime, be open only from Ten A.M. to One P.M. on three days in each week in each building, the days alternating.

All Books recommended for purchase must be entered on recommendation-forms which may be obtained in the Library; and all recommendations must be placed in the hands of the Librarian at least four working days before the meeting of the Library Committee to which they are to be submitted.

Lists of all Additions to the Library shall be posted up at short intervals at both Colleges; and an Annual Supplement of Additions during the year to both Libraries shall be inserted in the *Calendar* of the University.

NOTE.—The Library Committee is most desirous to extend in every way possible the usefulness of the Library, and will endeavour to employ to the best advantage the means at its disposal; but these are not large, and for a time it will not be possible to effect all that is aimed at. Intending benefactors will discover few modes of strengthening the educational power of the University more likely to do good than the endowment of the Library. Such endowment might take the form of providing either for the necessary working expenses, or for the purchase of periodicals or of standard works in any special department of study.

Many who cannot give large sums could yet, at little expense or inconvenience, greatly benefit the University Library by the donation of Books of which they have made all the use that they themselves desire, and which they have ascertained from the Librarian would be acceptable in the Library. For several years the University Calendar has shown that the Library has benefited considerably by gifts; but the actual number of donors connected with the University and with the city and the adjoining district is but small—miserably so when compared with similar lists of donations to many other libraries in Universities and elsewhere.

The February "Bookman" prints a cutting criticism, by Mr. D. Hay Fleming, on Mr. A. Lang's "St. Andrews." We patiently await Mr. Lang's rejoinder.

THE CANTERBURY TALES.

PROLOGUE—*Continued.*

A Frere,—a wanton and a merry ;
 A limitour, a portly man.
 In th' Orders four there's no one can
 Such dalliance use or fairer language.
 Often had he made up marriage
 For youthful maids withouten cost.
 To his confreres a noble post.
 Full well beloved, familiar he
 With franklins in his own countrèe,
 And city wives most worthy deemed.
 For he, a shriving power it seemed
 More than a curate had, he said ;
 Licentiate, too, he had been made.
 Full sweetly did he hear confession ;
 Eke, pleasant was his absolution ;
 An easy man to dole out penance,
 Where he expected handsome pittance.
 " To a poor Order what is given,
 Is sign a man hath been well shriven.
 For if he gave, that surely meant
 The man was truly penitent.
 For many are so hard of heart,
 They weep not though full sore they smart ;
 Therefore, instead of tears and prayers,
 May such give silver to poor freres."'
 His tippet stuffed aye full of knives
 And pins, as presents for fair wives.
 He truly had a merry note,
 Sang well and played upon a rote ;
 At gaddings aye he bare the prize,
 His neck, white as the fleur-de-lys.
 Strong, too, as any champion known,
 Knew more of taverns in the town,
 Of hostleries and tapsters gay
 Than lazar, or than beggar may.
 " To such a worthy man as he
 It 'greed not with his faculty
 To have acquaintanceship, though slight ;
 It looks not well, 'tis far from right
 To deal at all with such poraille,
 But rich folk,—sellers of vitaille."
 O'er all, where profit seemed to warrant,
 A courteous and a lowly servant,
 Nowhere a man so virtuous,
 No better beggar in his house.
 He profitably farmed his grant,
 No Brother came into his haunt ;
 For had a widow but one shoe,
 So sweet his *In Principio* too,
 He'd have a farthing ere he went ;
 His chance was better than his rent.
 And rage he could as any whelp ;
 In love-days he would give good help,
 He then was like no cloisterer there,
 Or scholar poor, with cope threadbare,
 But like a master or a pope,
 With double worsted semicope,

Round as a bell and free from press.
 He somewhat lisped for wantonness
 To smooth his English on his tongue :
 And in his harping, when he sung,
 His eyes kept ever twinkling bright,
 Like stars upon a frosty night.
 This limitour was named Hubèrd.
 A Merchant, with a forked beard,
 In motley. High on horse he sat :
 On head a Flaundrish beaver hat ;
 His boots were clasp'd full neat aud fair.
 His reasons, given with solemn air,
 Aye sounding of increase and winning.
 He would the sea were in good keeping
 'Twixt Middleburg and Orwell range.
 Crown-bits he sold in good exchange.
 This man so well his wit beset,
 There wist no wicht he was in debt,
 So sure did he his governance
 In bargaining and chevysaunce.
 Forsooth a worthy man withal,
 But name to me not known at all.

A Clerk of Oxenford alsò,
 That studied logic long ago.
 His horse as lean as is a rake,
 Himself not fat I undertake,
 But hollow looked, and soberly.
 Threadbare his over courtesy ;
 For he no benefice had got,
 No office yet had been his lot.
 Would rather have at his bed's head
 A score of books, clothed black or red,
 Of Stagyrite philosophy,
 Than rich robes, viol, psaltery.
 Although a great philosopher
 Few shillings in his coffer were.
 All that his friends so freely lent,
 On books and learning he had spent,
 And busily for their souls did pray
 That gave him wherewith to scolaie.
 Of study took most care and heed,
 Not one word spake he more than need ;
 And that was said in form and reverence,
 And short, and quick, and full of sentence.
 On virtue's side was aye his speech,
 Would gladly learn and gladly teach.

A learned Law Sergeant, wary, wise,
 Oft seen upon the throng'd parvyse,
 Was there, too ; rich in excellence,
 Discreet, and of great reverence ;
 For such he-seemed, his words so wise.
 Justice was often in assize
 By patent granted from the crown,
 For knowledge and for high renown.
 Of fees and robes he'd many a one,
 So great a purchaser was none.
 'Twas all fee simple in effect,
 That purchasing might none suspect.
 So busy a man you could not pass,

He yet seemed busier than he was.
 In terms, brought dooms and cases all
 That from King William's time did fall.
 He could indite, lay down the law,
 No man could ever find a flaw ;
 He'd make each statute plain by rote.
 Homely he rode in medley coat,
 His girdle silk, the bars but small :
 Of his array I've told you all.

A Franklin next, in manners easy ;
 His beard was white as is the daisy ;
 And in complexion eke full sanguine,
 He loved a wine-sop in the morning.
 Delight he ever revelled in,
 To Epicure was near akin,
 That held opinion, " full delight
 Must be felicity outright."
 A householder, and great was he,
 St. Julien in his own countrée.
 His bread, his ale each day at one,
 Nowhere so well envined a man.
 Baked meat was ever in his house,
 And fish, and flesh the most plenteous.
 His house aye snowed of meat and drink,
 Of all the dainties men could think.
 After the seasons of the year
 His diet changed as did appear.
 Fat partridges he had in mew,
 And many a bream and luce in stew.
 Alas the cook ! till sauce was got
 Full poignant, sharp, no gear forgot.
 His table stood in hall alway,
 And ready covered all the day.
 At sessions he was lord and sire,
 Full oft was knight, too, of the shire.
 An anlace, and a purse of silk,
 Hung at his girdle white as milk.
 Sheriff he'd been, likewise contour ;
 Nowhere a worthier vavasour.

The Haberdasher, Carpentère,
 And Webster, Dyer, Tapicere,
 Were in the self-same livery clad,
 A solemn great fratern'ity had.
 Their year, full fresh and new, did pass,
 Their knives were mounted, not with brass,
 But silver, wrought full clean and well ;
 Their girdles, pouches every deal.
 Well seemed each one a burgesse fit
 In Guildhall on the dais to sit.
 Each, for the wit that in him ran,
 Well fitted for an alderman.
 For cattle,—they'd enough,—and rent ;
 And eke their wives would well assent :
 Else certainly they were to blame.
 'Tis fine to be yclept Madàme,
 To go to vigils, all beforne,
 With mantles royally upborne.
 A Cook they'd with them for the nonce,
 To boil the fowls and marrow bones,

Prepare the spice and galingale.
 He knew a draught of London ale,
 Could roast, and seethe, and boil, and fry,
 Make mordreux, and bake well a pie.
 But great harm 'twas, as seemed to me,
 A mormal on his shin had he.
 Blanc-mange that made he with the best.
 A Shipman there, dwelt far by west ;
 For aught I wot, of Dartmouth.
 Upon a rouncey as he could,
 In gown of faulting to the knee.
 A dagger in a belt had he
 About his neck, 'neath arm adown.
 Hot summers made his hue all brown.
 He truly was a jolly fellow,
 And many a draught of wine full mellow
 From Bourdeaux drew while chapmen slept ;
 No conscience over-nice he kept.
 If fighting, got the upper hand,
 By sea bore off to every land.
 But of his skill to reckon tides,
 And streams, and dangers on all sides,
 And harbours, weather, lodemanage,
 None such from Hull to far Carthage.
 Hardy and wise, I undertake :
 With many a storm his beard did shake.
 He knew all havens as they were,
 From Scotland to Cape Finisterre,
 Each creek in Brittany and Spain.
 His barge was named the Magdelayne.

(To be continued.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—We are happy to state that the prolonged illness of Mr. Scott is passing away, and he hopes at an early date to resume this important series.

LADIES' ROUND THE WORLD.—The latest example of newspaper enterprise is on a scale so vast that it is not to be wondered at that it should prove the engrossing subject of the hour. The proprietors of the *Dundee Courier* and *Dundee Weekly News*, who last year sent twelve working men on a tour through America, are sending two young ladies on a tour round the world. The travellers—Miss F. Marie Imandt and Miss Bessie Maxwell—left Dundee on Thursday last week, and will proceed across the Continent to Brinçisi. In addition to European countries they will visit Egypt, Arabia, India, China, Japan, Canada, and the United States. The object of their journey is to obtain full and accurate information as to woman's position in the world. The conditions of female labour will engage special attention, but all social or religious matters in which the sex are interested will come within the scope of inquiry. The result of this novel mission will be awaited with keen interest.

ANCIENT BEGGARS.

AN account of the method adopted for reducing the number of beggars in Scotland, and a description of the badges authorised to be worn by those privileged to beg (other than the gaberlunzie of the Edie Ochiltree type), with representations of these badges, was given in a former volume, (V., 99; VII., 40). The following letter, which appeared in an Edinburgh weekly literary paper, of date January, 1775, may be of interest, as showing how zealously the regulations already described were given effect to, and with what good results. After detailing the action of the Edinburgh Town Guard, whom the writer observed "most inhumanly dragging a poor superannuated woman, by neck and heels, into a most dismal cavern below the new bridge," for having had the temerity to beg a bit of bread; the writer proceeds to describe the superior police regulations in Aberdeen:—

"When I was last in Aberdeen the case of the Beggars was much in agitation; but their method to get rid of them was a very different one from this of our (Edinburgh) rulers. They did not presume to imprison any man, poor or rich, without having done something deserving it, which is surely not the case with these poor creatures. The plan which they pursued was, first to issue a proclamation, requiring every beggar to give in their names, places of abode, and the time how long they had been in the town, which if they refused to do, *then* they would be liable to be apprehended; this, however, they all complied with to a man; and accordingly, a strict enquiry being made into the truth of their allegations, all who did not belong to the town were sent to their respective parishes, with a letter desiring the proper officers to employ them, if capable to work; and if not, to provide for them. This they were obliged to do, and now there is not so much as one beggar but such as have been born and bred in the town, which are not many in number. These, however, are not locked up in a cavern, but all who are able have work given them, and were paid accordingly; such as are incapable of working are put into their charity-house, which not being large enough to contain them all, the surplus are allowed to beg, and have a badge given them for that purpose; so that there is not a single beggar on the streets without permission, and those are but very few in number; if a strange one pops out at any time he is taken up and sent to his parish, with a proper recommendation."

Judging from the prevalence of begging at the present day, notwithstanding most stringent enactments for suppressing the practice, we appear less able to cope with the problem than our old-time rulers, with their simple but efficient regulations.

MICHAEL MERLIN.

"The Literary World" of February 16th contains a short sketch of Arthur Conan Doyle.

THEFT OF SCONE STOOL OF REPENTANCE.—Under the general and high-sounding heading "History," the following curious item of news appears in *The Gentleman and Lady's Weekly Magazine*, published in Edinburgh; date, Feb. 8, 1775. The excerpt will at least show how much this mode of (moral) torture was venerated and dreaded at that period.

"We hear from Scone that a very melancholy affair has happened there lately, which makes a considerable noise in that parish. A young man and woman, having been detected in a criminal correspondence together, were ordered to make the usual satisfaction, by sitting on the stool of repentance. Many wise and judicious persons have complained of the evil tendency of this public profession of repentance, as the shame attending it has, in all probability, been the means of driving the unhappy culprits into very dangerous practices; which has been but too visible in the present case: For, on the night preceding that fatal day, when they were to have suffered the public rebuke, it was found that some evil-disposed person or persons had most wickedly, daringly, presumptuously, and sacrilegiously carried off the stool of repentance; and, to the great grief of all the lovers of antiquity, not the smallest vestige of this venerable relique is now to be discovered. What will be the consequences of this affair, time only can discover."

Has "time," to whom so much is relegated, we wonder, thrown any light on the perpetrators of this "wicked, daring, presumptuous, and sacrilegious" act: or, had the Kirk Session of Scone to replace this "venerable relique?" The Session Records of that date, if still extant, may have somewhat to say on the matter.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

DANCING WITH GEORGE IV.—A Scotch correspondent writes to *Truth* as follows, on 25th January, 1894:—

"The papers have been recording the fact that Mrs Stewart, who lives in an almshouse in Glasgow, can boast of having danced with George IV., and the *Telegraph* published last week a gushing "leader" on this old lady's statement.

"Mrs Stewart is said to be considerably over ninety, and no doubt she has been misled by a defective memory, for her statement is palpably untrue, and indeed so fantastical, that it is wonderful that any serious newspaper can have regarded it as worthy of credit.

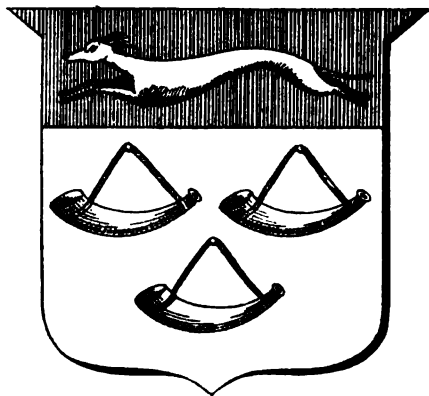
"Mrs Stewart describes herself as being the niece of 'the Royal restaurateur' in Edinburgh, and this relative is alleged to have procured for her, 'by some means,' an invitation to the ball which was given at Holyrood Palace during the King's visit to Edinburgh in 1822. Now, inasmuch as the function in question was a State ball given by the King, to which only individuals who had appeared at Court were invited by the Lord Chamberlain, it is evident that a person in Mrs Stewart's humble position could not, by any possible means, have obtained an invitation, and, as a matter of fact, only the cream of the élite of Scotch

society were admitted to Holyrood on that memorable occasion. Besides, in 1822 King George had for many years entirely given up dancing, and it was long remembered, that at the State Balls which were given at Dublin in 1821, and at Edinburgh in 1822, he remained throughout the evening at the head of the room, seated in a crimson-and-gold easy-chair, where he held a sort of informal levée. The idea of the King wandering about the ball-room and picking up as a partner a young lady utterly unknown both to him and the Court would, under any circumstances, be wilfully extravagant and absurd."

Queries.

848. WILLIAM HUNTER, SURGEON (1710-1785).—Some of your readers may perhaps be able to assist me in tracing the family of an ancestor of mine, and I venture to trouble you with the following particulars:—William Hunter, born about 1710, educated as a surgeon in Scotland, entered the medical service of the Army as Surgeon of "Cotterel's Regiment of Marines," 1741. Afterwards was with Colonel William Shirley's Regiment of Foot in 1754. Placed on half-pay in 1756, and continued so until 1785, when his name disappears from the Army List through death, at the age of 75. On retiring from the Army he settled at Margate, Kent. He married a Miss Margaret Smart, daughter of Peter Smart of Hall Place, Barming, Kent, who was a sister of the poet, Christopher Smart. There is some reason for supposing that Mr William Hunter came from the family of the Hunters of Thurston, Co. Haddington, but the connection is by no means clear to his descendants. The arms he used are—In chief gules a hound courant argent, in base argent 3 hunting horns stringed vert. A seal belonging to him is in possession of the family. The crest was a boar's head. Any information showing the family connections of this gentleman will be thankfully received.

C. I. E.



849. REV. PATRICK DUNBRECK.—Mr Dunbreck was one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, who, after the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in 1689,

managed to retain possession of his living until 1716, when, in consequence of the part he had taken in connection with the "rising" of 1715, the Presbytery of Aberdeen, on the 16th May, 1716, served a libel against him, with the result that he was shortly afterwards deposed and went into "hiding" at Rora, in the parish of Longside. He afterwards appears to have returned to Aberdeen, for there is still extant a very able and interesting correspondence by him, of a controversial nature, dated from that city in the years 1719-1720.—Can any of your readers inform me in which of the Established churches in Aberdeen Mr Dunbreck had been minister, or favour me with any particulars of his career after his return to the city? Aberdeen.

J. T.

850. ST AIDAN.—A correspondent in the *Daily Scotsman* asks for information when and where in Ireland this Saint was born. St Aidan died at Bamborough on 31st August, 651, and was interred in Landisfarne. So far the correspondent, to which no reply has been made. As the subject is of interest, perhaps some of your antiquarian correspondents will give the information, and any known particulars regarding St Aidan, through the medium of *S. N. & Q.* ST MUNGO.

851. LANARK WAPPENSHAW.—In Sir Walter Scott's *Old Mortality*, Centenary Edition, page 31, it is narrated that the "Sheriff of the County of Lanark was holding the Wappenshaw." Being desirous of further information as to the origin and nature of this gathering, I have consulted Burton's and Tytler's *History of Scotland* without finding the least reference to the subject. Perhaps some of your historical readers will favour me with particulars, and a reference as to where they are to be found.

St Andrews.

W. G.

852. OLD FAMILY PEW.—*The Book of the Chronicles of Keith*, by the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, St Andrews, Glasgow, informs us that the Misses Stuart of Birkenburn latterly lived in the Square of Fife-Keith. Alexander Kynoch, who married their niece, Magdalen Stephen (both deceased), discovered in their coal-house a piece of their old family pew (belonging to the old kirk, rebuilt 1569, taken down in 1819), carved with arms and having these words:—

This . Desk . Erected . By . A . G . of . Birkenburn .
1604.

Soli . Deo . Gloria . Invidiam . Sv Perat . Iesvs .
(To God alone be Glory . Jesus overcometh Envy .)

It would be interesting to know to what purpose the old family pew was put on its discovery. Perhaps Mr Gordon can now supply the information, which cannot fail to interest your readers.

Aberdeen.

A. B.

853. MARSHAL OGILVIE.—I find in Gordon's *History of Peter the Great* this soldier referred to. Can any of your readers say to what Scottish family he belonged? He is called by Gordon "an old experienced officer," and is alleged to have introduced many improvements into the Russian military service. His grandfather, who served in the Austrian army, was, for good service, made a Baron of the Empire. The grandson, afterwards Marshal Ogilvie, from his youth

served with distinction in the Imperial armies against the Turks. He was some 60 years of age when he entered the Russian service, in which he continued three years. During that period he conducted the siege of Narva, as well as brought off the Russian army with success at Grodno. He was much beloved by the Russian soldiers while he continued among them. On leaving he entered the service of King Augustus, and died and was buried at Dresden in 1712. Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* add to the above details? W. B. R. W.

854. GENERAL BRUCE.—This distinguished Scot is also referred to in the same interesting volume, but no clue is given to the family to which he belonged. He was plenipotentiary for the Czar at the Swedish Court in 1718. He was also the Czar's ambassador at the Conference of Niestadt, where peace was concluded between Russia and Sweden. Can any of your readers give any particulars of his family history? W. B. R. W.

855. COUNT JAMES GORDON.—Who was the Count James Gordon mentioned in Major-General Alexander Gordon's *History of Peter the Great* as having distinguished himself at the siege of Notteburgh, where he was wounded, and in recognition of his gallantry was rewarded by the Czar Peter? W. B. R. W.

856. GEORGE URE OF SHARGARTON.—Is the estate of this well known Covenanter situated in Perthshire or Stirlingshire? W. B. R. W.

857. ROBERT BORTHWICK, ADMIRAL OF THE BALTIC FLEET IN THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—This eminent Russian naval officer is said to have been born in Edinburgh towards the end of last century. Can this be corroborated? Can any reader sketch his career? W. B. R. W.

858. DALNOTTAR.—Where is the village of Dalnottar, in which the well known Edinburgh evangelist, familiarly called "Daddy Flockhart," was born? W. B. R. W.

859. BERNARD DE LINTON, ABBOT OF ARBROATH.—To what family did this distinguished ecclesiastic belong? He is said to have been the author of the famous letter from the Scottish Parliament to the Pope vindicating Scottish independence. He died in 1333, after having been about five years Bishop of Sodor and Man, and is said to be buried in Arbroath. Dollar. W. B. R. W.

860. KENNEDY'S ANNALS OF ABERDEEN.—Of this work there would seem to have been two editions—one on ordinary paper and one on large paper. Having now a copy of the latter in the Public Library, I have had occasion lately to compare it with one of the ordinary edition, and made the interesting discovery that, though the two editions have exactly the same title page and preface, and profess to be two issues of one and the same work, they differ materially in the matter and pagination of the first two chapters. It would seem as if for one or other of the two editions these two chapters had been entirely rewritten, with the result that at numerous points there is great dissimilarity, while at almost no two points is there exact similarity. The fact is new to me, and

calls for some explanation, which I trust some one may be able to supply. Further, it would be interesting to know which of the two editions is to be regarded as the first.

A. W. ROBERTSON.

861. HIGHLAND SURNAMES.—In reading the late Professor Cosmo Innes's racy lecture, published in book form, entitled *Concerning some Scotch Surnames*, I find he hardly touches on the numerous Celtic surnames common to our country. What work or works is the best to consult for reliable information on the derivation and meaning of Highland surnames? MICHAEL MERLIN.

862. FUNERAL WREATHS IN SCOTLAND.—We have only recently adopted, to any extent, the custom of our English cousins of placing floral wreaths on the coffins and graves of our dead. Save in our larger towns, and among folk who regard it as "genteel" and "correct form," funeral wreaths are generally conspicuous by their absence at our burials; and how frequently do we read in the obituary column of our papers (especially in the case of elderly people) the request, "No flowers." Nor, until quite recent years, did our cemeteries resemble nursery-gardens; as not a few now do. That this dislike of floral decorations at funerals did not always exist may be inferred from an entry in Row's *Diary*, which recently appeared in these columns (VII. 123); *vis.*, "Jean Moir, eldest daughter of Dr Moir, ætat 13, died of a consumption, and discharged a garland to be put upon her coffin; on Sabbath, March 13, 1670." Some reader of *S. N. & Q.* will, perhaps, kindly supply information regarding this subject.

AMO.

863. BURNS'S BIRTHDAY.—At the "Feast of St Robert," as the annual observation of the poet's birthday has somewhat cynically been dubbed, I heard for the first time, that until nigh the second decade of the century, the 29th of January, not the 25th, was recognised as the day upon which Burns first saw the light. It was not until 1818, I was told, when Mr R. A. Smith, a member of the Paisley Burns Club, consulted the entry in the Session Books of Ayr Parish, that it was finally demonstrated that the 25th was the day. This curious fact, although new to me, may be familiar enough to students of Burns. I shall be pleased by some of them stating where I can obtain information as to how the mistake arose, and an account of the belated discovery of the correct date.

MICHAEL MERLIN.

Answers.

843. DALMAHOY (VII., 141).—If "Absque Matu" will consult the Martin Genealogist MSS. in the Advocates' Library, he may possibly get some information as to the point which he wishes cleared up. The MSS. are from the collections of George Martin of Claremont, at one time Secretary to Archbishop Sharp, afterwards Commissary of St Andrews and author of the "*Reliquiæ Sivi Andree*." He died about 1703.

J. B. P.

823. INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE (VII., 92, 109, 126).—For "Lorn" parish (twice repeated, p. 127), read "Sorn." Burns in his *Jolly Beggars* refers to the punishment of the Jougs, and also to the Cutty-stool; putting into the mouth of "poor Merry-Andrew the words:—

"I ance was *tyed up like a stirk*,
For civilly swearing and quaffing;
I ance was *abus'd i' the kirk*,
For towing a lass i' my daffin'."

The third line may, however, refer to the public rebuke and admonition common in Scottish churches "lang syne." Burns himself, on a certain memorable occasion, was thus "abused i' the kirk"; although he had not, like many of "Daddy Auld's" parishioners, to "mount the creepie-chair," or literally to repent in sackcloth and ashes; as offenders had to, at an earlier period.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

840. FERGUS I. KING OF SCOTLAND (VII. 126).—The *Imperial Dictionary of Biography* calls this monarch one of the chiefs who headed the immigration of the Scots from Ireland into the Western Highlands. He is described as the second son of Erc, King of Dalriada or Ulster, and is alleged to have led a colony of Scots into the Argyleshire Highlands in 503. This is the opinion now general. It is interesting, however, to notice, that in George Buchanan's *History of Scotland*, the same Fergus is called nephew of a previous Scottish King, named Engenius, who was slain by the Romans. He is represented as having fled to Scandinavia and acquired great renown there, and as having been recalled to his native land, on the departure of the Romans, by the invitation both of Picts and Scots. He is alleged to have landed in Argyle, at the head not only of many Scottish exiles, but of many Danes who joined his expedition. The date of this expedition is given by Marianus Scotus as 403 A.D. This so-called Fergus the First was really, according to Scottish tradition, Fergus the Second. For, according to the tradition as given in Fordun, the Scottish monarchy originated under Fergus, the son of Ferchard, A.C. 330. It had, therefore, on this footing, already lasted 733 years before Fergus, the real founder of the Scottish rule in Scotland, settled in Argyle in the year 403, if Buchanan is correct. Of course no portrait of either can possibly exist. Indeed, all the early portraits of Scottish Kings in Holyrood are ridiculous impostures.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

845. LUNDIE OF THAT ILK (VII., 141).—Sophia Lundie Lady Innergelly was the daughter of Robert Lundie of that ilk, by his wife Ann, daughter of Sir James Inglis of Cramond. The pedigree of the family will be found in Wood's "East Neuk of Fife," pp. 239-242.

J. B. P.

845. A pedigree of this family will be found in Wood's "East Neuk of Fife," 2nd edition, pp. 45-56; and a pedigree of the Lumsdaine family, to one of whom Sophia Lundie was married, will be found on pp. 383-385.

JAMES GORDON.

Literature.

An Old Kirk Chronicle, being a History of Auldham, Tynninghame, and Whitekirk, in East Lothian, from Session Records 1615-1850. By Rev. P. HATELY WADDELL, B.D., Minister of the United Parish. Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London. 1893. [166 pp., 10 × 6¾ inches.]

THIS handsome volume is the product of the author's sense of personal duty, as to him, "It seems the duty of every parish minister, so far as it is possible, to collect or publish whatever may be historically or ecclesiastically interesting in his own parish, so as to leave a permanent record of what he and his people have inherited from the past." When this is done with the prudent abstention from loquacity displayed by the author, who thinks that the chronicle of his church "is so simple and parochial, that it will not bear amplifying or allow itself to be exaggerated to greater ends"—a good purpose is well served. For all that, the author is not a man who is parochial in his views or narrow in his aims.

His work is so far made easy, even possible, by a careful record to his hand, extending from 1615 to 1761, more than a third of the period, being the product of one penman—John Lauder—or "Mr Johne," the simple-minded but faithful Covenanting minister of Tynninghame. And there is nothing finer in all the volume than the sympathetic sketch of this good man. "For 52 years the ideal of his life lay among his people: he was undisturbed by higher aims, undistracted by greater cares. He was not an official in the parish, he was its father, and as a father he knew no distinction between sacred and secular in the interest he felt for the life of his people. All that concerned them concerned him. It is this frank human interest which is now to us the most beautiful and sacred element in these records of a village kirk and congregation."

In the whole circumstances we commend Mr Waddell's method of editing his materials. Instead of reproducing them *verbatim et literatim*, he has carefully classified what he has rightly conceived to be subjects of interest, and drawn the *dissecta membra* into ordered masses—more careful to preserve their spirit, always preserving of course their historic sequence, than to wade through volumes of unrelated facts. In giving apt expression to their general significance, the author has succeeded in preserving a truly artistic impression. His method of treatment yields perhaps its best results in the chapter on Discipline, a subject which always stands in need of more or less delicate

handling. But the truth is, that fine taste and good sense are the key-notes of the book, which will not only be acceptable in its own parish, but be popular in a much wider area. The work, otherwise beautiful in its get-up, is embellished by 22 excellent plates in photogravure.

ED.

The Monist, a Quarterly Magazine [of Philosophy and Science]. January, 1894. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. London: Walls & Co. Yearly, 9s 6d. [160 pp., 8vo.]

NO better proof could be given than the existence of such a periodical that America is, *par excellence*, the country of the magazine, and that Chicago is fast making good its claim to be the Hub of the universe. The aim of the *Monist* is philosophical, and it is the exponent of the principle which postulates the metaphysical doctrine that "there is but one substance, either mind (idealism) or matter (materialism), or a substance that is neither mind nor matter, but is the substantial ground of both. We are not, in our present capacity, concerned in the recondite contest between Monism and Dualism, but it is interesting to note the Bibliographical facts and position of this serial. A glance at the contents of the numbers already published shows, that as is the case with other American publications, it considers its field to be the world, for just as its contributors are drawn from the ends of the earth, so its readers and subscribers are presumably not confined to the area of the American continent, but are probably worldwide. The editor is Dr Paul Carus, associated with Edward C. Hegeler and Mary Carus. Among the contributors are several well known names, including Max Müller, Moncure D. Conway, and Dr Lewins, whilst prominent scientists from France and Italy keep up the interest. The periodical is got up in the loveliest American style, and is altogether a singular and creditable emanation from the Phoenix City.

ED.

The Cairngorm Club Journal for January, 1894. Edited by ALEX. INKSON McCONNOCHE. Aberdeen: D. Wyllie & Son.

TO the mountaineer and the non-mountaineer alike this issue will be interesting. Narratives of half-a-dozen "climbs" of as many mountains, including Snowdon, with the Club's Excursions and Notes, and crisp reviews of books, make excellent reading; whilst the illustrations, some of which are high class, give a realistic cast to the subject, which leaves nothing to be desired.

ED.

Sir William Muir's "Life of Mahomet" has now reached a third edition. The first edition was published more than thirty years ago.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

- Agricultural Chemistry (Johnston's), rewritten by Prof. G. M. Aikman. 8vo. Blackwood.
 Anecdotes about Animals. J. Syddall. M'Dougall.
 Annan (Guide to). 3rd Ed. Watt (A.).
 An Old Kirk Chronicle, being a History of Auldham, Tynninghame, and Whitekirk, 1615-1850. Rev. P. H. Waddell. 20s; 30s. Blackwood.
 Atlas (Royal) of Modern Geography. A. K. Johnston. Folio. New Ed., £6 6s; £10 10s. Johnston.
 Burns (Annual) Chronicle and Club Directory. Ed. by Dr M'Naught. 8vo, 1/6.
 D. Brown & Co., Kilmarnock.
 Calendar of Calendars, 1894, 3d. Gallon (E.).
 Covenanters (Homes and Haunts of). 1st Series. A. B. Todd. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 3/6.
 R. W. Hunter.
 Edinburgh (Sup. to) Univ. Calendar, 1893-4. Thin.
 Education (Manual of) Sellar's, revised by J. E. Graham. 9th Ed., 8vo, 12/6. Blackwood.
 Episcopal Church Report (Scotland), 1893. R. Grant.
 Free (Union) Church: its Origin and History. David Elder. Maclaren (G.).
 How to Read the Prophets. Part 4, Ezekiel. B. Blake. Post 8vo, 4/- Clark.
 Insolvency (Manual of Law of). J. Murdoch. 5th Ed., 8vo, 30/- Blackwood.
 Judge Nothing before the Time. J. Macleod. Hitt.
 Manures and the Principles of Manuring. G. M. Aikman. 8vo. Blackwood.
 Micrographia (Extracts from). R. Hook. 1/6 Clay.
 Ophthalmology (Text Book of). W. F. Norris and C. A. Oliver. 8vo, 25/- Pentland.
 Railway Cases (50 years). James Ferguson. 8vo, 5/- net. Green.
 Scots Minstrelsie. Vol. 4. Dr John Greig. Jack.
 Scottish (Miscellany of) History Society. Vol. I. The Library of James VI., 1578-83. 8vo, illust. (Edin.)
 Jack.
 Scottish (The) Law List. 8vo, 9/-
 Sister Three. Mr A. M. Wright. Parlane.
 Tennyson's Idylls of the King. M. W. Maccallum. 8vo, 7/6 Maclehose.
 Two Great Scotsmen: the Brothers William and John Hunter. G. R. Mather. 4to, 10/6 Maclehose.
 Wordsworth's (Dorothy) Tour in Scotland. Edited by the late Principal Shairp. 3rd Ed., 5/- Douglas.
 Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each month to
 JOHN ENGLIS,
 12 Glen Street, Edinburgh.

A 6th edition of Rev. S. R. Crockett's "Stickit Minister" is now in the press. The first edition was issued in May of last year.

Messrs. D. Bryce & Son, Glasgow, are about to add to their popular "Pearl Series" of books an "Address-Index and Desk-Book."

"The Builders of American Literature," by F. H. Underwood, LL.D., W.S., Consul at Edinburgh, contains many touching reminiscences of his life-long friend, James Russell Lowell.

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, APRIL, 1894.

LETTER OF BURNS TO CLARINDA.

THIS letter appears to have been first printed in the *Banffshire Journal*. Was this the "provincial newspaper" to which Mr Gordon sent a copy of the letter forty years ago? Mr Gordon does not seem to be aware that the letter, although omitted from *The Correspondence between Burns and Clarinda*, Edinburgh, 1843, was published in Paterson's Edition of *The Works of Burns*, Edinburgh, 1879, Vol. V., pp. 94-6.

The letter is without doubt that one referred to by Clarinda in her's to Burns, dated 5th March, 1788, as having been received by her eight days previously from Mauchline. She says, "I got both your letters from Kilmarnock and Mauchline." Mr Gordon states that the original bears the post mark of Mauchline, but no date. Scott-Douglas heads it conjecturally, "[Mossgeil, 23rd Feby., 1788]", but several references establish it as the Mauchline letter referred to by Clarinda. A "present" is men-

tioned as having been sent to "little Bobbie." This was doubtless the "two wee sarkies" which the poet, as stated in his Kilmarnock letter, intended, "in about two hours," to present to "the little fellow." The Kilmarnock letter is dated "Friday [22nd Feby.]" The Mauchline letter could not therefore be earlier than the 23rd, but might be a day or two later, as Clarinda (letter 5th March), referring to a lapse in the correspondence, says, "the cruelest of pains you have inflicted on me for eight days past."

Burns's ungracious and unjust reference to "a certain woman," who could have been no other than the future Mrs Burns, has already been commented on. He concludes the reference in the letter by the words—"I have done with her, and she with me." At this very time he had accomplished what he evidently intended to be a permanent settlement of Jean Armour's claims upon him. In the letter to Robert Ainslie, dated March 3rd, 1788, the poet says with reference to Jean, "I swore her privately and solemnly never to attempt any claim on me as a husband—even though anybody should persuade her she had such a claim, which she had not—neither during my life, nor after my death. She did all this like a good girl."

It is impossible to believe that when Burns wrote these lines he had any intention of marrying Jean Armour, and yet, in less than two months, he apparently under the stress of "powerful circumstances that omnipotent necessity was laying in wait" for him, had, privately, yet not less really, given her "a matrimonial title to his *Corpus*." (Letter to Jas. Smith, Apl. 28th, 1788). A light is cast upon these relations by the letter to Mrs McLehose, March 9, 1789, already quoted from, which, although written a year afterwards, undoubtedly refers to the attempt to break with Jean. He says, "I have already told you, and I again aver it, that, at the period of time alluded to, I was not under the smallest moral tie to Mrs B——." Is there any explanation of this attitude towards Jean in the fact that at that time, to use his own language, he was "the distracted victim of charms" (Clarinda's), "which no man ever approached with impunity? Had I seen," he continues, "the least glimmering of hope that these charms could ever have been mine; or even had not iron necessity—but these are unavailing words!"

Was it then to gain favour with Clarinda that he penned the harsh words about "a certain woman"? Or did he, in spite of "the least glimmering of hope," that the charms of Clarinda could ever be his, hope against conviction, that somehow, "my dearest partner of my soul, Clarinda and I will yet make out our pilgrimage together"? (Sylvander to Clarinda, 11th April, 1788). Who shall say? This Armour episode seems to have been due to one of those moods of the Poet's mind which baffle interpretation, and render many of his actions inexplicable and incapable of solution by the rules applicable to ordinary men. The redeeming feature in the dark episode is that the Poet's relations towards Jean so speedily changed, and that when his better nature reasserted itself he did her ample justice. "I have got," he says after his marriage, "the handsomest figure, the sweetest temper, the soundest constitution, and the kindest heart in the County, . . . and she has the finest 'wood-note wild' I ever heard." (Letter to Miss Margaret Chalmers).

The last paragraph of the letter you publish contains the words, "Remember to-morrow evening at eight o'clock I shall be with the Father of Mercies, at that hour, on your account." This was in accordance with the well known compact with Clarinda. Burns had agreed to meet her "at the Throne of Grace" exactly at 8 p.m. of every Sunday during their separation. It may not be so well known that a similar sentiment is expressed by Shakespeare in the play of Cymbeline. Imogen says:—

"Ere I could tell him
How I would think on him, at certain hours:
 or have charg'd him
At the sixth hour of morn, at noon, at midnight,
T'encounter me with orisons, for then
I am in heaven for him."

Broughty-Ferry. A. HUTCHESON.

LETTER OF BURNS TO CLARINDA (VII., 155).—When I read Mr James Gordon's interesting note in last number of *S.N. & Q.* regarding the letter from Sylvander to Clarinda, which he publishes, I felt certain that I had read the letter before, in the Poet's works, into which Mr Gordon thinks it has not yet found its way. Turning up Mr Scott Douglas's Library Edition, I find the letter printed at pages 94-96 of volume 5; and stated to be "Here first included in the Correspondence." In a foot-note the careful editor states—"We take this from the columns of the *Banffshire Journal*, in which it appeared some years ago, 'as printed from the original', which was described as considerably mutilated, the upper portion being cut off." Mr Gordon's previous reproduction of the letter has not been in vain.

JOHN MUIR.

ABERDEENSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(Continued from p. 149.)

Although Aberdeenshire did not lead the Protestant movement in Scotland, it certainly did not lag far behind the rest of that country in respect to the heartiness with which it embraced that movement once it had been established.

No doubt, even in the 17th century, Aberdeenshire, although distinctively Protestant, was not so enthusiastically Presbyterian as the rest of Scotland, and certainly in the Covenanted struggles, which constitute the chief glory of Scottish history in that troublous age, the men of this county took a very small share. It cannot be denied, of course, that it was at Aberdeen, in connection with the abortive attempt to hold there a General Assembly of the Church, in defiance of the royal wish, that the great historic conflict between the Church of Scotland and the State for the right of Self-government, reached its first and sharpest crisis. But among those who distinguished themselves on that occasion, none excepting the Moderator were Aberdeenshire men. The truth is, it would be no exaggeration to say that during the 17th century, among the clergy and the ruling classes generally in Aberdeenshire, covenanting principles were by no means popular. One significant illustration of this statement may be found in the fact, that while Aberdeenshire during that century produced many learned prelates and able divines who opposed the Covenant, not one of the leading Presbyterian clergy of the period was a native of that county. Ayrshire, for example, could boast of Robert Blair, Alexander Peden, Zachary Boyd, and Hugh Binning;—Fifeshire, of Alexander Henderson, George Gillespie, and Richard Cameron;—Perthshire, of Cargill, Blackadder, and Wellwood;—and Forfarshire, of James Durham and the two Guthries;—while other Scotch counties have also their own illustrious roll of Covenanted worthies. Aberdeenshire, on the other hand, has few or no such names to boast. It is true that the famous Andrew Cant, the well known Apostle of the Covenant in the North, and who was long Minister of Aberdeen, is claimed by some as a native of that city. But this claim is, to say the least of it, doubtful; at all events he is also claimed, and apparently on good authority, as having been a native of the Mearns and not of Aberdeenshire.

But while the roll of Covenanted champions contains very few Aberdeenshire names, the list of the names of those Aberdonian authors who opposed the Covenant is by no means contemptible. This will be evident when I mention that

it contains, along with other lesser celebrities, names so respectable as those of Bishop Forbes, and Drs Guild, Sibbald, and Scroggie. It is plain, therefore, that, in the 16th and 17th centuries, Aberdeenshire was a conservative rather than a reforming force in Scottish life, and that the function which it then performed in connection with Scottish development was that of moderating and restraining rather than of creating enthusiasm. A significant sign of how the warmer and more forward spirits of the South and West felt at this time towards their colder and more self-contained brethren of the North-East, may be seen in the action of the General Assembly which met in Glasgow in 1638. For when the ministers and elders gathered there proceeded to choose a clerk to take note of the proceedings, we are told by one who was present, that Mr James Sandilands was rejected because he came from that "unsanctified place," Aberdeen, while Archibald Johnstone of Warriston was chosen in his stead.

But, while owing to the lack of sympathy between the men of light and leading in Aberdeenshire in the 17th century, and the predominant tone of Scottish thought and life in the rest of the country at that time, Aberdonian energy and talent scarcely found scope for their full manifestation at home, perhaps, all the more on that account, they sought free vent and expansion for themselves abroad. And it is a significant and suggestive fact, that Aberdonian scholars were to be found holding high positions as Professors all over Europe in that century; while such of them as still clung to the Catholic Faith were promoted to the highest places in the Church,—the only British ecclesiastic designated for a cardinalate in that age—Monsignor George Con of Auchry—having been of Aberdonian birth,—while at a later date, in the same century, Leslie Bishop of Laybach, and a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, also hailed from Aberdeen, and was a native of the parish of Rayne. Among the men of action of the time, who distinguished themselves in service abroad, may be mentioned General James King, Lord Eythin, General Sir Arthur Forbes, and General Hurry, all of whom gained military experience and renown under the great leader Gustavus Adolphus; while equally distinguished as captains in the opposing Austrian army may be mentioned Marshal Walter Leslie, and his nephew, also a marshal, and both prominent Austrian statesmen. Nor should we forget here General Patrick Gordon, the noted Russian General, who did more, perhaps, to establish the Russian Empire than any other man; nor (though their exploits are confined to the 18th century rather than the 17th), the famous Marshal Keith, who was Frederick

the Great's favourite general, and his brother the Earl Marischal, his most trusted and skilful diplomatist.

Passing on to the 18th century, the first incident in Aberdeenshire history that was fraught with momentous consequences to Scottish development was the vigorous resistance made by the people of Old Deer to the ordination of a Presbyterian minister to the church there,—an ordination which was being effected according to the ecclesiastical law of the time, at the instance of the presbytery. In this case, however, the law broke down, for, headed by the local gentry, who were mainly Episcopalians in sympathy, it appears that the populace rabbled the Presbytery when they came to perform the ordination ceremony in the church, and so compelled that ceremony to be performed elsewhere. The result of this tumult was an appeal to the Government to prevent such outrages in the future. Thereupon the English Parliament, though blindly ignorant of the nature and wishes of the people for whom it was legislating, but thinking in the pride of its fancied superiority that by conforming as far as possible Scottish ecclesiastical law to English methods, an end would be put to such unseemly scenes, passed the Patronage Act of 1711,—an Act which, whatever were the motives of the legislators who passed it (and they may possibly have been innocent enough), has assuredly done more to divide and embitter the Scottish people than any other Act in the Statute Book.

Referring to the influence of Aberdeenshire on the course of Scottish ecclesiastical history, it is a curious and significant fact, that it was in that county that the first instance occurred of the settlement of a minister without a call from the people, and in a parish the inhabitants of which were presbyterian in sympathy, in total disregard of their wishes. This event took place in 1726, and was the first of a long series of those irritating outrages on the most cherished convictions of all loyal presbyterians, which led to the Secessions of 1732 and 1759, and which culminated a century later in the great Disruption of 1843. In this connection it is not, I think, without significance, as certainly it is not without interest, to remember that it was in Aberdeenshire again, in our own century, that the protracted conflict between the Scottish Church and the State, for the exercise of spiritual independence, reached its last great crisis. For, as is well known, it was when the General Assembly suspended from the exercise of their office the contumacious ministers of the Aberdeenshire Presbytery of Strathbogie, that, the State having thereupon, through the decision of its law courts, sustained the action of the con-

tumacious clergy, necessitated the Disruption from the Established Church of those who could not thus submit with a good conscience to see spiritual decisions overridden by secular authority. It was thus to a very large extent as the result of the action of Aberdeenshire on the Scottish ecclesiastical situation that the Disruption of the Scottish Church was brought about,—that great event, which is certainly the most memorable and heroic Scottish action of the 19th century.

It may be remarked here, as in some sort a counterpoise to the generally hostile attitude maintained by the mass of the Aberdeenshire rural clergy to the spiritual movement that culminated in the Disruption, that it is a very interesting and suggestive fact, that while most of the cities and larger towns of Scotland contributed a respectable quota to the noble band of ministers and elders who, on the 18th of May, 1843, left the Established Church and constituted the Free Church of Scotland, there is only one among all the cities of Scotland, and that the City of Aberdeen, which can claim the signal honour of having seen all her ministers who were connected with the Establishment relinquish their status and emoluments and join the phalanx that marched from St Andrews Church to Canonmills Hall. Looking back on an incident so noble and spirit-stirring,—an incident which led Dr Guthrie at the time, with that picturesque and ready eloquence, of which he was so great a master, to express his admiration in the characteristic apostrophe:—"Noble Aberdeen! Though many daughters have done virtuously, yet thou excellest them all," I for one do not wonder that the city whose annals it has hallowed and adorned, has ever since been in the forefront of the battle for the cause of popular rights and equal freedom, nor that from that memorable day a conspicuously higher part has been taken by the more representative men of this county in the spiritual movement of the time, whether as affecting the intellectual or political development of the age.

In the above hasty sketch something, no doubt, has been said to show that the influence of Aberdeenshire has been largely felt in the past, and still continues to be felt alike in the political and religious life of Scotland. But much more remains unsaid, to which I might advert, if space permitted. I have already, however, trespassed too much on the patience of the readers of *S. N. & Q.* and shall therefore not only omit much which I would like to notice, but shall endeavour to compress what I have got to say in the briefest possible form.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

DIARY OF JOHN ROW,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.,

1661—1672—1790.

VIII.

My wife was brought to bed of her 5th child called Christian upon the 2 day of January 1695 betwixt 5 and 6 a'clock att night being wednesday.

My wife was born Nover 2 : 1662.

My daughter Christian died Januar. 5 about 7 a'clock at night being only one year of age and three days in the year 1696 being Sabaths nightt, interred on the morrow below the Rood dore of the church of Fyvie.

¹ My grandfather Mr John Row leitt principall of the King's Colledge of Abd. the beginer of this book died att my fathers hous of a palsie Octobr. 1672.

My wife was brought to bed of her 6th child March 22. 1696 years being Sabath morning about one a'clock in the morning being a sone whose name was William, baptized att the church of Fyvie March 25.

It is to be observed that in the year 1696 the harvest in the most pairt of the shire of Abed. did begin in the beginning of Agust and was not ended in the ait cornis whill the middle of Nover. and in many plaises was never shoren by reasone of great storms of rain y^t did come in the letter end of October and continowd whill the last day of Nover. on which day ther did come an greatt storm of snow which continued till the 23 of Decer. w^{out} any braick so that when the 15 of Januar 1697 wes come it was not all away & I having a man sent to Logie old toun in the parish of Achterless upon the 26 day of Decer. he told when he came home y^t he did speak w^t hirds keeping ther sheep from ther corns and hade done it all the storm and about the 6 or 8 of Januar they who had ther corns the furth did begin to shear and thresh them and did maick meill of them which was as sweett in the teast as if itt had been mixed w^t suger.

Margratt Lindsay relick of Robert Smith of Smiddieburn died Januar 13 1697 about 5 a'clock in the morning being of age aboutt 71 who continued perfect of her senses untill the last.

Thomas Mercer my fathers second brother leat Dean of Gild of Abd. dyed quaker Apryll 16 the year 1697 about 8 a'clock in the morning of age 71 and hade left a paper ounder his hand striking his wife and childring to inter his corps any way butt in the quakers buriall place in the head of the gallogett, but his neerest relations finding no restriction upon them they did taicke the saime upon them and although

¹ This entry is in a different hand, and is evidently the work of one or other of the children at the Manse of Kinellar.

the quakers did maick a graive for him in ther buriall place they interred his corps in the new church as they go into the sessione house opesett to the mid pillar whair there was interred before of his ansestors his great grandfather, his grandfather and his own father ther being a grave stone above them w^t all the letters theron indented w^t lead the deatt of wch was an hundreth year before wanting one, as also the wholl convention of quakers in or neir Abd. did convein being rekooned to be above the number of an hundreth to opose his interment ther but losed ther desing so far that they were not allowed to take on lift of his corps.

Jeams Mercer sone to the forsd Thomas was married w^t Irving dawghter to the Laird of Cults in the parishon of Banchrie the of Februar 1697.

Margrat Grigorie relick of Thomas Mercer deied October 30 1697.

Cristian Mercer my 2d sister spous to Mr Alexander Robertsone ministerat Lengside deied of an squinans April 19 at 2 a'clock in the morning 1698 years.

Isobel Leslie spowse to W^m Smith of Smiddiburn deied Januar 9. 1700 years about 6 a'clock at night in a strong malignant fever.

My wife was brought to bed of her sevent child Februar 9 about ten a'clock at night called Jeams after Jeams Mercer merchand in Abd. my cusing german in the year 1700 baptized the tenth of Februar at the kirk of Forglan be Mr John Dunbar minister ther.

W^m Lindsay of Culsh was married w^t Elizabeth Leslie dawghter to Patrik Leslie in the Mains of Fyvie Wartle Leslies uncle of Apryll 1701 at the church of Forglan she haveing stayed at my house att Todlaw from the time of her being contracted whill her marriage ther being some that designed to taik her from her faithers She being a young widow of Jeams Gordons of Wastertowns and haveing a good portione be him.

Janot Grigorie, Thomas Thomson of Faichfields Lady dyed of an gravell Februar 1. 1702 about 7 of the klok in the morning haveing no sone to him.

Jeams Mercer mentioned in the 141 paige [under date Feb: 1697] dyed consumtive and

November 20 aboutt ten of the klok in the morning interred Saboth 23 after both sermons in his fathers grave 1702 years leaving a sone and 2 daughters as childring being himself about 32 years of age.

Isobel Mercer spous to Mr Thomas Thomsone of Coklaw dyed att Old Abd. March 3. 1704 years of 70 years of aige who was interred in the south church dore of the sd Cathedral Church of old Abd.

Janet Mercer my oldest daughter was married

w^t Robert Rait 2d sone to George Rait portioner of follorowll Junij 1. 1704 years be Mr George Dalgarno minister att Fyvie att my house in Smiddyburn very privatly as to freinds.

My eldest son John was graduat att Marischall College in new Abd. be Mr William Smith regent Junij 15. 1704.

Mr Thomas Thomsone of Coklaw was removed by death October 25, 1704 att ij a'clock in the fornoon being att that time minister att Old Abd. and interred in the porch of the sd. church beside his Lady October 28.

William Smith younger in tiftie dyed of a fever Mairch 13. 1705 years ætatis 62.

My daughter Janet was brought to bed of her first child being a daughter Mairch 21. 1705 about ten a'clock in the fornoon.

My wife was called by death Nover. 10. 1705 years about 12 of the klok in the day who was neer 8 years before trysted w^t an decay contracted by a plooesie fever who was interred Nover. 14 in the church of Fyvie in her faithers and grand faithers grav.

My daughter Lillias was married to George Pantone second sone to Jeams Pantan in Apryll 16. 1706 years.

My daughter Janet was brought to bed of her 2d child being a daughter Februar 19. 1707 being Wednesday called Jean.

My daughter Lillias was brought to bed of her first child being a daughter March 12, 1707 being a about 12 a'clock off the day called Isobell.

I was married w^t Christien Reid sister german to Sir John Reid of Barra Junij 3. 1707 years att Abd, in Mr Alexander Thomsone of Portlethen town clark of Abd. his house at 7 a'clock att night very privatly,

James Reid leat baillie of Abd. my wifes brother was removed by death at mill of Bourtie July 4 being Sabaths night about 7 a'clock 1708 years and interred in the east end of the church of Burtie July 6 about 7 a'clock in the morning.

Christian Mercer relik of Alexander Troup merchand in Abd. dyed October 1. 1708 years leaving 2 childring behind her Thomas and Margratt.

Charles Orem martchand in Abd. husband to Isobell Mercer dyed hektick Januar ij. 1709.

My daughter Lilleas was brought to bed of a sone Junij 5 being Sabaths morning att on of the klok in the morning whos name was John baptised in Turreff in the year 1709.

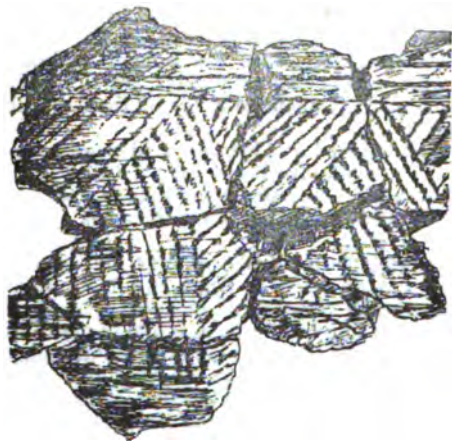
My daughter Janet was brought to bed of her 3d child being a sone October 8. 1709.

The Lady Barra was brought to bed of her 3d child being a sone whose name was John Decer. 12 att night 1709.

(To be continued.)

DISCOVERY OF URN AND BONES AT KINMUCK.

READERS of *S. N. & Q.* may be interested to hear of a find which was made in December last on the farm of Woodside, Kinmuck, belonging to the University of Aberdeen, and situated in the Parish of Keith-hall, Aberdeenshire. While Mr McConnachie, the tenant of the farm, was ploughing a field about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of Kinmuck, the plough exposed a small deposit of what turned out to be bones, mingled with the shattered fragments of a clay urn. About six weeks after the discovery I visited the place and saw the spot where the urn was discovered. It must have been very close to the surface of the ground, but had apparently been protected by some half dozen rough stones which were lying near, and had originally been arranged round the urn. The ground was still covered with a quantity of small fragments of bone, and I also found a number of chips of charred wood. The fragments of pottery had been dispersed, but I recovered about 18 pieces of various sizes, the largest being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. As in so many similar cases, the plough which brought the old relic to light had



at the same time almost destroyed it. No implements of any kind were found. I have pieced together some of the fragments of what had formed the upper part of one side of the urn, which must have measured about 8 inches in diameter at the lip. Running round the inner surface of the urn, and about an inch from the top, there is a shallow but distinct groove, the object of which, if any, is not very apparent. It may possibly have been formed by the finger tips of the potter in the process of manufacture. The outer surface is adorned by a simple but

effective pattern, formed apparently by twisted cords impressed on the soft clay. Three parallel lines, distant about a quarter of an inch from each other, run round the upper part, and the rest of the surface is covered with diagonal lines, arranged in a sort of "herring-bone" pattern. The urn, which is about half-an-inch thick, is formed of a reddish yellow clay, and a section shows three distinct layers, the middle one being formed of a coarser material, blackened as if by the action of fire. I believe this is a common characteristic of such pottery, and it would be interesting to know what was the probable process of manufacture.

It is greatly to be regretted that so little of the urn has been preserved, as it must have been, when complete, a remarkably large and handsome specimen of its kind.

The place where the remains were found is not far from the locality known as Blair Hussey ("Field of Blood"), which is traditionally the scene of a great conflict between the Scots and the Danes. In the immediate neighbourhood, several finds of cists with urns, &c., have at various times been made. The *New Statistical Account* (1842) contains the following account of one such discovery:—"In a large barrow or tumulus, about 80 yards from a Druidic stone, a chance visitor observed an urn partially uncovered. It was found to contain calcined bones. Two larger urns were subsequently found in a reverse position to the other, and were taken out in fragments. The bones in all the three were put into a box and buried in the original spot."

The bones recently found were submitted to Dr R. W. Reid, Professor of Anatomy in Aberdeen University, who reported upon them as follows:—"The fragments of bone submitted to me are sixty-four in number, varying in size from 3 in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to the size and shape of a split pea. The fragments are extremely brittle, and consist almost entirely of inorganic matter. The two largest appear to be portions of the shaft of a small humerus. The others are too small to allow of their reference to particular bones, human or otherwise, excepting one which belongs to that part of the right malar which enters into the formation of the outer margin of the right orbital cavity. From the appearance of this piece of bone, and the slenderness of the humeral fragments, it may be inferred that the skeleton to which they belonged was that of a small individual, and probably that of a female."

The fragments of the urn and the bones have now been placed in the Anatomical Museum, Marischal College.

D. R. THOM.

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ROBERT ANDERSON.

P.S.—The difficulty of making this annual list complete and exact—even with the kind assistance of Mr A. W. Robertson, the Librarian at the Public Library—is very considerable. Authors, editors, compilers, and publishers would greatly facilitate the work of local bibliography by arranging that a copy of their respective works be sent to the Public Library. It is, besides, desirable that, as regards local publications, that institution should be as well served as Stationers' Hall or the British Museum.

R. A.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,¹ 9th EARL OF ARGYLE.

IN the Edinburgh Town Council of 6th March, 1894, Bailie Dunlop announced that during the week several interesting historical documents had been discovered in the Municipal Buildings, the most important of which was the original death-warrant of the Earl of Argyle, who suffered by the Maiden at the Market Cross in the year 1685. It was a most interesting and most valuable document, and he hoped the searchers would yet discover also the warrants for the execution of the Earl of Morton, the Marquis of Montrose, and the Marquis of Argyle. He had not the very slightest doubt of the authenticity of the document, which was in the following terms:—

Copy Warrant for executing the Earle of Argyle, dated 29th June 1685.
For as meikle as Archibald Campbell late Earle of

¹A memorandum left by Argyle for his son, short as it is, seems yet to contain enough to give it a place among the remarkable dying utterances of remarkable men:—

"EDINBURGH CASTLE,
30th June, '85.

"DEARE JOHNE,—

We parted suddenly, but I hope shall meete hapily in heaven. I pray God bless you, and if you seeke him he will be found of you.

My wiffe will say all to you, pray love and respect her. I am your loving father

ARGYLE.

For Mr Johne Campbell."

—*Fac similes of Historical Manuscripts*, iii. No. 104.

Argyle has been found guilty of the cryme of treason is by Warrant of the Lords of His Majesty's Privie Council, founded on a letter from his Sacred Majestie, adjudged by us to be taken to the Marcat Croce of Edinburgh on the threthieth day of this instant moneth of June Sixteen hundred and eightie fyve years and ther betwixt two and fyve o'clocke in the afternoon to be behadith and there after his head to be affixt on the Tolbuth of Edinburgh on an high piece of iron THESE THEREFORE Requyre and command the Magistrats of Edinr. to see the said sentance and dacee putt to dewe execution in all poynts as they will be answerable AND FOR that end to receive the person of the said Archibald Campbell late Earle of Argyle at the Castle Gate of Edinr. the said threttie day of June at twelve o'clocke preceislie from which they are to carry him doon to the Laigh Town Council House of Edinr. with a strong guard wher they are to keep him till the ordinary tyme of execution AND FOR the doeing of all which thir prmts are to them ane sufficient Warrant GIVEN at Edinburgh the twenty-ninth day of June Sixteen hundred and eightie fyve years.

(Signed) LINLITHGOW.

(") J. A. FOULIS.

(") GEO. LOCKHART.

(") DAVID BALFOUR.

(") ROGER HOG.

(") A. SETON.

(") P. LYON.

This document, the Bailie said, settled one point which had been very much canvassed of late—whether the Duke of Argyle was brought down from the Castle to Gourlay's House, in Mauchan's Close, three days prior to his execution. It had entirely disposed of that tradition.

Such of your readers who are not acquainted with the history of the trial, sentence, and execution of the above Earl of Argyle, are referred to Chambers's *Domestic History of Scotland*, Vol. II., pp. 354-469; Omond's *Lord Advocates of Scotland*, Vol. I., pp. 217; Burton's *History of Scotland*, Vol. VII., pp. 243, 244, 259, 261.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

OLD SHIPS' LOGS (VII., 151).—On seeing the account that Mr A. W. Macphail was proposing to present some volumes of Logs he had purchased to the British Museum, and knowing that all the Logs of the Royal Navy are kept at Her Majesty's Record Office, Fetter Lane, I drew the attention of E. Salisbury, Esq., of that office, to the statement. He kindly looked into the matter, and informed me that the Captain's Logs are all there, and that The Adamant, Captain David Knox, left Sheerness June 1st, 1789, and arrived at Halifax July 31st, 1789. Also that there were three official Logs kept, and that it was usual for the various officers to keep private Logs, and that these volumes must be one of the private Logs. HENRY A. RYE.

DEATH OF MR JOHN M. GRAY, EDINBURGH.
—It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Mr John M. Gray, the Curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, on the 22nd ult. A strong love of art, and a particularly patient and intelligent student of portraiture during the past twelve or fifteen years, led to his being recognised as an authority on this subject, and pointed him as *facile princeps* the very man for the important position he held. As an author, critic, and lecturer on Scottish portraiture and kindred subjects, Mr Gray is very favourably known, and it will not be an easy task to fill the niche he has so successfully occupied. Full of enthusiasm and information, Mr Gray was ever ready to communicate his wide and varied knowledge.—ED.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, ABERDEEN (VII., 153).—The Note on the University Library which appeared in *S. N. & Q.* for March, might be supplemented by the following items of information :—

1. In future the Library Committee will meet monthly to consider recommendations of books.
2. The Annual Inspection will be held in the end of September, instead of in April.
3. The *Calendar* will contain a list of all books added during the preceding year.
4. Classes of books that will always be welcomed as donations are—
 - (a) Books dealing with Scottish topics, especially books bearing on, or printed in, the North-Eastern Counties.
 - (b) Books written or edited by graduates or alumni of Aberdeen.
 - (c) Books relating to Universities or learned societies at home or abroad.

P. J. ANDERSON.

ROBROYSTON SUNDIAL.—A quaint and picturesque relic of historic times, not generally known or visited by the public, is the curious sundial at the front of Robroyston House, an old family mansion, situated about three miles north-east of Glasgow. The sundial is about four feet high, and octagonal in form. The eight sides are marked with figures and lines, varying in each as the rules of dialling required. It has this advantage over sundials of the usual form, that the local time could be noted not only on the flat top but on three of its sides as well. The late tenant of Robroyston farm, when digging some time ago round the base, observed the figures 1016 carved out on the stone at the foundation. This was probably the date of its first erection, as sundials of this design became obsolete about the twelfth century. The date was, apparently, recut in the year r679, which is carved on the upper face of the dial in bold figures. This dial is represented in our Illustration.

Glasgow.

JOHN MUIR.

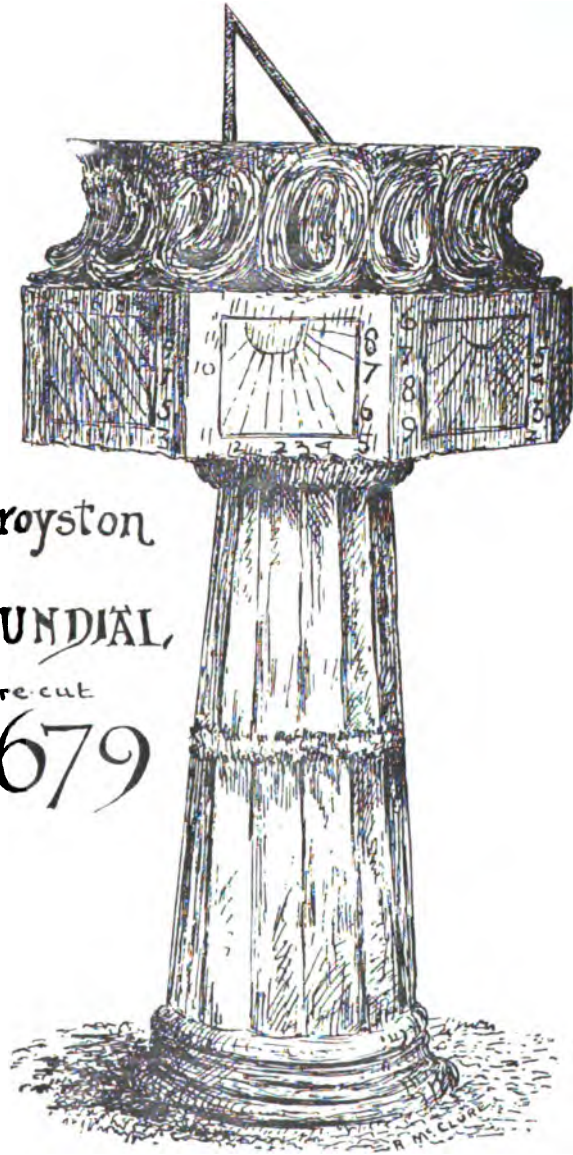
Literature.

Scottish Land-Names, their Origin and Meaning. By Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., M.P., Rhind Lecturer in 1893, Author of *Studies in the Topography of Galloway, &c.* Wm. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, 1894. [Cr. 8vo, 219 pp.]

THIS interesting volume consists of six Rhind Lectures, and is a scholarly effort to rescue the subject from the empirical treatment it has but too often received and to which it must be said it temptingly lends itself. A knowledge of the true meaning of place-names invests the whole subject of nomenclature with a living and permanent interest, for, according to the author, "Every place-name means something." One of the chief difficulties of the study is the absence of any very early Scottish literature, which, as in the case of Ireland, would have gone very far to arrest, if not to stratify quite, the first and most correct forms of the names applied, applied never arbitrarily but as a "business-like definition, derived from some peculiarity or leading feature." Sir Herbert divides the subject into three sections—General Principles, The Languages of Scottish Place-Names, and The Lesson of Place-Names. These are followed by a copious Index of place-names referred to in the text. It is difficult to say which of all these phases of the subject is the most attractive. In the learned and judicious author's hands each is instinct with large knowledge and high intelligence, and with a commendable caution, begotten of a frank admission of the difficulties of the research and a keen sense of the mischief done by mere word-mongers. It is needless to say that something more is needed for a right interpretation of Scottish Place-names than the possession of a Gaelic Dictionary, and a turn for happy guessing; and it is also needless to say, that the desired haven of a reliable signification of the place-names of any country whatever, can only be reached by the scientific steering of such pilots as the author of this most useful book. Sir Herbert's lectures are suggestive, and bring us within a measurable distance of a complete vocabulary of Scottish Place-names, a boon to all who possess any modicum of interest in this subject. ED.

History of the Arbroath Public Library from 1797 to 1894. By J. M. MCBAIN, F.S.A. Scot. Arbroath: Brodie & Salmond [1894].

THIS timely pamphlet of 46 pages contains a simple narrative, conceived to be a more likely stimulus to the adoption of the Free Public Libraries Act than any abstract argument would likely be. It can hardly be said to be pleasant



Robroyston
SUNDIAL
re-cut
1679

reading, for although the institution is nearly 100 years old, it has often had its foot in the grave. Many interesting details in its career are given, but we should have liked a statement as to the number and character of the books on its shelves, and which would be handed over to the community, should the Act be adopted.

ED.

Folklore of Scottish Lochs and Springs. JAMES M. MACKINLAY, M.A., F.S.A. Scot. William Hodge & Co., Glasgow, 1893. [365 pp. 8vo.] MR. HOPE quite recently gave us *The Holy Wells: Their Legends and Superstitions*. We now have a volume on the cult, as relative to Scotland. Among primitive races we find that wells, streams, and lakes, are frequently regarded as possessed with some supernatural power, to which offerings may be made. In Scotland quite recently, about 1860, we learn that a loch in the Gairloch district was unsuccessfully dredged to rid it of a water-kelpie. While as a proof that civilization does not always crush out superstition, the river Ganges is still a sacred river to the Hindu of to-day. The wells of Scotland were mostly visited for their supposed power of imparting strength to the weak. Occasionally our author carries the reader to famous wells in England, Ireland, and Isle of Man, while he might have been better employed in giving us more details of a few of our Scottish wells. Turning to page 62, St. Catherine's Balm-well, a well which is still visited by the curious, we find dismissed with a notice consisting of two lines. We at least expected to find the origin of this once famous well stated. The volume contains much curious and valuable information; it is a perfect mine of research. The copious index appended to the work is sufficient proof of the author's industry. This index and list of reference books will prove of great utility to students of the cult.

THE HAUNTED TOWER, ST ANDREWS.—The *St Andrews Citizen* of 24th February contains an interesting article by Mr A. Hutcheson, Architect, Broughty-Ferry, on the Haunted Tower, St Andrews. The tower dates from the 16th century, and on an exploration in 1868 was found to contain several embalmed bodies in coffins. Mr Hutchison believes these remains to be much older than the tower, but offers a very reasonable explanation of this circumstance. He thinks "that these bodies were those of saints preserved in the Cathedral of St Andrews, and possibly in other ecclesiastical edifices in the city, which relics were hurriedly and secretly removed to this tower, as at once the nearest and safest repository, when the sack of the churches took place in 1559."

Queries.

864. NAME OF THE MINISTER OF BIRSE IN 1736.—I observe that Dr Davidson, Minister of Inverurie, in *S. N. & Q.*, Vol. II., p. 91, informs your readers that Alexander Garden, Minister of Birse, beholding from his window the prompt assault by his wife on what I may call his man-servant, exclaimed, keeping time with his tune—

"O Jenny dang, Jenny dang, Jenny dang the weaver."

On referring to Roger's *Modern Scottish Minstrelsy*, Vol. II., p. 210, it is stated that the origin of the air was by the Rev. Mr Gardner. Some of your correspondents versed in ballad poetry will be able to say if this is intended for the same individual, and which is the correct name.

Inverurie.

X.

865. NAME OF AUTHOR WANTED.—I will be very pleased if any of your numerous readers will inform me who is the author of the old Scottish ballad *Christ's Kirk on the Green*.

Was ne'er in Scotland heard nor seen
Sic dancin' nor deray,
Neither at Falkland on the Green,
Or Peebles at the play.

Peebles.

CHAMBERS' INSTITUTE.

866. THE "TRAGEDY OF DOUGLAS."—I will be obliged if some of your correspondents will inform me when and where this tragedy—by the Rev. John Home, sometime Minister of Athelstaneford—was first performed, with the names of the performers.

Athelstaneford.

P. F.

867. THE CHURCH OF ST GILES, EDINBURGH.—Will you permit me, through the medium of *S. N. & Q.*, to enquire what constitutes a church with the title of "Cathedral"? I observe, from an advertisement in the *Scotsman* connected with the above church, that it is styled "Cathedral." Are there any other churches connected with the Established Church in Scotland styled Cathedrals? Why is the Town Church here, as well as, say, St Nicholas Church in Aberdeen, not styled Cathedrals?

St Andrews.

W. C.

868. SOCIETY OF ANCIENT SCOTS.—Perhaps, if such a society really existed, some reader of *S. N. & Q.* may be able to tell what were its objects, constitution, &c. I have, among my books, "Lives of Eminent Scotsmen (Poets) by the Society of Ancient Scots, re-established A.D. 1770"; 3 vols., 12mo, London, 1821. The "Lives" are well written, and the criticisms, on the whole, seem to be just and appreciative. Each article bears the initials of its writer. The little volumes are nicely printed, and the book was published by T. Boys, Ludgate Hill.

Wiesbaden, Germany.

JOHN MACKAY.

869. FRENCHES OF ABERDEEN.—Full information is desired about this family, to which reference is made by *The Daily Free Press* as follows:—"They were represented lineally in three successive generations by George French, litster, "master of the woollen manufactory," and son-in-law of Provost Fordyce; John French, advocate, procurator-fiscal, and son-in-law of

the first Principal Blackwell; and George French, lecturer on chemistry in Marischal College. Whether these Frenches were descended from the masons, bridge-builders, and landholders who came from the south in the fifteenth century is a problem for the ingenuity and industry of our local antiquarians and genealogists. W. D.

870. DALLAS FAMILY.—I am anxious to find the ancestry of Lachlan Dallas of Inverness. He was born in 1697, married 1721, and died 1752. It is almost certain that his father was John Dallas in Galcantray, who died in May, 1719, by his wife, Bessie Dallas, who was relict and executrix in 1722. He is said to have been descended from a son of Dallas of Cantray, settled on the farm of Little Cantray about the year 1670; but it is thought not improbable that he may have been grandson of John Dallas, whose father, William Dallas of Cantray, purchased the lands of Little Conclachan to himself, and his second son, John, heritably. I should be greatly obliged by any information. A. CALDER.

871. ABERDEEN DIRECTORY.—In what year was the *Aberdeen Directory* published for the first time? I cannot find it either in Mr J. Malcolm Bulloch's *Bibliography in S. N. & Q.*, Vol. I., or in Mr A. W. Robertson's *Handlist of Bibliography*, recently published. C. D.

872. THE NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PARISHES IN CONNECTION WITH THE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT.—In some counties of Scotland considerable changes have been made in the arrangement of parishes attached to particular counties. Thus Culross and Tulliallan Parishes have been transferred from Perth to Fife. Can any reader of *S. N. & Q.* give a full account of the character and amount of such changes? Dollar. W. B. R. W.

873. DISPLENISH.—I have been unable to discover this word in any dictionary, although the usefulness and propriety with which I have observed it employed in Scotland are considerable. The late Dr Ogilvie must have been intimately acquainted with it, and as there is no better synonym, while its derivation is equally authoritative with that of the common word "*replenish*", I have always felt surprised that he omitted it from the *Imperial Dictionary*. Is the area of its usage restricted to the North-eastern counties, or is it general throughout Scotland? K. J.

874. DESIGNED.—What is the origin of this Scottishism? The English equivalent is "*designated*", and I have thought that the Scottishism may have originated in a habit of contracting the larger word in manuscript in byepast centuries: but the persistency with which it is perpetuated in modern legal documents and process, and even in the public journals of Scotland, would seem to indicate an assumed propriety of usage founded upon a classic derivation. The numerous English Dictionaries at my command give no information on the subject.

In writing this query two other words, identical in proper terminal form, have been employed. Had I written "*originised*" and "*perpetued*" every Scot would have said, How ridiculous! And surely it is

equally ridiculous to write "*designed*" when "*designated*" is meant. At all events let Scottish Lawyers, Messengers at Arms and Sheriffs' Officers retain a monopoly of the absurdity in the Conveyances, Processes and Warrants, which are seldom seen beyond the Border; but let us not employ it in journals, periodicals, and books which circulate wherever the English language is read. K. J.

875. FORBES OF KNAPERNAVY.—According to Lumsden's "Family of Forbes," John Forbes, (younger brother of Sir Samuel Forbes, Bart., of Foveran), married Margaret Crawford, and purchased the lands of Knapernay. In the Edinburgh (City) Register of Births, under date 23rd November, 1708, the following entry appears:—

"John Forbes of Knaperlic (? Knapernay) and Margaret Crawford his spouse, A. S. N. David; W. David, Earl of Glasgow; William, Lord Forbes; Sir David Forbes, Advocate; Sir James Elphinstone of Logie."

Can any of your readers inform me what became of David Forbes, and to what family his mother, Margaret Crawford, belonged?

"SPERNIT HUMUM."

876. JOHN FORBES, Advocate, of Newhall; ANNABELLA BRUCE, of Powfoulis.—The following information would oblige:—Date of John Forbes's marriage with Annabella Bruce, d. of James Bruce of Powfoulis, and issue. Date of his death and place of interment. Date when Newhall passed out of the family.

"SPERNIT HUMUM."

877. INGLIS OF CRAMOND.—Can any reader inform me if David Inglis of Auchindinny, near Penicuik, was related to Sir James Inglis of Cramond (d. 1688).

"SPERNIT HUMUM."

878. REV. WILLIAM FORBES OF FORDOUN.—Wm. Forbes was minister of the Parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire, from 1747 to 1771 (Scott's Fasti). I should like to know to which branch of the Forbes family he belonged, and would be indebted to any reader who could give his pedigree.

"SPERNIT HUMUM."

879. INSCRIPTION AT CRAIGMILLER CASTLE.—Can any of your correspondents inform me what is the Inscription or Coat of Arms over the main entrance to Craigmillar Castle? Edinburgh. T. G. SUTHERLAND.

880. LEAD-WORK.—Has anyone turned his attention to the ornamental or architectural use of Lead in Scotland? It was a frequent covering for a church spire, or it budded out in a finial for the turret. Beautifully designed and figured troughs were in the inner court of the castle, and square spouts, with expanded tops, came down the walls. Colossal lions, griffins, and winged cupids decorated the garden fountains. An Apollo was probably the centre point of the parterre, and an Orpheus invited to the garden bower. Are any remains of these to be now found, when other forms and material for decoration are pressing so hard upon the simple honest lead? The old lead was not an attenuated rolled sheet, but a good solid casting, which required no little skill to hang on a slanting

roof, with allowance for expansion and shrinkage. Modern lead is soon covered with a dark tarnish, but the old lead put out a white or greyish platina, which gave it a beautiful freshness, and was never affected by the atmosphere. Can any account be given of either the mediæval or the later application of this material to Scotch decoration, building, covering or statuary? Is anything known of the use and form of the lead covering that was taken from S. Machar's Cathedral, and lost when the ship foundered off the Girdleness? Was the spire of the East Church that was burned, covered with wood or lead? A showy bronze figure is often but lead covered with paint and some filings: are these ever met with in Scotland?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

Plymouth, Conn.

Answers.

725. GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS (VI., 108, 127).—Evidently in the time of Knox it was the practice of the Presbyterian clergy to require the presence of such persons at the administration of baptism. Thus Ninon Winzet, in his "*Four Score Three Questions*," published in 1563, puts to Knox and his followers the following questions:—"And quhy baptize ze in the Kirk, and in ony prophane basin, and nocht in the plane feildis, and in the rear or fluid, as did St John the Baptist, Philip, and the rest of the Apostolis? Quhy haif ze godfatheris and godmotheris, sen the haill congregatioun thair praesent may be witness? Quhy held ze godmotheris in the beginning, and now repellis the samin?" Does this last question imply that thus early after the Reformation the ministers of the Church of Scotland were discouraging the presence of godmothers at baptism?

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

777-811. REV. WM. SMITH, D.D. (I., 137; VII., 14, 76, 141).—Dr Smith did not in all probability study at King's but at Marischal, and in so far I confess an *erratum*. His name is not among the Graduates at King's in 1747, and when he received his D.D. there in 1759 the diploma is full of eulogy, but does not claim him as a graduate. The diploma from Oxford, the same year, calls him "ex Academiâ Aberdonensi in Artibus Magistrum," and the letter commending him to Oxford for the degree designates him "M.A. of the University of Aberdeen." We shall probably see his name among the graduates in Mr Anderson's next volume on Marischal College: is it possible to find any trace of the persons who recommended him to King's College for the D.D. degree?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

Plymouth, Conn.

843. DALMAHOY OF THAT ILK (VII., 158).—William Dalmahoy of Ravelrig, Officer in the Scots Horse Guards, who married Helen Marten, had a son William, but he was not the only son. There was a son *James*, born 1682, another, *John*, born 1686, and another, *Archibald*, born 1689. These, however, probably predeceased their father, and therefore William II. might be called "*the only son of Helen Marten*," properly "*the only surviving son*."

Edinburgh.

DALMAHOY.

860. KENNEDY'S ANNALS OF ABERDEEN (VII., 158).—I noted the two issues of part of Kennedy's *Annals*, when editing the volume of *Charters relating to the Burgh of Aberdeen* (p. 3, foot). Both issues are found on small paper. Internal evidence proves that the issue in which Chap. I. begins, "Aberdeen, the capital of the county," and Chap. II. begins, "After the demise of Alexander III.," is prior to that in which the beginnings run, "In the northern regions of Britain," and "In tracing the rise and progress."

There can be little doubt that the early copies of sheets B, C, D, E, F, were cancelled on account of the gross blunders with which in them the renderings of the Burgh Charters are disfigured. Not only are the Domesday types, then for the first time set up by an Aberdeen printer, again and again used wrongly (e.g. P for p and vice versa: t for t and vice versa); but the text is full of misreadings (e.g. 'inter' for 'fuerit', 'extraus' for 'extraneus', 'Henrico' for 'Herveo', 'Pelgonerii' for 'Pelgoueni'), and grammatical errors (e.g. 'quietes' for 'quietos', 'communitate' for 'communitati', 'tellarum' for 'tellaris', etc.) All such slips are corrected in the second issue. In one place, in order to justify his misreading of 'M' for 'DD', Kennedy falsifies history by speaking of William the Lion's grandfather *Malcolm*. In the second issue this becomes *David*.

It seems probable that, after the early sheets had been printed off, some friend intervened to save Kennedy from the criticism which his careless editing invited; and induced him to reprint the faulty portion. It is curious to note, that in the revised edition he speaks throughout with an air of much greater confidence than before. Many changes such as the following may be observed:—

First ed.

"Aberdeen was probably among the earliest of the boroughs found entitled to any royal mark of distinction."

"Both these charters, dated at Aberdeen, 28th August, are pretty much of the same tenor."

"That this was the local situation of the town in ancient times is confirmed by many," etc.

Second ed.

"Aberdeen, being a trading town, was certainly among the earliest of the King's boroughs found entitled to any pre-eminent mark of distinction from the crown."

"These two charters, which bear date at Aberdeen, the 28th of August, are of the same tenor."

"Such undoubtedly was the local situation of Aberdeen."

P. J. ANDERSON.

849. REV. PATRICK DUNBRECK (VII., 157).—Is your correspondent right in saying of this gentleman that he was a minister of one of the Aberdeen churches until 1716? Certainly Dr Hew Scott's *Fasti* knows nothing of him. As far as I can see no minister of the name of Dunbreck has ever occupied any parish in the Synod of Aberdeen, Angus and the Mearns, or those of Argyll, Glenelg, Moray, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness and Orkney and Shetland. I have looked over Dr Scott's index of names of the

ministers who have occupied charges in these Synods since the Reformation, and the name of Dunbreck does not once appear there.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

856. GEORGE URE OF SHIRGARTON (VII., 158).—Shirgarton, the estate of *James* (not George) Ure, was partly in Perthshire, partly in Stirlingshire—in the parish of Kippen. The larger part of the old barony was included in the Stewartry of Menteith. By recent changes of boundaries, the whole estate is now in Perthshire.

Thornhill, Stirling.

G. W.

863. BURNS'S BIRTHDAY (VII., 138).—The correspondent who writes under this heading in last issue will get exhaustive information on the subject in *Paisley Burns' Clubs*, by Mr Robert Brown, F.S.A. Scot., published last year.

Galston.

JOHN MUIR.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

Anatomy (Man. of Prac.) D. J. Cunningham. Cr. 8vo, 12/6. Pentland.
 Aphthamology (Text Book of). W. F. Morris and C. A. Oliver. 8vo, 25/. Pentland.
 Aunt Janet's Legacy. Janet Bathgate. 3/6. Lewis.
 Botany (Handbook of Systematic). J. W. Oliver. Cr. 8vo, 4/6. Blackie.
 Buccleuch Place (Memo. of). J. Livingston. Lib. Ed. With 7 Photos. 8vo, 7/6 net. Thin.
 Bunyan Characters. 2nd Series. A. Whyte. Post 8vo, 2/6. Oliphant.
 Bunyan's Holy War. With Preface by A. Whyte. Post 8vo, 2/. Oliphant.
 Campaign Guide (Election Handbook). 5th Edition, 8vo, 3/- net. Douglas.
 Cases (Index to) in Court of Session, &c. P. J. H. Grierson. 8vo, 25/- net. Green.
 Clydesdale Stud Book. Vol. 6. 10/6 Maclehoze.
 Commerce (Man. of). W. Waterston. New Ed., revised. 8vo, 2/6. Oliver & Boyd.
 Composition (English). R. S. Wood. 8vo, 1/6. McDougal.
 Composition (Pleasant Stories for). R. S. Wood. 8vo, 1/6. McDougal.
 County Council (Man. for) and Municipal Elections. P. J. Blair. 8vo, 15/- net. Green.
 Court of Session (Handy Book to Decisions), &c. J. Chisholm. 6/- net. Green.
 Castles (The Ruined) of Mid-Lothian, their Position, their Families, their Ruins, their History. John Dickson, F.S.A. Scot. 8vo, 3/6 net. Sutherland.
 Chambers' Elocution. New Ed., 2/6. Chambers.
 Dumfries Illustrated. I. Nithsdale. A Series of Sketches by P. Gray. Illustrated by J. Rutherford. Maxwell.
 Episcopal (Nat. Element in Scot.) Church. James Bruce. 8vo, 6d. St Giles Printing Co.
 Finger and Toe in Turnips. J. Campbell. 2d. Anderson, E.
 Gibraltar (Remin. of). 1882. John Philip. 8vo, 1/6. Wyllie.
 Gynaecological Diagnosis. N. T. Breuire. Cr. 8vo, 2/6 net. Clay.

Heraldry (Ecclesiastical). John Woodward, F.S.A. Scot. Demy 8vo, (32 plates). 35/, 1/2 mor. 40/.

Johnston.

Investor's Guide. Walker & Watson. 8vo, 5/ net. Livingston.

Micrographia (Extr. from). R. Hooke. 1/6. Clay.

Old Calabar Mission. W. Dickie. 6d.

Oor Ain Folk; being Memories of Manse.

Offices of U.P. Church.

Life in the Mearns, and a Crack about Auld Times. Cr. 8vo, 6/. Douglas.

Our Christian Passover. C. A. Salmond. Clark.

Penicuik (History of Free Church). J. Wilson. 4to. Wyllie.

Railway (5 years) Cases, 1889-93. J. Ferguson. 8vo, 5/. Green.

Sangs o' the Heatherland, Scots Poems and Ballads.

Alan Reid. 8vo, 3/6. Parlane.

Scottish Land Names, their Origin and Meaning. (Rhind Lectures). Sir H. Maxwell. 8vo, 6/. Blackwood.

Sound, Light, and Heat. W. Lees. New Ed., 8vo. Collins.

The Blessed Dead (a Sermon). James Cooper, D.D. 8vo, 4d. Jolly, Abdn.

The Golden Days of Youth. J. H. Browne. 8vo, 2/6 and 1/3. Hunter.

The Silver Bullet. P. Hay Hunter. 8vo. Oliphant.

The Story of Margreidel. D. S. Meldrum. 8vo, 6/. Blackwood.

Timar's Two Worlds. M. Jokai. Translated by Mrs H. Kennard. 8vo, 6/. Blackwood.

Urquhart and Glenmoriston; Olden Times in a Highland Parish. William Mackay.

Northern Counties Pub. Co. Victoria (Queen). Cr. 8vo, 1/. Chambers.

Publishers will please forward lists by 15th of each month to JOHN INGLIS,

12 Glen Street, Edinburgh.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Edinburgh Pen and Pencil Club propose to place memorial tablets on the notable houses connected with literary and artistic Edinburgh, of the past.

A new edition of that important work, the County Directory of Scotland, will be issued immediately; the last sheets of the book being now in the press.

The last issue of "The Scottish Law Review" contains an article on "The Collier a Century Ago," by R. B.

Two Glasgow literary men are candidates for the Chair of English Literature in Aberdeen University, Dr James Colville, and Mr Eyre-Todd.

The autograph manuscript of Sir W. Scott's "Life of Napoleon Buonaparte," is to be sold at Messrs Sotheby's this month.

ERRATA.—P. 147, for "Carders" read "Conders."

SCOTTISH NOTES AND QUERIES

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ABERDEEN, MAY, 1894.

THE HEIRS OF THE KEITHS.

WHO is the heir male of William, first Earl Marischal; and who of Sir William Keith, first Baronet of Ludquhairn?

The male line of George, fifth Earl, the founder of Marischal College, undoubtedly failed with the death, in 1778, of George, tenth (attainted) Earl Marischal, and fifth Earl of Kintore. The co-heirs general of the fifth Earl are Clementina and Evelyn, the great-great-great-great granddaughters of Mary Keith, sister of the tenth Earl. These ladies are also co-heirs of the Lords Elphinstone and of the Earls of Wigtoun and of Perth.

In 1782, George Keith of Northfield was served heir male of his ancestor (*patriis atavi tritavi*) Robert, Marischal of Scotland, the father of the first Earl. It is difficult to understand how this service could have been allowed, implying, as it did, the extinction of the male lines of Pittendrum, Auquhorsk, and Craig. (See accompanying Genealogical Tree).

The last male of the Craig branch,¹ Sir Robert Murray Keith, did not die until 1795, his sister Anne (the Mrs Bethune Baliol of Sir Walter Scott) surviving to 1818.

Bishop Robert Keith (1681-1756: author of the *History of Affairs in Church and State*) was great-great-great-great grandson of Alexander of Pittendrum. The Bishop's grandnephew, Robert, died in 1780; so that seemingly no obstacle to the Northfield service could have arisen from this branch. But in 1801 the Lyon Office granted the undifferenced arms borne since 1672² by the Earls Marischal (Argent, on a chief gules three pallets or) to Alexander Keith of Ravelstone and Dunottar, as heir male of the family. Riddell speaks of the Ravelstone pedigree as "vamped up in modern times"; and the late Lyon King, Mr George Burnett, writing to me shortly before his death, relative to the recognition of 1801, remarks, "I can only give as excuse that I was not then Lyon."

There remains the Auquhorsk branch.³ Douglas says of Alexander, third son of William, second Earl Marischal, "to whom he gave the lands of Auquhorsk, which continued in the possession of his descendants till they were sold by Mr James Keith, W.S., and his son Professor Thomas Keith of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, paternal grandfather of the worthy and able George Skene Keith, minister of Keith-hall, representative of this branch." The lines of descent *from* the Rev. George Skene Keith are shown in the accompanying Tree, but the descent *to* him, so far as I am aware, has not been clearly established. No Professor at Marischal College bore the name of *Thomas* Keith, but I find in the list of the Regents, Robert Keith, 1683-87, and George Keith, 1713-15. Kennedy (*Annals*, II., 118) mentions also a John Keith, whose name does not appear in the extant College Records.

According to Robert Milne's MS. (Adv. Libr.),

¹ *Arms*: Argent, on a chief embattled gules three pallets or, a bordure crenellé of the second.

² The ancient bearings—Argent, a chief paly of six or and gules—appear in the arms of the University of Aberdeen, as having been the form used by the founder of Marischal College.

³ *Arms*: Argent, on a chief gules three pallets or, differenced with a buckle of the last.

the Ludquhairn Baronetcy⁴ was granted in 1630 with succession to heirs male whatsoever. Douglas names two sons of the fifth Baronet, Frederick and William; and in this he is followed by Burke.

[Crawford's *Officers of State*, 1726; Nisbet's *Heraldry*, II., Appx., 1742; Bishop Keith's *Vindication*, 1750; *Scots Magazine*, Nov., 1766; *Aberdeen Journal*, 18th Sept., 1780, and 30th Sept., 1782; *Register of Retours*, 1782; Douglas' *Baronage*, 1798; Douglas' *Peerage*, ed. Wood, 1813; *Registrum Mag. Sig.* 1814; Buchan's *Family of Keith*, 1820; Riddell's *Peerage Law*, 1842; Lawson's *Biog. Sketch of Bishop Keith*, 1844; Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*, 1844; Smyth's *Memoirs of Sir R. M. Keith*, 1849; *Herald and Genealogist*, iii., 1866; Napier's *Biog. Sketch of Keiths*, 1870; Davidson's *Inverurie*, 1878; Walford's *Country Families*, 1881; Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, 1881; Hewlett's *Dormant Dignities*, 1882; Foster's *Baronetage*, 1882; Burke's *Forfeited Peerages*, 1883; Taylor's *Historic Families*, 1887; Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1888.]

P. J. ANDERSON.

TAXT ROLL OF THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN, 1554.

THE following copy of the oldest Taxed Roll of the County of Aberdeen in Queen Mary's Reign, 1554—of the Temporal Men's Lands and the Spiritual Men's Lands of Auld Extent will prove interesting to the readers of *S. N. & Q.* So far as known to me such have not hitherto been published.

Copy Oldest Taxt Roll of the County of Aberdeen in Queen Marie's Rayn, 1554.

Curia Vice comitatus de Aberdeen tenta ptoria ejusdem Duodecimo die Mensis Maii Anno domini, 1554, per Nobilem et potentein dominum Georgium Comitem de Huntlie, &c. Viccomitatum principalem de Aberdeen, Georgium Gordon Du^m de Gordon et Joannem Leslie de Balquhain Vice comitatus Deputatib⁹ Viccomitatus conjunctim & divisim pro tribunali sedens.

NORÆ INQUISITORUM & BAR-TEXANTO & RETURN^s.

ALEX. FRASER of Philorth.
JOHN FORBES of Pitsligo.
PAT. CHEVNE of Esslemont.
JOHN ERSKINE of Balhagarty.
GEO. CRAWFORD of Fedderat.
WM. CHEVNE of Straloch.

⁴ *Arms*: Argent, a cross crosslet fitchée and an scallop in fess azure; on a chief gules three pallets or.

JOHN STRACHAN of Thorntoun.
JAMES GORDON of Haddo.
WM. AUCHINCLOCH of Schithyne.
JAMES DEMPSTER of Muras.
WM. MORTIMER of Craigievar.
JAS. INNES of Auchintoul.
ALEX. CUMINE of Culty.
ROBT. IRVINE of Culter.
ALEX. TULLIDEPH of Raniestoun.
DAVID GORDON of Findrack.

THE TEMPORAL MENS LANDS OF AULD EXTENT.

In the first. The Baronry of Huntly alias Strathbogie, Tenant and Tennandrie, £200	0	0
Earl of Erroll for his Lands and Baronry of Slains,	100	0
Lord Elphinstown for his Lands of Kildrummy,	60	0
Lord Erskine for his Lands of Kelly and Balhagy,	40	0
Earl Marischal for Aden,	4	0
Item for Kintore and Skene,	21	10
Lord Sinclair for his Lands of Newburgh,	21	0
Lord Forbes Property and Tennandrie,	40	0
Lord Brothick for Aberdour,	30	0
James Gordon of Methlick for the same,	8	0
Laird of Tilliegonny for the same,	2	0
Laird of Johnslays for the same,	2	0
Laird of Pitsligo for the same,	40	0
Laird of Tulquhon for the same,	20	0
Laird of Jollieforbes for the same,	12	0
Laird of Brux for the Baronry or the same,	18	0
Laird of Asloon for Sinnaboth,	2	0
Master John Forbes of Barras,	9	0
Laird of Skene for the same,	10	0
Laird of Medlar for the same, Cushny & Feal ^h . Hr.,	9	0
Laird of Thainstoun and Kinnellar,	3	0
Laird of Cocklairachy Forbes,	1	10
Laird of Johnstoun. Property and Tennandrie,	20	0
Laird of Gight for the Baronry Schivas,	12	0
Laird of Pittierow for Froversmie and Gilcomstoun,	10	0
Jas. Gordon for his Lands he holds of the Queen,	8	0
Laird of Littlefollow for the same,	2	0
Laird of Abergeldie for the same,	6	0
Laird of Delgaty for the same,	20	0
Laird of Mures for his part of Auchterless,	10	0
Laird of Esslemont for the same,	10	0
Laird of Balquholly for the same,	8	0
Laird of Dumlbrech for the same,	3	0
Laird of Auchmacoy for the same,	3	0
Laird of Craigfintray for the same,	3	0
Pitmedden -Abercromby for the same,	6	0
Laird of Gight for Fetterletter,	1	0
Laird of Belnacraig,	3	0
Wm. Blackhall for his part of Barrack ^h . and Find ^h .,	4	0
Laird of Frenndraught for the same Propy. and Teny.,	50	0
Laird of Philorth for the same,	20	0
Laird of Fedderat for the same,	20	0

Laird of Fivie for the same Propy. & Teny.,	£40	0	0	Alex. Dunbar of Pitquharrey, ...	£1	10	0
Laird of Inchmailry for Ardyrainy, Inermarky, ...	3	0	0	George Crichton for Toux, ...	1	10	0
Laird of Schythin for the same Balgy and Fh., ...	20	0	0	Laird of Raty for his Lands of Ardone Buchansta., ...	3	0	0
Laird of Auchinhove for the same, ...	9	0	0	Thos. Gordon, Kinnerty, for the same,	3	0	0
Laird of Foveran for the same, ...	20	0	0	Laird of Portowtown for the same, ...	3	0	0
Laird of Meldrum—Propy. and Teny., ...	10	0	0	James Wood for his Lands of Birnies, ..	6	0	0
Laird of Udny for the same & Aughlony,	10	0	0	William Burnet for Gask, ...	2	0	0
Wm. King for Barrack and Bourty, ...	3	0	0	Laird of Coullertack Leslie, ...	1	10	0
Laird of Drum for the same, ...	30	0	0	Laird of Kenfauns for Lumphannan, ...	10	0	0
Laird of Echt for the same, ...	6	0	0	Laird of Innermarky for Monnycabock,	3	0	0
Balquhain—Propy. and Teny., ...	10	0	0	Laird of Craibstone, ...	2	0	0
Laird of Leslie—Propy. and Teny., ...	10	0	0	Lord Glames for Belhelvie Courtstown and Dranyn., ...	20	0	0
Laird of Pitcaple, ...	5	0	0	Wm. Hay for Crimmonmogat, ...	10	0	0
Laird of Granbilly for Slin., Moncoffer and Fortrie, ...	9	0	0	Geo. Gordon for his Lands of Dorlathers,	10	0	0
Thos. Tullo for his part of Moncoffer, ...	6	0	0	Innermyth for his Lands of Dorlathers,	10	0	0
Laird of Glenbervy for Kemnay, ...	5	10	0	Auchlesson, ...	3	0	0
Laird of Inverallochy for the same, ...	3	0	0	Arnadge, ...	6	0	0
Andrew Chalmers of Straylithine, ...	3	0	0	Alex. Gordon for Brachey and Midletn. of Knockenytower, ...	2	0	0
Laird of Hallhead for the same, ...	3	0	0	Alex. Cumine of Culture for Culture Cumine,	15	0	0
Laird of Innsmarky for his property of Crichie, ...	1	0	0	The Lands of Drymies pertaining to Wm. Gordon, ...	2	0	0
Laird of Dalgarno, Fintray, for the same,	3	0	0				
Boddom, ...	2	0	0				
Straloch for part of Crichie, ...	2	0	0	In all	£1382	0	0
Laird of Fivie for his lwd. part of Auchterless, ...	20	0	0				
Laird of Murry for the same, ...	6	0	0	Here follows the Queen's Awin Lands W ^{thin} said Sheriffdom :—			
Thos. Menzies of Pitfoddels, ...	4	0	0	In the first Her Graces Lands of Strude, Cromar and Brae Mar gives now by the year to the Chequer thirty score of pounds or thereby, ...	£600	0	0
John Grant of Baddendaloch for Invererayne, ...	4	0	0	Item Alex. Leslie of Warehouse, ...	210	0	0
Strachan of Glenkindy, ...	6	0	0	Item Laird of Drum gives for Cowlie to Chequer, ...	9	0	0
John Leith, Portioner of Barns, ...	3	0	0	Item Her Graces Lands of O'Neil, Corsa, Kincairgy and Muirtown gives yearly to Chequer, ...	13	10	0
Laird of Boythie for his Propy. of Kindrocht, ...	0	10	0	And twenty six shillings eight pennies to Bishops of Abdn. for the secd. Teind which Lds. are in the hands of Patr. Forbes, ...	1	6	8
John Panton of Pitmedden for Alathon, Ochter Ellon for the same, ...	4	0	0				
Towie Barclay for the same, ...	20	0	0				
Ocherton and Logyreiff, ..	3	0	0				
Rannystoun and Mosstown, ...	3	0	0				
Laird of Stonnywood for the same and Muchall, ...	20	0	0				
Laird of Ochter Ellon for the same, ...	6	0	0				
Laird of Craigyvar for the same, ...	9	0	0				
Patr. Leith of Heert Hill, ..	5	0	0	Item The Barons of Inquest foresaid kens not perfectly the avail of the Queen's Grace Lands of Auld extent but refers the same to the Rolls of Her Graces Chequer.			
Jannet Leith of Abergeldie for her pt. of Barns, ...	6	0	0				
Wm. Blackhall of that Ilk for the same,	2	0	0	THE SPIRITUAL MENS LANDS OF AULD EXTENT, FROM THE TAXT ROLL, 1554.			
Thos. Copland for his lands of Uduch, ...	6	0	0	In the first. The Archbp. of St. Andrews Barronnes and Lands of Keig and Monymusk, ...	£40	0	0
James Urquhart for his part of Fisherie, Thos. Chalmers for his Lands of Cults and little Mt., ...	9	0	0	The Bishop of Aberdeen's Lands of Birse, Tilliessel, Rayne, David and others within the said Sherriffdome, ...	80	0	0
Portioner of Laithers for ye sama, ...	6	0	0	The Abbot of Arbroath's Lands of Tarve, and Fivie, ...	20	0	0
Jas. Innes of Toux and Pitfour, ...	4	10	0	The Abbot of Lindore's Lands of Fintray and Culsamond with others in said Sherriffdom, ...	100	0	0
Robt. & Alex. Innes for Rothiesbirsebone, Alex. Fraser of Durriss for Belty, ...	3	0	0				
John Strachan of Lenturk for the same, And. Wood of Colpnay for part of Finnerisie, ...	4	0	0				
John Norrie for his part of Finnerisie, ...	1	10	0				
Laird of Menny for his part of Ruthstanes, Laird of Petcur for Drumblate, ...	6	0	0				
	9	0	0				

The Abbot of Deer's Lands,	£20	0	0
The Abbot of Coupar's Lands,	4	0	0
The Abbot of Kinloss Lands,	0	13	4
The Prior of Monymusk's Lands,	5	0	0
The Parson of Kincardine's Lands and Barrony of Oneal,	13	6	8
The Parson of Turreff's Lands of Kirk- town of Turreff and Burgh of the same,	5	0	0
The Prior of St. Andrews Lands of Kirk- town of Bourty,	1	0	0
The Dean of Aberdeen's Lands,	2	0	0
The Parson of Belhelvie's Lands of Blair- toun,	1	0	0
King's College Lands of Culleyne, Banna- kettle, Adziel and Kirktown of Slains,	5	0	0
Mr. Lawrence Young's Lands of Westhall, Parson of Oyne's Lands of Kirktown of Oyne,	6	13	4
Mr. Arthur Tailfairs of Kirktown of Oyne, The Vicar of Forye's Lands of Kirktown of Slains,	2	0	0
The Treasurer of Aberdeen's Lands of Kirktown of David and Mouny,	1	0	0
The Arch Dean of Aberdeen's Lands of Kirktown of Rayne,	3	6	8
Mr. Alex. Hydde's Lands of Spittle,	3	6	8
Parson of Inveruchlys Lands of Kinbelloch belonging to the Chaplainry of,	2	0	0
The Chanter of Aberdeen's Lands of Kirktown of Auchterless,	1	0	0
The Kirktown of Kildrummie,	0	10	0
The Kirktown of Glenbucket,	0	10	0
Pilontarge pertaining to the Parson of Cushnie,	0	10	0
Parson of Clett's Lands of an Plough of Christ's Kirk,	0	10	0
Parson of Monymusk's Lands of Bonach,	1	0	0

£321 16 8

N.B.—In this Taxt Roll, 1554. The Auld Extent of the Temporal Men's Lands amounts in all to £1382, so that instead of the Tenth, the Spiritual Men had near to a fifth of the whole Lands in the Kingdom.

In the end of said Taxt Roll there is also a Rental of the Feu-duties payable furth of the Bishoprick of Aberdeen, out of a great many Lands, and which comes to about £3500, including the feu-duties out of Houses about Old Aberdeen, and Fishings, &c.

RENTAL OF THAT PART OF THE BISHOPRICK OF ST. ANDREWS WHICH LIES IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

The Duke of Gordon's feu-duty for the Lordship of Keig,	£299	13	4
Sir Archd. Grant for his Lands of Mony- musk,	57	2	8
The Earl of Kintore for Kirktown of Kenkell,	7	12	4
Reid—of Glassel,	3	13	4
Skene of Dyce for Kirktown of Dyce,	6	13	6
Invercauld for Kirktown of Logie Coldstone, Mr. Duff of Premnay for Craigstoun,	2	3	4
	2	18	8

Hog—of Ramoir for Cluny,	£10	0	0
Mr. Thomas Burnet, now Mr. Campbell, for Kirkhill,	3	12	8

£393 9 8

Follows a long Rental of the Bishoprick of Murray, consisting of Feu-duties, Tack Duties, and Rentalled Boles of Grain or Meal. Fowls and Customs included and converted.

Then a Rental of the Bishoprick of Caithness, but none of these were copied, as they concern us but little.

ABERDEENSHIRE AS A FACTOR IN SCOTTISH LIFE AND THOUGHT.

(Continued from p. 164.)

Apart altogether, however, from the prominent place, which I hope I have shown Aberdeenshire has taken in determining the political and religious development of Scotland, I think, I may also claim for that county an exceedingly noteworthy share in the promotion of Scottish literary, artistic, and scientific development. The evidence on this latter point, which I hope to present, is indeed, in my judgment, both ample and conclusive. Exhibited, however, in the bald statistical form to which I must now mainly confine myself, I greatly fear it may prove less convincing than if I had opportunity for developing it in a more adequate and satisfactory fashion.

Readers of my previous papers on Ayrshire and Banffshire are already aware that, for a large part of my life, I have been amassing statistics relating to Scottish Biography, and designed specially to show, in respect to the different Scottish counties, their comparative fertility in noteworthy men. Four years ago, in my papers on Ayrshire, when the number of notable men and women whose birthplaces I had ascertained amounted to 6327, I found that the order in which the first seven counties on my list, when arranged in respect to their relative fertility in men of distinction, stood to one another was this: 1, Edinburgh; 2, Aberdeen; 3, Lanark; 4, Fife; 5, Ayr; 6, Perth; 7, Forfar. To-day, when the number of notables figuring in my lists has swelled to 8884, I find that the same seven counties still take the lead of all the others by a considerable interval. It is true that, in the meantime, some slight changes have occurred in the order in which these several counties stand to each other. Thus my present roll of merit among the Scottish counties stands as follows:—

1. Edinburgh, with a muster-roll of 1018 notables.	
2. Lanark, with	769
3. Aberdeen, with	735
4. Ayr, with	703

5. Fife,	with a muster-roll of 640 notables.
6. Perth,	with " 568 "
7. Forfar,	with " 564 "

On comparing these two lists together it will be at once seen, that the only alteration that has been effected in the relative positions of the different counties indicated has taken place in the case of the counties of Aberdeen and Lanark, and Ayr and Fife respectively, which have exactly changed places. This change is however, in no sense surprising. For during the whole period that my investigations have been proceeding, so closely have these counties run one another in this matter of their relative fertility in talent and energy, that they have, of course, been necessarily subject to frequent alternations in their respective positions towards one another, when thus considered, according as at any time my data for so comparing them have been unexpectedly augmented for one county and not for another. And this, as my acquaintance with local literature has been growing, has been a by no means infrequent occurrence. In my judgment, however, it is a very suggestive, and, indeed, conclusive fact, that the same seven counties which now head the list of Scottish counties in regard to this matter of their respective numbers of notable natives, held exactly the same position as they now do, when in 1866 I first arranged the Scottish counties on this principle,—though, at that time, the notable names that stood on my lists totalled only 1200, or less than a seventh of the names that now appear there. For, though the order of merit, if I may so express myself, as between the seven premier Scottish counties, has varied more than once during the 30 years my researches have been going on, yet as the ratio of difference between the first seven counties and all others has undergone practically no modification, I personally have no hesitation in avowing my belief that my statistics are substantially correct and reliable, in so far as they assign to the seven counties we have mentioned above, the foremost place in the historic development of Scottish Thought and Life. I conclude, therefore, without the least misgiving, that Aberdeenshire, ranking as she does third among Scottish counties for the number of her noteworthy men, while she stands now only fourth for the number of her inhabitants, must have contributed at least her due share to the joint stock of talent and energy by which Scottish History has been made and Scottish Civilization developed.

The question may perhaps be put to me here: "But is not the talent of Aberdeenshire a talent that reveals itself disproportionately strong in a materialistic, as distinguished from an idealistic or spiritual direction?" Well, the answer to

that question will, I think, best be given by a rough analysis of the facts I have ascertained in regard to the varied forms and the different directions in which Aberdeenshire talent has chiefly manifested itself.

It is to me, then, let me say here, a somewhat unexpected but significant fact, that, when my Aberdeenshire notable names are ranged under the categories which I regard as representing the realistic as distinguished from the idealistic genius of the people, there appears only a slight preponderance of the former over the latter. I find in the one class only 514 names as against 503 in the other. Now, in view of the number of the names compared, the difference here is so slight as to be wholly inappreciable. The truth is, the men of this county seem to distinguish themselves almost equally in every department of human thought and effort.

Now this singularly well-balanced character of the Aberdonian intellect, its ambidextrous ability, if I may employ such a phrase to designate its equal aptitude for success either in idealistic or realistic work, must, no doubt, be traceable to some cause or causes. I do not suppose, indeed, that it is possible for us to determine with absolute precision, what the cause or causes referred to really have been. But, for my part, though not inclined to speak on such a subject with extreme confidence, I am disposed, as the result of my comparison of different Scottish counties in the matter of the respective mental types exhibited by their inhabitants, to conclude, that it is mainly the history of a district that determines the characteristic genius of its people. I conclude, therefore, that the remarkable blending of idealistic elevation with realistic grasp which distinguishes the noblest representative Aberdonians has originated in the historic influences that have most deeply and most constantly affected the inhabitants of the country as a whole. Thus the idealistic bias of which I have spoken. I am fain to associate with the elevating enthusiasm which, as I have mentioned, passed like a contagion over the greater part of this district at the period of the struggle for Scottish Independence. For ever since that memorable struggle, in all the different religious and political revolutions that have subsequently occurred in Scotland: there has been a response more or less general among the natives of this region to the passion that was stirring elsewhere. It was sometimes a conservative rather than a progressive impulse it is true, that dominated the thought and life of the people of this shire; but whatever the nature of the impulse by which they were swayed, it is a significant fact, that no national crisis has ever occurred in Scotland without finding the Aberdeenshire folk prompt to realise

and forward to share in it, on one side or another, while their enthusiasm, whatever form it might take, never failed to lead them to gallant efforts and noble sacrifices. And it is to this fact, the fact namely of the existence of a basis of enthusiasm in the Aberdonian character, revealing itself in ever-renewed efforts and sacrifices ungrudgingly rendered for any cause deemed great or worthy, that I personally am inclined to attribute the idealist temper that is so valuable an element in the mental development of the best and most representative men of that district. While, on the other hand, the realistic grasp which is no less a notable feature of this same typical Aberdonian mind. I am even more positively inclined to connect with the extraordinarily severe struggle for existence, which for centuries every new generation of Aberdonians has been compelled to maintain, owing to the specially strong and stubborn character of their soil in many districts as well as the bitter inclemency of their seasons, particularly in winter and spring.

But whatever be the value of the foregoing speculation, there can be little doubt, I think, as to the reality of that remarkable equipoise in the Aberdonian intellect between idealistic passion and realist selfrestraint which it has been the aim of the speculation referred to, to interpret and explain. At all events, I am sanguine enough to hope that the brief survey I now propose to take of the whole field of Aberdonian achievement will tend to establish the real existence of that remarkable mental balance, which I have ventured to ascribe to the typical Aberdonian intelligence.

I have mentioned that, though there is a singular equality exhibited by my statistics between the number of Aberdeenshire names which have attained distinction in connection with what I regard as specially realistic pursuits on the one hand, and those connected with specifically idealistic pursuits on the other, yet on the whole the former has slightly the preponderance. I will, therefore, start my review of the achievements of Aberdeenshire talent by considering the part, first of all, which the men of this county have taken in the public life of the country.

When I survey my lists, then, with the view of ascertaining the share which Aberdeenshire has had in the political development, not merely of Scotland, but of the British Empire, I learn there the significant fact that these lists contain the names of no fewer than 183 public men of Aberdonian origin who have won distinction by the successful administration of civil, military, naval, or legal affairs. Space forbids me entering into a lengthened enumeration of their names. But anyone who is in the smallest degree acquainted either with the civil or military history of Great

Britain, must know how many heroic and capable public servants have been furnished to the British Empire by the Aberdeenshire families of Gordon, Forbes, Fraser, Innes, Irvine, Keith, Leslie, Leith, Lumsden, Skene, Burnett, Gerard, Farquharson, Bannerman, Fordyce, Ferguson, Moir, and others, the enumeration of which we must meanwhile regretfully omit. In this connection, however, I may be allowed to notice the somewhat suggestive circumstance, that of the only two native born Scots who have ever held the honourable position of Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, one, to wit, the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, though not born in the county, yet really belonged to the Aberdeenshire family of Gordon. I exclude here any reference to Mr. Gladstone or Lord Rosebery, as these premiers, though of Scottish origin, were both born in England.

And here, dealing as I am at present with the practical side of Aberdonian genius, it may be well for me to allude also to the fact that, besides the names of 183 public servants, who as Statesmen, Politicians, Soldiers, Sailors, Governors of Colonies, Judges, &c., have deserved well of their countrymen, my lists contain the names of 32 captains of industry or successful merchants and manufacturers, as well as of 7 distinguished agriculturists, and 6 mechanical inventors, and 4 travellers or explorers, one of whom, Sir George Nares, has, I believe, penetrated further toward the North Pole than has hitherto been reached by any other man.

In regard to Aberdeenshire's 32 successful business men, most of them, I may remark, have made their fortunes furth of their native Kingdom of Scotland, either in England, or the East, or in some other portion of the world. Examples of this, for instance, are to be found in the great Indian merchant princes, the Forbeses, now one of the wealthiest of Aberdeen county families, as well as the Farquhars, a London merchant family, one of whom became the millionaire proprietor of the celebrated estate of Fonthill, which once belonged to the princely Beckford, the well known author of *Vathek*. Within the last few years, moreover, there have died annually more than one millionaire Aberdonian, as will be evident when I enumerate the following names, all recently dead. Sir John Anderson, the head of the Woolwich Gun Factory, Alexander Mitchell, an American speculator and millionaire, the Hon. Francis Ormond, an Australian wool king and philanthropist, Sir James T. Mackenzie, who raised himself from the lowest social grade to be a man of more than princely fortune, as well as Andrew Penny, known as "the Silver King," George Kynoch, M.P., the great Birmingham manufacturer, and James Shaw, a

noted iron-master who used to glory in the name of "the Aberdeen laddie." While, that Aberdeenshire is still holding its own in this way is evident when I mention that, among other prominent business men still in active life, I find the distinguished names of George Auldjo Jamieson of Edinburgh, and Sir Thomas Sutherland of London.

W. B. R. W.

(To be continued.)

DIARY OF JOHN ROW,
PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, &c.,
1661—1672—1790.
IX.

My sone Mr John was settled Minister at Fyvie Nover. last 1710.

D. Agnes Falconer Lady Banff dyed Januar 4, 1711 at Forglund ætat 85.

Agnes Ogilvie Lady Barra was brought to bed of her 4^t child being a sone Januar 25. 1711 whose name is Georg.

My daughter Janet was brought to bed of her 4^t child being a daughter dead born Nover. 10. 1710.

William Lindsay of Culsh born Junii 6, 1678 years.

Hellen Grigorie spous to Mr Alex. Thomsone of Portlethen Towns clerk and consuler of Abd. a woman singular for piety and naturall pairts died of an gravell Septer. 7. friday in the year 1711 and interred in the churchyard at the fuff of Mr. Osburn grav leat minister ther.

My daughter Janett was removed by death Decer. 15. 1711 years in the 7^t month w^t child butt not deleivered and interred in the church of Fyvie betwixt the south and north church door.

Isobell Mercer relik of Charles Orem dyed Agust 1711 years.

Agnes Ogilvie Lady Barra was brought to bed of her 5^t child March 2. Sabath morning 1712 years whose name was Anna.

My sone Mr. William was graduatt Apryll 24. 1712 years in Marischalls Colledge of Abd. be Mr William Smith regent.

My daughter Lillias was brought to bed of her 3^d child being a sone Decer. ij. in the morning being thursday whos neam was George 1712.

Alexander Reid younger of Barra was eleked comitioner to the breitchish parliament representing 5 northern brougts to witt Elgen Cullen Banff Kintor and Inverurie in the year 1711 of aige 26.

My sone Mr William was elected schoolmaster at Garvok Januar ij. 1713.

Alexander Forbes Laird of Glasfoord quaker dyed of an gravell Januar 30. 1713.

Lord George Banff an man of an very eivell life was burnt to ashes in his bed Januar 30.

1713 ther being none w^t in the house that night butt himselfe and an servant woman who made her eskeap when she was awakened w^t the flames butt no possability to get the fire stopt or to get my Lord releived.

My mother was removed by death October 31. in the year 1713 of aige 77 and was interred in the church of Fyvie Nover. 5.

My eldest sone was married w^t Isobell Mairton daughter to Robert Mairton at burntbrae Mairch 29. 1715.

My daughter Margratt was married w^t W^m Steiven Marchand att Old Meldrum Junij 7. 1715 att my own house att Smiddiburn.

Jeams did go to hollen an trying voage w^t Charles Gordone sone to provost Gordone att Abd. Aparyl 24. 1715.

Isobell Mairton my daughter in law was brought to bed of her first child being a son whose name was John March 24. 1716.

Jeams did enter John Crukshanks ship at Abd. May ij. 1715 in order to sail to Noroway and Franc.

Margarat was brought to bed of her first child being an daughter August 27. Munday about 4 a clock in the morning whose nem was Christian in the year 1716.

Lillias was brought to bed of an doucher Junij 2. 1717 being saboth whos nem was Margratt.

Mr. George Dalgairmo minister of Fyvie was removed by death July 21. 1717 years.

Thomas went from this to Lndon Aug^t. 1716.

Mr Robert Hay was settled Minister att Fyvie May 1. 1718.

My eldest son was settled Minister at Tyrie the last of Nover. 1710.

My daughter in law was brought to bed of her 2^d child Decer. 12. about 4 of the klok in the morning being a daughter named Elizabeth 1718 years.

My sone Mr William was lisened to preach Nover. 26. 1718.

My daughter Margrat was brought to bed of her second child being an son Septer. 12. about 7 of the klok in the morning being Saterdag called William 1719 years.

Mr Robert Hay minister at Fyvie was deposed for his falling in furnication w^t Ogelbie daughter to Logie Ogelbie in the barn Junij 24. 1719 years.

Mr Thomas Scot was settled minister at Fyvie July 13. 1720.

My sone, Mr. William, was settled minister at Pitsligo, Septer. 22, in the year 1720.

My daughter, Lillias, was brought to bed of an daughter March ij., 1721, whose neam was Barbara.

Elizabeth Leslie, spouse to William Lindsay

of Culsh, was removed by death March 17, in the morning, 1721 years.

My daughter-in-law, Isobell Mercer, was brought to bed of her 3^d cheild, being a sone, whose neam was Thomas, October 27, Friday, about one or two of the clok in the morning in the year 1721.

Sr. Harie Innes of that ilk, an religius man, who hade bein troubled for many years w^t an astma dyed sudenly of that distemper whill he and his Lady were both reddie to go to church upon the Lord's day, Nover. 5, 1721 years.

William Lindsay of Culsh was removed by death, March 26, at night, 1722 years, of aige 44.

My daughter, Margrat, was brought to bed of her 3^d child, being an sone, Junij. 12, 1722, Tuisday, and baptised the 17, being the sabath, whose nem was Thomas.

Thomas Thomson of Faichfield was removed by death Nover. 6, 1722, of aige 67.

My sister Anna was removed by death, Februar. ij., 1723.

What follows is insert by Mr. John Mercer, min^r at Fyvie.

My wife brought forth her first child March 24. 1716 named John and baptised the 27th by Mr Thomas Uduy min^r. at Strichen.

My wife was brought to bed of her second child Dec. 12, 1718, the child was baptised the 16 by Mr. Udney foresd., named Elisabeth.

My wife brought forth her 3^d child, Oct. 27, 1721, who was baptised by my Brother, Mr. William, that same day, named Thomas.

My wife brought forth her 4th child, June 15, 1723, who was baptised the same day by Mr. Udney foresaid, named Isobel.

My brother, Mr. William, was married June 8, 1723, w^t Anne Monro, daughter to Andrew Monro, Shirref Clerk of Elgin.

My Father died July 1, 1723, of an astma and hydrospie, having been trysted with the former from the begining of Febry. last, and w^t the latter from the end of March, and was interr'd the 3^d of July in the Church of Fyvie, in the same grave where my mother, Isabel Smith, his second wife, and her Father and Grandfather, had been laid, ætatis 65 y^m and 5 months.

March 1724. My sister Lilius brought forth a son called William.

July 7, 1724. My sister Margaret brought forth a son called John.

June 3, 1724. My Brother, Mr. William, had his first child born, and was baptised by me June 8, named Margaret.

May 20, 1725. This morning at 7 o'clock my wife brought forth a daughter, who in the afternoon was baptised by Mr. Udney foresaid and named Agnes.

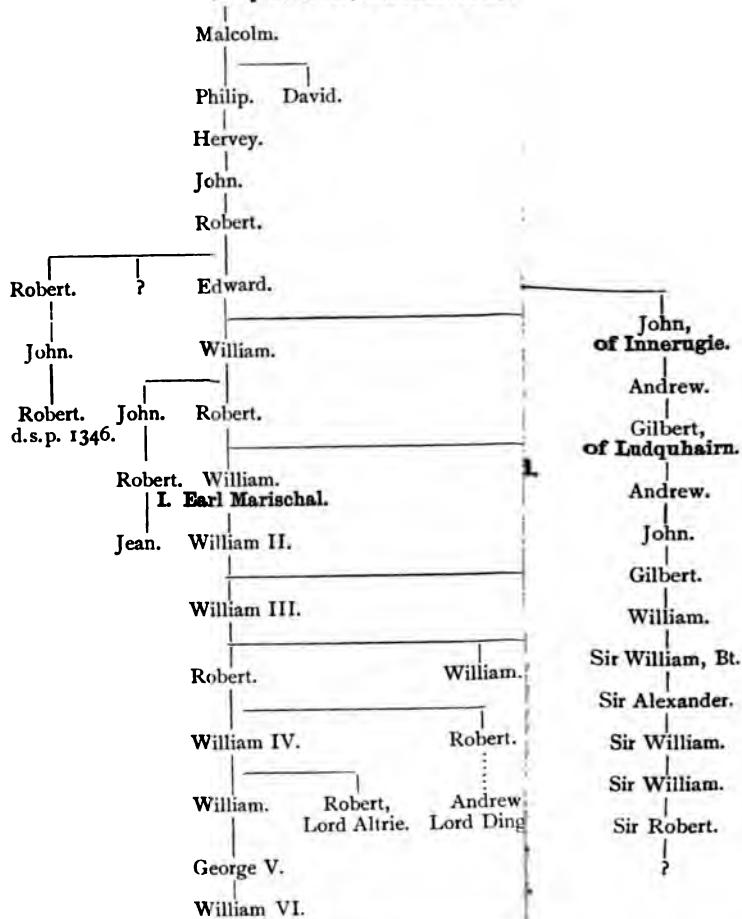
(To be continued.)

LITERATURE OF THE ROBERTSON SMITH CASE (V., 141, 159).

SINCE the lamented death of Professor Robertson Smith, the University Library has acquired a collection of pamphlets relating to his ejection from the Hebrew Chair in the Free Church College, Aberdeen. The titles of these pamphlets, as far as possible in chronological order, are appended. The collection is probably far from complete, and I shall be grateful for a note of other titles. I need hardly add that any pamphlet, dealing with the case, and not mentioned below, will be a welcome gift to the Library of his Alma Mater.

1. Infidelity in Aberdeen Free Church College. Extracts from the article "Bible" in the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (Edinburgh, 1875), contributed by Prof. W. R. Smith, Free Church College, Aberdeen—with annotations. Edinburgh: G. and A. Young, n.d. 8vo; pp. 8.
2. Remarks on Professor W. R. Smith's article "Bible" in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. By M. N. Edinburgh: Lyon & Gemmell. 1876. 8vo; pp. 24.
3. Free Church of Scotland. Special report of the College Committee on Professor Smith's article "Bible." Edinburgh: Maclaren & Macniven. 1877. 8vo; pp. 34.
4. Observations on Professor W. R. Smith's article "Bible" in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. By James Kennedy, B.D. Edinburgh: James Gemmell. 1877. 8vo; pp. 36.
5. An examination of articles contributed by Professor W. Robertson Smith to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the Expositor, and the British Quarterly Review. By a Minister of the Free Church of Scotland. Edinburgh: James Gemmell. 1877. 8vo; pp. 77.
6. Professor Smith on the Bible, and Dr. Marcus Dods on Inspiration. By the Rev. James Smith, M.A., Free Church, Tarland. Edinburgh: John Greig & Son. 1877. 8vo; pp. 56.
7. The Bible on the Rock: a letter to Principal Rainy, on his speech in the Free Church Commission, and on Professor W. R. Smith's article in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. By the author of The Sabbath on the Rock. Edinburgh: James Gemmell, 1877. 8vo; pp. 35.
8. Prof. W. Robertson Smith on Old Testament Scripture and Rationalistic Theology. [Aberdeen], 1877. 12mo; pp. 23.
9. Professor Smith's criticisms on the Pentateuch examined. By the Rev. James Smith, M.A., Free Church, Tarland. Aberdeen: Lewis Smith. 1878. 12mo; pp. 72.
10. The authorship and date of the books of Moses considered with special reference to Professor Smith's views. By the Rev. William Paul, D.D., Minister of Banchory Devenick. Aberdeen: Lewis Smith. 1878. 8vo; pp. 74.
11. The libel against Professor William Robertson

Hervey de Keith, Marischal of Sco



- Smith. Report of proceedings in the Free Church presbytery of Aberdeen, February 14 to March 14, 1878. With form of libel. [Aberdeen] 1878. 8vo; pp. 127.
12. Answer to the form of libel now before the Free Church presbytery of Aberdeen. By W. Robertson Smith. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1878. 8vo; pp. 64.
 13. Additional answer to the libel with some account of the evidence that parts of the Pentateuchal law are later than the time of Moses. By W. Robertson Smith. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1878. 8vo; pp. 88.
 14. Answer to the amended libel. By W. Robertson Smith. With appendix containing plea in law. Edinburgh: D. Douglas. 1879. 8vo; pp. 42.
 15. Communications on the case of Professor Robertson Smith in the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland held at Glasgow in 1878. By Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff and others. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son. 1879. 8vo; pp. vi. + 66.
 16. The present position of Professor Robertson Smith's case, with reference to letters by Sir Henry W. Moncrieff in the "Weekly Review." By a Free Church Layman. Edinburgh: Ballantyne, Hanson & Co. 1879. 8vo; pp. 38.
 17. Professor Smith's new plea and the Presbytery's procedure: being a speech delivered in the Free Synod of Aberdeen, 14th October, 1879. By the Rev. James Smith, M.A., Tarland. Edinburgh: J. Gemmell. 1879. 8vo; pp. 43.
 18. Testimonials in favour of Rev. William Robertson Smith, M.A., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the Free Church College, Aberdeen. [For Chair of Mathematics, Univ. Glasg.] Aberdeen, 1879. 8vo; pp. 25.
 19. History of the case of Professor W. Robertson Smith in the Free Church of Scotland, from its first consideration by the College Committee till the close of the General Assembly in 1879. By Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart., D.D. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son. [1880]. 12mo; pp. 117.
 20. Letter from Professor W. Robertson Smith to Rev. Dr. Spence, Clerk of Aberdeen Free Presbytery. Dated 17th July, 1880. Aberdeen. 8vo; pp. 7.
 21. Correspondence between Professor Smith and Professor Blinnie. Aberdeen: Daily Free Press, Aug. 20, 21, 23, 24, 1880.
 22. Letter of Professor W. Robertson Smith to Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff. Dated 20th October, 1880. Aberdeen, 1880. 8vo; pp. 11.
 23. Lithographed circular letter from W. Robertson Smith to accompany last. Dated 21st Oct., 1880.
 24. Speech delivered at a special meeting of the Commission of Assembly of the Free Church on 27th October, 1880. By Professor W. Robertson Smith. Edinburgh: Macniven & Wallace. [1880]. 8vo; pp. 32.
 25. Thoughts on the Aberdeen case. By the pre-Disruption elder. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son. 1880. 8vo; pp. 46.
 26. Professor Smith's article on "Hebrew Language and Literature" in the eleventh volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. By the Rev. Malcolm White, M.A., Free South Church, Blairgowrie. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son. 1880. 12mo; pp. 20.
 27. A review of Professor Smith's article on Hebrew Language and Literature. By the Rev. Stevenson Smith, Sanquhar. Edinburgh: J. Maclaren & Son. 1880. 12mo; pp. 19.
 28. The action of the Commission of Assembly in Professor Smith's case explained and vindicated. By the Rev. John Adam, D.D., Glasgow. Glasgow: David Bryce & Son. 1880. 8vo; pp. 20.
 29. The action of the Free Church Commission *ultra vires*: a reply to the "Action of the Commission explained and vindicated by the Rev. J. Adam, D.D." By W. G. Blackie, Ph.D., elder in the Free Church of Scotland.
 20. The Commission of Assembly; and Professor Robertson Smith's reply to the Committee's report. By the Rev. James Innes, M.A., Panbride. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son. 1881. 8vo; pp. 47.
 31. The present position of the case of Prof. Robertson Smith: a speech delivered in the Free Presbytery of Perth, March 30th, 1881. By the Rev. D. D. Bannerman, M.A. Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot. 1881. 8vo; pp. 32.
 32. Report of the speeches delivered at a meeting of Free Church office-bearers, who disapproved of the action of the Commission in the case of Prof. W. Robertson Smith, held in the Christian Institute, Glasgow, Friday, December 30th, 1880. Glasgow: W. G. Blackie & Co. 1881. 8vo; pp. 32.
 33. Remarks on Professor Smith's Theory of Scripture. By Rev. William Forwell, Dundee. Dundee: James P. Matthew & Co. 1881. 8vo; pp. 31.
 34. Professor Robertson Smith's new ideas considered in a statement prepared for the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh. By the Rev. George Macaulay of Free Roxburgh Church, Edinburgh. Edinburgh: G. A. Young & Co. n.d. 8vo; pp. 16.
 35. Modern criticism: being an examination of the speech delivered by Professor Robertson Smith at the meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland on the 27th October, 1880. By the Rev. George Macaulay. Glasgow: David Bryce & Son. 1881. 8vo; pp. 44.
 36. Uncritical criticism, a review of Professor W. Robertson Smith's Commission speech. By James Sime, M.A., F.R.S.E. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son. [1881]. 8vo; pp. 47.
 37. The Robertson Smith case. Recorded reasons and imputed motives of the Free Church leaders. By a Free Church layman. Edinburgh: Ballantyne press. 1882. 8vo; pp. 15.

The volume of pamphlets which, on the day of Professor Robertson Smith's death, realised two guineas at the sale of Mr. A. D. Morice's

library, contain only Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, of the University collection, together with :—

37. An open letter to Principal Rainy. By W. Robertson Smith. Edinburgh, 1880. 8vo; pp. 17. P. J. ANDERSON.

THE EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT AT LOCHALSH.

THE whole question of the sculptured effigies found in the West and North-west of Scotland is a remarkably interesting one—as much on account of the peculiarities of dress exhibited as on account of the origin which the stones may have had. On the former point, what Drummond says is important, “the armour of the knightly effigies in the West Highlands is a most puzzling matter. One thing I have not yet found at any place which I have visited—what we now term the Highland dress, the nearest approach being on a cross at Kilcreggan, but it is not the belted plaid, which is the old form of wearing the dress. . . . One peculiarity about these figures is the form of the helmet, which is almost invariably of the same type, the basinet of the 13th or 14th century. . . . The surcoat, which is generally sleeved, is, unlike any other knightly dress I know of, seemingly made of leather or strong cloth, quilted in regular folds, held to the arm by bands placed above and below the elbow.”¹

Drummond has also something to say about the origin of these sculptured figures. He is inclined to cast doubt upon the extensive depredations on Iona which have usually been assumed as the reason why so many figured stones are found over the west. But the object of this note is not to deal with these questions. It is more to call attention to an example of these knightly effigies, which lies at Lochalsh, and of which I have been unable to discover any notice.²



The stone, of which a rough sketch is subjoined, lies in the present churchyard of Lochalsh. That it does not occupy its original site is the common report of the district. A correspondent belonging to Lochalsh writes that “it was removed between 1756 and 1760, and placed over the grave of Donald Matheson, the Laird of Attadale, in the churchyard of Lochalsh, where it still lies.” The figure originally seems to have occupied a place in the old church at Kill a Comhain. Of this ancient

building not a vestige now remains. Part of the site is even under cultivation.

In length the figure is 6½ feet, and the breadth across the shoulders is 20½ inches.

The effigy is assigned to Dugald Roy Matheson, who succeeded to the chieftaincy of his clan in 1539. The tradition of his death, like most of the Highland history, is subject to variation, but the following is the account current in the district.¹

Part of the land of Lochalsh had been acquired by the Mackenzies of Kintail and the Macdonalds of Glengarry, and their proximity to one another and to the Mathesons did not tend to the friendliness of all. The Chiefs of the Macdonalds and the Mathesons had a standing difference about the marches and the apportionment of the rents raised off the land. Eventually, however, they contrived to patch up a peace, and Macdonald invited Matheson to a friendly feast in his fortalice at the Loch of Auchnahinian, in Lochalsh. Matheson attended with only his Gille Mor or Champion, instead of his usual retinue of thirteen men. The guest had always had an abhorrence of goat's flesh, and when what seemed to be that food was placed before him, Matheson at once protested against the implied insult. Macdonald answered that the dish was made of good mutton. But the whole proceeding was a deep-laid plot. To provide the excuse for a quarrel Macdonald had caused a lamb to be fed upon goat's milk, and the flavour which was thus imparted aroused, as was expected and intended, the suspicion of his guest. The quarrel became violent, and ended in Matheson being suddenly seized by a number of men, concealed near at hand for that purpose, and carried bound to a boat. They did not, however, get far away with their prize. At the entrance to Kyle Rhea Matheson died out of sheer chagrin, and they had to return and land his body at Balmacara.²

A stone coffin was made, and the remains of the unfortunate Chief were buried in Kill a Comhain. “It was covered with a stone bearing the effigy of a warrior in full armour, which stone was quarried and taken from the River Nostie by a John Matheson,” says my local correspondent. J. CALDER ROSS.

BURNS'S ORIGINAL PROSPECTUS.

STUDENTS of Burns will read with interest the subjoined communication, which appeared in the *Glasgow Herald*, early in the month of

¹ It substantially agrees with the narrative given in Mackenzie's *Mathesons*. Inverness, 1882.

² Mr Mackenzie says (p. 12) that Matheson was “conveyed prisoner to Invergarry, where he soon died in confinement, from the effect of the indignity.”

¹ Drummond's *Sculptured Monuments in Iona and the West Highlands*, p. 6.

² I have been informed that a description occurs in an old volume of *Good Words*, but I have failed to trace it.

February. Many valuable articles and letters relative to the poet and his works have recently appeared in that paper.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

"319 Cathcart Road, January 31, 1894.

STR,—It is not known to general readers that about four months ere the appearance of the blue-paper-boarded, thin-octavo, three-shilling volume (*i.e.* the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's Poems), the poet issued a prospectus. Only one copy of it is said now to exist, and that is in the possession of Mr J. B. Greenshields, Kerse, Lesmahagow. I have visited Kerse House, and walked through the beautiful surrounding grounds and glen. Mr Greenshields, who has been ailing for some time, is related to Burns's correspondent, the poet "Honest-hearted auld Lapraik," of Muirkirk, to whom Burns penned three epistles, which were lent and lost. Mr Greenshields had a great quantity of Burns MSS., some of which, on conscientious grounds, he burned, saying—"How much it is to be regretted that Burns prostituted his genius; on broad moral grounds I have just finished a bonfire of them; so here ends the matter!" Mr Scott Douglas says—"We assume that only the more offensive portions would thus be dealt with; but for our part we cannot sympathise with the exceeding 'breadth' of Mr Greenshield's moral sense. Boggles are generally harmless, and not very frightful objects when dragged into daylight, and witchcraft has become defunct since it ceased to be the fashion to burn witches." The following is a copy of Mr Greenshield's copy of Burns's "Prospectus." Six hundred at least would be issued of them, the number of the poems:

April 14th, 1785.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
SCOTTISH POEMS BY ROBERT BURNS.

The work to be elegantly printed in one volume octavo. Price, stitched, three shillings. As the author has not the most distant mercenary view in publishing, as soon as so many subscribers appear as will defray the necessary expense the work will be sent to the press.

Set out the brunt side of your shin,
For pride in poets is nae sin,
Glory's the prize for which they rin,
And fame's their joy!
And wha best blows the horn shall win—
And wherefore no?—*Allan Ramsay.*

The poet said that he cleared merely £20 by the venture, but from Mr R. Cole's typographers' check-note Burns's profits ought to have exceeded £50. A good copy of the thin three-shilling volumes at a public sale might bring now £100.

I have heard it said that some of Burns's odd poems found their way into perhaps Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London newspapers before the volume was issued, but cannot vouch for the truth.—I am, &c.,

S. BROWN."

OLD MORTALITY'S GRAVE.—The following letter, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Times*, deserves a corner in *S. N. & Q.* The headstone is of red freestone.

MICHAEL MERLIN.

SIR,—In your issue of to-day, under the heading *An Illustrated Gift-Book*, I see it stated that 'Old

Mortality lies buried in the kirkyard of Sanquhar.' Kindly allow me to correct this statement. The burial place of Old Mortality was for long unknown: even Sir Walter Scott, who made the character immortal, and who was himself so learned an antiquary, did not know it; but it became known some five-and-twenty years ago to Mr Adam Black, the famous publisher, who was for some time Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and in November, 1869, he erected a monument to the memory of Old Mortality in the kirkyard of Caerlaverock. The real name of Old Mortality was Robert Paterson. He was a native of Hawick, was born in 1715, and died at the age of 86 at Bankend, some eight miles from Dumfries, and in the parish of Caerlaverock. Here is a copy of the inscription which Mr Black caused to be placed on the monument in the kirkyard of Caerlaverock:—

Erected to the Memory of
ROBERT PATERSON, the Old
Mortality of Sir Walter Scott,
Who was buried here February, 1801.

Why seeks he with unwearied toil
Through Death's dim walks to urge his way,
Reclaim his long-asserted spoil,
And lead oblivion into day?

—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM STARKE."

RARE URN FOUND NEAR KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—At the March meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Mr Frederick Coles read a notice of a discovery of a very pretty and rare variety of the small cup-shaped urns usually found in connection with the large cinerary urn which ordinarily contains the burnt bones of a cremated interment of the bronze age. The present example was recently found in ploughing at Wrinnyliggate, about three miles from Kirkcudbright, and was exhibited by the Kirkcudbright Museum Association through their curator, Mr M'Kie, to whom the author was also indebted for information as to the circumstances of the discovery. In this case, as is usual, there seems to have been a very large urn enclosing the burnt bones, which was unfortunately shattered by the plough. The small urn which was found in the cavity in the furrow is only 2 inches in height and 2½ inches diameter at the widest part. It is peculiar in having its sides formed of open work, being pierced with 14 triangular perforations, apparently with a sharp implement while the clay was soft. The solid part left between the perforations are ornamented with incised paralleled lines and punctures. These small urns with open work perforating the sides were formerly supposed to be incense cups, but Canon Greenwell regarded them as more likely to have been used for conveying the fire to kindle the funeral pile. The Kirkcudbright example is the first of this special variety, with triangular perforations, that has been found in Scotland.

SALE OF RARE SCOTCH BOOKS.—Several books of interest to Scottish antiquaries were recently sold at Sotheby's. The sum of £6 15s. was given for an unknown account, in old French, of the death of Mary Queen of Scots, consisting of but four leaves, without title page, and probably one of the rarest works relating to the Scottish Queen. Another rare book on the same subject, also in old French, with a curious wood-cut portrait of the Queen, sold for £5. £4 10s. and £4 15s. were the prices given respectively for first editions of Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth" and "Tales of the Crusaders." A large paper copy of the Bannatyne Club Book with the Black Book of Taymouth and other papers from the Breadalbane Charter-Room, privately printed in London, 1855, sold for £5 2s. 6d. £3 15s. was given for a first edition of Grewell's "Life of Johnson," a presentation copy to the Earl of Kellie, with inscription in the author's autograph. Dibdin's bibliographical "Decameron" sold for 10 guineas, and the same author's "Tour in France and Germany" for £18 5s. The sum of £11 5s. was given for several volumes of a weekly publication called *Britannia*, containing five original articles by Thackeray never reprinted, and a notice of the funeral of Napoleon, supposed to be written by Thackeray as Paris correspondent for a newspaper.

MR. ROBERTSON'S BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DR. JAMES TAYLOR.—I see in Mr. Robertson's *Bibliography of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine*, the name of the author of *Edward I. in the North of Scotland* is put in as "Alexander" Taylor. It should be Dr. "James" Taylor, late East India Company's Service.

He also published at Elgin, in 1851, a *Memoir of Florentius Volusenus*; and in 1853 received the Isis medal for his *Descriptive and Historical Account of the Cotton Manufacture of Dacca in Bengal*, published in 1851 by John Mortimer, 141 Strand. He also prepared a *Sketch of the Topography and Statistics of Dacca in 1840*, printed, by order of the Government, by G. H. Hullman, Military Orphan Press, Calcutta.

I have a lot of MSS. of the late Dr. Taylor, but they are so mixed that no one has been found equal to the task of putting them together. One relates to the History of the Picts, another to Robin Hood's visit to Scotland, etc.

Glen Grant.

JAMES GRANT.

. We shall be glad to note further addenda to Mr. Robertson's *Hand list*. ED.

FOLKLORE OF SCOTTISH LOCHS AND SPRINGS.—I have read with interest the review

in *S. N. & Q.* of my "*Folklore of Scottish Lochs and Springs*." There is, however, a mistake in it to which I should like to be allowed to call attention. Your reviewer says, "turning to page 62, St. Catherine's Balm Well, a well which is still visited by the curious, we find dismissed with a notice consisting of two lines. We at least expected to find the origin of this once famous well stated." The desired information will be found in my volume on pages 95, 96, and 97, but the passage is too long for quotation here. J. M. MACKINLAY.

4 Westbourne Gardens,
Glasgow, 7th April.

Queries.

881. LARGE FAMILIES.—(1). Walter Baird of Ordinhoves and his wife Katherine Grant, daughter of Ballindalloch, had 32 children (c. 1563). (2) John Gardyne and Elizabeth Arbuthnot had 4 sons and 20 daughters (p. 111, Fraser's *Laurencekirk*). (3) Alexander Gray, sometime farmer in Mill of Burns, who died in the 96th year of his age, having had 32 legitimate children by his two wives (Fyvie Churchyard). (4) Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow was married three times and had 17 children. His first wife died in 1677. He married secondly in 1684. (5) Patrick Duff of Craigston had 36 sons and daughters by his two wives (*Annals of Banff*, II. 316). (6) Alexander McIntosh, laird of Blevie, had 32 of a family (The Milnes of Banff, p. 4). Some accounts give 22.

C.

882. TAYLOR FAMILY OF FORFARSHIRE.—I shall be obliged if any one can give me information respecting the above. A William Taylor of Dunnichan, near Forfar, born 1705, went to York as a Scotch Linen-Factor, and married a daughter of Major Wilson of Leeds, a merchant. He died in 1757 from fever caught when the young Pretender came, in helping his countrymen to escape off the Yorkshire coast. William Taylor, and a Mr. Dempster of Dunnichan, in their youth, were personal friends. I have heard that there was a Taylor Clan in Forfarshire; and they were connected with the Frasers. The Coat of Arms of the family to which William Taylor belonged was: "Argent or Or, a Saltire sable, between a crescent, surmounted by a cross-crosetlet fitchée azure, in chief, and in base, and a heart in each flank gules." Crest, "An Arm embowed in armour, holding a cross-crosetlet fitchée." Motto, "Tu hoc signo vinces." Is anything known of a family of Taylor in Forfarshire, in the 17th and 18th centuries, to whom William Taylor might belong? where they lived? and how far can they be traced back? and to whom as ancestor? And also re "Taylor" Clan.

Liphook, Hants.

W. D. HOYLE.

883. JAMES BRUCE.—From at least 1796 to 1815, a gentleman of this name carried on a grocery business in George Street, Edinburgh. He had a brother, David, who was a captain in the army, being stationed at Gibraltar the most of the above period. About the

years 1802-3, David was an ensign in the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Regiment. I have been told the family belonged to Fifeshire, and claimed descent from Robert the Bruce. Can any of your readers verify this, and add further information, which will oblige.

FIFE.

884. PORTRAITS OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE PRINCIPALS.—I am anxious to complete, for the University Library, a set of photographs from portraits of the fifteen Principals of Marischal College. Appended are their names, those whose portraits are known to me being printed in italics. I shall be grateful for information regarding portraits of the others.

- I. Robert Howie, 1593-1598. Previously minister of third charge, Aberdeen; afterwards minister of first charge, Dundee, and principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. Native of Aberdeen; studied at King's College, at Herborn, and at Basel.
- II. Gilbert Gray, 1598-1614. Studied at Edinburgh.
- III. Andrew Aedie, 1615-1619. Had resided in Dantzic.
- IV. *William Forbes, 1620-1621.* Previously Professor of Logic, minister of Alford, Monymusk, and third charge, Aberdeen; afterwards minister and first bishop of Edinburgh. Native of Aberdeen; studied at Marischal College, Helmstadt, Heidelberg, Leyden, and Oxford. Portrait by Jamesone in Marischal College, reproduced in Wodrow's *Biog. Coll.* (New Spalding Club).
- V. *Patrick Dun, M.D., 1621-1649.* Previously Professor of Logic in Marischal College, and Mediciner in King's College. Studied at Basel. Portrait by Jamesone in Grammar School, reproduced in *Fasti Acad. Mariscall.* (New Spalding Club).
- VI. *William Moir, 1649-1661.* Previously Professor of Mathematics, and a baillie. Portrait in Marischal College, "copy after Jamesone. At Scotstoun is the original from which this was probably painted." (Knight's *MS. Collections*).
- VII. James Leslie, M.D., 1661-1678.
- VIII. *Robert Paterson, 1679-1716.* Previously regent and librarian; also Commissary. Portrait by [?] in Marischal College.
- IX. Thomas Blackwell, 1717-1728. Previously minister of Paisley, and of second charge and Greyfriars, Aberdeen; also Professor of Divinity.
- X. *John Osborn, 1728-1748.* Previously minister of third charge, Aberdeen. Portrait by Alexander in Trades Hall.
- XI. *Thomas Blackwell the Younger, 1748-1757.* Previously Professor of Greek. Portrait by [?] in Trades Hall.
- XII. *Robert Pollock, 1757-1759.* Previously minister of Duddingston, and of Greyfriars; also Professor of Divinity. Portrait by [?] in Marischal College.
- XIII. *George Campbell, 1759-1796.* Previously minister of Banchory-Ternan, of second

charge, and of Greyfriars, Aberdeen; also Professor of Divinity. Portrait by Archibald Robertson in Trades Hall.

- XIV. William Lawrence Brown, 1796-1832. Previously minister of Utrecht, and of Greyfriars; Professor of Philosophy at Utrecht, and of Divinity, Marischal College.
- XV. Daniel Dewar, 1832-1860. Previously minister of Strontian, of Greyfriars, Aberdeen, and of Tron Church, Glasgow; Professor of Moral Philosophy, King's College, and of Divinity, Marischal College.

P. J. ANDERSON.

885. EDWARD RABAN, PRINTER, ABERDEEN.—I have just fallen in with a nice, clean, and perfect copy of "M. William Guild's, Minister at King-Edward, Three Rare Monuments of Antiquities: printed at Aberdeen, 1624." In its engraved vellum cover it is inscribed, "This book pertains to Mrs. Barbara Forbes," and again "August 20th, 1801, St. Auchiraes—given by the Hon. Mrs. Forbes of Pitsligo to Alexander Jolly." It has also got the autograph of "Alexander Jolly" upon the title page. This copy agrees with the description given in *Edmond's Aberdeen Printers, 1886*, as pertaining to the copies thereof in the University Library, Glasgow, and the British Museum, London. Mr. David Laing possessed a bound copy, which was sold at the sale of his library in London, in 1879, and brought the sum of three pounds and twelve shillings. I understand that there is no copy of this work in the University Library, Aberdeen. Can any of your readers give me information as to the sale of Bishop Jolly's Library, when and where such took place?

Edinburgh.

THOS. G. STEVENSON.

886. "SILLERTON."—Can any reader throw any light on the origin or history of this term, as applied to Gordon's Hospital? So far as I know, the term is not used by any local historian, but in Paterson's Map of Aberdeen, 1746 (reproduced in Mr. Robbie's "Aberdeen: its Traditions and History,") the site of Gordon's Hospital is marked "Silverton Hospital." That name could hardly have been put on the map at hap-hazard—there must have been a reason for it. The curious thing is, that Gordon's Hospital was opened for the admission of boys in 1746. R. A.

887. MAID OF BADENOCH.—Can any of your readers refer me to the author and music of a song under the above title which was familiar and popular in social circles over 50 years ago?

Wandsworth.

R.

888. DR. ALEX. MONRO, PRIMUS.—The father of Dr. Alex. Monro was John Monro, Surgeon in the army of King William. Of the numerous biographical authorities I have consulted, not one states in definite terms who his mother was, although several, including the *Dictionary of National Biography*, allude to her as "a Forbes of the family of Culloden." I shall be indebted to any of your readers who can give me her name and parentage. She would be born before 1675, and would probably be a granddaughter of John Forbes, II. of Culloden, or a daughter of his brother Capt. James Forbes of Caithness (who married Agnes

Monro, cousin of surgeon John Monro), or Capt. Duncan Forbes ofurray.

"SPERNIT HUMUM."

889. THE MEANING OF THANZIE AND BELT.—Can any of your readers tell me what "the thanzie" and "the belt" were, punishments used in Church discipline in the seventeenth century? I find them in a Kirk session record in Fife thus: On March 21st, 1641, "the session has ordained her to stand in the thanzie at the east kirk doore the nixt Sabbath betwixt the 2 and third bell." The reference to the belt occurs frequently, as for instance, in May, 1645, "This day . . . was ordained to stand in ye belt for flytin." They were not the jogs or the stocks, as these are also mentioned.

Colinsburgh.

R. D.

890. WHERE ARE OLD RECORDS KEPT.—

1. Where would Scotch Wills be kept after Probate?
2. What becomes of Jury Lists?

(a) Are they kept officially by any one?

(b) If so, by whom? and where?

3. Are Records kept of the names of Church-wardens of the Episcopal Church of Scotland? and if so, where?
4. Are Records kept of the names of Deacons of the various branches of the Scotch Presbyterian Church? and if so, where?

Replies to these queries will be much esteemed by
Dolgelly. B. M. S.

891. Can any of your readers kindly inform me, in whose collection is the original of Sir David Wilkie's "Rent Day?"

Edinburgh.

TURNER.

Answers.

872. THE NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PARISHES, &c. (VII., 174).—W. B. R. W. will find the changes fully detailed in the *Guide to Local Government in Counties and Burghs*. Edinburgh: Scott & Ferguson, 1892. Page 227. T.

LETTER OF BURNS TO CLARINDA (VII., 161).—In answer to Mr. Hutchison's query, I have to state that the *Banffshire Journal* is the newspaper to which I sent a copy of the letter forty years ago. For anything I know it may have been copied into other newspapers, or included in collections of Burns' works, but, as I stated before, I never met with it, and certainly not in Mr. Scott Douglas's edition, a work I have often heard of but have never seen. My only object in sending the letter to *S. N. & Q.* was for preservation, adding some notes of particulars about it, which, so far as my memory goes, were not given with the copy I sent to the *Banffshire Journal*. J. GORDON.

871. ABERDEEN DIRECTORY (VII., 174).—This was first published in 1824. See my *Handlist of Bibliography* under "Directory," and also an article in *S. N. & Q.*, V., 49. A. W. ROBERTSON.

871. *The Aberdeen Directory* was first issued in 1824 (Aberdeen, Printed by D. Chalmers & Co. For W. Gordon, G. Clark, A. Stevenson, T. Spark, and D. Wyllie). Various printers and publishers have had

to do with it during the seventy years it has been issued. *The Bon-Accord Directory* (Aberdeen, Lewis Smith), appeared in 1840, and continued until about 1846, when it was incorporated with the older publication. It was compiled by Mr. (now Dr.) J. H. Wilson, London, then sub-Editor of the *Aberdeen Herald*. Excellent in printing and general get up, it contains a plan of the City, a view of the interior of the New Market, a plan of the same, a list of subscribers to the new Post Office Buildings, and other matters of much interest. In 1853 *Cornwall's New Aberdeen Directory* (Aberdeen, Geo. Cornwall) was issued. I am not sure if this Directory was continued in succeeding years. Was there a *Northern Directory* published for the City? C. D. will find references to the *Aberdeen Directory* in the *Book of Bon-Accord*, p. 13, and *S. N. & Q.*, vol. I., p. 20, and vol. V., p. 49. Six of these interesting books of various years between 1829 and 1836 were recently sold for eighteen shillings! The size of page presently in vogue was first used in 1847. For some years the *Bon-Accord Directory* contained a county supplement, as also Cornwall's (1853). The *Bon-Accord* was the first local Directory bound in cloth.

Dub. Castle.

JAMES LAING.

865. NAME OF AUTHOR WANTED (VII., 173).—The authorship of *Christ's Kirk on the Green* will be found discussed in any good handbook of English or Scottish Literature. It has been claimed both for King James I. and for King James V., of Scotland, the balance of judgment being distinctly in favour of the former. Mr. Skeat, however, the editor of some of King James the First's books for the Scottish Text Society, declines to adopt either view, maintaining that the ballad was produced in the reign of James V., but doubting if it was composed by him.

A. W. ROBERTSON.

865. In Dr. Collier's *History of English Literature*, it is stated that although King James I. ranks high as a pathetic and amatory poet, he seems equally at home in a broad comic vein of description. Two poems of this class—"Christis Kirk on the Grene" and "Pebbis to the Play"—are ascribed to him rather than to James V. The former is in the Aberdeenshire dialect, the latter in that of Tweeddale, and both humorously describe certain old Scottish country merry-makings. "Christis Kirk on the Grene" is ascribed to James I. also in Bannatyne's MS., written in 1568. However, Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, affirms that James V. was the author of Christ's Kirk on the Green. Bishop Percy and Bishop Tanner agree with Warton in ascribing this celebrated ballad to James V. Aberdeen. ALFRED GILCHRIST, M.A.

865. I have seen it asserted on the authority of Mr. Tytler's *Critical Dissertation on the Life and Writings of King James I.*, that that prince was the author of this ballad. I believe, however, that modern authorities now agree that it must have been written at a much later date, and that the author is unknown. The poem appears in the Bannatyne MS (of date 1568), which is preserved in the Advocates' Library.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

866. THE TRAGEDY OF DOUGLAS (VII., 173).—The tragedy was first performed at Edinburgh on 14th December, 1756, having been previously rejected in London by Garrick. It was afterwards performed in London. In a copy of the tragedy I have, printed at Edinburgh, 1757, there appears the following:—

“DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

As represented at EDINBURGH.

Lord Randolph,	Mr. Youngers.
Glenalvon,	Mr. Love.
Norval, Douglas,	Mr. Digge.
Stranger.	
Servants, &c.	

WOMEN.

Matilda, Lady Randolph,	Mrs. Ward.
Anna,	Mrs. Hopkins.”

The names the of London performers are also given, but P. F. does not seem to want these.

JAMES GORDON.

866. A tolerably full account of the first representation of this piece at Edinburgh in December, 1756, will be found in the *Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk*, chap. viii., p. 310, *et seq.* For an account of the ecclesiastical process which followed, see also Morrice's *Annals of the General Assembly*, vol. ii., p. 112, *et seq.*

Dollar.

R. P.

866. In 1755, the Rev. John Home set off on horseback for London with his manuscript of this tragedy in his pocket, and offered it to Garrick for representation. Garrick rejected it as unfit for the stage. But Home and his friends had it brought out in the Edinburgh theatre, where it was first performed in 1756. Mrs. Ward represented Lady Randolph, Digges was the Douglas of the piece, his supposed father was played by Hayman, and Glenalvon by Love. The town, says Dr. Carlyle, was in an uproar of exultation that a Scotchman should write a first-rate tragedy, and that its merits were first submitted to them. In 1757, Garrick, having changed his opinion of it, had it frequently performed in London, where it drew tears and applause as copiously as in Edinburgh.

Aberdeen.

ALFRED GILCHRIST, M.A.

866. This play was first performed at Edinburgh, 14th December, 1756, the author and several other ministers being present at the first representation. On Wednesday, 2nd Feb., 1757, the Presbytery of Glasgow came to a resolution of censure, which is quoted by Disraeli in his *Curiosities of Literature*. From that resolution it appears that the presbytery, having had their attention called “to the melancholy and notorious facts that one who is a minister of the Church of Scotland did himself write and compose a stage play, intitled the Tragedy of Douglas, and got it to be acted at the theatre of Edinburgh, and that he with several other ministers of the Church was present, and some of them oftener than once at the acting of the said play before a numerous audience,” found it there only to protest against such conduct, and call for presbyterial action in the matter. The result was that for this bold violation of clerical propriety, Home's friends were subjected to the censures of the church, which he himself only escaped by resigning his living,

June, 1757. Dr. Alexander Carlyle was libelled for his attendance at the theatre, and connection with the actors. In a paper given in by that gentleman to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, he acknowledges that he had met with Mr. Digges (manager of the theatre and the principal actor) in a tavern about the play, and that he had heard read or repeated great part of the Tragedy of Douglas at Mr. Digges' house along with the author, where Mrs. Ward and some others of the actors were present. Mr. Digges and Mrs. Ward, therefore, were two of the leading actors by whom the tragedy was first put on the stage. Vide *Annals of the Church*, by N. Morren, II., 124.

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

873. DISPLENISH (VII., 174).—K. J. will find the word “Displenish,” with explanations, in *Nuttall's Standard Dictionary*.
J. C. McL.

873. This word is quite common in the West of Scotland, and I find it equally common in Clackmannan, where, especially in connection with the sale of Agricultural stock, &c., which is usually advertised as “a displenishing sale.”

Dollar.

W. B. R. W.

849. REV. PATRICK DUNBRECK (VII., 157, 175).—A few of the circumstances which led to the supposition that Mr. Dunbreck was a minister of one of the Aberdeen Churches were as follows:—The Presbytery of Aberdeen appear only to have served libels upon those episcopal clergymen who previous to 1689 had been parish ministers, even many years after they had been ejected. Thus we find Dr. George Garden, one of the ejected ministers of St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen, deposed by the General Assembly in 1701; and the Presbytery of Aberdeen, in May, 1716, served a libel on Dr. Burnett, also one of the ejected ministers of St. Nicholas Church, and upon the Rev. Patrick Dunbreck, with the result that they were both deposed. Dr. Grub states (*Hist. of St. Andrews Church*, Aberdeen, 1846, page 8) that “the ministers who had till now (1716) kept possession of the parish churches were ejected.” As there appears no record of Mr. Dunbreck having been previously ejected, it is probable he was one of those who managed to retain possession of his church until then, for after this date he appears to have given the Presbytery considerable trouble. Frequent reference is made in the letters of Principal Blackwell to Provost Ross of Aberdeen, in the first volume of the (Old) Spalding Club Miscellany to the “affairs” of Dr. Burnett, Dr. Garden, and Mr. Dunbreck, and mention is several times made in pages 197 and 201 to Mr. Dunbreck's “affair,” evidently to the trouble he was still giving the Presbytery.
J. T.

864. NAME OF THE MINISTER OF BIRSE IN 1736 (VII., 173).—If the minister of Birse in 1736 was the author of “Jenny Dang the Weaver,” there can be no doubt that Dr. Davidson is right, and the author of the *Scottish Minstrelsy*, wrong. Rev. Hew Scott in his *Fasts* gives the name of Alexander Garden, A.M., as Minister of Birse from 1726 till his death in 1778. I suspect Dr. Rogers, who with all his omnivorous

industry, was not remarkable for his accuracy, is here at fault. W. B. R. W.

CHILDREN'S RHYMES.—The following is taken from a Glasgow evening paper:—"What queer jumbles children do get up to be sure, in the course of their games. In my young days, in a method of 'counting out,' each of the players was responsible for a word in the following, the player on whom the last word fell being 'out':—

Inity finity fickity faig,
El del domin eig,
Irkie birkie story rock,
An dan two's Jock.

I find that modern bairns have rejected these rhymes, and in *fin-de-siècle* days have adopted the following:—

Raa raa tuke eraa,
Heathery peathery bumfileery.
Saw the laird o' Haazely Paazely
Jumping a Jerusalem dyke,
And playing on his pea poh pum pannicky pipe.

There is doubtless a deal of comfort to the mind of youth in these utterances, but how on earth do they invent them?"

As several versions of this counting out rhyme are still in existence, I think that now is the time to preserve these and other children's rhymes before they are pushed out by the growing taste for the music hall songs. Gentle reader, when the summer evenings come, get within hearing of a group of happy children at play, note well their rhymes, and let us have the result. EYE.

SCOTCH BOOKS FOR THE MONTH.

Agricultural (Lect. on) Act, 1893. Prof. Rankine. 8vo. 2s Green.
America (Com. Map of South). J. G. Bartholomew, revised by John Samson. 2s; mounted, 3s 6d Bartholomew.
Bard (The) of Bethlehem: His Psalms and Songs, trans. from the Hebrew. H. A. Paterson. Cr 8vo, 2s 6d nett. Elliot.
Border (The) Papers. Calendar of Letters and Papers relating to the affairs of the Borders of England and Scotland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. Edited by Joseph Bain, F.S.A. Vol. I. 1560-1594. 15s Menzies.
Confidential Talks with Young Men. L. B. Sperry. Post 8vo, 3s 6d Oliphant.
Dollar, Past and Present. John Tait. Priv. Printed (E.)
Donnachaigh (A Brief Account of the Clan), with Notes on its History and Traditions. David Robertson, F.S.A. (Scot.) 4to, 1s Printed for the Society (G.)
Egyptians (Manners and Customs of Mod.) E. W. Lane. 8vo, 4s Nelson.
Golden Nails. G. Milligan. 2nd Ed. 8vo, 1s 6d Oliphant.

Goods (Handbook of the Sale of). J. C. Macdonald. 8vo, 2s 6d Jackson (P.)
Grant (Life of Gen. Sir Hope), with Selections from his Correspondence. Edited by Henry Knollys. 2 vols, 21s Blackwood.
Her Day of Service. E. Garret. 8vo, 2s Oliphant.
Horse (Education of the). E. K. Crocker. Cr 8vo, 8s 6d nett. Murray (G.)
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations. 8 vols in box, 15s nett. Oliphant.
Livingstone and Park. S. Mossman. 8vo, 1s Oliphant.
Local (Evolution of) Government. A. McFarlane. 1d. McLaren, G.
London, Past and Present. 8vo, 1s 6d Blackie.
Maitland of Lethington and the Scotland of Mary Stuart. J. Skelton. 2 vols, 28s nett. Blackwood.
Medicine (Student's Handbook of). A. Wheeler. Cr 8vo, 10s 6d Livingstone.
Medicine (Exam. Quest. in). Part I. 1s nett. Livingstone.
Nature. M. Michelet. Roy. 8vo, illust., 6s Nelson.
Our Street. J. Livingston. Lib. ed., illust. with Photos, 7s 6d nett. Thin.
Physiology, part 3. 8vo, 1s nett. Livingstone.
Pleasant Places: Words to the Young. R. S. Duff. Post 8vo, 1s 6d Oliphant.
Poet's (A) Portfolio. W. W. Storey. 12mo, 3s 6d Blackwood.
Public General Statutes affecting Scotland, 1893. 8vo, 5s Blackwood.
Scottish Gipsies under the Stuarts. D. Macritchie. 8vo, 6s Douglas.
South Sea Yarns. B. Thomson. Cr. 8vo, 6s Blackwood.
The Bird. Michelet. Roy. 8vo, illust., 6s Nelson.
The City of Sunshine. A. Allardyce. Cr 8vo, 6s Blackwood.
The Curse that Came Home. J. K. Lawson. 8vo, 1s; cloth, 1s 6d Oliphant.
The Daughter of Leontius. J. D. Craig Houston. 8vo, 6s Oliphant.
The Little Heroine of Poverty Flat. E. M. Comfort. 8vo, 9d Oliphant.
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