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“ ABERDEEN JOURNAL ”

NOTES AND QUERIES

Vol. II.

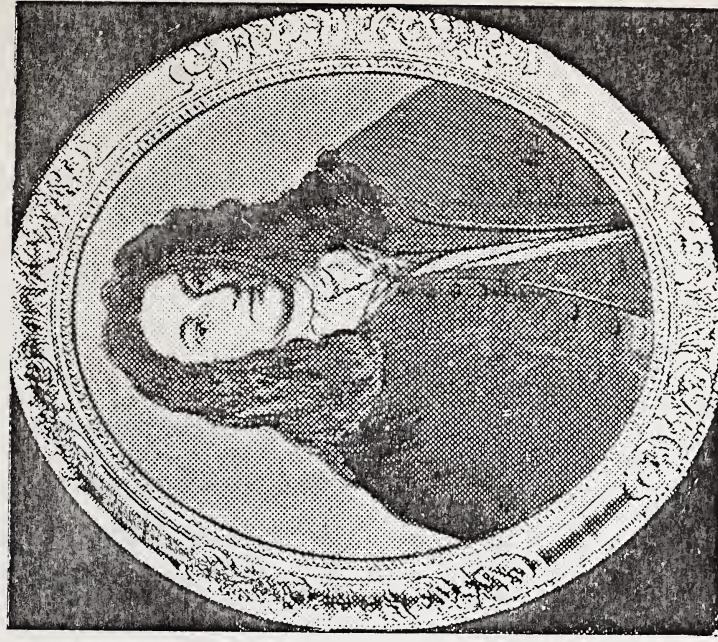
1909

“ ABERDEEN DAILY JOURNAL ” OFFICE

1909



Provost JOHN GORDON, 1706-7.



Provost ROBERT STEWART, 1715-16, 1724-25. *(Photos.)*

Aberdeen Provosts of 200 Years Ago.—An Interesting Purchase.

We reproduce photographs by our artist of the oil paintings of two Aberdeen Provosts of about 200 years ago, purchased in London recently for the Corporation. John Gordon was Provost in 1706-7, and had the honour of being chosen by the district of burghs comprising Aberdeen, Montrose, Alford, Brechin, and Bervie, as their representative to the first British Parliament. Robert Stewart—a son-in-law of Provost Gordon—was Provost during the troublous times of 1715, when, being a staunch Hanoverian, he was deposed, and Patrick Bannerman elected in his place. In the following year Stewart was re-elected, and he was again Provost in 1724-25. (*S. p. 22-23.*)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

(Reprinted from the “ Aberdeen Weekly Journal.”)

VOL. II.

1909.

No. 38.—January 6, 1909.

The Barony of Clinton.

With one exception, the title in virtue of which Lord Clinton sits in the House of Lords is the oldest in the whole peerage of England, and that exception—Mowbray (1283)—was created in the same reign of Edward I. In 1299, Sir John de Clinton, having distinguished himself in the wars of his Royal master against the independence of Scotland, was summoned by writ to Parliament as Baron Clinton of Maxtock, an estate in Warwickshire, of which he had acquired the lordship by his marriage with Ida, eldest sister and co-heir of Sir William de Odingsells, the last lord of Maxtock. This barony by writ—which takes us back to the very beginnings of Parliamentary institutions, when, as some assert, there was a House of Lords and no House of Commons—is now held by Charles John Robert Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, twenty-first holder of the peerage, and heir-general of the ancient Scottish houses of Forbes of Pitsligo and Stuart of Fettercairn. The vicissitudes that followed the Clinton peerage in the course of its descent are of more than passing interest, as indirectly they had a share in creating the dukedom of Newcastle and the earldom of Fortescue, and in raising to noble rank the ancient family of Trefusis of Trefusis.

From 1299 the Clintons, father and son, continued to be summoned to Parliament to the deliberations of their Sovereigns. The third baron, Sir John, married Idonea de Saye, aunt and sole heir of Elizabeth, Baroness Saye; and in virtue of this marriage Lord Clinton claims to be the oldest co-heir of the barony of Saye, created in 1294. When the present barony of Saye and Sele was created in 1447 for Sir James Fiennes, the fifth Lord Clinton (his distant relative) gave up all his claims to the older barony of Saye; but his descendants have always been inclined to question whether any relinquishment can bar their hereditary right, and in this they are supported by a resolution of the House of Lords in 1768. In the person of Edward Clinton, ninth baron, the family reached its highest eminence. Under Elizabeth, this nobleman rose to high office, being Lord

High Admiral; and in 1572 he was created Earl of Lincoln, and from that date till 1721 the barony of Clinton is kept in the background.

The second Earl of Lincoln had two sons by his first wife, of whom the descendants of the second, Henry Clinton, ultimately succeeded to the earldom of Lincoln, and the ninth earl, under a special remainder, inherited the dukedom of Newcastle from his wife's uncle, the celebrated statesman, and combined the name of Pelham with his family name of Clinton. The present Duke of Newcastle is the direct representative of the first Baron Clinton, and Earl of Lincoln is still the designation of the heir-apparent to the Newcastle dukedom. Thomas, the eldest son of the second earl, succeeded his father as third earl, but with his great-grandson, Edward, fifth Earl of Lincoln, the senior branch came to an end in the male line; and on his death in 1692, the earldom of Lincoln went, as already stated, to the younger branch, and the barony of Clinton fell in abeyance between the issue of his two aunts, Arabella and Margaret.

In Scotland, while many peerages descend to heirs female, none of them ever goes into abeyance among co-heiresses, but they pass at once to the eldest co-heiress, be she daughter, sister, or aunt. But in England a barony by writ is in a different position, and the law on the point has been thus clearly stated—“ When the baron by writ dies leaving only female heirs, the dignity, being indivisible, reverts to the Crown as the fountain of honour, to be conferred on such one of the co-heirs as the Sovereign should think fit to name, or in default to remain in the Crown until there is a sole heir in whom it can legally vest. During this period of suspense the barony is said to be in abeyance. The representation of the barony by writ is always vested in the heirs of the person first created, the females of each generation being preferred to the males of the preceding generation.” When, of course, there is only one daughter and no sons, the barony descends to her at once; but the general principles thus laid down will help to explain many otherwise seemingly inexplicable questions in female succession to peerages.

As already mentioned, we have seen that the barony of Clinton went into abeyance between the issue of the fifth Earl of Lincoln's two aunts—

(1) Arabella Clinton, the eldest, married Robert Rolle, and had two children (a) Samuel Rolle, whose daughter, Margaret Rolle (Countess of Orford), afterwards succeeded as Baroness

ess Clinton; and (b) Bridget Rolle, married to Francis Trefusis of Trefusis, whose great-grandson, Robert George William Trefusis, became seventeenth Baron Clinton, in 1794, on the death of his cousin George, third Earl of Orford, and whose descendants in the male line have since continuously held the title, the present peer being the great-grandson of the first baron of the Trefusis family.

(2) Margaret Clinton, the younger of the co-heiresses, married Hugh Boscawen, and had an only daughter, Bridget, who married Hugh Fortescue, and had an only son, also called Hugh Fortescue.

This second Hugh, although the descendant of the youngest co-heir, and while there were issue of the senior co-heir alive, was able, apparently through political influence, to have the abeyance brought to an end in his own favour, and on 16th March, 1721, he was called by writ of summons to the House of Lords. In thus ignoring the claims of the descendants of Arabella Clinton, the Sovereign was not overriding the general principle laid down above, as Hugh Fortescue was one of the "heirs of the person first created." The calling out in his favour was entirely an exercise of Royal prerogative, followed in 1746 by his being created Lord Fortescue (with special remainder to his half-brother; whence the present earldom of Fortescue) and Earl of Clinton.

The earl died in 1751, without issue, and the barony of Clinton passed then to the senior branch in the person of Margaret Rolle, who married the second Earl of Orford. On her death in 1781, her son George, third Earl of Orford, succeeded to the barony of Clinton, and on his death unmarried in 1791, his cousin, Robert George William Trefusis, claimed and was preferred in 1794 as seventeenth Baron Clinton. His grandson, the late baron, sometime Under-Secretary for India, married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Stuart Forbes of Pitsligo (himself also the representative of the Stuarts, baronets of Fettercairn), and their son, the present baron, as already stated, represents the three families then united. It is unfortunate that in the next generation the barony of Clinton will apparently again go into abeyance between co-heiresses, but in the present day there has been shown a tendency to terminate abeyances in favour of the senior co-heir or her issue, thus following the rule that prevails in Scottish peerages.

J. K. L.

Edward I. and Montrose at the Fir Munth.

Among the many inscribed stones erected in Glentanar, Aberdeenshire, by the late Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, is one bearing the legend—

"FIR MUNTH

Ancient Pass over the Grampians. Here crossed the invading armies of Edward I. of England A.D. 1296 and 1303. Also the army of Montrose in 1645."

I am afraid that the association of Glentanar with either Edward or Montrose is pure myth. Sir William's authority for his assertions was doubtless the late Rev. J. G. Michie, minister of Dinnet. In Mr Michie's "Loch Kinnord" (Edinburgh 1877), p. 51, I find the passage—

"Another dark age of nearly two hundred years' duration has to be passed over before we reach the next fact of history having reference to Kinnord. When it again emerges to view, it is as the scene of a night encampment of a great English army towards the fall of the year 1296. Noise and bustle there were enough then—pitching of tents, picketing of horses, hurrying to and fro on the moor of Dinnet of servants and attendants, for the great English king, Edward I., contemptuously nicknamed by the Scots, Longshanks, was there at the head of his army, probably passing the night on the Castle Island. Why he and his army were there was thus:—He was engaged in subduing poor Scotland, and for this purpose had made a progress through the country as far north as Kinloss in Morayshire. On his return journey he came by Lochindorb, Strathspey, and Kildrumny, then by far the greatest strength in the province of Mar. From Kildrumny he led his army southward, encamping the first night at Kinnord, and early next morning crossing the Dee at Boat of Dinnet, whence long files of his soldiers wended their way through Glentanar, and over the Fir Munth and so on by Brechin to Dundee.

"This was not the last time that the great King Longshanks was at Kinnord. In 1303, after Wallace's brave effort to secure the independence of his country had failed, Edward made another progress through the country, selecting almost the same route and encampments as on the previous occasion; but, being this time in very bad humour with what he called the rebellious spirit of the Scots, the people about Kinnord were very glad he did not stay longer amongst them."

This pretty picture is an excellent example of the old-fashioned way of writing local history and of the play of Mr Michie's fancy. That Edward on neither of his journeys passed near Loch Kinnord or through the Fir Munth is as certain as contemporary records can make it. Edward's "movements during this, his first campaign in Scotland, are recorded, somewhat circumstantially, in a narrative which, judging from internal evidence, must have been drawn up by one who took part in the expedition. This narrative is extant, both in the original Norman French, and in an ancient English version" (Gough's "Itinerary of King Edward, 1272-1307," vol. II., p. 278). The narrative has been frequently printed ("Archæologia," 1826, vol. 21; Bannatyne Club's "Ragman Rolls," 1834; Stevenson's "Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland," 1870, vol. 2. See also Taylor's "Edward I. in the North of Scotland," 1858, p. 155). The night of Tuesday,

31st July, 1296, Edward spent at Kildrumny Castle; that of Wednesday, 1st August, at Kincardine O'Neil (Kyncardyn en Nele); that of Thursday, 2nd August, at Kincardine in Mearns (Kincardin in Miernes); and so on to Brechin, Aibroath, and Dundee. Obviously, the army crossed the Dee, not at Boat of Dinnet, but at Kincardine O'Neil, where there was a bridge so far back as 1234 ("Antiq. Aberd. and Banff" II., 398); and thereafter proceeded along the Cairn o' Mounth, which formed, from the eleventh century to the eighteenth, the main road connecting the northern and the southern provinces in Scotland.

In 1303 Edward appears to have followed the same route southward. On Friday, 13th October, he is at Fettercairn.

As to Montrose—Mr Michie, in his "History of Logie Coldstone" (Aberd., 1896) p. 84, describing the events of 1645 between the battles of Alford and Philiphaugh, writes—

"His Highlanders were off again of course to carry home the spoils won in battle, so he retreated again into Cromar; but it would appear that by this time the whole vale had been so cleansed that nothing was left to support his diminished army. He therefore lifts his camp, crosses the Dee at Dinnet, out the Fir Munth, and to the south goes he."

On pages 81 and 82 of the same volume Mr Michie gives two quotations, which can be traced to Spalding's "Troubles," II., 418, 455); and the twenty words which he places within inverted commas in the paragraph cited above certainly by their style suggest the same source. But it has defied me to find them in any edition of Spalding, and I am forced to the conclusion that the quotation marks are illusory. I can find no other evidence connecting Montrose with the Fir Munth, and Mr Morland Simpson, who has made a special study of Montrose's wanderings, considers his use of that route as "very unlikely."

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library.

Deeside Legends.

Almost every old castle and mansion has its weird or traditional story: witness the cases of Glamis, Fyvie, Inverugie, Dumnotrar, Towie-Barelay, Gight, and Eden. The two following legends refer to a Deeside mansion, which (with extensive adjoining lands) was for several centuries in the possession of a family to whom a title was granted, but who, through the reckless extravagance of the representative of two centuries ago, lost the lands. The mansion in question is of considerable a.c., and has a stone stair, which runs right to the top. Tradition affirms that in one of the upper rooms, a lady was cruelly murdered, and had her head cut off. It is further asserted that, periodically, this lady makes her appearance, occasionally in the dead of night descending to the basement. A well-known and strong-minded Aberdeen gentleman, who was tenant of the mansion some

years ago, tells that one night, while lying awake, he heard the lady slowly descending the staircase, the rustle of her dress and the "pat-pat" of her high-heeled shoes on the stone stair being quite audible. Mentioning the matter to his wife, she naturally replied that it had been one of the maid-servants moving about. In the morning, however, the maids reported to their mistress the fright they had got through hearing the footsteps and seeing a light. Upon another occasion, a gentleman guest, who slept in an upper room, reported one morning that he had been awakened by a lady gently stroking his face with her soft hand, and that on striking a light he had seen her gliding away.

A second, but no less romantic, story of the same mansion applies to a large oil-painting hanging in the staircase, the weird of which is that, if the picture be removed from the wall, even temporarily, the representative of the old family will at once put in an appearance. Needless to remark, this tradition was scouted by the various tenants, one of whom, however, was disillusionised in a striking manner. While he was sitting one afternoon in the parlour, a gentleman approached, and, inquiring if this was ——— House, asked if he might have a look round. Permission was granted; and, after a minute outside inspection, the stranger indicated a desire to view the interior. This privilege the occupant also granted, with apologies that everything was topsy-turvy through painters and other tradesmen being at work. On reaching the staircase, where the fateful picture was hung, the lessee explained the weird, pooh-poohing it as superstitious nonsense. For proof, he showed that that day the picture had been taken down to enable the ceiling and wall to be cleaned, and that no one connected with the old family had appeared. His astonishment was great when the visitor quietly handed him his card, showing that he was the actual representative of the disinherited family!

An Early Appreciation of Professor Bain.

The "Aberdeen Herald" of August 15, 1840, contains the following paragraph:—

"We understand that the members of the Natural Philosophy Class of the session 1839-40, in connection with the Aberdeen Mechanics' Institution, have presented Mr Alexander Bain, A.M., with a handsome copy of Burke's works, 2 vols., royal 8vo., bearing an inscription expressive of their respect for him as a teacher and of their estimate of the abilities, natural and acquired, which he possesses, and which so well qualify him for becoming an instructor in natural science."

There is no reference to this presentation in Professor Bain's "Autobiography," which appeared in 1904 (London: Longmans, Green, and Company). Professor Bain died 18th September, 1903, aged 85.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

Surnames of the United Kingdom.

Part 8 of this useful work, by Mr Henry Harrison, contains a large number of names, commencing with Dowall and ending with Enwright. Of local names, the following meanings are assigned:—Drummond—Dweller at the Ridge. Duff—Of Dark Complexion. Duffus—Dweller by a Dove-House. Dunbar—The Fort of the Summit. Duncan—Brown Warrior. Dundas—Dweller at the South Hill or Hill Fort. Dunn—Of Dark-Brown Complexion. Durward—Doorkeeper, Gatekeeper. Easton—The East Farmstead, Manor, or Village. Eaton—the River(side) Farmstead, Estate, or Village. Eden—Dweller at the Hill-Brow. Edmond—Blessed Protector. Edward—Prosperous or Blessed Guardian.

Gordons on Deside.

The following entries are taken from the notebooks of the late Mr D. S. R. Gordon, who unfortunately omitted to say from which parish register he extracted them:—

MARYCULTER.

George Gordon in Blairs, and Margaret Duncan, his spouse, had George, born April 27, 1734.

John Gordon in Blairs, and Agnes Milne, had Christian, April 20, 1720. Witnesses—Alexander Milne in Blairs, and Hugh Gordon in Milltown.

Hugh Gordon in Milltown, of Maryculter, and Isabel Milne, his spouse, had William, June 26, 1718. Witnesses—Major Menzies, uncle to the Laird of Pitfoddlis, and William Reid.

PETERCULTER.

Charles Gordon in Lasts, Peterculter, had Elspet, born March 20, 1751.

TULLOCH.

Agnes Gordon, Tulloch, and Thomas Middleton, Aboyne, married December 31, 1776.

Charles Gordon, parish of Tulloch, and Elspet Nied, in Crathie, married July 6, 1777.

Helen Gordon, Moor of Tulloch, and Robert Farquharson married September 10, 1747.

John Gordon and Jean Middleton, parish of Tullich (Etrach), married August 1, 1789, Style of Tulloch, and had

Alexander, born August 10, 1793.

Peter, born August 25, 1796.

Katherine, born May 13, 1791.

Jean, born February 6, 1797.

Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued from "Scottish Notes and Queries," Vol. 1, 2nd Series, p. 165.)

1750—May 23—Robert Donald, son to Robert Donald, weaver, p. to John Reid weaver; 6 years after Whitsunday, 1748, no fee.

William Forbes, son to the deceased Alexander Forbes in Aquorthen, p. to Robert Lamb, weaver, 5 years from Whitsunday, 1746, no fee.

June 14—Alexr. Donald, son to Wm. Donald, farmer in Aberdeen, p. to Alexr. Thomson, shoemaker, 7 years from 15th June, 1743, no fee. Master of the Poors Hospital, cautioner for fidelity.

September 15—James Wildgoose, son to the deceased John Wildgoose in Old Deer, p. to Collin Allan goldsmith, 7 years after 21st August, 1749, no fee. Peter Turnbull, merchant in Abdn., cautioner.

James Innes, son to John Innes, silver-smith in Huntly, p. to said Collin Allan, 5 years after 15 May, 1749, no fee: Mr John Gordon at Robistoun, caut.

1751—May 1—Alexr. Campbell, son to Malcolm Campbell, taylor in Abdn., p. to John Duthie, wright, 8 years after 5 May, 1750, no fee. George Main, shoemaker, and Alexr. Tough, clothseller, cauts.

May 22—Wm. Rae, son to the deceased William Rae in Lumphanen, p. to James Smith, sadler, 6 years after Whitsunday, 1746, no fee. Alexr. Mitchell in Abdn., caut.

July 24—John Thomson, son to James Thomson, p. to George Wright, cooper.

29—John Rhind, son to John Rhind, masson, p. to George Wright, cooper. 6 years after Whitsunday, 1748. Previously 'prentice to Gilbert Duff, cooper, no fee.

1752—February 1—Wm. Forbes, son to Mr Alexander Forbes in Hearthills, p. to George Cooper, goldsmith, 7 years after Marts., 1745, no fee.

July 29—Wm. Cruickshank, son to James Cruickshank, shoemaker, p. to Andrew Aiken, barber, 7 years after 6 June, 1745, no fee.

Robert Joyner, son to Jerom Joyner, shoemaker in Cromarty, p. to Robert Joyner, taylor, 6 years after 8 September, 1746, no fee.

Arthur Courage, son to Arthur Courage in Keir of Belhelvie, p. to Wm. Moir, cooper, 6 years after 17 July, 1747, fee 100 merks. George Courage in Keir, caut.

1754—September 26—John Carnegie, son to the deceased James Carnegie, lister, with

consent of Mary Thomson, his mother, p. to Doctor James and Doctor John Gregorys, Physicians in Abdn., 2 or 3 years, in option of employers, after Martinmas, 1751, fee £200 Scots. James Thomson of Portlethen, caut.

Daniel Joyner, son to Jerom Joyner, shoemaker in Cromarty, p. to Robert Joyner, tayler, 8 years after 8 September, 1746, no fee.

1755—February 28—Thomas Harrow, son to James Harrow, laxfisher at the Brickkilns of Abdn., p. to George Wright, cooper, 5 years after Candlemas, 1755, fee £8 stg., with a bedding of clothes. John his brother and Wm. Craig in Ruthrieston, cauts.

James Cromar, son to John Cromar in Braeside of Forbes, p. to James Nivic, merchant, 5 years after Whitsunday, 1750, no fee. John Taylor, advocat in Abdn., caut.

Wm. Catto, son to Wm. Catto, weaver, p. to George Simson, tayler, 7 years after 15 June, 1751, no fee.

Andrew Jaffrey, son to the deceast Andrew Jaffrey in Kosienook, p. to Robert Joyner, tayler, 8 years after 22 May, 1747, no fee.

May 24—Alexander Clerihue, son to John Clerihue at Wood of Putachie, with consent of James Lord Forbes, p. to John Sligo, Junr., wheelwright, 5 years after 1 June, 1752, fee £3 stg., with a sufficient bedding of cloaths. Lord Forbes and John Clerihue, cauts.

Alexander Stephenson, son to Wm. Stephenson, indwellar, p. to Alexr. Nicol, shoemaker, 5 years after 28 May, 1750, fee £33 Scots. Wm. Stephenson, weaver, caut.

Seton England, son to Alexr. England in Achentyn, p. to Robert Thom, blacksmith, 5 years after 1 June, 1752, no fee. James England in Easter Ardo and Alexr. England, journeyman blacksmith in Abdn., cauts.

1756—February 2—William Freeman, son to Wm. Freeman, boatman, p. to Robert Menis, cooper, 5 years after 22 July, 1754, no fee.

George Anderson, son to Patrick Anderson at Bucksburn, p. to Wm. Johnston, tayler, 5 years after 15 June, 1751, no fee.

December 1—George Gavin, son to John Gavin, merchant in Newburgh, p. to Alexr. Rose, cabinetmaker in Ellon, 5 years after 26 June, 1755, fee £10 10s stg.

John Miln, son to James Miln, weaver in Fintray, p. to William Stevenson, weaver, 6 years after 2 January, 1751, no fee.

1753—February 1—Andrew Chalmers, son to Walter Chalmers in Udny, p. to David

Turreff, wright, 5 years after Martinmas, 1755, fee £5 5s with a bedding of cloaths.

John Strachan, son to John Strachan, blacksmith, p. to Robert Thom, blacksmith, 5 years after 1 June, 1755, no fee. Apprentice gets £24 Scots of wages for the last year. John Shepherd at Miln of Finnan and John Shepherd at Portlethen, cauts.

Wm. Thomson, son to James Thomson, mesr. in Abdn., p. to John Ferguson, coupar, 5 years after Marts., 1753, no fee.

Wm. Henderson, son to Patrick Henderson, cooper in Lutingston, in the parish of Rathen, p. to Andrew Mathison, weaver, 5 years after Whitsunday, 1753, no fee.

References to Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

Charter of free Hanse—"liberum ansum"—by William the Lion to the burgesses of Aberdeen and Moray, and all on the north of the Month. I 87.

Warrants for goods challenged in Mar and Buchan to come to Aberdeen. Ass. Will. c. 4, I. 373; 1 Reg. Maj. c. 19, I. 604.

An Assembly held at Aberdeen by King William in 1177. I. 65, 374a.

Charter conferring rights and privileges on the burgh. Alex. II. I. 87.

Mention of a letter of the burgesses discharging all debts of the King and Queen. I. 116.

The seal of the burgh appended to the treaty of alliance with France. J. Bal. 1295, I. 453b.

Charter of the burgh of Aberdeen and Forest of Stoket. Rob. I. 1319, I. 478ab.

A Council held at Aberdeen, on 21st February, 1341, at which the privileges, customs, and laws of the burgesses were confirmed. Dav. II. 1341, I. 513b.

The seals of the burghs of Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, and Edinburgh appended, in name of the burghs and community, to the Commission of the Ambassadors to England for the King's liberation. Dav. II. 1356, I. 515b.

Laurence de Garvoek, William de Leith, and John Crab of Aberdeen, with representatives from other burghs, engage that the burghs shall pay 100,000 merks towards the King's ransom. Dav. II. 1357, I. 517a.

Memorandum of proceedings in the Court of the King, held at Aberdeen in 1360. I. 735b.

The common seal of the burgh appended to the conditions of peace between England and Scotland. Dav. II. 1364, I. 496b.

Robert II. grants to Sir Robert Erskine £100 sterling per annum of the rents of Aberdeen in exchange for the barony of Edinham. Power given to distrain the burgh for payment. Rob. II. 1373, I. 561b.

Mandate to the sheriff and bailies of Aberdeen regarding the better administration of justice. Rob. II. 1384, I. 550a.

Precept to the magistrates of Aberdeen enjoining them to permit the Bishop to enjoy the privileges granted to the See within burgh. Rob. II. 1384, I. 565a.

Ratification of a grant by Robert II. of £8 per annum from his rents of Aberdeen to David de Foulerton. Rob. III. 1390, I. 577b.

Answer by Aberdeen to a question raised by Edinburgh regarding the law of deathbed. Frag. Coll. c. 17, I. 723.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary.

1779.

9th January. Died at Bath of this date, George Gordon, Esq. of Gight.

18th January. Died here of this date, Mrs Elizabeth Irvine, daughter of the deceased Alexander Irvine of Drum.

30th January. Died here on the morning of this date, the Rev. Mr James Riddoch, one of the ministers of St Paul's Chapel.

3rd February. Died of this date, Andrew Walker, Esq. of Torryleith.

6th February. Died at Manse of Dyce of this date, Mrs Katharine Robertson, spouse of Rev. Dr James Hay, Minister of the Gospel at Dyce.

15th February. Died here of this date, Mrs Margaret Irvine, daughter of the deceased Alexander Irvine of Drum, and relict of James Rose of Clava.

3rd May. Died at Keith some time ago, Alexander Forsyth, a shoemaker, aged 109.

2nd May. Died at Banff of this date, John Abernethie, Esq. of Mayen.

17th May. Died, Mr Walter Cochran of Dumbreck, town clerk depute of Aberdeen, in an advanced age.

1st June. Died here of this date, Mrs Ann Irvine, daughter of the deceased Alexander Irvine of Drum.

23rd July. Died here of this date, Mr Andrew Johnston, preacher of the Gospel.

18th August. Died here of this date, Mr James Cruickshank, shipmaster in this place.

28th August. Died at Manse of Udny on this date, Mrs Christian Forbes, daughter of the late Hon. Archibald Forbes of Putachie, and relict of George Rose.

29th August. Died of this date, the Rev. Mr Theodore Gordon, Minister of Kennethmont, in the 78th year of his age and 48th of his ministry.

12th September. Died of this date, the Rev. Mr Robert Allardice, minister of the Gospel at Glenberrie, in the 54th year of his age and 24th of his ministry.

26th October. Died here of this date, in the 67th year of her age, Miss Nicholas Erskine of Pittodrie.

8th November. Died last week, after a lingering illness, Mr James Thomson, senior, advocate in Aberdeen.

16th December. Died here of this date, in the 68th year of her age, Barbara Cuning, daughter of Robert Cuning of Birness, and widow of Doctor James Gordon of Pitlurg, physician in Aberdeen.

25th December. Died of this date, at this place, Mrs Margaret Arbuthnott, sister to the Right Hon. the Viscount of Arbuthnott.

Queries.

175. JOHN BURNET, WRITER, STONEHAVEN.—Mr Burnet, who died about 1807, is said to have been of the Kemnay family. His name is not mentioned in the Burnet book. Balmain and Tilliequhillie were amongst his children's Tutors and Curators. Who was he?

M. R. R. M'G. G.

176. REV. JAMES GORDON, AUTHOR OF "THE REFORMED BISHOP."—I see that Rev. Dr Cooper has been lecturing upon Gordon, but the press report is very meagre. Would an ecclesiastical authority oblige with full particulars as to Gordon and his works?

STRATHBOGIE.

177. TITLE OF POEM WANTED. — Can any reader tell me where the following lines occur—

"Bonny Scot, we all witness can,
That England hath made thee a gentleman"?

R. R.

178. "TIPPERMALLOCH'S RECEIPTS."—I understand that about two centuries ago a booklet or treatise, bearing the above title, was published. Who was its author, and what did it treat of?

W. SANGSTER.

179. THE PRETENDER.—In 1745, when Prince Charles Edward, known as the Pretender, was in Scotland, several of the Presbyterian clergy publicly prayed for King George without suffering the least punishment or molestation. One minister in particular, being solicited by some Highlanders to pray for their prince, promised to comply with their request, and performed his promise in words to this effect—"And as for the young prince who is come hither in quest of an earthly crown, grant, O Lord, that he may speedily receive a crown of glory." Can any reader oblige by supplying the name of the church and minister?

H. A.

Answers.

69. THE RIVER DON DRIED UP.—According to Alexander Jaffray, laird of Kingswells, the river Don, on 2nd November, 1719, "had suddenly dried up in the night time, beginning a mile below Kenmay, and down near to the old town of Aberdeen. I rood six miles along the water side, and found it had been so dry att Inverourie and Kintore, that children of five or six years of age gathered up the fish, trouts, and eels, and many people going to a fair had com over dry foot, som wherof war Aberdeens men of good credite. When the watter returned, which was about twelve houres at noon, it came insensibly. . . ." (Spalding Club's "Miscellany," II., p. 99.)

H.

166. BARONETS OF SCOTLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.—Probably no more pointed reply on this subject could be given than the following abridged extract from G. E. C.'s "Complete Baronetage," Vol. II., 275-76:—

The Province of Nova Scotia in North America was annexed to Scotland, and granted, under the Great Seal, 10th September, 1621, to Sir William Alexander, as a foreign plantation. The personal influence of Sir William with King James I. caused him to approve of the scheme for creating in Scotland an hereditary dignity under the titles of Knights Baronets of Nova Scotia. He accordingly informed the Privy Council of Scotland of his design, 18th October, 1624, who, on 30th November following, issued a proclamation announcing the King's intention of creating one hundred such Baronets on 1st April next. Before that date was reached, however, viz., on 27th March, 1625, King James died, but the grant of 1621 was confirmed 12th July, 1625, by King Charles I., who (six weeks before) on 28th May, 1625, had already nominated the premier Baronet (The Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, Knt., fourth, but second surviving, son

of Alexander Gordon, Earl of Sutherland), as also then, or a few days later, some others. . . . Each Baronet received, on the resignation of Sir William Alexander above-mentioned "a grant of 16,000 [or more, as in the case of Keith mentioned in Answer 170] acres of land in Nova Scotia to be incorporated into a full entire and free Barony and Regality for ever. . . . The number of persons, when the order was instituted, was not to exceed 150, and Nova Scotia was nominally divided into so many Baronies. The sum payable by each was 3000 merks (equivalent to £166 13s 4d stg.), of which two-thirds were to be expended on the plantation . . . During the reign of Charles I. 122 Baronets appear to have been created, of whom about 111 had grants of 16,000 acres each, but such grants ceased altogether after 1638. [See also Pixley's "History of the Baronetage"; and Laing's "New Scotland Tracts."]

A. B.

167. GLADSMUIR.—This has reference to the battle of Prestonpans, fought on 21st September, 1745. It really means "a great change," and the word has been applied variously, including the prediction of Turing's Tower at Foveran.

R. R.

170. WILLIAM KEITH, EARL MARISCHAL.—Keith, who had succeeded to the dignity of Earl Marischal on the death of his father, on 2nd April, 1623, was created a Baronet, 28th May, 1625, with remainder to heirs male whatsoever, and with a grant of no less than 48,000 acres in Nova Scotia. By another charter of the same date, he gets the ratification of a grant by Sir William Alexander of the said lands, and of the privilege of coining money in Nova Scotia for nineteen years after 23rd May, 1625. The Baronetcy devolved with the peerage, until forfeited in 1716. [From G. E. C.'s "Complete Baronetage" II., p. 280.]

A. B.

No. 39.—January 13, 1909.

Christian Place-Names.

One great charm of looking at a map of any European country is the fragrance of the faith that breathes from the names of so many of the places marked upon it. Can one imagine, for instance, a sweeter name than Maryport? What a delight it is to come upon a Flemish village called "Avcecapelle"—"Hail Mary Chapel!" There is a village in Cornwall named "Advent." There should be a great dignity, one thinks, about a place called by such a beautiful name. Apart from its great association, the pure, clean, Latin sound of the word is a joy in itself.

Sweet, touching legends are linked with the names of many of these old-world places. For instance, a very early Christian legend is commemorated by the name of "Les Saintes Maries" in the Camargue. It is that after the Ascension, St Mary Magdalene, with a number of the other disciples, was put into a ship without tackle or rudder, that drifted to the coast of Provence. "Then were they glad because they were at rest; so he brought them into the haven where they would be." Mary Salome and Mary Cleopas rested at Les Saintes Maries, Lazarus went to preach at Marseilles, but Mary Magdalene went further still and found her resting-place in a cave amid the mountains called La Sainte Baume. All Provençal France is full of this legend. They brought with them, by the way, a precious relic, one of the tears shed by Jesus at the grave of Lazarus, enclosed in a crystal vessel, which Mary Magdalene left at her death to the Bishop of Aix. After many wanderings it came to Vendome, which, like Les Saintes Maries and La Sainte Baume, was a great pilgrimage place.

So also was Rocamadour in Central France. It is named from Zacheus, the publican of the Gospel, who lived there as a hermit in a natural cell in the rocky mountain side, and was known in his lifetime as "Roc-Amadour," "the lover of the rock." He died there in the year 70, and a thousand years later, in 1136, his body was discovered uncorrupt. Or take the name "St Jean du Doigt" in Brittany—St John of the Finger. It is named from the relic of the finger of St John the Baptist which is kept there, about which a wonderful story is told. It is of course the finger with which he pointed when he said, "Behold the Lamb of God," which was preserved intact when the heathen burned his body, and had found a resting-place in a Norman church. But a Breton soldier, tramping homewards from the English wars, as he passed through this Norman village, felt so great a devotion to the relic that it accompanied him home, hiding itself in the palm of his hand. He was borne on with incredible swiftness, feeling no fatigue, and in every village through which he passed the bells rang of their own accord, till, as he knelt at Mass

in his childhood's parish church, his palm opened and the finger flew out and alighted on the altar on the Epistle side. "On the Epistle side" is a delightful touch. It would have been impossible for a relic of St John to have behaved more characteristically or with greater delicacy of feeling and sense of propriety. There is, by the way, a hamlet near Salisbury called "Petersfinger." Possibly in the old days there was a relic of the Prince of the Apostles there.

The name "Vierzehnheiligen" again arrests one with its suggestion of a naive and touching faith as one comes across it amid the jungle of the Napoleonic wars. The name, no doubt, refers to the fourteen saints to whom a special power of help was attributed. They were called in Germany "die vierzehn heiligen Nothhelfer." In France they were reckoned as fifteen, and called "les quinze saints auxiliateurs." The fifteen included our own George, Blaise (the patron of woolcombers, still remembered in Yorkshire; there is, for instance, at Richmond an old inn called the "Bishop Blaise"), Christopher (the Christ-bearer), Vitus, Denis (the patron of France, beheaded at Montmartre, the Mons Martyris, who, after his execution, walked with his head in his hands two miles to St Denis), Cyriacus (the child martyr), Acacius, Eustace (burned in the brazen bull), Magnus, Margaret, Catherine (the martyr of the wheel), and Barbara. These one and all laid down their lives for the Faith amid the most cruel torments, and the tradition is that they one and all amid their sufferings asked our Lord to hear the prayers of those who prayed to Him by the remembrance of their martyrdom. The whole belief is a touching comment on the Psalm, "right dear in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints," and, again, "dear shall their blood be in His sight."

Such are the memories that meet one everywhere in old-world Christian lands—the names borne by happy little towns with narrow cobbled streets, and steep slate roofs, standing amid poplar trees. Turning to the map of North America, and glancing at it at random, one finds it covered with names like this—Wheeling, Harrisburg, Parkersburg, Nashville, Evansville, Pike's Peak, Princeville, Baker City, Salmon City; over and over again the cities and forts and hills of Buggins and Billings and Bunker and Granger and Miles, "They called the lands after their own names"—uncompromisingly British those names are, eminently respectable, no doubt the names of very worthy people, but how one longs for just one little saint! These names do not go back to "Ecce Agnus Dei" or the grave of Lazarus. There are a few beautiful names in French-Canada, like the river St Lawrence; but the only gleam of poetry in the map of the States is found in the old Spanish names on the far Pacific shore—Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Rey, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and, above all, Los Angeles—"el pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles," "the town of the Queen of the Angels," to give it its full name.

But those who would see a world from which apparently every glimpse of the supernatural light has faded, leaving reality in all its dullness and harshness, must study the maps of Australia and New Zealand. The impression given by the names is that of a completely secularised world. "Glory and loveliness have passed away," indeed, with the loss of the old-time familiarity with sacred things, and the New Zealand place-names give us some measure of what was lost. The bow has vanished from the cloud with its radiant colours and far-off hidden treasure, the mystic ladder has been broken down which once joined earth with heaven.—"Outlook."

Tunes Dedicated to the Gordon Family.

Mr Frank Gilruth, of the Dumfries Academy, who is a native of Gartly, has made a unique collection of picture postcards, which he described in detail at the annual meeting of the Dumfries branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland quite recently. Like other people, he has been the recipient of picture postcards, and as many of these were representations of places for which there was either a song or a tune of the same name, he wished in some way to unite the picture and the music for preservation. But how to do this was a difficulty, as what was a desideratum with the picture postcard collector—namely, that the card should be posted and bear the postmark of the place from whence it came—was a stumbling block to his purpose. At last he hit upon the plan of pasting a clean plain postcard over the hand-writing, and then printing the music on that. He then had the picture on one side and the music suited to it on the other. Vast numbers of our Scottish melodies are named after members of the nobility and gentry, as these were great patrons of our native musicians. Illustrations for these are difficult to procure. The Gordon family especially were imbued with a love of music, for we find their names in every subscription list of the old musicians. Mr Gilruth has been fortunate enough to secure a good many illustrations connected with the Gordons, and has sent me a very interesting list of them. The bulk of the music, it will be noticed, was composed by William Marshall (1748-1833), the famous fiddler and composer of strathspeys. For several years he was house steward and butler to the 4th Duke of Gordon, himself a capital violinist, who in 1790 made him factor on the estate.

"The Cock of the North" (two tunes).

"The Duke of Gordon Has Three Daughters" (ballad).

"The Duchess of Gordon" [which?—author unknown.

"Huntly's Wedding" [date?—By Captain S. Fraser.

3rd Duke of Gordon—"Lady Susan Gordon's Reel." By William Marshall [1748-1833].

4th Duke of Gordon—

"The Duke of Gordon's Birthday," by William Marshall.

"The Duke of Gordon's Strathspey," by William Marshall.

"The Duchess of Gordon," by William Marshall.

"The Duchess Tree, Gordon Castle," by Scott Skinner.

"Kinrara," by William Marshall.

"Gordon Castle" (old air) — "Gordon Castle," by William Marshall.

"Lord Alexander Gordon," by William Marshall.

"Lady Charlotte Gordon" [Duchess of Richmond], by William Marshall.

"Lady Georgiana Gordon" [Duchess of Bedford], by William Marshall.

5th Duke of Gordon—

"The Marquis of Huntly's Farewell," by William Marshall [the king of Strathspey tunes].

"The Marquis of Huntly's Strathspey," by William Marshall.

"The Marquis of Huntly's Favourite Jig," by William Marshall.

"The Marchioness of Huntly," by William Marshall.

"The Marquis of Huntly's Highland Fling" [date?], by George Jenkins.

"Huntly Lodge," by William Marshall.

"Huntly Castle," by Scott Skinner.

"The Marchioness of Huntly, Aboyne Castle," by Peter Milne [date?].

"Mrs Gordon of Bellie" [now called "Danda-leith"], by William Marshall.

"Mr Gordon of Hallhead," by William Marshall.

"Miss Gordon, Fochabers," by William Marshall.

"Mrs Gordon of Knockespeck," by William Marshall.

"Miss Gordon, of Liverpool" [Laggan family?], by William Marshall.

"Miss Gordon of Park," by William Marshall.

"Miss Anne Gordon," by William Marshall.

"Captain Charles Gordon," Huntly, by William Marshall.

"Mrs Captain Charles Gordon," by William Marshall.

"Miss G. Gordon, Banff," by William Marshall.

"Mrs Colonel [George] Gordon of Leitcheston," by William Marshall.

"Miss Susan Gordon," by William Marshall.

"Miss Admiral [William] Gordon" ("O' a' the airts the win' can blaw"), by William Marshall.

I shall be glad if any reader can add to or illuminate this list.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Inscriptions in the West United Free Church, Aberdeen.

Attached to the wall of the church in the vestibule, a beautiful marble tablet bears:—

In Memory of

Alexander Dyce Davidson, D.D.,

Minister of this Church;

Born in Aberdeen, 8th May, 1807;

Ordained Minister of the South Church,
3rd August, 1832;

Translated to the West Church,
5th May, 1836;

Separated from the Establishment at the
Disruption, along with a large congregation,
23rd May, 1843;

Opened their church in Belmont Street,
23th January, 1844;

Removed to this church, 14th February, 1869;
and after labouring successfully for nearly forty
years as a preacher of Christ's righteousness
to warmly-attacked flocks,

he fell asleep 27th April, 1872,

Declaring his trust to be in the great
Salvation and the glorious Redeemer.

The Rev. A. D. Davidson, who is thus commemorated, had a distinguished career ("Scottish Notes and Queries," 1st Series, IX., 25). The son of George Davidson, wright in Aberdeen, he graduated M.A., at Marischal College in 1825, while on 19th April, 1854, the degree of D.D. was conferred. In 1832, he was chosen minister of the South Parish Church on the death of Mr Leith. Four years later, he was induced to remove to the West Church as successor to the late Dr Glennie. He married at Craigiebuckler on 11th August, 1840, Elizabeth, daughter of James Blaikie of Craigiebuckler, advocate in Aberdeen, and Provost of the city (1833-1835). He died at his house in Crown Street, Aberdeen, and was buried in St Nicholas Churchyard. A lengthy obituary appears in the "Aberdeen Journal," Wednesday, May 1, 1872; and reference will also be found regarding him in "Munro's Provosts," pp. 274-275.

An elder brother George Davidson (the literary bookseller), author of "Rhyme of St Swithin," died 10th May, 1872, at Loirsbank, Cults, aged 66. (See obituary "Aberdeen Journal," May 15, 1872.) The youngest brother was Charles Davidson, of the old-established firm of Messrs Davidson and Kay, druggists, Union Street, Aberdeen, who died 26th July, 1896, aged 84 ("In Memoriam" of 1896, pp. 142-144).

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

Shand Family Bible Extracts.

The following extracts (kindly communicated by Mr A. J. Mitchell-Gill of Auchinroath) are taken from a Family Bible printed in 1683, and which has stamped on its covers (in Latin)—

Alexander Leslie [of Kinivie] married with Janet Hamilton 17 June, 1666; issue William, John, Alexander, and Helen.

Helen Leslie (last-mentioned) married first Fraser of Memis, and secondly James Shand, merchant, in Nethermill, and residing at Mill of Auchmedden, who, from 1729 to 1732, was Provost of Banff. He was the progenitor of the Shand family of Craigellie, and the Bible above-mentioned became the Shand Family Bible.

James Shand and Hellen Leslie was married upon the 8 day of February, 1709 yeares, being Tuesday, in the house of Memis at 9 o'clock in the morning be Mr James Anderson, minister at Rathen. Hellen Leslie dyed the 16 day of January, 1716, and was interred in the Church of Aberdour.

Anna Shand was borne the 12 day of November, 1709 yeares, being the first, at half-past 10 o'clock at night, being Saturday, and baptised upon Sunday, the 13 day, in the Church of Aberdour be Mr James Blair, M. Anna Shand dyed the 12 day of Juén, 1714, and . . . interred in the Churelyard of Aberdour.

Helen Shand was born the 4 day of Merch, 1711 yeares, being the second, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being Sunday, and baptised upon Thursday, the 8 day, at the Milne of Auchmedden, be Mr James Blair, minister at Aberdour.

James Shand was born on Thursday, being the 8 day of Agust, 1712 yeares, being the third, at one a'clock in the afternoon, and baptised upon Friday, the 9 day at Milne of Auchmedden be Mr James Blair, minister at Aberdour.

Alexander Shand was born the 2nd of Merch, 1714 yeares, being the fourth, at seven a'clock afternoon, being Wednesday, and baptised upon Thursday, the 3rd day, at Mill of Auchmedden, be Mr James Blair, minister at Aberdour.

Batha Shand was born the 3rd day of January, 1716 yeares, being the fieth, at eight o'clock in the morning, and baptised the said day at Mill of Auchmedden be Mr Alexander Meor, minister in Fraserburgh, and dyed the same day, and was entered in the Churchyard of Aberdour.

James Shand and Elasabath Mark [daughter of John Mark, Provost of Banff in 1706, 1708-12, and again in 1714] was married upon the 26 day of September, 1717 yeares, being Thursday, in the house of John Mark, Provost of Banff, her father, at seven o'clock at night be Mr James Innes, minister at Banff, and died at Banff the 4th day of February, 1729, and was entered in the Churchyard of Banff.

Elizabeth Shand was born upon Tuesday the 16 day of September, 1718 yeares, being the first of said marriage, at — A'clock in the

afternoon, and baptised upon Thursday the 18 day at Mill of Auchmedden be Mr James Blair, minister at Aberdeen.

Margaret Shand was born upon Munday the 14 day of September, 1719 years, being the second, at three A'clock in the morning, and baptised the same day by Mr James Blair, minister at Aberdeen, at Mill of Auchmedden, and dyed the 18 day of July, 1720, and was interred in the Churchyard of Aberdeen.

John Shand was born Wednesday the 9 of Agust, 1721 yeares, being the third, at seven A'clock in the morning, and baptised Thursday the 10th day at Mill of Auchmedden be Mr James Blair, minister at Aberdeen.

James Shand, Father of the above children, Dayed the fifth day of March, 1736 (who was born in 1679) in his own house in Banff, being 57 years of age, and was Buried on Sunday the 7th eart., in the Churchyard of Banff, leaving issue, James, Helen, Elizabeth, and John Shands.

Extracts from Banff Registers.

It is difficult for the plain man to appreciate the labour and expense that some genealogists incur in having parish registers searched for facts about their ancestors. A young Canadian spent his summer holiday this year in "howkin" out the history of the Gordons of Logie, cadets of the Gordons of Ardmearie. In doing so he unearthed the following entries in the Banff Parish Registers now at Edinburgh, which may be of use to some local genealogist. Only two of these are in Dr Cramond's monumental book:—

Miss Gordon, died July 29, 1824, aged 70.

Rev. Abercromby Gordon, died March 12, 1821, aged 63, and was buried March 16. Mrs Abercromby Gordon was buried June 1, 1824, aged 60. [Both of them are buried in Banff Churchyard, as noted in the "Annals of Banff," II., 319.]

Elspeit Gordon, buried September 20, 1823, aged 70.

Isobell Gordon, Mearns, buried January 19, 1824, aged 76.

Isobell Gordon's infant, dead born, was buried September 11, 1827.

Margaret Gordon from Sandyhills, died April 11, 1822, aged 80.

Miss Margaret Gordon, "Loggie," buried August 2, 1824, aged 68.

Mary Gordon, buried January 17, 1824, aged 75.

—"Banffshire Journal," December 22, 1908.

Scottish Castles.

The records of ancient Scottish history prove that prior to the Coronation, on 27th March, 1306, of Robert Bruce, as King of Scotland, many strong castles stood throughout the country. That monarch, however, determined to have them destroyed—as inimical to the safety of the Crown and the country. Fordun (Goodall II., p. 24a) declares that within six years

of the death of Edward I.—the "Hammer of the Scots"—King Robert had captured, and in furtherance of his policy had "cast down, 137 castles and towers." In little less than a century, it was found that castles and strongholds were necessary in Aberdeenshire and the district north of the Grampian Mountains. An Act of the Scottish Parliament (II., p. 13, N. 7), passed in 1426, ordered every lord possessing lands in which a castle had previously stood, to have the same substantially repaired or rebuilt, and to reside therein personally or by accredited deputy. Doubtless, many of the Aberdeenshire castles now in ruins date from about the period mentioned.

In the following century powers to erect a castle had to be secured from Government—witness the grant, in 1509, of the Castle Hill of King-Edward, with the stones and lime and portments thereof, to Lord Forbes with licence to him to build a new castle, tower, or fortalice, with suitable defences, including a barmkin, drawbridge, iron gates, and all necessities.

R. R.

Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued.)

1760—April 11—Thomas Gordon, son to James Gordon in Fergie, p. to George Simson, cooper in Abdn., 6 years after 21 June, 1754, fee £10 stg. Alex. Bannerman, merchant in Abdn. caut.

April 15—John Sheriffs, son to John Sheriffs in Crampston, p. to David Sheriffs, wright, 6 years after 27 June, 1754, fee £4 stg. and a bedding of cloaths and a boll of meal yearly.

April 25—Robert Mackintosh, son to Wm. Mackintosh, indweller in Abdn., p. to Thomas Simson, heshier, 5 years after 3rd May, 1759. No fee.

May 12—Alexr. Fraser, son to John Fraser in Casway End, p. to Wm. Johnston, taylor, 5 years after 20th May, 1755. No fee.

May 12—James Strachan, son to Robert Strachan, taylor, p. to Robert Joyner, taylor, 8 years after 11th June, 1752. No fee.

August 14—James Smith, son to James Smith, farmer in Abdn., p. to John Anderson, glasier, 6 years after 9th November, 1756. No fee.

August 14—William Fleming, son to John Freeman, weaver, p. to John Ferguson, cooper, 5 years after 11th April, 1759. No fee.

September 4—Wm. Cassie, son to John Cassie, wright, p. to William Robertson, weaver, 7 years after 12th June, 1756. No fee.

September 8—James Ross, son to John Ross, indweller, p. to John Jaffrey, weaver, 6 years after Martinmas, 1755. No fee, the master to pay apprentice £5 Scots yearly.

- September 9—Robert Chillas, son to the deceased Alexander Chillas, sometime in Littlendovie, with consent of Robert Chillas, in Mains of Littlendovie, his uncle, p. to Alexander Smith, merchant, 6 years after Whitsunday, 1752. No fee.
- September 9—Francis Hogg, son to John Hogg, farmer in Lumphan, p. to John Hadden, taylor, 7 years after 2nd September, 1755. £3 Scots paid as fee by the Collector of the Church Session.
- September 26—John Robertson, son to Thomas Robertson, p. to Alexander Leighton, weaver, 6 years and 1 year after 17th August, 1733. £3 Scots paid as fee by Session. Indenture assigned to Robert Lamb, weaver, on Leighton's death.
- September 26—John Findlay, son to Robert Findlay, nailmaker, p. to Wm. Forbes, coppersmith, 8 years after 10th November, 1748. No fee.
- September 26—Thomas Roger, son to James Roger, stabler, p. to William Forbes, coppersmith, 9 years after Lambas, 1758. No fee.
- October 8—Hary Lumsden, son to Wm. Lumsden in Mideclova, p. to Adam Baxter, couper, 6 years after August, 1755. Fee £10 10s stg., with a bedding of cloaths.
- October 8—Richard Merchant, son to James Merchant, indweller, p. to Wm. Forbes, coppersmith, 8 years after Whitsunday, 1750. No fee.
- 1761—April 6—John Esson, son to Thomas Esson in Gilcomston, p. to William Forbes, coppersmith, 9 years after 24th November, 1760. No fee.
- April 6—Alexr. Melvin, son to Alexander Melvin at Denburn, p. to Alexander Leighton, shoemaker, 6 years after Whitsunday, 1755. Free £3 stg. and two pair of blankets.
- August 1—George Ledingham, son to James Ledingham, farmer in Old Lesly, p. to Wm. Duguid, merchant, 5 years after 11th May, 1761. Fee 13½ bolls of meal at 9 stone per boll, whereof 3½ bolls at Candlemas next, and 2½ bolls for each of the 4 subsequent years at Candlemas, with a bedding of cloaths.
- September 15—John Chrystie, son to Alexr. Chrystie, miller at Kildrimanic, p. to John Forbes, baxter, 5 years after Whitsunday, 1759. Fee £5 sterling, with a bedding of cloaths, and if the apprentice incline to serve other two years he is to gett back the apprentice fee.
- September 15—George Morice, son to George Morice in Farburn of Stoniewood, p. to John Morrice, baxter, for 5 years after Whitsunday, 1760. No apprentice fee. Mr Wm. Morice, minister at Crayston, cautioner.

- September 15—Andrew Davidson, son to the deceased John Davidson in Couperston, p. to Thomas Taylor, wright, for 5 years after Martinmas, 1756. Prentice fee £7 stg., with a bedding of cloaths. James Kilgour, gardner in Old Aberdeen, and Christan Davidson, relict of sd. John, cautioners.
- September 30—James Gibson, son to Alexr. Gibson in Coothill of Slains, p. to Alexr. Mortimer, upholsterer, 5 years after the 1st of April last. No fee, and the master is to pay the apprentice eighteenpence stg. of wages.
- September 30—Wm. Davidson, son to Wm. Davidson in Bogheads of Kintore, p. to John Morrice, baxter, 5 years after Martinmas, 1757. No fee, the father cautioner.
- December 18—Alexr. Wm. Sone, son to John Williamson at Fottiesmyre, p. to Wm. Leonard, taylor, 6 years after Lambas, 1760. No fee. Thomas Simson, senr., fletcher, cautioner.
- 1762—February 11—William Watt, son to the deceased Nathaniel Watt in Strathdon, p. to John Jaffray, weaver, 5 years after Whitsunday, 1761. No fee. William Reid, farmer, Milntown of Glenbucket, cautioner.
- April 6—Robt. Chalmers, son to Robert Chalmers at Miln of Slattie, p. to George Simson, taylor, 6 years after Martinmas, 1757. Fee £2 stg. Alexr. Chalmers in Slattie and the said Robert Chalmers cautioners.

References to Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

The Session to sit annually for forty days at Aberdeen.—Jac. II., 1457, c. I., II., 47.

The new standards of the pint and firiot to be kept at Aberdeen, Perth, and Edinburgh.—Jac. II., 1457, c. 18, II., 50.

A Session to be held yearly at Aberdeen on 1st June, for one month, with jurisdiction north of the water of North Esk.—Jac. III., 1464-65, supp. 31b. The Session to sit only in Edinburgh and Perth.—Jac. III., 1468, c. 4, II., 92.

Salmon-barrels to be made conform to the old assize of Aberdeen.—Jac. III., 1478, c. 9, II., 119. The statute anent "barrelling of salmon of the aulde bind of Abirdene" to be observed.—Jac. IV., 1496, c. 23, II., 237. "Girths" or "gages" to be kept at Aberdeen for regulating the size of salmon-barrels.—Jac. IV., 1488, c. 3, II., 213; 1493, c. 23, 327; Jac. VI., 1584, c. 19, III., 302.

"The Wyrkings" of John the Ross of Mongrenane, at Aberdeen, excepted from the points of forfeiture raised against him.—Jac. IV., 1488, II., 205a.

Notice of the charter granted by James IV. to the burgh in 1498.—VII., 214b.

Justice-Ayres to be held throughout the kingdom, beginning at Aberdeen on 5th February.—Jac. V., 1525, II., 294b.

Action against the burgh for restoration of a ship belonging to the King of Denmark, wrecked near Aberdeen.—Jac. V., 1526, II., 302a.

The burgh of Aberdeen, as one of the "principal towns of merchandise," a party to a contract with the town of Middleburgh, in Zealand. Thomas Menzies, Provost, appears for Aberdeen before the Lords of the Articles in reference thereto.—Jac. V., 1526, II., 305a.

A Justice-Ayre to be held at Aberdeen.—Jac. V., 1526, c. 7, II., 315a.

The Provost of Aberdeen in the Lord Governor's Secret Council.—Mar., 1542, II., 414b

The Provost of Aberdeen unites in the petition to Queen Elizabeth to marry the Earl of Arran.—Mar., 1560, c. 12, II., 606a.

Proposal that a Session, consisting of six Lords and a President, be established at Aberdeen.—Jac. VI., 1567, III., 39b, 43a.

Protest for the burgh, by Sir Gilbert Menzies, Provost, against the ratification of the charter to the town and harbour of Faythlie, in Buchan.—Jac. VI., 1579, III., 171b.

Notice of a meeting of the Convention of Burghs in Aberdeen in July, 1580.—III., 233a.

Notice of the proclamation of Parliament at the market-cross of the burgh.—Jac. VI., 1581, III., 193a.

"Hoch der Kaiser!"

The following appeared in a recent issue of the "Canadian Gazette":—It will be news to many of the public that the verses entitled "Hoch, der Kaiser!" which attained such general notoriety, were originally written at virtually a moment's notice in the office of the "Montreal Herald." The author, A. Macgregor Rose, otherwise A. M. R. Gordon, was a roving journalist, who was engaged on the staff of the "Herald," where he had shown a happy knack of writing impromptu verse on current topics. When the report of the Emperor William's speech on the divine right of kings and his own special mission on earth came over the wire in October, 1897, the news editor said to Gordon:—"Give us a poem on the Emperor." In less than an hour he turned out 15 verses, which he entitled "Kaiser and Company." In consequence of a curious slip, only eight verses were printed at first. The copy was sent to the printer just as it was written; but, by mistake, the foreman of the composing room only picked up eight verses in type, leaving the remainder on the galley. The paper went to press, and Gordon saw one of the first copies of the press. He at once noticed the mistake, and the forme was recast without loss of time. A few hundred copies, however, had been sent to the posting room for the foreign

mails. The completed poem appeared in the second edition, but had only a local circulation, Gordon never lived to enjoy the fame the verses gained. A few months after, his mind began to fail. For weeks he lay as helpless as a child, and unable to recognise any one. He died just as his poem was becoming well known, and before its recitation by Captain Coghlan made it famous. Probably there were few newspaper men in Canada who did not know poor Gordon; he was an erratic genius, a clever fellow, only sadly lacking in purpose and stability.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1780.

3rd January. Died at Manse of Arbutnot, of this date, the Rev. Mr Alexander Shank, minister there, in the 72nd year of his age, and 48th of his ministry.

6th January. Died of this date, in the 77th year of his age, and 52nd of his ministry, the Rev. Mr James Honyman, minister of Kineff, and is succeeded by his son, Mr James Honyman, now minister of Kineff.

6th January. Died of this date, William Menzies, Esq., of Pitfoddels, in the 92nd year of his age.

19th January. Died of this date, at the Manse of Deskford, the Rev. Mr Walter Morrison, minister of that parish, in the 88th year of his age, and 58th of his ministry.

11th February. Died at Balnacraig, of this date, James Innes, Esq. of Balnacraig.

2nd March. Died here of this date, Mr David Bartlet, advocate.

7th March. Died of this date, at Bristol Hotwells, Miss Peggy Gordon, youngest daughter of the late George Gordon, Esq., of Gight.

31st March. Died at Leithhall, of this date, Mrs Leith of Leithhall.

11th April. Died of this date, at the house of Ardmealie, in Banffshire, Mrs Gordon of Ardmealie.

29th April. Died here of this date, Janet Kynoch, in the 105th year of her age.

20th May. Died at Finzeauch, of this date, James Wilson of Finzeauch, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

25th June. Died at Auchmacoy, of this date, Thomas Buchan, Esq. of Auchmacoy.

31st October. Died at Kemnay, of this date, George Burnett, Esq. of Kemnay.

24th October. Died of this date, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr John Tough, minister at Mortlach.

10th November. Died suddenly, of this date, Dr William Young of Falside.

20th November. Died at Forresterhill, of this date, Mrs Helen Duff, Lady Braco.

18th December. Died at Ferryhill, of this date, James Brands, Esq. of Ferryhill.

Queries.

180. SCOTTISH TITLE "VERY REV."—Who is really entitled to this title? I understand it has latterly been applied to ex-Moderators of the General Assembly. The "Aberdeen Journal" describes Dr Jack, Principal of King's College, as "Very Rev." in June, 1828. Would Mr P. J. Anderson, University Librarian, oblige with an explanation?

A. H. B.

181. RECORD TENURES OF OFFICE.—Readers having heard of anyone holding an appointment beyond eighty years are requested to notify the particulars.

W. SIM.

182. TULCHANE AND TULCHANE BISHOP.—An explanation as to these terms will oblige.

X. Y.

183. OGILVY OF FORGLEN.—I understand that a member of this family was a skilful painter. Particulars regarding him would be esteemed.

W. T. OGILVIE.

184. HERALDIC ARMS.—Would a reader skilled in Heraldry say to whom arms were granted as follows:—Argent, a billet azure, between three holly leaves in chief vert, and a hunting-horn in base sable, garnished gules?

ANTIQUARIAN.

Answers.

99. DR NORMAN MORISON.—I must surrender my prize if the graduate of 1728 became a parish minister in Ross-shire, but the dates are curiously suggestive, as the two Normans must have been contemporaries. Dr Norman having been born in 1707, that is, being 21 in 1728. He remains, however, within my province, as the tombstone bears—"Æbudis natus et Edinæ educatus." In the Medical Records of New England, he is spoken of as "Colonial Physician and Army Surgeon." One of my correspondents—Mr Norman Morrison Isham, in Providence, Rhode Island—is great-great-grandson through a daughter of Dr Norman Morison. The dates on the tombstone are hopelessly conflicting, as "9 no Id. Aprilis" is not the "9th of April"; but from another quarter

we learn that he died on the 9th, and was buried on the 10th of April, 1761, in his 55th year.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hatford, Conn.

157. SIR JOHN WEMYSS OF CRAIGTON, KNIGHT.—He was the son of John Wemyss of Craigton, and grandson of Andrew Wemyss of Myrecairn (a Senator of the College of Justice), to whom he was served heir, 1 November, 1620. The lands of Craigton are in Fifeshire. He was dead before December, 1623, and his will is recorded in the Commissariat Register of St Andrews on 27th April, 1624. He left three daughters, Christian, married Robert Bruce of Balquharg; Euphemia, married Rev. James Mercer, minister of Cluny, in Stormonth; Catherine, married Colonel Robert Lumsden of Stravithie; and Isabella, married Captain Robert Halsall.

J. R. A.

161. JOHN ADAIR, MAP-MAKER.—Adair, who was an expert mathematician, flourished in the end of the seventeenth century. He had an engagement of several years' duration, under Government, in the work of preparing maps of the counties of Scotland, marking thereon "the seats or houses of the nobility and gentry, the most considerable rivers, waters, lochs, bays, firths, roads, woods, mountains, royal burghs, and other considerable towns of each shire." In January, 1691, he complained to the Privy Council that he was hindered in his work by the "envy, malice, and oppression of Sir Robert Sibbald, M.D." The lords decreed in favour of Adair, whose work attained considerable fame.

T. B.

163. SIR JOHN HATTON OF LONG STANTON, BARONET.—He was the representative of a very old family, originally settled in Cheshire, and was the ninth in succession from Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, as created, 5th July, 1641. He was the son of Sir Thomas, eighth Baronet, and succeeded to the baronetcy, 7th November, 1787. In 1798 he married Mary Bridgeman, an American refugee, who died in 1808. Leaving no issue, the title devolved upon his brother, Sir Thomas, on whose death (the result of a driving accident) the title became extinct. There are full accounts of the family in the various works on the Baronetage—

Wotton I., p 182; Johnston I., p 366; Betham I., p. 386; Playfair VI., p 303; and Mr Co-kyne's Complete Baronetage II., p. 97.

J. R. A.

No. 10.—January 20, 1909.

Retreat of the Jacobite Army from Stirling to Inverness.

The siege of Stirling Castle having failed, and the rebel army being unfit to face the approaching troops of the Government, it was resolved to retreat to Inverness. The retreat began on February 1 (old style), 1746, and Crieff was reached the first day. Next day, Prince Charles Edward Stuart reviewed his army, which probably did not exceed 5000; and a plan of retreat was adopted. The Duke of Cumberland reached Stirling that same day, and no time had to be lost.

It was arranged that the horse and Lowland regiments should go through Dundee and take the coast route to Aberdeen; that the Ogilvies, originally 600 strong, and the Farquharsons, originally 90 strong, should go by Coupar-Angus and Glenesk, and cross the mountains by the Capel horse-path; and that the clansmen, accompanied by the Prince, should take the Highland road by Blair-Atholl, Kingussie, Aviemore, Carr Bridge, and Moy. This detachment reached Inverness February 18, and two days later Inverness Castle surrendered to the Prince. The only incidents worth mentioning on the march from Crieff to Inverness were the capture of Ruthven Barracks, near Kingussie, by old Gordon of Glenbucket, with an advance party, and an attempt to capture the Prince by Lord Loudon at Moy. Here he received recruits to the number of two or three thousand.

The Ogilvies and Farquharsons reached Cortachy on February 4, and got leave to visit their homes and friends. They reached Clova on the 9th, and were detained two days there by a snowstorm, but after that they never stayed two nights in the same place till they reached Keith. Their halting places were—Spital of Glenmuick, Glenmuick Kirk, Coldstone, Tarland, Rhynie Kirk, Keith. They crossed the Spey, and arrived at Elgin on the 21st. This was the immediate object of the march, and here they were joined by the other divisions.

The eastern division kept together till they reached Aberdeen. There the difficulty of obtaining food for man and beast made them split up into parties, who took different routes through Aberdeenshire on their way to Banff. The foot soldiers had taken the shortest ways, and the horsemen had gone by Ellon and Peterhead. Help was expected from France, and on February 21 some French soldiers arrived at Peterhead, and on the 22nd some French horsemen, but without horses, arrived at Aberdeen. On the 23rd the whole of the rebel army had cleared out of Aberdeen.

Lord Pitligo had joined Prince Charles at Edinburgh after Prestonpans with 132 horsemen and 248 foot, and on the way from Peterhead to Banff many of them would have been

able to visit their friends. In the north part of Buchan, they would have been hospitably entertained, but the soldiers were not welcome guests everywhere. A party of horsemen rode up to a farm to forage. Taking the bits out of their horses' mouths, and turning their heads to a hay-stack, they began to search the premises for provisions. Their approach had been foreseen, and the farmer had secreted in the hay-stack all the cheeses he had in his house, and had made the stack look as it had been before. When the horsemen went to remount, they found that their horses had eaten so much hay that the cheeses had come out, and they carried them with them.

The great object of the rebel army was to prevent the Government forces from crossing the Spey, and the greater part of March was spent near the Spey, but excursions were made from Inverness in various directions.

The Duke of Cumberland was within a day's march of the rebel army when they left Stirling, but he did not hurry after them. He arrived at Aberdeen on February 27, and remained there till April 8th; but a part of his army had gone on before to Strathboogie. The Duke went by Balgownie, Oldmeldrum, Auchterless, Turriff, and King-Edward, to Banff. The roads then were not adapted for wheel traffic, and when crossing a burn in King-Edward, a passage for cannon had to be cut in a steep brae on the north side. This the writer showed to an army officer, who said it was what was technically called a ramp. There was not a bridge at Banff, and the troops crossed the Deveron by boats.

There is a tradition at Banff that a herd lad who had been looking on when the soldiers were crossing the river, was made prisoner, and a throwing-stick with notches on it, representing what is told in the story of "Jockie and His Owsen," being found in his possession, he was supposed to be a spy. The river had been crossed on the night of April 10th, and on leaving Banff, the supposed spy was hanged from the point of the roof-tree of a cottage, which projected a little. The owner of the cottage, going out in the morning before daylight, saw what he thought was a man standing at the head of the house, and spoke to him, asking him to go in and warm himself. Getting no answer, he took hold of him and got a fright on finding that he was swinging from the roof-tree.

The Duke pushed on to take the rebels un-awares and get across the Spey. He gathered his forces at Cullen on the 11th, and crossed the Spey by wading on the afternoon of the 12th. The rebels had not prevented his passage, and retired before his army to Nairn, which Cumberland reached on the 14th, and there he rested one day. On the night of the 15th, the Prince's army set out to surprise the Royal army, but on approaching Nairn they heard drums beating, and knew that they were too late. They retired to Culloden, and waited the approach of the Royalists. They were attacked on the 16th April at 1 o'clock, and the fight was over in 25 minutes.

The remains of the rebel army fled the same night to Corryborough, where the Highland road crosses the Findhorn, and next day they passed Aviemore, and reached Ruthven Barracks on the 18th. There a message from Prince Charles announced that all was over, and advised them to disperse. The Ogilvies, however, stuck together, and made for Glen Clova by Glen Feshie. They halted a night at Balmoral, and next day they crossed the Capel and reached Clova on the 20th. Next day they retired to their own homes, and the Jacobite Rebellion was at an end.

The Snowstorm of 1838-9.

The "Aberdeen Daily Journal" recently published the following interesting communication from a correspondent—

Seeing so much written about the late snowstorm and the blocking of the railways throughout the country, and the fear of famine of bread, beef, and milk in town and country, I would give you my experience of the great snowstorm of 1838-9—seventy years ago—when the roads were blocked up for nearly ten weeks. The village near where I lived [Tarlant] was 30 miles from Aberdeen; and at that time goods were carried in carriers' carts or farm carts that went in with grain. There were no great stores to tide over a storm. I have heard it stated for a fact that there was neither tea, sugar, tobacco, nor flour bread in the village for more than nine weeks. Of course, these were luxuries, little used at that time except by the well-to-do.

I was a boy of seven years old, and lived with my mother in a little thatched house with "timmer lums." The third day after the storm came on, our house was completely snowed up, and in the morning my mother could not get out. We were in perfect darkness. I remember saying, "Sic a lang nicht! I'm so hungry!" The snow had come down the "lum" and drowned out the turf that kindled the fire in the morning. There were no matches then. My mother said we would have to wait till my uncles dug us out—my grandfather was close by; my mother was a widow. One of my uncles came and shouted down the "lum," "Are you both living?" asking if we had food. My mother said we had just meal, bread, and some water, but could light no fire. He said we would have to wait till next day, as it had taken them all day to dig out the horses, cattle, pigs, and hens and give them food and water. He put a long fork shaft down the "lum" for my mother to push through the snow to let them see where the door was. Next day we were dug out, after being imprisoned two days on just bread and water, but none the worse.

How we lived after I can hardly tell. Our food—mine at least—was porridge and raw sowens for breakfast and "brochan" for dinner; potatoes, bread, and water for supper. Sometimes there was malt ale. Some people

that had not their meal ginnals full before the storm were hard put to it, as there was no getting to the mills, and the mill dams were filled with snow; and when people tried to clear them, they filled again with snow worse than ever. There was scarcely a day that there was not drifting more or less. The people borrowed from each other; and when that came to an end, the men carried grain to the mills, one or two bushels at a time, to get a little meal.

I don't remember hearing of any deaths from starvation, but I heard of several people that perished in the snowdrifts, and a great number of sheep were lost. But as there were no newspapers to be had, people knew of nothing but what happened in their own neighbourhood. The "Aberdeen Journal" was the only paper that came to the district as far as I know. It came once a week, and I think it cost sevenpence a copy. I remember my grandfather regretting the want of the paper, saying he had never wanted news so long from the outside world since—I think he said 1800, but I am not sure of the year. He kept files of the "Journal" for 60 years. He used to get the paper the last, by paying half the price. As for letters, there were none—the isolation was complete.

I saw my uncles digging out turnips for some cows. They had steps down to them, and as they dug them out I carried them up the steps to a bag. No other beast got any. How they lived through the long snowstorm I know not, but I heard of no deaths.

Looking across the country, one could see no house except on a brae face—just the smoke rising up from mounds of snow. I don't know what would happen now if there were such a continuance of a snowstorm. There was a much larger rural population then than there is now. There was a great number of cottar houses, but these are now all away.

Gordons in Kincardineshire.

The following are additions to the list already given in these columns. The baptisms were extracted (from registers which he omitted to note) by the late Mr D. S. R. Gordon:—

Charles Gordon, Fetteresso, married Agnes Silver. Married May 18, 1745.

George Gordon, Arbutnot, was buried February 3, 1730.

George Gordon and Margaret Smith, tenants in Forth, Garvoek, had—

James, born at Forth, March 3, 1726.

Peter, born at Forth, October 15, 1729.

Janet, born at Bredieston, 1738.

James Gordon, in Danroan, Arbutnot, died May 23, 1772. He had Christian, born October 24, 1756.

James Gordon, Bridge of Muchals, married Ann Wyllie, who was served heir portioner-general to her mother, Helen Scott (wife of Robert Wyllie, Cantlay Hills, March 6, 1805) James Gordon, Bridge of Muchals, had an ale licence there in 1757 ("J.P. Records").

Jean Gordon, Breddiston, Garvock, and John Young had a son Hugh, born May 30, 1745.

John Gordon in Cuiquin, Fetteresso, married Elizabeth Henderson, whose will was proved October 23, 1685 ("St Andrew's Commissariat").

Peter Gordon married Janet Adam, parish of Benholm, April 3, 1736.

Robert Gordon, Dubton, Fetteresso, had daughter Ann, born December 16, 1725.

William Gordon, late writer, Stonehaven, died at Edinburgh, November 2, 1819 ("Scots Magazine").

Aberdeen Bibliography—Alfred Carnie.

I find that Mr Alfred Carnie was the author of a play. Here is the full title of it:—Pantomime / of / Cinderella / or / The Little Glass Slipper / arranged and written by / Alfred Carnie / Durban: Printed at the Natal Mercury General Steam Press / 1864 / (8vo, 40 pp).

Alfred Carnie, who was the youngest son of William Carnie, editor of "The Northern Psalter" (born 12th November, 1824; died 2nd January, 1908), and his wife, Barbara Watson (born 1824, died 1886), died at Melbourne, Australia, in 1898, and, according to the inscription in Nelfield Cemetery, Aberdeen, is buried in St-Kilda Cemetery there.

I have presented the book, which I purchased at Mr William Carnie's book sale, to the University Library, King's College, Aberdeen, for preservation and reference.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Renovation of Elgin Cathedral— Quaint Inscriptions.

A number of improvements have been recently carried out on Elgin Cathedral by the Board of Works, and the venerable fabric has been strengthened and safeguarded in a fashion that ought to render its walls weather-proof for years to come. The towers were carefully overhauled, and many new stones fitted in place of decayed masonry, while all of them were furnished with lightning conductors. A mass of soil was removed from outside the walls, with the result that much of the foundations of the building are now visible for the first time. Lovers of the picturesque will regret that the ivy which coated the well-preserved chapter-house has been entirely removed. The board was forced to this action, for the growth was so strong as to endanger the masonry. One of the ivy stalks cut was more than a foot in diameter, and it was estimated by an expert who examined the wood and counted the rings that it had been growing for upwards of 200 years.

It is regrettable that visitors to the ruin persist in affixing names or initials to suitable surfaces. This is notorious in the case of the small apartment where the piscina stands, and

in which General Anderson and his mother are understood to have found shelter. It is intended in future to place a gate at the entrance to the aisle of St Columba, so that visitors cannot enter either it or the apartment mentioned except with the guide.

While clearing away the superfluous soil around the foundations two small tombstones were discovered. They were inscribed thus—

(1)

This is the burial place of Angus Ross, day labourer in Elgin. L.R.. M.R. 1811.

(2)

James Walker, M.D.

The following three inscriptions are from the Chapter House:—

(1)

Here rests the Reverend and pious Robert Langlands, once a most brilliant star of the Church, an eloquent preacher of the Word, a faithful steward of the mysteries of God; for several years a most vigilant pastor of the Church at Glasgow, and, a little before his death, translated to the Church of Elgin, by a decree of the General Assembly of this Church, where he calmly and devoutly breathed his last, 12th August, 1696. His friends and his Revd. colleague James Thomson caused this monument to be erected to his memory.

Rev. Robert Langlands, previously minister of the Barony Church, Glasgow, held the incumbency of Elgin less than two months, having been inducted 21st June, 1696. Alluding to his death, one of the Glasgow ministers is said to have prayed—"Lord, what wilt thou do now with us? It seems Thou art resolved to flit from among us, when Thou art packing up some of Thy best plenshing."

(2)

A surviving husband, James Thomson, Minister of Elgin, caused this monument to be erected to the memory of a beloved wife, Elizabeth Paterson, descended of very worthy ancestors, most faithful office-bearers in the Church of Scotland. She died on 12th August, 1698, in the 36th year of her age.

Elizabeth here lies, who led her life
Unstained while virgin and twice married
wife.

She was her parents' image—her did grace
All the illustrious honours of the face;
With eminent piety and complaisance,
All the decorements of exalted sense.

David's swan-song much in her mouth she
had;

More in her heart on it established,
Departed hence, it being her desire,
All and delight, just when she did expire;
By all bewailed, she in the flower of age,
As Jacob's Rachel, was turned off the stage:
Ane only child beside, death by his sting,
Unto this urn within three days did bring.

Rev. James Thomson, proprietor of Newton, Collessie, previously minister of Colinton, was inducted to the junior charge of Elgin, 21st

June, 1696. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Thomas Paterson, minister of Borthwick, and widow of George Turnbull of Currie. He married secondly Janet, daughter of Mr Brodie of Lethen, and their son James, M.D., Elgin, is known as the translator of Antoninus. Rev. James Thomson died 1st June, 1726.

(3)

This monument erected by Mr Colin Falconer, Minr of Forres, for himself, and Lillias Ross, his spouse, and their posteritie, Jany. 13, 1676.

This rose decays,
This crown endures;
If once I run I cannot turn;
I'm still beginning yet never ending.

St Mary's Aisle has for many generations been the burial place of the Dukes of Gordon, to whom there are several monuments.

A monument in the nave—with separate large horizontal cross over the grave—bears the inscription—

To the much loved memory of Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, M.P. for the Elgin Burghs 1857-1881, Under Secretary for India 1868-1874, Under-Secretary for Colonies 1880-1881, Governor of Madras 1881-1886, eldest surviving son of James Cuninghame Grant Duff of Eden and Balbougie, late of the Bombay Grenadiers, and first Political Resident of Satara, by Jane Catherine, only child of Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, Surgeon-General of Madras.

Born 1829. P.C., G.C.S.I. Died 1906.

Mountstuart in Pace.

One of the best-known inscriptions is that upon a monument (known locally as the "Glover's Stone") built into the inner wall of the graveyard. It shows considerable ornamentation, including cherubs at the top of side columns, surmounting which is a partially rounded scroll, bearing the motto, "Grace me guid; In hope I byde." Another scroll shows the legend, "Memento Mori," below which are a skull and cross-bones. Following a neat monogram, flanked by the date 1687, is the inscription—

Heir is the burial place appointed for Iohn Geddes, glover, Burges in Elgin.

And Issobell M'Kean, his spous, and ther relations.

This world is a cite full of streets,
And death is the mercat that all men meets.
If lyfe were a thing that monie could buy,
The poor could not live, and the rich would not die.

The following inscription from a headstone has an Aberdeenshire importance—

The memory of Charles Smith, Late Paper Manufacturer at Stoneywood, Aberdeen, who died 12th December, 1846, aged 80. Of his wife, Barbara Gordon, who died at Stoneywood 10th March 1844, aged 80. Interred at Dyce. And of their Grand-daughter, Eliza-

beth Langlands Merson, who died 12th March, 1853, aged 26.

Interesting particulars regarding Charles Smith will be found in Morgan's "Annals of Woodside and Newhills," pp. 179-80, 187.

The Author of "Hoch, der Kaiser!"

Interest in the witty verses, "Hoch, der Kaiser!" has recently been revived by the death of the American naval officer who helped largely to make them known, if he did not indeed actually create their popularity; and the interest has not unnaturally extended to their author, regarding whom a good deal of mystery prevailed. This mystery has been largely cleared up of late—in our own columns and elsewhere; and now Mr Dey has rendered a public service by collecting the poems of the rather remarkable man who, by one effusion, nearly set Germany and the United States by the ears.* As the product of a native of Upper Banffshire, the book ought to be particularly welcome in the north, and its value is greatly enhanced by the life of the author which Mr Dey prefixes to the collection—a life written evidently with thorough knowledge, and also in a commendably sympathetic spirit.

Alexander Macgregor Rose was a native of Tomintoul, where he was born in August, 1846, his parents being George Rose and Margaret Innes. At an early age he was adopted by his grandfather, Alexander Macgregor, by whom he was educated. He attended the village school, where he got all his early education; and amongst several others of his teachers was Mr James Grant, M.A., who afterwards received the degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen University. Mr Grant later became teacher at Hilton, Banff, and then headmaster of Keith School. Under such inspiring teaching, Rose made rapid progress, particularly in the classics, and he became specially proficient in Latin and Greek. At an early age he started teaching in a school in Inveraven, but, gaining a bursary of £20 in 1863, he attended Aberdeen University and graduated in 1867. After this, for three years he taught in various boarding schools in England, and then—as he had done in his earlier years—devoted much time and study to natural knowledge and general literature. In 1870 he was appointed master in the Free Church School of Gairloch, Ross-shire, and did very good work. Like many other lads of "pregnant pairs," he attended the University to study divinity, his duties for the time being attended to by a substitute; and he obtained a bursary of £15 in the Divinity Hall, tenable for four years. In 1875, he became Free Church minister of Evie and Rendall, Orkney, marrying that year an Aberdeen lady. About four years afterwards, money troubles supervened, and he resolved to emigrate to America. "Disgusted with the change in his circumstances and wishing, as far as possible, to forget the past, and that he should be forgotten, he added the name of Gordon to his own patronymic, so

that, during his future career, he was known by the name of A. Macgregor Rose Gordon."

His life in the new country seems to have been an exceedingly chequered one, and if the record of his inner life during a train of rare vicissitudes were fully known, it would probably make strange reading. Almost constantly on the move from one city to another, he roamed from east to west and almost from north to south of the continent for about twenty years, and during that time he was in turn almost everything that one man could be. He held many posts in connection with the press, and for a considerable period was on the staff of some of the leading San Francisco newspapers. Later, he migrated to Canada, living chiefly in Toronto and Montreal. He suffered at different times from malarial and typhoid fever, gradually going down the hill till at last he was struck with paralysis of the brain, dying on 10th May, 1898. His fellow Scotsmen cared for him in the end, and he reposes in peace in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

A genius in his way, Alexander Macgregor Rose turned out some good verse, but nothing else at all equal in popularity to the "Hoeh, der Kaiser!" which has gained for itself a world-wide fame. Very much on the same level, however, for wit and pungent characterisation were his "Laurier Ballads," which were highly appreciated in Canada. Rose, in a letter to Mr P. J. Anderson, of the Aberdeen University Library, quoted by Mr Dey, says Sir Wilfrid Laurier "told me that when the 'Witness' containing my verses reached Ottawa, Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick brought a copy to the meeting of the Privy Council that morning, and asked for a suspension of the rules while he read the verses aloud. 'The first time,' said Sir Wilfrid, 'so far as I know, that poetry was ever mixed up with affairs of State in the proceedings of Her Majesty's Canadian Privy Council.'" Several of Rose's minor poems are sweet and tuneful, and others display a marked love and deep knowledge of Nature in her different phases. This collection of his poems deserves to be read by Scotsmen, and especially northern men of all ranks, as hot fragments or scintillations from an erratic genius, who had it in him to do better work.

"POEMS OF A. MACGREGOR ROSE (Gordon). Collected and Edited, with a Life of the Author, by Robert Dey, M.A. Manchester: John Heywood, Ltd.

Robert Bruce and the North of Scotland.

The most striking article in the January number of the "Scottish Historical Review" is one on "A New View of the War of Independence," by Mr Evan M. Barron, Inverness. The "new view" is to the effect that Celtic Scotland declared itself for Bruce at the crisis of his fate, and three years before he made any headway in the Anglicised Lowlands—in short, that "Bruce's ultimate success was

made possible, indeed was secured, not by the support which he obtained from the Lowland Scots or in the Lowlands, but by the support he obtained in the north and in the other parts of Celtic Scotland." This Celtic support, Mr Barron attributes to the adherence to Bruce of David de Moravia, Bishop of Moray. "The Bishop was a member of the powerful and patriotic house of Moray, the only noble house which had stood by Wallace after the surrender of the Scottish nobility on 9th July, 1297. Immediately Bruce was crowned King, the Bishop of Moray preached a Holy War throughout the length and breadth of his diocese with such effect that the men of Moray flew to Bruce's standard." Much is also made by Mr Barron of the fact that, after his raid in the south-west of Scotland in the spring of 1307, Bruce moved northward. But why northward? Because the north was ready. "So Bruce hastened north with a few trusty followers, and, by so doing, won the independence of Scotland"—

"It was in September or October, 1307, that Bruce crossed the Grampians. Barbour makes him meet there Sir Alexander and Simon Fraser, 'with all the folk that with thaim had,' and immediately proceed to Inverurie. At Inverurie, Bruce fell ill, and lay for several weeks in danger of his life. His force was not yet large, Inverurie was not well protected, and the Earl of Buchan and Sir David de Brechin were at hand with a large following. So Edward Bruce deemed it advisable to remove the sick King to the greater security—and the greater hardships—of the hill country of Strathbogie. Buchan and de Brechin followed; the latter attacked Bruce's outposts, and Bruce, rising from his sick-bed at the news of the brush, led his men against his foes, where they lay in fancied security near Inverurie on Christmas Eve, 1307, not on 22nd May, 1308, as later historians have averred. The victory of Inverurie was followed by the 'Hership of Buchan,' by the capture of Aberdeen, and by the winning of the whole of the modern counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine to the cause of Independence. By the end of July, Bruce's lieutenants had completed the work so well begun, and in all Scotland north of the Tay only Dundee Castle and Perth were held for England.

"Now, two questions immediately arise. Why did Bruce strike first for Aberdeenshire? And how did he attain such success with a force which Barbour—whose numbers are usually to be trusted—places at 700 men? The answer to the second question is to be found in the answer to the first. Aberdeenshire had always been friendly to Bruce and to the cause of Independence. Bruce himself as King, as well as by descent from the Earl of Huntingdon, was feudal superior of the Earldom of the Garioch, while he was at the same time the natural guardian of his nephew, the youthful Earl of Mar, then, and for several years afterwards, a prisoner at the English Court. For Bruce's sister Christian had married Gartney, Earl of Mar, who died in 1306, leaving her a widow

with two young children, while Bruce himself had married in 1295 Gartney's sister Isabel. The Earls of Mar and the Bruces had for many years been closely connected; and, indeed, when the elder Bruce was a competitor for the Crown, the Earl of Mar, Earl Gartney's father, was his chief supporter. So it was natural that Bruce should expect to find adherents in Mar and the Garioch. Mar, too, was one of the ancient Celtic earldoms, and as it lay close to the Province of Moray, it had in all probability received the attention of the Bishop of Moray and his fellow 'preachers.'

Mr Barron goes on to trace Bruce's campaign in the Province of Moray—the capture of Inverness Castle, and the surrender of the Earl of Ross at Auldearn; and he concludes that "with the north behind him, Bruce was able to proceed with the task of wresting the Lowlands and Argyle from English hands."

References to Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

Supplication by the cities of St Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen remitted to a Commission. Jac. VI., 1581, III., 214b.

The Provost and baillies appointed justices for the waters of Dee and Don. Jac. VI., 1581, c. 13, III., 217.

Ratification in favour of the burgh of the revocation of a grant to George Anchinlek, of the salmon fishings of the Don, for which, with those on the Dee and the land called the Stokkat, the burgh paid a feu-duty of 320 merks. Jac. VI., 1581, c. 51, III., 235.

The principal staples for salmon caught north of the Dee to be at Aberdeen and Elgin. Jac. VI., May, 1584, c. 19, III., 302.

The Commissioners to Parliament for Aberdeen appointed on a Commission to dispose of summonses of treason, and to frame laws for the policy and jurisdiction of the Kirk. Jac. VI., August, 1584, c. 16, III., 354b. And on the Commission on the taxation for the King's marriage. Jac. VI., 1587, c. 10, III., 437.

On a petition of the magistrates setting forth the ruinous conditions of the Brig of Don, powers granted to the Privy Council to impose a tax for its support. Jac. VI., 1587, c. 123, III., 518.

An article craving ratification of the decret arbitral between the merchants and craftsmen of Aberdeen remitted to the Privy Council. Jac. VI., 1592, c. 88, III., 586a.

A market and public fair to be held in the burgh yearly for eight days, commencing on the Monday before Whitsunday. Jac. VI., 1593, c. 57, IV., 39.

Ratification to the burgh of the annuals, feu-mails, chaplainries, and prebendaries which belonged to the parish kirk. Jac. VI., 1593, c. 58, IV., 39.

Two Justice Courts to be held yearly at Aberdeen for the punishment of offences committed in the Highlands, etc. Jac. VI., 1594, IV., 72b.

Ratification of the erection of Aberdeen into a free burgh. Jac. VI., 1594, c. 78, IV., 86.

Proclamation for an army to assemble at Aberdeen with provisions for thirty days. Jac. VI., 1594, IV., 95b.

Ratification to the burgh for two discharges of the sum of £8000, being part of the Queen's tocher, lent to them. Jac. VI., 1597, c. 54, IV., 149.

Ratification of the privileges of the old town, especially as the seat of the Consistory and College, which are not to be removed to the new town. Jac. VI., 1597, c. 65, IV., 154.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1781.

3rd January. Died at Monynusk of this date, Mr Alexander Simpson, minister of that parish, in the 83rd year of his age and the 61st of his ministry.

8th January. Died at Housedale of this date, George Duff, youngest son of the Hon. Alexander Duff of Eglis.

28th January. Died of this date, Mrs Agnes Burnett, relict of Mr James Allardes, merchant in Aberdeen.

12th February. Died of this date at Elgin, Mrs Elizabeth Stewart, daughter to Mr Walter Stewart, late minister at Longbride.

15th February. Died at Hilton of this date, William Grant of Hilton, Esq.

20th March. Died at Pitfour of this date, Mrs Elisa Ferguson, sister to the late Lord Pitfour.

31st March. Died of this date Mrs Mary Reid, widow of Dr Francis Skene, late Professor of Philosophy in Marischal College.

23rd April. Died of this date at Glassaugh, Bauffshire, in his 75th year, James Abercromby of Glassaugh, Esq., a General of Foot, Colonel of the 44th Regiment, and Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle.

14th May. Died a few days ago, the Rev. Mr Robert Lumsden, minister of Newmachar.

24th May. Died at Clova of this date, Mrs Sophia Forbes, grandmother to Major John Forbes, late of New.

21st June. Died at Philorth in the morning of this date, John Gordon, Esq., second son to the deceased John Gordon of Kinellar.

4th July. Died at Ellon of this date, Mrs Anne Rose, daughter to the deceased Alexander Rose of Lethentie.

19th July. Died in this place of this date, Mrs Jean Arbuthnott, daughter of the Hon. John Arbuthnott of Fordoun, and sister to the Viscount Arbuthnott.

5th August. Died of this date, Mr James Honyman, minister of Kineff.

5th August. Died at Mayen on this date, Captain James Innes, late of the 71th Regiment, eldest son to Sir James Innes, Bart.

30th August. Died at Philorth, of this date, in the 61st year of his age, the Right Hon. George, Lord Saltoun.

30th August. Died of this date at Auchiries, the Hon. John Forbes of Pitsligo, aged 68. He was only son to Alexander Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, by his first Lady, Rebecca Norton, of London. He married, 2nd August, 1750, Rebecca Ogilvie, eldest daughter of the late James Ogilvie of Auchiries, by whom having had no issue, the male line of the ancient and noble House of Pitsligo is extinct. The family is now represented by Sir William Forbes, Bart., banker in Edinburgh.

19th September. Died at Peterhead on this date, in the 68th year of his age, John Gordon, Esq. of Park.

26th September. Died at Edinburgh of this date, John Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh, in his 71st year.

27th September. Died here of this date, in her 76th year, Mrs Mary Beaton, spouse of Dr James Dun, rector of the Grammar School of Aberdeen.

21st October. Died at Banchory of this date, Andrew Thomson, Esq. of Banchory.

29th December. Died at London of this date, William Seton of Mounie, Esq.

Queries.

185. "JOHN O' ARNHA."—The "Aberdeen Journal" of 22nd October, 1828, has an obituary intimation—"Died at Montrose on 11th inst., John Finlay, better known by the name of John o' Arnha, at the advanced age of 91." Particulars regarding this person will oblige.

R. R.

186. LUCKYHEAD CASTLE—When, and by whom, was this castle erected?

GADIESIDE.

187. THE COMYNS, EARLS OF BUCHAN.—Is there any authentic record extant as to where the remains of those Earls were interred?

BUCHAN.

188. STEWART FAMILY OF SKELMUIR.—Particulars regarding this family and descendants will be esteemed.

R. R.

Answers.

78. GEOGRAPHICAL TERM.—I would suggest the word "Aborbankin" as one suitable for adopting in reference to the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine.

HISTORICUS.

177. TITLE OF POEM.—If "R. R." would refer to Ritson's "Country Chorister" he would find—

Bonny Scot, we all witness can
That England hath made thee a gentleman,
Thy blue bonnet, when thou came hither
Could scarce keep out the wind and weather,
But now it is turned to a hat and a feather
The bonnet is blown, the devil knows
whither.
Thy shoes on thy feet, when thou camest
from plough,
Were made of the hide of an old Scots cow;
But now they are turned to a rare Spanish
leather,
And decked with roses altogether.

A. B.

174. ORGANS.—"The beginning of September 1872 heard the music of the first organ introduced into a northern Parish Church. The instrument—a fine one, by the Connachers, Huddersfield—was the gift to Forgue Parish Kirk of Mr Walter Scott, the well-to-do owner of Glendronach Distillery."—(Carnie's Reporting Reminiscences," III., 71.)

"St Clement's Parish Church, having undergone extensive repairs, was now reopened (1875), when everybody in the congregation was delighted with the very fine organ presented by Mr John Duthie of Cairnbulg. If I remember rightly, it was the second important instrument introduced to aid the psalmody in any of the local Presbyterian Churches. Mr Adlington was the player."—(Ibid., p. 187.)

R. A.

The first organ introduced into an Aberdeen church not of the Episcopalian or Roman Catholic denomination was, I understand, the one still in use in what is now St Paul Street Congregational Church (formerly Evangelical Union). This instrument was built and erected in 1857 by Joseph Wishart, a celebrated local organ-builder of his day. In 1875 the instrument was practically gutted, overhauled, and partly reconstructed by an English firm. A good specimen of Wishart's small chamber pipe organ-building was used until some years ago in the Aberdeen Masonic Hall.

W. M. G.

No. 41.—January 27, 1909.

Aberdeen Provosts of 200 Years Ago.

PURCHASE OF PORTRAITS IN LONDON.

At a meeting of the Aberdeen Town Council on January 18th, Lord Provost Wilson, previous to the commencement of the ordinary business, said—I would direct your attention to the two portraits you see in this room. A week past Saturday last, I received a communication from a firm of auctioneers in London along with a catalogue of a sale of pictures, and they directed my attention to the portraits of two former Provosts of Aberdeen, which were about to be sold. I immediately communicated—after discussing the matter with the town clerk and the city chamberlain—with Mr Coutts Michie, artist, and asked him to attend the auction room and to report on the condition and value of the pictures. He most kindly did so, and put himself to a great deal of trouble in the matter, and ultimately arranged to take the pictures out. The pictures are now before you. One is the portrait of John Gordon (Campvere), who was Provost of Aberdeen in 1706-7—more than 200 years ago. His daughter Anne was married to Robert Stewart of Bridgeford—represented in the other portrait—who was Provost of this city during the troublous times through 1715. "He was thrice Provost of the town, and Lieutenant and Sheriff of the County of Aberdeen, and discharged these and other offices with vitality; and having lived in the steady practice of piety and virtue, he resigned his soul to God, March 10, 1748." For further particulars of the gentlemen whose portraits you see in this room, I refer you to "Memorials of the Aldermen, Provosts, and Lord Provosts of Aberdeen," by our friend the city chamberlain. I think you will approve of the purchase of these pictures.

A reference to Mr Munro's book shows that Provost Gordon was the son of John Gordon, merchant, to distinguish him from whom, and from a cousin named John Gordon, who was often designed "younger," and also "Campvere," from the fact that prior to his election as Provost he had carried on business as a merchant at the staple port for Scottish goods, which was then fixed at Campvere. Provost Gordon died in 1730. In 1724 he paid over to the kirk-session the sum of 1000 merks "as a free gift and donation," made over and granted for the behoof and charitable relief of the poor in the burgh, but under the condition that he and his spouse should receive meanwhile the interest of the sum during their lifetime. Provost Gordon had the honour of being chosen by the district of burghs comprising Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie as their representative to the first British Parliament, and the Town Council of the day

agreed to pay his expenses while acting as Commissioner. These expenses were considerable, for on the first occasion he received £216, while in 1710 he received a further payment of £163 as charges incurred by him in attending the last session of Parliament. The principal work undertaken by the Council during the two years 1706-7 was the carrying out of the scheme for bringing in a supply of spring water from the springs at Carden's Well, on the lands of Gilcomston.

Provost Robert Stewart—a son-in-law of Provost Gordon—was, says Mr Munro, the son of Alexander Stewart, said to have belonged to the ancient family of Bonkle. Provost Stewart had two sons, and the second was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Marischal College in 1727, holding the chair till his death in 1766. The times in which Provost Stewart lived made it almost necessary for public men to declare either for the old House of Stuart or the more recently established dynasty, and in this connection there is ample testimony that Stewart was a staunch Hanoverian. On 17th September, 1715—less than a fortnight after the standard of the Pretender was first raised at Castleton of Bruemar—the Provost, from information he received, "represented to the council that there were rumours passing as if some insults and inroads were to be made upon this burgh by Highlanders and others." Nor was the Provost wrong in his information, although the invasion of the burgh took place from a different quarter and by a different class. On 20th September the Earl Marischal entered the town at the head of a troop of county gentlemen and their retainers, with a number of the inhabitants, and from the Cross proclaimed James VIII. with all due ceremony. Following this Provost Stewart was defeated at the election, the burgesses of guild and free craftsmen choosing a Jacobite magistracy, with Patrick Bannerman as Provost. In the following year Provost Bannerman was carried prisoner to Carlisle, and at his trial made a narrow escape of forfeiting his life for the part he took in the historic '15. Robert Stewart was re-elected Provost. He was again Provost in 1724-5. He died in 1749, in his 79th year, and at his interment the coffin was carried from the house to the churchyard on the shoulders of Provost Robertson and five ex-Provosts—a very unique distinction to the deceased.

AN INCIDENT OF THE JACOBITE RISING OF 1715

In connection with the above subject, the following article appeared in the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" of January 19th—

The purchase of the portrait of Provost Stewart recalls the fact to those who read local history that for about four months our good city was given over to the tender mercies of the Jacobites, and was thus in apparent hostility to the reigning house of Hanover.

On 3rd August, 1715, Provost Stewart represented to the burgesses "that their being a report that the Highlanders were in some

motion and lyke to rise, and might perhaps attack this towne," it had been resolved that

"The Magistrates and Council should put the towne in the best posture of defence they could, and accordingly the Magistrates had taken advyce of Major Gordon, Captain Stewart, Captain Bannerman, and Captain Erskine, how to fortifie the towne; which being seriously considered by the Council, they approved what was already done, and recommended to the Magistrates to putt the towne in the best posture of defense they can, with all convenient speed, etc."

This resolution was followed by another of the same date, as follows—

"The Council recommends to the Provost to buy two hundred stand of arms—viz., gunns and bayenotts—for the use of the towne, with all convenient diligence."

There is a space of six weeks during which, doubtless, the preparations to defend our "braif toune" were pushed on with all convenient diligence. Then the Treasurer, who had been ordered to grant "band" personally for money required for the town's use, became uneasy on account of this liability, and, with commendable caution, he reported on 15th September "that now ther being appearance of tumults and confusions thorrow the kingdom which may interrupt him of getting payment of the funds which ought to pay the said debts," and asked permission to grant bills as Treasurer—a permission which was, of course, granted.

On the same day it was reported that the Justice Clerk had ordered the Magistrates to seize all the powder from the merchants in the town, and that they had done so; and the minute gives an interesting list of the merchants in the city from whom powder was taken, and the several quantities seized.

This prudent act was apparently necessary, for two days after, on 17th September, on the representation of the Provost to the Council that

"Ther were great rumours passing as if some insults and inroads were to be made upon this burgh by Highlanders and others, and that therefore it were necessary that the town were put in as good a posture of defence as is possible,"

the Council unanimously approved thereof, and

"Recommend to the Magistrates to caus put the town in the best posture of defence that can be, and for that end to plant cannon round the town at the most convenient places and putt on iron cattbands, and doe every other things requisit thereanent, and to deburse and ware out what money shall be requisit anent the premises out of the Common Good of the burgh, and intimation to be made hereof by tuck of drum to the inhabitants."

Up to this point, the action of the Provost and the Council seems to have been all that could be desired; but on 23th September a change came over the scene. We find it duly recorded that on that day

"About sun-setting, a great many of the Burgers of Gild and tradesmen of this burgh having mett together and finding that the Magistrates and Council of this burgh had absented themselves and made no election of a Magistracy and Toune Council for the ensuing year"—

they proceeded forthwith to elect a new Provost in the person of Patrick Bannerman, the well-known Jacobite, and Magistracy and Council of a similar political complexion; and these ruled the city, with a very strong hand indeed, for about four months.

But where were Provost Stewart and his colleagues? They evidently, having placed the city in a state of defence, deemed it prudent to "run away, and live to fight another day." The Jacobite triumph in Aberdeen, however, as elsewhere, was short-lived; and the Jacobite Magistrates and Council in their turn disappeared. Provost Stewart and his valiant colleagues had apparently not been far away, for no sooner were the Jacobites dispersed—but not till then—did the cautious Provost emerge from his retreat, and promptly put himself right with the ruling powers by applying for and obtaining an Act of the Privy Council ordering a new election of Magistrates and Council, which was accordingly held. Two days after, 12th April, 1716, this patriotic Provost and Council presented a loyal address to His Majesty, and passed a resolution rescinding all the acts of the Jacobite Council. On 24th September, they ordered the names of those who, during the rebellion, had been placed on the burgh roll "to be delete out of the burger book, and which was accordingly done in Council."

It is difficult indeed, and might be considered rather ungracious, to mete out blame for the action of Provost Stewart; but it seems much more difficult to approve in any way of his action in deserting his post in the hour of danger, and that more especially when we contrast his action with that of Provost James Morison, who has by his sturdy determination in similar circumstances in 1745 earned the name of "Provost Positive."

D. SINCLAIR.

The Burnett Prize.

The "Aberdeen Journal" of 11th January, 1809, contained the following advertisement:—

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

A gentleman, deceased, has bequeathed a sum not less than Twelve Hundred Pounds, to be paid to the person who shall write and lay before the judges to be appointed as after-mentioned, a Treatise which shall by them be determined to have the most merit, upon the following subjects, as expressed in his Will, viz. :—

"The Evidence that there is a Being, all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom everything exists; and particularly, to obviate Difficulties regarding the Wisdom and Goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from Con-

siderations independent of written Revelation; and, in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole to point out the Inferences most necessary for and useful to Mankind."

To the person who shall write and lay before the said Judges a Treatise on the subjects above-mentioned, which shall be found by them next in merit to the former, the Testator further bequeaths a sum not less than Four Hundred Pounds, after deducting therefrom the expense of printing and binding or purchasing three hundred copies of each of the said Treatises.

The Ministers of the Established Church of Aberdeen, the Principals and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen, and the Trustees of the Testator are appointed to nominate and make choice of Three Judges, who are to decide, agreeably to certain Rules prescribed in the Deed of Settlement, upon the comparative merits of such Treatises as shall be laid before them. And it may be proper to mention that to discourage mean performances the Judges are empowered (if unanimously) to find none of the Treatises produced of sufficient merit to entitle the writers to the premiums. This will, however, be no discouragement to any person of ability; and the Trustees hope it is a case which can scarcely happen.

The time allowed by the Testator for the Composition of these Treatises extends to the 1st of January, 1814; and these Trustees do now intimate, in compliance with his appointment, that those who shall become competitors for the said prizes must transmit their Treatises to Alexander Galen, Esq., Merchant in Aberdeen, in time to be with him on or before the said 1st day of January, 1814, as none can be received after that date; and they must be sent free of all expense to the Trustees.

The Judges will then, without delay, proceed to examine and decide upon the comparative merits of such Treatises as shall be laid before them; and the Trustees will at the first term of Whitsunday, after the determination of the Judges pay the premiums to the successful candidates agreeably to the Will of the Testator.

As it tends much to an impartial decision that the Names of the Authors should be concealed from the Judges, the Trustees request that the Treatises may not be exhibited in the handwriting of the respective Authors or have their Names annexed to them. Each Treatise must be distinguished by a peculiar Motto: this Motto must be written on the outside of a sealed Letter containing the Author's Name and Address, and sent along with his performance. The Names of the successful candidates only shall be known by opening their letters. The other letters shall be destroyed unopened. The writers of the unsuccessful Treatise may afterwards recover their copies by applying to Mr Galen and by mentioning only the Motto which they may have assumed.

The above bequest was made by Mr John Burnett of Dens and Crichtie, Old Deer, a merchant in Aberdeen, who died in 1784, his will

providing that a third of the rents of the estate of Kinnadie should be allowed to accumulate for thirty years after his death, and be competed for as the Burnett Prizes. There was a second accumulation for forty years and a fresh competition. On both occasions, it has been pointed out, the second prize was awarded to the most distinguished man—at least to the man among the competitors, successful and unsuccessful, who lived to achieve the greatest distinction. John Bird Sumner, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was second in 1815 with an essay entitled "Records of Creation"; and John Tulloch, afterwards Principal and Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, St Andrews, in 1855, with an essay on "Theism." The winners of the first prize were—1815. Dr William Lawrence Brown, Principal of Marischal College, with an essay entitled "The Existence of a Supreme Creator." 1855. Rev. Robert Anchor Thompson, Lincolnshire, with an essay on "Christian Theism." Under the authority of a Provisional Order of the Secretary of State, issued in 1881, on the application of Mr Burnett's Trustees, the funds were diverted and applied to a Lectureship in Aberdeen University, tenable for three years. It was termed the Burnett Lecture; and the lecturers were—1883-86. Professor George G. Stokes, Cambridge; subject, "Light." 1888-91. Professor William Robertson Smith, Cambridge; subject, "On the Religion of the Semites." 1891-94. Rev. W. L. Davidson, LL.D., Bourtie; subject, "Theism as grounded in Human Nature." The funds were eventually devoted towards the endowment of the Chair of History and Archaeology in the University, designated (by conjunction with the name of a donor) the Burnett-Fletcher Chair, which is held by Professor Charles Sanford Terry.

The Scots in Carolina.

In giving a brief account of the part taken by Scotsmen in the development of South Carolina, it may be proper to mention that the province was at first under the Lords Proprietors, and had an aristocratic form of government, with a titled nobility. This system did not last long, being followed by a line of Royal Governors, a Council, and a Lower House of Assembly, which, in turn, was succeeded by another form, when the colony gained its independence from the mother country.

It was a brave and courageous act for the little bands of Scots, English, Irish, Germans, and French to settle on a foreign shore, and there, notwithstanding opposition from the Spaniard, and the crafty savage (to say nothing of the terrors of wild animals and the ravages of disease), to lay the firm foundation of what was ultimately to become the proud little State of South Carolina. Indeed, it was only through much hardship, privation, and war that success at length crowned the effort, so that Carolina now yields the palm to none for the bravery, chivalry, and intellectuality of its men, and

the grace and beauty of its women. Although credit is due to all, irrespective of race or creed, still the part played by the brave and sturdy Scots added both lustre and stability, so that ye men of Scotland may look back with pride upon the deeds of your countrymen who aided in founding such a grand country, where peace and plenty prevail, where freedom reigns supreme, where in the upper parts the mountain breezes blow, and in the southern district the gentle zephyr from the broad Atlantic tempers the air and nourishes the growth of almost every plant of nature.

Of the sons of Scotland, her statesmen were amongst the foremost, her soldiers tried and true, her physicians skilful, her ministers faithful, and her barristers able.

In 1682, Sir George Campbell, with others, formed a company of 35 noblemen well-known in Scotland, and founded the first Scottish settlement at Stuarts Town. To it came ten or more families from Scotland (including Hamiltons, Montgomeries, and Dunlops), under the command of Lord Cardross. Unfortunately, however, this settlement was destroyed by the Spaniards.

To mention all the Scottish settlers of South Carolina would fill a volume, and thus the following summary may suffice:—

Rose of Kilravock.

One of the Chisholms.

A cadet branch of the Lords Fraser.

An Aberdeenshire Fordyce.

Dr John Irvine, who subsequently inherited Drum.

Sir Æneas M'Intosh.

The Earl of Cromarty, one of whose daughters, Lady Mary, was married, first, to the Hon. Thomas Drayton, and, secondly, to John Ainslie. A second daughter, Lady Anne Aitken, was married to Dr John Murray.

Rev. Joseph Alexander.

William Ancrum.

Alexander Dunlop, Sheriff of Port Royal.

Rev. William Dunlop, one of the Deputies of Lords Proprietors in 1635.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Grant, who led the expedition against the Cherokees.

Captain Hastings.

Colonel Alexander Mackay.

Rev. Robert Maule, one of the Commissioners for the Public School in 1710.

Here the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, fourth son of the fourth Duke of Argyll, married Sarah, daughter of Ralph Izard.

Members of His Majesty's Council under the Royal Government:—

Hon. Alexander Skene.

Hon. James Kinloch, 1729.

Hon. Francis Kinloch, 1750.

Hon. James Michie, 1756.

John Rattray, 1761.

John Stuart.

Thomas Knox Gordon.

Thomas Irvin, 1755.

Speaker of Commons, House of Assembly—
James Michie, 1753-54.

Chief Justices:—

James Graeme, 1750-52.

James Michie, 1759.

William Simpson, 1761-62.

Thomas Knox Gordon.

Assistant Justices:—

William Simpson, 1760.

Robert Brisbane, 1764.

Robert Pringle, 1760.

John Murray, 1711.

William Gregory, 1774.

Judges of Court of Admiralty:—

James Graeme, 1741-49.

James Michie, 1752.

John Rattray, 1760.

Thomas Nairne, 1710.

Attorney-Generals:—

James Abercrombie, 1739.

Adam Graeme, 1762.

James Moultrie, 1764.

James Simpson, 1775.

Members of Provincial Congress of 1775:—

David Olyphant, George Haig, of the family of Benersyde; James Skirving, sen., James Skirving, jun., Colonel William Moultrie, Captain Adam M'Donald, Isaac M'Pherson, Patrick Callum, Major John Caldwell, John M'Ness, George Ross, Alexander M'Intosh.

Founders of Literary Society, 1743—

Robert Brisbane, John Sinclair, Alexander M'Cauley, Patrick M'Kie.

Members of Charleston Medical Society:—

Dr John Lining, Dr Lionel Chalmers, Dr Alexander Garden, after whom the plant "Gardenia" is named.

The prominent clergymen were:—

Rev. William Livingston, Rev. John M'Callister, Rev. Hugh Stewart, Rev. Hugh Stewart, Rev. John Witherspoon, Rev. John M'Leod, of the Dunvegan family; Rev. William Richardson, Rev. John Rae, Rev. Archibald Simpson, Rev. Thomas Murray, Rev. J. Alexander.

Rev. Archibald Stobo, who went to Isthmus of Panama after graduating in Arts at the University of Edinburgh, and on returning after the failure of the "Darien Scheme," was by accident left in Carolina. It may be said that he was the founder of the first Presbyterian Church in Carolina, and was instrumental in forming the first Presbytery in that province. He was the ancestor of the very prominent Bulloch family which went to Georgia from Carolina. There was also Captain William Stobo and James Stobo, planter, his sons. Many descend from this family.

Members of the Legislature of 1776.—Council—

Richard Richardson.

David Olyphant.

Thomas Ferguson.

William Moultrie.

Alexander Moultrie, afterwards General.

Member of Privy Council:—
Thomas Ferguson.

Members of Legislature, 1781:—

Alexander Moultrie, David Ramsay, Colonel William Scott, Dr David Olyphant, senator; Captain William Moultrie, jun.; Daniel Stewart, Alexander M'Gregor, William Scott, jun.; William Skirving, John M'Pherson, Thomas Mitchell, William M'Cattry, John M'Cauley, Joseph and William Kirkland, Colonel William Henderson, Samuel M'Junkin, ——— Montgomery, Major Gordon, John Murray, Samuel Dunlop, John M'Gow, Dr Ross, Captain Gordon, and William Dunbar.

Members of South Carolina Congress, 1774-1775:—

Daniel Stewart, William Scott, William and James Skirving, Patrick Simpson, James Murray, John Caldwell, John Witherspoon, John Chisholme, Alexander Garden, Ulysses M'Pherson, Alexander M'Intosh, Patrick Calhoun, William Calhoun, Robert Cunningham, John Gordon, John M'Nees, Hugh Swinton.

Soldiers—2nd Regiment:—

William Moultrie, colonel.

Alexander M'Intosh, major.

Captains of 1st and 2nd Regiments—Adam M'Donald, William Scott, James M'Donald.

Regiment of Rangers—Ezekiel Polk, John Caldwell, and Moses Kirkland, captains.

First Lieutenants of 1st and 2nd Regiments—William Olyphant, Thomas Moultrie, and Alexander M'Queen.

First Lieutenants of Regiment of Rangers—John Donaldson and Alexander Cameron.

Council of Safety—Thomas Ferguson.

Governors:—

Lord William Campbell.

James Glen, 1743.

William Moultrie, Major-General and Governor.

Paul Hamilton, Governor and Secretary of State under President Madison (in his Cabinet as Secretary of State for War).

General James Hamilton.

Duncan Clinch Heyward, who was a descendant of the Lamonts and M'Intoshes.

George M'Duffie.

U.S. Senators:—

John C. Calhoun,

John Ewing Calhoun.

George M. M'Duffie.

— M'Laurin.

Historians:—

William Moultrie, Dr David Ramsay, and Edward M'Crady.

President of U.S.—Andrew Jackson.

Vice-President of U.S.—John Caldwell Calhoun.

Speaker of House—Hon. Langdon Cheves, also first president of U.S. National Bank.

The family of Fraser furnished an artist of merit, while the prominent family of Moultrie gave a Governor of South Carolina and a Lieutenant-Governor of Florida.

J. G. B. BULLOCH, M.D.

Washington, D.C.

Cordons of Clerkhill and Swiney.

Apropos of Mr J. M. Bulloch's "Gordons of Embo," published last year, I have to put on record for this historian sundry notes by a connection of these families, extracted from a letter to my neighbour, Miss M. B. Gordon, 71 Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen. The writer is Gordon Macdonald, High Street, Dunedin, a frequent contributor, I am informed, to the "Northern Ensign." He spent two or three years at King's College, Aberdeen, but studied medicine in Glasgow. The letter is dated 3rd October, 1904. In it he states—

I took the name Gordon from my mother's side. She was one of a family of Gordons who owned a small property named Clerk-Hill, Strathnaver, Sutherland, about the beginning and on to about the middle of last century. They were mostly military men, and I remember quite well wearing some of their sashes and other articles of military dress in my childhood days.

Some reversal occurred, of which I do not know the details, but it ended in the most of the Gordons leaving Strathnaver and settling in Caithness. Here my mother was married at Halkirk—and from there the Gordons scattered all over the world. One or two of the brothers came to Australia and were run-foldeis: they are dead, but some of the family are still scattered about Australia. The elder brother, I think, had a small estate called "Swiney," some twelve miles out of Wick. His heir went to America in early youth, and married an American. When he fell heir to "Swiney" he came over and lived there for a short time, but his American wife was dissatisfied with life there, so he sold out and returned to America. With him the last of the Gordons left the north, and now they are scattered to the winds of heaven, and have lost all touch with each other. So ends the Gordon tale, and the circumstances point somewhat to the conclusion that originally we were the same stock, but being dreadful wanderers, and not too mindful of the motherland, we have become strangers in a strange world.

Caithness I call my motherland, but the whole of our family left there many years ago for Australia and New Zealand.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

71 Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen.

The Mayen Estate, Banffshire.

The following notes on the proprietors of this estate were furnished in January, 1868, to Mr A. J. Mitchell-Gill, now of Auchinroath, by Captain Dunbar-Dunbar of Sea Park, Forres, son of Sir Archibald Dunbar of Northfield, Bart. :—

Walter Hackat (only son of the deceased Walter Hackat at the Mill of Rothiemay), and his wife, Jannett Leslye, got a charter of the lands of Mayen, dated 20th May, 1649. He left no son. He had three daughters, viz., Christane (married to Robert Gordon of Chapeltowne, by whom she had several sons), Isobell, and Elizabeth. By his will, dated at Banff, 6th April, 1654 (after mentioning that he had already advanced large sums to his eldest daughter Christane and her husband) he left the estate of Mayen to his younger children Isobell and Elizabeth.

Isobell [Hackat] married (contract dated 30th November, 1658) Alexander Abernethie of Auchinloch, who thereafter purchased that half of Mayen that belonged to Elizabeth, who (contract dated 12th May, 1666) married Archibald Dunbar of Newton, my ancestor.

Alexander Abernethie of Auchinloch and Mayen had, by his wife, Isobell Hackat, the following children, viz., John, William, "Master George," Joan (married first to William Moir of Scotstown, and secondly to James Moir of Stoneywood), Christian (married to Alexander Hay of Arnboth), Janet, Elizabeth, and Isobell (married to Alexander Shand, minister at Insh). Alexander Abernethie of Auchinloch and Mayen died March, 1683, and his widow afterwards married Alexander Forbes of Blackton.

John Abernethie of Mayen (son of the above) married _____, and had the following children, viz., James, Joan (married to Doctor William Moir of Spittell), Elizabeth (married to Hugh Innes, minister at Mortlach).

James Abernethie of Mayen (son of the above) married Jane Duff, by whom he had a son James and four daughters. Having shot John Leith of Leith-hall on the streets of Aberdeen in December, 1765, he fled to the Continent, and was outlawed.

James Abernethie of Mayen (son of the above) died intestate in April, 1785, leaving four sisters, viz., Jane (married to Major Alexander Duff, 53th Regiment), Isobell (married to William Graham, 42nd Regiment), Helen, and Ann. Major Duff bought up the shares of his wife's three sisters, and became Duff of Mayen.

NOTE.—This account of the Mayen family is taken from original documents found by me in their Charter-chest, which is now in my possession. Walter Hackat (the husband of Jannett Leslye) mentioned above had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 31st July, 1629, granting to him the Mill of Rothiemay, as only son and heir "quondam Walteri Hackat apud molendinum de Rothiemay." This Charter is now in my possession.

References to Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

A Register of Sasines, etc., to be kept at Aberdeen for the Sheriffdoms of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine.—Jac. VI.; 1599, IV., 184a—1600, c. 36, IV., 237; 1617, c. 16, IV., 546b.

Ratification of a charter confirming the burgh's lands and privileges, dated 1601.—Jac. VI.; 1606, c. 34, IV., 304.

Ratification of a charter by Mr Alexander Hay in February, 1605, granting an annual rent of £27 8s 8d and some superiorities to the burgh.—Jac. VI.; 1606, c. 35 IV., 305.

The Bishop of Aberdeen to convene his feuars, vassals, tacksmen, and pensioners at Aberdeen for the apportionment of a taxation on 6th April, 1613.—IV., 477b.

The Assembly of the Kirk held at Aberdeen in 1616 declared to have been unlawful.—Car. I.; 1640, c. 19, V., 277ab.

Declaration that the burgh mail (of £213 6s 8d, with 20s in augmentation of the rental) shall be paid in current, and not in sterling money.—Jac. VI.; 1617, c. 61, IV., 579.

The town's right of "jadgerie" and measure of salmon not to be prejudiced by the grant to Edinburgh.—Jac. VI.; 1621, c. 78, IV., 670. No one to counterfeit the salmon-brand of Aberdeen.—Car. I.; 1641, c. 115, V., 417b.

Mr Alexander Forbes signs the Submission of Teinds for behoof of the burgh.—Car. I.; 1628, V., 195a.

Ratification of charters of Robert I. and James VI. confirming the privileges of the burgh, and of an Act of dissolution.—Car. I.; 1633, c. 78, V., 86.

Petition by the burgh for a provision to the minister of St Nicholas.—Car. I.; 1639, V., 598a. The gift of the Church of St Nicholas ratified.—1641, c. 268, V., 505.

Ratification of all the endowments and privileges of the burgh, which are fully enumerated.—Car. I.; 1641, c. 277, V., 509. Protest by the shire.—579b, 721a.

Gordon of Haddo fined for attacking Alexander Jaffray, bailie of Aberdeen, and others, and behaving insolently in the town, etc.—Car. I.; 1643, VI., Pt. 1, 21b.

The Committee for the Northern business to meet at Aberdeen on 11th July 1644.—Car. I.; 1644, c. 28, VI., Pt. 1, 103.

Process against Thomas Nicolson, burgess of Aberdeen, and others, for the slaughter of William Brown continued.—1644, c. 19, VI., Pt. 1, 101.

William Petrie, burgess of Aberdeen; Thomas Nicolson, and others, complain that they had been cited to compare before Parliament, and had not yet been tried. Their trial remitted to the Committee of Estates at Aberdeen.—Car. I.; 1644, c. 44, VI., Pt. 1, III.

The charge of taking the magistrates of Aberdeen and detaining them as prisoners in the House of Huntly declared relevant to infer

capital punishment.—Car. I.; 1644, c. 127, VI., Pt. 1, 146.

Warrant to repay a sum advanced by the burgh to the factors at Campvere for ammunition for the public service.—Car. I.; 1644, VI., Pt. 1, 173.

Petition for redress of the burgh's losses remitted to the Committee of Estates.—Car. I.; 1644, c. 76, VI., Pt. 1, 122.

A Religious Impostor.

Referring to the note on the above subject in No. 36, the following extract from the "Aberdeen Journal," of 30th March, 1831, affords additional particulars—

One of the most shameful outrages that we remember to have read of in the way of spiritual knavery, and one worthy of the darkest ages of monkish humbug, has now been found out at Ashton under-Lyne. It appears that the great Prophet of the Southcotians, named John Wroe, under the assertion that he had had a revelation from heaven, procured seven young virgins, who, he said, must be set apart to assist in the fulfilment of the prophecy. He accordingly took good care to cabin and confine them in separate places, and told them individually that the Shiloh was to make his appearance at a given time; but made each promise, in the most solemn manner, not to reveal the secret. Whether the event was to be miraculous or not, John Wroe took human means to forward it, for in a short time it was found, that among the virgins, three Shilohs, alias three John Wroes, Jun., were likely to make their appearance! The whole affair was blown, and John Wroe had enough to do to preserve himself from the fury of the mob. We trust that this will be a finisher to the sect. We recollect to have seen this monster some year or two ago; and we noticed his bleatings on the Broad Hill (which were heard afar off), in the "Journal" at the time. He is a strong, hale, fresh-looking man, with a physiognomy stamped by strong indications of his brutish propensities. It was he who formed the sect in this place.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1782.

17th February. Died here of this date, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs Bisset of Lessendrum.

9th March. Died here of this date, Mrs Janet Irvine, daughter of the deceased Alexander Irvine of Drum.

18th March. Died of this date, Mrs Jopp, spouse to James Jopp, Esq., Provost of this city.

25th March. Died of this date at his house in Old Aberdeen, Sir Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, Bart.

2nd April. Died here of this date, Rev. Dr

James Paterson, one of the ministers of St Paul's Chapel.

28th May. Died here of this date, Mrs Janet Burnett, daughter to the deceased Andrew Burnett of Elrick.

26th June. Died at Kintore of this date, Mr Robert Bruce, eldest Baillie of Kintore, and many years factor on that estate.

27th June. Died of this date, Mr Alexander Bannerman, merchant in this place.

5th July. Died here of this date, James Burnett, Esq. of Countesswells.

18th July. Died of this date at Newbridge, near this place, Isabel Tough, aged 105.

6th August. Died at Gight of this date, Mrs Gordon of Gight.

7th October. Died lately in Oldrain, aged 105, Charles Leslie, a hawker or ballad singer, well known in this country by the name of Musle-Mou'd Charlie. He followed his occupation till within a few weeks of his death.

13th November. Died at Edinburgh of this date, Mr William Kennedy, Professor of Greek in Marischal College.

Queries.

189. SHIELS ESTATE.—Wanted particulars as to who was proprietor of Shiels, Aberdeenshire, between 1750 and 1760.

W. SMITH.

190. ARTHUR IRVINE, IN MILNTOUN OF DRUM.—This gentleman, who died between January, 1719, and 23rd January, 1725, was the lender of 5200 merks Scots on the security of lands of Auchtercoull, etc., his sasine being dated 30th January, 1719. His wife, Cecilia Barclay, daughter of Rev. George Barclay, sometime minister of Mordington, died 29th November, 1775. Can any genealogist give me information as to his parentage.

H.

191. MONACHEDEN.—Where in Scotland is this place, and does it still bear the same name?

GEOGRAPHER.

192. JOHN NIVEN OF THORNTON.—Mr Niven married Anne Leslie, daughter of George Leslie and Katherine Irvine. Further particulars regarding Mr Niven and his family will be esteemed.

H. A.

193. CAIRNBURG CASTLE AND ESTATE.—The Buchans of Auchmacoy were at one period the proprietors. Can any reader oblige me with exact particulars?

BUCHAN.

Answers.

175. JOHN BURNET, WRITER, STONEHAVEN.—If "M. R. R. M'G. G." would communicate with Colonel James Hector, A.M.S. (retired), care of Dr Edmond, 12 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen—marking the letter "To be forwarded"—he is likely to get the full particulars desired.

B.

176. REV. JAMES GORDON, AUTHOR OF "THE REFORMED BISHOP."—By a curious coincidence, a series of articles on Gordon and his family was started by J. M. Bulloch in the "Huntly Express" of January 8, 1909. The parson was descended from the Gordons of Coclarachie. Mr Ree hinted as much in his deduction of that family, but could not prove it at the time. Therefore the present series of articles in the "Huntly Express" should be added to the first volume of "The House of Gordon" by those who own it.

A.

181. RECORD TENURES OF OFFICE. — The "Courant" of 14th April, 1743, notifies the death, on Thursday preceding, at Sanquhar, of William Kelloch, aged 111 years. "He served

the town as one of their common officers 96 years." I have heard of no case equalling this one.

W. WRIGHT.

183. OGILVY OF FORGLEN.—I have no doubt the painter of this family whom "W. T. Ogilvie" inquires about was George Ogilvy, who, on 3rd November, 1703, was appointed Queen's Limner for Scotland, at the modest salary of £100 stg. per annum. The grant bears that he had had a good education, but that he laboured "under the infirmities of the inteiire loss of hearing," favourable reference being made to his "natural inclination and great proficiency in the airt of limning, drawing, and painting." He married, in February, 1710, Jean, daughter of Patrick Meldrum of Leathers, widow of Sir Alexander Innes of Coxtown. He died in June, 1723.

H. GRANT.

186. LICKLYHEAD CASTLE.—This castle was erected, in 1629, by John Forbes of Leslie, who had, shortly before, purchased the estate from Patrick Leith of Edingarroch. An excellent account of the castle appears in Sir Andrew Leith Hay's "The Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire."

R. ROGER.

No. 42.—February 3, 1909.

The Thumb Bible.

A unique copy of the first issue of "Verbum Sempiternum; Salvator Mundi" (summaries in verse of the Old and New Testaments), the scarce and curious "Thumb Bible," published in 1614 by John Taylor, "the water-poet," is in the possession of Colonel James Allardyce, LL.D., of Culquoich, who has reprinted it for private circulation to the extent of 100 copies. For this generous act, Colonel Allardyce deserves the best thanks of antiquarians and bibliographers; and fortunate indeed are those who have received copies. The original issue in Colonel Allardyce's possession unfortunately lacks of "Salvator Mundi" leaves 1, 3-14, 16 of sheet A. The contents of the missing pages have been supplied from the British Museum copy. In the reprint the spelling is unchanged and misprints are left uncorrected; and while a larger page and fount of type have been used, Colonel Allardyce has been careful to reproduce, as far as possible, the quaint characteristics of the original.

John Taylor, the water-poet, as he called himself, was one of the interesting figures of the early seventeenth century. He was born of humble parentage at Gloucester in 1580. His education was limited, for he informs us that he was "gravelled" in his "accidence," and could get no further. He early migrated to London, where he was apprenticed to a waterman, and subsequently he served in the fleet under the Earl of Essex, being present at the siege of Cadiz in 1596. On retiring from the service with a "lame leg," he became a Thames waterman. For fifteen years he held a position in the Tower of London, and afterwards kept a public-house in Long Acre. His enthusiasm in the Royalist cause led to an amusing incident. When Charles I. was beheaded, he hung up the sign of the Mourning Crown, which, however, he was compelled to take down, and he substituted for it a portrait of himself, with the following couplet under it:—

"There's many a King's head hang'd up for a sign,
And many a saint's head too. Then why not mine?"

John Taylor was a voluminous and amusing writer; the productions of his pen occupy fully five pages of the British Museum catalogue. His "Verbum Sempiternum and Salvator Mundi" is one of the smallest books in existence, it measures one inch square, and has merited the title of the "Thumb Bible." Part I (Old Testament) is dedicated to Queen Anne, Consort of James I.; Part 2 (New Testament) to Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I. The first edition, published in 1614, is a very scarce and valuable book. The 1693 edition, apparently unknown to Lowndes, brought £6 at Sotheby's about six years ago.

The works of John Taylor have no literary merit, but there are few English authors who give us such minute and curious information respecting old customs, edifices, and peculiarities. He was the contemporary and friend of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and nearly all our poets and dramatists from the close of the reign of Elizabeth to the Restoration.

It was Taylor's custom to publish an account of his travels when he returned home. Previous to starting, he issued a large number of prospectuses, or "Taylor's bills," as he called them, in the hope of inducing his patrons to advance him a sum of money. In 1618 he undertook to walk from London to Scotland without a penny in his pocket, nor "begging, borrowing, or asking meat, drink, or lodging." He penetrated as far as Braemar, where he was the guest of the Earl of Mar. On his return to Leith, he met Ben Jonson, who gave him "two-and-twenty shillings" wherewith to drink his health in England. When he reached London, he published an account of his wanderings in a tract entitled "The Pennyless Pilgrimage," and, although he had obtained 1600 names for his account of this tour, more than half the subscribers refused to pay, whereupon Taylor gave vent to his wrath in a satire called "A Kicksey Winsey."

But the "water-poet" was not content with the fame which his literary productions procured for him; he was fond of fixing public attention by other extraordinary performances. On one occasion he set out with a companion named Robert Bird on a journey from London to Queenborough, in Kent, in a boat made of brown paper, lorne up by air bladders. This foolhardy expedition is graphically described in his "Praise of Hempseed." The frail material of which this singular craft was built soon gave way—

"In three miles going almost to our knees,

Our rotten bottom all to tatters fell,

And left our boat as bottomless as Hell,

And had not bladders borne us stify up,

We there had tasted of death's fatal cup."

They ultimately arrived at their destination more dead than alive, having been fully two days on the water.

In 1630, Taylor published a collected and revised edition of his works. This bibliographical rarity was reprinted by the Spencer Society in three parts folio, 1858-9. Others of his tracts not included in the folio were reprinted by the same society in five parts quarto, 1870-8. His most readable pieces were published in 1872 under the editorship of Charles Hindley.

John Taylor was gifted with a fund of humour, which made him an agreeable companion. His printed effusions consist either solely of verse or of verse and prose intermixed. His verse is mere doggerel, and his prose such as might be expected from a writer, not without observation, but of no great power of mind, and almost entirely uneducated. Southey says—"There is nothing in John Taylor which deserves preservation for its intrinsic merit alone; but in the collection of his pieces which I have per-

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, was first settled in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers from England. The city grew rapidly and became one of the most important centers of commerce and industry in the New England region. In 1773, the city was the site of the Boston Tea Party, a protest against British taxation that led to the American Revolution. The city was the birthplace of the United States and played a central role in the early years of the nation's history.

The city of Boston has a rich and diverse cultural heritage. It is home to many world-class museums, including the Museum of Fine Arts and the Boston Children's Museum. The city is also known for its historic architecture, including the Old State House and the Freedom Trail. Boston is a city of innovation and progress, and it continues to be a leading center of education, research, and industry in the United States.

used there is a great deal to illustrate the manners of his age"; and we think this will remain the final verdict. He died in December, 1653.

The volume which has called forth these remarks will be cherished by the recipients, not, perhaps, so much as a bibliographical treasure, as for the spirit which has prompted Colonel Allardyce to issue it. The book is tastefully produced by Messrs Milne and Hutchison, printers, Netherkirkgate.

It is interesting to observe that the "Thumb Bible" was reprinted in Aberdeen by John Forbes in 1670. This copy measured 1½ by 1¼ in.; consequently, it is the tiniest tome ever published in Aberdeen. This little volume is very scarce; the University Library and the Public Library are both without a copy.

J. B. T.

The Keiths of Ludquharn.

The Keiths of Ludquharn and Inverugie descend from John Keith, son of Sir Edward Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, who died before 1350. The earlier proprietors are named in a genealogical tree, "The Heirs of the Keiths," prepared by Mr P. J. Anderson, and issued—with a descriptive narrative on the same subject—in "Scottish Notes and Queries" for May, 1894.

On 4th November, 1607, William Keith had Special Service to William Keith of Ludquharn, his grandfather, on the lands of Ludquharn, in the barony of Kellie, held of John, Earl of Mar; on Balmuir and Myrsyd, in the barony of Balmuir, held of John, Earl Marischal; and on the glebe of the church of Fetterangus, held of the vicars of the church, all in non-entry since the death of his ancestor in the end of July, 1604. [Inquis. Special. Abdn. No. 112.] At the same time, Keith had Service on the dominical lands of Essilmont, held of the Crown for service of ward and relief. [Ibid., No. 113.] He married Margaret, sister of George, fifth Earl Marischal, and daughter of William Keith, who was styled Lord Keith.

William Keith, only son and heir of the preceding, succeeded to the estates before 1625. Prior to May, 1623, he married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Bannerman of Elsick. He was a staunch Royalist, and was colonel of horse in Hamilton's "engagement." On 28th July, 1629, he was created a Baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, with remainder to heirs male whatsoever, and although the patent was sealed on 8th May, 1630, no grant or sasine of lands in Nova Scotia is recorded in his favour. This exception doubtless arose from his inability to provide the sum payable for such a grant. Indeed, for the last thirty years of his life he was worried by financial troubles. In 1625, he borrowed £1000 from David Aidie, "Master of Saint Thomas Hospital [of Aberdeen] for behoof of the bedallis thereof." Falling into arrear in payment of the interest, legal proceedings were instituted

against him, and on 8th July, 1636, a Decree of Forthcoming was granted against his tenants, in whose hands arrestments had been placed. At the same time, a second Decree of Forthcoming was granted in respect of a 2000 merks bond which had been granted by Sir William on 18th November, 1628. [New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records," II., p. 427.] In 1633 his debts are recorded thus—

	Merks.
To John Bannerman in Picktillame	950
„ Alex. Keith, portioner of Duffus	3000
„ James Gordon, son of Patrick Gordon of Nethermuir	1000
„ Thomas Gordon of Broadland	1000
„ Rev. William Hay, minister of Crimond	3000
	8950

[Spalding Club's "Miscellany," III., pp. 86, 96, 101, 102, 103.]

Sir William's cup of sorrow was filled to overflowing on 16th July, 1641, when William, Earl Marischal, Lord Keith and Altrie, secured Decree, in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court, ordaining him to remove from the lands of Boddome, Seatoun, Newlands of Stirlinghill, Blakhous, Conziak, Auldmac, Badlorskie, Boginjohnie, and Elrick. [New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records," II., p. 482.]

Alexander Keith, second but only surviving son of the preceding, succeeded as second Baronet.

William Keith, son and heir of the preceding, succeeded as third Baronet. He married a daughter and co-heir of George Smith of Rapness. [G. E. C.'s "Complete Baronetage," II., 370-71.] A son, George, was appointed a Regent in Marischal College on 2nd March, 1713, but lost the office in the following year for the offences of adultery and contumacy. [New Spalding Club's "Records of Marischal College and University," II., pp. 39-40.]

William Keith, eldest son of the preceding, succeeded as fourth Baronet. He was born about 1669, and from 1716 to 1726 was Governor of Pennsylvania, North America. He died 18th November, 1749, aged 80. [G. E. C.'s "Complete Baronetage," II., pp. 370-71.]

Robert Keith, son and heir of the preceding, succeeded as fifth Baronet. He served in the Prussian service, under his cousin, the famous Field-Marshal Keith, in Russia, Poland, Germany, Turkey, and Sweden, becoming a Lieutenant-Colonel; and was subsequently (after the Marshal's death) in the Danish service, in which he became Major-General and Commandant of Hamburg. He married Margaret Albertina Conradina, only daughter of Ulrich Frederich von Suchin, Envoy from the King of Poland to the Court of Russia. He died 14th February, 1771, when the Baronetcy became dormant. He had two sons—Frederick William Keith, born 7th October, 1751, Lieutenant in the Danish Guards; and Robert George Keith, born 6th October, 1752. Of these sons nothing more is known. It is believed that they both died unmarried and before their father. [Ibid.]

Boddam Castle was the old seat of these Keiths, but it has long been in ruins. Several interesting particulars regarding it are given in Pratt's "Buchan" (revised edition, 1901) pp. 65, 66.

In 1672-7 Sir William Keith registered arms—Argent, a cross crosslet fitchee and an escallop in fess az., on a chief gules three pallets or. [Sir James Balfour Paul's "Ordinary of Scottish Arms" (second edition), No. 1575.]

Aberdeenshire Bronze Age Graves.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in Edinburgh, on 11th ulto, Mr J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot., described five Bronze Age graves, each containing a drinking urn, which had been discovered in Aberdeenshire.

The first grave described was found last spring on Mains of Leslie, in the parish of Premnay. It was a finely-built stone cist, 2 feet 8 inches in length, and contained a drinking-cup urn, which was recovered intact. All traces of the accompanying body had disappeared. A few inches north-east of this grave another had been unearthed two years before. It contained the remains of a skeleton in a contracted position, lying on its right side, and the fragments of a drinking-cup urn.

The next three graves were discovered, at various dates in the end of last year, in a natural sandy mound called the Castle Hill, on the estate of Boyndlie, in the parish of Tyrie. The graves measured 1 foot 9 inches, 1 foot 3 inches, and 3 feet 9 inches in length respectively, and each contained a drinking-cup urn. The first of these three graves was formed of fine slabs, and, besides the urn, yielded up a small flint knife and a small part of a human jaw, with two molar teeth in position. The second grave was small, and was formed by irregularly-shaped stones, and it contained no other relics but the urn. The third grave, like the first of this group, was made of finely-split slabs, but, unlike the others, it was provided with a causewayed floor, the materials being uniform, water-worn stones of about three and four inches in diameter. The skeletal remains of an old man were found in this grave, and it was evident from bony nodules that had grown on some of the vertebrae that he must have suffered from rheumatism. The urn from this grave is of uncommon shape, the everted rim being turned out with a sharper curve than usual, and this flattened rim being ornamented to about a depth of an inch from the lip. This vessel was a unique variety of the Bronze Age drinking-cup type of urn.

The last grave was discovered about ten years ago on Blackhills, also in the parish of Tyrie. It was found in a sand pit, was made of slabs, and contained a drinking-cup urn of small size, which, like the last described vessel, was ornamented inside the rim, though not nearly to the same extent.

The recovery of so many urns in such a short space of time is unusual; and that it was pos-

sible to secure a good record of them is still more unusual, so many prehistoric burial-places being ruthlessly destroyed by their discoverers under the mistaken idea that they may get "a pot of gold," which has never been found under such circumstances. If finders of an ancient grave would give some competent archaeologist the opportunity of attending during the excavation of it, much information about our prehistoric forefolds would be recovered, instead of being utterly lost. That the record of the discoveries at Boyndlie is so complete is due to the arrangements made by Mr Ogilvie-Forbes of Boyndlie after the discovery of the first grave.

Fetteresso Parish Church.

Two gifts of antiquarian interest have recently been made to the Kirk-Session of Fetteresso. The first of these is a carved oak panel which formed part of the pulpit of the old church of Fetteresso, the picturesque ruins of which are seen from the railway about a mile to the south-west of Stonehaven Station. The new church was built in 1810 on a site more convenient for the inhabitants of the New Town of Stonehaven, which was planned and constructed by the well-known Barclay of Urie. When worship had been discontinued in the old church it was dismantled, and the pulpit and other furnishings were taken to Fetteresso Castle to be utilised for firewood. The donor of the gift, Mr William Donald, a worthy Indian Mutiny veteran, who resides at the Kirktown of Fetteresso, was employed as a boy at the Castle, and the work assigned to him one day was to break up the old pulpit and the "latron," which his father had occupied as preacher for the long period of 35 years. Young as he was, he had the good sense to spare the panel with the minister's initials and date carved upon it in bold relief. Rescuing it from destruction, he took it to his home, where it has fortunately been most carefully preserved. The initials "M. I. M." are those of Mr John Milne, who was admitted to the charge in 1676, and died in 1703. Underneath are the letters "P. F.," for Parish of Fetteresso, and the date "1683." Mr Milne was the last Episcopalian incumbent, and the panel thus forms a most interesting link of connection with the past history of the Church.

The second gift is a set of communion tokens left by the late Miss Angus, Stonehaven, whose father was long an elder in the Rickarton district of the parish. They are eight in number, and may be described briefly thus:—

1. The oldest in the collection. Oblong, with cut corners and with the letters "F. P." within a sunk oblong panel. Made of lead.
2. Nearly square, with letters "M. D. B. F." for Mr David Burn, minister 1709 to 1749. Made of lead.
3. Round, with four lozenges close to border, and letters "M. D. B. F." as in 2. Made of brass.
4. Round, with border and nine dots in field, and letters "M. I. H. F." for Mr John

Hutcheon, minister 1764 to 1800. Made of tin.

5. Round, with hole in centre, and letters "M. I. H. P." as in 4. Made of brass.

6. Round, with inscription in border "Fetteresso, 1801," and letters "G. T." in centre. for Mr George Thomson, minister 1800 to 1862. Made of lead and tin.

7. Round, with inscription in border "Fetteresso, 1821," and letters "G. T." in centre, as in 6. Inscription on reverse, "This do in remembrance of me. Luke xxii, 19." Made of lead and tin.

8. Oval, with "Fetteresso Parish" in border and date 1864 in centre. Inscription on reverse, "Come, but let a man examine himself." Made of lead and tin.

The brass tokens are extremely rare, being found in very few places, and not many parishes can now exhibit such a number of separate tokens of different dates as the above collection contains.

B.

Interesting Collection of Old Pewter.

The increasing interest manifested during recent years in the art of pewter-making finds practical expression in the fine exhibition of ecclesiastical and domestic examples of old pewter in Provand's Lordship. This is the first occasion upon which such an exhibition has been held in Scotland. There have been exhibitions of pewter in England, but rarely, if ever, has such a representative collection of the ware been seen as is at present housed in Provand's Lordship. Practically every collector of any note in Scotland has contributed, while from the kirk-sessions and the vestries there has come much interesting and historical Church plate. Indeed, it is one of the most important collections of ecclesiastical pewter that has ever been gathered together.

THE ART OF PEWTER-MAKING.

The art of pewter-making made its appearance in Scotland about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and continued, latterly in a spasmodic fashion, up till the twenties of last century, the last touch-mark registered at Pewterers' Hall being dated 1824. The exhibition contains many valuable examples of the Scottish pewter art both during its heyday and in its decline. It is assumed, and with some show of reason, that the shapes of the Scottish pewter vessels were obtained from France and, in some cases, from Holland. It was not until after the Union in 1707 that purely English shapes were introduced into Scotland. But the Scotch craftsmen did not servilely copy their French and Dutch mentors. The Scottish independence of mind is reflected in the designs. The Continental examples are generally of a florid, ornamental type. But our Scotch ware is in a measure characteristic of the people who made it—strong of line and entirely devoid of any superfluous orna-

ment. Indeed, one feels as if perhaps the Scottish craftsman erred on the side of simplicity. He endows, at times, his handiwork with a severity and coldness which make it a question if in his striving after simplicity he has not overstepped the limits of art, and given us a soulless and frozen substitute. For example, the 17th century Communion Cup will scarce come under the category of a work of art. In this sense it is far from being "rare." But from the antiquarian point of view it is extremely rare, and a valuable possession.

"TAPPIT-HEN" MEASURES.

The 700 odd exhibits which Provand's Lordship Club have brought together for the nonce afford an excellent idea of the possibilities which lie in pewter-making. Probably the most outstanding feature of the exhibition is the remarkable collection of the "tappit-hen" measures. It is unique in its completeness and variety. Jamieson, in his Scottish Dictionary, gives the following definition of the curious cognomen:—"Tappit-hen, a cant phrase denoting a tin (pewter) measure containing a quart (pint), so called from the knob on the lid as being supposed to represent a crested hen." There are examples in the exhibition of crested and uncrested "tappit-hens." Mr Lewis Clapperton shows a delightful set of the former and one example of the latter, a three-gill measure, and bearing the date 170—, the last figure being indecipherable. Mr John Scouller has two of the uncrested type, while Dr Alexander Munro and Mrs Mather both show the crested "tappit-hens."

SACRAMENTAL FLAGONS.

The Kirk-Session of Biggar have sent a laver, Roman amphora shape. This is a most interesting exhibit. According to tradition this laver belonged to the Church before the Reformation, and was used to contain the holy water. It dates probably from the sixteenth century. The graceful lines of this piece of pewter suggest French influence. In the same case as the last named Biggar measure is a pocket Communion set, in rough hand-carved wooden case. It is undoubtedly of Scottish make. Strange to say, it was picked up in a second-hand shop in Iceland! Three beautiful flagons are sent by the kirk-session of the Inner High Church (Glasgow Cathedral). From the kirk-session of the Tron, Edinburgh, come two large and highly interesting flagons, each engraved "For the use of the Holy Sacrament of Our Lord's Supper in the South-East Paroch of Edinburgh, Anno 1688." A couple of chalices, double-handled and with scalloped edges, are sent by the Vestry of St Andrew's, Banff (Scottish Episcopal). These chalices are very early and unique.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The scalloped edge is rarely met with. Another unique article is a warming pan of pewter, sent by Mr Andrew McLennan; also a Highland powder-horn, elaborately carved and mounted in pewter, late seventeenth century, from Mr

Charles Whitelaw. Worth special notice is the christening bowl, with its wrought-iron bracket, sent by the Lochwinnoch parish kirk-session. A very rare article in a case of rarities is a pewter fork sent by Mrs Farren. These are very seldom met with, and the one exhibited is a specially good specimen. A couple of fine pewter spoons from Mr Andrew Smith lie alongside the fork, while in the same case also Mr Ludovic M.L. Mann shows a unique example of a mould for making pewter spoons. Mr John Gardner exhibits a plate from Tibbie Shiels's famous inn. Engraved on the back of the plate are the letters N.J.M. and date 1765. A pair of candlesticks from Mr Andrew Smith show features in the design which stamp them as something very unique. Miss Cranston shows two interesting Dutch porringers, one marked on handle "1773." An old Glasgow College measure dated 1760 is lent by Mrs Fountaine-Brodie, and Dr Gemmell has two Flemish jugs worth noting. Two cases of Communion tokens are contributed by Mrs Campbell. A plate with engraved coat of arms attributed to Rubens is shown by Mr Muirhead Moffat. A beautiful hanging benitier is lent by Mrs Cleland, and Mr F. H. Newbury has also a fine benitier on exhibition. The Kirk-Session of Paisley lend two collection plates, engraved "For the Abbey Church, Paisley, 1775." A quaint and interesting collection of beggars' badges is on show from Mr Alfred W. Cox. In bygone days these badges were given to all who might be classed as the deserving poor. They had to be worn in a prominent position upon the outside garments. This method of checking the deserving poor lasted until the early years of the nineteenth century.

[Abridged from "Glasgow Weekly Herald," 9th January, 1909.]

Lawrances in Aberdeenshire.

(Continued from No. 35.)

LONMAY—Births and Marriages, 1813-1854.

1813. November 24. John Laurance in Park, a daughter Helenora. Witnesses—Robert Shand, Rathen, and George Farquhar, parish of Fraserburgh.

1815. July 4. John Laurance in Park, a son Joseph. Witnesses—Robert Shand, Rathen, and George Farquhar, parish of Fraserburgh.

1817. June 18. John Laurance in Park, a daughter Mary. Witnesses—Robert Shand, Rathen, and George Farquhar, parish of Fraserburgh.

1820. November 7. Andrew Lawrence in Netherton, a daughter Jean. Witnesses—Andrew and Thomas Pyper, there.

1820. May 1. John Laurance in Park, a daughter Rebecca. Witnesses—Robert Shand, Rathen, and George Farquhar, parish of Fraserburgh.

1822. April 20. John Laurance in Park, a daughter Jean. Witnesses—William Keith and Lewis Park, both in Craigellie.

1822. August 22. Andrew Lawrence in Netherton, a son Alexander. Witnesses—Andrew and Thomas Pyper, there.

1824. March 20. John Laurance in Tyacksnook, a son Robert. Witnesses—William Keith and Lewis Park, both in Craigellie.

1824. December 8. Andrew Lawrence in Netherton, a son John. Witnesses—Andrew and Thomas Pyper.

1825. November 21. James Laurance and Elizabeth Fowle had a son James. Baptised 30th same month. Witnesses—James Dick, in Gavel, Parish of Old Deer, and Peter Sangster, in Kinmonth.

1826. March 18. John Laurance, in Tyacksnook, a daughter Elizabeth. Witnesses—William Keith and Lewis Park, both in Craigellie.

1827. July 12. James Laurance [and Elizabeth Fowle] had a son John. Baptised 19th same month. Witnesses—James Dick, in Gavel, Parish of Deer, and Peter Sangster, in Kinmonth.

1827. August 2. Andrew Lawrence, in Netherton, a son Joseph. Witnesses—Joseph Percival and William Milne, there.

1828. March 25. John Laurance, in Tyacksnook, a daughter Christian. Witnesses—William Keith and Lewis Park, both in Craigellie.

1829. December 12. Andrew Lawrence, in Lonmay, a daughter Jannet. Witnesses—Alexander Laurance, senior and junior, both in Lonmay.

1830. November 19. Alexander Lawrence, in Lonmay, a son William. Witnesses—Alexander Lawrence, senior, and Andrew Lawrence, both in Lonmay.

1831. November 13. Andrew Lawrence in Lonmay, a daughter Elizabeth Mitchell. Witnesses—William Milne and Alexander Lawrence, both in Lonmay.

1840. September 5. John Lawrence, Nether Tyacksnook, a daughter Jean. Witnesses—George Mess, St Fergus, and George Lawrence, Tyacksnook.

1848. August 16. Isobel Bruce, daughter of Samuel Lawrence and Anne Shand, Roundhillock, Kinmonth, born 16 August, and baptised by Mr Cordiner, 13 September. Witnesses—James Gall and James Buchan.

LONMAY—Marriages, 1820-1854.

1824. December 25. John Laurance, in Rathen parish, and Margaret Henderson, in this parish.

1825. January 23. Margaret Lawrence and William Maitland, both in this parish.

1827. April 21. Isobel Laurance and James Clark, both in Rathen.

1831. July 17. Elizabeth Laurance, parish of Aberdeen, and John Cheyne, in Lonmay.

1834. May 18. William Lawrence and Isobel Greig, both in Lonmay.

1839. November 24. John Lawrence, in Lonmay, and Elizabeth Mess, parish of St Fergus.

1844. June 16. James Lawrence, in Lonmay, and Elizabeth Mundie, in Rathen.

1846. June 7. George Laurance, in Lonmay, and Mary Smith, in parish of Dallas, declared 15th June, and married by Mr Grant, Banff.

1846. November 15. Rebecca Lawrance and William Watt, in parish of Rathen.

1849. September. Mary Lanrance and James Jaffray, in Lommay, married by Mr Cock.

1849. December 2. Isabella Lawrence, parish of Rathen, and Andrew Milne, in Lommay, married by Mr [Alexander] Davidson [Manse Street Congregational Church], Fraserburgh. Mr Alexander Davidson was the father of Mr John Davidson, the poet.

1851. December 7. Christian Laurence, in Lommay, and Thomas Ruxton, in the parish of Logie Buchan, married 11th December by Mr [Charles] Gibbon, D.D.

LONMAY—Baptisms.

Extracted from the Episcopal Register of Baptisms by Rev. James Forrest, D.D.

1766. James Lawrence, Satyrhills, Rathen, had twins James and George. Lived at Smiddyhillock?

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

71 Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen.

References to Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

The young Laird of Drum and other prisoners to be brought to Aberdeen. The Marquis of Argyll's troops quartered there to assist in their convoy.—Car. I., 1644, c. 160, VI., Pt. 1, 179.

Notice of the occupation of the town by the Earl of Montrose for some weeks.—Car. I., 1645, VI., Pt. 1, 318b, 319a.

Gordon of Haddo and others forfeited for having gone, in March, 1644, with 80 horse to Aberdeen and seized Patrick Leslie, Provost of Aberdeen; Mr Robert Farquhar, Commissioner for the Public in the North; Baillie John Jaffray, and his brother, Alexander, Dean of Guild, and for having taken them to Strathbogie, and afterwards detained them prisoners at Auchindoune.—Car. I., 1644, c. 141, VI., Pt. 1, 161, etc.

Notice of the occupation of the town by the Marquis of Huntly in March, 1644.—VI., Pt. 1, 494a.

The prisoners from Aberdeen incarcerated in the jail at Edinburgh called the "Thieves' Hole" to be removed elsewhere.—Car. I., 1645, c. 44, Pt. 1, 456a.

A garrison of 1000 foot and two troops of horse to be stationed at Aberdeen.—Car. I., 1645, c. 56, VI., Pt. 1, 490.

The burgh to pay £1440 monthly for the support of the army.—Car. I., 1645, VI., Pt. 1, 352a. To pay £1260 monthly for nine months.—1647, VI., Pt. 1, 701b. The impost suspended, in consideration of the burned and wasted condition of the burgh.—VI., Pt. 1, 702a.

Taking part with James Graham at the battle of Aberdeen, one of the charges against

Nathaniel Gordon of Ardlogy.—Car. I., 1646, VI., Pt. 1, 506a; VI., Pt. 1, 529b.

Mr Robert Farquhar, Commissioner to Parliament for Aberdeen, to see that the Act concerning markets is enforced there.—Car. I., 1646, VI., Pt. 1, 553a.

Mr R. Farquhar, late Provost, ordered to buy 3000 bolls of meal for the garrison. No cavalry to be quartered at Aberdeen. Some of the foot to be removed to Old Aberdeen.—Car. I., 1646, c. 255, VI., Pt. 1, 594. Petition for relief of the burgh from its miserable condition, caused by the garrison and quarterings, remitted to a committee.—1646, c. 78, VI., Pt. 1, 642.

Notice of Committee of Estates held at Aberdeen in October, 1646.—VI., Pt. 2, 162b.

The rebels having interfered in the election of the magistrates, the election annulled, and nineteen councillors nominated by Parliament, with power to choose from among themselves a Provost, baillies, etc., and to appoint a clerk.—Car. I., 1647, c. 175, VI., Pt. 1, 683.

Order for the marching of troops towards Aberdeen.—Car. I., 1647, c. 190, VI., Pt. 1, 697. Order for the transport of ammunition and artillery to Aberdeen.—Car. I., 1647, c. 351, VI., Pt. 1, 771.

Electoral Enrolment.

In 1782 the following letter was transmitted to a Kincardineshire proprietor, residing in Edinburgh, by a person (not a law agent) who had been engaged to conduct his enrolment as a freeholder, so that he might secure a vote in the Parliamentary election. It shows the little interest or value attached to such a matter, and how it was conducted at that period:—

The 30th ulto.—I went to Stonehaven with your papers. None of the gentlemen were there, except Mr B. and Sir William ———, who attended at my solicitation, on your account, and who admitted you. You are now one of 30 voting barons. I paid the clerk a guinea, his common instrument money; and as Mr B. and Sir William attended on your account, I thought your honour concerned to pay the dinner, and a glass to your health. The charge with my other expenses (he had travelled 10 miles) is 37s 9d; so that the whole stands you £2 18s 9d, including the clerk's guinea. No doubt you will grudge, but I would rather pay myself than stain your honour. ["Aberdeen Journal," 18th April, 1832.]

Sinclair Peerages.

The Sinclairs or St Clairs (to follow the spelling of the head of the family) can claim more than ordinary share in the peerages of this country. A St Clair is a Scottish baron; a Sinclair is a Scottish earl; a St Clair-Erskine is an earl of the United Kingdom; a Sinclair has just been raised to the peerage; and in the person of the celebrated Sir John of Ulster a Sinclair refused a peerage. It is noticeable

even in the present day (as witness the Baring-, the Grosvenors, and many other families), that any family raised to peerage rank which comprises men of average ability will sooner or later have conferred on it other peerages of a greater or less degree. As a beginning for the Sinclairs, it is said that a St Clair (descendant of one of the usual apocryphal nobles who came over with William of Normandy, each with his proper coat of arms and pedigree carefully drawn out) obtained a grant of the barony of Rosslyn from King David I. This seems quite probable, as his descendant, William St Clair, styled Lord of Rosslyn, married the heiress of the Scandinavian Earl of Orkney, whose son, Henry St Clair, had his claim to the Earldom of Orkney admitted by Haakon VI. of Norway in 1374. William, grandson of Henry, was third Earl of Orkney, and afterwards Earl of Caithness; and this nobleman was the common ancestor in the female line of the present-day Earl of Caithness, Lord Sinclair, Earl of Rosslyn, and the Right Hon. John Sinclair, the new peer.

But, before leaving the old Lords of Rosslyn, it is curious to trace the reason why a Lord High Chancellor of England (albeit a Scotsman) should choose to be called Earl of Rosslyn. Sir John Erskine, third baronet of Alva, married Catherine Sinclair, daughter of Henry, tenth Baron Sinclair, and on the death of her brother, James, the twelfth baron, without issue, she became with her sisters one of the heirs of line of the old Earls of Orkney. Her son, Sir Henry Erskine, married Janet Wedderburn, daughter of Peter Wedderburn, a Lord of session with the title of Lord Chesterhall. Lady Erskine's brother, Alexander Wedderburn, was called in 1757 to the English bar, of which he soon became a leading member, endeavouring, with the help of Charles Macklin, the actor, to get rid of his Scots accent—with little success, we are glad to note. In rapid succession, he became Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, Lord Chief Justice, and, in 1793, Lord Chancellor of England. He had, in 1780, been created Lord Loughborough, and in 1801 was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Rosslyn, in the county of Middlethian; and, having no issue, he got a special remainder to his sister's son, Sir James St Clair-Erskine (great-grandson of the tenth Baron Sinclair), who, on his uncle's death in 1805, became second Earl of Rosslyn. That family still are known as St Clair-Erskine, and bear in the first quarter of their coat of arms the sable cross engrailed of the Sinclairs.

William, third Earl of Orkney, was in 1455 created Earl of Caithness, and used the double title till 1471. This nobleman was Lord Chancellor and Lord High Admiral of Scotland; but King James III., having received the Orkney Isles as the marriage portion of his wife Margaret of Denmark in 1469, Earl William surrendered his Earldom of Orkney to the King, and in 1471 it was annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament. He was thenceforth known as Earl of Caithness, but not content with his past transferring of titles, he proceeded to

ignore the claims of his eldest son William (by his first wife, a grand-daughter of Robert III.) of whom we shall hear later, and resigned his Earldom of Caithness in favour of his son, also William, by his second wife. This second Earl of Caithness fell at Flodden, and his son, the third earl, was killed in a vain attempt to retake the Orkney Isles, the family still cherishing the idea that their ancestor had been defrauded out of them. From a son of the fourth earl descended George Sinclair, who acquired the lands of Dunbeath, and in 1704 was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. He was ancestor of the present Sir John R. G. Sinclair, seventh baronet of Dunbeath, and of his cousin, the Right Hon. John Sinclair, Secretary for Scotland, upon whom His Majesty has just been pleased to confer a peerage. After the death of George, seventh earl, in 1678, the title began its wanderings among the various heirs-male until on the death of the fifteenth earl the title was claimed by the late James Augustus Sinclair, banker in Aberdeen, who succeeded as sixteenth Earl of Caithness. He died in 1891, being succeeded by his eldest son John Sutherland Sinclair, now seventeenth Earl of Caithness, who is engaged in farming in North Dakota.

The old Earl of Orkney's disinherited son, William St Clair (the distinction of spelling is still observed), sometime known as Master of Orkney, lived quietly on his estate of Newburgh, and in 1489 his son, Henry, was confirmed a peer of the Scots Parliament as Lord Sinclair. The title descended without any deviation till the death of the ninth baron in 1676, leaving an only daughter, Catherine, who succeeded to the title. She having married John St Clair of Herdmanston, the family name remained the same though there is no relationship in the male line with the old barons of Sinclair. She was followed by her son Henry, and he obtained a variation of the remainder in default of his own male issue to the nearest male heir whatsoever of his father. His sons died without issue, and the title reverted to the descendant of Matthew St Clair, younger brother of John St Clair of Herdmanston, whose direct descendant is the present Lord Sinclair (Charles William St Clair), fifteenth baron, and a Scottish representative peer since 1885.

J. K. L.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1783.

18th January. Died of this date, the reverend and worthy Mr Thomas Forbes, one of the ministers of this city, in the 74th year of his age and 50th of his ministry.

7th April. Died at Peterhead of this date, in his 73rd year, Mr James Arbuthnot, senior.

14th April. Died this week, in the parish of St Fergus, Jean Will, aged 101.

30th April. Died here of this date, Robert Farquharson, Esq., youngest son of the deceased Alexander Farquharson, Esq. of Monaltrie.

25th May. Died of this date, in an advanced age, at Inchmarlo, Mary Arbuthnot, wife to John Douglas, Esq. of Tilwhilly, and sister to the present Viscount Arbuthnot.

6th June. Died on the evening of this date, at the Manse of Meldrum, aged 67, the Rev. Mr John Likly, minister of that parish.

17th July. Died at Aberdeen of this date, in an advanced age, Agnes Keith, only child of the deceased James Keith of Keithfield, and spouse to the also deceased John Mowat of Ballquhly, Esq.

22nd July. Died of this date, the Rev. Mr Murdoch McLenan, Minister of the Gospel at Crathie, in the 82nd year of his age, and 50th of his ministry.

11th September. Died of this date, at Stockton-upon-Tees, Dr Robert Smith, a younger son of John Smith, Esq. of Inverainsay, aged 93. Early in life he went to sea in quality of a Navy Surgeon, was on board Admiral Vernon's own ship at the taking of Portobello, also at the expedition to Carthage, and was Surgeon of the yacht which brought over the present Queen.

3rd November. Died a few days ago at Troup, near Banff, Elizabeth Clark, aged 104. She had resided in the parish of Slains 101 years.

14th November. Died here of this date, Mr Alexander Bean, Advocate, in his 32nd year.

11th December. Died of this date, Mr Alexander Ross, junior, merchant in this place.

Queries.

194. **ROBERT CARNCORS.**—According to the list of Burgesses of Guild and of Trade of the burgh of Aberdeen (New Spalding Club's "Miscellany" I., p. 61, Mr Carncors was admitted a burges on 18th September, 1440, the cautioner for him being Thomas Rollan. Can any reader say who Carncors was? I am much interested in the matter, as this person is the only one of the Cairncross family that I can trace in Aberdeen records—

Cairncrosses first appear as proprietors of Craighall and Ceres in Fifeshire, thereafter of Balmashanner, near Forfar, and subsequently of lands near Melrose. They and their properties seem to have melted away with the Roman Catholic power in Scotland. Alexander Cairncross, however, was Protestant Bishop of Brechin and Archbishop of Glasgow.

A. F. C.

195. **FONTAINEBLEAU.**—Can anyone oblige with an explanation as to the origin, in Scotland, of this name, and as applied to a place in Buchan?

M.

196. **REV. ALEXANDER IRVINE.**—Wanted, information as to the parentage, descent, etc., of Rev. Alexander Irvine, who was minister of the parish of Longside from about 1635 till 1661.

W. S.

197. **REV. ALEXANDER RUDDACH.**—Can anyone oblige me with particulars as to the parentage of Rev. Alexander Ruddach, and any office he may have held between his graduation at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1667, and his admission as minister of the parish of Elchies in 1683?

W. S.

198. "HAMESUCKEN."—In former times the Scottish criminal authorities gave this title to a certain crime. What was it?

R. R.

Answers.

165. "COUP HUNDED."—This term applies to a horse which has passed many times through the hands of the horse dealers. It is now very seldom used.

S.

172. **THE "CHARTIST CIRCULAR": A GLASGOW PERIODICAL.**—I beg to notify that I have a complete set of this circular—104 parts—bound into one volume. I also possess a set of the English circular—90 parts—likewise bound into one volume. Both were the organs of the Chartist party, and contained matter couched in the most abusive and intolerant character. Our modern Socialist endeavours to follow in the same vein. He excels in promises at the expense of others, but is miserable at performing.

V.

184. **HERALDIC ARMS.**—The arms quoted by "Antiquarian" pertained to Robert Burnet, Procurator-Fiscal of Aberdeen. [See Sir James Balfour Paul's "Ordinary of Scottish Arms," second edition, 1903, p. 37.]

W.

[J. R. A. and J. A. B. reply to a like purport, the former mentioning that the armorial bearings specified were granted between 1672 and 1677. The latter adds that the crest pertaining to Mr Burnet showed a hand with a cutlass, cutting through a vine branch ppr.—Ed.]

187. **THE COMYNS, EARLS OF BUCHAN.**—Tradition asserts that the body of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan (the founder, in 1219, of the Cistercian Abbey of Deer, Justiciar of Scotland, and Sheriff of Forfarshire), who died in 1233, was interred before the high altar of the church of the Abbey of Deer. The writer of the interesting account of these Earls of Buchan in the Scots Peerage (vol. II., pp. 252-53) confirms these notes, and adds that the burial tradition was authenticated by the finding, last century, of a tomb before the site of the high altar, in which there was part of a belt. John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, who was completely overthrown by King Robert Bruce, retired into England, where he died in 1308.

R. WILSON.

No. 43.—February 10, 1909.

A Remarkable Private Library.

Aristocrats of literary taste, with their princely incomes, occasionally indulge in the luxury of an extensive private library, while men in humble ranks follow to a limited extent. It is to be regretted that among the latter, however, the advent of Public Libraries has adversely affected the taste for book-buying. It is pleasant, therefore, to find a book-collector of outstanding merit among the working classes. The person thus singled out for remark is John Valentine, ships' plater (he is describing of a place among the worthies so lovingly portrayed by Smiles), who for the last thirty-five years has lived in the house 81 High Street, Old Aberdeen. Here, on an array of shelves, in book-cases, and indeed in every available corner, are stored some 3000 volumes, in fine condition, and comprehending almost every variety of subject. Sound business principles have been followed in the gathering together of this huge assortment—a ledger being kept in which have been carefully entered the prices realised for books at the various important sales which have taken place throughout the country from time to time. Mr Valentine thus knows how far to offer with safety, and his opinion on books in general and of their market value is equal to that of any expert in the country. Nor is he merely a collector—he is a voracious reader, and has everything so systematically arranged that he can, even in the dark, put his hand upon almost any work he wants.

Space precludes the giving of any detailed list of the collection, but an idea of its size and character may be formed from the following:—

APPLICABLE TO ABERDEEN AND DISTRICT.

"Black Calendar," 1854.
 "Aberdeen Fifty Years Ago," 1863.
 Alexander's "Johnny Gibb," three copies.
 Alexander's "Life Among my Ain Folk."
 Alexander's "Northern Rural Life."
 Almanacks. Several very fine.
 Anderson's "Rectorial Addresses," 1902.
 Anderson's "Rhymes," 1867.
 Anderson's "The Howes o' Buchan," 1865.
 Bain's (Professor) "Mind and Body," 1873.
 Bain's (Professor) "John Stuart Mill," 1882.
 Bain's (E.) "Merchant and Craft Guilds," 1887.
 Bannerman's "Aberdeen Worthies," 1840.
 Blackhall's "Lays of the North," 1849.
 Broomfield's "Songs set to Music," 1857.
 Bruce's "Pulpit and Universities."
 Buchan's "Peterhead Smugglers," 1834.
 Buchan's "Keith Family," 1820.
 Buchanar's "Glimpses of Olden Days in Aberdeen," 1870.
 Bulloch's "The Pynours."
 Burness's "Poems, etc.," 1819.
 Burness's "Thrummy Cap," 1842.

Burr and Munro's "Old Landmarks," 1886.
 Cadenhead's "Book of Bon-Accord; a Guide to the City of Aberdeen," 1878.
 Carnie's "Waifs of Rhyme."
 Carnie's "Reporting Reminiscences," 3 vols.
 Cramond's "Annals of Banff," 2 vols.
 Cook's "Homespun Lays."
 Cook's "Pen Sketches and Reminiscences," 1901.
 Courage's "Survey of Aberdeen," 2 vols., 1853-56.
 Cordiner's "Antiquities," 1780.
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 Davidson's "St Swithin," 1861.
 Davidson's "Common Moss, etc.," 1896.
 Dinnie's "Deeside Guide."
 Directories. Several very old.
 "Don"—a poem, 1819.
 Douglas's "East Coast," 1782.
 Duncan's "Hours of Leisure," 1843.
 Duncan's "Traveller," 1854.
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 Edmond's "Aberdeen Printers," 4 vols., 1886.
 Ferries's "Woodside, etc."
 Fraser's "Select Poems," 1870.
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 Funds, and Affairs of General Kirk Session, St Nicholas, 1848.
 Grant's "Guide to G. N. of S. Railway," 1862.
 Gregor's "An Echo of the Olden Time," 1874.
 Gordon's "History of the Gordons," 2 vols., 1726.
 "Gordon of Glencut," Memoirs of, 1734.
 Gordon's "Arithmetic for the Use of Schools," 1831.
 Hadden's "Poems," 1849.
 Halliday's "Every Day Papers," 1864.
 Inlach's "History of Banff," 1868.
 Jaffray's "Diary," 1856.
 Kennedy's "Annals of Aberdeen," 2 vols.
 Kennedy's "City Treasury Affairs," 1817.
 Laing's "Caledonian Itinerary," 1819.
 Lang's "Story of a Parish"—Meldrum, 1897.
 Legge's "Sermon at Cove," 1815.
 Longmuir's "Speyside," 1860.
 Longmuir's "Dunnottar Castle," 1871.
 Macpherson's "Notes on Chapel, Crown, etc. of King's College," 1890.
 Mackintosh's "Valley of the Dec."
 Mackintosh's "Scotland."
 M'Combie's "Lectures—Education," etc., 1871.
 M'Combie's "Sermons—Essays," 1857.
 M'Comochie's "Benachie," "Deeside," and "Donside," 3 vols.
 M'Lean's "Life at a Northern University."
 M'Leod's "The Churches of Buchan," 1899.
 Milne's "Poems, Essays, etc.," 1851.
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 Mortifications—Town Council, 1849.
 Munro's "Old Aberdeen Records."
 Ogg's "Wallie Waly," 1873.
 Ogg's "Glims of the Gloamin'," 1890.
 Ogilvie's "John Cruickshank, LL.D."
 Orcm's "Old Aberdeen," 1782.
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 Paul's "Past and Present of Aberdeenshire."

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 "Scottish Notes and Queries."
 Simpson's "Report and Plan of Water Works," 1855.
 Skinner's "Poems," 1809.
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 Smith's "Old and New Aberdeen," 1882.
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 Stark's "Life of Dr Kidd," 1892.
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 Spalding's "History of the Troubles," Bannatyne Club edition (illustrated), 2 volumes, 1828.
 Taylor's "Castles of Aberdeenshire," 1887.
 Thom's (Walter) "History of Aberdeen," 1811.
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 Tide Tables, 2 volumes 1847-73.
 Tulloch's "Murray Lectures," 1831.
 Turrell's "Antiquarian Gleanings," 1859.
 Valentine's "Aberdeen as It Was," 1871.
 Valentine's "Aberdeenshire," 1871.
 Valentine's "Statistics," 1876.
 Valentine's "Health-History of Aberdeen," 1883.
 Walker's (Alexander) "Disblair," 1884.
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 Walker's (William) "Bards of Bon-Accord," 1887.
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 Burton's "History," 9 volumes, 1873.
 Camden's "Britannia," 1637.
 Echarl's "History of England," 2 volumes 1720.
 Froude's "History of England," 12 volumes 1870.
 Green's "History of the English People," 4 volumes, 1892.
 Lingard's "History of England," 10 volumes 1854.
 Low's "History of Scotland," 1816.

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 "Parliamentary History of England," 18 volumes, 1750-60.
 Robertson's "History of Scotland," 2 volumes, 1824.
 Thomson's "History of England," 4 volumes, 1867.
 Tyder's "History of Scotland," 9 volumes, 1841.

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Adam's Works, 1613-15.
 Ambrose's "Theological Works," 1769.
 Apocrypha, 1822. Sheriff Barclay's copy.
 Augustine's "City of God," 1610.
 Baily's "Practice of Piety," 1643.
 Barclay's "Apology," 1765.
 Barrow's Works, 1683-86.
 Baxter's "Church History," 1660.
 Baxter's Works, 4 vols., 1707.
 Beehive of the Roman Church, 1683.
 Bible—7 editions of; including "Breeches," "Douay," and "Besu."
 Britannia Sancta, 1745.
 Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," 3 copies.
 Bunyan's "Holy War," 3 copies.
 Burnett's Works, 10 vols.
 Confucius's "Morals," 1691.
 Calvin's "On the Four Gospels," 1584.
 Calvin's "On Galatians," 1574.
 Calvin's "On John," 1584.
 Caussin's "The Holy Court in Five Tomes," 1678.
 Calum's Sermons on "Booke of Job," 1584.
 Clarke's "Martyrologie," 1676-77.
 Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments—various, 6 vols.
 Craddock's "Harmonie of the Four Gospels," 1668.
 Cruickshank's "Church History," 2 vols, 1762.
 Du Barta's "His First Weeke or Birth of the World," 1st edition.
 Dyke's Works, 1616.
 "Evangelical Union Worthies," 1883.
 Farrar's "Life of Christ."
 Flavel's Works, 1754.
 Gordon's "The Catholic Church in Scotland."
 Hall's (Bishop) Works, 1614-15—Dunbar of Westfield's copy.
 Hamner's "Historie of Socrates," 1576—bearing signature "Jhone Leslie, Balquhync."
 Hamner's "Six Hundred Years After Christ," 1577—bearing titles "Warthill," and "Geo. Innes, Aberdeen, 1771."
 Hodley's Works, 3 vols.
 Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Politic," 1666.
 "Koran," 1734.
 Knox's "Reformation in Scotland," 1761.
 Thomas a Kempis's "Imitation of Christ," 1719 edition.
 "Martiall against Calphill," 1566—a curious volume, printed at Louaine, numbered on one side only.
 Musculus's "Common Places of Christian Religion," 1578.
 Milton's "Paradise Lost."
 Milton's "Paradise Regained."
 Revnold's Works, 1651.
 Roberts's "Key to the Bible," 1665.
 Rutherford's "Church Government," 1646.

"Sermons or Homilies in Time of Queen Elizabeth," with fine hand-painted illustrations, 1633.
 "Sermons of Dr Porteous," including one preached by Principal George Campbell, D.D., on 12th December, 1776, on "The Duty of Allegiance."
 "Sermons," by Sandy.
 "Sermons," by Sibbald.
 Scougall (Bishop) "Works."
 Shiel's "A Hind Let Loose," 1777.
 Stoughton's "The Christian Sacrifice," 1622.
 Taylor's "Liberty of Prophecy," 1647.
 Taylor's "Holy Living, Holy Dying," 1706.
 Ward's "English Reformation," 1716.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Acts of Parliament," various.
 Adam's "Famous Books," 1875.
 Adain's "History of the Bastille," 1838
 Addison's Works, 10 vols.
 "Alison's "History of Europe," 13 vols, 1853.
 "Æsop's Fables."
 Aikin's "Queen Elizabeth," 2 vols, 1826.
 "Arabian Nights."
 Arnold's "Essays."
 Ball's "Story of the Heavens."
 Beattie's Works.
 "Beattie, Life of," by Forbes, 3 vols.
 Beecher's Works.
 Burnett's "History of His Own Time," 1724.
 Buckle's "Miscellaneous Works," 2 vols.
 Buckland's "Geology."
 Burns, Robert—25 vols, applicable to.
 Burke's Speeches, 1790.
 Burton's "Book Hunter."
 Burton's "Political Economy."
 Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy."
 Burton's "History of Queen Anne," 3 vols.
 Butler's "Hudibras" and "Analogy."
 Byron's "Life and Writings," Clinton.
 Byron's "Letters."
 Byron's "English Bards."
 Bryce's "The Holy Roman Empire," 1864.
 Bryce's "South Africa."
 Bacon's "Ten Centuries," 1651.
 Bacon's "Essays."
 Baxter's "Self-Denyall," 1660.
 Canova's Works.
 Carlyle's Works, 50 vols.
 "Chronologia." Plates of the Popes to 1830—
 from Aboyne Castle.
 "Civil Wars in England," 2 vols.
 Cook's "Voyages."
 Coleridge's "Biographies," etc.
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 "Compleat Ambassador," 1655.
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 Crawford's "Officers of State," 1726.
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 Cruickshank's "Universal Songster," 3 vols.
 "Don Quixote."
 Dryden's Works, 23 vols.
 "Dunkeld—Blair in Atholl," 1823.
 Darwin's "Descent of Man," etc.
 Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe."
 Demosthenes' "Orations."

Dickens's Works, 30 vols.
 Disraeli's Works.
 "Episcopal Clergy in Scotland."
 Fairbairn's Works, 4 vols.
 Ferguson's "Poetical Works," 1807.
 Froude's Works
 French Revolution. History of Wars of, by
 Clark, Gifford, and Kelly.
 Feltham's "Resolves," etc., 1628.
 Favin's "Theater of Honour and Knight-
 hood," 1623.
 Gibbon's Works
 Geikie's "Geology of Scotland."
 Gladstone (various), 8 vols.
 Goldsmith's Works, 7 vols.
 Goethe's Works, 4 vols.
 Grant's "Battles," 3 vols.
 Gerard (Professor Alexander, D.D.) "An
 Essay on Taste." Presentation copy to
 Professor Beattie.
 Grote's "History of Greece," 10 vols., 1838.
 Hallam's Works, 7 vols.
 Harleian "Miscellany," 2 vols.
 Hailes's "Decisions," 1766-91, 2 vols.
 Hay's "Peninsular War," 1850.
 Hill's "History of the Penny Post," 2 vols.,
 1880.
 Home's Works, 9 vols.
 Huxley's "Method and Result."
 Homer's Works in 28 vols.
 Homer's "Iliad," original edition.
 "Hamilton, Duke of," Memoirs of 1677.
 Jamieson's "Scottish Dictionary."
 Johnson's Works, 27 vols.
 Keltie's Highland Clans and Regiments, 2 vols.,
 1875.
 Kennedy's "Colonial Traveller."
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 Lodge's "Seneca," 1614. Duncan Forbes's
 copy.
 Macaulay's General Works, 5 vols.
 Mill's Works.
 Miller's (Hugh) Works, 12 vols.
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 More's "Writings," 1662. Bearing signature
 "Tullibardine."
 Morley's "English Literature."
 Motherwell's "Minstrelsy."
 Nolan's "Russian War," 2 vols.
 "Notes and Queries."
 "Peninsular War," by various authors.
 Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," 1772.
 Pepys's Diary.
 Picturesque Australia.
 Picturesque Canada, 2 vols.
 Picturesque Palestine, 5 vols.
 Plutarch's "Lives," 5 vols.
 Ray's "History of the Rebellion."
 Rhind's "Geology," 2 vols.
 Robson's "British Heraldry," 3 vols., 1830.
 Ruskin's Works, 5 vols.
 Sanderson's "History of Queen Mary," 1656.
 Sandys's "Travels," 1621; Professor Beattie's
 copy.
 Shakespeare's Works, 45 vols.
 Smiles's "Dick, the Baker of Thurso."
 "Spectator," 8 vols.

Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 1839.
 Smith's Works, 1822.
 "Scottish Baronial Antiquities," 4 vols.
 Scott's Works (inclusive of Waverley Novels),
 67 vols.
 Stanley's Works.
 Thackeray's Works.
 Tilloston's Works.
 Virgil's Works.
 "Votes of Parliament." London, 1643.

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"Aberdeen Banner," 1840-41. No. 1 to 54.
 "Bon-Accord," 17 vols.
 "Caledonia."
 "Caledonian Magazine," 3 vols.
 "Censor," 1825-26, 2 vols.
 "Chameleon," 1852-79.
 "Chronicle," 1822-28; 1831-32.
 "Constitutional," 1837-40.
 "Family Journal," 1846-47.
 "Figaro," 10 vols.
 "Free Press," 1879-80, 4 vols.
 "Herald," 1835-36; 1841-42; 2 vols.
 "Hello!"
 "Aberdeen Journal," 1779-80; 1801-80; 60 vols.—
 of which 58 at one time belonged to Pro-
 vost John Webster.
 "Magazine," 10 vols., 1761-1832.
 "Observer," 1829-37, 2 vols.—at one time the
 property of Baillie Bothwell.
 "Shaver," 1 vol.
 Culsalmond Presbytery Case, 1842.
 Chapel of Ease, Woodside, 1831.
 Deer (Dr Lockhart), 1850.
 Milne Trustees — Parochial Schoolmasters,
 1835-38.
 Newhills (Mr Adam), 1861.
 Insch (Rev. Adam Mitchell), 1844.
 Trinity Chapel, 1855.

GENERAL MAGAZINES, ETC.

"Advocate," 1880-82.
 "Atlas," 1826-35, 9 vols., from Fyvie Castle.
 "Black Dwarf," 1817.
 Bell's "Weekly Messenger," 1811.
 "Bibliographer," 1881-83, 3 vols.
 "Book-Worm," 1888-91.
 "Black and White," 1899-1900, 3 vols.
 Cassell's Magazine, 14 vols.
 "Chartist Circular"—90 of English, and 104
 of Scottish.
 "Christian Monthly," 1880-81, 2 vols.
 Chambers's "Edinburgh Journal," 1832-1900,
 66 vols.
 Chambers's "London Journal," 1841-42, 2 vols.,
 rare.
 Cobbett's "Political Register," 1806-32, 20 vols.
 "Contemporary Review," 14 vols.
 "Controversialist," 4 vols.
 "Weekly Citizen," 6 vols.
 "Edinburgh Advertiser," 1776-95, 8 vols.
 "Edinburgh Weekly Journal," 1800-2, 2 vols.
 "Edinburgh Magazine," 1757-62, 6 vols., with
 bookplates; M'Conlic of Easter Skenc.
 "Literary Journal," 1829-30, 4 vols.
 "English Illustrated Magazine," 1883-89,
 6 vols.

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 "Family Economist," 1848-53, 6 vols.
 "Freemason Magazine," 1793-95, 5 vols.
 "Fortnightly Review," 5 vols.
 "Figaro in London," 1832-33.
 "Globe Newspaper," 1832-33.
 "General Magazine," 1788-90, 3 vols.
 "Gentleman's Magazine," 1739-88, 64 vols.,
 with bookplates; Alex. Allardyce of Dun-
 nottar.
 "Good Words," 36 vols.
 "Harper's Magazine."
 Hunt's "London Journal," 1834-35.
 "Illustrated London News," 1858-67.
 "Illustrated Times," 1857-58, 1845-46.
 "John Bull," 1820-40, 20 vols., from Fyvie
 Castle.
 "Letter Box Essays."
 "London Chronicle."
 "London Journal," 1845-46, 3 vols.
 "London Magazine," 7 vols.
 "London and Paris Observer."
 "Lords and Commons," 1878.
 "Loyal Reformers' Gazette," 1831-33, 2 vols.
 Macmillan's "Magazine," 1863-89, 60 vols.
 "Metal World," 1881-82.
 "Monthly Mercury," 1697, 1702-5.
 "Monthly Register," 1706.
 "Nineteenth Century," 6 vols.
 "Nonconformist," 1848.
 "North Georgia Gazette," 1821.
 "North Briton Gazette," 1 vol.
 "Our Corner," 1883-87, 5 vols.
 "Plain Speaker," 1849.
 "Punch," 1845-46, 1853-55.
 "Review of Reviews," 8 vols.
 "Rehearsal," 1704-8.
 "Schoolmaster," 1832-33.
 "Social Notes," Vol. I.
 "Scribner's Magazine."
 "Sphinx," 1827.
 "Sunbeam," 1838.
 "Spirit of the Public Journals," 1799, 1803, 1825.
 "Scottish Review," 2 vols.
 "Scottish Journal of Antiquities," 2 vols.
 "The Tectotaker," No. 1 to 49, in 1 vol.
 "Times Weekly," 1880-81, 4 vols.
 "Times Daily," 1814, 1868, etc.
 "Tomahawk," 1867-69, 2 vols.
 "Tegg's Magazine."
 "Westminster Magazine," 1774-85.
 "Whisperer," 1770-71.
 "Working Man," 1866.
 "Welcome Guest," 1858-60.

The Snowstorm of 1838-9.

(Continued from No. 40)

The merchants in Tarland engaged a man to go to Aberdeen for tobacco. On his return, the poor man collapsed at the end of the Moor of Gellan, and had to be carried home a distance of three miles. He never recovered from the effects of his journey, and died shortly after.

I have heard the late Mr John Enslie, blacksmith, Ordie, Logie-Coldstone, say he had seen the late Dr Robertson of Hopewell, long Com-

missioner to her late Majesty, ride on the ice on the Dee from the Boat of Dinnet to Crathie, to attend some family that had a virulent fever, the frozen river being the only way clear of snow. He did this for several weeks, the ice remaining strong. He then resided at Bleack. He was a wonderful man—one of the best horse-men of his day.

At that time, Mr Farquharson of Invercauld had a large estate called the East and West Baronies, and the tenants paid part of their rent in meal. I think for each pair of horses they paid 12 bolls of meal, valued at £1 per boll, to be driven up to Invercauld in the autumn and winter. The snow came before much was manufactured or driven up, and as the people there depended greatly on the meal that went up from Cronar, there might have been some cases of actual starvation. I heard my uncles say the roads were not clear till the beginning of April, when they turned out en masse to open the roads. They said that when they went with the meal there were long stretches of the way that they saw nothing but the blue sky above them.

I remember a neighbouring farmer that came invariably for nine Sunday nights to my grandfather's, and on every one of those nights it was drifting wildly. My grandfather said to him—"Well, Windy, it would be better for you to stop at home and read your Bible and catechise your servants, and not come here to disturb other people's devotions. You will be smored some night going home!"

I also remember an old man, Alexander Laing, being storm-stayed for ten weeks. He had been a class-mate of my grandfather's at College, and I think he wrote a book called "The Donean Tourist," out of print long ago. He used to pore over all the quaint epitaphs in churchyards. He had a great quantity of beautiful MSS., but he said he had no money to get them printed. I think my grandfather engaged to get them printed for him, but he died shortly after, and they remained in my grandfather's custody, but were never printed. They were beautifully written, just like copper-plate.

A man died in the neighbourhood, and his people had three miles to take the body. It was impossible to carry the coffin, so they made a rude sledge and placed the coffin on it, and then pulled it over the snow. They were all quite exhausted before they reached the graveyard, and some of them nearly perished before they got home. I think that was the only death I heard of in the district.

My uncles had to clear a course almost every day to exercise the horses and the cattle; some of them plunged wildly into the wreaths and had to be dug out. Watering the horses and cattle was a serious affair. The water had to be carried from a well nearly 100 yards from the houses, and the corn had to be threshed with the flail—a very hard job. There was not much idle time in those days. Farmers did not know what to do with their grain, as they could not get it away. There were hardly any granaries at that time, the "but" end of the farmhouse was

piled up to the joists with sacks of grain. They used to regret that they had not querns to grind the grain.

ALEXANDER LAING, AUTHOR OF "THE DONEAN TOURIST."

The above reference to Alexander Laing, author of "The Donean Tourist," and other works, led to the following letters appearing in the columns of the "Aberdeen Daily Journal."

Sir,—The following particulars about the author of "The Donean Tourist" are taken from the account of him that appears in Mr William Walker's "Bards of Bon-Accord"—

"Alexander Laing—flying stationer, book-cavasser, and chapman, popularly known over the wide district between Dee and Don as 'Saunders,' 'Stachie,' or, from an affection of one of the eyes, 'Gley'd Laing'—was the illegitimate son of an Aberdeen advocate, and was born at Aberdeen in 1778. Jervise, in his 'Epitaphs,' says that he was born at Coull, but we prefer Saunders's own statement, as, in one of his poems, he says 'O Bon-Accord, my native city dear.' We have heard, however, that his mother was a native of Coull, and had been a domestic servant. Saunders grew up pretty much a self-contained man, with a way and a will of his own. Almost wholly self-educated, and with a decided bent to antiquarian and kindred studies, his peregrinations through the country gave him opportunities of storing his mind with the hoary traditions that cling round the ruins of our castles, keeps, and chapels, such as he never could have attained had he been bound in the trammels of city life. Ballads, family histories, genealogies, lay jumbled up in his brain, to be reproduced in various books ['The Caledonian Itinerary,' 'The Donean Tourist,' 'The Eccentric Magazine,' etc.] with a confusing prolixity, always tantalising, yea sometimes tiresome. . . . He died in extreme poverty, 20th April, 1838, at Boltingstone, a roadside inn between Tarland and Stathdon, and was buried in the churchyard of Coldstone."—I am, etc.,

BOOKWORM.

Sir,—I happen to possess a copy of "The Donean Tourist," which belonged to my late father, who was well acquainted with the author. It is many years since my father died, but I can still remember his describing Alexander Laing as an erratic and somewhat peculiar man, with only one eye, but otherwise gifted in many ways. He travelled through the rural districts and carried a pack, mostly containing books; and he made a living by selling and exchanging the books among his patrons. At the houses of the county gentry he was a welcome visitor, being brimful of folklore and local traditions, and he had an intimate acquaintance with the history of Aberdeenshire families. As regards his unpublished manuscripts, I have heard my father frequently regret that they



were never published. Alexander Laing was no doubt a good collector of local folklore, but a somewhat topsy-turvy editor. If the unpublished manuscripts are not lost beyond recall, they would, in the hands of a capable editor, make an interesting addition to our local lore.—I am, etc.,

J. H.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1784.

3rd. January. Died at Delhandy, of this date, Christian Gordon, spouse to the deceased George Forbes of Skolater.

2nd February. Died here of this date, Mrs Teresa Leslie of Pitcaple, in the 86th year of her age.

6th March. Died of this date, in the 57th year of his age, and 30th of his ministry, the Rev. Mr Patrick Duff, one of the ministers of Old Aberdeen.

15th March. Died a few days ago, Jean Craig, relict to John Edward, shoemaker, in her 103rd year.

29th March. Died of this date, Mr George Gordon, merchant in Aberdeen.

10th April. Died at Manse of Keith, of this date, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs Gordon, daughter of the deceased Mr Reid, minister at Clatt, and spouse to Mr Algernon Gordon, minister at Keith.

3rd May. Died at Blackford, of this date, Alexander Forbes, Esq. of Blackford.

6th May. Died at Byth, of this date, Mrs Mary Urquhart, sister to James Urquhart of Byth.

19th June. Died of this date, after a few days' illness, Dr John Ligertwood, physician in Aberdeen.

27th June. Died of this date, at her house in Aberdeen, in her 81st year, Mrs Robertson, relict of Thomas Robertson of Downiehills.

18th July. Died of this date, the Rev. Mr Gordon, minister of Speynmouth.

8th August. Died here of this date, Mrs Jean Rose of Kilravock, aged 82, relict of Alexander Robertson of Glascoego, sometime Provost of Aberdeen.

24th August. Died at Banff, of this date, Thomas Innes, Esq. of Rosyburn.

20th August. Died at Broadland, of this date, Mrs Rachel Petrie, wife of Robert Stevens, Esq. of Broadland.

12th September. Died of this date, at Middlefield, Mr Thomas Mosman, advocate in Aberdeen, in his 86th year.

1st October. Died at Stoneywood, of this date, James More, Esq. of Stoneywood.

8th October. Died at Banff, of this date, Mrs Innes of Rosieburn.

9th November. Died at Crichtie, of this date, John Burnett, Esq., of Dens.

Queries.

199. DEESIDE SONG WANTED.—Will some reader kindly supply the song to which the following memory snatch belongs, and indicate the circumstances that gave rise to the effusion:—

What care we for the Laird o' Drum,

An' fat care we for Gammie, oh?

We'll stap wer wa's to the Mains o' Drum,

An' ca' anither dramatic, oh!

QUIZUNCLE.

200. BURNING OF ABERDEEN.—I understand that Edward III., of England, on his return southward from Lochindorb, in June, 1356, burned Aberdeen. What authorities might be consulted upon the subject.

W. A.

201. HAYS OF FAICHFIELD AND HAYS OF SEGGEEDEN.—Where can I find genealogical information regarding these families?

T. WILSON.

202. FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN SCOTLAND.—What is the title and date of the first book printed in Scotland.

BIBLIPOLE.

203. LATIN LANGUAGE.—What was the method adopted to compel gentlemen's sons in Scotland to become proficient in this language? I allude particularly to about the fifteenth century.

G. ALLERTON.

Answers.

182. TULCHANE, AND TULCHANE BISHOP.—Tulchane means a calf's skin, in the rough state, stuffed with hay or straw, and set beside a cow to make her give her milk.

Tulchane Bishop (according to Calderwood) was a title given to one who received the episcopate conditionally on assigning the temporalities to a secular person.

The former is a Scotch word, and it is interesting to mention that Mr Walter A. Reid, C.A., in opening a recent church sale of work, offered a prize to the person giving its correct meaning. Only one man answered correctly.

C.

Tulchan (or Tulchane) and Tulchan Bishop are defined in chapter iv. of Carlyle's Introduction to Cromwell's Letters, etc., under the year 1617 (p. 33 of 1857 edition).

W.

188. STEWART FAMILY OF SKELMUIR.—Probably the following extract from the obituary columns of the "Aberdeen Journal" may assist "R. R."

1st June, 1828. Died at Edinburgh of this date, in his 35th year, Mr David Bartlet Stewart, formerly merchant, Leith, youngest son of the late John Stewart, Esq. of Skelmuir, Aberdeenshire.

26th January, 1832. Died at her house 10 Duncan Street, Edinburgh, of this date, Margaret Bartlet, relict of John Stewart, Esq. of Skelmuir, Aberdeenshire.

H.

189. SHIELS ESTATE.—If "W. Smith" would consult the New Spalding Club's "Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records" vol. III., p. 126,

he will find that Shiels belonged to Charles Forbes, who from 1748 to 1763 was Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire.

A. B.

195. FONTAINEBLEAU.—There is a farm of this name (the spelling slightly corrupted) in the parish of Cruden, a little to the north of Slains Castle. According to Pratt's "Buchan" (Revised edition, 1901)—"On the return of Earl Francis [Earl of Erroll] from abroad, on being pardoned by James VI. for the part he had taken at Glenlivet, he brought with him a French servant of the name of Beagre, who obtained from his master a lease of this farm, to which, in remembrance of his native France, he gave the name of Fontainebleau. The family of Beagre, now Bagrie, is still extant and of respectable standing in the district."

BUCHAN.

No. 44.—February 17, 1909.

George Wishart, the Scottish Reformer.

The fact that George Wishart suffered martyrdom has been recorded by many authors, few of whom, however, it is to be regretted, have furnished explanatory details. For this reason, and on account of the misleading statements which are now being circulated by at least one prominent functionary of a certain denomination—that "Wishart was no martyr," that "he was not burnt," and that "he suffered death at St Andrews by the hands of the common hangman for rioting in the streets of Dundee"—I have been induced to write the following:—

George Wishart, who belonged to the family of Pittarrow, Fordoun, and was the son, or nephew, of James Wishart, Justice Clerk, between 1513 and 1520, is believed to have been born in 1513. After graduating in Arts (probably at King's College, Aberdeen) he is understood to have acquired proficiency in Greek at Montrose under the celebrated Marsilier. In 1538 or 1539 he was engaged lecturing in Bristol. Subsequently leaving England, he visited several of the Continental countries, including Germany and Switzerland, where he came under the influence of the "Reformation wave," then attaining much force. In the spring of 1543, he returned to England, and became one of the staff of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. There he had a pupil named Emery Tylney, who fortunately has recorded a graphic account of his person, habits, and character:—

"Master George . . . was a man of tall stature, polled headed, and on the same a round French cap of the best. Judged of melancholy complexion by his physiognomie, black haired, long bearded, comely of personage, well spoken after his country of Scotland, courtens, lowly, lonely, glad to teach, desirous to learne, and was well travailed. Having on him for his habit and clothing never but a mantill frieze gowne to the shoes, a black milliard fustian dublet, and plain black hosen, coarse new canvasse for his shirtes, and white falling bandes and cuffes at the hands. All the which apparell he gave to the poore, some weekly, some monthly, some quarterly, as he liked, saving his French cuppe, which he kept the whole year.

. . . He was a man, modest, temperate, fearing God, hating covetousnesse; for his charitie had never ernde, night, noone, nor daye. He forbare one meale, one day in four for the most part, except something to comfort nature. He lay hard upon a pouffe of straw, coarse new canvasse sheetes, which, when he changed, he gave away. . . . He taught with great modestie and gravitye, so that some of his people

thought him severe, and could have skaine him, but the Lord was his defence."

Leaving England for Scotland, Wishart commenced preaching in Montrose in 1544, from which time his career has been sketched by his intimate friend, John Knox. In the following year he went to Dundee, where he preached with vigour and animation till inhibited at the instance of Cardinal Beaton and others of the Roman Catholic body. It is said that Wishart, in accepting the interdict, declared that God's vengeance would fall upon the mover in the unrighteous action. Proceeding to Ayrshire, the towns of Ayr, Galston, Ear, and Mauchline were favoured with his ministrations, which caused much stir. Shortly afterwards, the plague having broken out in Dundee, he returned thither, where he not only preached in halls and in the streets, but personally visited the plague-stricken spots, succouring and encouraging the poor to grapple with the deadly scourge. His popularity among the masses and his outspoken denunciation of the immorality of the priests again excited the wrath of Cardinal Beaton, who—according to Knox—sent a desperate priest, Sir John Wighton, to murder him. Wishart, suspecting the design, managed to knock the weapon out of the hand of Wighton, who was generously saved from the fury of the populace. Wishart remained in Dundee till the termination of the plague, when he went to Montrose, where, it is averred, the Cardinal attempted, through a forged letter, to draw him into an ambushade. Subsequently moving southward, he preached in Leith on 10th December, after which he was seized by Bothwell. In the end of January, he was handed over to Cardinal Beaton, who had him conveyed, under a strong guard, to the Sea Town in the Castle of St Andrews, where he was detained a close prisoner. On 23th February, he was put on trial before a convocation of bishops and others of the Roman Catholic clergy. The articles of accusation, with Wishart's answers thereto, have been fully reported by both Knox and Pittscottie. The latter adds (Scottish Text Society, ed. ii., 54-55) that the Cardinal sent to the Governor for a criminal judge to give doom on Master George if the clergy found him guilty, to which request the Governor answered by letter in the negative. The bench, composed wholly of the tools of Beaton, returned a verdict of guilty "of heresy," and it is undoubted that on 1st March, 1545-6, Wishart was burnt in the ground at the foot of the Castle Wynd, opposite the Castle gate. The Cardinal, along with the other bishops, watched the burning from the tower near the gate, and no explanation or argument can now exculpate Beaton for his responsibility in the diabolical outrage.

There is a portrait supposed to be that of Wishart at Blairs College, and one believed to be authentic in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

Several of the foregoing facts have been culled from the excellent account of Wishart given by Sheriff Mackay in the "Dictionary of National Biography," vol. lxii., pp. 248-51.

H. J.

The Gordons and Music.

In addition to the tunes I have already given, I find the following:—

"The Baron of Brackley." The version given by Cunningham was translated into German, beginning "Der abwärts kam Inveraye trotziglich jagend vor," and was set to music by Adolph Jensen in a series (op. 51) entitled "4 Balladen von Allan Cunningham, für eine singstimme und pianofort." It was published at Breslau by Julius Hainauer in 1875, and will be found in the British Museum.

"Lord Alexander Gordon's Reel"; made into a rondo for the piano; published at Edinburgh (1795?); copy in the British Museum.

Chinese Gordon—"Gordon, or Too late! Too late!" song by Alfred Lee; words by E. Letherbrow. Published by Sheard, London, 1839; forming Nos. 7493-4 of the "Musical Bouquet." There is another song, entitled "Gordon, the Hero of Khartoum"; written and composed by Harry Windley, and published by Francis and Day. Both are in the British Museum.

Gordon Highlanders—"The Gordons," by Alicia Adelaide Needham; words by Bernard Malcolm Ramsay, written apropos of Dargai, 1897, and dedicated to Sir George White. Published by Novello, 1903. It is the second of a series of three soldier songs by the same composer.

The following is a complete list of the Gordon composers whose work is preserved in the British Museum:—

Amy C. Gordon—"Spirit Tryst"; words by Sir H. Compton, London, 1874.

Bertha F. Gordon—"Catkins," Chicago, 1900; "Tune of the Clock," published by H. S. Gordon, New York, 1902.

Lady Augusta Gordon (born Lady Augusta Fitz Clarence), married Lord John Frederick Gordon, third son of the 9th Marquis of Huntly, and died in 1865. She published in 1837 a song "Horne the Hunter" to words by Miss Costello. It is in the British Museum.

Lady Cecil Gordon (born Emily Crosbie Moore), who married the fifth son of the 9th Marquis of Huntly, and died in 1902, wrote the following pieces of music:—"La Plainte de Nahomi," a nocturne for the piano, 1862; "Le Supplice d'Agag," pour piano, 1863; "Galop de Bayazid," 1877.

Ch. Gordon—"Methode de Contrebasse a trois ou quatre cordes," Paris, 1873.

Charles T. Gordon composed two songs, published in New York, 1895.

D'Arcy Gordon—"Atalanta," march, for the piano; published by Ashdown, London, 1903.

Edgar B. Gordon—"Foundation Studies for the Violin," Chicago, 1904.

Edith C. Gordon—Two songs, published by Weekes, London, 1903.

H. Gordon—"We'll Conquer, or Die"; words by M. Kilmer. Published at Toledo, Ohio, 1864.

Harold Gordon—song. "Can He Forget?" Published by Klein, London, 1884.

Hope Gordon—"The Welcome Home," march, for the piano, London, 1902.

J. Sheridan Gordon—"When the Lights Go Out" (song). Published by Boosey, 1903.

John Hart Gordon was a prolific English song writer between 1870 and 1894.

Lesley Gordon—"Half Dreams"; words by Rossetti. Published by Cocks, London, 1892.

Leslie Gordon—"The Juvenile Pianist," 1888; and a duet, "Love's Sweet Dream," 1892.

Murdoch Lewie Gordon wrote many songs between 1862 and 1899.

S. T. Gordon—"Short Voluntaries for the Piano, Harmonium, or Organ, arranged by S. T. Gordon; New York, 1868.

Theodore Gordon wrote several songs between 1864 and 1870.

Theodore Gordoan (sic)—"Dirigo," waltz; "I Guide," song; words by J. E. Harriman. Published by Harriman and Gordoan, Boston, U.S.A., 1899.

Thomas Gordon—"Nine Songs for German flute or violin. Published in London, 1801 (?).

W. R. Gordon—"Hoop la," comic song. Published by C. Sheard, London, 1875.

Wilfrid Gordon composed three comic songs published in London in 1879 and 1880.

Winifred Gordon wrote three songs published in London 1898, 1899, and 1903.

J. M. BULLOCH.

The Family of Thomas Reid, the Philosopher.

The following particulars are copied from a manuscript which is believed to have formed a page of the family Bible of Rev. Thomas Reid, the distinguished moral philosopher. The manuscript is in the handwriting of Mr Reid, and is carefully preserved at Birkwood, Banchory:—

Mr Thomas Reid was born at Strachan, Apr. 26, 1710. Ordained and settled at Newmachar, May, 1737. Married to Elizabeth Reid, August 12, 1740. The said Elizabeth was born August 3, 1740. Died 26th Aprile, 1792. Buried in College Churchyard. Their children—

1. Joan Reid, born July 21, 1741; died 27th of February, 1772. Buried in the College Churchyard, Glasgow.

2. Margaret Reid, born October 20, 1742; died 1772. Buried as above.

3. Martha Reid, born August 22, 1744; married to Dr Patrick Carmichael.

4. Elizabeth Reid, born February 21, 1746, and died of the smallpox August 21, the same year. Buried in the Churchyard of Newmachar.

5. Anna Reid, born July 10, 1751; died of the chin cough, May 21, 1753. Buried in the Church Isle of Oldmachar.

6. George Reid, born February 11, 1755; died at St John's, Newfoundland, February, 1780.

Mr Reid was admitted Professor of Philosophy in King's College, November 22, 1751, and resigned his charge of Newmachar parish in May, 1752.

7. Lewis Reid, born December 13, 1756; died of seething 19th June, 1758. Buried in the Church Isle of Oldmachar.

Mr Reid was created D.D., 4th January, 1762.

8. David Reid, born 26th February, 1762; died at Edinburgh, 30th August, 1782.

Dr Reid was admitted Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, 12th June, 1764.

9. Elizabeth Reid, born 8th of May, 1766; died 1st June, 1767, of the smallpox by inoculation. Was buried in the College Churchyard, Glasgow.

Mrs Reid died 26th April, 1792, and was buried in Colledge Churchyard, Glasgow.

At Birkwood is also preserved an interesting old Bible which contains a few pages in the beautiful handwriting of "Master James Fraser of Phoppachy," who was Minister of Kirkhill (or Wardlaw), and was the son of William Fraser of Phopachy, eldest son of James Fraser of Phopachy, and his wife, Elizabeth Fraser of Struy, to whom he was married in 1599. The date of the Bible is 1669, and the following is written on the fly-leaf in what is believed to be the handwriting of Rev. James Leslie, D.D., Minister of the Parish of Fordoun:—

This Bible belonged to the Rev. Mr James Frazer, Minr. at Kirkhill, and Father to Alexr-Frazer of Phopachy. It was given (Feb., 1788) to James Leslie as a gift to him from Mrs Reid, his grandmother, who is granddaughter to Jas. Fraser, Minr. at Kirkhill.

Fordoun, 1788.

Unemployment in Olden Times.

Certain officials throughout the country and magistrates in towns were charged, under pain of horning to "tak and apprehend" for the army idle and masterless men (whose names were supplied) within their jurisdiction. Although many charges were made, few men were apprehended for reasons similar to those stated in the following Supplication by David Johnstoun and Edward Farquhar, Baillies of Leith, who had been charged with the apprehension of 23 idle and masterless men, and the delivery of them to Robert, Earl of Nithisdail; Alexander, Lord Spynie; and Sir James Sinclair of Murkle; or to any of them. The Supplication of the Baillies proceeds—

But "it is of verritie that we being chargit in the moneth of Junij last, when your Lordships tooke the first ordour anent idle and masterless men, to tak tryall and inquirye of all persons of that qualitie being within the

toun of Leyth, and to enroll their names and to present the roll cloised and sealed to your Lordships and testifiet upoun oathe that it is a trew roll within a certane spacee after the charge under the 'pane of horning'; and, accordingly, finding the persons named in the charge to be such, enrolled their names and presented the same to their Lordships in the beginning of June last, since which time the matter rested till now, "and be the first charge we wer no forder obleist but to enroll thair names, quhilk we did, but trew it is that soone after we presentit our roll cloised and sealed to your Lordships the same we maid knowne to all the thrie collonells, and such contestation fell out amongis thame quhilk of thame sould have thir men that the men gat knowledge of it and immediatlie thay all or the maist pairt of thame betooke thame to other serviceis, viz., some of thame in the Kingis schippis, some in the freebooter shippis, others of thame left the toun of Leyth, and wer nevir sena thair sensyne, and we having committit some of thame to our tolbuith for this same caus, thay brak our wards and eshaipit long before any charge given to us for the taking of thame." [Register of the Privy Council for 1627.]

A. B.

"The Lone Shieling."

This recently-published work by Mr G. M. Fraser, librarian, Public Library, Aberdeen, contains some thirteen literary and historical sketches, of which ten deal with Aberdeen matters. Among those are descriptive accounts of the Market Cross, of the obelisk to John Forbes of Newe in the Royal Asylum grounds, and of Polmuir; papers on Samuel Rutherford, James Beattie, and the "Fintray Press"; a discussion of "Aberdeen" as a historical place-name; a disquisition on the Town Council as patrons of literature; and a couple of interesting chapters—"Sir Walter Scott and the Aberdonians," and "Aberdonians Viewed From the Outside." The various topics are treated in a manner that reveals Mr Fraser's assiduity in the collection of material and carefulness and skill in its exposition. On many of them, indeed, much fresh light is thrown; and the volume will be found full of interest, presenting as it does aspects of Aberdeen history and incident that are apt to be forgotten, and estimates of the character and qualities of the inhabitants of the city that are in equal danger of lapsing into the limbo of oblivion. In rescuing them and preserving them in a permanent form, Mr Fraser has rendered a service which entitles this work to be ranked with his previous contributions to "Historical Aberdeen." The book has been tastefully produced by the publishers, Messrs William Smith and Sons, of the Bon-Accord Press.

References to Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued).

The burgh relieved from payment of the monthly maintenance for the army.—Car. I., 1647, c. 386, VI., Pt. i., 785.

£39,084 Scots, due to Aberdeen by the public for Flemish money, etc., advanced by them, declared a public debt, and to be paid out of the Excise. £221,036 Scots, due to the burgh for quarterings. Remit to the Committee of Estates to find means for payment.—Car. I., 1647, c. 501, VI., Pt. i., 829.

The Provost and baillies of Aberdeen appointed Commissioners of War for Aberdeenshire.—Car. I., 1648, VI., Pt. ii., 37a.

£1260 monthly to be paid by the burgh under the Act of Maintenance—Car. I., 1648, VI., Pt. ii., 60a. 1260 merks monthly—1649, c. 48, VI., Pt. ii., 154. £1512 monthly.—Car. II., 1649, c. 190, VI., Pt. ii., 238.

On account of the pestilence, the number of men due by the burgh to the levy, reduced by 60.—Car. I., 1648, VI., Pt. ii., 55b.

Warrant to the burgh to issue 3700 merks, which Robert Farquharson of Invercauld had advanced when the town was visited by the pestilence.—Car. II., 1649, c. 149, VI., Pt. ii., 215.

The Excise of Aberdeen to be farmed by the Committee of Excise.—Car. II., 1649, c. 150, VI., Pt. ii., 215.

927,120 merks, due to the burgh by the public. The burgh exempted from payment of arrears of Maintenance. £1000 to be paid to replace part of the mortified money of the burgh, which had been spent for the public service.—Car. II., 1649, c. 231, VI., Pt. ii., 277. The burgh exempted from Maintenance—1649, VI., Pt. ii., 448a.

The burgh of Edinburgh protests against the rating of Aberdeen by the convention of Burghs at £1200.—Car. II., 1649, c. 251, VI., Pt. ii., 491a. Aberdeen to contribute £1512 for the month of July for the Maintenance—1649, VI., Pt. ii., 529a.

The Commissary of Aberdeen to hold courts within the burgh, and not at the village of Old Aberdeen.—Car. II., 1649, c. 307, VI., Pt. ii., 320.

Warrant to Mr Thomas Gray, Provost; Mr William More, George Culline, and Robert Cruickshank, baillies of Aberdeen, to examine on oath or by "any other form of probation," William Barton, skipper, and others lately come from the Low Countries.—Car. II., 1649, c. 33, VI., Pt. ii., 390.

Warrant to the Sheriff of Aberdeen, on the petition of the Provost and Council, to try Gilbert Simpson for the murder of William Anan.—Car. II., 1649, c. 318, VI., Pt. ii., 516.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1785.

6th January. Died here, of this date, Alexander Osburne, Esq., late Comptroller of the Customs at this port.

14th February. Died at Oldmeldrum, of this date, in the 83rd year of her age, Mrs Mary Cumine, daughter to John Cumine of Kintimonth, and relict of Alexander Garioch of Kiustair.

15th February. Died here, of this date, Christian Gavin, about 103 years of age, who saw her great grandchildren eleven years ago.

9th March. Died on the evening of this date, Dr Thomas Livingstone, physician, Aberdeen, in his 57th year. [He was son of Rev. William Livingstone, Episcopal minister, Old Deer, and in 1753 married his cousin, Miss Mary Robertson of Downiehill, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.]

25th April. Died at Mause of Banchory-Devenick, of this date, the Rev. Mr George Ogilvie, minister of that parish.

30th May. Died of this date, the Rev. Mr John Fullerton, minister of Drumoak.

28th May. Died at Scattie, of this date, Isobel Innes, spouse to Dr John Chalmers, Principal of King's College.

20th June. Died at Aberdour, of this date, Alexander Gordon of Aberdour, Esq., in the 94th year of his age.

23rd June. Died at Manse of Monymusk, of this date, Jane Duff, youngest daughter to Mr Duff, minister there.

4th July. Died of this date, at Burghead, Mrs Jean Young, relict of the deceased Lieutenant Alexander Stewart of Lesmurdie.

15th September. Died of this date, Mr Andrew Fowler, merchant, and formerly Dean of Guild of this city.

19th September. Died at Glencourty, of this date, in the 72nd year of her age, Mrs Jean Alexander, spouse to Alexander Forbes of Inverernan.

11th October. Died at Delgaty, of this date, Peter Gordon, Esq. of Delgaty.

19th October. Died at Bleack, of this date, in the 80th year of his age, Charles Gordon, Esq. of Bleack.

24th October. Died of this date, Marjory Mitchell, relict of Mr Gilbert Gerard, minister at Chapel of Garioch, aged 81.

30th November. Died here, of this date, in the 73rd year of her age, Mrs Margaret Forbes, daughter to the late John Forbes of Pitfichie, and spouse to Mr Charles Copland, merchant in Aberdeen.

21st December. Died of this date, at his seat of Troup, Alexander Garden, Esq., who, for many years, represented this county in Parliament.

Queries.

204. COVENANTING DITTY.—There is a version of "The Campbells are Coming," which I have heard nowhere but among the older inhabitants of Cromar, where it used to be common. I only remember the following verse—
The Cam'ells are comin', hurra, hurra!
The Cam'ells are comin', hurra, hurra!

The Cam'ells are comin', the redcoats are runnin',
They're doon Deeside an' awa', awa'.

Can any one give the complete version, or say what was its origin, or the particular occasion that gave rise to it?

D.

205. "Joup."—In certain old inventories of household effects dated between 1600 and 1650, I find "Joup" included. What does the word mean?

R. SMITH.

206. PETER CHRISTIAN, WRITER, STONEHAVEN.—Whom did Mr Christian marry, and whose daughter was she?

B.

207. SIGNING AND WITNESSING OF DEEDS.—When did the practice begin of having deeds signed and witnessed?

R. ESSLEMONT.

Answers.

174. ORGANS.—The quotation (from Carnie's "Reporting Reminiscences," III., 71) in No. 40, to the effect that the organ of St Clement's Parish Church was presented by Mr John Duthie of Cairnbulg, is incorrect, the donor having been the late Mr John Duthie, senior, shipbuilder.

H.

178. "TIPPERMALLOCH'S RECEIPTS."—The author of this medical work was John Moncreiff of Tippermalloch. Amusing references to it and to Mr Moncreiff will be found in Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland," III., pp. 53-55.

H.

See Answer 852 in No. 16, dated 5th August, 1908.

J. R. A.

179. THE PRETENDER.—The minister was Rev. Mr Maovicar, of St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. But "H. A." does not correctly state the circumstances leading to the incident. Instead of the Highlanders soliciting the minister to pray for their Prince, we are told that Charles himself, apprehensive that the alarm which his victory over Cope at Preston would excite in Edinburgh might obstruct the public worship on the Sunday, sent messengers on the evening of the battle to the dwelling-houses of the different ministers, desiring them to continue their ministrations as usual; but that, although the church bells were tolled at the customary hour next morning, and the congregations assembled, none of the clergymen except Mr Hog, lecturer in the Tron, and the two clergymen of St Cuthbert's, Messrs Maovicar and Pitcairn, made their appearance to conduct service. Mr Maovicar, after praying that God would "bless the king," added—"Thou knowest what king I mean. May the crown sit long and easy on his head, etc. And for this man [Prince Charles] that is come amongst us to seek an earthly crown, we beseech Thee, in mercy, to take him to Thyself, and give him a crown of glory." Charles is said to have laughed heartily on being informed of the occurrence. (See Ray's "History of the Rebellion," p. 43; Brown's "History of the Highland Clans," III., pp. 90 and 91, etc.)

B. C.

193. CAIRNBULG CASTLE AND ESTATE.—According to a paper on "Cairnbulg Castle" by Rev. Andrew Chalmers, in the "Transactions of the Buchan Field Club," Vol. VI. (1901)—"On March 3rd, 1703, Charles, Lord Fraser (of Muchalls), with consent of Lady Marjory Erskine, his wife, disposed the lands (of Cairnbulg) to Colonel John Buchan (of Auchmacoy) in life-rent, and to Thomas Buchan, his son, in fee. On October 13, 1739, the lands again changed hands by virtue of a disposition by Mr Thomas Buchan and spouse in favour of Alexander Aberdeen in life-rent, and Alexander Aberdeen, his eldest son, in fee."

R. A.

Colonel John Buchan, fourth son of James, of Auchmacoy, and Margaret Soton, of Pitmedden, purchased the lands of Cairnbulg in 1703; and in 1739 they were purchased by Alexander Aberdeen. Hence the Buchan family's connection with the estate was very brief. Colonel Buchan commanded a regiment of foot for the Prince of Orange.

B.

No. 45.—February 24, 1909.

The Aberdeen Guildry.

On the occasion of the Aberdeen Guildry dinner held in Aberdeen on 29th January last, Mr James Murray, of North Inveramsay, Dean of Guild, delivered the following interesting address—

Five centuries have come and gone since the Guildry first began to exercise its influence in the community. Peaceful and at rest are the activities of those far-off days. The Guildry as we know it to-day is in its interests and work still fresh, vigorous, and full of life, for although it can be counted perhaps the most ancient of all our civic institutions, yet it is not slack in pursuing its beneficent work of help and succour in these modern days amid greatly altered conditions. Since we met in a social way three years ago, not a few of the brethren have crossed the border line, and passed into the silent land. I name a few of them—John Fyle, Kemnay; Councillor James Gray, James W. Barclay of Glenbuchat, John Morgan, W. G. Jamieson, Peter Tawse, James Hay, Bingham; J. W. Robson, Robert Tindall, and Hugh McLennan, advocate. Gentlemen, their places are empty, and should not be left unoccupied. I invite recruits to come forward and continue to uphold the good work and the good service which this most ancient and honourable of all our institutions is carrying on. This is its place in the city—it is the ancient Merchant Guild of the city, and dates back to the 13th century. By historical connection, and by the amount of money annually distributed, the Guildry ranks among the foremost of the benevolent and charitable institutions in Aberdeen. No doubt the commercial privileges which were at one time enjoyed by it have long since ceased, but the application of the funds towards the relief of necessitous brethren, their widows and daughters, still remains. Entrance to the Guildry is by formal petition, signed by two brethren, to the Dean of Guild and assessors, who recommend to the Town Council. I may further add that the Guildry, as one of the oldest civic institutions, has always comprised among its members leading merchants and citizens interested in the welfare of the burgh. I do not propose to detain you with the story of the controversies of Guildry history. That, I think, is to most of you familiar enough; but instead I recall some interesting contrasts in the civic life of past days with that of our own. Before doing so let me submit a few facts concerning ourselves. During my term of office 53 members have been admitted, and the Burgess roll now stands at 215. During the three years several of the brethren have been honoured with marks of distinction. Two have been recipients of knighthood—Sir Alexander Lyon and Sir John Fleming—Mr Esslemont has been elected a member of Parliament, ex-Lord Provost Walker

has had his portrait painted by Sir George Reid, and another eminent member, Mr Alexander Wilson, has been elected Lord Provost. When I became dean, the capital funds amounted to £50,351. They now stand at £51,753, giving an increase of £1422.

PECULIAR CONTRASTS.

And now for the contrasts in municipal life. My predecessors' duties were somewhat varied and miscellaneous, and appeared to include those of the city treasurer as now constituted. Take the year 1626:—Peyit for ane commission anent ye witches, £6 13s 4d Scots; for a barrow to carie ye cripple witch, 6s. Peyit Alex. Ramsy for entertaining ye witches, £142 3s 4d; to Scurgie for burying Hardie, ye witch, £1 4s; for towis to harle her throw ye towne—6s." Let us take another example in 1597. "William Dunn, Dean of Guild, was allowed £47 3s 4d for his extraordinary pains in burning 23 witches, and hanging four pirates, and on account of being abstracted so often from his own business in the execution of his duties as Dean of Guild." It appears from the records of the Dean of Guild that in one year no fewer than 23 women and one man were burned in Aberdeen for their supposed share in witchcraft. Witchcraft, indeed, occupied a good deal of attention in the early part and in the middle of the seventeenth century. Then the dean expended a goodly sum of money on behalf of the council, which at that time was ardent in its patronage of poetry. Take these items. "Paid to Alexander Forbes for one poesie presented to ye Provost in ye praise of Aberdeen—£13 6s 8d; paid to William Cargill for some poesie dedicat be him to ye Counsell—£10; paid Andro Clerk for his pains in wrytting ye ditties on ye witches—£6 13s 4d; paid Dr Robert Barron to gratify him in some measure for his dedication to ye magistrates of certain wryttings—£66 13s 4d; paid David Wedderburn, poet and writer, gratuity of £100," and so on. Here is a sample of how the guild box was replenished—"George Morisone frillie given be himself after a voyage—£20; Alexander Dodsone, after his return fra his Flanders voyage—£10; Mr Matho Lumsden, after his return fra his English voyage—£13 6s 8d; Mr Rob. Farquhar, given be him at his returne from Germanie—£20," etc.

It is a curious indication of the serious mindedness of the time that the Town Council in appointing a successor to Raban, the famous printer, appointed the son of a clergyman, and that one of the council enactments in that year was that the Provost should open all meetings of the council with prayer. One hundred years later, namely, in 1752, we come upon an interesting item—His Majesty's (George II.) birthday was observed in the most loyal manner by the Magistrates, Town Council, masters of the College, and professors of Old Aberdeen, and gentlemen of the College—undergraduates I presume—and there is added—"From their wonted spirit of encouraging home manufacture, they drank nothing . . . at their en-

tainment but punch—punch made of whisky shrub"—some herbs added, I presume. I have still another item—December 8, 1743. It is recorded—"The Dean of Guild to provide a black velvet dress with gold buttons for the Provost, to be paid from the Guild wine charge (vol. 61, pp. 156)." In the year 1750 this entry occurs—"Spent in Andrew Turner's house for entertainment with the assessors to the Guild Court, £76 18s Scots." These items lift the curtain, as I have said, on municipal life of bygone days. The Guildry dates from 1214, but there are authentic records, giving the names of the Deans, beginning with 1436 to date.

Aberdeenshire Baronies.

At the annual meeting of the New Spalding Club on 23rd December last, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr John Milne, LL.D., late of King-Edward, seconded by Professor W. L. Davidson, that the Executive should take into consideration the desirability of securing a competent editor to publish a list of the Aberdeenshire Baronies (defining boundaries, dates of erection, and other outstanding features), with a suitable introduction. There can be no question that a work of this character would be welcomed by the topographer and others interested in the old history of the county. Below are the titles of 106 of these Baronies:—

Aberdonr, Abergeldie, Aboyne, Aden, Ardgrane, Arnage, Auchincrive, Auchindoir, Auchinhuif, Auchmacoy, Auquhorsk, Auchterellon, Auchterless—Dempster, Auchterless—Meldrum.

Balbithan, Balgownie, Balhagardy, Ballogie, Balmuir, Balquhain, Balquholly, Barnes, Barra, Belhelvie, Broadland of Rattray, Brux.

Caskieben, Clatt, Cluny, Corse, Craigievar, Crimond, Culsalmond, Culter, Cushnie.

Delgaty, Drum, Drumblade, Drumbreck, Drumquhendill, Dyce.

Esslemont.

Federate, Fermartyn, Fiddes, Fintray, Fishrie, Foveran, Forbes, Frendraucht, Fuddes, Fyvie.

Grandhame.

Huntly.

Invernochty, Inverugie.

Johnston.

Keig, Kelly, Kemnay, Kildrummy, Kinaldy, King-Edward, Kinmundy, Kinellar, Kintore, Knokinblewis.

Lathers, Lenturk, Leslie, Leys, Logie-Fintray, Lumphanan.

Meanie, Meldrum, Methlick, Midmar, Moniacok, Monymusk, Murtle.

Newburgh, Newton.

O'Neill.

Pereock, Pitcaple, Pitsligo, Philorth.

Scheves, Skene, Slains, Stoniewood, Strathbogie, Strichen.

Tarves, Tollie, Tolquhon, Torterstown, Toux, Towie, Tullienessill, Turriff.

Udach, Udney.

Wardes, Waterton, and Whitehaugh.

In the preparation of this work for the press, much trouble will be experienced through the continuous withdrawing of lands from one barony and attaching them to another—frequently in a distant county. So notorious did this practice become, that in 1503 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act declaring that "The annexation of a barony of lands lying in different Sheriffdoms should not exempt the lands from the jurisdiction of the Sheriffdom in which they are situated."

The Cumming Family.

This family is badly in need of an expositor. So far, the best work on it has been done by Englishmen, notably by Henry Barr Tomkins, LL.M., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, a barrister, who completed "A table showing the families descended from Sir Alexander Cumming of Coulter, Aberdeenshire, who was created a Scots baronet in 1695, and indicating sources of information about many of their ancestors." The table was compiled in 1865-70, and was brought down to 1877. A copy of the table, which occupies a big folioing-shield, is in the British Museum.

J. M. B.

Collie Family, Aberdeen.

Every item of family history, whether recorded in the old family Bible, on tombstones, or in an old diary, is now eagerly sought after, and, when found, should be preserved for future use and printed for reference. Last year, I was in a book vendor's establishment in Aberdeen, and, whilst examining some old note-books, stumbled across one containing religious thoughts, poetry, and records of happenings in Aberdeen, particularly those of launches and wrecks.

Interspersed with these notes appear records of the Collie family, written by James Collie, Aberdeen. He seems—judging by his frequent reference to Scripture—to have been an exceedingly pious man, who sustained frequent bereavements. It is quite possible the note-book was commenced when he married. It starts 27th May, 1835, and is kept with much regularity down to 2nd February, 1866, a few supplementary notes bringing the narrative down to the death of the owner. The references to the family are reproduced herewith—

David Collie, died 15th March, 1846, aged 14.

Robert Collie, received an accident 27th March, 1848.

David Collie took his death bed 8th March, 1846; died 26th March, 1846.

Christina Collie died at 84 Shiprow 15th October, 1848, aged 8 years and 9 months.

Alexander Collie died at Maryculter on Saturday, 8th October, 1853; buried at Cowie, near Stonehaven, 12th October, 1853.

James Collie Shepherd was born at 7 Benyon Road, De Beauvoir Town, London, on 9th February, 1856.

Jemima Collie went on a visit to London on

5th March, 1856, by the Commodore steam boat.

William Collie went to Mr Bisset on the 11th August, 1856.

Isabella Collie returned from London, per Earl of Aberdeen, after being there for a month, 15th September, 1856.

William Collie was shooting with a pistol on the Queen's Birthday, 1856. The pistol went off while loading, and broke, carrying away part of his little finger on the right hand, at 84 Shiprow, at 8 p.m.

William Collie sent me (J. Collie, the owner of the diary) a new stick Wednesday, 18th March, 1857.

Isobelle Collie got one of her back teeth out on the 18th February, 1858, by Forsyth.

Mrs Collie. The money for Mrs Collie's gold watch and chain came to Aberdeen by the February mail from Melbourne, 19th February, 1858.

William Collie went to Keith to sale of a bankrupt stock on 10th October, 1859.

William Collie went to Keith on the 31st March, 1860, to commence business with M'Kay under the firm of M'Kay and Company.

James Collie Shepherd died at 84 Shiprow on the 27th November, and Isabelle Jane on the 2nd December, 1860—both of scarlet fever.

Rev. J. H. Collie preached for the first time in Free Trinity Church on Sabbath, the 10th January, 1864, from Luke ii. 21 and 22, and also in the afternoon and evening.

J. Collie (owner of the diary) went to the Bride of Allan with William Collie, 13th April, 1864, and left him at Miss Lucas's lodgings.

William Collie, my son, died at 84 Shiprow, 24th July, 1864, aged 26 years. He died in the room and in the very corner where he was born, and he is the 8th I have buried out of this house—dated 29th July, 1864.

Jemima Collie, my daughter, died at 84 Shiprow on Friday, 12th January, 1866, aged 23 years and 7 months. She took ill the last Tuesday of July, 1865.

James Collie Smith died on the 11th August, 1867.

Robert Collie died 12th August, 1869.

In a later hand and in pencil—

James Collie (the owner of the diary) died at 52 Springbank Terrace, Aberdeen, 5th December, 1898.

According to "In Memoriam, 1898," James Collie is recorded as late of H.M. Customs, and as aged 85 years (p. 154).

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Register of the Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued from No. 39.)

1762, June 10.—William Robertson, son to the decest Alexander Robertson, farmer in Glenistown of Culsalmond, p. to William Lesly, merct.; 3 years after Whyt., 1760. No fee. John Lesly, merchant in Abd., cautioner.

August 10.—Charles Thomson, son to Robert Thomson, indweller in Abd., p. to John Revels, weaver; 6 years after Whit., 1760. No fee.

John Stewart, son to Robert Stewart, sometime weaver in Abd., p. to John Reid, weaver; 6 years after 25th September, 1760. No fee. William Coutts, gardner, cautioner.

George Kemp, son to Wm. Kemp in Gilcomston, p. to Francis Gordon, shoemaker; 5 years after 2nd November, 1757. No fee. Wm. Ritchie in Gilcomston and the father cautioners.

November 29.—James Hacket, son to George Hacket, labourer, p. to Francis Gordon, shoemaker; 5 years after 30th November, 1761. No fee, but a bedding of cloaths. The father and Wm. Hacket, farmer in Abd., cautioners.

1764, December 10.—John Napier, son to the decest John Napier in Finnan, p. to Alexander Nicol, shoemaker; 6 years after the 15th December, 1758. Fee £24 Scots. Andrew Napier at Miln of Finnan, cautioner.

George Durward, son to John Durward, Residenter in Aberdeen, p. to Benjamin Cruikshank, wright; 5 years from 1st January, 1760. No fee. Dr James Forbes, Robert Thomson, town clerk, and the father cautioners.

1765, May 27.—Thomas Cushny, son to Patrick Cushny, merchant in Stonehaven, p. to George Copland, cooper; 5 years after 1st June, 1760. Fee, £5 stg.

1766, May 21.—Andrew Garden, son to Robert Garden, p. to Alexander Kemp, weaver; 5 years after this date. Fee, £2 stg.

August 7.—James Robertson, son to the decest John Robertson in Annachie of Birse, p. to Thomas Robertson, weaver; 5 years after Martinus, 1762. Fee, a boll of meal and a bedding of cloaths. Alexander Collie, shoemaker in Hardgate, cautioner.

October 25.—Andrew Conon, son to the decest John Conon at Miln of Tippetry, p. to David Walker, cooper; 6 years after 6th December, 1765. No fee but a bedding of cloaths. Thomas Cassie, at the Miln of Foveran, cautioner.

November 13.—James Smith, son to Alexander Smith, Residenter in Abdn., p. to John Ferguson, coupar; 5 years after 1st July, 1762. No fee. The father and Alexander Christy, elder, farmer in Aberdeen, cautioners.

1766, November 24.—James Peterkin, son to the decest William Peterkin in Claokrie, p. to John Burnet, jun., mercht, in Aberdeen; 5 years after 1st December, 1761. No fee, but to maintain himself in bed, board, and clothing during his apprenticeship. William Peterkin, schoolmaster at Doors, cautioner. The master to pay his apprentice 2s weekly.

1767, January 28.—Wm. Bain, son to Andrew Bain in Braeside of Fowlis, p. to John Jaffrey, weaver in Aberdeen; 5 years after Candlemas, 1762. No fee.

1768, June 3.—James Chalmers, son to the decest Mr Patrick Chalmers in Strathbogy, p. to James Kemp, shoemaker; 3 years after 1st May, 1765. No fee. Hugh Chalmers, brother, cautioner.

August 2.—James Taylor, son to David

Taylor at Denburn, p. to Francis Gordon, shoemaker; 5 years from date. The father to give a bedding of cloaths and maintain him in board and dyet for the first half-year, and to provide wearing cloaths during the whole space. The master to maintain him in bed and board during the remaining time of the indenture, and give him a pair of shoes yearly.

September 7.—George Sangster, son to the deceased John Sangster, blacksmith in Abdn., p. to James Farquhar, shoemaker; 5 years after 11th September, 1764. Fee, £3 stg., with a bedding of cloaths Baszil Law, wright in Keith, cautioner.

4.—John Wallace, son to Alexander Wallace, stabler in Abdn., p. to Alexander Miln, baker; 5 years after date. Fee, £7 1s stg. The father and Alexander Luinsden, advocate, cautioners.

1769, January 10.—Charles Durward, son to John Durward, Residenter in Abdn., p. to William Bennet, sader; 6 years after 1st April, 1763. Fee, £6 stg.

May 31.—William Taylor, late servant to John Dingwal in Cloghill, p. to David Smith, blacksmith; 5 years after 4th December, 1764. No fee. George Copland, wright in Cloghill, and Alexander Temple, servant to John Dingwill, cautioners.

December 22.—Arthur Prott, son to John Prott, woolcomber in Abdn., p. to Alexander Kemlo, shoemaker, 6 years after 7th December, 1768. The father and John Watt, woolcomber, cautioners, to maintain him in body cloaths during the indenture, and to maintain him in bed and board for a year, which year's bed and board is valued at £3 stg.

1770, May 31.—Robert Smith, son to the deceased John Smith, quarrier in Abdn., with consent of Robert Smith, gardner in Hardgate, p. to James Brands, Taylor; 5 years after 11th June, 1765. Fee, £2 10s stg. The cautioner to maintain the apprentice in all necessary wearing apparel and body clothes during the indenture.

October 13.—Philip Dyce, son to the deceased Thos. Dyce, weaver in this burgh, p. to Alexander Ross, flesher; 5 years after Candlemas, 1768. David Deuchar, mason, cautioner. The master to pay £1 15s stg. yearly, and to maintain the apprentice in bed, board, and washing.

References to Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

Sir John Falconar allowed to coin 10,000 pounds of copper in conformity with the desire of the inhabitants of Aberdeen and Berwick.—Car. II. 1649, c.375, VI. Pt. ii., 539a.

Petition by the burgh remitted to the Committee of Excise.—Car. II. 1650, VI. Pt. ii., 567b.

The store of arms at Aberdeen mentioned.—Car. II. 1650, VI. Pt. ii., 633b.

A letter from the magistrates with a patent from the Duke of York to Captain William King read.—Car. II. 1651, VI. Pt. ii., 654a.

Two pieces of ordnance to be sent from Newburgh to Aberdeen for the defence of the harbour and town.—Car. II. 1651, VI. Pt. ii., 669b.

Ashfield, Governor of Aberdeen, to pay the proceeds of the thirty vessels sold for the use of the public.—1653, VI. Pt. ii., 751a.

£100 to be paid to the University out of the Customs of the town.—1654, VI. Pt. ii., 755b.

Assent of deputies from Aberdeen to proposition of the English Commissioners in Scotland read before the English Parliament.—1651, VI. Pt. ii., 771b.

The burghs of Banff, Cullen, and Aberdeen to be represented in Parliament by one member.—1654, VI. Pt. ii., 823b.

The superiority of the acres of Old Aberdeen granted to the University of Aberdeen.—1654, VI. Pt. ii., 831b.

£100 to be the proportion payable to the burgh of the tax of £10,000 per mensem.—1655, VI. Pt. ii., 837a. List of Commissioners of Supply in Aberdeen.—ib. 838a.

Salaries of the officers of Customs and Excise at Aberdeen in 1655.—VI. Pt. ii., 895b.

A rich vessel of Aberdeen said to have been captured by the enemy—a disaster which had almost ruined the town.—1656, VI. Pt. ii., 901a.

Mention of a discovery of smuggled gunpowder at Aberdeen.—1656, VI. Pt. ii., 902b.

Two companies of foot formed the garrison of the fort at Aberdeen in July, 1657.—VI. Pt. ii., 913a.

£55 10s to be the proportion payable by Aberdeen of a tax of £5000 per mensem imposed upon Scotland from 25th March to 25th June, 1657.—VI. Pt. ii., 849a. List of Commissioners of Supply in the burgh.—ib. 850ab.

£133 4s to be the proportion payable by the burgh of a monthly assessment of £12,000.—VI. Pt. ii., 879b. List of Commissioners to raise the assessment.—1659, VI. Pt. ii., 890b.

Doctor Thomas Claerges mentioned in the "Public Intelligencer," January, 1659, as having been elected to serve in Parliament at Westminster for the burghs of Aberdeen, Banff, and Cullen.—VI. Pt. ii., 788. Note 1.

Grant to Aberdeen of a toll for nineteen years for repairing and upholding the causeway of Cowiemonth. Car. II. 1661, c. 61., VII. 41. Continued for nineteen years after the expiry of the former grant.—1669, c. 10, 558. Continued for two nineteen years.—Jac. VII. 1685, c. 67. VIII. 493.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1786.

3rd January. Died at Upper Memsie, of this date, in the 77th year of her age, Elizabeth Innes, relict of the late William Fraser, Esq. of Memsie, daughter of Sir George, and sister to the present Sir James Innes of Cookstown, Baronet.

5th January. Died in this place, of this date, in the 78th year of his age, James Morrison of

Elswick, Esq., who was for some years chief magistrate of this city.

7th January. Died at Balmorrall, of this date, Alexander Farquharson, Esq. of Inverey.

31st January. Died of this date, Dr David Stuart, Physician in Aberdeen.

24th February. Died at Brodie House, of this date, the Right Hon. Lady Margaret Brodie.

28th February. Died at Turnerhall, of this date, Mrs Elizabeth Urquhart, daughter of the deceased William Urquhart of Meldrum, and wife of John Turner of Turnerhall.

3rd March. Died at Durham, of this date, Mrs Farquharson of Monaltrie.

7th March. Died, of this date, at his house of Dudwick, in the 77th year of his age, Robert Fullerton of Dudwick, Lieutenant-General in the Russian service, and Knight of the Order of St Catherine.

12th March. Died at Drum, of this date, Mrs Jean Forbes, daughter of Hugh Forbes of Schivas, and wife of Alexander Irvine of Drum.

15th March. Died at Carreston, of this date, Mrs Mary Forbes, widow of George Skene of Skene.

17th March. Died at Shannaburn, of this date, Mrs Jane Osborne, daughter of the late Principal Osborne, and wife to Provost William Mowat of Aberdeen.

3rd April. Died here, of this date, Mrs Forbes of Brux.

8th May. Died here, of this date, Mrs Elizabeth Keith, wife to Baillie Andrew Burnett, and daughter of the deceased George Keith, Esq. of Bruxie.

23rd June. Died here, of this date, Mrs Jean Robertson, widow of James Black, merchant, and late baillie of Aberdeen.

28th July. Died of this date Rev. Mr Robert Gauld, minister at Culsamond.

10th August. Died of this date, Mrs Anne Black, spouse to the deceased Mr Thomas Ragg, minister of Belhelvie.

9th August. Died at Finzean, of this date, Francis Farquharson, Esq. of Finzean.

16th August. Died of this date, at his house of Clayhills, John Auldjo, Esq. of Portlethen, in the 76th year of his age.

27th July. Died at Keith, of this date, in her 69th year, Mrs Anne Sime, relict of Rev. Mr Alexander Chalmers, late minister at Glass, and daughter of Rev. Mr Walter Sime, sometime minister at Mortlach.

23rd August. Died at Glenbucket, of this date, in an advanced period of life, the Rev. Mr Duff, minister of the gospel at Rothiemay.

5th October. Died at Cairnfield, of this date, Mrs Gordon of Cairnfield.

16th October. Died at Achanasie, of this date, Lady Innes, spouse to Sir James Innes of Coxtown.

5th November. Died at Manse of Belhelvie, of this date, Mrs Isabella Syme, spouse to Rev. Mr James Forsyth.

25th November. Died here, of this date, Miss Katharine Forbes, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Forbes of Foveran, Bart.

Queries.

208. "MARY OF GLENMUICK."—Can any reader oblige me with the words of this song, or poem, as written by the late Mr Andrew Jervise, author of "Epitaphs and Inscriptions," "The Land of the Lindsays," etc.?

BIBLIPOLE.

209. INVERURIE BATTLE.—Referring to the note on the "Retreat of the Jacobite Army from Stirling to Inverness" in No. 40, I understand that the Rebels, or a detachment of their main army on its way north, fought a battle at Inverurie under the command of the famous Lord Lewis Gordon, and that the Royalist army was defeated. Particulars will oblige.

J. H.

210. WILLIAM FORBES OF LOCHERMECK.—On 7th June, 1699, there was admitted as a burgess of Aberdeen, Alexander Forbes, in Monymusk, son of the deceased William Forbes of Lochermeck. Where is Lochermeck, and what family did William Forbes, the proprietor, descend from? The property seems to have been in the possession of a James Forbes in 1300.

C.

211. BLACK-STANE.—In Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary (New Edition, Edited by Dr Longmuir—Edinburgh, 1885), the following is given under this head—L. The designation given to a dark-coloured stone, used in some of the Scottish Universities, as the seat on which a student sits at a public examination, meant to test the progress he has made in his studies. This examination is called his Profession. "In King's College, Aberdeen, and in Glasgow, the custom of causing the students to sit on the grave-stone of the founder at certain examinations is still literally retained." Bower's "Hist. Univ." What authority is there for these assertions?

HISTORICUS.

212. REV. PATRICK COPLAND, MINISTER, CUSHNIE, 1672-1710.—Wanted information as to the parentage, descent, etc., of Mr Copland, who married a Miss Jean Gordon.

B.

213. REV. PATRICK COPLAND, CHAPLAIN TO THE FLEET.—I am anxious to secure information as to the parentage and descent of this gentleman, who mortified a considerable sum

of money for the maintenance of a Professor of Divinity in Marischal College. In one of the deeds he calls himself "a borne citizen of the burgh of Abirdeen." Can any reader oblige?

B. J.

Answers.

191. **MONACHEDEN.**—According to Dunbar's "Scottish Kings," p. 39, Monacheden, is now known as Mondynes, and is situated in Kin-cardineshire.

THOMAS LESLIE.

193. **CAIRNBULG CASTLE AND ESTATE.**—Cairnbulg Castle and lands were originally the property of the great Comyns, Earls of Buchan, but were confiscated in 1308, on the overthrow of the Comyns, and granted to John Ross, son of the Earl of Ross, in whose family they remained till 1375, when they came, by marriage, into the hands of Sir Alexander Fraser of Cowie. Cairnbulg was the chief residence of the Frasers for two centuries. In 1613—Sir Alexander Fraser, the then proprietor, being deeply in debt—the castle and lands were sold to Robert Fraser of Doors (Dorris), and he, in 1619, sold them to the father of the first Lord Fraser of Muthalls. In 1703, Charles, the last Lord Fraser, disposed of them to Colonel John Buchan of Auchmacoy, in whose family they

remained till 1739. They came into possession of Lord Aberdeen in 1775, and in 1862 became the property of Mr John Duthie, who was succeeded by his brother William, at whose death, on 8th November, 1896, John Duthie, the present proprietor, succeeded.

L. F.

194. **ROBERT CARNCORS.**—Carncoors having been admitted a full burghess, the probability is that he was a merchant in Aberdeen.

The surnames Carncoors and Cairncross both derive from the lands of Carncoors [in Angus, and meaning the cairn with a cross], which are noted in Scottish registers before surnames became usual. [See notes on a charter by Morgund, the son of Albe, to his son Michael, of a davach—416 Scottish acres—of his land of Carncoors, about 1245. Spalding Club's "Antiquities" IV., p 115.]

The chief reason why these surnames are less numerous than formerly is the fact that in many cases the shorter ones of Cairns and Cross have been adopted.

A. B.

196. **REV. ALEXANDER IRVINE OR IRVING.**—He graduated at King's College in 1621, became minister of Longside before 1635, joined Protesters in 1651, demitted 29th October, 1661, and died at Old Aberdeen 15th May, 1665, aged 66. He married Margaret Guthrie, and had a daughter Margaret, who was married to John Forbes of Balgownie, and died 9th February, 1666, aged 28. A son William was admitted a burghess of Aberdeen 30th September, 1668.

G. Y.

No. 46.—March 3, 1909.

Cults Title-Deeds.

Among a number of titles applicable to lands in Cults obligingly exhibited to me by Mr Patrick Cooper, advocate, Aberdeen, were the following:—

1. Crown Charter of Resignation by James VI, in favour of Thomas Menzies, apparent of Durne, of the lands of Cults, with mill and pertinents, dated 29th April, 1592.
 2. Charter by the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Community of the Burgh of Aberdeen in favour of Thomas Menzies of Durne of the lands of Overboddum, dated 7th January, 1594.
 3. Precept of Sasine in favour of Walter Menzies on lands of Overboddum, dated 15th March, 1621.
 4. Charter in favour of James Robertson and Margaret Gordon, his future spouse, of the lands of Cults, dated 19th September, 1627.
 5. Sasine to Do. of Do., including salmon fishings, dated 19th September, 1627.
 6. Precept of Sasine in favour of James Robertson of lands of Overboddum, dated 29th April, 1640.
 7. Sasine to Do., Do., dated as above.
 8. Sasine to Do. of lands of Cults, dated 29th April, 1640.
 9. Charter James Robertsonne of Cultis to Alexander Thomson, Advocate in Aberdeen, and his spouse Elizabeth Hay, holding of the superior, dated 21st June, 1653.
 10. Charter by Do. to Do., holding of the granter, dated 21st June, 1653.
 11. Instrument of Resignation in favour of Alexander Thomson and his spouse of the lands of Cults and Overboddum, dated 8th June, 1655.
 12. Charter in favour of William Whyto, merchant, burghess of Edinburgh, of the lands and Mains of Cults and others, dated 8th June, 1655.
- [This charter, which is of special interest, bears to have been granted by "Oliver [Cromwell] Lord Protector of the Comennwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland and of the domincones thereto belonging," and was "Written to the great seall be . . . Johno Achesone Deputt to Alexr. Jaffray of Kingeswalles, Director of the Chancellarie," being "Signed be warrand of yo Commissioners for administration of Justice to the people in Scotland" by Andrew Abernethie.]
13. Charter by Oliver Cromwell in favour of Alexander Thomson, Advocate, Aberdeen, and his spouse Elizabeth Hay, of the lands of Cults, Overboddum, and others, dated 8th June, 1655.
 14. Sasine in favour of Do., dated 25th June, 1655.

15. Sasine in favour of Do., dated 27th May, 1656.

16. Charter by the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Community of the Burgh of Aberdeen in favour of Alexander Thomson, Burgess of Aberdeen, etc., of the lands of Overboddum, dated the . . . day of . . . , 1656.

[This charter is signed by Thomas Gray, Provost, George Cullen and Alexander Burnet, Baillies, and Alexander Robertson, Dean of Guild.]

11.

Binding in Gordon Tartan.

I have had great difficulty in finding suitable tartan material for book-binding purposes. Wishing to get a series of volumes on the Gordon family bound in Gordon tartan material, I tried Irish poplin. It proved a dire failure. Silk is even less useful, because it does not admit of books being pulled in and out. At last, after searching in a great many places, I have hit on an ideal pattern and paper. As some of your readers may be in the same hunt, I may say it is supplied by R. W. Forsyth, the well-known tartan expert in Edinburgh (pattern 200). Curiously enough, it was Forsyth, of Huntly, who devised the first Gordon tartan in the 18th century.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Inscriptions in St Clement's Parish Church, Aberdeen.

A beautiful memorial west window is inscribed at the foot—

To the Glory of God. Dedicated by George Reid, an elder / of this Church, formerly Master of Kirks and Bridges, / in memory of his wife, Helen White, who was born / 12th Aug., 1831, and died 1st Jan., 1903.

Mr George Reid, Aberdeen, the donor of the above, was long a merchant in Shiprow, and latterly in St Swithin Street, where he carried on a very successful business. He was a member of the Town Council for St Clement's Ward from 1889 till 1900, and was Master of Kirk and Bridge Works for the greater part of that period. It was during his regime that St Mary's Chapel (the oldest place of worship in Aberdeen) was restored. He has represented the same Ward in the Parish Council for the last five years.

The organ built by Messrs Forster and Andrews, Hull, 1875, has a brass attached inscribed—

Presented to
St Clement's Church
by
John Duthie, Esq.,
Shipbuilder,
1875.

The late Mr John Duthie (wrote Provost Daniel Mearns in the "Puttie Kirk Bazaar Book"; Aberdeen, 1896, p. 36) was perhaps the largest-hearted man in Footdee. He defrayed the cost of the Session House, and otherwise contributed largely to the Church schemes. His brother William took a great interest in the poor of the district and he left the sum of £1000 to the managers of the church for the meal and coal fund (Ibid., p. 35).

On the base of a granite baptismal font there is the following—

Presented by
Robert Garrow,
1899,
in Memory of
His Mother.

The above commemorates Mrs James Garrow who was a daughter of the late Robert Thomson, Westfield, Poveran, who died 24th March, 1899, aged 79 years.

On a brass affixed to a beautifully-carved oak Communion table—

1901.
Presented
to the Church of St Clement,
Aberdeen,
by Alexander Donaldson,
for the Sacred Service
of the Lord's Supper,
in memory of
His Reverend Parents
and Beloved Brother
and Sisters.

The father of the donor, Mr Alexander Donaldson, of Messrs Walter Hood and Company, shipbuilders, died 12th January, 1901, aged 82 years. He was a considerable time an elder of the church, and connected with several public bodies still flourishing in Aberdeen. See also "In Memoriam," 1901, p. 43.

On a brass plate attached to a fine oak pulpit there is inscribed—

Presented 25th February, 1903,
to St Clement Parish Church
by Mr Thomas Walker, Footdee,
in memory of his wife,
Margaret Masson,
who died 25th February, 1900.

Mr Thomas Walker, trawlowner and fish-curer, of North Pier Villa, Footdee, the generous donor of the pulpit, did not long survive his wife. He died 18th September, 1904, aged 56 years ("In Memoriam," 1904, pp. 135-138). His wife died at 13 Rothesay Place, Edinburgh, at the age of 43.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Encouraging (?) Advertisement.

The following is a copy of an advertisement which appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 8th March, 1779—

LABOURING MEN WANTED.

Wanted immediately, from twenty to thirty stout men as Labourers at the New Pier carrying on at Aberdeen: They will be employed for the season: The wages will be Four Shillings and Sixpence per week, and for their encouragement they will also receive Three-halfpence per hour for all extra hours, of which there will be many this season: And they will likewise be protected from being impressed. Application may be made to Mr Gwyn, Engineer at the New Pier, or John Walker, Clerk to the Work.

Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued.)

1770, December 3.—John Stiven, son to John Stiven in Forresterhill, p. to John Ferguson, fisher; 5 years after 22nd November, 1767. Alexander Duffus, fisher, cautioner. Master bound to maintain apprentice honestly in bed and board, and all necessary wearing cloaths and shoes.

1771, April 5.—Charles Lunan, son to the deceased William Lunan in Monymusk, p. to Hugh Gordon, clock and watchmaker; 6 years after 20th March, 1766. James Thain, blacksmith in Aberdeen, cautioner.

12.—John Johnston, son to William Johnston in Old Deer, p. to Alexander Still, fisher; 5 years from 10th January, 1770. William Neilson, fisher, cautioner. Fee £5 stg. and a bedding of clothes.

19.—Nicholas Marnoch, son to James Marnoch at Mill of Coynoch, p. to Andrew Donald, merchant; 5 years from 16th April, 1770. The father to maintain him in back and body cloaths, and the master in bed and board, working cloaths and shoes.

May 9.—Robert Davidson, son to Alexander Davidson in Mains of Clakriack, p. to William Allan, clock and watchmaker; 5 years after 14th August, 1766. Fee £8 stg. and a bedding of clothes. Thomas Bruce, stabler in Aberdeen, and James Davidson in Clakriack, cautioners.

June 11.—James Marnoch, son to James Marnoch in Mill of Coynach, p. to Robert Morison, baker; 5 years after 1st January, 1771. Fee £5 stg. and a bedding of clothes.

James Law, son to John Law, wright in Aberdeen, p. to James Gordon, jeweler goldsmith; 6 years after 8th July, 1765. The father and Alexander Inglis, blacksmith, cautioners.

George Roger, son to James Roger, stabler, p. to the said James Gordon; 7 years from 18th August, 1766. The father and Thomas Simson, elder, fisher, cautioners.

John Sherriffs, son to the deceased John Sherriffs, malster in Aberdeen, one of the boy's educate in Robert Gordon's Hospital, p. to the said James Gordon; 6 years from 30th May, 1768. Fee £100 Scots, payable by the Treasurer of the Hospital. Jean Mitchell, mother, and Joseph Egliston, cautioners.

1772, February 6.—John Michie, son to William Michie, labourer in Aberdeen, p. to James Aikln, shoemaker, 5½ years after the 1st September, 1769. John Meme, lint dresser at Gordon's Mills Manufactory, cautioner.

July 15.—James Gibson, son to James Gibson, labourer in Aberdeen, p. to James Neilson, flesher; 7 years after Whitsunday, 1772. The father and Alexander Ehmslie, labourer, cautioners.

1773, February 8.—James Chisolm, son to Alexander Chisolm, late soldier in the King's service, now resident in Aberdeen, p. to Alexander Cruickshank, shoemaker; 5½ years after 12th August, 1767. Fee £2 stg. The father and Charles Farqu'son in Gilcomston, cautioners.

11.—James Fraser, son to Robert Fraser, malster at Newbridge, p. to George Williamson, flesher; 5 years from 19th March, 1772. George Leslie, merchant, cautioner.

March 2.—William Moir, son to John Moir in Lochtonn of Kennerty, p. to John Lamb, wright; 5 years from the 27th April, 1763. The father and George Hendry at Kennerty, cautioners.

March 2.—John Legate, son to George Legate in Mains of Byth, p. to John Lamb, wright; 6 years after 1st July, 1770.

December 8.—John Bain, son to John Bain, sometime in Lochell, p. to John Jaffray, weaver; 5 years after 1st December, 1768. Dr Alexander Robertson, cautioner.

1775, January 19.—William Marr, son of the deceased John Marr, butcher in Aberdeen, p. to James Brands, taylor, with consent of his mother, Elisabeth Lindsay; 6 years from 9th May, 1769. John Reith, tailor in Aberdeen, cautioner.

March 6.—William Smith, son to George Smith in Baggerwrath, p. to Thomas Abel, baker; 5 years after 11th September, 1770.

David Lumsden, son to John Lumsden in Boghead, p. to Thomas Abel, baker; 5 years after 2nd June, 1771.

13.—James Hope, son to John Hope, Chalsea pensioner in Aberdeen, p. to James Nowall, shoemaker; 5 years after 20th March, 1770. The father and John Still, merchant, cautioners.

1777, September 12.—Robert Taylor, son to Patrick Taylor in Strathbrise, p. to William Miln, baker; 5 years after Martinmas, 1776. Fee £8 stg.

November 5.—Alexander Crombie, son to Alexander Crombie in Berryhilllock, p. to George Davidson, cooper; 5 years after 16th November, 1772. Fee £10 1s stg. The father and James Nicoll, merchant, cautioners.

Moses Morgan, son to William Morgan, blacksmith in Tulloch, p. to Alexander Grant, baker; 4 years after 15th June, 1776. Fee £6.

John Watt, son to the deceased Charles Watt, woolcomber in Aberdeen, p. to David Walker, cooper; 6½ years after 6th November, 1776. John Rudiman, wright, cautioner.

15.—Patrick Still, son to Alexander Still, farmer in Cardens, p. to William Ritchie, merchant; 4 years after 6th December, 1773. Fee £35 stg.

James Christie, son to James Christie, farmer at Gallowgate Head, p. to Patrick Gordon, saddler; 7 years after 1st December, 1770.

25.—James Abel, son to James Abel in the parish of Kintore, p. to William Still, cooper; 5 years after 1st December, 1772. Fee £9 stg.

Charles Couper, son to John Couper, mason in Inverury, p. to James Thain, blacksmith; 5 years after Martinmass, 1772.

27.—Donald Farquharson, son to the deceased John Farquharson in Borrowston, p. to Alexander Henderson, wright; 5 years after 1st December, 1772. Fee £5 stg. The mother cautioner.

1778, January 2.—John Brown, son to William Brown, woolcomber in Aberdeen, p. to Walter Paul, shoemaker; 5 years after 4th January, 1773. The father and James Brown, woolcomber, cautioners.

28.—John Reid, son to Robert Reid in Newburgh, p. to Alexander Cruickshank, shoemaker; 5 years from Marts., 1777. Fee £4 stg.

Peter Gordon, one of the boys in the Poors Hospital, p. to Alexander Cruickshank, shoemaker; 5 years from 10th January, 1777. Fee 10s yearly. Mr Andrew Johnston, principal master of said Hospital, cautioner.

30.—Donald M'Donald, son to Farquhar M'Donald, hat-dresser in Aberdeen, p. to James Simson, taylor; 5 years from 4th July, 1775. Fee £5 stg. The father and Professor Roderick M'Leod, of the King's College, cautioners.

References to Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

The Provost, Baillies, Treasurer, and Dean of Guild for the time being to be the Commissioners of Excise for Aberdeenshire.—Car. II. 1661. VII. 94 a.

The burgh declared free of the debts for which James, Viscount of Frendraught, was incarcerated in the Tolbooth, from which he had escaped.—Car. II., 1661, c. 186, VII. 180. Proceedings thereanent.—Ib. App. 60 b.

The charter of James IV., 1498, in favour of the city and University of Old Aberdeen ratified.—1661, c. 230, VII. 214.

Protest by the burgh against a ratification to Marischal College of Greyfriars Church as the college chapel.—Car. II., 1661, VII. 70 c.

The Commissary Court removed from the old town to the burgh.—Car. II., 1661, c. 357, VII. 329, App. 85 b. Again removed to the old town.—1662, c. 22, 385. To be held at the burgh instead of in the old town.—Gul. et M., 1690, c. 67, IX. 204.

Ratification to the City and University of Old Aberdeen of their rights and privileges.—Car. II., 1661, c. 230, VII. 214.

The market day in Old Aberdeen changed from Monday to Thursday.—Car. II., 1662, c. 23, VII. 385. Changed again from Thursday to Tuesday.—C. 66, VII. 414.

Dispute as to the right of the magistrates to hinder the sale, at the weekly markets, of ground malt brought in from the shire, remitted to the Lords of Session.—Car. II., 1662, c. 65, VII. 413.

The Bishop of Aberdeen to convene his feuars, etc., at Aberdeen for a taxation on 25th October, 1665.—VII. 532 b.

The burgh to pay £800 monthly for a year as its share of a supply.—Car. II., 1667, VII. 541 a.

Aberdeen to pay 7 per cent. of the whole taxation payable by burghs.—Car. II., 1670, VIII. 23 a.

Two judges to hold circuit courts annually in April or May at Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness.—Car. II., 1672, VIII. 88 a. A correction-house to be provided at Aberdeen for the shire of Aberdeen.—1672. VIII. 90 a.

The Provost of Aberdeen fined £1000, and the Provost of Jedburgh 1000 merks for an offensive letter to the King in 1674 by the Convention of Burghs. The burghs of Aberdeen and Jedburgh paid their fines.—IX., App. 77 a.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1787.

20th January. Died here, of this date, Mr James Young, a partner and manager in the manufactory and printing of callico carried on in this neighbourhood by Messrs Gordon, Barron, and Co.

4th February. Died, of this date, at Manso of Chapel of Garioch, the Rev. Mr Robert Farquhar, minister of that parish, in the 83th year of his age and 61st of his ministry.

17th February. Died of this date, at his house of Kinnundy, James Ferguson, Esq. of Kinnundy.

10th March. This night Mr John Young, merchant in this place, coming up the Lochside, slipped a foot and fell into the Loch, where he was unfortunately suffocated.

11th March. Died at Banff, of this date, Sir Robert Abercrombie of Birkenbog, Bart.

13th March. Died of this date, Mr Patrick Pirie, merchant in this place.

As Neighbour, Husband, Father, Friend,
He acted well his part:
Blest with what's dear to all mankind,
A good and honest Heart.

19th April. Died at Meiklefolla, of this date, in the 56th year of his age, the Right Rev. Mr Arthur Petrie, a dignified clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

20th April. Died at Strichen, of this date, Miss Ann Fraser, daughter of Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Strichen.

20th April. Died of this date, at his house of Caskiebain, Alexander Burnett, Esq. of Caskiebain.

19th April. Died at Mayen, of this date, Miss Helen Abernethy, daughter of the late James Abernethy of Mayen, Esq.

14th May. Died at Glenconry, of this date, in the 77th year of his age, Alexander Forbes, Esq. of Inverernan.

26th May. Died here, of this date, Mrs Milne, relict of Mr Milne, late minister at Kildrumny.

30th May. Died, of this date, at the North Ferry, on his way from Bath, Vice-Admiral Robert Duff.

19th July. Died at Abergeldie, of this date, Miss Forbes, Blackford.

1st August. Died, of this date, Mrs Allardyce of Dunottar.

2nd August. Died at Hatton, of this date, John Duff, Esq. of Hatton.

3rd August. Died, of this date, in the 85th year of his age, and 58th of his ministry, the Rev. Mr James Chalmers, minister of Daviot, in the Presbytery of Garioch.

11th August. Died at Castle Fraser, of this date, Charles Fraser, Esq. of Inveralochie.

22nd August. Died at Straloch, of this date, John Ransay, Esq. of Barra.

10th September. Died of this date, Rev. Mr Alexander Fullerton, Minister of the Gospel at Futtie, in the 51st year of his age.

7th September. Died at Forres, of this date, the Rev. Mr Robert Dunbar, one of the ministers of Old Aberdeen. He had dined with a friend, apparently in good health, but suddenly fell back in his chair and expired.

19th September. Died at Edinglassie, of this date, Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Edinglassie, in the 87th year of his age.

20th September. Died here, of this date, Mrs Byres of Tonley, in the 77th year of her age.

3rd October. Died, of this date, David Mercer, Esq. of Auchnacant.

6th November. Died at Peterhead, of this date, Mrs Katharine Cumine, spouse to Mr James Arbutnot, merchant in that place, and daughter to the late George Cumine of Pittuly.

30th December. Died at Pittodry, of this date, in the 81st year of his age, William Erskine, Esq.

Queries.

214. A SCOTTISH GIANTESS.—An important seventeenth century MS. to which I have had access contains the following sentence—

Rob Irvin of fornatt, or Mincoffer, married ye lady Bogg dar to Dalgaty hay of whom came those two monsters in nature for talness, Collonel henry Stewart beheaded in france and his sister who would have overlooked the hugest man in Scotland.

Further particulars regarding this remarkable lady will oblige.

R. SKENE.

215. "STUE."—What is the meaning of this word as occurring in the following verse (Buchan's Ancient Ballads, I., p. 266; edition, 1875)—

I'll lea' to you my bonny nib,
That used to stue the corn;
I'll lea' it to yoursell, my lord,
'To be a touting horn?

Can any one say where the word is still used, and if its pronunciation is the same as that of the English word "stew"?

W. G.

216. BARTLET FAMILY OF AFFORSK, BANFFSHIRE.—In MSS. loaned me by Mr A. J. Mitchell-Gill of Auchinroath, it is stated that the lands of Afforsk belonged to the family of Bartlet before 1542, and that they passed in regular succession to James Bartlet merchant in, and Provost of, Banff, from 1756 to 1759, who married a daughter of James Shand, merchant in, and Provost of, Banff. Of their family, James became a colonel, and married Mary, daughter of Leslie of Melrose. John was a captain in the Honourable East India Company's service, and is believed to have died without leaving issue. Robert was a captain, and married Janet Grant of the family of Elchies. Of issue of the last-mentioned marriage, Dorothea Mary was married in 1818 to Rev. Alexander Bruce, of St Andrew's Chapel Banff, with issue. Another daughter married first, Innes, and secondly, Walker, merchant in Aberdeen. Can any reader supplement these particulars?

H.

217. "BROSE AND BUTTER."—Charles II. was extremely fond of music, and during a visit to Scotland in his early years a Scottish laird used to delight him with the old lively tune "Brose and Butter." A brotherly friendship was thus formed between the two—"Brose and Butter" being played when the King went to sleep and generally when he awakened. Bad luck dogged the steps of the laird, and he not only lost his lands, but was reduced to a condition bordering on poverty. He resolved after Charles was firmly secured in the throne to lay his case in writing before the King. The missive, however, was withheld by the private secretary. Nothing daunted, the ex-laird determined to visit London and endeavour to secure audience of His Majesty. Owing to his shabby attire and absence of credentials, admission was denied. In this extremity he succeeded in making a friend of the Royal Organist, who, charmed with his wit and powers as a musician, gave him an opportunity to play in the chapel during divine service. As the King was about to leave consternation arose through the spirited rendering of "Brose and Butter." The King instantly called for the organist, who, falling on his knees, declared in the most contrite manner—"My liege, it was not I." "You," replied

the King in rapture, "you never could play the tune with such ability." Spotting his former friend, he shook him warmly by the hand, at the same time exclaiming "Lord, man, I was like to dance." "I, too, once liked to dance, but that was when I had lands of my own to dance upon," replied the ex-laird. "And you shall dance again in your own lands till the nineteenth generation," declared His Majesty, and so far as he was concerned he kept his promise.

Who was this Scottish laird? Is the tune "Brose and Butter" lost to the present generation?

H. A.

218. FURCA ET FOSSA.—An explanation as to this privilege formerly bestowed on Scottish Barons will oblige.

DO NSIDE.

Answers.

160. ADAMSON.—Further to my answer, in No. 35, I find that in the list of persons concerned in the Rebellion of 1745-6, the following entry appears under Drumoak parish:—

James Adamson, gardener, Drum, carried arms with the rebels in England, and at battle of Falkirk, from whence he carried off a good deal of plunder. Lurking.

W. B.

198. HAMESUCKEN. — Hamesucken is "the offence of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. . . . Hamesucken is not committed anywhere but within the dwelling-house; an assault, therefore, made in the precincts, or in the courtyard or offices, is not hamesucken. . . . The premeditated design of committing personal violence in the house is essential to the crime; and no outrage will amount to it where a person suffers in his own house in consequence of a quarrel taken up at the moment. . . . When the injury is of an aggravated nature, the offence is capital at common law, though in practice the pains of law are now invariably restricted." ("Bell's Dictionary and Digest of the Law of Scotland," Watson's Edition, 1882.)

LEX.

200. BURNING OF ABERDEEN IN 1336.—Ancient this outrage by Edward III., "W. A." is recommended to consult Fordun's "Annals" 155; Fordun's "Scotichronicon," by Goodall, II., 322, bk. xiii., c. 37; Wyntoun's "Cronykil," II., 430, bk. viii., c. 32, l. 4830; also "Book of Pluscarden," bk. IX., c. 34.

H.

202. FIRST BOOK PRINTED IN SCOTLAND.—Probably the first book printed in Scotland, and still extant, is "The Maying and Disport of Chaucer," "imprinted in the south gait of Edinburgh be Walter Chepman and Andrew Myllar," 4th April, 1508.

A. B.

No. 47.—March 10, 1909.

A Romance of the Baronetage.

On 28th July, 1626, John Blackader of Tulliallan, Perthshire, was created a Baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, with remainder to heirs male whatsoever, and with a grant of 16,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia. He married Christian, daughter of John Graham, Earl of Menteith, but, by his foolish generosity, "and every other unfortunate way, together with the prodigality and pride of his lady, he squandered away an honourable and ancient estate of 3600 merks, or £2000 sterling yearly." He died before 1675, leaving male issue, of whom a grandson, Archibald Blackader, was a merchant factor in Cadiz. He made efforts to redeem the estate of Tulliallan, and to secure such a financial standing as would warrant his assuming the title. He was unsuccessful, however.

Visions of the glories of this title stirred the ambition of a poor Edinburgh tailor, who succeeded in getting himself served heir on 10th April, 1734. For two years he posed as "Sir John Blackader, Baronet," but, alas! the pedigree was disproved, and on 8th January, 1737, this aspiring "knight of the thimble" was sentenced to have his ear nailed to the post for perjury. (See G. E. C.'s "Complete Baronetage," II., 315-16.)

Parish Registers.

Abridged extracts from copy lent by Mr A. J. Mitchell-Gill of Auchinroath—

FOVERAN PARISH.

1759, May 12.—Andrew Mitchel and Margaret Catanach, both in this parish, were contracted, proclaimed, and married June 5th.

1761, April.—Charles Catto, Wright in Garden Nuke, had a son born of his wife, Mary Black, on 18th inst., called John, and baptised 21st.

1762, August.—Robert Catto, sub-tenant in Coutercullen, had a daughter born of his wife, Janet Duncan, on 29th curt., called Margaret, and baptised 1st September.

1763.—Andrew Mitchell in Saak, and his wife, Margaret Catanach, had a son baptised on inst. named Andrew.

1764, October.—Charles Catto, Wright in Garden Nuke, had a daughter born of his wife, Mary Black, on 12th, called Margaret, and baptised on 17th curt.

1765, July.—Andrew Mitchell, Farmer in Saak, had a daughter born of his wife, Margaret Catanach, 26th, called Jean, and baptised 30th curt.

1767, May 20.—Saak, Andrew Mitchell and Margaret Catanach—a daughter baptised Margaret.

1769, May 1.—Do. a son baptised Alexander.
1771, December 20.—Do. a son baptised John.
1774, April 1.—Do. a son baptised Gilbert.

1769, May 3.—Foveran, Charles Catto and Mary Black, a son baptised Charles.

1773, September 19.—Do. a son baptised Robert.

1777, June 8, Tilliefour.—Alexander Catto and Eliza Johnston had a son baptised Alexander.

1779, May 30.—South Achloon, Alexander Catto and Eliza Johnston, a daughter baptised Barbara.

1781, July 22.—Do. a daughter baptised Margaret.

1784, March 17.—Auchloon, Alexander Catto and , a son baptised William.

1780, June 30.—Neither Minnes, James Catto and Janet Chapman had a daughter baptised Isobel.

1784, October 24.—Mill of Minnes, James Catto and Jean Chapman, a daughter baptised Jean.

1781, April 7.—Mill of Minnes, James Catto and Margaret Garden, a son baptised Alexander.

1785, June 26.—Do., a daughter baptised Elspet.

1782, March 4.—Do., John Catto and Isobel Milne, a daughter baptised Jean.

1785, February 6.—Do., a son baptised John.

1782, September 20.—Mains of Foveran, Charles Catto and Jean Burness, a son baptised John.

NIGG.

1677, November 20.—George Cattanach in Coldseas had a son baptised William.

1685, July 11.—William Hunter and Elizabeth Henderson, a son baptised Robert.

1686, March 30.—Alexander Hunter and Margaret Phacns, a daughter baptised Christian.

1689, April 13.—Alexander Hunter and Jannet Davidson, twins baptised William and Margaret.

1690, April 26.—Do., a daughter baptised Elspet.

Interesting Facts.

The following is culled from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 9th March, 1842:—

Died at Limehouse, London, on 15th February, in the full possession of all her faculties to the last, Mrs Helen Craig. She was born at Aberdeen, 21st February, 1746, having thus almost completed her 96th year. Her father, James Elmslie of Loanhead, was the first who dug into the bowels of the earth in this quarter for granite, and he quarried the stones for the Infirmary and Gordon's Hospital—the old buildings about Aberdeen, previous to his time, being manifestly built of a very

inferior material, taken from the surface. About a century and a quarter ago, he was employed by the Magistrates to blow up rocks at the mouth of the harbour. He espoused the cause of the Stuarts, and was a zealous partizan of that unfortunate family in the eventful crises of 1715 and 1745. It is recorded on his tombstone in Old Aberdeen Churchyard that he was born in 1683, and died in 1764; and it is questionable whether a person could now be found in Great Britain who, with their father, had lived in eleven reigns, embracing a period of 159 years. Mr Elmslie had a daughter (wife of the late Mr George Duncan, of the School-hill), who was 6 years younger than Mrs Craig. His descendants are innumerable.

Inscriptions in the North United Free Church, Aberdeen.

There are three beautiful memorial windows as follows:—

I.

To the Glory of God and in memory
of the Rev. John Murray, D.D.,
First Minister of
the Congregation, 1845 to 1861.

John Murray, M.A., D.D., who is thus commemorated, was the son of Andrew Murray, and was born in the parish of Clatt. He entered Marischal College in 1802, and graduated M.A. in 1806. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Peebles, 7th August, 1811, and in 1813 succeeded Rev. Alexander Kirkland as assistant minister to Rev. Alexander Macneil, of St Andrew's Chapel of Ease, Dundee, where he laboured for two years. His predecessor was appointed to Trinity Chapel of Ease, Aberdeen, and it is a curious coincidence that Mr Murray, for the second time, succeeded Mr Kirkland. He was elected to Trinity Chapel of Ease on 19th October, 1815, and ordained 9th January 1816. This building—erected 1794—is still standing near the foot of Market Street, and was latterly converted into a music hall and designated "The Alhambra." Mr Murray remained in Trinity Chapel until 1824. On the death of Rev. Robert Doig, of the East Parish Church, the magistrates, on 24th August, 1824, appointed Mr Murray to succeed Dr James Ross, transferred to the first charge. But, ere he was inducted on 2nd December, Dr Ross also died, leaving Mr Murray sole incumbent, until Dr James Foote was, at the request of the congregation, appointed his colleague. Mr Murray ultimately became minister of the North Parish Church, finished in 1831, and on 21st January, 1844, he was settled as first minister of the North Free Church, the first of the Free Churches built in Aberdeen. Here he laboured until his death. He is buried in St Nicholas Churchyard to the left of his father-in-law, Provost Alexander Brown (who married Catherine Chalmers), whose daughter Isabella,

born 9th June, 1813, he married (Munro's Provosts, p. 271). There is no memorial on this grave, but close at hand a handsome granite monument, surmounted by an urn, bears—

Erected
by the Congregation
of the Free North Church
in affectionate remembrance
of their pastor,
The Revd. John Murray, D.D.,
Born 11th Day of March, 1784,
Died 1st Day of March, 1861,
in the 45th year of his ministry.

When minister of Trinity Chapel Mr Murray produced a pamphlet entitled "To the constituent members of Trinity Chapel" [Aberdeen, 1824] (Robertson's Hand List, p. 89).

II.

To the Glory of God and in Memory of the
Rev. George Campbell, Minister of this Congregation from 1858 to 1874.

Mr Campbell (son of a baker), who was Dr Murray's successor, was born in Aberdeen 14th April, 1833. He was educated at the Grammar School, and at the age of sixteen entered Marischal College. After four years at College, and the usual course of Divinity at the Free Church College, he was licensed to preach by the Free Presbytery of Aberdeen. In 1858, he was appointed a-sistant to Dr Murray, and it was during the following year that the great religious revival took place. Mr Campbell was translated to Wynd Church, Glasgow, in February, 1873. He died at 18 Balmoral Crescent, Glasgow, 6th July, 1893. Further particulars of his life will be found in "In Memoriam" of 1893, p. 119.

III.

To the Glory of God and in memory
of William Garvie,
an Office-Bearer of this
Congregation from 1861 to 1806.

William Garvie was a son of James Garvie, carpenter, Aberdeen. Along with his father, he established the flourishing business of James Garvie and Sons. Deeply interested in church work, his record with this congregation covered 45 years of service. During that period he served as elder, congregational treasurer, and session clerk. He died at 1 Osborne Place, Aberdeen, 3rd September, 1906 aged 68. (See "In Memoriam" of 1906, pp. 63-64.)

The greater portion of the foregoing particulars relating to Rev. John Murray and Rev. George Campbell are extracted from Mr James B. Thomson's book entitled "The Ministers of the North United Free Church, Aberdeen," 1843-1908 (Aberdeen, 1908.) Portraits of these divines appear in the book mentioned.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Restriction on Aberdeen Baptismal Feasts.

The Town Council of Aberdeen, at a meeting on 18th February, 1624, took into consideration "the great abuse litle croppin in within" their "burghe, be inacking and haweing of superflous and costlie banquetting at the baptizeing of bairnes, and be convocating of great numberis of people" thereto, and having and using "all sort of succouris [sugar], confectionounes, spyceries, and desert, brocht frome forane partis, besyid great superfluitie of venisone, and wyld meat of all sortis" and withal, extraordinary "drinking and scolling" [health-drinking], to the slander of the town, when God is visiting the whole land with dearth and famine, "and mony poore anes dieing and starveing at dyikkes and wnder staires for cauld and hunger." For "represing and stauncheing" of the abuse and disorder thereafter, the Council ordained that no person of whatever degree should have "bot four gossippis, and four cummeris at the maist, and that thair sal be bot sex wemen at the maist invited, or employed to convoy the bairnie to and fra the kirk," and that twelve be the utmost amount of company present "at the dinner, supper, or afternoon's drink." All extravagance at table was at the same time prohibited. (Burgb Records).

Extraordinary Rise in Rent.

"It is with great pleasure we notice the large accession which the town's funds received on Saturday last, in the re-letting of its salmon fishings in the Bay of Nigg, belonging to the Treasurer of Aberdeen. This fishing was made out about twelve years ago, and being a sort of experiment was first let at the low rent of seven pounds a year; afterwards increased to fourteen. The lease at this latter rent expires with the present year; and the fishing having been offered by public roup on a new lease for seven years from Andermas next, was taken by the present tacksman at the annual rent of £660."—"Aberdeen Journal," 1st September, 1830.)

Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued.)

1778, January 30.—William Cruickshank, son to James Cruickshank, shoemaker in Aberdeen, p. to James Farquhar, shoemaker; 5 years after 14th February, 1773. The father and Alexander Cruickshank, shoemaker, cautioners.

February 3.—William Smith, son to William Smith in Green Moss, parish of Kemnay, p. to Andrew Simpson, merchant; 5 years after 5th February, 1773. Fee £5 11s stg. The father and William Gordon, merchant, cautioners.

March 4.—James Douglas, son to John Douglas in Fauch Inch, p. to James Nowall, shoemaker; 5 years after 5th March, 1773. Fee £1 10s stg.

7.—Peter Anderson, son to John Anderson, residenter in Aberdeen, p. to John Hadden, taylor; 7 years from 8th March, 1771. The father and Benjamin Anderson, merchant in Aberdeen, cautioners.

April 4.—John Mitchell, son to Robert Mitchell in Balnoor, near Peterhead, p. to John Tower, cooper; 5 years after 20th May, 1773. Fee £11 stg. The father and James Arbutnot, merchant in Peterhead, cautioners.

William Leighton, son to Peter Leighton, manufacturer in Aberdeen, p. to James Clerk, taylor; 7 years after Whitsunday, 1771. The father and Archibald Leighton, bookbinder in Aberdeen, cautioners.

Hugh M'Kay, son to Hugh Mackay, dancing master in Aberdeen, p. to William Duncan, wright; 5 years after 27th March, 1778.

James Gray, son to George Gray in Nigg, p. to Alexander Davidson, flesher; 6 years after Whitsunday, 1772. Alexander Gray, workman in Aberdeen, cautioner.

7.—Andrew M'Kay, son to Hugh M'Kay, dancing master in Aberdeen, p. to Joseph Forbes, wright; 5 years after 6th April, 1778.

13.—Alexander Rainie, son to John Rainie at Mill of Gight, p. to Archibald Reid, baker; 5 years after 16th June, 1775. Fee £6 stg., and a bedding of clothes. William Milne, baker, cautioner.

25.—James Dauney, son to James Dauney in Glasgow Forrest, p. to Thomas Abel, baker; 5 years after Martinmas, 1774.

William Stead, son to William Stead in Chapel of Stonnywood, p. to Thomas Abel, baker; 5 years after Martinmas, 1775. Fee £6 10s.

May 20.—James Rust, son to John Rust, late farmer in Dyce, with consent of Alexander Rust, farmer, in Hauchhillock; William Rust, farmer in Greenburn; and James Bartlet, farmer in Hauchhillock, p. to William Knolls, wright; 5 years after 1st June, 1773. Fee £6 stg. The said William Rust and James Bartlet cautioners.

July 23.—John Finlason, son to Eric Finlason residenter in Aberdeen, p. to James Simson, taylor; 7 years after 1st September, 1777. The father and David Lindsay, weaver, cautioners.

Alexander Martin, son to Alexander Martin at Mill of Murtle, p. to Alexander Martin, butcher or flesher; 5 years after 11th June, 1778. James Allan, merchant in Aberdeen, cautioner.

Robert Gordon, son of James Gordon in Merdrum, p. to James Gordon, jeweller and goldsmith; 6 years after the 1st August, 1772. Patrick Gordon, sadler in Aberdeen, cautioner.

John Mair, son to the decessat James Mair in Scurdarg; p. to the said James Gordon; 7 years after 31st October, 1776. George Mair in Scurdarg, cautioner.

November 11.—William Collie, son to Robert Collie in Nether Park of Culter, p. to Patrick Durward, baker; 5 years after 10th June, 1774.

Fee £112 12s Scots. John Collie in Bogtown of Drum cautioner.

Nicholas Duncan, son to Robert Duncan, jun., merchant in Aberdeen, p. to John Smith, wright; 5 years after 29th September, 1777.

24.—John Murray, son to John Murray in Belhelvie, p. to James Smith, glasier; 6 years after 25th November, 1772. The father and William Robertson, taylor in Spittle, cautioners.

1779. March 12.—Alexander Morison, son to Gilbert Morison in Stodfold, p. to Alexander Aberdeen, cooper; 5 years from 24th March, 1774. Fee eight guineas, and one boll of meall.

29.—John Menzies, son to John Menzies, shoemaker in Spithill, p. to Andrew Robertson, staymaker; 8 years from 30th March, 1771. Fee a sufficient bedding of cloathes and £1 stg. The farmer and John Mitchell, vintner in Spithill, cautioners.

April 20.—George Stark, son to Alexander Stark, brewer in Aberdeen, p. to David Walker, cooper; 5 years from 26th May, 1774.

May 1.—John Mercer, son to John Mercer, Kirktown of Tyrie, p. to William Murray, merchant; 5 years after 3rd May, 1774.

25.—Alexander Thomson, son to the deceased William Thomson in Culsammon parish, p. to Alexander Jopp, cooper; 5 years after 2nd June, 1774. Fee £9 stg. Alexander Mearns, manufacturer in Aberdeen, cautioner.

June 1.—William Harrow, son to George Harrow, salmon fisher in Aberdeen, p. to James Gerard, cooper; 5 years after 20th June, 1774. Fee £100 Scots., payable by the Treasurer of Robert Gordon's Hospital.

14.—William Fraser, son of the deceased James Fraser, late in Rottenbogs, p. to Peter Robertson, staymaker; 6 years after 16th June, 1773. Fee £5 5s stg. Lewis Fraser, gardiner in London, now in Aberdeen, cautioner.

July 6.—John Paterson, son to the deceased Walter Paterson, late in Springfield, p. to William French, baker; 5 years after 9th July, 1774. Fee £6 stg. Alexander Paterson, in the parish of Tough, cautioner.

13.—George Reid, son to the deceased William Reid, weaver in Aberdeen, p. to William Stevenson, weaver; 5 years from Martimas, 1774. George Chapman, weaver in Aberdeen, cautioner.

17.—Alexander Watt, son to Alexander Watt, woolcomber in Aberdeen, p. to William Bain, weaver; 5 years from 11th September, 1777.

August 17.—John Milne, son to John Milne, tobacconist in Aberdeen, p. to Alexander Nicoll, shoemaker; 5 years after 20th August, 1774. Fee £3 10s. The father and Peter Copland, merchant, cautioners.

November 30.—Alexander Smith, son to the deceased James Smith, late one of the Drs of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, p. to Alexander Ross, younger, merchant; 6 years after 1st December, 1773. John Nicoll, merchant in Aberdeen, cautioner.

1780, February 28.—William Smith, son of John Smith, Millbowie, Skene, p. to William Strachan, baker; 5 years after 11th February, 1777. Peter Smith, maltman in Aberdeen, cautioner.

Robert Spark, son to James Spark, farmer in Upper Torie, p. to William French, baker; 5 years after 20th November, 1776. Fee £8 stg.

March 27.—Thomas Forbes, son to the late Reverend Mr William Forbes, minister of the Gospel at Airth, and Elizabeth Garioch, his relict, residenter in Aberdeen, p. to Kenneth Mackenzie, merchant; 5 years after 1st April 1775. The mother cautioner.

References to Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

Aberdeen to contribute £840 Scots monthly, for five months, for the space of five years, towards a taxation of £1,800,000 Scots.—Car. II. 1678, VIII., 222 a.

Protest by the town that the ratification to Sir R. Maitland of Pittrichie, of the barony of Auchincreeve, should not prejudice its rights in the sands betwixt the Dee and Don, and its salmon and other fishings, etc.—Car. II. 1681, VIII., 337 b.

The houses to be thatched with lead, slate, or tiles, instead of with straw.—Car. II. 1681, c. 97, VIII., 357.

Ratification to the burgh of its charters and infettments.—Car. II., 1681, c. 141, VIII., 398. Protest of the shire.—*Ib.*, 400 b.

Disputed election of a Commissioner to Parliament for the burgh. Provost Gordon elected against Bailie Robertson.—Gul. et M. 1689, IX., 6 b, 16 a.

A new election of magistrates for the burgh ordered. Overseers appointed.—Gul. et M. 1689, IX., 51 a.

The Commissioners of Supply for Aberdeenshire to meet at Aberdeen on the first Thursday of June, 1689.—IX., 84 a.

Notice of a Convention of Royal Burghs held at Aberdeen.—X., 168 b.

The eldest bailies of Old and New Aberdeen to be Commissioners of Supply for the shire.—Gul. et M. 1690, IX., 143 a.

The burgh to pay £840 Scots monthly as its share of a supply.—Gul. et M. 1690, IX., 135 b. To pay £726 Scots monthly.—Gul. 1695, IX., 372 b.; 1695, X., 27 a.

Mr Andrew Burnet, one of the ministers of Aberdeen, and other ministers, deprived for adhering to the Protest at Aberdeen.—Gul. 1695, c. 18, IX., 389. Petition by Burnet.—1696 X., 16a.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1788.

18th January. In the 67th year of her age. Mrs Margaret Muir, relict of the late Andrew Thomson, Esq., Advocate in Aberdeen.

21st January. At his house in Banff, Alexander Dirom, Esq. of Muireisk, late Provost and Sheriff-Substituto of Banffshire.

16th January. At Rothiemay, the Countess Dowager of Fife, in the 83rd year of her age.

20th February. James Leith of Whiterigg, aged 64.

29th April. At sea, of this date, in his return from Lisbon. . . Mr James Russel, second son to Alexander Russel, Esq. of Moncoffer.

1st June. Here, Mrs Margaret Bannerman, wife of Alexander Milne, Esq., of Crimonmogat.

1st June. At the Manse of Rathven, Mrs Magdaleno Gordon, spouse to the Rev. Mr George Grant, Minister of Rathven.

15th June. David Menzies, Esq. of Coneraig.

16th June. John Falconer, Esq. of Durn. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

23rd June. At Mains of Murthle, Mr Robert Brand of Murthle, formerly merchant in Aberdeen.

29th June. At Cowie, Alexander Innes, Esq. of Breda, Commissary of Aberdeen.

9th August. At Ortown, Mrs Jean Innes, daughter of Sir James Innes, Bart., and wife to John Geddes, Esq.

1st October. At Faichfield, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs Elizabeth Gordon, widow of James Gordon of Technuiry.

7th October. At Miln of Lumphart, Lieutenant Francis Gordon, of the 88th Regiment.

20th October. Here, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs Margaret Irvine, relict of James Ferguson, Esq. of Kinmundy.

31st October. At Fraserfield, in his 64th year, William Fraser, Esq. of Fraserfield.

3rd November. At his lodgings here, Robert Hogg, Esq. of Ramoir, aged 72.

10th November. Last week Francis Leys, Esq. of Glasgoforrest, merchant in Aberdeen.

12th November. Here, in his 19th year, William Burnett, son to Mr William Burnett, Advocate in Aberdeen.

21st November. Here, Mrs Janet Elphinston, relict of Dr George Chalmers, Physician in Aberdeen, in her 87th year.

15th December. Lately at Tobago, Mr Robert Stevens, son of Robert Stevens, Esq. of Broadland.

19th December. At Middleburg, in the 74th year of his age, James Turing, Esq., oldest factor of the Scotch staple Port at Campvere.

Queries.

219. THE PARSON OF BANCHORY AS A POET.—In the well-known volume of "Various Pieces of Fugitive Scottish Poetry" occurs a "Brief Letanie in behalfe of that serene Prince the Duke of Albanie, 1680." The editor says:—"These erudite verses [of 86 lines] full of classical allusions, but somewhat misapplied, are printed from a MS. copy, which attributes them to Mr William Gordon, Episcopal minister at Banchorie." James was the Episcopal minister then. Was there one a William, or is the name of William simply a mistake?

J. M. BULLOCH.

220. GORDON AND DAVIDSON FAMILIES.—George Gordon, "sometime in Bannigannie (or Bannigannie?) in the parish of Gartly," had a daughter Ann, who was married on January 24, 1772, to George Davidson, who is said to have been a banker at Huntly or Elgin. Their second son, George Davidson, a brevet major, was killed at Quatre Bras. (Charles Dalton's Waterloo Roll Call, pp. 140-1.) Mr Meredith Sharpe, The Manse, Carstairs, the great-great-grandson of the aforesaid George Gordon, has a large family group (4ft. by 9ft.) painted about 1790, representing Anne Gordon, her husband, and their children, all life size. What is known about these Gordons?

J. M. BULLOCH.

221. GILCOMSTON STONES, ABERDEEN.—Can anyone state the exact site of these old stones? They were two in number, and used to stand in the playground of the Industrial School in Skene Square. Do they still stand there, and what is their shape and form? Is there any picture or print of the stones to be had? Have they been referred to in the interesting articles on "Aberdeen in Bygone Days" that have appeared from time to time in the "Aberdeen Weekly Journal"? Two old books—one called "The Story of Gilcomston," and the other "The Steps of Gilcomston"—I have heard of, but do not know the names of the authors. I fear that they are now out of print. Particulars as to the origin of the name "Gilcomston," and the "Stepping Stones" across the Denburn would oblige. Perhaps "J. L.," who inserted a query on 2nd December last, would oblige by giving the information he possesses on the subject.

M. H. M.

222. ALEXANDER MICHIE AND ISOBELL ANDERSON, BELHELVIE.—These persons were married June 9, 1743, George Michie in Auchloun having been cautioner for the man, and James Anderson at Milne of Meny cautioner for the woman, being her father. Alexander Michie evidently resided in Meny, as he had a son baptised 4th March, 1744, called Auchloun. Particulars regarding the above persons will oblige.

M.
E

Answers.

185. "JOHN O' ARNHA'."—This is the title of a poem by George Beattie, writer, Montrose; and in a copy I possess (published by Lewis and James Smith, Aberdeen, 1862), the following statement occurs in the preface—"John Findlay, the hero of the tale of 'John o' Arnha'," was a native of a place of the same name, situated about twelve or fourteen miles from Montrose. The extraordinary tales which he told of his own personal valour and adventures are still well remembered; and though John got many to listen, he got few to believe. He became one of the town officers of Montrose, which situation he filled, with a becoming sense of its dignity and importance, until the infirmities of age rendered him unfit for duties which, it may be added, were never of a very arduous description. John then retired upon a superannuation allowance, but up till the day of his death he wore the regimentals of the civic corps, and still considered himself a member of it. He was gathered to his fathers on the 11th day of October, 1829, at the patriarchal age of 90—a fact which is duly noted upon his tombstone." ["R.R.," in his query, gave 1823 as the date of John's death, and also spelt his name "Finlay."] Beattie's poem is in the dialect, and is written in a humorous and mock-heroic vein, descriptive of John's encounter with the Kelpie of Marphie, a fearsome beast who complains—

O, sair's my back, an' sair my banes
Leadin' the laird o' Marphie's stanes.

John warns the Kelpie of the sort of man he has to deal with—

Upon the sedgy banks of Nile
I've tiltit wi' the crocodile,
Wi' unicorns and alligators,
Fell tigers, elephants, and satyrs.
Like Hercules, the wale o' men,
I've dar'd the lion in his den.

Upo' the coast of Labrador
I've heard five hunder Kelpies roar—
Five thousand, faith!—the deil ane fewer,
And each ten times as big as you are;
I offer'd battle to them a'—
'The cowards yow'd and run awa'.

There is a professed "sequel" to "John o' Arnha'"—"Arn at the Flail," by "Rumeel F. Bardinarus, Esq., poet" (Aberdeen: A. Brown and Company, 1878). Of a similar nature is "Arn and His Wife," by Thomas Mair (Peterhead, 1891).

R. A.

203. LATIN LANGUAGE.—An Act of Parliament of Scotland, passed on 13th June, 1496, ordered "all barons and freeholders to put their eldest sons to a grammar school till such time as they should have perfect Latin."

A. B.

205. "JOUR."—This word means a lady's cloak or mantle. (See Note to New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records," III., 23.)

II.

206. PETER CHRISTIAN, WRITER, STONEHAVEN.—Rose Young, wife of Mr Christian, and youngest daughter of the late James Young, Sheriff-Clerk of Kincardineshire, died at Stonehaven, 21st April, 1833.

R. R.

No. 48.—March 17, 1909.

Letters by Dr Joseph Robertson.

Through the courtesy of Mr P. J. Anderson and Mr John Bulloch, we have been permitted to examine and to take extracts from some thirty-six letters which were written, between 12th April, 1844, and 2nd January, 1853, by Dr Joseph Robertson, the eminent antiquary, to his friend, Dr John Stuart, advocate, Aberdeen, and secretary of the Spalding Club. As these two gentlemen were really the originators and, probably, the most practical supporters of the Club, it will be readily understood that the letters deal with many private points connected with its affairs. There are others of general interest, however, from which the following extracts are taken:—

ALLEGED ABERDEEN CLERICAL INNOVATION.

Glasgow, 9th January, 1847.

There is an absurd story here, originating, as I understand, in some paragraph copied into the "Witness," about some of our clergy in the diocese of Aberdeen officiating with a cross round his neck. Two nights ago, I heard Mr — named as the party meant. I at once expressed my utter disbelief of the thing, but should like to be able on positive authority to contradict it, either altogether, or at least so far as relates to him.

BRECHIN CATHEDRAL AND CHARTULARY

Glasgow, 25th July, 1848.

The deeds from the Brechin Chartulary, of which I want copies or notes, are those at the very beginning of the register which in any way mention the abbot or abb of Brechin. My object is to show that Brechin was one of those lay abbeys, which, in the twelfth century, were so common in Scotland, Ireland, and in divers parts of the Continent. The Arbroath Chartulary shows that the abbots of Brechin were hereditary, and from this fact, coupled with indications in other Chartularies, I hold that they were laymen. But the charters in the Brechin Chartulary should place the point beyond doubt, on one side or the other. Even should the early deeds not mention the abbots, I should still like to have notes of their purport, as they must show how the property of the see was held and derived.

My present belief is that the property of the old abbey of Brechin was divided in the twelfth century between the lay abbot (Leod and his descendants) and the Cuthberts—the latter discharging all the spiritual duties. The same arrangement obtained, I think, at Abernethy.

Glasgow, 25th September, 1848.

Thanks both to Mr Chalmers [Patrick Chalmers of Auldbar] and yourself for your note as to Brechin. I knew of Petrie's statement as to the Round Tower, and do not doubt but that he may be able to redeem his promise of telling us when and by whom it was built. Even with the scanty access to Irish materials which I have, I have discovered the builders of not a few churches in Scotland.

I hesitate to ascribe any part of the Cathedral to the middle of the twelfth century. My distinct impression is that no remains of Norman or Romanesque work are visible—that the most part of the building is in the Early English or First Pointed style (from about 1190 to about 1306), with additions in the Decorated or Middle Pointed. What is the character of the doorway which you assign to the Romanesque period? Does the Chartulary throw any light on the dates of the building? The *Maison Dieu* struck me as being a well-marked example of the Early English style.

Mr Chalmers, in his last letter to me, spoke as if he had examined the Glamis charters and papers. Do they show to whom Glamis belonged before the Lyons had it, or do they illustrate in any way the history of that noble pile? Am I correct in thinking that the beginning of the seventeenth century was the period during which the castle took its present outward form? . . .

ABERDEENSHIRE CASTLES.

Billings [R. W. Billings, architect, and author of "Scottish Baronial Antiquities"] gave me the history of his Aberdeenshire journey. He was delighted beyond measure with what he saw, and surprised when I gave him a note of what he ought still to see. He took drawings of Culquhouny or Glenbucket, Craigievar, Crathes, Mignar, Castle Fraser, Fyvie, Craigstone, Towie-Barclay (the hall he especially admires), Strathbogie, and, perhaps, one or two others whose names I may have forgotten. Yes; Tolquhon and Udny. I long to set him at work on Edzell. . . .

AULDBAR AND BRECHIN.

Glasgow, 3rd October, 1848.

I had noted the bell-tower at Auldbar for a niche in a paragraph on Scottish bells, which, perhaps you may not remember, were at one time condemned as a relic of Popery and a monument of idolatry. We have this on the authority of Abbot, the Puritan Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed by existing practice until the beginning of this century. I rejoice that your note will enable me to add the Norman chapel and fount to the primitive belfry of Auldbar.

The notices about the building of the Cathedral from the Brechin Register are interesting and characteristic. There cannot, I think, be any doubt that at least all above the third stage of the square tower must be

referred to the latter part of the fourteenth century—an epoch of revival in Scottish architecture. To it we owe great part of the best work of Melrose, and the greater portion of the beautiful Cathedral of Ross: it was at this time, too, that the old Cathedral of Aberdeen was taken down as too mean an edifice, and the foundations laid of the present structure. On again looking at the square tower of Brechin, I am inclined to hold that no part of it is older than the middle of the fourteenth century. The "magnae reparaciones," in which Bishop John was engaged in 1435, are doubtless to be traced in those Middle-Pointed features which are engrafted on the First Pointed body of the building.

I had noted the burnings of Arbroath, but they are not decisive of the age of the present ruins. The mediæval chronicles used the phrase "burned," and even "demolished" and "destroyed," much in the same way that the Irish use the word "killed," when they mean to say nothing more than that they are hurt. We have I know not how many proofs that buildings described as "burned" and "demolished" survived with very little injury, and remain even to this day. In fact, there is scarcely a church or castle in Scotland that was not fired or dismantled at some time of its history—but the destruction seems seldom or never to have extended beyond the burning of the wood-work, and the spoiling of the goods and furniture. I can show that even the phrase "solo exequavit" was compatible with leaving stately towers of sixty feet high to tell to our time the age of their building and the domestic arrangements of the thirteenth century. Of the burning of no Cathedral have we so explicit and authentic accounts as of Elgin, and yet it is not to be doubted that a great portion of the building that now remains was built a full century before the outrage of the Wolf of Badenoch and the pathetic lamentation of Bishop Alexander. In fact—as we have it recorded by the English spoilers of Kelso a little before the Reformation, and as we see it illustrated at this hour in the taking down a temporary belfry at Glasgow—the masons of those old days built so firmly that the destruction of their stone walls (gunpowder for blasting being a scarce and costly commodity) was nearly as arduous a task as that of building them. . . .

ABERDEENSHIRE CASTLES AGAIN.

The entrance to the square tower was in most cases at some height above the ground—Drum is a fine example in this as in other respects. Pitligo is interesting from an old description which we have of the family arrangements pursued in it.

Tolquhon, I think, I know thoroughly, both from memory and my own rude sketches. It is a fine and instructive pile, and perhaps it is to the many hours which I spent among its ruins when a boy at school that I owe the first impulse and rudiments of a love for antiquities.

[Dr Robertson received his early education at Udny Academy, and was thus within walking distance of Tolquhon.—Ed.]

HANGING OF KIRK-BELLS.

Glasgow, 3rd October, 1848.

When I wrote you this morning, I had no time to look for a passage showing that the practice of hanging the kirk-bell on a tree was by no means uncommon in Scotland in the 17th century. I have since found the paragraph, and, as it may perhaps interest Mr Chalmers, I transcribe it. It is from "The Reformed Bishop," by Dr James Gordon, parson of Banochry, S. Devenick, printed in the year 1679. The author is enumerating the unseemly spectacles of ecclesiastical neglect and disorder, which would not be seen were their Lordships the Bishops of Scotland to do their duty:—

"Neither would any who travel by their parish churches find any ground to admire that pitiful spectacle of bells hanging upon trees, for want of bell-houses, as if they owned that part of Mahomet's doctrine which condemns bells in steeples; or did joyn issue with the invectives of the Quakers against steeplehouses." (P. 33.)

I have somewhere a note of a bell-tree in England, but cannot at this moment recover it.

The story that Knox and the mob at the Reformation destroyed all the cathedrals and abbeys, I hope to show is as groundless as the congenial fiction that King Edward I. destroyed all the records and chronicles of Scotland.

Of Mr Robertson, Mr Cosmo Innes in his "Scotch Legal Antiquities," pp. 13-14, says:— "We had lately to regret the premature loss of a Record scholar and historical inquirer. . . Mr Joseph Robertson was as scrupulous about his facts as Lord Hailes, as careful and correct in reading and citing as Mr Thomson. He had, however, with the most catholic love of antiquities, a strong feeling of the importance of the ecclesiastical element in Scotch history, and his book 'Concilia et Statuta Scotiae' has gone far to supply the shortcoming of Hailes and Thomson in Church history, while his 'Inventories of Queen Mary' have improved a dry list of the Queen's jewels and clothes into a very picturesque and, I think, a very true view of the life of the unhappy Queen."

The same author at p. 294 remarks further— "I mentioned to you before some of the works of Mr Joseph Robertson. I think I told you of his five or six volumes of 'County Collections (or Antiquities)' for the Spalding Club. The index to these is now printed, and completes the great repertory for northern county history."

The Gordons and Music.

The following may be added to the supplementary list given by me in No. 44 (17th February):—

THE GORDON LUTE-BOOK.—Mr Henry Davey, in his "History of English Music," says (p. 1911):—

The original MS. was written 1627, and belonged to Robert Gordon of Straloch. It was lent in 1839 to David Laing, and was transcribed by G. F. Graham. The Lute-Book is at present undiscoverable. Graham's manuscript is in possession of my kind friend Mr Taphouse, of Oxford. There is also a copy at Edinburgh. The book contains 31 tunes arranged in tablature.

J. M. BULLOCH.

A "Leslie" Book Inscription.

In a book entitled "Poetarum Scotorum" (Edinburgh, 1739), belonging to the late Mr William M'Combie of Easter Skene and Lyn-turk, there appears on the fly leaves at the end, in handwriting, the following:—

John Leslie,
his book, July 6, 1753,
St Andrews, Anno Domini.
Lord Give Him Grace or it
Look not to Look but to under-
stand, for Learning is better than
Houses or Land. When They
are almost spent, Learning
most Excellent.

Alexander Leslie, Betty Lesly, Mary Leslie,
Peggy Leslie, John Leslie, James Leslie.

He will be 14 att the 8th of September, the
year of God.

The book subsequently came into the pos-
session of another party, for the front board
bears in handwriting—November 11, G. M'K.
Gift From Strathgarve.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Improvements of the Country.

The subjoined appears in the "Aberdeen
Journal" of 15th July, 1840—

The following instance of the imperfect state
of communication in the North, about ninety
years since, has been communicated to us by a
gentleman well versed in local antiquities and
general information:—When the late Princi-
pal Macleod [Principal from 28th April, 1800,
till his death on 11th September, 1815] of
King's College Aberdeen, was desirous of re-
turning with his mother and family to the
island of Skye, he applied for a post-chaise in
Aberdeen, but found that the only public car-
riage in the city fit for the road had gone that
day to Arbroath. There was another vehicle,

but it wanted a wheel, and the only person in
Aberdeen that could repair it was laid up with
drunkenness! The first coup-cart made in the
North was constructed under the superintend-
ence of the late Mr Welsh of Millburn, of ash
grown in the island in the river Ness, about the
year 1775. This article of daily use (formerly
all the carts in the Highlands were made of
rungs or small sticks of the rudest description)
was copied by Mr Welsh from a cart used in
the transport of prisoners from Perthshire to
be tried at our Circuit of Justiciary. The first
straight furrow in ploughing land in the pro-
vince of Moray was made by the late Mr Tho-
mas Duncan, farmer in Alves, about sixty years
since. The worthy farmer marked out the
straight lines by means of holes placed in the
field, and his neighbours, when they saw these
preparations for ploughing, thought Mr Dun-
can's mind had fairly "gone a-gee!" The late
minister of Dores, the worthy Mr M'Killican,
used to declare that when he first went to col-
lege at Aberdeen, about eighty years ago,
there was not a yard of stone dyke on the
high road from Inverness to Aberdeen, ex-
cepting a small patch at Gordon Castle.

Genealogy.

Claims to a "lang pedigree" are sarcastic-
ally derided in the following epitaph—

Johnnie Carnegie lais heer,
Descendit of Adam and Eve;
Gif ony con gang hieher,
Ise willin' gif him leve.

Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued).

1730, May 18.—John Walker, son to Robert
Walker, saddler in Aberdeen, p. to George
Strachan, shoemaker; 6 years after 1st Sep-
tember, 1774. Fee, the father to maintain his
son in bed and board during the two first years,
and in washing during the whole period, and
to pay 10s stg. for a bedding of clothes.

24.—Alexander Beverly, son to James
Beverly at Murtle, p. to Alexander Kemlo,
shoemaker; 5 years after 6th May, 1775. Fee,
£3 stg. The father and Andrew Moir, jour-
neyman wright, cautioners.

30.—Samuel Johnston, son of the deceased
James Johnston, late farmer in Kinder, p. to
Robert Lamb, merchant; 4 years after 1st
June, 1776. John Forbes, shoemaker in Aber-
deen, cautioner.

July 18.—James Stronach, son to James
Stronach, glover in Aberdeen, p. to George
Craig, shoemaker, 5 years after 19th July,
1775. The father and Robert Stronach, wright
in Aberdeen, his brother, cautioners.

October 9.—David Ross, son to Hugh Ross, Town Serjeant in Aberdeen, one of the boys educated in Robt. Gordon's Hospital, with consent of Baillic James Cruickshank present Treasurer of the sd. Hospital, p. to Magnus.

12.—John Clerk, son to the deceased Alexander Clerk, late Mariner in Aberdeen, p. to James Murray, baker; 5 years after Whitsunday, 1776. William Leith in Froghall and Alexander Gordon in Kinavird, New Deer, cautioners.

November 17.—James Milne, son to Robert Milne, Blacksmith in Ord. Skeen parish, p. to George Adam, merchant; 4 years after 1st January, 1777.

24.—Livingston Duncan, son of the deceased Alexander Duncan in Cults, p. to William Neilson, flesher; 5 years after Martinmas, 1779. William Gordon, merchant in Aberdeen, cautioner.

1781, January 17.—Alexander Fraser, son to Alexander Fraser, Labourer in Aberdeen, p. to William Reid, shoemaker; 5 years after 22nd January, 1776. Fee, £4 10s stg.

February 24.—John Cooper, son to the deceased John Cooper, shoemaker in Aberdeen, p. to James Hunter, merch.; 6 years after 1st March, 1775. No cautioner.

March 24.—Thomas Warrack, son to John Warrack at Mill of Towie, p. to Morice and Co., bakers; 5 years after 1st May, 1776. Fee, £11 stg. The father and James Warrack, in Kildrumny, cautioners.

May 11.—William Anderson, son to Duncan Anderson, Gardner at Forresterhill, p. to Morice and Co., bakers; 5 years after 1st April, 1780. Fee, £8 stg.

Thomas M'Kay, son of the deceased James M'Kay, Farmer in Scrapchard, p. to Alex. Aberdeen, cooper; 5 years after 15th May, 1776. Fee, £11 stg. Alex. Gillan, in Skene, cautioner.

Alexander Deack, son to William Deack, in Weetloans, p. to Adam Wall, baker; 5 years after 26th May, 1777. Fee, £7 stg. John Deack, mason, and Fred. Thomson, Residenter in Aberdeen, cautioners.

June 1.—David Sherriff, son to Alex. Sherriff, in Earles, Aquholly, p. to William Donald, baker; 5 years after Whitsunday, 1778. Fee, £7 stg.

June 29.—John Taylor, son to William Taylor, in Aberdeen, p. to George Beet, blacksmith; 5 years after 1st July, 1776. Patrick Brown, cautioner.

November 24.—John Emslie, son to William Emslie, late Farmer at Tolmelie, in the parish of Cushnie, p. to William French, baker; 5 years after 13th December, 1779. Fee, £7 stg. James Emslie, Farmer in Tolmelie, cautioner.

1782—January 19.—William Forbes, son to Hugh Forbes, of Shevas, p. to William Ritelie, Merchant; 4 years after 28th August, 1781. Fee, £60 stg.

February 18.—James Diack, son to the de-

ceased Alex. Diack, Farmer in Mickle Wartle, p. to Alexander Jopp, cooper; 5 years after 21st November, 1777. Fee, £10 stg. Alex. Diack, Farmer in Mickle Wartle, cautioner.

April 10.—Alex. Duncan, son to John Duncan, in parish of Daviot, p. to William Strachan, baker; 5 years after 5th January, 1780. Fee, £9 stg. James Duncan, in Daviot, cautioner.

James Bean, son to Alexander Bean, Farmer in Mains of Drumbreck, deceased, p. to William Strachan, baker; 5 years after 4th June, 1779. Fee, £7 stg. George Bean, vintner in Montrose, cautioner.

James Seaton, son to William Seaton, in Bonnyton, in the parish of Undy, p. to William Strachan, baker; 5 years from 1st June, 1780. Fee, £9 stg.

27.—Robert Spark, son to Thos. Spark, in Tullos, parish of Nigg, p. to Alexander Rhind, merchant; 5 years after 1st May, 1777. Fee, £7 stg.

May 23.—John Gordon, son to Thomas Gordon, woolcomber in Aberdeen, p. to William Simpson, Taylor; 5 years after 20th June, 1777. Fee, £3 stg. The father and William Smith, slater, cautioners.

Alexander Falconer, son to John Falconer, in Ashintilly, in the parish of Durriss, p. to William Law, baker; 5 years after 5th December, 1781.

June 22.—Andrew Spring, son to William Spring, Taylor in Aberdeen, p. to John Courage, shoemaker; 7 years after 6th June, 1775. William Leonard, taylor, and John Crombie, baker, cautioners.

Hugh Inlay, son to George Inlay, Residenter in Aberdeen, p. to George Craig, shoemaker; 5 years after 1st July, 1777. The father and John Gambel, vintner, cautioners.

August 23.—Cochran Carse, son to William Carse, Preacher of the Gospel at Red Kirk of Portlethen, p. to Robert Martin, baker; 5 years after 26th May, 1779. Fee, £5 stg.

Alexander Hall, son to the deceased George Hall, in Mains of Grange, p. to Robert Martin, baker; 5 years after June, 1780. Fee, £5 stg. John Thain, in Drumblair, cautioner.

John Duncan, son to the deceased John Duncan, in the parish of Daviot, p. to William Strachan, baker; 5 years after 1st February, 1781. Fee, £9 stg. Alexander Duncan, apprentice to the said Wm. Strachan, cautioner.

Robert Walker, son to Andrew Walker, at New Mill of Glenbervie, p. to William Strachan, baker; 5 years after 15th June, 1781. Fee, £6 stg., and a bedding of cloaths.

December 11.—John Walker, son to William Walker, gardener at Gilecomston, p. to Alex. Aberdeen, cooper; 5 years after 6th January, 1778. Fee, £10 10s stg., and a sufficient bedding of cloaths.

30.—Alex. Webster, son to William Webster, weaver in Kinecardine, p. to Alexander Fiddes, weaver; 5 years after 1st January, 1778.

Duncan Grant, son to John Grant, Taylor in Aberdeen, p. to Alexander Fiddes, weaver; 3 years after Whitsunday, 1781.

1783—January 21.—Adam Singer, son to James Singer, Merchant, parish of Inch, p. to John Niven, merchant; 5 years after 4th February, 1778. The father and Adam Singer, in Mill of Glanderston, cautioners.

References to Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

An imposition upon ale, wine, and brandy granted to the town for thirteen years, for payment of their debts, repair of the harbour and other public works.—Gul. 1695, c. 60, IX. 45f. Draft Act continuing the impost.—Ann. 1706, XI. 335b. Impost continued for 25 years.—Ann. 1704, c. 81, XI. 480, 322b, 427b, 478b. Excepted from the Act *salvo jure*.—XI. 491b.

Notice of the plundering of the town by the Highland rebels under Major-General Buchan.—Gul. 1635, c. 60, IX. 45f.

A petition by the burgh for a woollen manufactory remitted to a Committee.—Gul. 1693, X. 146a.

The unfree traders in Aberdeenshire to pay 13s. being 10 per cent. of the tax-roll of the royal burgh of Aberdeen, in return for the communication of trade.—1699, X. App. 118a. Petition that as there are no unfree traders in Old Aberdeen, no part of the tax on Royal Burghs be laid on it for the privilege of foreign trade.—1699, X. App. 113b, 117b, 126a, 129b. Petition by Old Aberdeen offering to accept the benefit of the communication of trade remitted to a Committee.—Gul. 1699, X. App. 134b. Petition by the inhabitants regarding the liability of craftsmen in the country adjacent for the tax for the benefit of the communication of trade read.—1699, X. App. 134b. An offer of 10d rejected as too small.—X. App. 135a. In 1700 offers 12d. Objection stated to the meanness of the offer. Answers to the objections.—App. 144, a, b. Petition praying the Commission to accept 18d as its proportion of the taxed roll for the communication of trade. 2s fixed as its proportion.—1701, X. pp. 143, a, b.

The eldest baillie of Old Aberdeen to be a Commissioner of Supply for Aberdeenshire.—Ann. 1704, XI. 146b.

Aberdeen united with Inverbervie, Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin to return a representative to the Parliament of Great Britain.—Ann. 1707, c. 8, XI. 426a.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary, 1789.

10th January. At Coull, Rev. Mr James Paterson, minister of that parish, in his 35th year, and 55th of his ministry.

28th January. Here, Miss Susan Gordon, second daughter of the late Alexander Gordon of Aberdour, Esq.

31st January. Here, Miss Jean Gordon, eldest daughter of the deceased Charles Gordon of Buthlaw, Esq.

11th February. Alexander Milne, Esq. of Crimmonigate, merchant in this place.

6th February. At Manse of Auchterless, Mrs Sarah Gee, spouse to Rev. Mr Alexander Rose, minister of Auchterless.

20th February. Mr William Nicoll, advocate in Aberdeen.

3rd March. At Keith, Mr John Christie, writer.

15th March. Here, Mrs May Masson, spouse to Mr William Robertson, minister of the Berean congregation, Aberdeen.

18th March. At Manse of Rathven, Rev. Mr George Grant, minister of that parish, in the 30th year of his age, and 55th of his ministry.

29th March. Rev. Mr George Knowles, minister of Birse, in the 39th year of his age, and 10th of his ministry.

22nd April. In Old Aberdeen, of this date, in her 65th year, Mrs Barbara McKenzie, relict of George Paton of Grandhome.

29th April. Here, George Moir, Esq. of Scotstown.

3rd May. At Arnadze, John Ross, Esq. of Arnadze, in his 33rd year.

29th May. Here, Miss Jean Forbes, eldest daughter of the deceased Peter Forbes, Esq., of Schivas.

4th June. At Technuiry, Lewis Gordon of Technuiry.

15th July. In his 75th year, Mr Daniel Cargill, merchant, and late one of the Baillies of this city.

29th August. At Rannes, Andrew Hay, Esq. of Rannes.

27th August. Here, in her 32nd year, Mrs Elizabeth Wilson, widow of Mr Alexander Strachan, late minister of Keig.

2nd September. At Culter, Alexander Udny, Esq. of Udny.

12th September. Here, in an advanced age, Mr John Abercrombie, senior, merchant, and late Baillie in this city.

4th October. At Monnie, Mr Alexander Seton in his 32nd year.

25th October. At Fraserfield, William Fraser, Esq. of Fraserfield, in his 37th year.

24th October. At Manse of Inch, Rev. Alexander Mearns.

7th November. Here, in a very advanced age, Mrs May Cruden, sister to the late Mr Alexander Cruden, author of the celebrated Concordance of the Bible.

30th July. At Rome, of a tertian ague, in his 22nd year, Mr John Fraser, son to Mr Fraser,

younger of Findrack, and grandson of the late Mr Baird of Auchmodden.

28th November. At Skene, Mrs Sarah Skene, widow of George Skene of Skene, Esq., deceased.

15th December. At Fraserburgh, Miss Henrietta Gordon, daughter to the deceased John Gordon, Esq., Kinellar.

26th December. At Edinburgh, in her 85th year, Lady Forbes, widow of Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Monymusk.

24th December. At Hendon Place, near London, Captain Alexander Irvine, of the 1st Regiment of Guards, son to the late George Irvine, Esq. of Artamford.

Queries.

223. JOHN STEWART GORDON, OF MOSSTOWN.—The "Aberdeen Journal," in recording Mr Gordon's death, as having occurred at Aberdeen on 9th June, 1842, adds that he was "a descendant of Prince Charles Edward Stewart, commonly called the Pretender." Would Mr Bulloch, or other authority on the Gordon genealogy oblige me with particulars regarding Mr Gordon's descent?

BUCHAN.

224. "BAXTER."—In the "Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen" recently quoted, I notice certain apprentice-masters designed as "baxter." What does "baxter" mean?

R. SHEPHERD.

225. SCOTT FAMILY.—Mrs Catherine Scott, (relict of Mr Alexander Scott, and mother of the lamented Mr John Scott, author of "The Visit to Paris," "House of Mourning," etc.) died at Aberdeen, 7th February, 1837. Who were these Scotts? A full list of John Scott's works, with particulars, would also oblige.

BIBLIOPOLE.

226. JOHN BURNETT OF CAMPFIELD.—In the list of rebels published after Culloden is the following entry:—

John Burnett, Esq. of Campfield, Upper Banehory, Captain of Artillery in the Rebel service; prisoner at Carlisle.

The names of Burnett's father and grandfather, with particulars as to his own fate, will oblige.

W. B.

Answers.

131. THE HOYES FAMILY.—Further to the answer in No. 32 (25th November, 1908), it may be stated that Lewis Hoyes, who married first Almeria Bridgewater, and secondly Janet Fraser, became Speaker of the House of Assembly, Grenada. He died, at the age of 5b, on 5th December, 1842, through having been accidentally run over by a horse on the previous day while proceeding to church with his family.

Robert, son of Baillie William Hoyes, and mentioned in line 21, was alumnus of Marischal College 1794-96, Surgeon H.E.I.C.S. (Bombay), and died, unmarried, 10th April, 1818.

H.

207. SIGNING AND WITNESSING OF DEEDS.—The Act of Parliament (II, p. 295, No. 3) of 17th July, 1525, decreed that from that date "no faith be given . . . to any obligation, bond, or other writing under a seal" without the signatures of the contracting parties, and of the witnesses present at the signing.

A. B.

209. INVERURIE BATTLE.—The following extract from Ray's "History of the Rebellion," pp. 170-72, furnishes the particulars asked for by "J. H":—

About this time [November and December, 1745], Lord Lewis Gordon, with about 600 men, was joined by Glenbucket with 300, who took possession of and laid Aberdeen under contribution, besides obliging them to raise 500 men, or to pay £5 for each man wanting of that number. Here they proclaimed the Pretender, and likewise his son, Regent, with great solemnity. Provost Morison and the Aldermen, who kept a constant correspondence with the Lord President, fled the city, and solicited succours from him and the Earl of Loudon, who, with expedition, sent a detachment of 800 men to recover Aberdeen out of the hands of the Rebels; but they in that interim had quitted the city to go to meet Lord John Drummond, who was lauded at Montrose, and whose force then amounted to about 1700 men, who, hearing of Lord Loudon's detachment on the road to Aberdeen, marched with the greatest speed possible to get thither before them, and gained his point, while the others were twelve miles [sic] short of the city at Inverury, where they intended to lodge that night; here they thought themselves secure, as having had no intelligence of this forced march of the Rebels back from Montrose. Their men

were disposed of in the neighbouring village and farmhouses, except one company, which stayed with Captain Monroe of Calcairn, who commanded the detachment, which, the evening before, had marched through Strathbogie, where 600 of the Grants were under arms; those had promised the Lord President to join Captain Monroe; but they let him set forward without fulfilling that promise.

The night Captain Monroe came to Inverury, where he quartered with one company, he was fallen upon (between eight and nine o'clock, when it was very dark) by the whole force of the Rebels under Lord John Drummond and

Lord Lewis Gordon; they immediately assaulted the house in which were Captain Monroe and some other officers, some of whom were undressed and going to bed. Notwithstanding this surprise, the Rebels met with a very resolute, sharp, and obstinate resistance, in which there were about 100 men killed, of whom 40 were Loyalists. Captain Monroe and Captain Macleod, with a few of the brave clans of their names, fought their way through the multitude; but several other officers and men were taken prisoners, and carried to Aberdeen, from whence they were removed to Perth.

No. 49.—March 24, 1909.

The Bissets of Deeside.

One of the most ancient Scottish families was that of Bisset (originally De Bysset), which came from England to Scotland under the patronage of King William the Lion. Besides extensive estates in the south of Scotland, this family owned the baronies of Lovat, Abertarf, Stratherrick, and Aboyne—possessions which gave them immense territorial power. They attained fame as chapel-builders and as the founders of the Priory of Beaulieu, as well as that of the Preceptory of the Knights Templars at Culter. Members of the family were almost continuously about Court, and became witnesses to the King's signature to many charters and State documents. The Royal favour thus bestowed upon the Bissets aroused the hatred and jealousy of the Scottish nobles, who brought about their downfall under the following tragic circumstances:—

In 1242, Alexander II. and his youthful Queen, on returning southward from Morayshire, visited Aboyne Castle, at which they were hospitably entertained by its lordly baron. The King, having an engagement in the south, was unable to prolong his stay, but the Queen, accepting the pressing invitation of their host, extended her visit for four days after the departure of her husband. Then, escorted by her host, she passed southward to Forfar, and was there on the day that a great tournament was held, in the presence of the King, at Haddington. In a joust between Patrick of Galloway, the youthful Earl of Athol, and Sir Walter Bisset, a brave and accomplished knight, the latter had the misfortune to be unhorsed. On the following night, a destructive fire occurred in the town, and in the morning the charred remains of Athol and of many other persons were discovered among the debris. Whether the fire resulted from carelessness or from malice formed the subject of close investigation, but the point has never been satisfactorily settled. Supporting the former theory are the significant facts that the buildings were then constructed of wood, and that about the period mentioned no fewer than eight Scottish burghs were destroyed by fire in a single year. The friends of Athol boldly alleged that he had been assassinated, and that the building in which he lodged had been fired by the Bissets and their followers to conceal the crime.

In the general indictment against the Bissets, the Baron of Aboyne was included, but for a time he found a warm champion in the Queen, who offered to appear and by her oath to prove, not only his innocence, but "that he had never devised a crime so enormous." On his own initiative, his chaplain excommunicated by "book and bell" all directly or indirectly concerned in the alleged outrage; and, to give greater weight to the ostracism, the

anathema was repeated in every church within the diocese of Aberdeen. Nothing, however, would satisfy the friends of Athol, who were powerfully backed by the Scottish nobles, and ultimately the King determined to deal with the question himself. By this time, the whole possessions of the Bissets had been pillaged and laid waste, and the Baron of Aboyne, who had already pledged his soul in proof of his innocence, offered to accept a trial by combat with any champion of the Athol family. This was declined, and Bisset, knowing the prejudice against himself and his kindred, had to refuse a trial by jury. The King, interpreting the feelings of his nobles, pronounced on the Bissets the sentence of confiscation of all their property and banishment of their persons from Scotland. They were compelled to leave within forty days; but, before doing so, had to vow that they would proceed to the Holy Land, and there, for the remainder of their lives, pray for the soul of the murdered earl. Instead of going to Palestine, however, they passed over into Ireland, where they afterwards gave considerable trouble to the Scottish Kings.

Gordon of Banchory-Devenick and the Bishopric of Aberdeen.

A meeting of the members of the Aberdeen Centre of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society was held on 26th February, to hear a paper by Professor James Cooper, Glasgow, on "The duty of a Scottish Bishop as conceived by one who expected to be made Bishop of Aberdeen in 1682."

Mr Patrick Cooper, advocate, read the paper, which gave an account of how James Gordon, parson of Banchory-Devenick, expected to be made Bishop of Aberdeen on the death of Bishop Patrick Scougall. The parson had, it appeared, been informed that, through the representation of some persons of influence, James, Duke of York, who was then resident in Scotland, was inclined to appoint him Bishop of the See of Aberdeen, and this led him to make some resolutions as to what his course would be were he called upon to fill that exalted position. These resolutions had been made public. However, as it turned out, the Bishopric was given to a less distinguished man—Haliburton, Bishop of Brechin—and Gordon remained parson of Banchory. To the publication of the book containing the parson of Banchory-Devenick's resolutions was attributed by some, the fact that he was not appointed Bishop of Aberdeen, and Dr Grub gives his opinion on the vexed point as follows:—

"If your book had never been seen,
You had been Bishop of Aberdeen;
If you had been Bishop of Aberdeen,
Your book had never been seen."

Dr Cooper went on in his paper to discuss what might have happened had Gordon been appointed to the See of Aberdeen, and to argue

that probably he would have led a party of Scottish bishops to take the course which he himself, as parson of Banchory-Devenick, had taken, namely—to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, or, at least, to get the Government to grant a free assembly to decide whether Episcopacy or Presbyterianism was to be the future government of the Established Church. Although not appointed to the See of Aberdeen, Gordon persisted in his own course so far as his views on Episcopacy were concerned, and it was recorded that the Kirk-Session of Banchory "resolved to introduce the excellent liturgy of the Church of England." It was also recorded that at this time many copies of the Common Book of Prayer, which had been sent from England, were circulated gratis among the ministers of Aberdeen, and such of the parishioners as were capable of using them. The resolutions which contained Gordon's ideas of the duty of a Scottish bishop were given in detail as reported by William Forbes, advocate, in 1706.

Brodies in Aberdeenshire.

The appended list of references on the surname of Brodie, extracted from the old registers of Gleubuchath, preserved at the Register House, Edinburgh, was made by me in August last. The list is valuable, as the surname is now extinct in the parish, and also in the sister parish of Strathdon:—

GLEUBUCHATH BIRTHS, 1719-1820.

1744. April 24. William, son to William Brody, in Cottown.

1752. January 29. Alexander, son to William Brodie, in Dalfrankie.

1755. January 26. David, son to William Brodie, in Dalfrankie.

1773. October 16. Agnes Brody had a child baptised called Adam, the child's father being dead. William Brody, in Dalfrankie, stood sponsor for the child (child's father being—Provest).

1776. January 1. William Brodie, in Dalfrankie, and Alexander Michy were witnesses to the baptism of Peter, son of Peter Dasson, in Easterbuckett.

1781. October 13. William Brodie, in Beltamore, a son baptised John. Witnesses—William Anderson, elder, and William Anderson, younger, in Old Town.

1782. October 13. William Brodie, in Beltamore, and Agnes Anderson had a son baptised called John, before witnesses.

1785. November 30. William Brody, in Belnaglack, and Jannet Gauld, his spouse, had a son baptised called William. Witnesses—William and John Gauld, in Netherton.

1787. April 24. William Brody, younger, was witness, along with Jerom Ritchy, both in

Belnaglack, to the baptism of James, son of Alexander Farquharson and Jannet Ritchy, his spouse.

1788. March 24. William Brody and Jannet Gauld, his spouse, both in Belnaglack, had twins—Alexander and Jean. Witnesses—Alexander Farquharson and William Brody, senior, both in said Belnaglack.

1790. July 5. William Brody, in Belnaglack, and Jannet Gauld, his spouse, a daughter baptised called Elizabeth. Witnesses—William Brody, elder and James Raeburn, schoolmaster.

1793. June 2. William Brody, in Belnaglack, and Jannet Gauld, a daughter, Isobel. Witnesses—Mr Gauld, schoolmaster, Strathdon, and William Gauld, in Netherton.

1795. February 2. William Brody and Alexander Farquharson, both in Belnaglack, were witnesses to the baptism of Margaret, daughter of John Hay, in Belnaglack, and his spouse, Margaret Young.

1796. February 12. William Brody, in Belnaglack, and Jannet Gauld, his spouse, a son baptised James. Witnesses—John Hay and Alexander Farquharson, both in Belnaglack.

1797. September 25. William Brodie, in Belnaglack, and William Robertson, in Achavaich, were witnesses to the baptism of Alexander, son of Alexander Morison and Jannet Gordon, in Belnacraig.

1798. May 7. William Brodie, in Belnaglack, and James Strachen, in Drummagarrie, were witnesses to the baptism of Margaret, daughter of John Farquharson, in Drummagarrie, and Jean Strachen, his spouse.

1798. June 8. William Brody, in Belnaglack, and Janet Gauld, his spouse, had a daughter baptised called Hellen, before witnesses.

1799. July 1. William Brody, in Belnaglack, and John Gauld, in Netherton, were witnesses to the baptism of Jonathan, son of William Gauld and Hellen Michie, his spouse.

1810. November 5. John Brody, in Belnaglack, and Jean Gibbon, his spouse, had a daughter baptised called Elizabeth, before witnesses.

1811. January 8. Mary Reid, in Ballachduie, had a daughter baptised called Ann. Bellie Brody, the mother, . . . (Evidently something amissing here.)

1813. February 13. John Brody, in Belnaglack, and Jean Gibbon, his spouse, had a son baptised called William, before witnesses.

1813. October 16. Agnes Brody, in Dalfrankie, had a child baptised named Adam; William Brody, in Dalfrankie, being sponsor, the child's father, William Provest, being dead.

1815. January 18. John Brody, in Belnaglack, and Jean Gibbon, his spouse, had a daughter baptised called Margaret, before witnesses.

1816. June 2. William Brody, in Tarntoul, and Mary Reid, his spouse, had a son born,

baptised on the 2nd of June, called James, before witnesses.

1817. January 12. William Brody, in Tarn-toul, and Mary Reid, a son, William.

1817. January 17. William Brody, in Belnaglack, and Jean Gibbon, his spouse, had a daughter, 15th January baptised, and called Isobel.

1819. ———. John Brody, in Belnaglack, and Jean Gibbon a daughter Jean. Witnesses—Jannet Gauld and Mary Young, residing in Belnaglack.

1820. February 2. William Brodie, in Backies, and Mary Reid, his spouse, a daughter Margaret. Witnesses — Arthur Fruzer and Jannet Gauld.

MARRIAGES, 1783-1823.

1783. October 3. William Brody and Jannet Gauld, both parishioners here, were contracted this day, proclaimed immediately . . . 3, and married 20th.

[Jannet Gauld was a daughter of William Gauld, Netherton, Glenbuchat.]

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

71 Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen.

Shrinkage in Line Fishing.

It is undeniable that the recent development of the trawling industry has prejudicially affected the line fishing. Indeed, many hundreds of fishermen who used to successfully prosecute the latter branch have been compelled to give it up for the reason that the number of fish caught failed to bring in a living wage. This is much to be deplored, especially as the quality of a line-caught haddock is superior to that caught by a trawler.

One would be quite safe to guarantee that the wealth of Britain would not now secure a draught of fish equal to that reported in the columns of the "Aberdeen Journal" of 15th March, 1843, thus—

A fisherman in Portessie lately took at one haul of his lines the almost incredible number of 900 dozens of haddocks.

Harrison's "Surnames of the United Kingdom."

Part 9 of this useful series has now been published. Extreme care and exhaustive research have been devoted to the 600 surnames dealt with. The comprehensiveness of the lexicon may be judged from the fact that this part covers the names occurring from Epp to Frampton, inclusive. Of local names, Ewan is given as a variation of Evan and Owen, meaning well-born; Fairweather, a nickname for one of a jovial or sunny disposition; Falconer, the falcon-keeper; Farquhar, the beloved man;

Fergus, manly strength or keen man; Fettes, neat, graceful; Fleming, native of Flanders; Fletcher, arrow flogger or featherer; Florence, blooming, flourishing; Fordyce, the south woodland; Fortescue, the strong shield; Fox, a nickname or sign-name from the animal.

References to the Dean and Chapter of Aberdeen in Scottish Acts of Parliament.

Sir John of Marr, Canon of Aberdeen, witness to a charter of Thomas, Earl of Mar.—I., 524b.

Master Adam of Tynninghame, Dean of Aberdeen, one of the Ambassadors to France.—Rob. II., 1371, I., 599b.

A pension out of the Deanery purchased at Rome to the alleged dismemberment of the benefice of Master Nicholl of Cumnock.—Jac. I., 1424, c. 26, II., 6.

Alexander Inglis, Chancellor of Aberdeen, Clerk of Register, present in Parliament.—July, 1476, II., 190b, 191b.

The Deanery vacant by the promotion of James, Bishop of Dunblane. Mr David Abercromby, the King's Clerk presented by the King to the Deanery. No one to disturb his right thereto.—Jac. III., 1487, II., 184a.

The Dean on a commission anent the Coin.—Jac. V., 1535, c. 6, II., 343.

The Dean commissioner for visitation of the University of Aberdeen.—Jac. VI., 1578, c. 5, III., 98.

Ratification to Alexander Hay, Clerk of Register, of the annuals, firms, and feu-duties which belonged to the chaplains and vicars of the Cathedral of Aberdeen.—Jac. VI., 1594, c. 94, IV., 93.

The Principal of the Old College to be Dean, and the Sub-Principal to be Sub-Chanter. A qualified regent to sit in the Chapter as parson of Methlick.—Jac. VI., 1617, c. 55, IV., 577. Ratified—Car. I., 1633, c. 67, V., 75; Car. II., 1670, c. 34, VIII., 28.

Ratification to the Old College of Aberdeen of the endowments of the Deanery.—Car. I., 1633, c. 57, V. 74; Car. II., 1670, VIII., 27b.

Description of the boundaries of some of the houses which formerly belonged to the Chapter in the village or Canoury of Old Aberdeen.—VII., 501b, 502a.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1790.

1st January. Here (Aberdeen) Mr Hugh Gordon, late watchmaker.

4th January. Here, Mrs Forbes, elder of Blackford.

4th January. At Drummin, Charles Stewart, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

9th January. Mrs Margaret Chalmers, spouse to Rev. Mr Francis Daunev, minister at Banchory-Ternan.

12th January. Here, Mrs Margaret Lumsden, relict of Mr Hugh M'Veagh, manufacturer in Huntly.

22nd January. Here, Miss Mary Daunev, daughter of Rev. Mr Francis Daunev, minister at Banchory-Ternan.

5th February. Here, in an advanced age, Rev. Dr John Gordon, minister of St Paul's Chapel.

3rd February. Here, Mrs Susan Gordon, Crichtie, relict of John Gordon, Esq.

5th February. At Peterhead, Mr Thomas Arbuthnot, merchant, in his 86th year.

18th February. Here, John Still of Millden, Esq., merchant in Aberdeen, aged 69.

? February. In the 85th year of his age, and 58th of his ministry, Mr John Brown, minister of Longside.

13th March. Here, in the 75th year of her age, the Hon. Sophia Forbes, daughter to the late James Lord Forbes, and widow of Charles Cumine, Esq. of Kininmonth.

12th March. Here, Mr Alexander Innes, commissary clerk of Aberdeen, in the 79th year of his age.

19th March. At Mills of Forest, near Stonehaven, Mr William Young, Sheriff-Clerk of Kincairdineshire.

22nd March. At Peterhead, in the 76th year of his age, and 53rd of his ministry, the Right Rev. Mr Robert Kilgour, the oldest bishop in the Scotch Episcopal Church.

26th March. At Bracco House, John Hay, Esq., in his 33rd year.

28th March. Here, Mrs Elizabeth Farquharson, spouse to William Cruden, Esq., Provost of Aberdeen.

28th March. At Manse of Durris, Mrs Elizabeth Hervey, relict of Rev. Mr Arthur Mitchell, minister at Skene.

9th April. In the 78th year of his age, Mr John Scroggs, merchant, Aberdeen.

12th April. Lately, at Barras, Miss Susan Ogilvy, daughter to Sir William Ogilvy, Baronet.

10th April. At Manse of Cluny, Mrs Janet Irvine, spouse to Rev. Mr Michie, minister of the Gospel at Cluny.

30th April. Here, Mrs Forbes of Ballogie.

5th May. At Balnacraig, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs Innes of Balnacraig.

24th May. At Old Aberdeen, in the 69th year of his age, Mr John Leslie, Professor of Greek in King's College and University of Aberdeen.

26th May. Here, Mrs Margaret Burnett, widow of George Lauder of Pitscanley.

3rd June. At Auchanacie, Sir James Innes of Coxtoun, Bart., aged 75.

7th June. At his house in Banff, John Innes, Esq. of Edingight, Lord Provost of Banff.

18th June. In the 94th year of his age, Mr James Young, senior, late merchant in this place.

22nd June. At Ballater, Francis Farquharson, Esq. of Monaltrie.

15th July. Here, Mr George Abercrombie, one of the Ministers of this city, in the 78th year of his age, and 46th of his ministry.

6th August. Here, Mrs Isabella Catharine Cheyne, wife of Rev. Roger Aitken.

13th August. At Cooklarachy, Mr William Bell, factor to his Grace the Duke of Gordon.

22nd August. Last week, Rev. Mr William Macenzie, minister of the united parishes of Glenmuick, Glengairn, and Tullich.

8th August. Here, Mrs Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of the late Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Logie.

13th September. Here, Mrs Rachel Simson, spouse to Dr Alexander Robertson, physician in Aberdeen.

19th September. Rev. Mr John Abel, Minister of the Gospel at Echt.

25th September. At Meldrum House, Captain Lewis Urquhart, of the 58th Regiment, second son of Keith Urquhart, Esq. of Meldrum.

7th October. Mrs Helen Smith, spouse to Charles Hackett at Inveramsay.

19th November. At Aberdeen, in his 23rd year, Mr James Hay Beattie, Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College.

22nd November. At Huntly, Dr Alexander Gordon, surgeon to the late 92nd Regiment of Foot.

1st December. Here, Rev. Mr James Forsyth, minister of Bellhelvie. He dined that day with the Presbytery of Aberdeen, seemingly in his usual health, but was taken ill immediately after, and expired in the evening.

23rd December. Here, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs Violet Robertson, widow of William Davidson, Esq., merchant and late Provost of this city.

28th December. Here, Mary Copland, spouse to James Dyce.

Queries.

227. HADDEN'S CHIMNEY, ABERDEEN.—This chimney is shown in a plate in the "Book of Bon-Accord," published in 1839. Wanted to know, the exact date of its erection.

J. M.

228. "JOCK AND FAIR GORDONS."—In connection with the obituary notice of the death, at Keith, on 5th January, 1847, aged 81, of Christian Gordon, relict of Mr Alexander Maitland, it is added that she "was the last in this district of the real 'Jock and Fair Gordons.'" An explanation from Mr Bulloch or other authority will oblige.

BANFFSHIRE.

229. "GLENBUCKET'S BREECHES."—Laird in "The Donean Tourist" mentions that "There is a favourite air called 'Glenbucket's Breeches.'" Being interested in the district of Glenbucket, I would be much pleased if some correspondent would furnish the TREBLE of the "air," and also, if possible, the words which were set to it.

SYDNEY C. COUPER.

230. REV. ANDREW MURRAY, BUFFLE.—Whom did Mr Murray marry? His tombstone at Tough gives her name as Mrs Jane Murray.

B.

Answers.

189. SHIELS ESTATE IN MIDMAR.—This estate was acquired from Farquharson in 1735 by John Middleton, Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, who died in 1749. His eldest son, William, succeeded, and died in December, 1759. William's eldest son, John, of Shiels, sold the estate before 1792.

M. R-R-M'G-G.

205. "JOUR."—"JUPE," according to Jamieson, means a short mantle, a great-coat, a pellise, stays. "Jupes" in Shetland means a flannel waistcoat. "Jouf" in Dumfries means a sort of bed-gown. In Ayrshire the word takes the form "gyp." It would be interesting to know if the word in any of the above forms is still in common use in any part of Scotland.

W. G.

209. THE BATTLE OF INVERURIE.—This skirmish was fought on December 23, 1745, between the Ury and the Don, on the south side of the road from Inverurie to Keith-hall, and on the west side of the railway. On September 25, 1745, John Hamilton, chamberlain of the second Duke of Gordon, came to Aberdeen with 70 foot-soldiers and 25 horsemen; and, having broken open the jail and proclaimed the Pretender, proceeded to Edinburgh to join the rebel army. Hamilton prevented the election

of a new Town Council, and a commission was issued by Prince Charles appointing Lord Lewis Gordon, brother of the Duke of Gordon, Governor of Aberdeen and Lord-Lieutenant of Banff and Aberdeen, and he continued in Aberdeen in the months of October, November, December, and January. He took possession of the Townhouse, and went about attended by armed men. He also took possession of the Custom House, and levied on behalf of the Prince the taxes and dues payable to the Government, which supplied the rebel army with money. To stop this the laird of Macleod was sent against him from the north, and he was met at Inverurie, and, being defeated, had to retreat to Gordon Castle. The rebels returned immediately to Aberdeen, and held possession of the town till the arrival of the Duke of Cumberland on February 25, 1746. After Culloden, Lord Lewis Gordon hid at Gordon Castle, Huntly Castle, and Aboyn Castle, and sometimes among the hills of West Aberdeenshire, till he found the means of escaping to France. In 1751 and 1752 he wrote letters to his brother, the Duke of Gordon, pleading with him to intercede with the King to pardon him and allow him to return to Scotland, as he was in ill-health. The duke himself was suspected of having secretly favoured the Pretender, for Gordon of Glenbucket raised men for the rebel army as baillie of the duke's lands in Glenlivet and Strathavon, and his chamberlain had joined the rebel army with horse and foot soldiers. Whether the letters reached their destination or were detained by spies, Lord Lewis Gordon was allowed to die in exile in 1754. A pathetic song, titled "O, Send Lewis Gordon Home," now seldom seen, was written by Mr Geddes, priest at Shenvall, with the intention of moving the King's advisers to pardon him, and it aroused sympathy but had no practical effect. A copy of the song would be welcomed by many.

JOHN MILNE.

219. THE PARSON OF BANCHORY AS A POET.—Rev. James Gordon, Episcopal parish minister of Banchory, was the author of the piece quoted by Mr Bulloch. The name William in the work mentioned is a misprint.

II.

No. 50.—March 31, 1909.

Ewen MacLachlan.

"Notes and Queries" of February 20th (10S., xi., 80, 150) contains an excellent sketch, from the pen of Mr P. J. Anderson, I.L.B., University Librarian, of the literary works of Mr MacLachlan, who, from 1800 to 1849, was Librarian of King's College and University, and from the latter date, till his death in 1822, parish schoolmaster of Old Aberdeen. Mr Anderson, after stating, among other facts, that, for his period, Mr MacLachlan's "Gaelic scholarship was remarkable," proceeds—

I feel it incumbent on me to put at least the bibliography of my most distinguished predecessor in a satisfactory form. The books noted in the appended list are all in the library of the University of Aberdeen, with the exception of the first, a copy of which has been kindly lent to me by Prof. Mackintosh, Edinburgh.

1798. *Orain Ghaidhealach*: | le | Ailein Dughallach, | fear ciuil ann an Ionbhar Lochaidh, | Maille ri | co' chruinneachadh | oran is dhan, | le | ughdairibh eile. | Dun-eidean: | clodhbhuailt airson an ughdair le Eoin Moir, | ann an cuirt a Phaitersnich. | 1798. 6½ in. by 4 in. Pp. 6+5-222.

MacLachlan's renderings from Homer are described by Reid ("Bibl. Scotto-Celtica," p. 84) as a "translation of the first two books of the 'Iliad'." His contributions are not reproduced in the Inverness (1829) edition of Allan MacDougall's "Orain" (unknown to Reid). That edition, however, contains on pp. 131-6 "Cumha do dh' Eoghan MacLachuan, a dh'eug ann an Obarreathain, agus ghiulaincadh a' chorp dhaichidh, do'n Chill an Aird-ghabhar," in eighteen stanzas. Another Gaelic Lament for MacLachlan, from the pen of the Rev. Angus Macintyre, appears in "Cuairtear nan Gleann" for September, 1840.

1805. Ὀδῆ | περὶ | τοῦ | Γενέσθω Φῶς | sivo | Carmen græcum | de verbis | Fiat Lux. | Auctore Evano MoLachlan, | Abriensi, | Regii Collegii Aberdonensis alumno. | [Motto from Jones.] Edinburgi: | excudebat Jacobus Ballantyne. | 1805. 9½ in. by 8 in. Pp. 10. To this effort of MacLachlan's had been awarded a prize of £25 offered in 1804 by Dr Claudius Buchanan, Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William, Calcutta, for a Greek ode on the subject Γενέσθω Φῶς. . . . The copy of the original edition in Aberdeen University Library bears on the back of the title-page the inscription in the author's handwriting—"Has ingenii sui primitias qualescunque, summa cum reverentia, in Almae Matris gremio deponit alumnus, Evanus MoLachlan, 17mo. Cal. Maias, 1806."

1806. *Homeri | Odyssea, | Græce et Latino: | juxta edit. | Sam. Clarke, | Glasg. 1799. | Editio quarta.*—[Motto from Aristotle.] Tom. I. (II.)

| *Aberdonia. | Excud. J. et D. Chalmers, Academia typographi, | impensis [sic] Longman, Hurst, Rees, et Orme, Londini; et | A. Brown, Aberdoniæ. | 1806.*

6½ in. by 4 in. Pp. [4] + 331 + [1]; ([4]+329+[1]). . . . Edited, like the "Iliad" of 1813 (infra), by Ewen MacLachlan. See Mr George Walker's "Aberdeen Awa," p. 79. "A new font of Greek type was ordered," writes Mr Walker, "but that was easier to procure than compositors to set it up. At last, one man made himself competent to put the letters together mechanically without any knowledge of the language; and it is said that as the result of the years spent by him on this dry and uncongenial task, he ended his days in the Lunatic Asylum."

1807. *Attempts | in | verse. | [Motto from Ovid.] | By Ewen MacLachlan. | Aberdeen: | printed for the author, | by | J. Chalmers and Co. | 1807.*

5½ in. by 3½ in. Pp. 61+ [1]. Dedicated "To the students of University and King's College." The first attempt is an "Elegy on the death of a student at King's College."

1808. *Collogium | Bengalense. Nobilissimo et ornatisimo | viro | Marchioni de Wellesley, | Indie Orientalis Praefecto, | carmen. | Auctore | Evano MoLachlan, | Abriensi, | Regii Collegii Aberdonensis alumno. | [Motto from Virgil.] | Aberdeen: | excudebant Jac. Chalmers et Soc. | Academiae typographi. | 1808.*

3½ in. by 7½ in. Pp. 8. A prize of £25 offered for a Latin ode on the College of Bengal had been awarded to Alexander Adamson, M.A., but MacLachlan was requested to print his unsuccessful effort. The Ode reappears in the "Carminum Liber Unus" and "Metrical Effusions" of 1816. Adamson's Ode was also printed in 1808.

1810. *Elegy | on the | death of | Mr James Beattie, | Professor of Humanity and Natural History | in the University and Marischal College, | Aberdeen. | [Motto from Arthur Johnston.] | By Ewen MoLachlan. | Aberdeen: | printed for the author, | by D. Chalmers and Co. | Price 6d. | 1810.*

5½ in. by 3½ in. Pp. 23+[1]. . . . 1811. *Catalogue | of | books | belonging to | the Theological Library | of | Marischal College, | Aberdeen. | Aberdeen: | printed by D. Chalmers and Co. | 1811.*

8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. 31+[1]. MacLachlan was librarian of this library, 1807-11.

1812. MS. transcripts.

"About 1812 the Highland Society commissioned Mr Ewen MacLachlan of Aberdeen to examine the more important of the Gaelic MSS. in their possession. Mr MacLachlan, in a volume which has been preserved, made a careful and full analysis of 14 MSS., six of those formerly described by Dr Smith and 8 others, viz., those now catalogued [as in the Advocates' Library] xxxii., xxxiii., xxxvii., xxxviii., xl., xli., xlvi., liii., liv., lv., lvi., lviii., lxii., and lxv. Mr MacLachlan made besides very voluminous transcripts, which he intended, when the time and opportunity which never came permitted, to publish with translations. Of MS. xxxvii.

(the Dean of Lismore's) he has left two transcripts. In a volume which he designated the 'Leabhar Caol' there is a transcript of the whole of MSS. xlvi. and liii.; of all the tales in xxxviii.; of the tale of the Son of Uisneach from lvi.; with copious extracts from xl., liv., lv., lxii. and lxx. There were no Grammars or Dictionaries of the old language at the time, and so Mr MacLachlan was unable at all times correctly to extend the contractions of the older MSS. (xl., xlvi., and liii., e.g.); but the work which the indefatigable scholar did, though now apt to be forgotten, was most valuable and important.—Prof. Mackinnon on "The Scottish Collection of Gaelic MSS.," read before the Gaelic Society of Inverness, 7th May, 1890 ("Transactions," xvi., 307-8).

1813. Ἡ του Ὀμηρου Ἰλιάς. | Homeri Ilias | Interpretatio Latina adjecta est ex editione S. Clarke. | Vol. I. (II.) | Abredoniæ: | e prelo academico. | Veneunt apud A. Brown, Aberdeen; et Longman, | Hurst, Rees, Orme, et Brown, Londin. | 1813.

6½ in. by 4 in. Pp. [2]+216 [Greek]+155+[1, Latin version]; ([2]+233+[1, Greek]+166 [Latin version]). Edited by MacLachlan.

1813. A choice collection | of | Gaelic poems, | with the | third book of Homer's Iliad, | translated into Gaelic; | to which are added | Galgacus's speech to the Caledonians, | Pyrrhus and Fabricius, etc. | Edinburgh: | Printed by C. Stewart. | Sold by D. Thomson, Greenock, | J. Young and Co., Inverness, and D. Peat, Perth. | 1813. [Gaelic title-page on next leaf.] 6½ in. by 4 in. Pp. 4+216.

1816. Eveni Lachlanidæ, | Abriensis, | carminum liber unus. | [Motto from Virgil.] | Abredoniæ: | excudebant D. Chalmers et Soc. | Acad. typograph. | 1816.

6½ in. by 4½ in. Pp. [4]+3-33+[5]. Dedicated "Discipulis perdidectis."

1816. Metrical effusions, | on a | variety of subjects, | [Motto from Ovid.] | The second edition, | enlarged and improved. | By | Ewen MacLachlan, A.M., teacher of the Grammar School, | Old Aberdeen. | Aberdeen: printed by D. Chalmers and Co. | 1816.

7½ in. by 4½ in. Pp. viii+276. . . . 1816. An original collection | of the | poems of Ossian, | Orrann, Ulin, | and other bards, | who flourished in the same age. | Collected and edited by | Hugh and John McCallum. | Montrose: | printed at the Review newspaper office. | for the editors, | by James Watt, bookseller, | 1816.

8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. xcii + 93-242 + 59 + [1]. The last 59 pages contain in double columns an extraordinary list of subscribers, numbering upwards of 6400 names! To this volume MacLachlan contributed translations of "Dargo, the Son of Drudin," a poem (pp. 95-104); "Ossian's Address to the Rising and to the Setting Sun" (English and Latin, pp. 165-72); and "Darthula" (pp. 212-213); also "The Society of True Highlanders, a metrical effusion" (pp. 214-23). "We can boldly assert," say the editors, "that Mr MacLachlan should be ranked among the first literary characters that

Britain ever produced. From his profound knowledge of the oriental languages, and his vast natural ingenuity, he is justly entitled to fill the first situation in any university in the kingdom; and he has the happy art to instill into the minds of his pupils the most pious and loyal principles; yet, from his unaffected modesty, he is far above complaining in his present situation."—Pp. xc-xci.

Another edition of the "Collection" (unknown to Reid), with identical title-page, pp. xcii and 59+[1], has pp. 93-242 devoted to the originals which are translated in the edition described above.

1828. Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum: | a | dictionary | of the | Gaelic language; | comprising | an ample vocabulary of Gaelic words | compiled and published under the direction of | the Highland Society of Scotland. | In two volumes. | Vol. I. (II.) | William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, London. | MDCCLXXXVIII.

11½ in. by 8 in. Pp. xviii + 736 + 40 (iv + 1006 + 11 + [1]). According to the Introduction, p. xiii—"At the commencement of this undertaking it was expected that, as a source of authorities for illustration of the language, the ancient Gaelic manuscripts belonging to the Highland Society would be brought into immediate and important use. And it is but justice to the memory of a very learned and ingenious gentleman, the late Mr Ewen MacLachlan of Aberdeen, to state that he bestowed much assiduous labour on the deciphering of these, under disadvantages which scarcely anything but his own singular ardour could have surmounted; he died before his task was completed; and in him the Highland Society lost one of the compilers to whom they looked with much confidence and hope."

1841. Sar-obair nam bard Gaelach: | or, | The beauties of Gaelic poetry, | and | lives of the highland bards: | with | historical and critical notes, | and | a comprehensive glossary of provincial words. | By John Mackenzie, Esq. | Glasgow: | Macgregor, Polson, and Co., 75 Argyll Street, | . . . MDCCLXLI. [Reissued in 1872 and in 1904.]

9½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. viii* + iii-lxvi + 376. Pp. 321-39 are devoted to MacLachlan, and include a biographical sketch by the Rev. J. Macintyre, LL.D., Kilmonivaig. The poems quoted are selected from the "Orain" of 1798, the "Choice Collection" of 1813, and the "Effusions" of 1816; and include the "Marb-rann do Mr Seumas Beattie," which, according to Dr Macintyre, "for beauty of language, sincerity of sorrow, and unrivalled elegance of composition, can bear comparison with anything of the kind ever presented to the world."

1874. An Gaidheal: | paiceir-naidheachd | agus | leabhar-geoil Gaidhealach. | An dara (-siathamb) leabhar (Aireamh 13 gu 72). | [Motto from Ossian.] | Glasgow: | (Edinburgh) . . . | 1874-7.

7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. iv+380. In vol. ii. pp. 12, 41, 72, 101, 142; vol. iii. pp. 173, 213, 245, 271, 290, 330, 373; vol. iv. pp. 13, 79, 139, 362; vol. v. p. 237; vol. vi. pp. 84, 109, 177, appear por-

tions, hitherto unpublished, of "Sgialachd na Troiche, air a thionndadh bhò Greugais Homeir gu Gaidhlig abraich le Eobhan MacIachlan." The translations are of "Eliad," i.; ii. ll. 1-271, 484-92, 638-44, 729-37; iii. ll. 1-383, 428-49; iv. ll. 419-544; v. ll. 1-375; vi. ll. 390-500; vii. ll. 244-315; viii. ll. 1-77.

1891. Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness. | Vol. XVI. | 1889-90. | Clann nan Gaidheal an Ghuillean a Cheile. | Printed for the Gaelic Society of Inverness, | 1891. 8 in. by 5½ in. Pp. xvi+329+[1]. On pp. 122-48 is printed a paper, "Some Letters from the pen of Ewen MacIachlan, Old Aberdeen, with Notes," read before the Gaelic Society, on 26th Feb., 1890, by the Rev. John Sinclair, B.D., Rannoeh. The letters bear dates from 1816 to 1820.

The Burning of Rothes Castle.

Through the courtesy of Mr A. J. Mitchell-Gill of Auchinroath, we are enabled to give the following copy of a Discharge granted by John, Earl of Rothes, on 26th March, 1679, for the burning of his castle of Rothes:—

We, John, Earle off Rothes, Lord Lesly and Ballinbreich, and Heigh Chancellor off Scotland, heirby declare that notwithstanding John Innes in Conroek submitting himselfe to our pleasure, did to pacific our wrath conceived against him for being compartner in burning our Castle off Rothes, grant us a blank bond of date at Leslie, the twenty-seventh March, Sixteen and sixtie four, wherein is insert the somn off fyve thousand seven hundred and fiftie lb. Scots money, and now registrat at Edinburgh the twenty-sixt December, sixtie four, yet we, out of our great clemency, considering his poverty, and solemn protestations that it was done for the good of our tennantry and rents in that place, doo for us, our airs, executors, and successors, fully exoner, quitt claim, and simpliciter discharge the said John Innes, his airs, executors, and intromittors with his goods and gear, whatsoever, of the whole strength, tenor, force, and effect of the said Bond, and of all hes followed or may follow thereupon; and that allanerly for the payment of one thousand merks, Scots money, whereof I grant the receipt already of six hundred merks, for which he hes receipts, herein also after compt he is found to have cleared, and we discharge him of all ground duties, intromissions with rents, preceeding cropt sixtie six, and of all claims, bonds, tickets, subscribed accmpts to the date heirof, consenting thir presents be insert and registrat in the Books of Counsell and Session or any other iudicatory books competent within this kingdom, there to remain ad futuram rei memoriam that all execution needfull may pass heiron in form as effeirs, and constitute our procurators. In witness whereoff (written by James M'Farlan, servitor to Mr John Bane, Writer to the Signet) we have subscribed thir presents at Leslie the twenty-sixt day of March,

sixteen hundred and seventy nyne years, before witnesses Adam Innes of Towiebeg and Robert Wallace.

(Signed) ROTHES.

(Signed) ADAM INNES, Witness.

(, ,) ROBERT WALLACE, Witness.

The Moncreiffs.

A NOTABLE FAMILY IN CHURCH AND STATE.

By the accession to the peerage of Rev. Robert Moncreiff as third Baron Moncreiff of Tullibole, in the county of Kinross (as well as thirteenth baronet of the Scottish creation of 1626, and third baronet of the United Kingdom creation of 1871), the traditions of more than three centuries are continued in a family whose service to Church and State is well-recorded in the later annals of Scotland. In 1495, Sir John Moncreiff (son of Sir Malcolm Moncreiff, styled a Lord Auditor) received a charter of the Barony of Moncreiff, which remained in the possession of his family till 1663, when Sir John Moncreiff, second baronet (his father having been so created in 1626, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever), falling into embarrassed circumstances, was forced to part with the family estate, which was purchased by his "cousin," Thomas Moncreiffe, an official of the Exchequer (himself created a baronet in 1685, and ancestor of the present Sir Robert Moncreiffe of Moncreiffe). This second baronet died unmarried in 1675, and was succeeded successively by his brothers, Sir David and Sir James, who both died unmarried. The title then went to their cousin, John Moncreiff of Tippermalach, "an eminent physician," who was succeeded by his son, Sir Hugh Moncreiff, sixth baronet, who died unmarried in 1744.

The male descendants of the first baronet and of his only brother having died out, the remainder being to heirs male whatsoever, the heir of the family of Moncreiff was found in the manse of Blackford in the person of Rev. William Moncreiff, the parish minister. For five generations his ancestors had been ministers of the Church of Scotland. His great-grandfather, Rev. Archibald Moncreiff (uncle of Sir John Moncreiff of Moncreiff, the first baronet), was minister of Abernethy in 1580, and his son George was minister of Arngask. Rev. William Moncreiff, son of the latter, became minister of Monzie, and was father of Rev. Archibald Moncreiff, who was inducted to Blackford. On his death in 1739, he was followed in the parish by his son William, who, as stated, in 1744 became Rev. Sir William Moncreiff, seventh baronet. On his death in 1767, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, as eighth baronet—then in his seventeenth year. True to his family's traditions, he was in training for the ministry; and such was the respect in which the family was held in Blackford that the parish was kept vacant till 1771, when Sir

Henry Moncreiff became, like his father and grandfather, minister of the parish of Blackford. He only remained there four years, however, being, in 1775, inducted to St Cuthbert's Parish, Edinburgh, where he soon "became one of the most influential persons in the city." He was leader of the Evangelical party, and it is said of him that "for over half a century he was one of the leading figures in the Church of Scotland, and perhaps its most influential clergyman." He assumed the name of Wellwood on receiving the estate of Tullibole from his grand-uncle.

Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff died in 1827, being succeeded by his lawyer son, Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, who, two years later, was appointed by Peel to a judgeship in the Court of Session by the courtesy title of Lord Moncreiff (similar honourable positions being afterwards held by his son and grandson). In 1795, when only 19 years of age, Sir James had held the torch at Henry Erskine's meeting to protest against the continuation of the war; and in 1828, from conscientious motives, he defended the notorious Burke. So conscientious was he, in fact, that Jeffrey called him "the whole duty of man." He has one great claim to remembrance in Church history as the author of the Veto Act passed by the General Assembly in 1834, through the influence of the "Non-intrusion" party, and the effects of which led to the Disruption in 1843.

Sir James died in 1851, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Rev. Henry, who, when at Oxford, had been intimate with Gladstone. Sir Henry had "come out" at the Disruption, and he became one of the most influential supporters of the Free Church. In 1855, he was appointed joint Principal Clerk, and in 1869 he was nominated Moderator. He died in 1883, without issue, when the baronetcy of Scotland (1626) devolved upon his more celebrated younger brother, James Moncreiff, who had already, in 1871, as an earnest statesman and advocate of the Scottish bar, earned a baronetcy of the United Kingdom, and in 1873 had been raised to the peerage as Baron Moncreiff of Tullibole. He had been Solicitor-General and Lord Advocate, and in 1869 he became Lord Justice Clerk of the Court of Session—a position which he retained with distinction till 1888. In the same year he saw his eldest son (Henry James Moncreiff) raised to the judicial bench by the courtesy title of Lord Wellwood—a designation he dropped in 1895 when he succeeded to his father's peerage as second Baron Moncreiff of Tullibole; and which title, in default of his male issue, went to his immediately younger brother.

The new Lord Moncreiff continues the tradition of serving the Church; though it seems like a reflection on the effects of the Union to think that a family so long and honourably connected with the Church in Scotland should have transferred its allegiance to the sister Church of England.

J. K. L.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1791.

24th January. At Oldmeldrum, about three weeks ago, one Margaret Cormack, in the 108th year of her age.

18th January. At Inchmarlo, John Douglas, Esq. of Tilwhilly, in his 83rd year.

22nd February. At Manse of Monymusk, Mrs Elizabeth Mortimer, spouse to Rev. Mr Alexander Duff, minister of the Gospel there.

3rd March. At Auchiries, Alexander Ogilvie of Auchiries, Esq.

2nd March. Here, Mrs Jean Daune, relict of Rev. Alexander Reid, late minister at Kennay.

5th March. At Knock, Helen Ramsay, spouse to Alexander Stronach of Knock.

20th April. John, Viscount Arbutnot.

16th May. Lately at Dieppe, Rev. Robert Wyat, rector of the parishes of St Leonard and St Benedict, in the City of London, and formerly minister at Skene, Aberdeenshire.

18th May. In her 72 year, Mrs Susanna Trail, relict of the late Mr James Chalmers, printer.

27th May. At Bellabeg, in his 85th year, John Forbes of Bellabeg.

29th May. At Aden, Mr Thomas Russel, son to Alexander Russel, Esq. of Montcoffer.

15th June. Here, in her 32nd year, Mrs Margaret Mowat, spouse to William Jannison, advocate in Aberdeen.

6th July. Here, Mr John Farquhar, late of Newton of Murtle, in the 88th year of his age.

8th July. At Blairfindy, Mr Alexander Grant, aged 68 years. He was of the 16th generation of that family who lived in that place.

29th July. At Balfour, Alexander Farquhar-son of Balfour, in his 75th year.

7th August. At Manse of Gamrie, in his 97th year, Rev. Mr James Wilson, minister of that parish.

31st July. At Ardmellie, James Gordon, Esq. of Ardmellie.

2nd August. At Valenciennes, John Byron Gordon, Esq., son of the late Admiral Byron.

12th August. Here, Mrs Anne Walker, in her 91st year, daughter of Provost Alexander Walker.

14th August. At Peterhead, Dr David Wilson, late of Finzeach, physician in Peterhead, in his 59th year.

26th September. At Inverness, George Skene, Esq. of Rubislaw, lieutenant, 46th Regiment.

2nd October. At Formartine House, the Right Hon. George, Lord Haddo.

24th October.—Here, Francis Fraser of Findrack, elder, in his 85th year.

30th October. At Hatton, Alexander Duff, Esq., of Hatton.

13th November. Mrs Barbara Yeats, spouse to Mr Robert Gibbon, merchant in this place.

22nd November. Mr Neil M'Innes, surveyor of window-lights for the county of Aberdeen.

25th November. In his 81st year, Mr Charles Copland, merchant in Aberdeen.

29th November. Mr George Forbes, copper-smith, one of the baillies of this city.

17th December. In the lands of Auchleuchries, parish of Cruden, Alexander Dickie, aged 101. His first wife, Christian Boghouse, died about 15 years ago in her 105th year. He married a second wife in his 85th year, who still survives him.

20th December. At Thundertown, Sir Alexander Dunbar of Northfield, Baronet.

22nd December. At Dundee, Miss Frances Margaret Gordon, Warehouse.

28th December. Here, Miss Helen Allardyce, daughter of James Allardyce, late merchant in Aberdeen.

30th December. Here, Alexander Silver, Esq of Balmagubs.

Queries.

231. OLD JOHN GORDON.—In "Leaves from a Journal of our Life in the Highlands," the late Queen, under date August 30, 1849, speaks of "old John Gordon" and his wife at Ait-na-Giuthasach. He is also referred to in pages 78, 80. What is known of him?

J. M. B.

232. THE KNIGHTING OF SIR ALEXANDER ANDERSON.—When Sir Alexander was knighted, Colonel Gordon's sword was used, according to the Queen's "Journal." Who was this Colonel?

J. M. B.

233. LETTERS OF SLAINES.—Would a legal reader please give an explanation on this subject?

R. SMITH.

234. THE LESLIES OF KININVIE.—The ordinary books of reference state that the third laird of Kininvie married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George Gordon of Beldornie. But no such daughter is mentioned in her father's will, although Elspet is referred to at length. By that will, however, it would appear as if Elspet was unmarried in 1575, for she gets 1000 merks from her father "gif scho gets ane honest man." On the other hand, Elspet's brother John, the Treasurer of Caithness, is enjoined to give "Robert Leslie's wyf twa fedder beddis with the boustaris . . . and twa gounes of hir motheris." Were Elspet and Elizabeth different personages? Perhaps the laird of Kininvie can say.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

213. REV. PATRICK COPLAND, CHAPLAIN TO THE FLEET.—In the volume, "Mortifications Under the Charge of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Aberdeen," printed by direction of the Council in 1849, it is stated that, on 18th July, 1622, Mr Copland designed himself as "Sone to unquhill Johne Coppland, burges of Aberdeine."

II.

218. FURCA ET FOSSA.—This old feudal term simply meant the right of pit and gallows. Commenting upon it, Mr Cosmo Innes says ("Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities," p. 59)—

The gallow-hill is still an object of interest and, I fear, of some pride, near our old baronial mansions; and I know some where the surrounding ground is full of the remains of the poor wretches who died by the baron's law. Perhaps the "fossa"—the "pit"—was for the female thief; for women sentenced to death were, for the most part, drowned, and I have an old court book of a regality quite low down in date (circa, 1640), where the simple form of record in criminal process was to write in the middle of the page of the court book the name and offence of the accused, with the names of the assize, and upon the margin to inscribe shortly the words "Convickt," "Hangit," or "Drounit." In the rare cases where it was necessary to record an acquittal, the word on the margin is "Clengit."

II.

This term is usually written "Fossa et furca"—the right of "pit and gallows"—and was only granted to the more highly favoured barons. It consisted of liberty to deliver and execute death sentences upon those within the barony by drowning or "fossa" for women, and hanging or "furca" for men.

M. R. R. M'G. G.

221. GILCOMSTON STONES, ABERDEEN.—Robbie's "Aberdeen" contains a reproduction of Paterson's map of Aberdeen made in 1746, and in it two stones are shown—one being 12 feet and the other 6 feet in height. Courage, in his "Brief Survey of Aberdeen" (1853 and 1856), says that there were two stones standing in 1853. Only one stone is shown as intact in the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map, first edition, so it is evident that one had been removed prior to 1865. At that date, neither Hill Street nor Farmers' Hall Lane had been formed. By measurement on the Ordnance Survey Map, the position of the stones may be located as between those two streets and at the back or west side

of No. 26 Hill Street. No doubt the second stone had been utilised in the building of that house.

As to the purpose for which these stones had been set up, it must have been to mark places of interment. As parishes began to be formed, churches to be built, and churchyards to be consecrated in the reign of Edgar, say, about 1100 A.D., the stones must have been set up before that date. After 1100, they would have been within consecrated ground.

The stone monuments of the north-east of Scotland may be divided into two classes—those which mark the graves of pagans and those which mark the graves of Christians. The former are probably older than 565, when Columba came to Scotland; and the latter must be of later date. Stone circles round urns or small cists are pagan, because the urns and cists contain calcined bones, and pagan graves contained charred oats for food for the ghost of the dead person, and cup-marked stones for the ghost to grind the oats. Sometimes there are cups on the stones forming a circle round a grave, but they are small, and merely make-believes to please the ghost. Our pagan ancestors believed that a ghost would be angry and malicious if due respect were not shown to it by providing a home for it in an urn or cist, or a grave lined with stones, and by supplying food or the symbols of food for it.

None of these things are seen in a post-Columban grave. The gravestones may be simple, undressed, uncarved monoliths, but they are not in circles. Many post-Columban stones show carvings, which, as far as I have made them out, are symbols of Scriptural subjects, though these are mixed up with hunting and cattle scenes. All sculptured stones are probably post-Columban, and older than 1100 if they are not in churchyards. As the stone in question was not carved—at least no one has said that it was—it might have marked either a pagan or a Christian grave.

The ground between the Den Burn and the West Burn was so littered with glacial stones large and small, that it lay long uncultivated, and if the first occupant of a farm on it had been named Gilcom, there would have been some record of him. Since, apparently, there is none, it is not unlikely that Gilcomston means the stone which marks the grave of a follower or servant of Columba, and may have been set up at the grave of a Columban priest. Gilcom is compounded of the two Gaelic words—*gille*, servant; and *columan*, dove. Columba, in Latin, means a dove, and this was the name adopted by the saint when he became a Christian. Many sculptured stones have carved on them a mirror and a comb, emblems of a priest, because these things were provided at churches for the use of priests to let them see that their vestments and hair were in order before beginning religious services. These emblems may be seen on the Maiden Stone of Bennachie, but, having been thought womanish, the stone was called from them the Maiden Stone. Another priestly emblem is Aaron's

rod, twice half broken through, and bent into three parts, placed in front of the Ark of the Covenant. It is shown on the Aberlemno Stone, a cast of one side of which is in the Sculpture Gallery, Aberdeen, but not of the side showing the rod and the ark. A pamphlet describing the stone and showing views of both sides is on sale by Walker and Company, Bridge Street, Aberdeen.

The place where the Gilcomston Stones stood may have been the site of a small Columban monastery. At first all that a small land of missionary monks required was a bit of land to be a site for a church and a dwelling, and to grow food for their support. They worked for their living. In the neighbourhood of the stones was the famous Gilcomston Well, long one of the chief sources of water for the town. The well is still in existence, though out of sight. It may be entered at an iron plate in the pavement in Baker Street, where it is joined by Calton Terrace. This and other considerations suggest that the Gilcomston Stones were erected to mark the graves of priests belonging to a Columban monastery in their immediate neighbourhood.—See John Major's "History of Greater Britain" (1521), Scot. Hist. Soc., p. 179; also Fraser's "Historical Aberdeen," pp. 141-43.

Re the Steps of Gilcomston, these were at the meeting of the streets called Steps of Gilcomston and Skene Square. At present a burn running underground comes along under a hedge on the west side of the road, and crosses it at the head of the first house in the Steps. This burn comes from Gilcomston Dam, recently filled up, and formerly it went round the Loch and crossed Upperkirkgate at Burn Court. It drove the flour mill till the Denburn Valley railway was made; but probably it had been introduced to supply water to the town, and it seems to have been taken along the boundary of the city at a very early date. The first mention of Aberdeen is in the Book of Scone, and it is mentioned in the foundation charter of the Abbey of Scone founded in 1114 or 1115; but the town was apparently a burgh then and must be of a more ancient date.

No Greek or Roman writer says there were Druids in Scotland. An English antiquary, John Aubrey (1626-1697), imagined that the stone circles of Aberdeen and Kincardine were Druids' temples, and corresponded about them with a professor in Marischal College, who did not, however, incline to that idea. Aubrey's opinion "caught on" and held fast for more than a century, but few accept it now. The best way to find out anything about the beliefs of our remote pagan ancestors is to study the accounts of last century discoveries in the pyramids and tombs of the ancient Egyptians. Our stone circles, cists, urns, and stone graves, and the grave goods show that the religious beliefs of the peoples of Egypt and Scotland were almost identical, as no doubt were also those of other ancient nations. From I. Samuel, xviii. 11-12, we see that the ancient Hebrews believed that the ghosts of the dead could come

out of their graves; and from Matthew x:iii. 10, and Acts xii. 15, we see that the Jews believed that the ghosts or angels of the living left the body and returned to it at pleasure. In Scotland within living memory many people believed that the spirits of the dead might leave their graves at night, and nothing would have induced them to go past a churchyard

alone after dark. Like beliefs were held by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Many of the foregoing facts were obligingly furnished to me by Mr John Milne, LL.D., than whom none is more conversant with the ancient history of Aberdeen. His promised work on "Aberdeen" will be highly appreciated by many, both at home and abroad.

J.

No. 51.—April 7, 1909.

The Forfeited Earl of Mar's Aberdeenshire Rental.

The following is a detailed copy rental of the Aberdeenshire property of John, Earl of Mar, which was forfeited in consequence of the Earl having joined the Rebellion of 1715:—
 Feu-duties or chief rents of Mar—

Payable in money	£48	7	3	1-12	
Poultry, 109½ at 2d each	0	18	3		
Loads of peats, 181½ at 2d each	1	10	3		
					£50 15 9 1-12
Feu-duties or chief rents of Garvoich	16	18	7½		
Feu-duties or chief rents of Cromar	7	16	7½		
Feu-duties or chief rents of Kelly	7	11	1½		
Blench duty of Garrioch and Kelly	0	1	4½		
Feu-duties or chief rents of Kildrummy—					
Payable in money	£68	9	0½		
Wethers, 17 at 3s 10½d each	3	6	1½		
Geese, 60 at 10d each	2	10	0		
Capons, 48 at 5d each	1	0	0		
Hens or poultry, 275 at 2d each	2	5	10		
					77 10 11½
Farms or rents of tenants of Kildrummy—					
Payable in money	£74	7	10	5-6	
B. F. P.					
Barley	62	2	0		
Oatmeal ...	129	1	1		
191 3 1 at 6s 11½d per boll	66	12	0½		
Wethers, 5 at 3s 10½d each	0	19	5½		
Geese, 6 at 10d each	0	5	0		
Capons, 18 at 5d each	0	7	6		
Hens, 180 at 2d each	1	10	0		
1 Sow at	0	11	1½		
4 ells linen, at 6½d per ell	0	2	2½		
					144 15 2½
Farms or rents of tenants of Corgarff—					
Payable in money	£28	9	3½		
Wethers, 15 at 3s 10½d each	2	18	4		
Butter, 14 stone at 6s 8d per stone.....	4	13	4		
					36 0 11½
Farms or rents of tenants of Bramarr, payable in money	49	14	2	2-5	
Total	£391	4	10½		

ANNUAL DEDUCTIONS.

Stipend to the minister of Towy—					
Payable in money	£3	15	0		
Oatmeal, 135 at 6s 11½d per boll	2	1	8		
Stipend to the minister of Strathdon	9	8	10½		
Stipend to the minister of Kildrummy—					
Payable in money	19	11	8		
Oatmeal, 116 at 6s 11½d per boll	5	11	1½		
Stipend to ye minister of Crathy	2	13	4		
					£43 1 8
Annual neat produce	£348	3	2½		

The First Duke of Gordon.

Another specimen of Mr John Malcolm Bulloch's indefatigable industry in tracing and delineating the history of members of the great Gordon family has just been furnished in a good-sized pamphlet of 137 pages, "The 1st Duke of Gordon"—a reprint of articles that lately ran through the "Huntly Express" (Huntly: Joseph Dunbar). Mr Bulloch thinks that the amazing "luck" of the Gordons—the wonderful way in which they "always managed to fall on their feet"—has never been better exemplified than in the case of the first member of the ducal family. He was a son of the then Earl of Buzie, and was born about 1650, just after his grandfather, the 2nd Marquis of Huntly, had been executed and his estates forfeited to the Crown. Yet he lived to see all the family honours restored, his uncle created Earl of Aboyne, and he himself made a duke. He saw many changes of dynasty. Born in the reign of Charles I., he lived through the Commonwealth, the Restoration, and the reigns of Charles II. and James II., of William of Orange, and of Anne, and actually (not "almost") into the Hanoverian dynasty—Mr Bulloch makes a mistake of four years in prolonging Queen Anne's reign till 1718 (on the top of p. 105, by the way, 1723 is given as the date of the duke's death, though the correct date, 1716, is mentioned at the foot). Like many another in these days of kaleidoscopic politics, the duke had to adjust himself to different situations. Mr Bulloch credits him with "a clear perception of the drift of the time," which, he adds, "is something not quite the same as opportunism"; the distinction is apt occasionally to be imperceptible, though. Anyhow, the duke "gathered and got," and was astute enough to keep what he got. His fortunes rose as those of Argyll fell. He received in 1684 a charter of the whole lands of the marquise of Huntly, which had been taken possession of by Argyll; and in the same year he was advanced to a dukedom by Charles II., chiefly at the instigation of Claverhouse so that he was then "Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Huntly and Enzie, Viscount of Inverness, Lord [? lord of] Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Balmore, Auchincloyn, Gartlie, and Kincardine." In 1686 he was appointed Keeper of the Castle of Edinburgh, and in 1687 was created a Knight of the Thistle, being one of the eight original knights at the revival of the order. He declined, however, to follow James II. in his extreme policy in 1688, and his own Catholicism became "suspect" in consequence; but, on the other hand, he was not exceedingly enthusiastic for the Prince of Orange, and he held Edinburgh Castle for some time against the Convention. He participated somewhat in the Jacobite intrigues in the early part of the eighteenth century, but always with a hesitation that was regarded as equivocation by the more ardent devotees of the "cause"; Mr

Bulloch says—"In his heart of hearts I feel that the duke did not wish to see the question of the dynasty thrashed out again." He died on 7th December, 1716, in the Citadel of Leith, where he was virtually a prisoner, having been placed under arrest for holding Edinburgh Castle against the King and Government. He was married to Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, a very pronounced Catholic and Jacobite—in marked contrast to her somewhat Laodicean husband. Mr Bulloch's pamphlet is full of interesting matter about the relations of the 1st Duke of Gordon with the men and politics of his time, and also with regard to his domestic policy as a Highland chief and his treatment of the Mackintoshes, Macphersons and Camerons. Numerous documents are quoted from MSS. in the British Museum, at Gordon Castle, and elsewhere; and, altogether, we have a very complete picture of a rather remarkable man, who, in his time, was "given out to be a madman, nothing fit for bussiness."

A 16th Century Tack of Garioch Lands.

The newly-published "Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland, A.D. 1488-1529," edited by Mr Livingstone, I.S.O., late Deputy-Keeper of the Records of Scotland, contains some interesting documents relating to lands in the Garioch. There is, under date 4 February, 1504, a letter from the King, James IV., appointing William Forbes of Tollys to the "Chaumerlanery of the lands and lordschippis of Mar and Gareamech." This is followed by a letter, 18 July, 1506, "makand hym bailize within the landis and boundis of Mar and Gareamech quhilk he has in tak of the Kingis hienes." A "tak" two years later is as follows:—

At Striveling [Stirling], 5 Sept. 1508. A Lettre of Tak maid to WILLIAM FORBES of Tollys and his assignais, one or maa—of all and hale our severane lordis landis of Garioch extending zeily as efter followis, that is to say, the landis of Duncanestoun extending to x lib. of male and a mart, Gillanderstoun with the myl of the sammyn extending to xxiii (xxiii?) merkis II martis, Donydure with the myll thairof extending to xx lib. of male, II martis, xxiiii pultre, iii dusane capous, Rochmuriell extending to xii lib. of male, one mart, ii. dosane pultre, ii dosane capous, the Davoch of Ardne with the myll of the sammyn extending to x lib., one mart, xii pultre, Wart-hill extending to x lib. of male, one mart, ii dusane pultre, Dornoch with the Mylton extending to xxx lib. of male, III martis, III dosane pultre, the myl of Dornoch extending to iiiii lib. of male the Harelaw extending to fyve merkis, Inverowry with the Dav [och] and myl of the sammyn extending to xx merkis of male, Tullyfoure extending to v lib., the Torreys extending to II merkis, Kuokinbarde with the myll thairof extending to xiiii lib. xiiii. of male, iii dusane pultre, and Kuokmor.

gyn extending to xls. of male—extending in the hale zere in all profitis to the soume of vii skor xi lib. of male, xi martis, vi dusane caponis, and xvi dosane pultre, and xvi bollis of toll bere as the rental proportis—togidder with the forest and woddis [of] Beinychie and Glenbee with thair pertinentis, and all woddis, boggis and medowis within all the boundis of the saidis landis, lyand [in] the erledome of Gariauch within the schirefdome of Abirdeue—for all the terms and space of ix zeris next and immediat following the terme of Witsunday last bipast in the zere of God (1508) zeris, quhilk terme wes and salbe the entre of the said William to the tak and sett of the saidis landis and myllis, with the toll bere, forestis, woddis, boggis and medowis of the sammyn and thairefter to endure: TO BE HALDIN . . . with hunting, halking, fisching, aierage careage, herezeldis and suite of the tenendis inhabitantis the saidis landis, and with all and endry utheris comoditeys, etc. . . : PAYAND thairfor zerey . . . the said soume of vii skore xi. lib. usuale monecy at Witsunday and Martynys be evin partionis, and xi martis zerey, enduring the saidis termes according to the Kingis rentale foresaid allanerly, and to mak compt thairof in his chekker zerey: And als his hienes gevis to the said William and his assignais as chawmerlauc of the saidis landis the toll beyr, pultre and capons foresaid aucht thairof, in his fee zerey during the said space, likeas he had the sammyn, and allowais maid to him thairof in the chekker; and comittis to him and thaim power as chawmerlanis of the saidis landis to tak up all males and dewiteys of the sammyn and give weid be to pinde and distrenze tharefor zerey as efferis, etc. Per Signaturam manu. Regis subscrip-tam. Solut.

No mention is made of this tack, or of William Forbes of Tollys (Towie), or of his being Chamberlain of the Garioch in Dr Davidson's "Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch," but a passage from that work is of some relevancy—

In the beginning of the 16th century, James IV. began to distribute the possessions of both the Earldom of Mar and the Lordship of the Garioch. Some of them went, in 1507, along with part of the Mar lands, to the ancestor of the Lords Elphinstone, the husband of Elizabeth Berlay, the Queen's servant, and, it is said, too much of a favourite with the amorous monarch. . . . Next year the King feued to John Leslie of Warderis the lands of the Thanaage of Kintore. . . . In the same year he made Leslie Baillie of all the King's lands in the Garioch, in payment of certain sums due to Alexander Leslie, his father, when he was King's Comptroller in the previous reign. Two years later, 1510, the King gave him the actual property of all the regality lands remaining to the Crown, in excaimion for the lands of Balcomy, in Fife. John Leslie, who thus became, in Inverurie and the neighbourhood, the feudal representative of the great Lords of the Garioch, was the son of Alexander Leslie, "familiar servant," or page, of James III., who had,

it is likely, got that appointment when his own father, Sir William Leslie of Balquhain, was baillie of the Garioch to the future King's mother, the Queen of James II. The lands of the regality disponed to Wardes were—"Duncaunstoun, Gillanderstoun, with the Mill, Donydure, with the Mill, Rochmuriell, the Davache of Arduno with the Mill, Warthill, Durnoch, and the Mylnetown, the Mill of Durnoch, Harlaw, Tullifoure, Torreis, Knockinbarde, with the Mill and Knockimmogran, also Inverurie with the Davach and Mill."

The specification of the lands disponed, it will be observed, is identical with that in the tack reproduced in the Register of the Privy Seal.

William Forbes of Tollys above-mentioned was the elder son of Duncan Forbes of Tollys, and of his wife, Elizabeth Crichtoune (Spalding Club "Antiquities" IV., 440). This Duncan Forbes, who was the son of Alexander Forbes of Brux, had, in 1475, a charter from John, Earl of Mar and the Garioch (brother of James III.), of the lands of Over Towy, Nether Towy (Touis or Tollys), and Culfork, in the Earldom of Mar, which had been resigned by Jonet of Fentoun ("Antiquities" IV., 736). Tollys continued Forbes property for a lengthened period. Alexander Forbes had sasine to the property and barony on 24th June, 1607 (Register of Sasines).

Smith, Elder, and Co.

The "Cornhill Magazine" for March has an article on "Charlotte Bronte in London," by Sidney Lee, principally noticeable for the identification of "Dr John Graham Bretton" and "Mrs Bretton" in "Villette" with Mr George Smith, Charlotte Bronte's publisher, and Mr Smith's mother. North-country readers may not be aware that the celebrated publishing firm was started by two men from the north of Scotland. Says Mr Lee—

"Miss Bronte's junior by eight years, Mr Smith had lately passed his twenty-fourth birthday, when she, at the age of thirty-two, first introduced herself to him at his office in Cornhill [in July, 1843]. London-born, a child of Scottish settlers, he had already lived from boyhood a busy life, and had shown that large-minded spirit, that keen intuition, that sense of responsibility, that mercantile aptitude which characterised his remaining three- and -fifty years. In 1816, the year of Charlotte Bronte's birth, his father, a native of Elginshire, had opened (with a partner, Alexander Elder, a native of Banff) a booksellers' and stationers' shop in Fenchurch Street. 'Booksellers' and 'publishers' were then convertible terms, and Smith and Elder were publishers on a modest scale from early days. Soon moving to Cornhill, the partners grafted on their existing business an East Indian Agency, and for more than thirty years the firm pursued in ever-increasing volume the joint work of publishers and East India agents. Young Smith entered the twin business at the age of thirteen, and at first took

more kindly to the publishing than to the East Indian branch. His pupillage was brief. When he was no more than twenty—in 1844—his father's retirement, owing to failing health, flung on him the responsible charge of the growing concern, and circumstances quickly constituted him sole proprietor and director. His father soon died. Encouraged by his mother, from whom he inherited much of his firm and sanguine spirit, he weathered formidable initial difficulties, and under his control Smith, Elder, and Co. became the chief East India agents and one of the leading publishing houses in London.

"Mr Smith lived on till April 6, 1901. . . . He has numerous claims to live in literary history. He lives there as the friend of authors so illustrious as Thackeray and Browning, whose works he published after he became Miss Brontë's publisher. He lives there as the founder of the 'Cornhill Magazine' and of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and even more conspicuously as the public-spirited projector and proprietor of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' But whatever recognition is due to these achievements, it should never be forgotten by the literary historian any more than by Charlotte Brontë's disciples that he was in youth the original of her sound-hearted, manly, and sensible Dr John, who ranks with the most cheering portraits of masculine virtue that the hand of genius has drawn."

According to Imlach's "Chronicles of the Old Churchyard of Banff," quoted by Dr Cramond in his "Annals of Banff," Alexander Elder was the third son of Adam Elder, Banff (died 1829). He was for some ten years in the employment of Messrs Imlach, booksellers, Banff, and then proceeded to London, being "handed over" by his Banff employers to "a friend who had bought up and succeeded to the great publishing and bookselling house of Verner, Hood, and Sharp." "About the same period that Elder commenced London life, a youth of the name of Smith was consigned to the tender mercies of the same party in town by the well-known bookseller in Elgin, Mr Isaac Forsyth. Smith followed pretty much the same course as his Banff compeer; and the two finally united in opening a publishing house of their own in Fenchurch Street."

Dr Cramond says that Alexander Elder died in February, 1876, at the age of 86 years. James Gordon Smith, he adds, died in London in March, 1873—which conflicts with Mr Lee's statement above.

Scotland's "White Rod."

After a lapse of 200 years, it has fallen to Scotland to vindicate in a court of law her ancient and honourable position as an independent nation. Trivial as the circumstances may seem to some—mere fees of honour—the principle underlying the vindication was none the less a constitutional question, calling forth from a judge of the Court of Session the historical dictum that "England was no more the United Kingdom than was Scotland."

At the present day there is attached to the House of Lords an official (with an annual salary of £1000) styled "Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod," whose principal duty in the public eye is to summon the Commons whenever their presence is required in the Upper House. When Scotland had her own Parliament in Edinburgh, a somewhat similar official, called the Heritable Usher, or Usher of the White Rod, exercised his duties during the sitting of the members, and also attended Court functions in attendance on the Sovereign. After the Union in 1707, the officials of the English Court and Parliament—apparently without any protest from Scotland—became the officials of the United Kingdom, and the Usher of the White Rod became a mere figure-head, concerned only in securing the proportion of fees of honours falling to him on the granting by the Sovereign of the dignities of peer, baronet, or knight.

The office of White Rod in Scotland is one of considerable antiquity, and, according to Scots law, is heritable—practically amenable to all the fortunes and misfortunes that may attach to a house or land. The earliest extant grant of this heritable office is dated in 1393, and till the beginning of the seventeenth century it was hereditary in the family of Cockburn of Langton, in whose favour during these two centuries there were several renewals of the grant. In the reign of James VI., however, some of that monarch's many favourites, jealous of the Cockburns, induced His Majesty to grant additional rights to the office of White Rod, which had authority, apparently, concurrently with the original grant to Cockburn of Langton. The confusion thus created, however, instead of weakening that family's hold on the office of Usher, gradually enabled them to receive the sole right; and towards the end of the seventeenth century, Cockburn of Langton was reinvested in the office of Usher of the White Rod, and that family remained in possession till 1790.

In that year the Court of Session, under a process of adjudication, ordered the judicial sale of the estate of Sir James Cockburn, which included the office of Heritable Usher, "with the valuable right to fees of honours of all peers, baronets, and knights of the United Kingdom, and not merely of those who happened to be Scotsmen by birth." The office was purchased by Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneil, and it ultimately fell to Sir Patrick Walker of Dalry. He died in 1837, leaving the office of Gentleman Usher to his two sisters jointly, and the survivor, who died in 1870. The Walker Trustees—practically an ecclesiastical charity—they came into being, and in 1877 they became incorporated under the Walker Trust Act, and as such Trustees, in right heritably of the office of White Rod, they were entitled to, and received until three years ago, the fees of honours granted by the Sovereign. It is a strange reflection on the attitude of the Treasury officials in London to the position of Scotland as a still independent nation that they should have compelled the

Walker Trustees to establish their right to the fees paid to them. In 1902, a Departmental Committee was appointed to inquire into the origin, nature, and amount of all charges whatsoever incident upon the bestowal by the Sovereign of hereditary or other honours, and to report whether any changes were advisable in connection with administration or otherwise. After deliberating for eight months, the Committee reported generally in favour of the abolition of all fees of honour, compensation to be given to the holders of the office. The Treasury acted in this respect in the case of offices held only for life, but in the case of the Walker Trustees (although the Treasury themselves had in a manner collected the fees and handed them over since 1800), when it was discovered that White Rod was a hereditary office, they drew back, after two years' negotiations, and practically said that White Rod, being an official of Scotland, had no right to fees of honours from any peer, baronet, or knight of the United Kingdom created since 1707.

The claims of White Rod to be considered an official of Britain, and not Scotland only, have been completely vindicated, however; and it is tardy compensation for the Treasury now to have undertaken the whole burden of the defence in order, as they declare, to satisfy themselves as to the right claimed by the Walker Trustees before allowing the commutation to be paid them. One objection made against the Walker Trustees by the Treasury was that, as a corporate body, they could not perform the duties of the office of Usher. But the Treasury officials and the Scottish Lord Advocate (their adviser) seemed to be unaware that the Court of Claims, established in connection with King Edward's coronation, admitted the right of the Walker Trustees to exercise the office of the Usher of the White Rod in Scotland by deputy, their deputy being one of their own number, Sir George Anderson, treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, and for ten years general manager of the North of Scotland Bank. At the Court held by King Edward at Holyrood Palace in 1903, Sir George also acted as Deputy White Rod.

J. K. L.

"A Scotch Quaigh."

The linguists were much concerned yesterday at Christie's—"a Scotch quaigh" was announced for sale. The catalogue's knowledge of the value of this vessel was revealed in the "small capitals" heading, and the only person who reached near to the correct pronunciation of the word was Mr Anderson. The vessel is synonymous with the Gaelic cauch, the old Irish cauch, the Greek Kavka, the Welsh cawg, and probably the Latin caucus, and is in reality a drinking cup which in earlier times was made of wooden staves. Hence the radiating lines which characterise the bowl in question. Sir John Fowles mentioned a quech weighing "18 unces and 10 drops"; in "Marmion" we read the

"Quaighs were deep, the liquor strong"; Mrs Carlyle wrote in 1849 that "In passing the cooper's shop I stepped in and bought two little quaighs"; while Queen Victoria, in "More Leaves," refers to "a silver quaigh out of which Prince Charles Edward drank." The quaigh is otherwise familiar in literature. For instance, Smollett, in "Humphrey Clinker," says "The spirits were drunk out of a silver quaigh."

This is by way of introduction to the report of the sale yesterday at Christie's of a silver quaigh, bearing the Glasgow hall-mark of 1665. The maker was probably modest Thomas Moncurr, and the cup may well be the first piece of silver plate emanating from the western Scottish metropolis. Certainly there is no larger nor earlier piece known. Mr Holmes, of Paisley, has a smaller and later quaigh, and others still smaller have been sold. The cup purchased yesterday by Messrs Crichton at £28 an ounce may therefore be considered unique. The design is simple and conventional—thistles, roses, flowers. The silver is of the purest, and its quality and ornament indicate the Carolinian origin of the quaigh. It measures $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter of bowl by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The maker's mark is "T. M.," with crown above, pellet between, and heart below, in shaped shield twice repeated. On the lip the following letters are engraved:—"M.R.S.C.R." The exact price may be given, £408 16s—560s. per ounce.—"Scotsman" of 25th March.

Origin of the Phrase "Holystoning."

In my contribution on "Rhymes" (No. 25). I quoted "A Sailor's Rhyme" wherein the word "holystone" occurs. Here is an explanation of its origin:—

At the Reformation, when the Church of St Nicholas, at Yarmouth, was despoiled, the carved stones of many of the monuments, both in the church and outside in the graveyard, were shipped off—some to be turned into grindstones, and some on board the ships of the Royal Navy of the day, to be used in scouring the decks, whence the seamen's term, "holystoning the deck," takes its origin.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

References to Friars and Hospital of Aberdeen in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

Charter of the Hospital contained in the Treasury at Edinburgh in 1282.—I., 110.

The grant of Banchory-Devenick to the Friars Preachers of Aberdeen noticed.—Dav. II., 1367, I., 529b.

Ratification to the Hospital of the lands which formerly belonged to the Friars.—Jac. VI., 1584, c. 45, III. 321. The grant of the Friars' lands to the Hospital revoked, and the lands granted to Mr William Leslie, he pay-

ing £40 per annum to the Hospital.—1585, c. 30. III., 399. Protest by the burgh.—III., 399b.

The Friars' lands, which had been granted to the Earl Marischal, dissolved from the Crown to be set in feu.—Jac. VI., 1587, c. 13, III., 439.

Noticed that the magistrates of Aberdeen had granted to Marischal College the house which formerly belonged to the Gray Friars at Aberdeen.—Jac. VI., 1593, c. 48. IV., 35. Ratification to the burgh of the buildings and church, which formerly belonged to the Gray Friars.—Car. I., 1633. V., 87a; 1641. V., 511a. Ratification to the College of New Aberdeen of the buildings of the Gray Friars.—Car. II., 1661, c. 99. VII., 69. Protest by the burgh.—VII., 70ab.

A bond granted to the Hospital of Aberdeen by the late Marquis of Huntly declared good, notwithstanding its not having been produced debito tempore.—Car. II., 1649, c. 348, VI., Pt. II., 531.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary, 1792.

6th January. Hero (Aberdeen), Mrs Anne Charles, daughter to the deceased Mr Alexander Charles, advocate, in her 88th year.

10th January. At Manso of Gartly, Mrs Mary Irvine, relict of Mr Thomas Johnston, late minister of Boharm.

13th January. Here, Miss Sophia Cumine, second daughter to the deceased Charles Cumine of Kininmonth, Esq.

3rd February. Here, Alexander Innes, Esq., Commissary Clerk.

12th March. At Banff, Miss Mary Gordon, daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq. of Birkenbush.

17th March. Mrs Jean Rhind, wife of Mr James McCook, Advocate, Aberdeen.

1st April. At London, Alexander Callander, Esq. of Crichton, M.P. for Burghs of Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie.

7th April. At Old Aberdeen, in her 84th year, Mrs Elizabeth Duncan, relict of Mr James Mitchell, one of the ministers of that place.

16th April. Here, Alexander Annand of Haddo, Esq., Merchant in Aberdeen.

22nd April. At Pittodrie, Mrs Barbara Wight, relict of Rev. Mr Likly, late Minister at Meldrum.

23rd April. At Keith hall, Lady Isabella Keith, eldest daughter of the Earl of Kintore.

9th May. At Castletown, Kincairdineshire, in 82nd year, John Stuart, Esq. of Inchbreck, M.D.

1st June. At Bath, George Gordon, Esq. of Aberdour.

12th June. Here, in her 72nd year, the Right Hon. Lady Dowager Forbes.

9th August. At Byth, James Urquhart, Esq. of Byth, in his 82nd year.

14th October. Here, George Shand, Esq., late Provost of this city.

29th October. John Wallace, Innkeeper at Chapel of Seggat, on the North road. He had just laid the cloth for dinner to a traveller, when he dropped down dead at once. . . .

14th November. At Invernettie, James Moir, Esq. of Invernettie.

26th November. At Manso of Kinellar, Mrs Margaret Easson, spouse to Rev. Mr Gavin Mitchell, Minister of that parish.

7th December. Here, in 18th year, Mr Lewis Rose, one of the Masters in Gordon's Hospital, and second son to Mr Rose, Minister at Udry.

2nd December. At Bath, Rev. Mr Andrew Skene, Minister of Banff.

14th December. William Chalmers, M.D., Professor of Medicine in King's College.

16th December. Mr Alexander Davidson, son to the late Alexander Davidson of Newton, Esq.

25th December. At Manso of Foveran, Mrs Mitchell, widow of Baillie Mitchell, formerly of Colpm.

Queries.

235. THE FAMILY OF NAIRN.—Robert Gordon in 1664 mentions his half-sister, Catherine Nairn, wife of William Stewart of Croft Barn. Glenlivet (Archer's "Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies," pp. 103-4). Now, John Gordon, Milton of Noth, the father of Colonel John Gordon (died 1649), who killed Wallenstein, left a widow, who married John Nairn. Was Robert Gordon a brother of the colonel (see House of Gordon, vol. i. p. 177)?

J. M. BULLOCH.

236. WHEEL AT GILCOMSTON STEPS, AND COLLIE'S BRIDGE.—Would "J. L." please indicate whether the water-wheel stood near the corner between Spa Street and Gilcomston Steps? Can he also say anything as to the origin of the name Collie's Bridge at the lower end of Skene Street?

J. M.

237. "JUDGE-ADVOCATE."—About the last decade of the 17th century, Mr Thomas Fraser, Chaplain and Judge-Advocate on board H.M.S. The English Admiral, left to the Parish Church of Durris a communion service which is still in the keeping of the minister. What does the term Judge-Advocate imply?

QUIZNUNCLE.

238. "THE GREY MARE IS THE BETTER HORSE."—Can any reader oblige me with particulars of the origin of this term?

H. A.

Answers.

154. "GILCOMSTON STEPS," ETC.—"J. L." having raised an interesting point as to the old burns of Aberdeen, the following are explanations—

The Mill Burn.—The burn which drove the Flour Mill was made up of three streams—the Spital Burn, the West Burn, and the Lade. The Spital Burn rose between Spital hill and Sunnybank School. It crossed the track of the canal (which was afterwards used for the Waterloo branch of the railway) below Froghall Cottage, and Causewayend at the low place in it where there was a ford. It crossed George Street and passed through the north end of the Meat Market, at the back of which it joined the West Burn. It was the north boundary of the town. It passed under the canal when it was made, but after the railway was made it was diverted and now passes under the embankment in Sunnybank Road and joins the Powis Burn at the Firhill Well.

The West Burn comes from Mastrick. It passes through the Asylum ground, crosses Berryden Road, the railway, Holland Street, and Millbank Lane. It turns south at the Meat Market, where it was joined by the Spital Burn, and crosses Hutcheon Street and Maberly Street, and near the end of Charlotte Street it is joined by the Lade. The West Burn is still open in several places after crossing Berryden Road, and it is utilised for condensing steam at the Co-operative Bakery.

The Lade had been diverted from the Den Burn at a very early period in the history of Aberdeen to supply the town with water and to drive the town's meal mills. It leaves the Den Burn at Gilcomston Dam, now filled up, and runs along the south side of Leadsid Road. It drives a wheel at the top of Jack's Brae in Strachan's Mill, and it once drove Gilcomston Mill at the top of Baker Street, south side. It

crosses Baker Street and passes along the south side of a hedge in the angle between Baker Street and Gilcomston Steps. It crosses the railway in an overhead iron pipe, and after doing work cooling steam in ponds at Broadford Works, it joins the West Burn at the end of Charlotte Street. The joint burn runs down by Rodger's Walk, crosses the railway, below, crosses Gilcomston Steps, runs down Spa Street, first on the east and then on the west side, and enters the Den Burn at Collie's Bridge.

Till about forty years ago the joint burn turned east at Charlotte Street and ran along Spring-Garden and Loch Street, and then it kept along Burn Court to Upperkirkgate. The "Book of Bon-Accord" says it was inside the ancient port in this street, but it was outside the port. From Upperkirkgate it ran along the west end of the gardens of the houses in the Guestrow, and at the end of Barnett's Close it drove the Flour Mill. In the eighteenth century it drove also the Mid Mill and the Nether Mill.

JOHN MILNE.

217. "BROSE AND BUTTER."—The person who played this tune with such delight to Charles II. is alleged to have been the Laird of Cockpen, known as "Blythe Cockpen." The story is so far founded on fact.

ALPHA.

224. BAXTER.—This is the old name for Baker, properly for a female, but it came to be used also for a male. Nearly all trades ending in the syllable *ster* were at first practised by women, thus—*dyester, sewster, webster, spinster, brewster, sangster, etc.*

II.

"M." and "Y." reply to same purport.

230. REV. ANDREW MURRAY, BUFFLE.—Jane Noble was the name of Mr Murray's wife, and she died at her daughter's house in Aberdeen, 14th February, 1833, aged 76.

H.

No. 52.—April 14, 1909.

A Deeside Walk 90 Years Ago.

The following is an extract from the pocket diary of Joseph Smith, son of Rev. Joseph Smith, minister of Birse from 1789 till 1831. Joseph junior was born in 1803, and died in the spring of 1823, when he was a law student at Marischal College, Aberdeen. The date of the pilgrimage is not given; but, judging from the context and the "name-cutting"—the work of a comparatively young lad—the date is probably 1819, or 90 years ago:—

"Names of places and hills, etc., on the road to Lin of Dee:—Deecastle, Ballater House, Craigenarroch or hill of oaks, Lin of Muick, Craigeuch or hill of firs, Abergeldy, Balmurrel, Inveryekler, Lochnagar, Lion's Face. Gamekeeper's Cottage, Ballachbui. Wild beasts. Saw seven deer. Old sawmill. Invercauld, beautiful place with large lawn. Saw three sportsmen in a shooting Car. One gamekeeper had a gun with seven barrels. Castle of Braemar, cut out my name. Inn at Castletown, met with Al. Burnett, very well received, paid nothing. Lin of Cora Mulzie, had letter to Miss Cumine. Saw the Lin—very grand, cut my name. Went on to Lin of Dee, very grand, cut out my name. Came down, saw Mar Lodge, two eagles and 4 wild boars. Beautiful paper at Mar Lodge. Came back to Castletown. Came to Glenmuick next afternoon after seeing through Braemar Castle. Started at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 5, walked 5 miles last hour, and arrived at 10 minutes past nine. Burgess (minister of Glenmuick) just putting out his candle. Slept sound, eat a glorious breakfast. Set off and saw Burn of Vat, very romantic and grand. Came back (Manse of Birse) to dinner. Went down to smithy and met with Captain Watson and R. Dyce, who accompanyd to Aboyme. Met a cartload of whisky, got a good dram. Got good anecdote from Captain Watson. Half-past ten got home. Found letter waiting me. Went off to Aberdeen next morning at six, and arrived at half-past one, and now fairly settled.

"J. S."

The whole of the journey from Manse of Birse to Linn of Dee and back and thence to Aberdeen appears to have been done on foot and alone. Although there is not much in the boyish description of Deeside at the date of writing, the extract furnishes some interesting food for reflection. Take, for example, the different pronunciation of Balmoral and Inversekler; also the wild beasts being kept at Ballochbuie and Mar Lodge. With regard to the latter, I have been told that the wild boars were kept in a covered sty at the keeper's cottage, now occupied by Mr Ronald Macdonald, head forester to the Duke of Fife. The sty is still in existence; it has a paved floor. It is said that the boars were fed through a hole in

the wall; and, presumably, they were let out for sport. Then the story is so realistic—the innkeeper at Castletown not charging a bill; the old parson of Glenmuick putting out his candle; the gun with seven barrels; the "glorious breakfast"; the visit to the smithy; the cartload of whisky; and the "good dram"; and one would like to know the racy story told by Captain Watson!

The pocket-book in question, *inter alia*, contains the names and addresses of 92 ladies and about as many gentlemen in Aberdeen. Evidently Mr Smith had been secretary to the Committee of a students' dance. The list includes the names of leading families, and it would surprise the present-day University students if the guests of a like function were drawn from the same localities—namely, Gallowgate, Shore Brae, Cunnal Street, George Street, Littlejohn Street, and Broad Street; one address being given as "Piggerie," wherever that place was.

G. G. J.

Rare Church Books and MSS.

The Ecclesiological Society paid a recent visit to the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, where there were exhibited many ancient and extremely rare Bibles, Missals, MSS., etc. A record of these works appeared in the "Glasgow Herald" of 15th March from the pen of Mr F. C. Eeles. The following descriptions apply to Aberdeen works:—

The Advocates' Library is the fortunate possessor of one of the four known copies of the Aberdeen Breviary, printed at Edinburgh in 1509-10, the most interesting and important of all Scottish service books. The other copies are at Edinburgh University, Glamis Castle, and Aberdeen University (one volume only.) Although a gorgeous enlarged reprint of this book was issued in 1854, its liturgical nature and peculiarities were little more than glanced at by the late Dr David Laing in his separately issued reprint, and it is more than time that the whole book was systematically examined and described by competent liturgical scholars. Indeed it may be questioned if there be not room for a new edition of it, with critical introduction and notes. In it Dr Elphinstone, the learned and enlightened Bishop of Aberdeen and founder of the University, gathered together the histories and proper services of Scottish saints which, to use his own words, sparsim in incerto antea vagabantur. To make room for their observance he somewhat simplified and reformed the Sarum breviary, hitherto in general use in Scotland, and which still formed the ground work of the use of Aberdeen, intended for adoption throughout Scotland. In the books exhibited on Saturday—as in all surviving Scottish liturgical books—one could clearly see how each locality added its own local saints' days to those in the Sarum books imported or copied from the south. The re-

formed mediæval Scottish use of which the Aberdeen breviary was intended to be the first instalment, but of which it really seems to have been also the last, appears to have been intended to include a fairly representative selection of Scottish saints, and to minimise local differences in this respect. That it did not entirely do so is shown by the way in which the kalendars of the Glamis and the Advocates' Library copies are adapted in contemporary MS. to the usage of central and southern Scotland respectively. The Glamis MS. entries have been printed by Dr Forbes in his book already referred to, but those in the Advocates' Library copy never appear to have been examined or transcribed. The writer of them ran his pen through the names of local Aberdeenshire saints, and also struck out some Sarum names retained even by Elphinstone, while he adapted names that were more connected with or revered by folk in the south of Scotland. Elphinstone's Scottish breviary kalendar was treated in much the same way as the kalendars of the printed Sarum books imported from the south—e.g., the missals formerly used in St Nicholas, Aberdeen, Inveravon, Rothiemay, Restalrig, etc., or the breviary which belonged to an old chapel connected with but not part of the Sciennies Convent at Edinburgh. These books still exist.

Besides the Biblical and liturgical MSS. exhibited on Saturday two fine canon law MSS. —a thirteenth century Decretals of Gregory IX. and a fourteenth century Decretum of Gratian —were shown, with a copy of the Provinciale of the famous English canonist Lyndewode, printed in 1483. Near the last were placed three famous post-Reformation liturgical books, namely—a first English Prayer Book, London, Whitchurch, 1549; a copy of Knox's Book of Common Order, Edinburgh, 1565; and one of the ill-fated 1637 Scottish Prayer Books. Chartularies in MS. of Cambuskenneth Abbey, Aberdeen and Elgin Cathedrals were also shown, together with a papal bull of 1554 inducting a certain Walter Ogilvy into the canony and prebend of Cruden in Aberdeen Cathedral.

A fifteenth century English-written psalm, with Hours of the B. V. M. according to Sarum use, turns out to have been used at Aberdeen, in the hospital for poor men founded by Bishop Gavin Dunbar in 1531, close to Aberdeen Cathedral. This little book received no kind of adaptation to Scottish use, but in the kalendar we find an entry relating to an altar in this hospital in the handwriting of and signed by Alexander Galloway, Canon of Aberdeen, well known for the connection he had with the building of the recently destroyed Greyfriars Church there. The building is of the type found on several pre-Reformation Aberdeen manuscripts now in the University Library, Aberdeen. It is curious to note in passing how many Aberdeen books escaped the fury of the Reformation. Next in interest to the Holyrood book, and somewhat akin to it, in that it belonged to another abbey of Augustinian Canons, is a MS. written for Scone, which may be also claimed as a fresh discovery, inasmuch as no one seems to

have taken any notice of it up to the present. This remarkable book contains music for the Ordinary, as it is called, of the Latin Mass; not the ancient ecclesiastical plain chant, but what used to be known as Pricksong, the first beginnings of modern church music. Much of the contents of the volume was written and some parts actually signed by Robert Carver alias Arnot, canon of Scone, between 1513 and 1546. It must be the earliest book of Scottish church music, if not the earliest manuscript of music of any kind actually composed in Scotland, and it is almost incredible to think that it has been lying practically unknown in an Edinburgh library and that no one has ever thought it worth while to examine, edit and publish it. Surely this would be a suitable task for one of our learned societies or for private enterprise.

Aberdeenshire Militia Ballots, 1800.

Readers are aware of the measures once taken to make up the deficiency of our army, and how the same were rigorously enforced. The undernoted, extracted from the "Aberdeen Journal," cannot fail to interest present-day citizens.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

MEETING OF LIEUTENANCY.

A general meeting of lieutenantancy for the county of Aberdeen is to be held in the Record Hall on Saturday, the 24th of January next, at one o'clock afternoon, to order ballots for making up deficiencies in the Aberdeenshire Militia, arising from death, desertion, absence, or discharges by the commanding officer, since the regiment was embodied. As the following persons, who were formerly drawn, have never appeared, nor joined the regiment, notice is hereby given, that unless they appear, or are found forthcoming, by the different parishes to which they belong, betwixt and the above day of meeting, others must be drawn in their room, viz:—

PARISHES OF CRATHIE AND KINDROCHT.

James James, square wright, from Moray.
Alexander Davidson, shoemaker, Ballahallich.

ABERDEEN.

William Mearns, shoemaker, Littlejohn Street.
George Nicol, carpenter, Footdee.
Cushnie.—John Elmslie, servant in Culmellie.
Insch.—Forbes Moir, in Millmyre.
Auchterless.—James Sangster, servant, Cushnie.
Kinkell.—John Mouro, substitute for Norman Giles, in Balbithan.
Logie Buchan.—James Hill, servant, Arthrochis.
Peterhead.—James Lawson, servant in the parish.
St Fergus.—James Taylor, servant at Inverugie Bleachfield.
Tyrie.—James Arthur.
Cruden.—Alexander Harper, Midtown.
Logie Durno.—Alexander Garrow, in Craigmill.

THO. BURNETT, G.C.I.

Aberdeen, 27th December, 1800.

Novel Punishment for Assault.

In 1616 or 1617, Alexander Forbes, sometime of Towie, committed an unprovoked assault upon Mr William Wedderburn, "doctour" of the Grammar School, Aberdeen, by giving "ane cuff to the said Maister Willeame." The record of the matter, and of the punishment inflicted, is given in the Burgh Records of Aberdeen, under date 4th June, 1617, thus:—

Which day, in presence of the provost, baillies, and council, compered personally Alexander Forbes, and voluntarily submitted himself to the determination and censure of the provost, baillies, and council, to underly and make such amends and satisfaction as they shall enjoin for the wrong and indignity done by him to the town and to Mr William Wedderburn [as already mentioned], and that he shall willingly obey and fulfil the same in all points, whereanent the said provost, baillies, and council advising, in respect of the said Alexander, his submissive reference of himself to be censured by them for his said wrong, and that thereby he "kytchis" to be sorry and grieved for the same, therefore they ordain the said Alexander to go presently to the Grammar School of this burgh, where he did the wrong, and there in all humility, on his knees, in presence of the magistrates and master of school and scholars, sit down on his knees, acknowledge and confess his offence, and crave the magistrates' and council's pardon, as also the said Master William Wedderburn, whom he offended, and promise never to do the like in time coming: conform to which ordinance, and for obedience and satisfaction thereof, the said Alexander Forbes of Towie passed instantly with the magistrates and council to the said grammar school, and there most submissively, on his knees, confessed his wrong foresaid, done to the town, and to the said Mr William Wedderburn, and first craved the magistrates and council, and next the said Mr William pardon therefor, promising never to do the like in time coming, but to remain a "fryend and weill willar baith to the toune, and to the said Mr Willeame in all tyme herefter, and instantlie choppit handis" with the magistrates and the said Mr William.

Heraldry.

To all students of history the publication of Arthur Charles Fox-Davies' "A Complete Guide to Heraldry" (Edinburgh: T. C. and E. B. Jack—10s 6d net) will come as a godsend. It is impossible in a short notice to do anything like justice to this excellent volume. It is a mine of information at a minimum charge, and the author and publisher are to be congratulated upon their venture, which, we hope, will be amply rewarded. The book is illustrated by nine plates in colour and nearly 800 other designs, mainly from drawings by Graham Johnston, herald painter to the Lyon Court. Every phase of the art of

heraldry is considered and explained in such a manner as to appeal equally to the student and the general reader. In the chapter on "Supporters," we learn that the supporters of the Earl of Aberdeen are, "dexter an Earl and sinister a Doctor of Laws, both in their robes all proper." In the chapter on Ecclesiastical Heraldry one learns much curious information about the ecclesiastical hats, which take a conspicuous part in Continental history.

One paragraph in this chapter is specially interesting to North of Scotland people, and we give it in the hope that some definite information will soon be forthcoming—

"Other than the occasional recognition of the cardinal's hat in former days, the only British official instance of the use of the ecclesiastical hat is met with in the case of the very recent matriculation of arms in Lyon Register to Right Rev. Aeneas Chisholm, the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Aberdeen. I frankly admit I am unaware why the ecclesiastical hat assigned to the bishop in the official matriculation of his arms has ten tassels on either side. The Continental usage would assign him but six, and English armory has no rules of its own which can be quoted in opposition thereto. Save as an acceptance of Roman regulations (Roman Holy Orders, it should not be forgotten, are recognised by the English Common Law to the extent that a Roman Catholic priest is not reordained if he becomes an Anglican clergyman), the heraldic ecclesiastical hat of a bishop has no existence with us, and the Roman regulations would give him but six tassels."

If we might venture a suggestion for the next edition of this book, we would ask the author to insert a "List of Illustrations." But the omission does not alter the fact that the volume is indispensable.

J. B. T.

Genealogical Literature.

The extraordinary vogue of genealogical literature is strikingly proved by the appearance of Catalogue 119 ("Genealogie und Heraldik"), by Ludwig Rosenthal, of Munich. It contains 3323 items, and covers 291 pages. No fewer than eight marks are asked for Moody Stuart's life of the last Duchess of Gordon.

Inscriptions in St Nicholas United Free Church, Aberdeen.

A beautiful memorial window designed by Mr Henry F. David, a member of the congregation, is inscribed at the foot—

In Memoriam Rev. James George Walton, B.D.,

Born at Edinburgh, Sept. 26th, 1859;

Inducted minister of this

Congregation Sept. 14th, 1899; Died at

Aberdeen Jan. 29th, 1900.

"A Beloved brother and Faithful minister."

Rev. J. G. Walton, who is thus commemorated, was the second and youngest son of James Walton and Agnes Ainslie, and was educated at the Free Church Normal School and Watson's College for Boys, Edinburgh, at the latter of which he gained a bursary. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1876, and had a distinguished career, gaining several desirable scholarships. From the University he proceeded to the United Presbyterian Divinity Hall, and during his theological course he passed the examination for the B.D. degree. In February, 1884, he was called to St Paul's Presbyterian Church, South Shields, and, after a remarkably successful ministry of six years, he was inducted, on 2nd July, 1890, to the charge of Bell Street United Presbyterian Church, Dundee. During his stay in Dundee he interested himself in almost every movement for the social well-being of the community. His ministry in St Nicholas United Presbyterian Church was very brief, and his death, at an early age, terminated a bright career. He was, says "In Memoriam" of 1900, pp. 171-172, rapidly taking a leading place amongst the preachers of Aberdeen, and had formed warm and attached friendships among his ministerial brethren. He married, at St George's Presbyterian Church, Sunderland, on 4th August, 1886, Isabella Jane, daughter of Thomas Morton and Janet Georgina Park, and had the following issue:—James Ainslie, born at South Shields, died there, aged 17 days; Janet Park, born at Dundee; Isabella James, died at 46 Frederick Street, Sunderland, 16th September, 1900, aged 3 months, buried at South Shields. Mr Walton died at 28 Gladstone Place, Aberdeen, and is interred in Westoe and South Shields Cemetery. His elder brother, Rev. W. Ainslie Walton, B.D., is a minister at Paisley. A special Memorial Number of the Congregational Record of the Church work of February, 1900, contains verbatim reports of the press, appreciations, and pulpit references, along with a striking portrait of the deceased.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen.

References to Aberdeen University in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

The charter of James IV., dated 1498, in favour of the City and University of Old Aberdeen ratified.—Jac. VI., 1617, c. 55, IV. 577; Car. II., 1661, c. 230, VII. 214.

Vagrant scholars, not licensed by the University to beg, to be punished as vagabonds.—Jac. VI., 1574, III. 87b; 1579, c. 12, III. 140.

Mr Alexander Arbuthnot, Principal of the College of Aberdeen, one of the Commissioners to frame a form of Government for the Church.—Jac. VI. 1574, III. 89b. Member of a Commission on the laws.—1578, c. 18, III. 105.

The Commission for Visitation of the Universities to meet at Aberdeen 15th November, 1578.—Jac. VI., 1578, c. 5, III. 98.

An article for reformation of the College recommended to a Committee.—Jac. VI. 1581, III. 214b.

Commission appointed to consider the erection of the College of Aberdeen.—Jac. VI., Aug., 1584, c. 18, III. 355.

Ratification of the foundation of a college in New Aberdeen by George, Earl Marischal, in 1593, providing that the members shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the burgh, who had endowed it with the lands of the Gray Friars.—Jac. VI., 1593, c. 48, IV. 35.

Ratification and approval of the new foundation of the King's College of Old Aberdeen to be revised by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose.—Jac. VI., 1597, c. 63, IV. 153.

The Principal, Sub-Principal, and one of the regents of the Old College of Aberdeen to sit in the Chapter of Aberdeen, as dean, sub-chantor, and parson of Methlick respectively.—Jac. VI., 1617, c. 55, IV. 577a. Ratified.—Car. I., 1633, c. 67, V. 75; Car. II., 1670, c. 34, VIII. 286.

Ratification to the Old College of the foundation by James IV., and of the lands and kirks with which it had been endowed.—Jac. VI., 1617, c. 55, IV. 576.

Ratification to the New College of the lands and tinds of Pitmedden, which had been granted by Mr Duncan Liddell, Doctor of Medicine, for the establishment of six Bursaries. Dissolution of the tinds of the said lands from the parish of Kinkell.—Jac. VI., 1617, c. 56, IV. 577.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary, 1793.

14th January. At Culter, Mrs Margaret Udney Duff of Culter.

14th January. In the second year of his ministry, Rev. Mr Hugh Hay, one of the ministers of this city.

16th February. Here, Mrs Campbell, wife of Doctor George Campbell, Principal of Marischal College, in her 62nd year.

17th February. Here, in his 64th year, Rev. Mr Alexander Dick, minister of the Associate Congregation.

27th February. Here, Mrs Barron, relict of Patrick Barron, of Woodside, and daughter of Dr George Burnett, physician in Aberdeen, in her 94th year.

15th March. Mrs Sarah French, relict of Rev. Mr Alexander Wilson, late minister at Campvere.

26th March. At Old Aberdeen, George Leslie, Esq. of Haddo, in the island of Jamaica, in his 59th year.

7th April. Here, in his 72nd year, Mr Alexander Hadden, merchant in this place.

4th April. At Brompton, Alexander Russell, second son of Thomas Russell, Esq. of Rathen.

11th April. At London, John Gordon, younger of Cairnfield, Esq., advocate.

23rd April. At Ferryhill, in her 84th year, Mrs Anne Stewart, relict of James Brands of Ferryhill.

27th April. At Ordiquhill, Rev. Mr Ogilvie, in the 30th year of his ministry there.

2nd May. Here, Peter Gordon, Esq. of Mosstown, in his 79th year.

14th May. At his house here, Keith Urquhart, Esq. of Meldrum.

13th May. At his house here, John Dingwall, Esq. of Ranniestown, in his 77th year.

17th May. At Rubislaw, Miss Anne Hay, daughter of the late Andrew Hay, Esq. of Mountblairy.

19th May. Here, in his 62nd year, Dr Alexander Donaldson of Auchmull, Professor of Medicine and Oriental Languages in Marischal College.

21st June. At Glenkindy, the Hon. Mrs Gordon of Cobairdy.

29th June. At Manse of Udney, Mrs Grace Reid, spouse to Mr Rose, minister at Udney.

21st July. At Moringside, near Edinburgh, in his 72nd year, the Hon. Lord Gardenston, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. . .

26th August. At Carriacou, Grenada, on 3rd June, in his 21st year, John Turner, second son to John Turner, Esq. of Turner-hall.

25th August. At Harthill, Rev. William Forsyth, late minister of the Gospel at Aboyne, in his 87th year.

29th August. In his 89th year of age, and 45th of ministry, Mr William Paterson, minister of Slains.

24th August. Elizabeth Gordon, spouse to Rev. Mr John Watt, minister of the Episcopal Chapel of Old Deer.

13th September. At Baldwyns, in Kent, the Right Hon. Alexander Lord Saltoun, in his 36th year.

27th September. Here, Alexander Robertson, of Blackchambers, in his 63rd year.

23rd October. At Pulmuir, Mrs Barbara Black, relict of Dr Thomas Blackwell, sometime Principal of Marischal College.

2nd November. At Esslemont House, Robert Gordon, Esq. of Hallhead.

3rd November. Here, Robert Turner, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire.

24th November. At Bervie, Mrs Grant of Hilton.

15th December. At Harthill, Mrs Margaret Turner, widow of Mr William Forsyth, late minister of the Gospel at Aboyne.

Queries.

239. GRANT AND RAMSAY FAMILIES.—It is recorded that Alexander Buchan of Auchmacey married Mary Ramsay, widow of Strachan of Thornton, and had issue one daughter, who married Grant of Carron. Is it known which Grant of Carron this was, or what was the daughter's Christian name? I should also like to know of what family of Ramsay Mrs Buchan was, and any dates connected with the events.

W. D.

240. GORDONHALL.—Where is this place? Admiral Sir J. A. Gordon, of the Warehouse family, once lived there. I do not see it in any of the gazetteers, from which I take it the name has dropped out.

J. M. B.

241. EARLY LITERARY SOCIETIES.—In the "Scotsman's Library" (1825) we read that Sir John Carr, who had travelled over many lands, declared that "their system of education gives to the manner of a low Scotsman an air of sedateness, acuteness, and consideration which I have never witnessed in the same class in any other country. A low Irishman frequently shapes his answer by a quick and often erroneous anticipation before the question propounded is half finished. A Scotsman hears you without interruption, and, after a pause of reflection, conveys a firm, modest, and generally luminous answer. In that country, small farmers and petty tradesmen are known to form themselves into literary societies, and it is related upon authority that the workmen in the lead mines of the Earl of Hopetoun at Leadhills, have a common library containing several thousand volumes." What particulars further are known with regard to such societies and libraries?

QUIZNUNCLE

242. MISS ABERNETHY OF MAYEN.—Can any reader tell me the Christian name of the Miss Abernethy of Mayen who married, in London, James Robinson in January, 1790, and who died in 1791?

W. D.

Answers.

65. LAWRENCES AS WATCHMAKERS.—To this list add the following:—

Lawrence, Thomas, London, Watch, 1772.

Lawrence, James, 13 Bolingbroke Row, Walworth Road, 1835.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

180. SCOTTISH TITLE "VERY REV."—It has become customary to apply the designation "Very Rev." to clerical Principals of Scottish Universities and to ex-Moderators of General Assembly: Moderators in office being termed "Right Rev." I am not aware that there is any authority for the usage, or for the designation "Most Rev." of late applied to the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

P. J. A.

209. INVERURIE BATTLE.—"J. H." will find some particulars about this battle in Rev. Robert Lessel's account of the Parish of Inverury in the 1843 edition of the Statistical Account of Scotland. There is a much fuller account in Dougal Graham's "History of the Rebellion in Britain in the years 1745 and 1746"

(Ninth Edition, pp. 38-40). This account is most likely to be a correct one, as Graham, if he was not an actual spectator, doubtless had his information at first hand.

Y.

223. JOHN STEWART GORDON OF MOSSTOWN.—He is quite new to me. He was probably the John, son of Peter Gordon and Jean Mill, Mosstown, baptised February 12, 1798. A Peter Gordon of Mosstown died at Aberdeen on May 2nd, 1793, aged 79: will, March 4, 1795 (Aberdeen Commissariat). Rev. Walter MacLeod, Edinburgh, would copy the will for "Buchan."

J. M. BULLOCH.

231. OLD JOHN GORDON.—Mr Gordon was the son of Peter Gordon and his wife, Margaret Rioch, who lived at Tombreck, in Glenmuick. "Old John" left Alt-na-Giuthasach about 1850, having rented the toll at Braemar. He remained there for about six years, and then retired to Clifton Cottage, Braemar, which he erected, and where he died on 20th June, 1891, his remains being interred in Crathie Graveyard. He had two of a family—James and Margaret.

H.

No. 53.—April 21, 1909.

The Boiling of the Sheriff of the Mearns.

The following interesting account of this outrage is given in "The Scots Peerage," Vol. I., pp. 278-79:—

In the year 1420, John Melville, of Glenbervie, was Sheriff of the Mearns. Tradition asserts that, having incensed all the neighbouring barons by his tyranny, he was grievously complained of to the Regent Murdach, Duke of Albany, who incautiously exclaimed—"Sorrow gin that that Sheriff were soddan and supped in broo," and that thereupon the Lairds of Arbuthnott, Mathers, Lauriston, Pitarrow, and Halkerton arranged a great hunting party in the Forest of Garvock, to which the Sheriff was invited, and that when once within their power, he was instantly killed by the confederates and thrown into a caldron which they had prepared, and that after he had soaked there for a little time, they each took a spoonful of the soup. And to this day there is a place on the hill of Garvock known as "The Sheriff's Kettle." The [Arbuthnott] family history, however, merely relates that after an unsatisfactory conference with Melville, the confederates "per-sewed Johne as he was returning home, and having overtane him nocht far from S. James Kirk of Garvock, thae set upon him and slayis him." Whatever may have been the surrounding circumstances, the fact of the Sheriff's death is undoubted. And as the Laird of Arbuthnott was the nearest neighbour to Glenbervie, as well as the chief author of the deed, it was naturally anticipated that upon him the brunt of revenge would fall. His house, too, . . . was not a place of strength, and so the confederates, in their loyalty, at once set to work, and raised for him what Principal Arbuthnott terms "the present Castle of Arbuthnott." They were however, many of them, including the Laird of Arbuthnott, "sib to Makduf, Earl of Fyffe, the trustie friend of King Malcolm Canmore"—and so they thought it desirable also to invoke the privileges of Clan Macduff, and procure themselves assoilzied from the deed.

The letters of remission thus obtained were long preserved at Arbuthnott. Their import is summarised and explained in the family history, and Sir George Mackenzie states that he has seen the original.

For the better healing of the feud with the Sheriff's kin, a chapel was built, and handsomely endowed at Drumlithie, with a chaplain to say daily prayers for the repose of Melville's soul, and the patronage thereof was given to the parson of Glenbervie.

Lord Lewis Gordon.

Mr John Milne, LL.D., having referred in his answer "209. The Battle of Inverurie," to the pathetic ballad "Oh, Send Lewie Gordon Hame," composed by Priest Geddes, a correspondent sends us the following copy of it, and refers to "Scottish Notes and Queries," VI., 185-86:—

Oh! send Lewie Gordon hame,
And the lad I daurna name;
I no' ms back be at the wa',
I here to him that's far awa'!
Ohon! my Highland man,
Oh, my bonny Highland man;
Weel would I my true-love ken,
Among ten thousand Highland men.

Oh to see his tartan-trews,
Bonnet blue, and laigh-heeled shoes;
Philalieg aboon his knee;
That's the lad that I'll gang wi'!
Ohon! etc.

The princely youth that I do mean
Is fitted for to be a king;
On his breast he wears a star;
You'd take him for the god of war.
Ohon! etc.

Oh to see this princely one
Seated on a royal throne!
Disasters a' wad disappear,
Then begins the jub'lee year!
Ohon! etc.

—(From "Jacobite Songs and Ballads," ed. by G. S. Macquoid, London, 1887.)

The Great Douglas Trial.*

Hitherto, the volumes in the interesting series of "Notable Scottish Trials" have been devoted to famous criminal trials, but the new departure to the field of civil cases will be welcome to many readers. A beginning could not have been better made than with the Douglas case. It is most likely, as the introduction to this volume says, the greatest civil trial affecting "status" that Scotland has ever seen. Everything conspired to lend interest, importance—sensation even—to this most remarkable case. The issue involved, the protracted proceedings (they lasted, in varying stages, through eight years), the conflicting nature of the evidence, the divided opinion of the judges of the Court of Session, and the popular feeling aroused—all contributed to give the trial a pre-eminence which has become historic.

* THE DOUGLAS CAUSE. Edited by A. Francis Steuart, advocate. (Notable Scottish Trials.) Glasgow and Edinburgh: William Hodge and Company. 5s net.

In the present volume, the reports of the judgments in the Court of Session and the House of Lords are preceded by two narratives—one historical, dealing with the nature and principal incidents of the case; the other descriptive of the progress of the case in the law courts. The case originated on the death, without issue, in July, 1761, of Archibald, Duke of Douglas. He was succeeded by his nephew, Archibald Steuart or Douglas, then a lad of 13, son of the deceased Lady Jane Douglas, the late Duke's only sister, by her marriage with Colonel John Steuart, afterwards Sir John Steuart of Grandtully, Bart. His succession, however, was speedily challenged—by the Duke of Hamilton, the next heir male to the late Duke of Douglas; by Lord Douglas Hamilton, the Duke of Hamilton's younger brother and heir; and by Sir Hew Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Bart., one of the heirs of line, failing issue of Lady Jane Douglas. They sought reduction of the service of Archibald Steuart as heir to the Duke of Douglas, on the ground that it had proceeded on false evidence. "Almost every statement made in the Douglas cause," says the historical narrative, "turned upon the real behaviour of Lady Jane Douglas, and, as she was dead before the cause began, the evidence was naturally vague and contradictory." On 4th August, 1746, Lady Jane, then in her 49th year, was married to Colonel John Steuart. The marriage was an exceedingly imprudent one. The lady had only a small income (£300 a year) from her brother, the Duke, with whom she was not on good terms. Colonel Steuart was poor, and certain occurrences had rendered him an object of peculiar aversion to the Duke of Douglas. So much did Lady Jane dread her brother's displeasure that her marriage was kept an absolute secret, except from her maids, and the better to conceal it, she determined to go abroad. While in Paris, she, on 10th July, 1748, gave birth to twin sons, afterwards called Archibald and Sholto Douglas, Archibald becoming the claimant to the Douglas Dukedom and estates. The whole issue of the case is stated in a nutshell in the narrative—"The other next heirs of the Duke of Douglas, who afterwards brought the Douglas cause into court, fiercely maintained that Lady Jane, at this date in her 51st year, had all this time only assumed an appearance of pregnancy, with the intention of ultimately procuring a supposititious child, that for this simulation she wore a particular dress, and that all the persons who observed her obvious condition were her dupes, except her husband and Mrs Hewit, who were either instigators or accomplices of the scheme, and the maids, the extent of whose complicity was uncertain."

Proceedings were instituted in the Court of Session in December, 1762: but what with pre-

liminaries and some concurrent actions, with the production of answers, replies, and duplies, and with the delay in printing the huge proof that was taken, it was not until 1st July, 1766, that the pleadings began. There was intense popular excitement throughout all Scotland by this time, bets to the amount of £100,000, it is said, depending on the decision. The pleadings were then the longest ever heard in a court of justice, lasting in all twenty-one days. Memorials on these pleadings were ordered to be lodged, and it was not till 7th July of the following year that the advising of the case began. (The year is mistakenly given as 1766 in the report of the judges' speeches.) All the fifteen judges of the Court of Session delivered opinions. They were divided, however, seven being on each side; and decision in favour of the pursuers, the Duke of Hamilton and others, was given by the casting vote of Lord President Dundas—"to the intense popular indignation in Scotland," we are told, "the windows of the judges favourable to the Hamiltons being broken, and the President receiving letters threatening him with death." Among the judges, it is interesting to note in passing, were—Lord Strichen (Alexander Fraser of Strichen), Lord Pitfour (James Ferguson of Pitfour), Lord Gardenstone (Francis Garden of Gardenstone), and Lord Monboddo (James Burnett of Monboddo), all these being in favour of the defender. The case was appealed to the House of Lords, and on 27th February, 1769, judgment was given, reversing the decision of the Court of Session, and affirming the service of Archibald Steuart or Douglas as lawful heir of his uncle, the Duke of Douglas. According to Horace Walpole, in his Memoirs, it was a speech made by the Lord Chancellor (Camden) that had "the decisive effect." He "told the Lords that he must now declare that he thought the whole plea of the Hamiltons a tissue of perjury woven by Mr Andrew Stuart" (the law agent of the Hamiltons). Lord Mansfield took the same view, and "spoke till he fainted with the heat and fatigue." When the decision became known in Scotland, "wild joy was shown at this popular judgment, and in Edinburgh the crowd smashed the windows of the houses of the Lord President, the Lord Justice-Clerk, and other judges who had taken the Hamilton side, plundered the Hamilton apartments in Holyrood House, and for two days made it dangerous for opponents of Mr Douglas to reside in the town, until the military were called out to restore order." Archibald Douglas, the successful litigant, was, in 1790, created a British peer with the title of Lord Douglas of Douglas. He died in 1827. Three of his eight sons inherited his title in succession, but of the whole eight none left issue, and the title became extinct in 1857. His eldest daughter, Jane Margaret Douglas, married Lord Montagu of Boughton; and it was to her daughter, Lucy Elizabeth, Countess of Home, and her representative, the present Earl of Home, that the Douglas estates descended.

Scottish Dialects—Scheme for Preservation.

The Scottish branch of the English Association met on 27th March at Edinburgh University.

The convener of the Dialect Committee, Mr William Grant, M.A., Aberdeen, made a statement in regard to Scottish dialects. He said the committee was appointed by the council of the Scottish branch of the English Association in December, 1907, "to arrange for the collecting of materials in the Scottish dialect." It owed its origin in great measure to a suggestion made by Dr Craigie, of Oxford, in an address which he gave at Dundee in 1907 to the members of that association upon "What steps should be taken to secure co-operation of members in collecting Scottish words, ballads, legends, and traditions still current?" With Dr Craigie, the committee believed that the field of "baird and legend" has been pretty well gleaned. Other agencies, the Scottish Text Society, the Spalding Club, etc., were at work on local history, tradition, and ancient Scottish literature. The committee were of opinion that there was still room for their efforts in an "investigation into the present condition of the Scottish dialects. They would seek to make the record of our language as complete as possible—

(1) By gathering in words, meanings, and usages which have not yet been recorded in any dictionary; (2) by an exact description of the pronunciation of existing Scottish words; (3) by dividing the country into dialect areas corresponding to differences of pronunciation. The work that the committee proposed to carry out was really a necessary contribution to a new Scottish dictionary. Most people would admit the necessity for such a work, which must contain at least four elements—(1) All the words used in the language from the present time as far back as our literary records go; (2) the meanings and usages of these words, defined by phrase or quotation; (3) their pronunciation; and (4) their etymology. Jamieson's Dictionary was based on central Scottish, and was, therefore, from the beginning incomplete from the point of view of vocabulary. Notwithstanding frequent and important additions and editions, it could not be reckoned an up-to-date account of Scottish speech. It hardly dealt with pronunciation at all, and its etymology was that of an age when anyone could set up as a philologist by gathering "cognates a coup de dictionnaire" and making wild guesses, depending on fancy or prejudice.

Scotch philology was outwith the province of the committee, but it was to be hoped that our universities would some day, and soon, be in a position to equip students for this work, which was worthy of our highest scholarship. It was curious to note that a young German student had just been made a doctor in philology in the University of Bonn, "magna cum laude," for a thesis on the North-Eastern Dialect of Scotland. "Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk" was a subject of serious and absorbing study on the banks of the Rhine. Any Scotsman properly trained had an immense advantage over a foreigner in the investigation of his own language, and it was a reproach to our scholarship that Dr Murray's treatise on Border Scotch was still, after 35 years' interval, almost "sui generis." The committee ought to formulate a scheme which would keep individual investigators in touch with each other and which would accomplish by general effort what would be impossible for individuals unless they had both ample leisure and money to devote to the work.

The dialects were undoubtedly giving way before the influence of general education and modern means of communication. Their List I contained 346 Scotch words, excluding words peculiar to Orkney and Shetland. Two records from Forfarshire showed 145 and 130 surviving. One record from Aberdeen had 158, two from Banffshire had 141 and 166 respectively. The contributors were all of middle age or above, but those from the younger generation would be very much less productive, as he knew from his own students. So far as pronunciation and vocabulary were concerned, then, delay was fatal. In order to secure as wide an interest as possible, the committee proposed to have three classes of correspondents. The first class would comprise all those who had no desire to define the pronunciation, but were willing to indicate the words that still existed in their dialect and the words which had not hitherto been recorded. Their second class of correspondents were those who, without any expert knowledge of speech sounds, were yet keenly interested in dialect, and would be glad to indicate the pronunciation roughly if they were not bound to use a peculiar alphabet. For more exact description of the sound they would have to refer to their third class correspondents, viz., those who had some phonetic training. The columns of the country newspaper might also be utilised to draw forth information about local words, phrases, and place names. The last often contained pronunciations that had fallen out of general use in the district. The wider the interest the better chance of gathering in new material.

"Extraordinary Dispatch!"

A person who ordered goods from London received them in seven days from the date of his order! by the Mansfield smack, which arrived on the 13th inst. ("Aberdeen Journal," 16th August, 1826.)

Inscriptions in Trinity United Free Church, Aberdeen.

There are six beautiful memorial windows in this church, with inscriptions at base.

NORTH SIDE.

(1).

In memory of Agnes Elizabeth Thompson, wife of Rev. Andrew Doak, and of / their two children, Adam Andrew and Louise Alberta Birnie. MDCCCXCII.

Agnes Elizabeth Thompson was the first wife of Rev. Andrew Doak, M.A., now living in retirement at Carrbridge, Inverness-shire. She was a daughter of Mr George Thompson, jun., of Pitmedden, shipowner in Aberdeen, and Provost of the city (1847-1849), by his wife, Christian Little, a daughter of Rev. Dr James Kidd (Munro's Provosts, p. 279). Rev. Andrew Doak was inducted to the pastorate on 17th March, 1879. He succeeded Rev. W. H. Gaulter, of Hawick, 1864-1877, who was translated to St Mark's, Glasgow.

(2)

In memory of Elizabeth Walker. Born, September 28, 1827; died, / July 8, 1888. This window is erected by her sister Margaret.

The above commemorates Elizabeth Walker, proprietrix of the Forsyth Temperance Hotel, Union Street, Aberdeen, who died at 357 Great Western Road, Aberdeen. She was born at Galashiels.

(3).

In memory of James Allan, who died Dec. 3, 1861, aged 69 yrs., and of Barbara Begg or Allan, who / died Oct. 2, 1875, aged 83 years. This window is erected by their sons David and Alexander.

Barbara Begg, wife of James Allan, cabinet-maker, died at 37 Dee Street, Aberdeen. Her eldest son David, who died unmarried at West Cults Lodge, 28th September, 1905, aged 80 years, presented, in 1897, six acres of ground to the inhabitants of Cults for a pleasure park—known as "The Allan Park." He was long actively identified with the Wrights and Coopers' department of the Sevea Incorporated Trades. His services to this body were appropriately signalled in 1901, when his portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, was added to the fine collection in Trinity Hall. He acted as treasurer to this church. His father, James Allan, already mentioned, was a son of William Allan, wright, and Elizabeth Fyvie. See also "In Memoriam" of 1905, pp. 5-7.

SOUTH SIDE.

(1).

This window was placed here by Daniel Mearns, Lord Provost of this City, in memory of / Grand Parents and other Relatives, all members of Trinity and Free Trinity Congregation, Aberdeen, 1896.

Lord Provost Mearns, the donor of the above, was the youngest son of Mr Daniel Mearns, shipmaster in Aberdeen, by his wife, Helen Adam, youngest daughter of William Adam, merchant, etc. (Munro's Provosts, p. 304.)

(2).

In memory of Barbara Ledingham. Born, Aug. 26, 1880; Died, Oct. 13, / 1885. This window is erected by her father, John Ledingham.

Barbara Ledingham, youngest daughter of John Ledingham, baker, died at 14 Mount Street, Aberdeen, on date mentioned.

(3).

In memory of Sarah Ann Bruce or Butchart. Born, Sept. 6, 1848; Died Jan. 12, / 1889; wife of James Sylver Butchart, by whom this window is erected.

Mr James Sylver Butchart, above mentioned, died at View Park Aberdeen, on 16th January, 1903, aged 55 years. He was the eldest son of Alexander Butchart, Carnoustie, and his wife, Elizabeth Alexander, daughter of Robert Alexander, shoemaker. He received his early education at the Free South Church School; studied arts and law at Aberdeen University, and served his legal apprenticeship with Mr Alexander Stronach, junior, advocate in Aberdeen. He became a member of the Society of Advocates in 1876, and carried on an extensive and lucrative legal business; and when he admitted into partnership his son-in-law, Mr Ernest Renmet, M.A., B.L., the firm became known as Messrs Butchart and Renmet. Mr Butchart married Sarah Ann Bruce (by whom he had five sons and two daughters), daughter of Alexander Bruce and Sarah Ann Wood (who died at Vicemount, West Cults, on 28th February, 1909). A younger brother is Charles Alexander Butchart, M.B., C.M., born 21st November, 1863, in practice at Leith. Both Mr Butchart and his wife are buried in Allenvale Cemetery, Aberdeen. For further particulars of his legal career see "In Memoriam" of 1905, pp. 21-23.

The ministers of this church have been as follows—Rev. Robert Doig, 1794-1813, translated to East Parish Church; Rev. John Murray, D.D., translated to East Parish Church; Rev. David Simpson, 1825-1864 (during his ministry the old church situated at foot of the Shiprow was thrown into the market, and turned into a place of amusement, and early in 1844 the present church in Crown Street was ready for use); Rev. W. H. Gaulter, 1864-1877; and Rev. Andrew Doak, 1879, now the senior minister of the congregation.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

References to Aberdeen University in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

The endowments of the University and College of Old Aberdeen having been alienated and diminished, a grant by James VI. of the Deanery of Aberdeen, the parsonages of Methlic, Furriv, and Peterkirk, the endowments of the Carmelite Friars of Banff, and some chaplainries, ratified. The privileges of the University confirmed.—Car. I., 1633; c. 67, V. 73.

Ratification of a charter uniting the Old College and Marischal's College of Aberdeen to be a joint University, to be called "King Charles' University." Mortification thereto of the rents which belonged to the bishopric of Aberdeen.—Car. I., 1641; c. 228, V. 475.

The vassals and tacksmen of church-lands which had been mortified to the University of Aberdeen to be liable in payment of their feu and tack duties to the said University, as they had formerly been to the ecclesiastical holders of the benefices.—Car. I., 1644; c. 192, VI. Pt. I., 196.

Robert Keith allowed to prove the tenor of the charter of some lands which he held of the Old College of Aberdeen.—Car. I., 1645; c. 135, VI. Pt. I., 358.

Commissioners appointed to visit the Colleges of the old and new town. Their powers.—1645-47; 1649, 1661.

Notice of the mortification of £10,000 by unquhile Alexander Irwine of Drum, and of the allotment by Sir Alexander Irwine of Drum, knight, of the lands of Kinmucke, etc., for the support of ten poor scholars, viz., two "theologs," four students of philosophy, and four grammarians, at the College and Grammar School of New Aberdeen. The bursars deprived of part of their dues on account of the lands having been devastated by the enemy.—Car. II., 1649; VI. Pt. II., 715b.

£100 to be paid to the University out of the Customs of Aberdeen as an augmentation.—1654; VI. Pt. II., 755b.

The superiorities belonging to the late Bishopric granted to the University.—1654; VI. II., 831b.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary.

1794.

9th January. Here (Aberdeen) in her 74th year, Helen Shepherd, spouse to Gilbert More of Raeden, merchant in Aberdeen.

14th January. Here, Mrs Mary Anderson, daughter of the deceased Patrick Anderson of Bourty, Esq., and wife of William Young, merchant and late Provost of Aberdeen.

22nd January. Here, Mrs Anna Maxwell, second daughter to Rev. John Maxwell, late minister of Newmachar.

24th January. At Manse of Culsalmond, Rev. Dr William M'Leish, in 53rd year of age and 7th of ministry.

27th January. Here, Miss Janet Moir, daughter of the deceased William Moir of Lonmay, Esq.

20th February. Here, Miss Jean Allardyce, daughter of the late Mr James Allardyce, merchant in Aberdeen.

24th February. In the East Indies, on the 23rd August last, Lieut. Alexander Gordon, of the H.B.L. Coy's troops, second son of the late William Gordon, Esq. of Nethermuir.

24th February. Mr James Young, merchant in Aberdeen, in his 49th year.

24th February. Here, Mrs Jane Innes, daughter of the late Alexander Innes of Breca, Esq., and spouse to Mr George More, merchant, Aberdeen.

17th March. At Banff, Mrs Gordon, widow of Admiral Gordon.

19th March. Rev. Mr William Moir, Minister of the Gospel at Fyvie.

19th March. At his house at Brompton, in Middlesex, Sir William Johnston, Bart., aged 81 years.

19th March. Mrs Mary Innes, daughter of the late Alexander Innes, Esq., Commissary Clerk of Aberdeen, and spouse to Arthur Nicolson, Esq., younger of Lochend, Shetland.

21st April. Here, in her 80th year, Mrs Elphinston, widow of John Elphinston of Glack.

5th May. We are sorry to learn that Mr William Fraser, son to Mr Fraser of Kirktown, died at Madagascar, with six more gentlemen that were passengers in the Winterton, East Indianan, of a malignant fever.

4th May. At his grandfather's house at Kenyington, Master Alexander Baxter Allardyce, son of Alexander Allardyce, Esq. of Dunnottar, M.P. for Aberdeen, etc.

10th May. At Mavisbank, near Edinburgh, Miss Susan Urquhart, daughter of William Urquhart, Esq. of Craigston.

7th May. At Knock, James Buchan, Esq. of Knock.

28th May. At Linton, Cluny, Rev. Mr G. W. Algernon Gordon, Minister of Keith.

30th May. At Hazlehead, Miss Helen Robertson, youngest daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq. of Foveran.

4th June. At Ardoe, John Fordyce, Esq. of Ardoe. He went round the world with Lord Anson. Few of his companions in that voyage are now alive; we know of none except Mr Macleod.

15th June. At Manse of Cluny, Rev. Mr Robert Michie, Minister of that Parish, in his 77th year of age, and 51st of ministry.

23rd June. Rev. Dr Duncan Shaw, one of the Ministers of this city, in the 69th year of age and 42nd of ministry.

30th June. At Ladsford, George Forbes, Esq. of Upper Boyndlie, in his 79th year.

7th July. James Jopp, Esq. of Cotton (for many years Provost), in his 73rd year.

2nd August. At Aberdeen, Mrs Isabella Donaldson, widow of Captain John Byres, of the H.E.I.C.S., in her 49th year.

3rd August. Mrs Mary Gordon, spouse of Dr Ogilvie in Old Aberdeen.

24th August. Mrs Isobel Black, spouse to Baillie Robert Cruickshank, merchant, Old Aberdeen.

25th July. At Moss-side, Parish of Monymusk, in his 75th year, Mr William Gordon, Schoolmaster, an office which he filled for about 50 years, of which 32 were in the Parish of Monymusk.

5th September. At Huntly, Mr Hugh Garden, Manufacturer.

14th September. Rev. Mr George Abel, Minister of Drumblade.

23rd September. Last week, in the Parish of New Machar, Agnes Melvin, aged 104 years.

30th September. At Turriff, Mrs Gordon, wife of Captain Pryce L. Gordon, North Fencibles, and daughter to the late Lieut.-Colonel John Browne, of the Marines.

29th October. At Shiels, Charles Mackay, Esq. of Shiels.

11th November. Last week, in the Parish of Auchindore, in her 101st year, Jean Fyfe.

19th November. At Banff, in the 48th year of his age, and 25th of his ministry, Rev. Charles Cordiner, of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and Senior Clergyman of St Andrew's Chapel.

8th December. Mrs Martha Turner, daughter of the late Robert Turner of Turnerhall, in the 92nd year of her age.

17th December. At Strichen House, Alexander Fraser of Strichen.

23rd December. At Ardlogie, Mrs Jean Gordon, wife to William Smart, Esq. of Loanhead.

Queries.

243. WILLIAM YOUNG, ADVOCATE, SHERIFF CLERK OF KINCARDINESHIRE.—Mr Young was born in 1718, and after serving a legal apprenticeship with Mr James Udry, advocate, was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, 29th January, 1752. In June following he received his commission as Sheriff Clerk of Kincardineshire in succession to the deceased George Logie, whose widow—Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of John Forbes, of Kincardine, and grand-daughter of Sir John Forbes of Craigievar—he married about 1759. Mr Young, who was a staunch Episcopalian, lived at Mill of Forest, Stonehaven, and died there 19th March, 1790. Can any reader oblige me with the names of his parents?

A.

244. BATTLE OF HARLAW.—Is there any mention of this battle, or of loss to Aberdeen resulting therefrom, in the Burgh Records of about 1411?

M.

245. ABERDEEN TOWNHOUSE COAT OF MAIL.—What proof is there for the assertion that this coat of mail belonged to Provost Davidson, who fell at Harlaw? Is it of fifteenth century armour?

M.

246. A MAISTER OF THE SANG SCHOOL.—In Mr William Walker's admirable compilation of the "Maisters of the Sang Schule" (Aberdeen), it is stated that Andrew Tait, organist of St Paul's Chapel, and a member of the Aberdeen Musical Society, was in 1740 appointed head of the local Sang Schule. In a "History of the Guthrie Family" (printed for private circulation), however, it is authoritatively given that—"In 1740 Mr James Chalmers was appointed precentor of the Old or West Kirk and Master of the Music School." This Mr Chalmers (who, by the way, was the founder of the "Aberdeen Journal") published a collection of Psalm Tunes, in which "St Paul's" appears for the first time (1748-9). Which of these two was Maister of the Schule in 1740?

W. M. G.

247. AN OLD SONG.—In the fifties and sixties of last century—it may have been known sooner—there was a song entitled, "L-A-W—Law," which, Tom Ryder, the once well-known comedian at the Theatre Royal, Aberdeen, helped to make famous. The effusion is local, I believe, and well put together. It began something like this, I think—

L-a-w, Law,
It's like a tiger's c-l-a-w, claw,
Which out and in doth d-r-a-w, draw.

Can anyone put me in the way of getting a copy of the song?

W. M. G.

Answers.

31. JOHN BURNET POLES.—John Burnet Poles and Thomas Niven, merchants, were witnesses to the baptism of Christian, daughter of Robert Tower, merchant in Aberdeen, baptised by Mr Robtson., 27th August, 1720. (Misc. New Spalding Club, II., p. 105.)

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

86. "THE CANTIE CARLIE."—In my answer in No. 24 (30th September last), quoting several verses of this ballad, culled from the pages of "A Garland of Bon-Accord," I stated, through imperfect information furnished to me by a friend, that the "Garland" was "by the late Alexander Walker, sometime Dean of Guild."

of Aberdeen." I now find, however, that the work in question owed its appearance to William Walker, the genial author of "Barb's of Bon-Accord," etc., and the late J. P. Edmond, of the Signet Library. Besides "The Cantie Carlie," the booklet contains—

"John's Lament,"

"Hushie Ony,"

"The Story of Cut or Burn,"

"One Not so Good as Two,"

"A Patronage Pasquinade,"

and the following "Forewords":—"Amid the polish and refinements of modern life, which are so fast assimilating the manners and customs of all classes, rural and urban, the songs, ballads, and witty tales over which past generations of our forefathers made merry, almost to side-splitting, are fast disappearing, if not altogether being lost. While in nowise regretting such a change, the following examples of their rough and ready muse, all of local interest, and mostly of some literary merit, are here rescued from the wreckage for the perusal of those who care to study such aspects of the bye-gone life of our 'North Countrie.'" H.

232. THE KNIGHTING OF SIR ALEXANDER ANDERSON.—Surely "J. M. B." is not quite accurate. An account of the unveiling of the Prince Consort's statue at Aberdeen, 13th October, 1863, is given in "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands," and

therein Queen Victoria wrote—"I received (only handed) the Provost's address, and knighted him (the first since all ended) with General Grey's sword." The report of the whole ceremony of unveiling in the "Aberdeen Journal" of the following day says—"Sir George Grey [the Home Secretary] then asked the Provost to kneel, and he having done so, Her Majesty, receiving a sword from Sir George Grey, touched his shoulder, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Sir Alexander [Anderson] had then the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand." Sir George Grey would have had to be in some uniform, however, to have been carrying a sword, and it is probable enough that—being in all likelihood in plain dress—he borrowed a sword from some of the officers on duty. Colonel Gordon, C.B., is mentioned as having been in command of the Highland Infantry. Her Majesty's account of the proceedings is somewhat celebrated (in local remembrance) by her delightfully frank confession—"Principal Campbell's prayer was very long—which was trying in the rain—but part of it (since I have read it) is really very good." A.

237. "JUDGE ADVOCATE."—This is the title given to the person who conducts the prosecution in courts-martial.

W. IMRAY.

No. 54.—April 28, 1909.

The Hays of Delgaty.

Interest in the current number of the "Scottish Historical Review"—for north-country readers, at any rate—will centre in the article on "A Northern Baronial House," by Sheriff Ferguson, K.C., of Kinnundy. Sheriff Ferguson, referring to the renowned Dugald Dalgetty of Drumthwacket, who figures so conspicuously in "A Legend of Montrose," thinks Sir Walter Scott must have taken the name of his character at least from "the real Dalgetty" (or Delgaty), who was also a "renowned Colonel," had been "bred at the warres," and was "a gentleman of invincible resolution," and who, moreover, is referred to in the "Legend," Montrose speaking of "my gallant friend Colonel Hay." This individual was Sir William Hay of Delgaty, near Turriff, in Aberdeenshire—"no impoverished owner of a miserable lairdship in a barren Kinnardine moor, but the lord of a stately baronial castle, of broad acres, and a following to suit; no rough soldier of fortune, but the constant companion, the devoted friend, and the heroic fellow-sufferer of the cultured and chivalrous Montrose." "Sprung," continues the article, "from one of the most high-spirited of Scottish houses, 'the gallant Hays,' he was near of succession to his chief, the Lord High Constable of Scotland, and during the Earl of Erroll's minority it was to him that the duty fell of summoning their vassals to the field, and apparently of deciding the policy of at least the northern Hays during the momentous period of 'The Troubles.'" Sheriff Ferguson traces for us the generations of the Hays of Delgaty.

Sir Thomas Hay of Erroll, who died in 1406, and was the great-grandfather of the first Earl of Erroll, married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord of the Isles, by Princess Margaret, daughter of Robert II.; and their second son, Sir Gilbert of Dronlaw, was the ancestor of the Hays of Dronlaw, Delgaty, and Park in Galloway. In 1470, Elizabeth of Balhelvy, with consent of Gilbert, Lord Kennedy, her husband, gave sasine of the lands of Ardenraught and Auchleuchries, in Cruden, to William Hay, son of Alexander Hay of Dronlaw, her brother; and the superiority of these lands at least long remained in the hands of the Hays of Delgaty. We may pass over references to subsequent Hays till we come to an Alexander Hay of Delgaty, who, in 1626, acquired much of the Leslie property that had belonged to his relative, the Baron of Balquhain; but in the following year he parted with Fetternear to Balquhain's nephew, Abercromby of Westhall. In 1634, Alexander Hay (probably the same Alexander) granted a charter to his eldest son, William Hay of Delgaty, of Ardenraught, of

the fishings of Cruden, and of the superiority of Auchleuchries. It was this William who was the friend and follower of Montrose. Either before or after that date he must have gained the experience of Continental campaigns indicated in the statement that he was "bred at the warres." When he succeeded to Delgaty is uncertain, but he married Dorothy Bruce of Pittarthy, and was probably in possession before the Civil Wars began.

At the time when, as Sheriff Ferguson puts it, "muskets began to be looked to and swords to be sharpened in the year 1639," the Earl of Erroll was a minor, but his people rose in the Covenanting interest "under conduct of the Laird Delgatie." Delgaty was a participant with the laird of Towie-Barclay in the raid on Balquholly and the plundering of muskets from the young laird of Cromarty, the famous Sir Thomas Urquhart; and in the "Trot of Turriff" he did his best to stem the rout of the Covenanters before the Cavalier Gordons, who swept down upon them from Strathbogie. Sir William Hay is next found "under different auspices and amid other companions." Within five years, Montrose had renounced the Covenanters and declared for the King, and, like many Northern Cavaliers, Sir William Hay had attached himself to the Royal forces in the north of England and accompanied Montrose in his first abortive attempt to penetrate into Scotland. Montrose was more successful in the following year (1645), and before long was joined by the Laird of Delgaty, Lord Aboyne, the Master of Napier, and others, who broke out of Carlisle.

"From that time forward," says Sheriff Ferguson, "Delgaty seems to have accompanied Montrose, his valour and experience being of great service. He was wounded in the triumphant strife of Alford, and when Middleton was pressing close upon the retreating Royalists, Delgaty was among the 70 or 80 of 'Montrose's bravest men' who were left to dispute the passage of the river near Inverness 'with invincible resolution.' He, or perhaps his son, remained in Scotland when Montrose left the country, for 'William Hay of Delgatie and his mother' are found on 25th January, 1647, in the 'Roll of those to whom the Major-General (Middleton) has given remissions and assurances upon their enacting themselves betwixt and the 1st of November, 1646.' His lands were among those which authority was given to stent on 16th March, 1649. Sir William Hay was with Montrose in his last campaign in the north of Scotland. Along with Lord Frendraught, Colonel Hurry, and others, he was taken prisoner after the rout at Invercarron, and brought to Edinburgh to meet his doom."

He was sentenced to be beheaded, and was executed along with Colonel Sibbald on 7th June, 1650, a few days after Montrose. "Being a Roman Catholic in his religion," says Wishart, the biographer of Montrose, "and therefore not coming within the compass of the ministers' prayers, he, without speaking a word to anybody, but throwing some papers out of his pocket, took off his doublet, kissed

the fatal instrument, kneeled down and received the blow." At his own request, he was buried in the same grave as Montrose in the felons' sepulchre in the Borough Muir; but on 11th May, 1661, the bodies of the two Cavaliers were exhumed and laid in the aisle or chapel of St Giles' Church, which still bears the name of the Montrose aisle. After the erection of the Montrose Memorial in 1888, a mural tablet commemorative of Sir William Hay was placed on the wall of the Montrose aisle.

Sheriff Ferguson thus concludes his account of the Hays of Delgaty—

Sir William Hay had a son, William, who succeeded him in the estate of Delgaty, and was for a short time (1687) Bishop of Moray. His daughter and heiress married Cuthbert of Castlehill, but during part of the eighteenth century the lands of Delgaty were in possession of the Earls of Erroll. There was a ratification to Lord Erroll of the lands and barony of Delgaty in 1701; and in 1722, Mary, Countess of Erroll, with consent of her husband, Mr Alexander Hay of Delgaty—by birth a Falconer—granted a precept in favour of Patrick Gordon of Auchleuhies, the son of the famous General of Peter the Great. Delgaty passed from the Erroll family about 1762. The standing of the house during its period of power and prosperity is testified by the old distich—

There be six great barons of the North,
Fyvie, Findlater, and Philorth;
And if ye wad ken the other three,
Pitsligo, Drum, and Delgatie.

Inscriptions in Trinity Congregational Church, Aberdeen.

A handsome marble tablet in the vestibule is inscribed—

In
Affectionate Remembrance
of
Rev. John Duncan, D.D.,
for 43 years
the faithful minister of Christ,
to this church and congregation;
Born August 9th, 1827,
Died May 16th, 1901.
Honoured and beloved
for his works' sake.

Rev. John Duncan, who is thus commemorated, was a son of John Duncan, gaswork manager, Turriff, and his wife Helen Sharpe [Aberdeen Registers]. At an early age he became a lecturer on temperance, and ultimately an evangelist. After seven years of work in the cause of temperance, Mr Duncan was invited to succeed Dr James Hall Wilson (who died 19th August, 1897, aged 86) as pastor of the Albion Street Congregational Church. He entered on his duties the same year, and was ordained in 1859. During the next two years he attended

Marischal College to further his education generally. As minister of the church named, he built up an exceedingly large congregation—so much so that he removed his sphere of labour to the Shiprow, where the handsome Trinity Congregational Church was built (opened September 15, 1878), where he laboured until his death. Mr Duncan enjoyed the respect and confidence not only of those connected with Congregationalism, but other denominations. In 1894, the Senatus of Aberdeen University conferred on Mr Duncan the honorary degree of D.D., in recognition of his conspicuous and valuable services to the community; and in June, 1894, both he and his wife were made the recipients of handsome gifts subscribed for by a grateful public. Dr Duncan's only son—John Duncan, M.A., M.D.—died at Brideford, Devonshire, 13th January, 1899; his eldest daughter, Mary Helen Duncan (died 3rd June, 1901, at 26 Saviourgate, York), married Rev. F. A. Russell, Salem Chapel, York; the second daughter married Mr John Redford, Bombay; and the youngest daughter married Rev. J. B. Allan, M.A., B.D., Dunoon, formerly assistant to Dr Duncan in Aberdeen. A series of interesting articles on Dr Duncan's life and labours, in seven weekly instalments, by "John Harlaw," appeared in the "Evening Gazette," Aberdeen, from 31st October to 12th December, 1908. For further particulars of Dr Duncan, who died at 69 Dee Street, Aberdeen, see "In Memoriam" of 1901, pp. 48-51, where an excellent portrait appears; and the articles on "Church Life in Aberdeen," by "Ecclesiasticus," which appeared in the "Evening Express," Aberdeen. Dr Duncan is buried in Allenvale Cemetery, Aberdeen.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Laird of the Barony.

The third of the series of Rhind lectures in Archæology in connection with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was delivered by Mr David Murray, M.A., LL.D., in the Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, on April 7. The subject of the course is "The Occupation and Use of the Land in Scotland in Early Times," and this particular lecture dealt with "The Occupants of the Barony." Dr Murray said that the central figure in the barony was the lord or laird. The term "laird" was often applied to any landed proprietor, but that was incorrect. No one is a laird who is not a Crown vassal. Under the feudal organisation the lord held the barony of the Crown subject to the obligation to render certain military service; sometimes to give other additional services, or to make certain payments in money or in kind. In feudal times this constituted tenure, and the only tenure recognised in Scotland under strict feu-

dal law was that of ward or military service called in England knight service. The vassal under this tenure was bound not only to give service in war, but also to give counsel and assistance in peace. When the vassal was unfit to do so the fee was open and remained in the hands of the superior or anyone to whom he might transfer it, technically termed his donatar. The usual event in which that happened was minority. Dr Murray went on to say that the feudal system was not a creation but an evolution. Speaking of the thanages mentioned by Fordun, he said there were three only recorded south of the Forth—Haddington, Caledonar, near Falkirk, and Stirling. A thanage was an area of demesne land held of the King for payment of an annual rent, originally in kind, afterwards commuted to money. Long before feudal times the land was subject to certain definite public burdens known as "can," "conveth," "feacht," and "sluaged." All of these prevailed in the kingdom of the Scots beyond the Forth. "Can" was known as a food or provender rent, and consisted in the payment of meal, cheese, food, malt, pigs, and cows. "Conveth" was an obligation to provide entertainment or hospitality for one night to the King or his representative when passing through the land. Discussing the relation in which the baron stood to those below him, Dr Murray said sub-infeudation had always been allowed in Scotland, so that there could be a series of vassals under the Crown vassal, each holding of the one above him. Sub-infeudation was merely a method of parcelling out a large tract amongst a number of holders. The baron had his granaries and ginnels, to which the tenants were obliged to bring their grain and meal, and the ginnel-man was an important officer of the barony. The usual term in Scots law for a bondsman or serf was "nativus"; that is, one who had been born in the power of a lord. While the bond passed with and belonged to the land, he seemed to have had a recognised right to occupy his holding, and could not be disturbed. Bondsmen often ran away. When they did so, their masters were entitled to reclaim them. No third person could acquire property in them. Beneath the "nativi," or bonds, were the "servi," slaves or thralls. The slaves, it had been suggested, were in some cases members of the older race reduced to a servile position by their conquerors. A freeman could renounce his liberty by appearing in the court of the lord and rendering himself up by the hair of his forehead as the lord's man. If he did so, he could not recover it during his lifetime. If he ran away and was reclaimed the lord took him by the nose and reduced him to his former slavery, taking from him "all his gudes and geir until the valour of four pennies." The latest recorded case of a brief for the recovery of fugitive slaves is said to have been in the court of the Sheriff of Banffshire in 1364. The term "servus," however, remained in use for long after in the sense of a servant.

Former Difficulties of Travelling in Scotland.

In the winter of 1699, Robert Irvine of Cornhaugh, Forgue, was cited to appear in Edinburgh by a given date to give evidence in the case of Dame Marjory Seton, widow of Lewis, Viscount Frendraught, but he did not arrive till the day after, having been "fully eight days upon the journey that he usually made in three." This was in consequence of the severity of the weather, by which even the post was obstructed. The absence, with no excuse forward, was deemed contempt of court, and pains and penalties were decreed against Irvine, who had them discharged only upon petitioning the Privy Council with a record of the facts. [Privy Council Register.]

Saint Drostan of Buchan.

A specially-prepared original research paper was delivered before the Gaelic Society of Inverness on 2nd April, by Rev. Archibald B. Scott, B.D., Kildonan, Helmsdale, on S. Drostan of Buchan, "Ab." of Deer. Mr Scott showed how historians had been misled concerning S. Drostan by the scribe who made the first entry in the Book of Deer (who was followed by the Aberdeen Breviarist) in confusing S. Colm of Buchan with S. Columcille (Columba) of Iona. Mr Scott in his lecture gave credit to Mr Mackay of Craigmorie and the late Dr MacBain for being the first to point out that much was wrong in the current writings about S. Drostan. He brought forward evidence to show that S. Drostan was a Piet ministering in the Pictish provinces, and that his Church was organised not only for the general body of the people but for the Pictish aristocracy. The lecturer proceeded to trace the churches which resulted from S. Drostan's great missions in Buchan, Caithness, and the uplands of Moray and Inverness, in which S. Colm was his companion. Drostan's "Three" the lecturer recognised as S. Colm, S. Medan (503 A.D.), and S. Ian (John) Mr Scott brought forward proof that Drostan the Hermit of Angus was not only a different person but some hundreds of years later than S. Drostan of Buchan.

Sheriff-Clerks of Kincardineshire.

The following is, I believe, a fairly complete list of the Sheriff-Clerks of Kincardineshire, with approximate dates, from the Reformation to the present time—

- 1554—James Rait.
- 1557—Robert Myll.
- 1603—John Fullertowne.
- 1628—Patrick Austine.
- 1654—Thomas Stewart.
- 1657—William Auchinleck.
- 1661—George Thomsonsone.
- 1676—Andrew Strachan.

1698—James Irvine.
 1716—James Udhny.
 1722—John Young.
 1746—George Logie.
 1752—William Young, sen.
 1790—William Young, jun.
 1815—William Stewart.
 1861—James Christian.
 1876—Robert Tindal.
 1904—John C. Gardner.

W. A. M.

Aberdeenshire Parish Registers.

The following abridged extracts are taken from copy lent by Mr A. J. Mitchell-Gill of Auchinroath.

CLATT PARISH.

1680. June 7. Henry Gordon of Auchlyne had a daughter baptised called Rachel.
 1684. October 24. James Gordon of Achlyne, *yor.*, had a son baptised called James.
 1687. April 11. James Gordon of Auchlyne had a daughter baptised called Marjorie.
 1691. July 25. James Gordon off Achlyne, *yor.*, had a daughter baptised called Barbara.
 1695. March 16. James Gordon of Achlyne, *yor.*, had a son baptised called George.
 1700. March 12. James Gordon, *yor.*, of Auchlyne, had a daughter baptised called Rachel.
 1707. Jan. 28. Henry Gordon of Auchlyne, at meeting of heritors.
 1721. June 4. Al Cattoch in Stonniefield had a child baptised called Margaret.
 1724. July 30. Alexander Cattach in Stonnyfield, had a child baptised called William.
 1725. September 26. Alexander Cattoch in Stonnyfield had a son baptised called Alexander.
 1720. June 12. Al Cattach, in the parish of Kinnethmont, and Elspet M'Kewen, in this [Clatt] parish, being contracted, were proclaimed *pro primo*.
 1720. June 19. Al Cattach and Elspet M'Kewen were proclaimed 2do; June 26th 3o.

KENNETHMONT PARISH.

1755. June 22. James Anderson, in the parish of Gairty, and Jean Cattach, in this parish, were matrimonially contracted; proclaimed *pro lmo*; June 29 *pro 2do*; July 6 *pro 3o*.
 1756. June 13. Alexander Davidson and Bessie Cattach, both in this parish, matrimonially contracted, proclaimed *p. lmo*; June 20 2o; 27 3o.
 1757. June 26. Robert Cattach and Margaret Mitchel, within this parish, matrimonially contracted, proclaimed *lmo*; July 3 2o; July 17 3o.

1773. June 20. Peter Leslie and Helen Catto, both in this parish, were contracted and afterwards married.

1773. October 24. Andrew Catto and Jean Stewart, both in this parish, were contracted and married November 11.

1781. June 25. John Forbes, in the parish of Oyne, and Helen Catto, in this parish, were contracted.

1796. November 6. Alexander Steven and Margaret Catto, both in this parish, being contracted, were proclaimed and married.

1799. Innes William Cattach and Elspet Gray, both in this parish, were proclaimed and married.

1734. April 24. William Cattoch, in Cults, had a daughter baptised called Helen

1736. September 15. William Cattoch, in Cults, had a son baptised called George.

1745. August 21. William Cattach, in Cults, had a child baptised called Andrew.

1753. March 26. Robert Cattach in Huits, had a child baptised named Margaret.

1764. December 2. Alexander Cattach, in the parish of Rhyne, had a child baptised called George.

1774. January 20. Andrew Catto, in Cults, had a son baptised named Alexander.

1776. August 16. Andrew Catto, in Cults, had a daughter baptised Jean.

1779. January 3. Andrew Catto, in Cults, had a son baptised Francis.

1800. April 6. William Cattach, in Law, a son baptised William.

1802. April 3. William Cattach, in Law, twins baptised, Robert and Margaret.

1804. September 9. William Cattoch, in Law, a child baptised James.

1807. April 19. William Cattoch, in Law, a child baptised Mary.

References to Aberdeen University in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

The College of Old Aberdeen to receive two-thirds, and the College of New Aberdeen one-third, of the rents of the Bishopric; while the College of New Aberdeen shall receive two-thirds, and the College of Old Aberdeen one-third, of a provision granted to them of 200 merks per annum.—1654, VI., Pt. II., 831b., 832a.

Ratification of the foundation in 1593 of the College of New Aberdeen.—Car. II., 1661, c. 99. VII., 69. Protest by the burgh against the intention to divert the Greyfriars Church exclusively to the use of the College.—VII. 70 a.b.

Warrant to pay £200 sterling out of vacant stipends in Aberdeenshire to certain members of King's College who had been deprived of

their places in 1650.—Car. II., 1661, c. 209, VII. 198.

Ratification of the rights and endowments of the University and College of Old Aberdeen.—Car. II., 1661, c. 230, VII. 214; 1670, c. 34, VIII. 26.

Right of reprinting a book of queries and answers by the doctors of theology at Aberdeen and the Covenanting ministers in 1637-8, granted for ten years to Mr Robert Forbes, Professor of Philosophy in Marischal College in the Caroline University of Aberdeen.—Car. II., 1661, c. 365, VII. 334. Petition by Mr Forbes relative thereto.—Ib. App. 81b.

The Professors and Masters of the University of Aberdeen to have their religion and loyalty attested by the Bishop of the diocese, Chancellor of the University. Those of the New Town College to have the approbation of the Earl Marischal and the Magistrates, their patrons, and the attestation of the Bishop of the diocese.—Car. II., 1662, c. 13, VII. 379.

King's College and Marischal's College to be represented in the National Synod, each by one member.—Car. II., 1663, c. 22, VII. 465.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary, 1795.

4th January. Here, Mrs Jane Gordon, relict of Rev. Dr Duncan Shaw, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen.

21st January. At Clunie, Braemar, Mr Charles Farquharson, Factor to James Farquharson, Esq. of Invercauld, aged 76.

23rd January. At Manse of Glenmuick, Mrs Brown, spouse to Rev. Mr George Brown.

23rd January. Here, Rev. Robert Lumsden, Minister of the Gospel at Kildrummy.

26th January. At Banff, Miss Mary Gordon, daughter to the deceased Charles Gordon of Buthlaw.

3rd February. At Manse of Inveravon, Rev. Mr James Grant, Minister of that parish, in his 77th year of age and 45th of ministry.

31st January. At Banff, in her 83rd year, Mrs Mary Burnett, eldest daughter to the late William Burnett of Campfield, Esq., and relict of the late Donald Farquharson of Auchriachan, Esq.

22nd February. Dr Alexander Gerard, Professor of Divinity in the University and King's College, to which office he was translated from the similar one in the Marischal College on 19th June, 1771. He was also one of His Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland.

9th April. Here, Dr William Thom of Craibstone, Advocate and Professor of Civil Law in King's College.

12th June. Here, John Lumsden of Cushny.

23rd June. At Aberdeen, Mrs Barbara Irvine, relict of Mr Archibald Campbell, Minister of the Gospel at Grange.

8th July. At Cowie, Mrs Elizabeth Innes, relict of Alexander Innes, Esq. of Cowie.

18th July. Rev. Mr Thomas Shepherd, Minister of Bourry.

26th July. At Pitt's Buildings, Kensington, Lady Susan Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.

2nd September. At Fountainhall, Miss Mary Skene, second daughter of Dr Skene, Physician, here.

8th October. At Clifton, the Right Hon. Lady Haddo.

23rd November. Here, Mr John Leslie, merchant, son of the late Mr Leslie of Littlefolla.

25th November. At Edinburgh, Alexander Elphinstone, Esq., Sheriff Depute of the County of Aberdeen.

1st December. Here, last week, Adam Duff, Esq., formerly Provost of this city.

10th December. At his house in Banff, James Shand, Esq. of Craigellie, late Provost of Banff, in his 34th year.

13th December. At Banff, James Donaldson, Esq. of Kinnairdy.

17th December. Here, Miss Margaret Forbes, daughter to Rev. Mr John Forbes, formerly Minister at Slains.

17th December. At Bucharn, Captain Laurence Leith, of the Princess of Wales, or Aberdeenshire, Fencible Regiment.

20th December. Rev. John Cooper, Minister of Glass, in his 78th year of age and 41st of ministry in that parish.

29th December. At the Castle of Banff, the Right Hon. the Countess of Findlater and Seafield.

31st December. At Banff, Mrs M'Killigin, wife of George M'Killigin, Esq., Provost of Banff.

Queries.

248. BISHOP PETER BLACKBURN.—Whom did Mr Blackburn marry, and how many of a family had he? His son and heir, Peter, bequeathed £100 Scots to the Guild Brethren's Hospital.

G. A. DAVIDSON.

249. REV. ROBERT MICHIE, CLUNY.—Particulars as to the pedigree of this minister will oblige.

SENX.

250. UNSPOKEN WATER.—An explanation regarding this superstition will oblige.

STRATHDON.

251. JOHN MOWAT KEITH OF KEITHFIELD.—Can any genealogist oblige me with the name of Mr Keith's wife and the date of their marriage?

W. TAYLOR.

252. GREY-HEN, TAPPIT-HEN, AND GREY-BEARD.—Are these names synonymous?

J. B. H.

Answers.

192. JOHN NIVEN OF THORNTON.—The property of Thornton, possessed by Mr Niven, was not the considerable one bearing that title in Kincardineshire, but the smaller one in the parish of Bourtie, Aberdeenshire. Various particulars regarding Mr Niven and his connections will be found in Jervise's "Epitaphs and Inscriptions," I., 264.

R. R.

216. BARTLET FAMILY OF AFFORSK, BANFFSHIRE.—Alexander Bartlet, Afforsk, on 13th July, 1852, married, at Minonie, "Barbara, daughter of James Sangster, Esq., Minonie."

E. G.

234. THE LESLIES OF KININVIE.—Mr Leslie of Kininvie has looked carefully over his papers, and come to the conclusion that Eliza-

beth and Elspet Gordon, referred to by Mr Bulloch, were one and the same person.

ED.

238. THE GREY MARE THE BETTER HORSE.—The answer to this query will be found in a communication by Mr Platt to "Notes and Queries," and also in Dr Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable." The account in the Dictionary is as follows—

"The woman is paramount. It is said that a man wished to buy a horse, but his wife took a fancy to a grey mare, and so pertinaciously insisted that the grey mare was the better horse that the man was obliged to yield the point.

"The French say, when the woman is paramount, 'C'est le mariage d'epervier' ('Tis a hawk's marriage), because the female hawk is both larger and stronger than the male bird.

"As long as we have eyes, or hands, or breath, We'll look, or write, or talk you all to death, Yield, or she-Pegasus will gain her course, And the grey mare will prove the better horse.

"Prior, Epilogue to Mrs Manley's 'Lucius.'"

A.

240. GORDON HALL.—This was the old residence of the Wardhouse family in Kennethmont. The following is the description of it given by Dr George Skene Keith ("A General View of the Agriculture of Aberdeenshire" in 1811)—"Gordon Hall, belonging to Charles Gordon, Esq. of Wardhouse. A good modern house, and with many recommendations in point of situation. But its proprietor has been long in the army, and does not reside in it."

REX

No. 55.—May 5, 1909.

The Forfeited Estates.

The "Scots Magazine" for February, 1764, reports the sale of some of the estates forfeited in 1715—viz., the estates of Panmure, Southesk, Marischal, and Pitcairn, which had been leased to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk and Alexander Garden of Troup (Garden was brother-in-law to Sir Archibald Grant, he having married Jean, eldest daughter of Lord Cullen, a judge of the Court of Session, who was Sir Francis Grant, first Baronet of Monymusk) at the yearly rent of £4000 sterling or thereabouts, and which lease is expired. The estates were accordingly put up to public roup or auction on Monday afternoon, February 20, in the Parliament House, before the Lord Auchinleck, appointed by the court judge of the roup. The house was crowded. The Earl Marischal, the Earl of Panmure, and Sir James Carnegie of Pitarrow, heir-male of the family of Southesk, were there in person, attended by some of their friends; and each purchased what had formerly belonged to his family, at the upset price, nobody offering against them. The people in the galleries could scarce forbear expressing their joy by acclamations on seeing these estates return to the representatives of the ancient and illustrious families to which they had formerly belonged. The small estate of Pitcairn was purchased, likewise at the upset price, by a gentleman for behoof of the sisters and heirs of the former proprietor, who was the only son of the celebrated Dr Archibald Pitcairn of that ilk, physician in Edinburgh, and died without issue. The sums of the several purchases were as follows, in sterling money—

Panmure	£49,157 18 4
Southesk	36,870 14 2
Marischal	31,320 0 0
Pitcairn	835 5 6

But to encourage bidders, they were set up in the following lots—

PANMURE.		Rent.	Upset Price.
Lots.		£ s d	£ s d
1. Lands and barony of Panmure, comprehending Downie ...	561 9 6	11-12...	16,844 5 0
2. Lands of Carmylie and Barry	186 4 10	...	5,587 5 0
3. Lands of Innerpefer	167 7 4	...	5,021 0 0
4. Barony and lordship of Arbroath	116 18 10	6 ...	3,508 6 3
5. Barony of Brechin, comprehending Navar	208 3 9	4 ...	6,245 13 4
6. Barony of Glenesk, comprehending Edzel, Lethnot, and Lochlie	398 7 7	6 ...	11,951 8 9
SOUTHESK.			
7. Southesk lands in the parish of Brechin	232 11 6	4 ...	6,977 5 10
8. Barony of Kinnicll	230 12 3	4 ...	6,918 8 4
9. Barony of Fearn	259 5 10	...	7,779 15 0
10. Panbryde and Carnegie	121 15 3	...	3,652 17 6
11. Farmwell, Kinnaird, etc.	325 7 5	...	9,761 2 6
12. Fairnyflett and Largie	59 8 2	...	1,782 5 0
MARISCHAL.			
13. Marischal's lands in the parish of Longside, etc.	99 16 2	...	2,994 5 0
14. Lands lying in the parish of St Fergus	420 13 8	...	12,620 10 0
15. Lands in the County of Aberdeen and Banff	383 4 5	6 ...	11,496 13 9
16. Dunnottar, Lungair, Uras, etc.	140 5 8	6 ...	4,208 11 3
17. Lands of Pitcairn	27 16 8	...	835 0 0
Total, sterling	£3939 9 1	...	£118,183 12 6

The Irvings of Newton.

An interesting brochure has just been issued from the Rosemount Press, Aberdeen—"The Irvings of Newton," by Miles Irving, I.C.S.—late Jenkyns Exhibitor of Balliol. It is designed as an Appendix to "The Book of the Irvings," and is "dedicated" to the author of that work, Mr John Beaufin Irving, by "his loyal clansman." The work is a carefully-prepared genealogical deduction of the Irving family of Newton, in the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire, from the time of James Irving, who, on 21st December, 1685, was appointed Macer to the Privy Council. Irving's great-grandson, Alexander Irving, on 5th January, 1827, was granted arms—Argent, on a fess azure, between three small sheafs or bundles of holly, vert, each consisting of as many leaves slipped, banded gules three mullets of the first, with crest three arrows proper, the points upward, two saltirewise and one in pale, plumed argent, banded gules, and motto, "Sub sole, sub umbra virens." In petitioning for arms, Irving affirmed that his great-grandfather, James Irving, had "always been understood" "to have been a cadet from the house of the Irvings of Drum," and the coat granted is a combination of the holly sheaves of Drum and the fess and mullets of Blackwood, indicating descent from these families. The crest and motto probably imply relationship to the Drum family through the Artamford branch. James Irving married Margaret Jean Weir, sister of John Weir of Newton; and their only surviving son, George, was served heir to his uncle in the estate of Newton in 1714. He became a Writer to the Signet, and was for some time Clerk to the City of Edinburgh. By his wife, Sarah Weir, he had three sons, of whom Robert died, s.p., 1745. George, the second son, thereupon became heir to his father. He married, first, Janet Colquhoun (their only child was a daughter Janet, who married James Clerk, H.E.I.C.S., and was the mother of Sir George Clerk, F.R.S., sixth Baronet of Penicuik; and of John Clerk-Maxwell of Middlebie, father of James Clerk-Maxwell, Professor of Experimental Physics in Cambridge, who was for a short time Professor of Natural Philosophy at Marischal College and married a daughter of Principal Daniel Dewar); and, secondly, Mary, daughter of Alexander Chancellor of Shieldhill, by whom he had three sons, Alexander, John, and Thomas. From the latter marriage, all the existing Irvings of this branch descend. The particulars furnished in the text are very clear, while the elaborate tree at the end is a pattern which genealogists might follow with advantage.

"Waking" the Dead in Banffshire.

In the "Scottish Historical Review" for January, there was an article by Mr J. G. A. Baird on "An Edinburgh Account-Book of Two Hundred Years Ago," the accounts having reference to the affairs of a certain Anna Brown,

widow of John Wilson, merchant, Edinburgh. In the book was an entry, under date 12th May, 1699—"To Mrs M'Rae for 8 bottles of sack ye night ye said Anna died"; and Mr Baird referred to it as an item "which is difficult to explain." In the April number of the "Review," Professor Cooper, Glasgow University, tenders the following interesting explanation:—

I venture to suggest that it was for the use of those who would "wake," or watch, the body during the three days and nights between the lady's death and her funeral. I asked my mother—an old lady of 96—about the custom of "waking" the dead, as she remembers it in Banffshire in her early days. The origin of the custom, she informs me—so, she says, she used to be told—was lest rats, or cats, "or other vermin," should begin to gnaw the corpse! Houses, especially in the country, were very open—the doors did not close; and there were many wild creatures about, polecats and foxes, as well as rats. Obviously, if this reason for the practice existed in Scotland, it existed no less in Ireland, where the cabins of the poor were so wretched. So far back as my mother's memory extends—and she clearly remembers deaths among her kindred in 1820, and before that—the practice of "waking" the dead had been given up among the better classes, whose houses were well finished; but there were some families even in the upper ranks who retained the old custom, simply because it was a custom. Among the poor, however, in their miserable cottages (the older sort of which, as she remembers them, had no structural partitions whatever), the need continued, and with the need the observance. Friends and neighbours sat with the dead by turns, both by day and night. Among the more pious, one of the little company would read aloud a chapter of the Bible; possibly the same thing might be done where there was less piety, for the purpose of scaring "bogles." Readers of "Rob Roy" will remember how Andrew Fairservice employed "the nameiest chapter in Nehemiah" as an exorcism; while readers of "Redgauntlet" will recall how "naebody cared to wake" the dead Sir Robert, "like any other corpse." Dougal provided himself for the occasion with a tass of brandy; the genteel friends of the Edinburgh merchant's widow very naturally would have "sack." The Banffshire peasants of the first half of the nineteenth century took care to provide either beer, or a bottle of whisky, and bread. The custom was still necessary in the old town of Keith, and still in use there, when my mother left that country in 1845.

The Courts of the Barony.

Dr David Murray, Glasgow, delivered his fifth Rhind lecture in the course on "The Occupants and Use of the Land in Scotland in Early Times" on 14th April. Dealing with "The Courts of the Barony," he said that they were of two descriptions; the one exercised an extensive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, and the

other dealt with matters specially relating to the administration of the barony. Jurisdiction was inherent in the status of baron. How it was originally derived was obscure, but in later days, when charters came into use, and the power of the Crown had become supreme, it was regarded as a delegation from the Sovereign. The jurisdiction of an ordinary baron covered nearly the whole field of civil and criminal law; the jurisdiction of a lord of regality fell little short of that of the King himself; while that of a sub-vassal or free tenant was somewhere less than that of his superior. In the great Charter of Holyrood, King David willed that the Abbot should hold his Court as freely, fully, and honourably as did the Bishop of St Andrews, the Abbot of Dunfermline, and the Abbot of Kelso; and granted to him the trial of battle, of water, and of hot iron, in so far as pertained to ecclesiastical dignity. By a law made in 1180, it was provided that neither bishops nor abbots, nor yet earls, barons, or freeholders, should hold courts unless the King's Sheriff with his serjeant was present, or had been duly summoned to see that the Court was righteously led. In later times it was certain that the Sheriff never appeared in any court of regality or of barony. In 1230, doom by fossa and ferum, or dykpot and iron, as it was styled, in the case of theft and robbery, was prohibited, and after that date the ordeal, except trial by battle, disappeared. The Bishop of Glasgow held an extensive lordship, which, in course of time, was created a regality, and—excluding the ecclesiastical courts—the only jurisdiction to which the people in a considerable area around Glasgow, down till the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748, was the court of the baillie, originally of the barony, and subsequently of the regality, of Glasgow. The Abbot of Paisley had also a great temporal lordship, which in course of time grew into a regality, and the barony of Holyrood was in like manner enlarged into a regality.

OPEN-AIR COURTS.

In early times the procedure of the Barony Court was not subject to review, but gradually there grew up a right of appeal to Parliament or to judges appointed by Parliament, and afterwards to the Court of Session when that tribunal was established. Appeal was taken by what was known as the Falsing of Doom. The Barony Court was originally held in the open air upon the mute hill or judgment hill of the barony or under a tree or by a standing stone. There were three head courts in the year, which all in the barony were bound to attend, and other courts were held when necessary. As a rule, the baron or laird did not preside in his own court, the judicial office being entrusted to a deputy, known as the baron-baillie. The lecturer then described the procedure in the Courts, and dealt with the regulation of common grounds. The Barony Courts practically disappeared after the Heritable Jurisdictions

Act came into operation in the reign of George II. By that Act the baron's civil jurisdiction was in effect reduced to the right of recovering from his vassals and tenants the feu-duties and rents of his lands, and compelling them to perform the services to which they were bound either to himself or at his mill. Various formalities were imposed upon him with the object of restraining and regulating the exercise of this limited jurisdiction, which were so irksome as practically to render it inoperative. The relation of the baron to his feuars and tenants was now merely that of superior and vassal and of landlord and tenant. Formerly each locality was largely regulated by its own customs and by the wishes of its own occupants. The changes which had been effected by Parliament in the relations between the baron and the tenants of the barony, the consolidation of runrig lands, the division of communities, and the like, had no doubt been advantageous, but they had at the same time destroyed all that was beneficial in the old system.

The Church in Kirriemuir.

Rev. John A. Philip, rector of St Mary's, Kirriemuir, has compiled a highly interesting pamphlet, "Records of the Church in Kirriemuir From A.D. 1560," which has just been issued by the Scottish Clergy Society (Edinburgh: R. Grant and Son, Princes Street). The notes on which the pamphlet is based are taken mainly from a MS. history written (about the year 1748) by Rev. George Ogilvy, the first Presbyterian minister after the Revolution. How he discharged the function of historian, with a very pronounced bias against Episcopacy, may be gathered from his own account of his ordination to the parish—

"His transportation happened in dubious times towards the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, when an alteration in the Protestant Succession to the Crown was intended, and a spirit of disaffection to the Revolution Establishment industriously spread. The Forces, as they were then called, had the ruling of all in Court and Country. Only the Court of Session in those days stuck close by the Established Church, and gave her encouragement. As to lose such a Parish as this, was a considerable loss to that Party, so Mr Ogilvy met with great opposition: but all from party principle, not from personal prejudice."

The same anti-Episcopalian feeling crops out in Mr Ogilvy's rather quaint description of the religion of the people of the parish—

"They still continue to be protestant, and there is not this day in all the Parish one professed Papist. They have lived easy under the several changes of Church Government that have obtained, since the Reformation, and are utter strangers to the unchurching Principles founded in the hallowed couch of a Bishop's Hand."

At the conclusion of Mr Ogilvy's MS., Mr Philip continues the history of the Episcopal

Church in Kirriemuir, bringing it down to the present day, and including in it a description of the new Church of St Mary's, designed by Mr J. Ninian Comper, son of the late Rev. John Comper, of St Margaret's, Aberdeen, who served in Kirriemuir as schoolmaster, and was there licensed to say the Divine service.

The Northern Fencibles.

Mr J. M. Bulloch has just published an eight-page pamphlet, quarto size—"Muster Roll of the Northern Fencibles, 1778-83." The "Northern Fencibles" was the name given to the second regiment raised by the 4th Duke of Gordon—raised as a northern parallel to the regiment of Southern Fencibles organised by the Duke of Buccleuch. No sooner did the Duke of Gordon propose to raise it than he was met by a rival regiment, the 81st of Aberdeenshire Highlanders, raised more or less in a spirit of pique, Mr Bulloch says, by his own cousin, Hon. Colonel William Gordon of Fyvie, son of the 2nd Earl of Aberdeen. The Duke was exceedingly angry, but he "put every oar to the water" and duly raised his regiment. The "Letter of Service" provided that "The regiment is to serve in any part of Scotland, but not to march out of it, except in the case of invasion on the more southern parts of the Kingdom. The men are not to be drafted; and in the event of their being ordered into England, His Majesty [George III.] consents that they shall not be reduced there, but be marched back in a corps and disembodied in Scotland." This Letter of Service was accompanied by a Beating Order, which authorised the Duke "by beat of drum or otherwise to raise so many men in any county or part of our Kingdom of Great Britain as shall be wanting to complete the said regiment to the above mentioned numbers"; and all magistrates, justices of the peace, and constables, and other civil officers whom it may concern, were required "to be assisting unto you in providing quarters, impressing carriages, and otherwise as there shall be occasion." The muster roll included 278 privates, 13 sergeants, 13 corporals, and 15 drummers—total, 317; and Mr Bulloch furnishes a complete list of it, taken from a MS. folio in the possession of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Included in the roll were descriptions of the complexion and colour of hair and eyes of the recruits, but, on the ground of space, Mr Bulloch has omitted these anthropological details. He has, however, given the names of the several recruits, their age, height, and trade, and the place of their birth; and, in respect of these items, the list, as he says, is of immense interest to northern genealogists.

Marriages in Old Age.

Alexander, eighth Earl of Eglinton, when 58 years of age, married as his third wife, on 8th December, 1698, Catharine, Lady Kaye (daughter of Sir William St Quintin of Harpham, Yorkshire), who had already been three times married, and had attained the ripe age of 90! She died 6th August, 1700.

A still more remarkable marriage is recorded by the "Aberdeen Journal" as having taken place at Kirroughtree, in August, 1822, when Mr W. Brown led to the altar Miss Janet Murdoch. The courtship extended over fifty years, and the united ages of the two contracting parties, plus that of their son ("an early pledge of their love and fidelity"), amounted to 200 years!

Rapidity of Communication.

We have the pleasure to announce that a diligence is just advertised to run between Edinburgh and Inverness in 33 hours—a rapidity of communication with that part of the world we have hitherto been totally unacquainted with.—"Aberdeen Journal," 12th April, 1809.

The Last of the Mail Coaches.

On Sunday last, at 6 a.m., the Highland mail rattled along our streets on its last journey out of Inverness; and no one gave a parting cheer to the gallant old coach, with its four spanking horses, which has done such good service in its day. It is the last of its race. A few short years only have passed since many coaches, with noble teams of horses, left Inverness daily for east, west, north, and south. We had the Royal Mails, the Defiance, the Star, the Duke of Wellington, and all the rest of them with guards and drivers on whose acquaintance travellers prided themselves, and now there is not so much as one to keep up the old Jehu system. What may have been the thoughts of the guards and coachmen towards the new order of things, it is hard to say; but it is not likely that they regarded with much favour the steady shortening of their beat. In bidding adieu to the good old mail coach, we cannot forget the great advantages which it has conferred upon the North. It was for many years the only public means for travelling in these counties, and all must admit that the business was conducted by Mr Grant and his co-proprietors in an excellent and judicious manner, while the public will long remember the intelligent, obliging, and genial guards and drivers, who contributed so much to the entertainment and comfort of the passengers. As Lord Lauderdale said in closing the Scots Parliament. "There's an end of an auld sang," and we part with the defunct system, not without something of regret. At the same time, we are thankful for the better order of things that modern civilisation and enterprise have brought about.—"Inverness Courier." (From the "Aberdeen Journal," 7th October, 1863.)

Bibliography of Clan Literature. With Notes.

(Continued from No. 28--October 23, 1908.)

DOUGLAS.

Case of Archibald Douglas and his Guardians against the Duke of Hamilton and others, with folding pedigrees and facsimiles. 4to. 1769.

Proof for Archibald Douglas, of Douglas, Defender in the Reduction, the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Douglas Hamilton, and Sir Hew Dalrymple against him, January 28, 1766; Facsimiles. Thick quarto.

Memorial for Archibald Douglas, of Douglas, and for Margaret, Duchess of Douglas, and Charles, Duke of Queensberry and Dover, his Curators, Defenders; against George James, Duke of Hamilton, Lord Douglas Hamilton and their Tutors, and Sir Hew Dalrymple, of Northwick, Pursuers. Thick quarto. Privately printed in 1766.

Letter to Lord Mansfield from Andrew Stewart. 4to. Privately printed in 1773. [An attack on Lord Mansfield for his conduct in Douglas Cause.] All these Douglas items were exposed for sale by Mr George Harding in his catalogue 150, new series in 1908.

FORBES.

Genealogy / of the / Family / of Forbes / from the account of / Mr Matthew Lumsden of Tulliekerne. / Written in / 1580 / etc., etc., etc. "Sed genus, et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi, / Vix ea nostra voco." / Inverness. / Printed at the Journal Office. / 1819. / 89 pp. 8vo.

[This work is interesting on account of the list of subscribers given at pages 85-89.]

FRASER.

"The Fighting Frasers of the 'Forty-Five and Quebec, with a Historical Notice of the Clan," by Bernard W. Kelly, pp. 57. London: R. and T. Washbourne, Ltd., 1, 2, and 4 Paternoster Row. 1908.

[The curious part played by Simon, Lord Lovat, in the Jacobite Rising of 1745 is detailed by the author. The pamphlet appeared during the Quebec celebrations. An extended notice of same will be found in the "Aberdeen Daily Journal," 27th July, 1908.]

GRANT.

Memoires historiques genealogiques, etc., de la maison de Grant. By Charles Grant, Vicomte de Vaux. 1796.

Statistical Account of Urquhart and Glenmoriston. By James Grant of Corrimony. 1798.

New Statistical Account. By Rev. J. D. Smith and George Anderson. 1845.

Account of the rise and offspring of the name of Grant. By Rev. James Chapman. 1876. [Reprinted in Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections, I. pp. 103-117.]

In Memoriam: Ian Charles, Eighth Earl of Seafield, 27th Chief of the Clan Grant. Privately printed. La. 8vo, viii, and 192 pp. Printed at the "Northern Chronicle" Office, Inverness, 1884. [The above Chief was born 7 October, 1851; died 31 March, 1884.]

The Grants of Glenmoriston, Reminiscences, Historical and Traditional, by Rev. A. Sinclair. Portrait. Crown 8vo. 1887.

Antiquarian Notes. By Charles Fraser Mackintosh, LL.D. Second Series, 1897.

The Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Bernard Burke. v.v.

MS. Pedigree of the Grants of Glenmoriston. By Patrick Grant and James Ross Smith.

MS. Memoirs of the Grants of Grant and Grants of Glenmoriston. By Charles Grant.

MS. Notes on Clan Grant. By Maria M. Grant.

MS. Notes on Major Alpin's descendants. By Rev. James Aberigh-Mackay, D.D., senior representative of the descendants. [Rev. James Aberigh-Mackay, Chieftain of the Abrach branch of the Clan, died 1908. His son, Colonel J. Livingston Aberigh-Mackay, succeeds to the Chieftainship. An interesting biographical sketch of the deceased will be found in Vol. 1 of the "Celtic Monthly."]

MS. Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths for the parishes of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (from 1739) and of Inverness (from 1602).

The Life of Charles Grant, sometime M.P. for the County, and Director of the East India Company, born 1786, died 1823. By Henry Morris. 404 pp. With portrait and other illustrations. London: John Murray, 50a Albemarle Street, W. 1904. [A delightful book. The subject's father was wounded at the Battle of Culloden on the Jacobite side, and was financially ruined. The father left the Prince's Camp to attend the christening of his son, attended by thirty followers, who crossed their swords over the cradle, and afterwards placed, in turn, the child's tiny hand on a dagger's hilt, thus indicating his future loyalty to the Prince. The book is of special interest to Highlanders.]

Major Alpin's Ancestors and Descendants. By P. J. Anderson, The University, Aberdeen: Privately printed, MCMIV. 4to, 32pp., and two illustrations, viz.—Major Alpin's House, Inverness, and Invermoriston House, from Loch Ness.

GUNN.

The Gunns, by Thomas Sinclair, M.A. With coloured illustration of the Gunn Tartan. Fcap 4to. W. Rae, Wick. 1890.

HAY.

The Genealogy of the Hayes of Tweedale, including Memoirs of his own times, by Father Richard Augustine, of St Piermont. Edited, with illustrative papers, by James Maidment, advocate. Small 4to, only 180 copies printed. Edinburgh, 1835. [For life and list of Maidment's writings, see Irving's "Dictionary of

Eminent Scotsmen," published by Alexander Gardner, Paisley, 1881, at page 326.]

Genealogy of the Hays with William de Haya, Cup Bearer to Malcolm IV. and William the Lyon, 1170, with various branches down to 1840, on two large sheets. [Compiled by John Hay Allen, afterwards known as John Stolberg Sobieski Stuart, a reputed grandson of Prince Charles Edward.]

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1796.

15th January. At Schivas, Hugh Forbes, Esq. of Schivas, aged 86.

26th January. Here, Charles Gordon, Esq. of Buthlaw.

10th February. At Finzean, Archibald Farquharson, Esq. of Finzean.

17th February. At Manse of New Machar, in her 28th year, Mrs Harriot Reid, wife of Rev. William Stronach, and youngest daughter of the late Sir James Reid, Bart.

17th February. At his house of Balville, in Badenoch, James M'Pherson, Esq., M.P. for Camelford, a gentleman well known in the literary world for his beautiful translation of the Poems of Ossian, etc.

24th February. Here, Miss Abernethie of Mayen.

9th March. At Manse of Crimond, Rev. Mr James Johnston, Minister of Crimond, in his 88th year of age and 49th of ministry.

14th March. Here, in his 18th year, Mr Montagu Beattie, son of Dr Beattie, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College.

7th March. At Ardlogie, William Stuart, Esq., of Loanhead, in his 84th year.

19th March. At Birkhall, Charles Gordon, Esq. of Abergeldie, aged 72.

25th March. Here, Miss Turner, daughter of the deceased George Turner, Esq. of Menie.

5th April. At Auchiries, Mrs Irvine, widow of the deceased Alexander Irvine, Esq. of Drum, aged 75.

6th April. Here, in his 77th year, George Campbell, D.D., F.R.S. Edin., late Principal of, and Professor of Divinity in, Marischal College, and one of the Ministers of Aberdeen.

22nd April. At Cullen, Mrs Margaret Hay, widow of Mr John Forbes [of Pitnacaldar], Minister of Deer.

4th May. Harry Lumsden, Esq. of Auchindoir.

14th May. At Waterton of Stoneywood, Mr Alexander Smith, Paper Manufacturer, in his 66th year.

14th June. At Craigston, William Urquhart, Esq. of Craigston, in his 56th year.

10th July. At Moffat, Mrs Duff, widow of Admiral Duff of Fetteresso, and daughter of the late General Abercromby of Glassaugh.

30th August. At Murtle, Mrs Margaret Burnett, relict of Alexander Bannerman, Esq., merchant in Aberdeen.

6th September. Lately on his passage to Bombay, Lieut. George Forbes, of the Madras Cavalry, second son of the late Charles Forbes, Esq. of Acherniech.

4th September. At Barrack, in her 80th year, Mrs Elizabeth Forbes, relict of Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Barrack.

1st October. At Kincardine Lodge, Sir Edward Bannerman, Bart.

6th October. At Old Aberdeen, in his 40th year, Duncan Forbes Mitchell Esq. of Thainston, third son of the late Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar, Bart.

20th November. Here, Miss Elizabeth Gordon of Buthlaw.

16th November. At Orrok, John Orrok, Esq. of Orrok.

27th November. Here, Gilbert More, Esq. merchant in Aberdeen, in his 78th year.

18th December. Here, Miss Nancy Jopp, daughter of the late James Jopp, Esq. of Cotton.

19th December. At his house at Knock, Mr Stronach, Senior, in his 83rd year.

Queries.

253. JOHN STRACHAN, MERCHANT, ABERDEEN.—I am anxious to secure the pedigree of John Strachan, merchant, Aberdeen, who by his will and testament, dated 16th April, 1734, nominated as his executors his sons-in-law Alexander Robertson, merchant in Aberdeen, and Alexander Smith of Blairdaff. By a codicil Strachan left to the town of Aberdeen £200 Scots "for a Bedlam," which amount was afterwards handed over to the Infirmary.

THOMAS STRACHAN.

254. RAIT FAMILY.—Members of this family at one period owned the estates of Folla, Aberdeenshire, and Hallgreen, Kincardineshire. I would be glad to see the particulars.

T. B.

255. REV. GEORGE JOHNSTON.—This minister held in turn the incumbencies of Cluny, Skene, and King-Edward, and died 29th January, 1733. I have failed to trace whether he ever married. Can any reader say?

GEORGE DUNCAN.

256. LAWRANCE FAMILY.—The "Glasgow Weekly Herald," 18th September, 1908, contains the following:—The death is announced of Mrs

Frances Garner Lawrance, aunt of Lady Gordon-Cumming, whom she chaperoned in Europe for several years. Mrs Lawrance was a sister of Mr William Garner, a millionaire cotton manufacturer of New York, who was drowned with his wife while yachting in 1876. Mrs Lawrance took charge of his three motherless girls, who were all rich and good-looking. Their father left an estate which ultimately realised 16,000,000 dollars, and each as they reached 25 received a third of it. Meanwhile, they lived at Pau with their uncle and aunt, Mr Francis Lawrance and his wife, Mrs Frances Lawrance, just dead. Particulars of the ancestry of Mr Francis Lawrance will oblige.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Answers.

233. "LETTERS OF SLAINES."—These were letters which were granted, in cases of slaughter, by the executors or representatives of a person who had been slain, acknowledging that compensation had been given, or alternatively soliciting pardon for the offender. Such letters carried weight at one time, but they have for long been valueless in criminal procedure.

A. B.

250. UNSPOKEN WATER.—The following explanation is given in Jamieson's "Scottish

Dictionary":—Water from under a bridge, over which the living pass, and the dead are carried, brought in the dawn or twilight to the house of a sick person, without the bearer's speaking either in going or returning. Aberd. The modes of application are various. Sometimes the invalid takes three draughts of it before anything is spoken; sometimes it is thrown over the house, the vessel in which it was contained being thrown after it. The superstitious believe this to be one of the most powerful charms that can be employed for restoring a sick person to health.

X. Y.

251. JOHN MOWAT KEITH OF KEITHFIELD.—The Aberdeen Kirk Session Records bear that in 1761 Mr Keith married Margaret, daughter of William Chalmers, late Provost of Aberdeen.

R. R.

713. GEORGE BEATTIE ("Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd Series, VII., 155, 176).—I am now able to reply to "Alba" and A. Hutchison. Written in pencil on the title page of the second edition (the exact year of publication being written in ink, 1863) a copy which lies before me has:—By Andrew Smith, lately of Lovedale Mission, Africa. The book was published by William P. Nimmo, Edinburgh, and printed by Alexander Brown, Bristol. George Beattie, poet, humourist, and a man of genius, was born in 1786, at Whitehill, about five miles north of Montrose, in St Cyrus (a beautiful parish in the south-east corner of Kincardineshire), and died at Montrose in 1853, at the age of sixty-seven.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

No. 56.—May 12, 1909.

The Keiths, Earls Marischal.

What may be regarded as the most authoritative account of the family of the Keiths, Earls Marischal, is to be found in the recently-published Vol. VI. of the new edition of Douglas's "Scots Peerage," edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms. It is furnished by Mr Charles T. Gordon of Carness, extends to 40 pages, and abounds in citation of references in support of the statements made.

Mr Gordon will have nothing to do with the "mythical account" of the ancestry of the Keiths—the story which has them descended from the Catti, a German tribe, and makes the progenitor of the Scottish family, Robert de Keth, execute deeds of valour in a battle between Malcolm II. and the Danes, in recognition of which the King, dipping his fingers in blood, drew three "pales" or bloody strokes on Keith's shield. The first clearly-authenticated ancestor of the family, according to Mr Gordon, is Herveus or Hervey, called also Herbert, who is said to have obtained from David I. a grant of the north-west portion of the lands of Keith, in the parish of Ilumbie, in East Lothian, called first Keith-Hervey, and afterwards Keith-Marischal; he probably held the office of King's Marischal under Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. He is said to have died before 1196. He had a son Malcolm, who left two sons—Philip, who succeeded as heir to his grandfather Hervey, and David, who held the office of Marischal conjointly with his brother Philip and his nephew Hervey. Philip was succeeded by his son, Hervey de Keth (the Hervey just mentioned), whose son and successor, Sir John de Keith, "is said" to have married Margaret Cumyn, "who may have been" daughter of William, Earl of Buchan. He had a son, William, who succeeded; and to William succeeded (about 1293) his eldest son, Sir Robert de Keith.

The real connection of the Keiths with Buchan practically begins with Sir Robert. He was originally in the service of the King of England, and in 1305 was chosen one of the ten Scotsmen to represent Scotland in the English Parliament, and he attended the Parliament held by Edward I. at Westminster that year. At Christmas, 1308, however, he joined the cause of King Robert, and remained faithful

to him during the remainder of his life. "He did not, therefore, join Bruce until after the success of the King's arms at the battle of Inverurie, in May, 1308; but in 1309 he received from him a grant of the forest of Kintore in the Garioch and the lands of Alnedau (now Aden) and Auchtidonald in Buchan. He had command of the Scottish cavalry at the battle of Bannockburn, and by attacking the English bowmen in flank he caused the panic in the English army which resulted in its total defeat. In recognition of this and other services, King Robert, in 1320, bestowed upon him a large portion of the forfeited lands of the Comyns, Earls of Buchan; and thereafter the home of the Marischals, and the bulk of their estates, lay in the north and north-east of Scotland." He was killed at the battle of Durham, 1346, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Edward de Keith, who had two sons—William, his successor; and John. This John married (1368-9) Mariota (or Mary) de Cheyne, daughter and co-heiress of Reginald de Cheyne of Inverurie, with whom he acquired the estates of Inverurie and Strabrock, and the third part of the Barony of Duffus.

During the "reign" of Sir William Keith, who succeeded Sir Edward, the fortunes of the family seem to have been at their zenith. In the year 1354 he is designed "Marescallus Scotiae," and in 1378-80 he is described as lord of the barony of Alden (now Aden), diocese of Aberdeen. He married Margaret, the only child and heiress of John Fraser, grand-daughter of Sir Alexander Fraser, High Chamberlain of Scotland; and with her he obtained large estates, including the forest of Cowie, Strachan, and Fetteresso, and the lands of Aboyno and Strathelkin. By a charter of date 1366-1407, he made an exchange of his lands of Kimmundy (now Nether Kimmundy), in the barony of Aden, for those of Pittendreich, in Stirlingshire; and in 1392 he and his wife made an exchange of the lands of Pittendreich and those of Uchernterstruther (now Crawford Priory) and Wester Markinch, in Fife, for the barony and Castle of Dunottar, in Kincardineshire, then belonging to Sir William Lindsay of the Byres. Dunottar thenceforward became the principal seat of the family. "On 14th June, 1395, a papal bull was issued by Pope Benedict XIII. removing the excommunication passed by the Bishop of St Andrews against Sir William Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, for encroaching on consecrated ground by building a tower upon the Rock of Dunottar, which had been previously occupied by the parish church." To Sir William succeeded Sir Robert, who married the heiress of Troup, whose name has not been ascertained, with whom he got that barony, comprising the lands of Northfield. He assigned it to his second son, John, the descendants of whom in the male line, known as the Keiths of Northfield, became extinct on the death of James Keith of Northfield in 1799. Sir Robert's eldest son, Sir William Keith, became the first Earl Marischal.

(To be continued.)



The "Prophet" of Bethelnie.

Adam Donald (born 1703, died 1780) was a deformed and eccentric native of the old parish of Bethelnie, who acquired the familiar local titles of "Satey," "Prophet," and "Doctor." Little attention was then paid to medical training or University degrees, and Adam was permitted to pose as a veritable *Asculapius*. His ointments and medicines, prepared from herbs gathered by himself, were believed by the credulous to give a remedy for every ailment under the sun. As a necromancer, he frequented the lonely graveyard, professing to hold communion with departed spirits. When an article disappeared, or misfortune or loss occurred, nobody was so capable to reveal the secret, or to prescribe the remedy, as the redoubtable prophet! When so consulted, he took care to give cautious, general answers, capable of various interpretations, and whatever way the matter turned out, he could invariably truthfully declare, "I told you so!" With the fishing population he was extremely popular, and his wonderful cures and still more wonderful revelations were retailed and multiplied by that body to an extraordinary extent. His customary consultation fee was sixpence, and, small as this sum may seem, he made money and won a wife. A daughter foolishly divulged the secrets of the imposition, and Adam fell into indigent circumstances. A picture of him

was painted, and he expressed a desire that the following lines should be placed at the foot of it—

Time doth all things devour,
And time doth all things waste;
And we waste time,
And so we are at last!

Kildrummy Castle.

The "Scottish Field" for May has an article on "Kildrummy Castle: Old and New," by Mr Alexander Inkson M'Comnochie, accompanied by pictures of the two castles, while a portrait of Colonel Ogston forms the frontispiece. The article says:—

Soon after the forfeiture of the Mar estates the castle was partly demolished by the Royalist party, and its ruins were locally regarded as at the disposal of anyone who had barr or byro to build. The finest fragment still standing is the eastern gable of the chapel, with three lancet windows. The present proprietor, Colonel James Ogston, has taken steps to preserve the splendid old pile; the dangerous portions have been strengthened, the tops of walls cemented, loose stones fixed, and many fallen stones replaced where the original situation was evident. In this connection the following extract from "The Bee" of November 30, 1791, is peculiarly interesting:—"This stately castle was inhabited about forty years ago. Since the year 1715 it has been allowed to fall to ruin; and, for several years past, it has been pulled down by the peasants in the neighbourhood, for the sake of the lime they obtain from the rubbish, which they make use of as a manure. From this cause, this beautiful fabric, which might have stood for many ages a striking monument of the taste of our forefathers, and their style of architecture, will soon be entirely destroyed . . . At present, I have been assured by a gentleman of veracity, who lives very near the spot, very little of it remains; and in half a century perhaps tradition alone will mark the place whereon it stood."

The Snow Tower, which received its name from the colour of the stone with which it was built, was commenced in 1172, and consisted originally of five storeys, being the most important part of the building. Through it passed a chain for raising water to the upper apartments. There were men living in 1776 who remembered its removal. The great hall, measuring 73 feet by 40, can still be traced. The chapel also, 35 feet by 20, is distinctly indicated.

David II. made some stay in Kildrummy in 1341 and 1342, and in 1365 the king besieged and captured the castle in the course of a quarrel with the Earl of Mar. The Earl, however, had it restored to him eventually, and was buried within its walls.

In 1508 James IV. granted a charter to his "intimate friends, Alexander Elphinstone of Invernochty and his wife, Elizabeth Berlay,"

conferring upon them the Mains of Kildrummy and other lands, the whole being incorporated into a barony, called the barony of Invernocht, and carrying with it the custody of the castle of Kildrummy. In the following year Alexander Elphinstone was created Lord Elphinstone, and these lands were formed "into a free barony, to be called the barony of Kildrummy in all time coming." Ultimately Queen Mary, recognising the justness of the claim of the Erskines, descendants of Isabel, Countess of Mar, conferred the title and estates of Kildrummy on that family. Following on a decision of the Court of Session, the Mar family, on taking over the barony, paid according to an amicable arrangement, 48,000 marks to the Elphinstones for ameliorations. The tomb of the latter family in Kildrummy churchyard fell into disrepair after their departure, but, as an inscription bears, it was "Restored by William, 15th Lord Elphinstone, 1862."

A curious discovery was made in 1746, in the vault where the Mar family are said to have been laid, under the aisle of Kildrummy church, the embalmed body of a woman being found in a perfect state of preservation. It was believed to be that of the wife of Gratney, Earl of Mar, or of Isabel, Countess of Mar, who married, as her second husband, Alexander Stewart, a natural son of the Wolf of Badenoch.

After the Erskines took possession, the castle bulked little in the affairs of the nation. The Mar estates were forfeited in 1716, and fifteen years later Kildrummy was purchased by Gordon of Wardhouse in Aberdeenshire. In his family it remained till its recent acquisition by the present proprietor.

Colonel Ogston entirely removed the shooting-box which stood in the immediate vicinity of the ruined castle, and in its place erected in 1901 a fine modern building in keeping with the ancient pile. A bridge, modelled on the famous Brig o' Balgownie, near the mouth of the Don, now connects the old building with the new. The new castle is in the style of an Elizabethan manor-house, and was designed by the well-known Scottish architect, Mr A. Marshall Mackenzie, LL.D., A.R.S.A., whose reputation has since become world-wide owing to his artistic work in connection with the recent important additions to Marischal College, Aberdeen.

The main front of the new building extends to 108 feet, and the entrance is one of the finest features of a design much enhanced by an arrangement of terraces and balustrades. The entrance door is situated in a massive tower which rises to a height of nearly fifty feet, terminating in a flat roof with stone parapets similar to that of the terraces.

The architectural beauty of the building is greatly increased by the material of which it is composed. It is built of the fine cream-coloured freestone found on the estate, of which the old castle itself was built seven hundred years ago. The quarry from which the stone was got is so close to the new house that the stones might have been swung by the cranes

direct into the dressing sheds. This quarry, which is now filled up, yielded stones of exceptional texture as well as colour, the grain being close and fine, capable of taking on sharp and clean edges and surfaces.

Internally the arrangements of the building are marked by elegance and comfort. The interior of the entrance porch is lined with freestone ashlar, with floor of the same material, the joints of the stones forming a geometrical pattern. A spacious corridor twelve feet wide traverses the whole length of the house. The walls, ceiling, and floor are of oak, the latter being in parquetry. The drawing-room is L-shaped, with a richly-designed fibrous plaster ceiling in the Adams style, delicately and gracefully executed. The dining-room is a large apartment, with an oaken floor and ceiling and a high dado. The staircase is a notable piece of design and construction. The lower part consists of one broad flight of steps, but at the first landing it branches into two stairways. The material used is oak, with a close balustrade of richly-carved panels instead of the usual open banisters. The castle is lighted by electricity, and the water supply is brought from springs about two miles distant.

Colonel Ogston is a son of the late Mr Alexander Ogston of Ardoe, Banchory-Devenick, near Aberdeen, and his elder brother, Mr Alexander M. Ogston, erected in 1878 a fine new mansion on that estate. Mr Ogston claimed, and the claim was allowed by the Lord Lyon, to be the lineal male representative of the Ogstones of that ilk, and to have a right to bear the primitive arms of the family. The parish of Drainie (which includes the modern burgh of Lossiemouth) was formed soon after the Restoration from the ancient parishes of Kinnefer and Ogston.

The Statistical Account of Scotland.

In "Blackwood's Magazine" for May there is an exceedingly interesting article on "Sir John Sinclair and Arthur Young," by A. T. S. Goodrick. The Sir John Sinclair referred to is the first baronet of Ulbster, who induced Pitt to establish the first Board of Agriculture, with himself as President; and Arthur Young, the well-known author of "Annals of Agriculture," was appointed by Sir John, secretary of the new Board. Incidentally, Mr Goodrick gives us the following description of the origin and character of the first statistical account, of which, he says, Sir John Sinclair was the real author; indeed, he is said to have introduced the word "statistical" into the language:—

Attending a General Assembly in 1790, Sir John Sinclair was seized with the idea of employing the collective wisdom there gathered together for his own practical purposes by getting each minister to draw up an account of his own parish. Of his own qualifications for securing such assistance he speaks with his wonted modesty: to the winning affability of

his manner and address, which was irresistible to young clergymen, he added, to use his own words, "a spirit of perseverance which no obstacle could resist," and the habit of "pointedly answering" every letter he received. His success is the more remarkable because he had to deal with a body of men of most divergent character and capacity. There were a few real antiquaries among them—a few keen observers of nature; but some were of incredible ignorance.

Even in the "New Statistical" we have a minister gravely stating that Michael the Archangel "flourished in the tenth century," falling little short in erudition of his brother of forty years before, who actually discovered the celestial chieftain's burying-place. But the palm is borne away by one who, possessing a kirk dedicated to the Virgin Mary, conjectures that "this lady" was most likely "a descendant of one of the Laids of Chisholm" and forty years later his successor repeats the amazing statement, condescendingly referring to the "lady" as "Marion." No wonder the clan Chisholm hold their heads high in Inverness. The Frasers, too, were men of might thereabouts; for, according to this same informant (himself a Fraser), when Lord Lovat placed a boiling kettle beside a waterfall the salmon jumped into it to be seethed. Another pundit invents a diocese of Glass and a bishop for it; while even the neighbourhood of the modern Athens does not preserve the minister of Corstorphine from the delusion that a font was "used as the depository of the holy water in the days of Popery," while the name of his parish he derives from *croix d'or fine*—a gold cross having once been presented to the church by a French nobleman. Wild etymologies were indeed a part of the intellectual output of the time, and the ministers fairly revel in them. Nothing common or obvious will serve their turn. With the river Jed before his eyes the incumbent of Jedburgh will have it that he rules the "Burgh of the Gadani." Whithorn must needs be "Via tertie" (legionis understood). To get "Dame Helen's Town" out of "Dalmelington," the minister thereof insidiously spells it "Damelington." It is of course possible that the priory of Restenot may have been so named because charters and deeds could peacefully "rest in it"; it is even possible that "Tranent" may be derived from the outcry of victorious Scots when Danish invaders were seen to be beaten back from the shores of Fife. "Let them swim over!" they cried in solemn Latin, though they did not use the word "travernent," because there is none such in any tongue. But when we come to the derivation of Slamannan, from "slay man and" (mare) on account of the difficulty of ploughing there, we grow reticent, and positively refuse the fence when we are told that the Baird family deludes its origin from Bayardo, and him not the "chevalier sans peur" but the author of "Orlando Innamorata" (sic), "which Ariosto made the groundwork of his 'Orlando

Furioso.'" There are signs of research here, but the name of that poet was Boiardo.

Notwithstanding these follies the one-and-twenty volumes are full of living interest, especially where the ministers take the trouble to collect the reminiscences of their oldest inhabitants—reminiscences going back to the times when the results of English jealousy and persecution of Scottish trade, especially in colonial waters, were still bitterly felt. Take but one example of the grinding poverty which ensued. "Fifty or sixty years ago an ox worth forty shillings supplied the fleshmarket of Forfar for a fortnight. . . . A man who had bought a shilling's worth of beef or an ounce of tea would have concealed it from his neighbours like a murder."

On the change in diet the writers also plume themselves: where formerly the only time of entertainment was Christmas (not Hogmanay be it observed), and the bill of fare, broth, beef, and beer, over which they "were very merry without any ceremony," now it is "a few neighbours are invited to one house to dinner. Six or seven dishes are set on the table, elegantly dressed. After dinner a large bowl of rum punch is drunk; then tea; again another bowl; after that, supper; and what they call the grace-drink." The account of this recherche but deleterious banquet comes, however, from the civilised neighbourhood of Glasgow. There were still barbaric parts like Moray, where the usages of the people were indescribably nasty. . . .

It is only fair to say that some ministers did not regard breeches of Manchester cotton as the best and healthiest attire for farm lads. They lamented the decay of native manufactures and the substitution of whisky and tea for ale; but when the same writers proceed to deplore the unnatural demand for labour caused by "ditching, trenching, and dyking, together with the manufactures at Aberdeen," one doubts their judgment.

Matriculating a Coat of Arms.

THE CHIEFSHIP OF THE CLAN MACRAE.

On 22nd April, Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms, gave his decision in an interesting question of matriculating a coat of arms under the Act of 1672, which involved the question of the chieftainship of the Clan Macrae. As the whole practice of Scotland in regard to armorial bearings was in considerable confusion, the Scottish Parliament in 1672 passed an Act requiring every one entitled to use arms to enter these with the Lord Lyon in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, within year and day, and powers of confiscation were given over everything (silver plate, etc.) that bore any such unentered arms. Generally, though not as completely as might have been expected, the Act

was complied with, and in those cases where the arms were not entered (probably through carelessness), the use of such arms prior to 1672 has not been difficult to prove. It consequently became the custom of the Lyon King to "matriculate" any coat of arms which could be proved to have been in use by a male ancestor of the applicant before 1672, though the term "matriculation" properly applies to the giving of a slightly different coat of arms to a younger son or a cadet branch of a family whose head has "entered" his arms in terms of the Act of 1672. And it cannot be emphasised too clearly that only the head of the house or chief of a clan is entitled to bear the original coat of arms; all others must have a difference—in colour, or with a border, or some small addition. These restrictions of the Act applied, of course, only to those families that had at the time armorial bearings; but, on application being made by any "virtuous and well-deserving person," the Lyon King was bound to give him a grant of arms.

In the case under consideration, the petition to the Lord Lyon was for a matriculation of arms in terms of the Act of 1672, the petitioner being Sir Colin George Macrae, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, for ten years Chairman of the Edinburgh School Board, being knighted in 1900 for his services to education. He stated that he is the second but eldest surviving son of the late John Anthony Macrae, J.L.D., W.S. of Wellbank, Forfarshire, who was the eldest son of Colin Macrae of Inverinate, Ross-shire. It was averred that the petitioner and his ancestors, as chiefs of the Clan Macrae, have used certain armorial ensigns from a period long anterior to the passing of the Act 1672, but that these had never been recorded in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, in terms of that statute. Being desirous that his position as chief of the Clan Macrae might be officially recognised, and that the armorial ensigns might now be matriculated in his own name as chief of the clan, Sir Colin presented this petition, in which he craved the Lyon King of Arms to matriculate in the Public Register in name of the petitioner as chief of the Clan Macrae, the ensigns armorial indicated. Answers were lodged for Major John MacRae-Gilstrap, of Ballimore, Argyllshire, one of H.M. Gentlemen at Arms, second son of the deceased Duncan MacRae. He admitted that the petitioner was the grandson and heir male of the deceased Colin Macrae of Inverinate, but denied that he was chief of the clan, and that either Colin Macrae or any other ancestor whom the petitioner represented as heir male was chief of the clan, or used any ensigns armorial in that character, either anterior to or subsequent to the Act of 1672.

Proof on the several points in dispute was led before the Lord Lyon, and counsel heard (Mr J. H. Stevenson, advocate, and Unicorn Pursuivant, for Sir Colin Macrae, and Mr Macphail, advocate, for Major MacRae-Gilstrap).

In his judgment, the Lord Lyon has found that the petitioner Sir Colin George Macrae has failed to prove user of arms or supporters previous to the passing of the Act of 1672, and has refused the prayer of the petition.

In a note to his decision, the Lord Lyon said the term "matriculation of arms" was used in the ordinary practice of the Lyon Court to denote (a) the registration by a cadet of a coat of arms which had already been recorded by an ancestor in his own name with a suitable difference, if necessary; or (b) the registration in the present Lyon Register of a coat which had been used by the family of the applicant previous to 1672, but which had not been recorded in terms of the Act of that year, which required all persons who claimed arms to give the same in to the Lyon in order that they might be recorded in his books. The only other way of recording arms was by applying for a new grant or patent which the Lyon was bound to give to all "virtuous and well-deserving persons." As the petitioner did not aver that he was a cadet, but on the contrary, that he represented the senior line of the Macrae family, or clan, it was evident that he could only ask for a matriculation on the ground of user of arms before 1672. The question of arms was the first point to be taken into consideration, because under the terms of the petition it was not a matter of pedigree which was primarily involved, still less was it one of the chiefship of a clan with which the Lyon Court was concerned only so far as it might be the warrant for a matriculation of supporters. The petitioner must prove user of arms before 1672 by his direct ancestors.

In support of his claim he produced an entry of arms in an armorial manuscript in the Lyon office, originally compiled by Porteous, who was Snowdon Herald in 1661. His lordship took it that Porteous was satisfied that in his day these arms were borne by some one of the name of Macrae. The coat of which the blazon was argent, a fess between three mullets in chief and a lion rampant in base gules, was somewhat suggestive. It was not in the least like any arms borne by other West Highland clans. But in the course of the proof it was shown that the Macraes came originally from Clunes, a place a little to the west of Inverness. Now that was just the part of the country where armorial bearings having stars or mullets as their chief charge might be expected to appear. The presumption was that some person of the name of Macrae bore that coat before the family left Clunes. By whom these arms were originally borne had not come out in the evidence. Accepting Porteous' blazon of the arms as that of a coat to which some Macrae had a right or had assumed, his lordship pointed out that before the petitioner could prove his right to it he must show that it belonged to a person of whom he was now the senior male representative. He could not come into court and say—"This is a Macrae coat or the Macrae coat, and in virtue of my

being the chief of the clan I claim to have it recorded in my name."

There was no such thing, strictly speaking, in Scottish Heraldry as a family coat of arms—that was, a coat which might be used indiscriminately by all the members of one family or clan. The head of a house bore a certain coat of arms, but all younger sons could only bear these arms of their ancestors with a certain difference, such differences being assigned by the Lyon. And further differences must again be assigned to younger sons of younger sons in all generations. This indicated how jealous the statutory armorial law of Scotland had always been of any infringement on the rights of the main line of the family. Such being the case, his lordship could not find that the petitioner had proved, or even attempted to prove, that any of his ancestors, the representatives of the house of Inverinate, had ever worn the arms given by Porteous, or indeed, any other, except in comparatively recent times. Had they done so, it was almost inconceivable that some relic denoting such use should not have survived to the present. No seal, no tombstone, no article of domestic use was known to exist with these arms upon them. The only things of the kind that had been produced as belonging to the Inverinate family were two seals, one of them bearing the arms as given by Porteous with the crest of a cubit arm holding a scimitar and the motto "Fortitudine." But these seals were evidently modern; from the style of their execution, his lordship would say that they dated from the early part of last century, and could not support the petitioner's claims. As the petitioner was not found entitled to arms, he could not be entitled to supporters.

Under the terms of the petition it did not appear to be necessary to go into further points, but as the petitioner would be quite entitled to present a new petition praying for a grant of arms and supporters as chief of the Clan Macrae, the question of supporters in relation to that of the chiefship was important. It was an accepted fact in Scottish armorial law that chiefs of Highland clans were entitled to add supporters to their arms. In this case there was not an attempt to prove any ancient user of supporters. All that need now be asked would be a new grant of such, but to enable his lordship to make that, he would require clearer proof of the existence of a chiefship than had been produced. There was no doubt a certain amount of popular belief in the district that the representative of the Inverinate branch was the chief of the Clan Macrae, but there was a great want of definite evidence to show what that belief was founded on. As his lordship had found that the petitioner had not proved that his ancestor used arms before 1672, it was not necessary to go into the question of chiefship in detail.

Dear Meal.

In view of the recent "corner" in wheat, the following is an instructive illustration of how such practices were dealt with in olden times—

James Bishop, a meal-seller, was convicted before the Magistrates of Aberdeen, November 12, 1764, by examination of witnesses, and on his own confession, of forestalling of meal upon the high road, coming to the public market; and was fined in forty pounds Scots, ordained to find bail not to be guilty of the like practices in time coming under the penalty of 100 merks Scots and to be imprisoned till payment, and till he should find bail as above. The Magistrates appointed the sentence to be read from the precursors' desks of the churches of Aberdeen on Wednesday, the 14th (a day appointed by the Synod to be observed as a thanksgiving for the late good harvest), in order to deter others from the like practices, which was accordingly done.

About the end of November, 1764, on an appearance of a scarcity of meal, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh visited the meal market, and also some of the retailers' houses, and ordered all the meal found in them to be carried to the public market and sold. One of the meal sellers, after carrying his meal to the market, refused to sell it at the current market price: of which having been convicted before the magistrates, on a complaint by the procurator-fiscal, he was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment, and fined besides, to the terror of others.

Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued from No. 48—March 17.)

1783, March 22. Nathaniel Burnett, son to Alexander Burnett, gardener in Hardgate, p. to John Wallace, baker; 5 years after 15th April, 1778. Fee £5 stg., with wearing apparel. The father and Alexander Scott, wright, cautioners.

24. George Legg, son of the deceased Peter Legg, late wright in Aberdeen, p. to John Lamb, wright, one of the boys educated in Robert Gordon's Hospital, with consent of Helen Collic, alias Legg, his mother, and Mr John Copland, present treasurer of said Hospital; 5 years after 1st June, 1778. Fee £100 Scots. Patrick Baron of Woodside cautioner.

April 23. Alexander Smith, son to William Smith, blacksmith in Aberdeen, p. to Messrs Alexander Robertson and John Chalmers, merchants and manufacturers; 5 years after 27th July, 1778. David Longlands, slater in Aberdeen, cautioner.

August 1. Charles Milne, son to John Milne, tobacconist in Aberdeen, p. to James Clark, tailor; 5 years after 2nd August, 1778. Fee £3 stg. The father and Peter Copland, merchant, cautioners.

6. Andrew Nicoll, son to George Nicoll, tyle maker in Aberdeen, p. to William Knowles, wright; 5 years from 25th May, 1781. Fee the cautioners to maintain the apprentice in board for the first 2½ years, and in tools for his employment the second 2½ years, and to give a bedding of cloths worth £2 stg. The father, Geo. Webster, at Mr Auldjo's brick work, Aberdeen, and James Nicoll, taylor in Old Aberdeen, cautioners.

George Wilson, son to John Wilson, late hecklemaker in Aberdeen, p. to William Allan, clock and watchmaker; 5 years after 7th October, 1778. Fee £5 stg., and a bedding of cloaths. William Gavin, taylor, and George Michie, residenter in Aberdeen, cautioners.

Alexander Nowall, son to Alexander Nowall in Clunty, p. to Archibald Reid baker; 6 years after 1st June, 1780. Fee £5 stg. The father and Andrew Robertson, merchant in Aberdeen, cautioners.

James Smith, son of the deceased James Smith in Dubston, parish of Forbes, p. to Archibald Reid, baker; 5 years after Whitsunday, 1779. Fee £5 stg. William Smith in Dubston cautioner.

James Anderson, son to John Anderson, farmer in the parish of Rain, p. to Archibald Reid, baker; 5 years after 17th May, 1782. Fee £5 stg. The father and John Booth, blacksmith in Aberdeen, cautioners. The apprentice to be relieved at the end of the fourth year on payment of £5 stg. to his master.

27. Henry Tough, son to the deceased Henry Tough, residenter in Aberdeen, p. to David Walker, couper; 6 years after 1st September, 1777. No fee. Moses Tough, servant to John Norie, painter in Aberdeen, cautioner.

October 13. Robert Mortimer, son to Arthur Mortimer in Smiddyhill of Alford, p. to James Masson, baker; 4 years after 1st June, 1781. Fee £8 stg.

November 5. Peter Melvin, son of the deceased William Melvin in Peterculter, p. to Robert Mackie, skinner and tanner; 5 years after 1st December, 1778. No fee. James Melvin, salmon fisher on Dee, and George Melvin, carter at Petmuckston, cautioners.

Thomas Milne, son to the deceased William Milne, farmer in Gillowhill, p. to Robert Mackie, skinner; 5 years after 11th October, 1781. No fee. James Aiken, shoemaker in Aberdeen, cautioner.

17. Charles Tough, son of the deceased Alexander Tough, weaver in Aberdeen, p. to John Revells, weaver; 6 years after Candlemas, 1778. No fee. Alexander Kaird, hornier in Aberdeen, cautioner.

Lawrances in Aberdeenshire.

(Continued from No. 42.)

RATHEN.

Vol. 1, Births, 1704-1763; Marriages, 1704-1727; Deaths, 1770-1792.

1720. February 13. Alexander Lawrence, in Inverallochy, a son John. Witnesses—William Fraser, of Hatton, and Mr Alexander Fraser, of Hatton, younger.

1712. August 5. John Lawrance, in Rathen, and George Mitchell, Mains of Cairnbulg, witnesses to the baptism of Isabel, ill, daughter of George Park, in Cairnbulg, with Isabel Russell, Seatown of Cairnbulg.

1719. March 1. Alexander Lawrance, in Inverallochy, and Alexander Rolly, witnesses to the baptism of John, son of Robert Jaffrey, Jr., Skipor in Fraserburgh.

1718. February 21. Alexander Lawrance and Simon Reid, in Inverallochy, witnesses to the baptism of Margaret, daughter of John Reid, Inverallochy.

1718. August 26. Alexander Lawrence, in Inverallochy, a son William. Witnesses—Mr James Anderson, Minister of Rathen, and William Fraser, of Hatton.

1721. February 21. Alexander Lawrence, in Inverallochy, a daughter Margaret. Witnesses—John Reid and Andrew Hutcheon, in Inverallochy.

1721. June 9. Alexander Lawrence, elder, and Alexander Lawrence, younger, in Inverallochy, witnesses to the baptism of John, son of Alexander Mitchell, in Inverallochy.

1722. August 13. William Lawrence, in Techmuiry, a son William. Witnesses—William Reid, in Inverallochy, and James Watson, in Memsie.

1722. May 8. Alexander Lawrence, elder, in Inverallochy, a son Charles. Witnesses—Alexander Lawrence, younger, in Inverallochy, and William Reid.

1723. December 1. William Lawrence, in parish of Fraserburgh, a daughter Margaret.

1724. July 31. Alexander Lawrence, in Inverallochy, a son Charles. Witnesses—John Buchan, Fraserburgh, and John Cruden, Inverallochy.

1724. December 20. William Lawrence, parish of Fraserburgh, a daughter Elizabeth. [Date given as 1729, but following page is headed 1725.] Witnesses—Alexander Lawrence, in Hatton, and Alexander Lawrence, in Inverallochy.

1725. July 16. Alexander Lawrence, in Hatton, a son Alexander. Witnesses—William Lawrence and William Glenny, Parish of Fraserburgh.

1726. July 22. Alexander Lawrence, in Inverallochy, a son James. Witnesses—Francis Hutcheson, Inverallochy, and John Cruden, Inverallochy.

1727. September 17. Alexander Lawrence, in Hatton, a son John.

1727. November 19. Alexander Lawrence, Inverallochy, a son Alexander. Witnesses—Simon Mitchell and John Reid.

1728. November 12. Alexander Lawrence, Inverallochy, a child Sophia. Witness—John Cruden.

1730. January 27. Alexander Lawrence, in Hatton, a son Nathaniel. Witnesses—William Scot, jr., and Alexander Tyler, in Weightenhill.

1730. March 8. Alexander Lawrence, Inverallochy, a daughter Martha, baptised by Rev. [John] Jaffray, Minister of the Episcopal meeting-house at Loumey.

1733. February 4. Alexander Lawrence, in Hillhead, Cairnbulg, a son Thomas.

1733. March 11. James Lawrence, in Happyhillock, a son Andrew. Witnesses—Jo. Birney and Alexander Hunter, younger.

1735. April 16. James Lawrence, in Happyhillock, a son James. Witnesses—Andrew Muri. son and John Russell, Senior.

1737. December 9. Alexander Lawrence, in Cairnbulg, a daughter Jean. Witnesses—John Grig and John Hay.

1738. December 14. George Laurence, in Vaughten, a son George. Witnesses—Alexander Youngson and Peter Fraser.

1739. March 2. James Laurence, in Happyhillock, a daughter Anna. Witnesses—John Birnie and Andrew Murison.

1740. October 24. George Laurence, in Naughtenhills, a daughter Margaret. Witnesses—William Scot and Thomas Laurence.

1741. March 1. James Lowrance, in Tophead, a son John.

1743. August 22. James Laurance, in Tophead of Achiries, a son Alexander. Witnesses—Simon Fraser and William Warrander.

1747. February 13. James Laurence, in Corthies, a son Alexander.

1748. March 5. James Laurence, in Cortes, a daughter Margaret.

1750. December 29. William Laurence, in Hillhead of Cairnbulg, a daughter Jean. Witnesses—John and Alexander Mitchell.

1753. October 27. James Laurence, in Nether Newton, a son Alexander. Witnesses—John Pirie and James Bisset.

1754. July 26. William Laurence, in Invernorth, a son Alexander, the 2nd [July]. Witnesses—Charles Lawrence and John Gibson.

1755. April 27. Charles Laurence, in Invernorth, a son John.

1757. July 24. William Laurence, in Invernorth, a son John. Witnesses—Simon Reid and Andrew Smith.

1757. October 29. Charles Laurence, in Lulenstone, a son Thomas. Witnesses—John Birnie and William Sutherland.

1758. January 7. William Laurence, in Invernorth, a son William.

1760. April 28. Alexander Laurence, in Place of Inveralochy, a son Charles. Witnesses—William Reid and William Penny.

1760. May 4. Charles Laurence, in Lulenstone, a son Nathaniel.

1761. January 18. Alexander Laurence, in Mudhouse of Cairnbulg, a son James. Witnesses—James Greig, tailor, and William Laurence, in Invernorth.

1761. June 5. James and John Laurence witnessed baptism of James, son of John Anderson, in Uppernewtown.

1761. July 19. William Laurence, in Invernorth, a daughter Elizabeth.

1763. February 15. Alexander Laurence, in Inveralochy, a child—name not given.

1763. January 29. Alexander Laurence, in Mudhouse of Cairnbulg, a daughter Margaret. Witnesses—George Kerr and William Hutton.

Marriages—1704-1727.

1712. December 30. Tuesday. Jean Laurance, parish of Lonmay, and William Jack, parish of Lonmay.

1715. February 22. Elizabeth Lawrence and William Patton.

1720. July 28. Alexander Lawrence and Jean Buchan.

Burials—1770-1792.

1774. October 15. William Lawrence, for the Mortcloth, £1/10/0.

1784. March 21. Laurie, spouse to James Dalgarno, in Loolingstone, buried.

1787. June 30. Christian Lawrence, spouse to John Gall, in Cortes, buried.

1791. November 11. Alexander Lawrence, from Stockbridge buried. [He was evidently husband of Katherine Bisset.]

The last entry amongst the burials contains the following notice:—The tax being taken off the Burials, the Register of them was not kept longer.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1797.

9th January. At his house of Heathcot, Mr Andrew Allardyce [some time merchant and Dean of Guild of Aberdeen].

16th January. At Letterfourie, Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Letterfourie, aged 82.

22nd January. In her 92nd year, Mrs Helen Boswell, widow of James Wilson, Esq., late of Finzeauch.

25th January. At Peterhead, in her 81st year, Mrs Thomas Gordon of Cairness.

27th January. At Manse of Cushnie, Mr John Adam, son of Rev. Mr Adam, late minister of that parish.

11th March. At King's College, Professor Thomas Gordon, in his 83rd year, who for a period of upwards of 60 years had creditably discharged the duties of his office.

6th March. At Old Deer, in her 102nd year, Catharine Ogston, a widow.

20th March. At Manse of Foveran, Mrs Ann Mitchell [daughter of Baillie Mitchell of Colpna, and] spouse to Mr William Duff, minister of Foveran.

21st March. Here, in her 80th year, Mrs Nicholas Leith, youngest daughter to the late George Leith, Esq. of Overhall.

8th April. At Ury, Robert Barclay Allardice of Ury, Esq., M.P. for the County of Kincairdine, in his 66th year.

1st June. George Gerard, jun., Esq. of Midstrath.

4th June. At Old Aberdeen, Miss Margaret Gordon, second daughter of the late Professor Thomas Gordon, of King's College.

4th June. At his house Bridge-end of Stonehaven, Robert Burnes, Esq., late Sheriff-Substitute of Kincardineshire.

31st May. At Ellon, Rev. Mr James Milne, minister of the Gospel there [aged 79].

15th June. William Duff, Esq. of Corsinday, in his 84th year.

16th June. Suddenly, at Manse of Deer, Rev. Mr Basil Anderson, minister of that parish.

10th July. Mr Robert Cruickshank, merchant in Old Aberdeen, in his 77th year. For many years he was the acting magistrate in that town.

20th July. Mrs Dorothy Fairbairn, relict of Dr James Fairbairn of Easter Migvie.

9th October. Rev. Mr John Bisset, minister of the Gospel in Brechin, in his 71st year of age, and 46th of ministry. He was son to the late Rev. Mr John Bisset, one of the ministers of this city, and was at first settled at Culsalmond.

1st October. At Slains Lodge, Miss Christian Gordon, Technurie.

16th November. George Irvine of Boyndlie, Esq.

22nd November. At her house in Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Irvine, daughter of George, Earl of Granard, and widow of James Irvine, Esq. of Kingcausie.

28th November. At Leys, Catherine Burnett, second daughter of Sir Robert Burnett of Leys, Bart. [aged 6 years].

13th December. John Dyce, late of Tilligraig, aged 75 years.

24th December. At Whiteriggs, Dr James Badenach.

Queries.

257. "NINE TAILORS MAKE A MAN."—What gave rise to this phrase?

W. DONALDSON.

258. TAIT FAMILY.—In the autumn of 1759, Andrew Tait, organist, married Ann, daughter of David Auchterlony of Tillyfruskie, the cautioners being Charles Tait (probably the Sheriff-Substitute), and Francis Douglas, bookseller. In December, 1787, John Ross, organist, Aberdeen, married Jean, daughter of Andrew Tait, then deceased. Who were Andrew Tait's parents?

MUSICUS.

259. WELL OF ST KEN, OR KENTIGERN.—The following notice appears in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 25th June, 1845. . . . "The far-famed Chalybeate of St Kentigern is about to be brought into prominent notice. By the public spirit of the inhabitants of New Deer, aided by the noble proprietor, Lord Aberdeen, and his factor, means have been raised to provide accommodation for visitors to this health-giving spot. The virtues of the waters have been long known and appreciated in all that neighbourhood. . . ." Further particulars regarding this well will oblige.

R. R.

260. ABERNETHY OF MAYEN.—What relation was John Abernethy of Mayen, who died at Banff, 2nd May, 1779, to James Abernethy of Mayen (outlawed for shooting John Leith of Leith-Hall), who died at Dunkirk, 10th December, 1771?

W. D.

261. ABERNETHY OF MAYEN.—What is known of Isobel Abernethy, daughter of Abernethy of Mayen, who is said to have married James Innes of Maisey, the third son of John Innes, seventh of Edingight? Dates would also oblige regarding these two, who were ancestors of Ramsay of Straloch and Barra, also (maternally) the present Irvine of Drum.

W. D.

Answers.

236. "COLLIE'S BRIDGE."—Immediately west of the bridge at the end of Skene Street was a public-house, the proprietor of which was named Collie; hence the bridge was called "Collie's Brig." This Collie was a relative of "Buttery Willie Collie," who was an actual dealer in butter, and whose name, for reasons unknown to me, was associated with the Marischal College students. These Collies hailed from Drumoak, and many of them became well known and prominent citizens of the town. Quite a colony of them "sleep in the mools" of the old churchyard of Dalmaik (Drumoak.)

J. S. S.

245. ABERDEEN TOWNHOUSE COAT OF MAIL.—Tradition asserts that this is the coat of mail worn by Provost Davidson, who fell at Harlaw. The armour is of later make, however.

CIVIS.

246. MASTER OF "SANG SCHULE."—If "W. M. G." had referred to the pages of Mr Walker's book, he would have seen that Chalmers was appointed under the stipulated condition that he, not being an instrumentalist, would supply a duly qualified teacher to the Song School, Mr Chalmers retaining the conjoined post of precentor in the West Kirk.

W.

252. GREY-HEN, TAPPIT-HEN, AND GREY-BEARD.—Grey-hen is the female of the black-

cock. Tappit-hen, according to Jamieson, "is a cant phrase denoting a tin (or pewter) measure containing a quart (pint), so called from the knob on the lid as being supposed to represent a crested hen." Grey-beard was the name given to a drinking jug introduced in the early part of the sixteenth century. It had a bearded face in relief in the front part of the neck. The name is still applied in various British districts to large jars or bottles used for holding spirits.

T. P.

No. 57.—May 19, 1909.

The Keiths, Earls Marischal.

(Continued.)

Sir William Keith succeeded his father, Sir Robert, between 2nd July, 1430, and 20th May, 1431. In a charter dated 20th May, 1442, he conveyed to Robert de Keth, Knight, his eldest son, whom failing, to William, John, or Alexander, brothers of the said Robert, the lands of Keith, Garvoek, Dunottar, Fetteresso, Strathachin, Culpersow, Kintore, and Aden, together with the offices of Marischal of Scotland and Sheriff of Kincardine. Between 1446 and July, 1451, he was made a Lord of Parliament as Lord Keith, and was raised a step in the peerage in 1458 being created Earl of Marischal and Lord Keith. He was succeeded (about 1463-4) by his eldest surviving son, William, who sat in Parliament in 1467 and 1469, and in subsequent Parliaments of King James III. till 1479.

William, third Earl Marischal, sat in Parliament as Master of Keith, 1482-3, and succeeded his father as Earl in 1483. In 1488, he aided James III. in raising an army to suppress the insurgent barons. On the accession of James IV. in the same year, he remained faithful to the late King's party, co-operating with the Master of Huntly and Lord Forbes in concerting measures with the disaffected in the south of Scotland against the Government, and being on the side of the vanquished at the battle of Talla Moss. He was pardoned by the young King, however, and in 1501 was made Commander of the Scottish forces along with the Earls of Argyll, Huntly, Crawford, and Lord Lovat, and he took part in campaigns in the Highlands. On 15th October, 1504, he entertained James IV. at Dunottar. From his frequent use of the phrase, he was commonly given the nickname of "Hearken and take heed." He married Elizabeth Gordon, third daughter of George, second Earl of Huntly, and had a family of six sons and four daughters. He was predeceased by his eldest son, Robert, Lord Keith and Master of Marischal. His second son, William Keith of Troup, was killed at Flodden. Gilbert, the third son, obtained from his father the lands of Pittendrum (marsh of Pitsligo), but resigned this estate on succeeding to the barony of Troup on his elder brother's death. Pittendrum then passed to the fourth son, Alexander. The fifth son, David, had a charter from his father of the lands of Torterston and Buthlaw; and it is supposed that the sixth son, George, was rector of Keith.

William, the fourth Earl Marischal, was the eldest son of Robert, Lord Keith, and succeeded his grandfather about 1527, apparently when under age, his uncle, Gilbert Keith of Troup, being his tutor. On 22nd April, 1525, we are

told, "he had a Royal charter of the lands and barony of Dunottar, lands and manor-house of Fetteresso, lands and barony of Garvoek, with the offices of Sheriff of Kincardine and Constable of Kincardine, Cowie, and Durris; lands of Strathachin and Culpresso, with fishings in the Dee and Dye; lands and barony of Uras; baronies of Kintore and Aden, and lands of Easter Skene and Carlogy in Aberdeenshire, with the superiority of the lands and barony of Troup, Durne, and Auchinhamper in Banffshire, on the resignation of his grandfather the third Earl, these lands and offices being entailed upon himself and his heirs-male bearing the name and arms of Keith. Included in the same charter are the lands of Auquhorsk, Tertowie, Millbuy, and others in Aberdeenshire, which had belonged jointly to his father, Robert, Lord Keith, and Beatrice Douglas, his wife." He was appointed an Extraordinary Lord of Session in 1541, and in 1543 the Scottish Parliament selected him as one of the keepers of the young Queen Mary's person. He embraced the reformed faith, and was one of George Wishart's influential supporters after the return of the latter to Scotland in 1543. He took part in the battle of Pinkie, 1547. He attended the Parliament held in 1560, and was therein appointed a Lord of Articles. In 1561 he was chosen a member of the Great Council, and the following year was selected as one of a Committee of the Privy Council, four members of which in rotation were to reside for two months together in attendance on the Queen. In the end of 1561, he was appointed, for the second time, an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and he continued in office till January, 1573. In 1567 he was in Edinburgh with the Earl of Morton, and accompanied the latter when his force advanced against Queen Mary and Bothwell.

In 1577, in a report to Queen Elizabeth, the Earl was described as "very rich, but he and his uncle's children are subject to great infirmities and sickness," as "in alliance and friendship with the Earl of Huntly and the Creichtons," and as "very religious and of great substance." "During the later years of his life," says Mr Gordon, "the Earl Marischal seems to have withdrawn from all participation in public affairs, and to have lived in great seclusion at Dunottar Castle, so much so that he became known to the people in the district as 'William of the Tower.' His landed property lay in so many counties that it was said he could travel from Berwick to John o' Groats eating every meal and sleeping every night upon his own estates, and at his death they were valued at 270,000 merks (£15,000 sterling) per annum. On 18th June, 1580, James VI. visited him at Dunottar. He died on 7th October, 1581." He married Margaret, eldest daughter of William Keith younger of Inverugie, and grand-daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Keith, with whom he obtained large estates. He had three sons and nine daughters. He was predeceased by his eldest son, William, Lord Keith, commonly called Master of Marischal. His second son, Robert, succeeded his uncle as

Commandator of Deer, and was created Lord Altrie. His eldest daughter Agnes (or Annas) was married to James, Earl of Mar, afterwards of Moray, who became Regent, and was assassinated; she afterwards married the sixth Earl of Argyll. Other daughters were married to Lord Saltoun, Sir James Crichton of Frendraught, Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, and Alexander Irvine of Drum.

(To be Continued.)

Music in Honour of the Gordons.

I have just bought (for a penny on the book-stalls in Farrington Street) a piece of music entitled:—

"The Gordon Polka," composed by R. W. Kohler, conductor of the Spa Promenade Band, Scarborough; published in London by J. J. Ewer and Co., and "most respectfully dedicated to Mrs William Emeris." It has a blazoned coat of arms on the title-page, with the motto "Nihil arrogat armis." Mrs Emeris was born Isabella Barbara Gordon. She was the only daughter of the Rev. Robert Gordon, of Scampton and granddaughter of the Very Rev. George Gordon, D.D., Dean of Lincoln. She was married on June 20, 1850, to William Robert Emeris, of Louth, Lincoln (1817-96). They had no issue. A series of articles by the present writer on these Lincoln Gordons appeared in the "Huntly Express," Sept. 6—Oct. 18, 1907.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Banffshire Family of Clerk.

This family came originally from Badenoch, where, about 1558, John Clerk possessed the lands of Killiehuntly. Espousing the cause of Queen Mary against his superiors, the Gordon family, Clerk was obliged to leave the country.

Alexander Clerk—born between 1670 and 1680; probably a grandson of the above-mentioned John Clerk—was admitted a burgher of Fortrose in August, 1723. He was a shipmaster in Banff, and as such traded extensively between that town and Holland. The intimate knowledge which he thus acquired of the British coast, and the necessity for evading the English vessels which were in hot pursuit, led to his being engaged to pilot to the Continent the ship in which the Chevalier embarked at Montrose after the defeat of Sheriffmuir. It is stated that during this perilous voyage a storm arose which caused the Chevalier no slight alarm, and that, on his inquiring if there was much danger, he received from Clerk the reply (in Latin) "I carry Cæsar." To this the Chevalier answered "No! Cæsar was always victorious, but I have been defeated." On another occasion he showed particular interest in navigation, and inquired of Clerk how he "could guide the vessel in the dark." To this

the reply was given "Scientia luci animo." ("Science is the light of the soul"); and this motto Clerk and his descendants ever afterwards used. Ultimately, the Chevalier was safely landed at Gravelines, in France; and, as a reward for his services, Clerk received a large sum of money and a gold snuff-box with the Prince's portrait cut on a cameo, and set in brilliants. This curious box was about four inches long by a half inch in thickness, and was seen as recently as 1862 in the possession of Clerk's grand-daughter, Miss Bell Clark, of Castle Street, Banff, from whom it is believed to have been stolen by a domestic servant, as, at Miss Clark's death on 14th May, 1864, no trace of it could be found in her repositories.

With the money received from the Prince, Clerk set up as a wood merchant in Banff, in partnership with Alexander Garden of Troup, the lessee—along with Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk—of the estates of the Earls Marischal, Panmure, Sutesh, etc., which had been forfeited for the parts their owners took in the rising of 1715. Clerk thereafter went on a visit to his twin-brother John, a merchant in Holland; and in his absence information was given to the Government of the services he had rendered to the Chevalier. On his return to Scotland, he was apprehended, conveyed to London, and thrown into Newgate to await trial. His brother John, on hearing of the arrest, hastened to London, and, through influence, contrived to get a private interview with the prisoner. Appearances looking black, and as there was a striking similarity in appearance between the two, the bold idea of exchanging clothes was acted upon. Thus Clerk escaped, and John, having proved an alibi, was acquitted. Later, Clerk again ventured back to Scotland, when he was for the second time arrested and sent back to Newgate, where he died (8th October, 1752) the night before his trial through the bursting of a blood-vessel, doubtless caused by excitement.

Before 1709, Clerk married Christian Gordon, probably of the Lesmoir family, who died at Banff, 29th May, 1763. They had issue four sons and six daughters—

1. Alexander, baptised 21 January, 1711. Witnesses—Alexander Wallace, late Bailie, and Alexander Duncan. Buried at Banff, 10 October, 1720.

2. John, baptised November 16, 1718. Witnesses—Baillie John Anderson, John Ogilvy, and John Both (Booth). He is said to have become a merchant in Holland, and to have died there unmarried.

3. James, baptised, October 2, 1720. Witnesses—James Forsyth and James Allan. Of him afterwards.

4. Alexander, baptised July 2, 1724. Witnesses—Alexander Duncan and Alexander Clark, in Portsoy, also said to have been a merchant in Holland, and to have died there unmarried.

1. Isobel baptised February 18, 1709. Witnesses—John Both (Booth), James Forsyth, Isobel Fife, and Isobel Forsyth.

2. Margaret, baptised September 20, 1712. Witnesses—George Lovie, John Anderson. Sponsors—Margaret Ogilvie and Margaret Wallace.

3. Anne, baptised June 26, 1722. Witnesses—Baillie George Garden, John Boath (Booth), Anne Leslie, Anne Ogilvie, Anne Stuart, Anne Clark. Buried at Banff, 31st August, 1732.

4. Helen, baptised September 4, 1727. Witnesses—John Turner and Helen Shand. Buried at Banff 26th August, 1732.

5. Anne, baptised May 12, 1730. Witnesses—Anne Lesly, Mrs Anne Barclay, Anne Ogilvie, James Shand, junior (first Shand "of Craigellie"), and Alexander Strachan (there was a relationship between the Banff Strachans, afterwards "of Cortes," and the Clarks); married Captain Patrick Gill, who traded between Banff and Holland, great-grandfather of Sir David Gill, K.C.B., of Blairythan, and of the writer of these notes (see Gill of Blairythan in Burke's "Landed Gentry").

6. Christian, baptised in 1732. Witnesses—John Both (Booth) and James Iruing; Christian Barcklaw (Barclay) and Christian Thomson. Buried at Banff 13th September, 1732.

James Clark of Linksfield (so he always spelt his surname) was born, as above stated, 1720. He was a Burgess of Guild, wood merchant, and cooper of Banff. He married 4th December, 1752, Margaret (who died 1820), daughter of John Shand, of Gar-mouth, timber merchant and shipbuilder, by Helen Robertson, his wife, and sister of John Shand, of The Burn and Arnhall, Kincardineshire. He died at Banff 18th March, 1809. He had issue three sons and seven daughters:—

1. John, baptised January 10, 1755; named after John Bartlet (of Afforsk) and John Milne. Witnesses—James Shand (first of Craigellie) and James Bartlet, merchants in Banff; died unmarried 16th June, 1785.

2. James, baptised August 6, 1759; named after James Bartlet, Esq., late Provost, etc.; died unmarried 18th September, 1787.

3. Alexander, baptised March 30, 1773; named after Mr Alexander Aven, merchant. Witnesses—Mr James Milne, at Mill of Boyndie; and Mr John Monro; died 27th February, 1778.

4. Helen, baptised October 15, 1754; named after Helen Robertson, her grandmother. Witnesses—Mr James Shand (Craigellie) and Mr James Bartlet (Afforsk), merchants in Banff; married September 9, 1775, James Brands, solicitor in, and sheriff clerk of, Banff. Issue seven sons and two daughters, viz.:—

(1) William. (2) James (both died young).

(3) John. (4) Alexander, both merchants in Jamaica, where they died unmarried.

(5) Archibald, surgeon in Banff, and latterly resident in Forres (who dictated to me most of the above anecdotes in 1861-2), born 1792; married 1826 Isabella, daughter of Robert Davidson, of Findhorn, merchant, by Isabella Roy; died 186— (without issue); buried in the old Abbey of Kinloss.

(6) Andrew, supposed 1861-2 to be dead.

(7) Robert, of Forres, solicitor; married widow of Captain Milne, and had issue a daughter Helen, who married twice.

(1) Margaret, married Thomas Abercromby Jamieson, solicitor, Banff.

(2) Helen, married Captain James Allan, son of James Allan, in of Rothiemay, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvie, last Baronet of Boyne, and had issue four sons, viz.:—

(1) James, M.D., of London.

(2) Archibald. (3) Andrew. Both lost at sea.

(4) John, lieutenant in the army; died in India, unmarried.

2. Anne, born 1757; named after Anne Ogilvie and Anne Panton. Witnesses to baptism—James Shand, Esq., and Provost Bartlet; buried at Banff 3rd October, 1761.

3. Margaret, baptised June 12, 1761; named after Margaret Hamilton, spouse of Alexander Duffus, and Margaret Clark (probably her aunt). Witnesses—James Shand of Craigellie, and John Monro, merchant; married Alexander Rainy in Lintmill and Little Beltie, parish of Boyndie, Banffshire. Issue four sons and one daughter, viz.:—

(1) Alexander, Baron Baillie of Cullen, and for upwards of forty years factor to the Earl of Seafield; born 1783; died at Boyne, unmarried, 2nd July, 1852.

(2) John, a doctor in Jamaica; died there, unmarried, 1834.

(3) James, of Banff, M.D.; died there, unmarried.

(4) William, minister of Bellie (or Fochabers); born 1789; married, 1825, Catherine Matilda, daughter of Charles Evans, of the Inland Revenue, Woolwich; died 10th February, 1837. (Two old trees at the Manso of Fochabers are still known as "Mr and Mrs Rannie.") Issue two sons and two daughters, viz.:—

(1) Alexander Henry, of Greenlaw, Co. Banff, who resided at Mill of Boyndie, in same county; born 12th December, 1826; married 8th March, 1853, Agnes, daughter of Major John Hamilton, R.A. (Lanarkshire), and have issue, I believe, mostly settled in or near Glasgow (with any of whom their kinsman would like to communicate).

(3) Mordaunt Gordon, in Edenmouth, near Kelso; born 28th July, 1833; married 1864 Miss Jessie Russell Donaldson, and has issue:—

(1) Emily Margaret, born 18th June, 1828; married firstly John Thomas Bywater, factor to Wemyss of Wemyss, in Fifeshire; and had a daughter, Emily Bywater, married ; and secondly Charles Robson, of Grovehill, near Kelso, writer and fiscal of that place, and has issue a daughter Sylvia.

(2) Williamina Catherine, born 19th September, 1830; died unmarried; a great friend of the late Miss Macpherson-Grant (of Aberlour).

1. Anne, born 1787; died unmarried 29th June, 1822.

4. Elspet, baptised May 10, 1763; named after Elspet Cook and Elspet Monro; married July 12, 1789, Alexander Tillery, solicitor in, and town chamberlain of, Banff (no issue).

5. Ann, born 1768, of Castle Street, Banff; died there, unmarried, 1841.

6. Jean, baptised November 4, 1770, called after Jean, daughter of Provost Shand. Witnesses—Provost Shand and Mr John Munro; died unmarried 9th December, 1816.

7. Isabel (Bell), born 1775; died unmarried 14th May, 1864. Last possessor in the Clark family of the Chevalier snuff-box.

Of the above family are the Clerks of Penny-cuick, whose immediate progenitor was William Clerk, merchant, Montrose, who died in 1620. The estate was purchased by his grandson, Sir John Clerk (he was created a Baronet by Charles II. in 1679) from the Penny-cuick, of that ilk, or Penny-cuick, one of the oldest Scottish Baronial families, who, it is understood, was represented in the person of the late Lieutenant-General James Farrell Penny-cuick, R.A., C.B. of Soilzarie and Logie, in Perthshire, whose eldest daughter, Ruth, married in 1849 James Bruce Gill of Runnymede, Victoria, Australia, fourth son of the late David Gill of Blairrythan. The Clerks registered arms in 1672-7, and again in 1807. In their grant of arms they do not take even a charge out of the old Penny-cuick coat, but bag the Penny-cuick crest and motto, viz.—A demi huntsman winding a horn proper; and motto—"Free for a blast."

A. J. MITCHELL-GILL.

Auchinroath, Rothes.

The Cumberland Stone, Culloden.

A correspondent of the "Scotsman" recently asked how the large block of conglomerate on the field of Culloden came to be described as the "Cumberland Stone," and inscribed with the corresponding legend, remarking that "the stone is uncaunily near the site of the thick of the fight, and I fancy the Duke would probably have been on horseback, with his staff, farther in the rear. As regards the inscription on the cairn, it is distinctly misleading in its reference to those of our Jacobite ancestors (who fell near by), as 'fighting for their country.' The movement was a purely dynastic and political one, and the patriotic element only a secondary consideration."

Mr J. Hamilton Mitchell, 28 Spottiswoode Road, Edinburgh, replied as follows ("Scotsman," April 27):—

According to local tradition, the Cumberland Stone, near Culloden Moor, marks the spot where on the morning of the fatal battle the

"Butcher Duke" took breakfast. The huge conglomerate served the purpose of his table, and later in the day was used by him as a coign of vantage to survey the field. It measures 53 feet 6 inches in circumference, and is 5 feet 3 inches in height.

As your correspondent, somewhat uncharitably, I think, throws out the observation that the inscription on the Culloden Memorial Cairn is misleading, I give it here word for word for the benefit of your readers:—"The battle of Culloden was fought on this moor, 16th April, 1746. The graves of the gallant Highlanders who fought for Scotland and Prince Charlie are marked by the names of their clans."

Whether the Highlanders did right in joining issue with Prince Charlie is purely a matter of individual opinion. That they fought and died, however, for their country, and under the firm belief that their cause was a just one, no one familiar with the romantic story of "the '45" can reasonably deny. Their policy and course of action, and the dire results which some people think would have followed their success, must not be confounded with the patriotic object they had in view, which was undoubtedly the restoration of the national dynasty, and the preservation of the rights and liberties of Scotland.

Chartism Dead.

The "Northern Star" of September, 1843, after alluding to the general condition of Chartism in Scotland from the pen of Mr Hill (late editor of the paper), who had completed a tour of the country, makes the following characteristic announcement—

The general complaint which met me in almost every town was "The agitation is dead." The enthusiasm of the people seems to have greatly gone down everywhere. Great demonstrations, expensive and numerous processions, and flags, banners, and music, and hurraing noises are by no means so plentiful; it is even difficult to get the people out to hear lectures. . . . They seem tired of lecturing, and tired of the agitation altogether.

Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued.)

1784, February 13: Edward Thomson, son to Charles Thomson, weaver in Aberdeen, p. to William Pyfe, taylor; 5 years after 16th March, 1779. Fee £2 stg., a chaff bed, a pair of blankets, and a single sheet.

21. William Robertson, son to William Robertson, taylor in Spittal, p. to Peter Robertson, staymaker; 5 years after 16th April, 1779. No fee. The father and James Allan, farmer in Spittal, cautioners.

March 17. Charles M'Crav, son of the deceased — M'Crav, p. to John Low, taylor; 7 years after Martimass, 1777. No fee. No cautioner.

May 18. John Ferguson, son to the deceased John Ferguson, cooper in Aberdeen, p. to David Walker, couper; 6 years after 12th July, 1779. Fee £10 stg., and a bedding of cloathis. William Burnet, advocate, and James Mason, baker, cautioners.

William Mackie, son to Peter Mackie in Muchals, p. to David Walker, couper; 5 years after 1st June, 1781. Fee £10 stg., and a bedding of cloathis.

William Reid, son to John Reid in Easter Mains of Auchinrove, p. to David Walker, couper; 5 years after 1st April, 1780. Fee £10 and a sufficient bedding of cloathis.

29. George Anderson, son of the deceased Peter Anderson, taylor in Gilcomstone, p. to Peter Anderson, taylor; 6 years after 1st June, 1778. No fee. Alexander Wallace, flesher in Aberdeen, and Peter Sutherland in Auchlee, cautioners.

Hary Ronald, son to James Ronald in Bogstrye, p. to John Forbes, shoemaker; 5 years after 3rd June, 1779. Fee £6 10s.

Alexander Silver, son of the deceased John Silver in Oldhillock, p. to John Smith, wright; 5 years after 21st May, 1779. Fee £10 stg. Alexander Walker, in Mill of Montquoch, cautioner.

William Farskin, son to James Farskin, in Woodend, p. to Alexander Morison, cooper; 5 years after 15th March, 1781. Fee £10 stg. The father and James Andrew, taylor in Aberdeen, cautioners.

July 22. William Abel, son to Robert Abel, parish of Dyce, p. to Margaret Morice and Company, bakers; 5 years after Whitsunday, 1782. Fee £8 stg. David Morice, jun., advocate, cautioner.

Alexander Walker, son to the deceased Peter Walker in Newbigging, p. to Margaret Morice and Company, bakers; 4 years from 1st May, 1784. Fee £8 stg. William Walker in haugh of Glenkindy, cautioner.

Alexander Shepherd, son to James Shepherd at Forresterhill, p. to Margaret Morice and Company, bakers; 4 years from 1st September, 1780. Fee £10 stg.

Alexander Burgess, son to Alexander Burgess in New Mill of Keith, p. to Margaret Morice and Company, bakers; 5 years from 1st February, 1781. Fee £10 stg.

James Gall, son to William Gall in Little Wattle, p. to Alexander Jopp, couper; 5 years — contract dated 6th October, 1780. Fee £9 stg.

Robert Hogg in Barns of Durris, with consent of Alexander Hogg there, his brother, p. to Robert Martin, baker; 5 years from 7th April, 1782. Fee £5 stg.

September 3. George Smith, son of the deceased Robert Smith, scelater in Aberdeen, p. to

James Smith, glassier; 5 years from 17th September, 1779. No fee. Patrick Urquhart, wright, and John Farquhar, scelater, cautioners.

October 26. William Leys, son to Francis Leys at Inver Aberarder, parish of Crathy, p. to Alexander Morison, cooper; 5 years from 15th May, 1785. Fee £10 stg. Francis Leys in Inverhall, cautioner.

November 26. James Stead, son to William Stead, masson at Green Burn, p. to William Esslement, baker; 5 years from 8th December, 1780. Fee £4 stg.

December 14. Daniel M'Donald, son to the deceased Archibald M'Donald, residenter in Aberdeen, p. to George Forbes, junior, taylor; 7 years from 1st January, 1778. No fee. Alexander M'Donald, woolcomber, cautioner.

References to Kincardineshire in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

Richard de Dummore appointed Sheriff by Edward I. of England. 1305. I., 121.

Dunnottar to be the place in the Mearns to which warrants shall come. I., 373.

The shire valued according to the old extent at £1808 10s 8d, according to the true value at £722, in 1366; list of thanages and lands in the shire from which sums were due to the King in exchequer and the amounts thereof. 1367. I., 500; 550a.

John Strathachin of Thorntoun, with the Sheriff or his deputies, commissioners for musters in the shire. 1574. III., 91b.

List of persons of the shire who answered their names at the calling of suits in Parliament. 1579. III., 124b.

The number of officers at arms in the shire not to exceed four. 1587. III., 449b.

Commission to seven landed men in the shire as Justices of Peace. 1587. III., 459b.

The inhabitants to assemble in arms at Dundee on 4th October, along with those of the other shires north of the Forth. 1594. IV., 95b.

A register of sasines, etc., to be kept at Aberdeen for Kincardineshire. 1599, 1600, and 1617.

The Sheriff to hold his courts at "The Stanehyve," instead of at Kincardine, where there was no accommodation, 1600; the burgh of Stanehyve declared to be the head burgh of the Sheriffdom. 1607. IV., 246; 374.

Commission to make a new tax-roll of the just extent of lands in the shire. 1621. IV., 630.

List of justices commissioned to hold Courts of Justiciary for the Mearns. 1641. V., 714a.

Commission to levy six score men for suppression of broken Highlandmen in Mearns-shire. 1641. V., 715a.

Lord Elcho to enforce the Acts for collecting the loan and tax in the shire. 1644. VI., 1, 105.

The committee of war named by the Marquis of Argyll for the shire approved, 1644; the committee ordered to send out their troops immediately; Douglas of Bridgford to enforce the Act

against runaways and deficient in the shire. VI., 1, 169.

Committee for suppression of the rebellion in the shire. 1644. IV., 175.

March of Montrose's army through Kincardineshire. 1645. VI., 1, 318b.

The Earl Marischal to have the chief charge of the forces raised in the shire. 1645. VI., 1, 371a.

The Perthshire and Galloway regiments of horse to be recruited partly out of malignants' lands in Kincardineshire. 1646. VI., 1, 599.

Petition by the collector of the Mearns, 1646; John Falconer to collect two months' maintenance in the shire, 1647; an assessment partially suspended on account of the devastated condition of the shire. VI., 702a.

List of colonels for the Sheriffdoms of Kincardine and Aberdeen; the laird of Johnstoun (Barclay) convener of the committee of war; the number of horse and foot to be furnished by the shire fixed, and colonels nominated; the Earl Marischal to be colonel of eighty horse out of Kincardineshire and part of Aberdeenshire. 1648.

The members of the committee of war of the shire, excepting Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, said to be disaffected, and to have been accessory to "the engagement against England"; the greater part of the shire accessory to the "late engagement." 1649. VI., ii., 404b. 432.

The valued rent of the shire, £75,000; the monthly maintenance, £1359 2s. 1649. VI., ii., 501b.

The price of rye and peas in the shire, £4 10s per boll of Linlithgow measure; of meal, £4 6s 8d per boll. 1649. VI., ii., 524b.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1798.

19th January. Here, Mr Robert Moir, stocking manufacturer.

26th January. At Manse of Fordoun, Mrs Janet Fraser, relict of Mr Lewis Reid, Minister at Strachan, in her 88th year.

29th January. At Banff, in his 70th year, George MacKilligin, Esq., late Provost of Banff.

9th February. At Banff Miss Fordyce of Gask.

19th February. Here, Miss Jean Shaw, daughter of the late Dr Duncan Shaw, one of the ministers of this city.

3rd April. At her house in Old Aberdeen, Mrs Fraser of Strichen.

5th April. At Manse of Lonmay, Mary Forbes, wife of Rev. Mr Lundie, and youngest daughter of the deceased Thomas Forbes, Esq. of Echt, aged 76 years.

16th May. At his house, near Aberdeen, Barbara Gordon, spouse to Rev. Doctor John Brown, Minister of Newhills.

28th May. In Old Aberdeen, Dr James Dunbar, late Professor of Philosophy in King's College.

7th June. At Peterhead, Jean Petrie, aged 115.

4th July. Here, Peter Cushnie, late merchant, and one of the Baillies of this city.

5th July. At Gordon's Mills, Mrs Jean Smith, relict of the deceased John Still of Millden.

24th July. At Old Deer, in an advanced age, Rev. John Watt, Minister of the Episcopal Congregation there.

7th August. At Stonehaven, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr George Milne, Writer in Stonehaven.

8th August. At Banff, Mrs Robinson, spouse to Mr Alexander Robinson, one of the Magistrates of that place.

21st August. At Bervie, in her 88th year of age, and 58th of marriage, Marjory Grant, daughter to Patrick Grant of Ellon, and spouse to James Stewart of Carneveron.

29th September. At Ramoir, John Hogg, Esq. of Ramoir, aged 64.

4th November. Here, Miss Margaret Thomson of Banchory.

31st October. Here, Mrs Anne Urquhart, relict of Charles Gordon of Belack, aged 90.

7th November. Here, in her 88th year, Mrs Katherine Turing, widow of Rev. Mr Robert Farquhar, late Minister at Chapel of Garrioch.

13th November. Here, Mrs Douglas of Feehil.

16th November. Here, in his 90th year, James Dun, LL.D., who was Rector and Master of the Grammar School of this city for the space of 66 years, having been appointed Master in 1732, and Rector in 1744.

19th November. At Manse of Kintore, Rev. Mr George Adam, Minister there, in the 69th year of age and 35th of his Ministry.

24th November. Here, Mr Alexander Glennie, Master of the Poor's Hospital.

12th November. At Grandhome, Mary Lance, spouse of John Paton of Grandhome, in her 45th year.

10th December. At Leys, the Dowager Lady Burnett, relict of Sir Thomas Burnett, Baronet.

20th December. At his house in Old Aberdeen, John Duncan, Esq. of Mosstoun, late Provost of Aberdeen, in his 80th year.

Queries.

262. THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—Mr James D. Law, an Aberdeenshire man, writing on "The Life and Career of General Hugh Mercer" in "Here and There in Two Hemispheres" (Lancaster, 1903) says:—

"The minister of the parish [of Pitsligo] in 1634 was a Rev. Andrew Cant, who proved to be a snivelling, whining hypocrite, imbued

with so much affected piety and mock humility that forever after his name was used to describe the whole canting crew." (Page 221.)

I was under the impression that the above-mentioned theory of origin was untrue. I have heard Professor W. L. Davidson pooh-pooh the idea. What are the facts?

J. A.

Aberdeen.

263. **MACQUEEN FAMILY.**—John Gordon, of the Fotherletter family, "married J. Macqueen, of Aberdeen." He went to South Carolina, and had a son Adam, of the Colonial Office, Downing Street (died 1841). What is known of this Macqueen?

J. M. B.

264. **PETRIE FAMILY.**—William Gordon, son of Alexander of Killbuntyn, married Janet Petery, "who was the daughter of James Petery, merchant, Aberdeen," in the beginning of the 18th century or earlier. What is known of her?

J. M. B.

265. **BURGESS OATH.**—In the recently issued "Miscellany of the New Spalding Club" (Vol. II.) the oath administered to the Burgesses of Aberdeen is given. The ninth clause reads—"I shall Scot, Lot, Watch, Wake, and Ward with the inhabitants of this Burgh" (page 367). What is the exact significance of these words?

J. A.

266. **CUTBEAR.**—When did Dr Cuthbert Gordon, the co-inventor of the well-known dye-stuff, die? Had he any descendants?

J. M. B.

Answers.

240. **GORDONHALL.**—I had a few notes regarding Gordonhall, but at the moment they are wanted they are not to be found! "Wardhouse" and "Gordonhall" have always been regarded by me as synonymous. The place-name "Gordonhall," however, does not appear to have superseded "Wardhouse." The former appears suddenly in the 19th century in certain designations, and disappears as quickly. Two miles from Wardhouse, and in the same parish, is Leith-Hall, the "Hall" or residence of the Leiths. It seems probable that Gordonhall had its origin in this way, and may have been prompted by the desire to possess a designation distinct and individualistic. The origin of "Wardhouse" is discussed in Dr Davidson's "Earldom of the Garioch."

J. A.

244. **BATTLE OF HARLAW.**—The only reference in the Council Register to this event is an entry on what had been a blank page in Volume I. of the Register, page 291. This volume covers the period from 1398-1407, but the scribe had evidently taken the best available means to put on record the names of his fellow townsmen who were to go out against the enemy. The list is headed, "Electi ad transeundum contra Ketheranos," and then follows the names—

Simon Lamb.	Thomas Chekar.
Duncanus Hervy.	Joh. Roule.
Thomas Henrici.	Jacobus Lask.
Thomas Trayle.	Thomas Roule.
Gulpidus Tailour.	W. Turyn.
W. Jacsoun.	Gib. Meignes.
Thomas de Tulch.	David Galrygyn.
Adam cum Andrea	Joh. Tulach.
Gilberti.	Duthacus Lownan.
Fynlaus Johannis.	Joh. Yule cum
Willelmus Johannis.	homine.
Joh. pro Thoma	Andreas Guthry.
Moden.	Fynlaus Montagu.
Walterus Bowar.	Joh. Pypar.
Joh. Moden.	Joh. Atkynsoun.
Henricus Lettie.	Alexr. Benyn cum
Henricus Stephani.	homine.
Nicolas Plummarr.	Simon Benyn cum
Will. Galruth.	homine.

The following additional names appear in the list, but the pen has been drawn through them for a reason we have now no means of ascertaining:—

Joh. Crusank.	Will. Andree et homo
Henricus Celcy.	dicti ballivi.
Joh. Halk.	Fynlaus cum Thoma
Andreas Giffard.	Amfray.
	Joh. Rede, tailour.

It will be observed that the list does not contain the name of the Alderman Robert Davidson, although there are the names of six aldermen and four baillies, and it is therefore highly probable that the list is not a complete record of all the doughty burgesses who went out to meet Donald's "Katerans" that July day in 1411.

In the chartulary of S. Nicholas (Vol. I., p. 18, N.S. Club) there is a reference, however, to Provost Davidson in connection with benefactions to the altar of S. Ann in the Parish Church of S. Nicholas, before which he was interred after the return of the burgesses from the stricken field. The writer says of Davidson—"He was a man brave and bold, who prospered in all things, and died in the war of Harclaw, and with him many praiseworthy burgesses staunch and steadfast, rooted in honest principles and inured in all probity (whose names for lack of time, and because of errors as to names, cannot now be set down as it were fitting), in defence of the town, and for the liberty of their fatherland, under the banner of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

245. ABERDEEN TOWNHOUSE COAT OF MAIL.—In my "Memorials of the Aldermen," published in 1897, I stated—"One other tradition connected with the doughty deeds of Harlaw is referred to here only because at one time it obtained considerable credence, viz., that the stand of armour preserved in the vestibule of the Townhouse is the identical coat of mail worn by the Provost at Harlaw. It is needless to say that the probabilities are against the tradition, which, it is suspected, is not yet a century old." I have learned nothing since to alter my opinion.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

247. AN OLD SONG. — Tom Ryder's song, "L-A-W," which I remember in part, beginning—

Come listen to me for a minute,

A story I'm going to begin it,
There's something serious in it,

So I pray your attention draw—

D-R-A-W—draw, 'tis a very great thing
in the law.

By experience I have bought it,

And now to you I've brought it,

And whether or not you'll be taught it,

I sing the charms of Law.

I do not think it is a local production, though Tom gave it much vogue in Aberdeen, as he did "The Piper o' Dundee." I have seen it in slip form, and "W. M. G." might get a copy in that form by writing to "The Poet's Box," an establishment in London Road, Glasgow, which prints—or used to print—slip songs of street singers.

W.

No. 58.—May 26, 1909.

The Keiths, Earls Marischal.

(Continued.)

George, the fifth Earl Marischal, was the founder of Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was the eldest son of the Lord Keith last mentioned, and succeeded his grandfather, the fourth earl, in 1581. According to the account given of him in the new edition of the "Scots Peerage"—"On 17th May and 29th July, 1587, he had charters of the lands of the Friars Preachers and White Friars of Aberdeen, and in August of the same year he had a charter of confirmation of all his lands and offices in the Sheriffdoms of Haddington, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Morayshire, and Inverness. Before 1st January, 1591-92, he is found using the title and dealing with the estates of Altrie, and on 26th September, 1592, he had charters to himself and his eldest son of the lauds and lordship of Altrie, and of the baronies of Inverugie, Dunottar, and Keith." In 1589 he went as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark to settle the marriage of James VI. with Anne of Denmark, acting as the King's proxy at the marriage ceremony: the great expense to which he was put "made considerable inroads even into the large fortune to which the Earl Marischal had succeeded." He was constituted the Earl Commissioner to represent King James in the Scottish Parliament opened in 1609. He died at Dunottar Castle, 2nd April, 1623, and was succeeded as sixth earl by his eldest son, William.

This earl "seems to have interested himself in the project for the colonisation of Nova Scotia, and on 28th May, 1625, he had a charter from King James I. of 48,000 acres there, to be denominated the barony of Keith-Marischal, with remainder to his heirs-male and assigns whatsoever. There was no grant of the dignity of baronet." He was appointed by Charles I. a member of the Council of War for Scotland in 1626; and in 1627 he was placed by the King in command of the three Scottish warships which had been bought for the protection of the coasts of Scotland, but it is stated that "my Lord would never boate, but gave trust to the 3 capitans of them shippes." In 1631 he was constituted anew the commander of the King's navy in Scotland. He was present in his official capacity at the coronation of King Charles I., 18th June, 1633, and fastened on the King's spurs. He died at Dunottar Castle, 28th October, 1635. His two eldest sons succeeded to the earldom successively. There is some mystery about his third son, Sir Robert, who, after soldiering at home and abroad, was pronounced an idiot. The fourth son was also an idiot, and the fifth son became the first Earl of Kintore.

William, the seventh Earl Marischal, began to take an active part in Covenanting affairs in

1639, soon after his accession to the title and estates, and was thenceforward deemed the head of the Covenanting party in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine. He co-operated with Montrose in the march upon Aberdeen in the year just named; but six years later he was threatened with attack at Dunottar by Montrose (then leading the Royalist forces), only Montrose, deeming the castle impregnable, departed. This Earl Marischal ultimately became a Royalist himself, entertained Charles II. at Dunottar in 1650, and officiated at his coronation at Scone in 1651. As hereditary keeper of the regalia of Scotland, he took measures to have them transferred to Dunottar Castle in 1651; and, after their romantic removal and concealment, he attended in state at the opening of Parliament in Edinburgh in 1661, and handed them over. It is said that by his extravagant habits he reduced himself and his successors to absolute poverty. He died at Inverugie in March, 1670-1.

George, the eighth Earl Marischal, served as a young man in the French army, returned to Scotland in 1648, and placed his services at the disposal of the King against the Commonwealth, fighting at the battles of Preston and Worcester, and being taken prisoner. He found the family estates heavily burdened and in great disorder, but by selling some of them and exercising great economy, he was able at his death to leave the estates which remained to him practically free of debt, though greatly reduced in size. He died in 1694.

He was succeeded by his only son, William, ninth Earl Marischal. This earl was strongly opposed to the Union of England and Scotland, and entered a solemn protest against it in the rolls of Parliament. In 1705 and 1708 he had warrants for the Order of Knight of the Thistle from King James, and was imprisoned for a short time as a Jacobite; but in 1710 he was elected one of the sixteen Scottish representative peers in the Parliament of Great Britain. He died in London, 27th May, 1712. As is well known, he married Lady Mary Drummond, the eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Perth; and by her had two sons—George, who succeeded him; and James, who became the celebrated field-marshal in the service of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

The chequered career of George, the tenth and last Earl Marischal, is familiar to students of Scottish history. He participated in the Jacobite rising of 1715, and for so doing was attainted for high treason, his estates, entered officially as being worth at the sale in 1720 £2998 4s 4d per annum, were forfeited, and the title and office of Marischal were confiscated. He commanded the Spanish-Jacobite expedition which was defeated at Glenshiel in 1719, but he took no part in the rising of 1745. After residing at Valencia and Venice, he settled with his brother in Berlin, and in 1751 Frederick the Great appointed him his Ambassador in Paris, and, later (1759), Ambassador to Spain; he was Governor of Neufchatel in the interval between the two appointments. In 1759, he was granted a free pardon by George

II., and in 1760 an Act of Parliament was passed permitting him to inherit any title or estate which might descend to him. In the following year, on the death of William, fourth Earl of Kintore, he succeeded to the title and estates, but declined to take the title. His own estates had been sold in 1720 to the York Buildings Company; but by an Act of Parliament in 1761 he was granted out of the sums realised by the sale, and interest remaining due on the purchase, £3618, with interest from Whitsunday, 1721. In 1764 he purchased part of the estates, but immediately resold them to Mr James Ferguson of Pitfour, with the exception of the principal family seat, Dunottar Castle, which he sold to Mr Alexander Keith of Ravelston, a descendant of the third earl. On the urgent request of Frederick the Great, he returned to live in Prussia; and he died, unmarried, at Potsdam on 28th May, 1778. The estate of Kintore, with the old castle of Hallforest and Keith-hall, and with the title of Earl of Kintore, devolved on Lord Falconer of Halkertoun as heir of entail, upon the death of the tenth Earl Marischal, the remainder of his property being divided among his grand-nephews, John, eleventh Lord Elphinstone, and his brothers, the Hon. William Elphinstone and the Hon. George Keith Elphinstone.

Public General Statutes.

The following is a complete list of the Public General Statutes affecting Scotland passed in the year 1908:—

1. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending 31st March, 1908 and 1909.
2. An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the discipline and regulation of the Army.
3. An act to explain Section 92 of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907.
4. An act to amend Section 11 of the Savings Banks Act, 1904.
5. An Act to repeal the Law which prohibits the growing of Tobacco in Scotland.
6. An Act to amend the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1904.
7. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the holding of land by companies incorporated in British possessions.
8. An Act to make further provision with respect to the arrangement of Polling Districts for the election of County Councillors.
9. An Act to grant certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other duties, and to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue and the National Debt, and to make other provisions for the financial arrangements of the year.
10. An Act to legalise the use of Cran and Quarter Cran Measures in connection with trading in fresh herrings in England and Wales.
11. An Act to continue various expiring laws.

12. An Act to extend the Military Lands Acts to Naval Volunteers.

13. An Act to authorise, for the purpose of marriages in the United Kingdom, the publication of Banns and the issue of certificates on board His Majesty's ships in certain cases.

14. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on 31st March, 1909, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

15. An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Act, 1896.

16. An Act to amend the Telegraph Acts, 1863, to 1907, with respect to the construction and maintenance of telegraphic lines for telephonic and other telegraphic purposes.

17. An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions.

18. An Act to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of matches made with white phosphorus, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

19. An Act to provide for the admission of representatives of the press to the meetings of certain local authorities.

20. An Act to amend the Lunacy Acts, 1890 and 1891.

21. An Act to consolidate enactments relating to the Post Office.

22. An Act for further promoting the revision of the Statute Law by repealing enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

23. An Act to extend the powers of the Crofters Commission in regard to the regulation of common grazings.

24. An Act to amend the Post Office Savings Bank Acts, 1861 to 1908, with respect to deposits by the Public Trustee.

25. An Act to empower the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India, by State Agency, or through the agency of companies, for the construction of irrigation works; and for other purposes.

26. An Act to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances, and to amend the Pharmacy Acts.

27. An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, 1887 to 1905, for the purpose of limiting hours of work below ground.

28. An Act to make better provision for the prevention of crime, and for that purpose to provide for the reformation of young offenders and the prolonged detention of habitual criminals, and for other purposes incidental thereto.

29. An Act to amend the Law relating to County Government, and to roads and bridges and the use of locomotives thereon, in Scotland.

30. An Act to amend the Laws relating to education in Scotland, and for other purposes connected therewith.

31. An Act to consolidate the enactments relating to agricultural holdings in Scotland.

32. An Act to regulate and amend the Law relating to summary jurisdiction and criminal procedure in Scotland.

33. An Act to prevent disturbances of public meetings.

34. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the protection of children and young persons, Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and juvenile offenders, and otherwise to amend the Law with respect to children and young persons.

35. An Act to consolidate the Companies Act, 1862, and the Acts amending it.

A READER.

Inscriptions in Greyfriars United Free Church, Aberdeen.

Attached to the wall of the church in the vestibule, a beautiful marble tablet bears—

In
Memory
of

Rev. Robert J. Brown, D.D.,
formerly Professor of Greek
in Marischal College.

Born 22nd December, 1792; Died 7th October,
1872.

And of his brother,
George Gilbert Brown, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Hospitals,
Bengal.

Born 9th February, 1800; Died 24th March,
1873.

Faithful elders
in this Congregation.

Heb. vi. 11, 12.

Professor Robert James Brown was the third son of Principal William Laurence Brown, of Marischal College (1755-1830), and his wife, Anne Elizabeth Brown (1764-1842). Hon. M.A., 1808, he was minister at Drumblade from 1821 to 1827, when he was appointed to the Chair of Greek, December 11th of that year, as successor to Professor John Stuart. He married on 14th September, 1829, Jane Stronach (without issue), daughter of Rev. William Stronach, New Machar (died 11th April, 1837, aged 83), and sister of Alexander Stronach of Drumblair (died 13th January, 1880, aged 87), who married Magdalene Milne, daughter of Rev. Alexander Milne, minister of Boyndie (Henderson's "Aberdeenshire Epitaphs," 444, 458). Professor Brown retired from his chair at the fusion in 1860, having been Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly in 1846. A portrait of him, painted by John Phillip, R.A., is in

the possession of the Free Church College, Aberdeen. He was familiarly known by his students as the "Dorian." By his retirement, Professor William Duguid Geddes became sole Professor of Greek in the United University.

Dr George Gilbert Brown was the fifth and youngest son of Principal William Laurence Brown (an ecclesiastical contemporary of Dr James Kidd, of Gilcomston Church). He studied arts at Aberdeen, and thereafter, in addition to medicine, to which his life was devoted he went through a course of divinity. In 1825 he went out to India as an assistant surgeon in the East India Company's Service. After doing duty at the general hospital in Calcutta, and for a short time with the Artillery at Dum Dum, he was posted to the 20th Bengal Native Infantry, with whom he remained until 1828, when he was transferred to the Horse Artillery. In this branch he continued to serve for ten years as assistant surgeon. In 1838 he was promoted to the rank of surgeon. After his promotion, he was posted to the Foot Artillery, and remained attached to that branch of the service until 1850. During the memorable period just indicated, he served in the campaigns of Gwalior and the Punjab. He was present with the army of Gwalior at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843, for which he received a medal. In 1846, he was present at the battle of Sobraon, with the army of the Sutlege. On this occasion he also received a medal. He was with the army of the Punjab, at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, for which he received a medal and two clasps. He retired from the service in 1860. He was elected a President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society in Aberdeen, and sat as a representative elder in the General Assembly of the Free Church. He married Catherine Ramsay Fernie, who died at 31 Bon-Accord Terrace, Aberdeen, 14th November, 1888, aged 80, where he also died. Both he and his wife are buried in St Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen. For further particulars of his life, see "Daily Free Press," 25th and 26th March, 1873.

In connection with this illustrious family, I may point out that the "Era" of 22nd April, 1900, states that Mr Charles Clifford (an actor) will in future be known as Sir Charles Clifton-Browne, his own name. The baronetcy is an old one, dating from 1699. The claimant is a great-grandson of Principal William Laurence Brown above mentioned, who was a grand-nephew of Sir John Browne, second baronet. The pedigree goes back to Sir John Brown, High Sheriff of Aberdeen in 1320.

The date of death of Professor R. J. Brown is erroneously given in the church inscription as 7th October instead of 7th December, 1872. This latter, as the correct date, has been verified by the writer by an examination of the Aberdeen Death Registers, of the special obituary notice in the "Aberdeen Free Press" of 9th December same year, and also of the "Records of Marischal College" (II., 49).

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Trinity United Free Church, Aberdeen.

In the Note on this Church in No. 53 (April 21st), the name of a much esteemed incumbent—Rev. Alexander Kirkland—was unfortunately omitted. Mr Kirkland succeeded Rev. Robert Doig in 1815, but died 24th April, 1815, at the early age of 33. The interment took place near the pulpit of the church, and it may be of interest to explain that when it became apparent that the edifice (still standing at the foot of Market Street) was to be closed as a place of worship, Mr Kirkland's remains were exhumed and re-interred in St Peter's Cemetery, where a suitable headstone has been erected. Mr Kirkland married Wilhelmina Johnston, who was born in 1790, and died 4th March 1866. A daughter Jean Ballaine died 7th March, 1887, in her 75th year; and Helen, who was born 14th March, 1814, was married to Robert Cruickshank, merchant, Aberdeen, and died 5th February, 1908.

Sorcery and Witchcraft Trial at Banff.

On 22nd February, 1631, it was reported to the Privy Council that John Philip, vagabond, had been tried for sorcery, witchcraft, enchantment, using of charms, and other devilish practices. Among the many charges preferred against him were—For charming Gilbert Leslie in Fintray, by putting him through a "heep of yairne," charming Andro Clark in Fintray, by casting the sickness off him, and putting it on an ox, which afterwards died; charming sundry persons in Fintray of the fever; washing of Alexander Gifford, George Fraser, Janet Alexander, John Fergus, Helen Turner, Margaret Gellie, Elspit Thomson, Janet Lord, Gilbert Syme's wife, George Raeburn's wife; charming James Maltman in Banff his son, for the fevers with the "queine of fairies"; charming Marjory Cobane's cow with a belt that had been put about a "deid bairne"; charming Robert Smyth his mare, by putting a piece of leather under the mare's womb and about her back; charming Thomas Byithe in Newtown, his oxen, with "hespis of yairne." Philip confessed that he used "orisounes" after being bound and enacted in sessions not to use them, that he gave potions and used "orisounes" to George Braibner in Cullen, it being held as an aggravation that Philip went "unrequyrit, and, being repellit, the said George became worse through the said potiounes." Philip further confessed that he had been banished for using "charmes and sorceries" for all kinds of diseases, and fearing attachment and punishment, had fled out of the parishes of Fintray, Ellon, Aberchirder, Auchterless, etc. Item, that he would heal "one Janet Urquhart of a . . . and frencisie quharewith sho hes bein trublith thir tuelf yeires bygone." Convictions on all points

having followed, Philip was ordained "to be bond to ane staikie, than wirreit, and thairefter his bodie to be [burnt] to ashcs."—Privy Council Register, Second Series, IV., 637-39.

The Forbes Family.

Students of Forbes genealogy may be glad to know that a long account occurs in the "London Gazette" of 1826 (part 1, p. 819) of an action between John Forbes and the Earl of Rosslyn and others, including Sir Charles Forbes. One of the defendants was the Hon. William Gordon, who had lived at Sabloniere's Hotel, Leicester Square, London, but had "withdrawn across the sea" to avoid having to appear in the action.

J. M. B.

Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued.)

15.—Thomas Turriff, son to David Turriff, Town Serjant in Aberdeen, p. to John Ewan, merchant, 5 years from 18th January, 1783. With the consent of John Copland, present Treasurer of Robert Gordon's Hospital, who undertakes to pay the fee £100 Scots in respect Turriff is one of the boys educated in said Hospital.

1785.—March 1.—William Cowie, son of the deceased William Cowie, wright, p. to William Farquharson, saddler, 5 years from 4th June, 1780. Consent as above, the Hospital treasurer to pay the fee of £8 6s 8d stg. Joseph Forbes, wright, and Robt. Morison, Town Drummer, cautioners.

William Marr, son of Alex. Marr, flesher in Aberdeen, p. to William Farquharson, cadler, 6½ years from Martinmas, 1778. Consent as above, the Hospital treasurer to pay the fee of £100 Scots.

April 18.—William Harvie, son to the deceased James Harvie, farmer in Fintray, with consent of John Hervie, clerk to John Watson, Common Brewer, and Alexander Chalmers, wright, p. to William Knowles, wright, 5 years, contract dated 10th June, 1780. Fee, £2 10s stg. and a sufficient bedding of cloaths.

25.—Robert Low, son to Robert Low, farmer in Balfogh, in the parish of Fordon, p. to James Murray, baker, 5 years from 4th December, 1780.

May 2.—Alexander Allan, son of James Allan, woolcomber in Aberdeen, p. to James Andrew, Taylor, 4 years from 4th May, 1779. No fee, but a pair of good and sufficient blankets, with 15s stg. The father and Alexander Allan, merchant in Turriff, cautioners.

4.—William Leitch, son to William Leitch, woolcomber in Aberdeen, one of the boys educated in Robert Gordon's Hospital, p. to Messrs

Hugh Gordon and Co., 7 years from 8th February, 1779. Fee, £100 Scots, the apprentice to maintain himself in bed, board, and clothing. John Young, merchant, cautioner.

12.—William Dyce, son of Peter Dyce, wood sawer in Aberdeen, p. to Thomas Taylor, wright, 5 years after 1st June, 1780. No fee.

John Jamieson, son to William Jamieson, Farmer in Aberdeen, p. to George Strachan, shoemaker, 5 years from 12th June, 1780. Fee, £3 stg.

July 11.—William Henderson, residing in Aberdeen, p. to Alexander Morison, cooper, 5 years from 3rd August, 1783. The apprentice for the first 2 years to maintain himself in bed and board, and the master to maintain him for the remaining period. Alexander Henderson, merchant, cautioner.

William Chapman, son of George Chapman, weaver in Aberdeen, one of the boys educated in Robert Gordon's Hospital, p. to William Stinson, weaver, 5 years from 1st January, 1781. Fee, £100 Scots payable by Hospital, the father to uphold his son in cloaths, washing, and other necessaries, the master to maintain the apprentice in board.

Thomas Morice, son to John Morice in Grandhome, p. to John Lamb, wright, 5½ years from 7th November, 1780. Fee, £4 stg., the master to maintain the apprentice in bed and board. John Morice, wright in Old Aberdeen, and Alexander Craighoad in Buckie of Grandhome, cautioners.

August 19.—Hugh Murray, son of Robert Murray in Cabrach, p. to James Hacket, shoemaker, 6 years from 1st September, 1780. No fee. Alexander Henderson in Sand of Craig, cautioner. The master to maintain the apprentice in bed and board.

24.—Alexander Beaverly, son of Alexander Beaverley, tailor in Old Aberdeen, p. to James Ramsay, tailor, 6 years from 11th October, 1779. No fee, but £1 stg. in name of a bedding of cloaths, and the master to provide bed and board. Mr John Leslie, Professor of Greek in King's College, cautioner.

September 13.—Benjamin Troup, son to Matthew Troup, musician in Aberdeen, p. to And. Sinson, shoemaker, 5 years after 14th September, 1780. No fee, the master to provide bed and board. The father and Jonathan Troup, his son, cautioners.

16.—John Leith, son to Will. Leith, farmer in Cromar, p. to John Leith, copper-smith, 5 years from Candlemas, 1781. No fee, the master to provide bed and board. John Smith, pewterer, cautioner.

References to Kincardineshire in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

(Continued.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Milne to have charge of the fencible men in the shires of Kincardine and Forfar at 200 merks per mensem; Kin-

cardineshire and the Earl Marischal's part of Aberdeenshire to contribute 600 foot and 200 horse to the levy; Kincardineshire to furnish 44 horse; the laird of Lundie's troop to be quartered in the Mearns. Some Irish companies quartered in the shire for a month.

Report aent the shire approved 1650; Act in favour of the shire.

Assent of deputies from the shire to the propositions of the English Commissioners in Scotland read before the English Parliament in 1651; David Falconer, deputy from the shire to the conference with the English Parliament, 1652. VI. ii. 794.

The inland excise of the shire farmed to Alexander Seton of Newark for £32 monthly. 1655. VI. ii. 898a.

Arrangements for protection of the shire from the depredations of lawless Highlanders. 1661. VII. 286.

The shire relieved from its share of two months' maintenance in respect of the losses of the inhabitants during the Usurpation. 1661. VII. 326, 322a.

List of fines imposed on noblemen and gentlemen of the shire as a condition of their gaining the benefit of the Act of indemnity. 1662. VII. 425b.

Kincardineshire, along with the Marischal's part of Aberdeenshire, to raise 800 foot and 74 horse as its quota of 20,000 foot and 2000 horse. 1663. VII. 480.

A correction-house to be provided for the shire at Montrose. 1672. VIII. 90a.

Ratification to the Earl of Kinghorn of the office of "Crownary" within the shires of Forfar and Kincardine. 1672. VIII. 193b.

The Earl Marischal to be master of the game for Kincardineshire. 1635. VIII. 476b.

Proposal by the nobility and gentry in the shires of Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Banff for securing the peace of these shires. 1689.

The heritors of the shire to be liable to the party injured for fornings and robberies committed in their parish. 1690. IX. 233.

Repulse of Highland rebels by Sir David Carnegie of Pittarrow in the Highlands of Kincardineshire, and revenge taken on him. 1695. IX. 410ab.

Grant of vacant stipends for building a bridge across the Bervie on the road to the North. 1695. IX. 480.

Proportion of taxation payable by the unfree traders in the shire for the communication of trade; allocation in the several burghs of barony and regality and parishes. 1699.

Kincardineshire included in a Commission of Justiciary in the Highlands. 1702. XI. 27.

The excise of the shire of Kincardine and Forfar for 1699-1700 stated at £1485 0s 6d. XI. 168a; and for the following year at £1800. 168b.

An address presented against the Union subscribed by some of the inhabitants of the shire. 1706. XI. 383a.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1799.

17th January. At Manse of Inverurie, Rev. William Davidson. Minister there, in his 69th year of age and 30th of ministry.

23rd January. At Manse of Tarland, Rev. Mr William Maitland, Minister there, in the 67th year of his age and 32nd of ministry.

18th February. Lately at Warthill, Alexander Leslie of Warthill, Esq.

18th February. At her house in the Shiprow, Mrs Elizabeth Innes, relict of Professor Thomas Gordon, of King's College.

2nd March. Here, in her 32nd year, Miss Elizabeth Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr William Mackenzie, Minister of Glenmuick.

15th March. Here, in her 69th year, Mrs Innes of Balmacraig.

10th March. Here, John Lumsden, Esq. of Rathen, in his 84th year.

19th March. Here, Patrick Barron, Esq. of Woodside.

12th March. Charles Tait, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire.

3rd May. At Aberdeen, Alexander Russel, Esq. of Moncoffer.

7th May. Here, Mrs Helen Gordon, relict of Mr Alexander Garioch, merchant, and daughter of the deceased James Gordon, Esq. of Bams, in her 95th year.

9th May. At Kincardine, John Grant, Esq. of Kincardine.

25th July. Here, Alexander Leslie, Esq. of Berryden, in his 77th year.

29th August. At Midnar, in her 89th year, Mrs Reid, widow of Rev. Mr Reid, of Clatt.

30th August. At New, Rev. Mr George Forbes, of Leochel and Cushnie, in his 62nd year of age and 37th of ministry.

5th November. Here, in her 48th year, Miss Margaret Irvine, eldest daughter of the deceased Alexander Irvine, Esq. of Drum.

7th December. At Fintray House, the Hon. Lady Forbes of Craigievar.

26th December. At Manse of Udney, Alexander Rose, son to Rev. John Rose, at Udney, in his 21st year.

27th December. Here, Mrs Susan Forbes, widow of Rev. James Johnston, minister of Crimond, in her 83rd year.

28th December. Here, Mr John Bruce, senior, Merchant and Manufacturer in Aberdeen.

29th December. Here, Miss Katharine Johnston, sister of the late Sir William Johnston of Hilton, Bart.

Queries.

267. ADVOCATES IN ABERDEEN.—The editor respectfully invites descendants of, or those possessing facts regarding, the following advocates to communicate with him:—

George Barclay, Alexander Paip, Andrew King, and Thomas Nicolson, all admitted before 1575.

George Ledingham, 1576.

Gilbert Ross, 1579.

Robert Arthur, 1584.

John Barclay, 1584.

Andrew Anderson, James Ogston, James Davidson, and Arthur Watt, all admitted 1590.

William-Chalmers and Gilbert Howison, 1592.

Robert Marr, 1602.

George Barron, 1609.

George Reidhead, 1616.

Andrew Urquhart, 1619.

Robert Garden, 1620.

Alexander Anderson, 1628.

268. GEORGE LOGIE, SHERIFF-CLERK OF KINCARDINESHIRE.—Who were the parents of Mr Logie? He died 21st April, 1752, and is buried at Fetteresso. W. S.

269. BURNETTS OF CAMPFIELD.—In the "Aberdeen Journal" obituary, 1795, the death is recorded of Mary, daughter of William Burnett of Campfield. Can any reader tell where Campfield is situated, of what family these Burnetts were, and if any of the descendants are known to be alive, and, if so, where? R. D.

270. REV. WILLIAM LYON.—This minister was at one time incumbent of Union Chapel of Ease, Aberdeen. How long did he hold the appointment, and what was his subsequent record? G. D.

Answers.

140. GEORGE MAXWELL GORDON.—His pedigree is as follows:—

Alexander Gordon of Cairnfield and Arradoul; born 17th November, 1687; died 21st February, 1775; married (2) Jean, daughter of Gordon of Shillagreen. Issue—

1. John Gordon of Cairnfield and Arradoul; married, 1761, Mary, daughter of George Steuart of Tannochoy.

2. James Gordon of Rosieburn; born 1739; died in Banff, 1815; married, 1st September, 1779, Janet, daughter of Alexander Mercer of Hoop (?). Issue of James and Janet Gordon—

1. Jean; born 13th September, 1780; died 19th March, 1796.

2. Alexander; born 6th November, 1781. Admitted Burgess of Banff as ensign 15th Regiment, 1798. Is said later to have been in a rifle regiment, in which he was captain. Was Governor of a Canadian Frontier Settlement. Married, 13th July, 1805, Elizabeth (who died in Canada 28th July, 1849), second daughter of George Robinson of Gask and Clerniston and Elizabeth Innes (daughter of Edingight). Issue—

1. James; born 8th May, 1806; died 5th November, 1886; married, 16th April, 1830, Margaret, daughter of William Mylne of Grand River, Upper Canada.
 2. George-Robinson; born 15th July, 1807; died 25th December, 1825.
 3. Alexander; born 23rd March, 1815; died 1864, married, 25th April, 1838, Jessie, daughter of James Laing, of Jamaica.
 4. Elizabeth-Mary; born 21st December, 1808; died 26th April, 1825.
 5. Jessie-Mercer; born 18th October, 1810; died 1860; married, 18th October, 1832, William Alexander, W.S.
 6. Penelope-Garden-Campbell; born 4th March, 1813; died 1873; married, 11th July, 1836, James Miller; born 1812; died 1864; Professor of Surgery in University of Edinburgh, F.R.S., etc., etc.; Surgeon to the Queen.
3. Janet; born 27th April, 1783; died 20th June, 1784.
 4. Elizabeth; born 8th November, 1784; married, 29th January, 1806, Francis Gordon of Kincardine, son of John Gordon of Craig.
 5. William; born 28th January, 1786; died in Edinburgh; captain in Portuguese Army.
 6. James-Innes; born 20th June, 1788; died in India; captain in H.E.I.Co. Army.
 7. John-Gordon; born 2nd October, 1790; died 9th March, 1791.
 8. Mary-Anne; born 18th July, 1793; married, 12th September, 1823, Col. W. A. Gordon, son of James Gordon, Croughley.

9. George-Maxwell; born 3rd August, 1796; died 5th August, 1816; sub-lieutenant (?) R.N. He died on board H.M.S. Minden, the flagship of Lord Exmouth's Expedition, and was buried at Gibraltar.

10. Margaret-Clementina; born 18th November, 1799; married, 11th August, 1820, Alexander Dunlop, advocate, son of Robert Dunlop of Clobber.

11. Adam-Garden; born 7th February, 1802.
W. D.

250. UNSPOKEN WATER.—"What you do when any one who is dying has to be cured is to go and fetch unspoken water." ["Longman's Magazine," p. 643, October, 1895.] "There was a curious superstition practised to insure the safety and profit of the byre, called the Un- (or, rather,) On-spoken Water. C.M.'s mother, when a girl, was ordered to fetch water from a ford, 'crossed by the quick and the dead,' over which the living walked and the dead were carried. She was strictly enjoined not to speak a single word to anybody or beast on any pretext whatever when carrying home the water—hence the On-spoken Water. This water was offered to the cattle, and what was left over was poured on the yird-fast stone. The girl cried because, a woman on the way having spoken kindly to her, she had been forbidden from reciprocating the kindness." (From "Local Superstitions," by Rev. George Williams, p. 45 of the Stirling Archæological Transactions, 1900-01.)

G. W.

255. REV. GEORGE JOHNSTON.—This minister, while holding the incumbency of Cluny, in 1710 married Margaret, daughter of George Aedie. Mr Aedie was well known as one of the magistrates of Aberdeen and a pioneer in trading with Dantzic.

H.

257. "NINE TAILORS MAKE A MAN."—On referring to "Notes and Queries," March, 1877, it will be seen that the toll of a bell was called a "teller," and that at the death of a man in former times the death-bell used to be tolled thrice three times. Thus the phrase "Nine tellers mark a man" became perverted into "Nine tailors make a man."

R. R.

No. 59.—June 2, 1909.

The Irvines of Drum.

An important and valuable addition to the literature of Aberdeenshire family history has just been made by the appearance of "The Irvines of Drum and Collateral Branches," by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Forbes Leslie of Rothienorman—a work produced at the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" Office. Sheriff Forbes Irvine of Drum, for so long Convener of the county of Aberdeen, was married to a daughter of Colonel Forbes Leslie, so that the latter had excellent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the history of the Irvine family. He was, besides, well versed in Scottish history, being the author of "Early Races of Scotland and Their Monuments" and other works; and he was thus exceptionally well qualified to prepare the present volume, which presents every indication of having been compiled with exactitude and care. The family of the Irvines of Drum is one which, as stated in the preface, "for centuries took an active part in passing events; occupied a position next to the peers in rank, and superior to many of them both in influence and in extent of possessions; and, finally, declined the offer of an earldom which would have been accepted under more propitious circumstances." Its history, therefore, is a highly attractive one; and, as narrated by Colonel Forbes Leslie with great amplitude and a profusion of detail, it is found to be exceedingly interesting. Colonel Forbes Leslie made an extensive use of the large amount of information derivable from the family charters, and he also drew abundantly on other authentic materials of a more public nature. Altogether, then, we have a book which is not merely a genealogical list of "The Barounes of Drum" and their descendants, but is a record as well of the stirring events in which so many of them participated—a book marked by scrupulosity as regards genealogical details and absolute fairness in relation to matters historical and controversial.

The Irvines of Drum are derived from a family which flourished in Annandale at the end of the thirteenth century, holding lands in a parish of their own name from the Bruces, Lords of Annandale. There is a tradition that King Robert Bruce, from the very commencement of his career of ambition and danger, was accompanied by William de Irwin or Irvine, on whom, besides other grants, he bestowed the royal forest of Drum in 1325. In the following year, the King erected Drum into a barony, which has ever since been in the possession of the Irvines the present proprietor being the direct descendant and heir male of

William de Irwin. Another family tradition is that the Tower of Drum was erected by King William the Lion in the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, after the return of that monarch from his captivity in England and Normandy, and when he had a palace at Aberdeen. "It has certainly stood for centuries, and, unless overthrown by deliberate purpose or untimely accident, this grim memorial of an early age may continue to be inhabited and may remain essentially unchanged for many centuries more." Drum had probably been always retained as one of the royal domains, and in 1247 it had its enclosed royal park as well as a forest; and Colonel Forbes Leslie thinks it reasonable to infer that there was also a royal castle or fortalice at Drum, just as there was one at Halfforest, Kintore, the forest of which was granted to the Keiths by King Robert in 1309. Rather curious to relate, a bitter feud for long existed between the Irvines and the Keiths, only terminated by a marriage between members of the two families; and in later years the two families were again connected by marriage. Another singular feature of the Irvine family is that the leading member has in so many instances borne the Christian name of Alexander. The first of this name appears to have been the grandson of William de Irwin, he who fell at Harlaw in 1411, the

Gude Sir Alexander Irving,

The much renowned Laird of Drum.

His son, Sir Alexander, soon after he succeeded to Drum, obtained the lands of Forglan, with the possession of which was at one time coupled the obligation to furnish men to fight under the Brazenoch or consecrated banner of St Columba. The family, indeed, became large landed proprietors, owning, notably, Craig of Auchindoir; the Castle of Fedderet, in New Deer; Artamford, and much of what now forms the estate of Brucklay; Lonmay, Cairness, etc. About 1650, the landed property of the family was very large and the family itself wealthy. "The estates were in three counties and in eighteen different parishes, the principal being the barony of Drum, the lands of Cromar, the land of Buchan in Aberdeenshire; the barony of Kelly (Auchterloanie) and lands of Cuthlie and Crowdie, in Forfarshire; and the lands of Strathachin (Strachan), Blackhall, Tilielairs, Larachmore, etc., in Kincardineshire. Besides these and various smaller properties then in actual possession of the family, there were other estates, which originally belonged to them, and are still held under various tenures from the Irvines of Drum."

The Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum who owned the lands thus described figured prominently in the troublous times of the Covenant. But he was not nearly so hostile to the Covenant as his two sons, Alexander and Robert, the former of whom married Lady Mary Gordon, a daughter of the Marquis of Huntly; and "whilst the Marquis of Huntly and the young Irvines were uselessly

provoking the Covenanting authorities to exertion, alike by what they did and what they left undone, by deeds of individual severity and by general inaction, Sir Alexander Irvine gave them no open support, and, it is understood, secretly disapproved of their measures." Nevertheless, "his estates were laid waste, and the whole of his movable property was either plundered or entirely destroyed. His wife and family were turned out of doors, and Drum retained as a place of garrison. Besides all these inflictions, he was repeatedly imprisoned, although never tried, and, while compelled to pay fines amounting to £8000 sterling, he had to part with the rents of his estates to others for five years." Furthermore, he was excommunicated by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, on the ground that he persisted in refusing to subscribe the Solemn League and Covenant, and also that he was a Papist (which he denied). He died in 1658, leaving five sons and six daughters, his second daughter, Margaret, "bonny Peggy Irvine," being married to Charles, first Earl of Aboyne, and (according to an old ballad, "The Earl of Aboyne") dying of a broken heart because of her husband's profligacy. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, of whom mention as a pronounced Royalist has just been made. This Alexander Irvine, in a measure, regained his own on the restoration of Charles II. in 1660. The dignity of an earl which had been granted to his father, but which, in consequence of the latter's opposition to the Covenant, had never been allowed to pass the seals, was offered to the son; but as the son could not obtain the precedence in the patent granted to his father, and remuneration for his losses out of the estates of his enemies, he declined the offer. In 1679, to relieve himself from pressing debts contracted during the Civil War, he sold the barony of Kelly and all his Forfarshire estates to the Earl of Panmure. He is the hero of the old ballad of "The Laird of Drum"—the laird who, at the age of 63, married a country girl of 16. To spite his relatives who objected to his marriage, he altered the destination of the family estates, which passed in 1695 to the Irvines of Murtle. They possessed Drum for the next forty years, in the course of which they alienated the greater part of the estates, and left the place in great dilapidation. Then in 1737 Alexander Irvine of Crimond and Artamford succeeded; and Drum has since then regularly descended from father to son, though not always the eldest son.

Such are a few of the salient historical and personal features in which this account of the Irvines of Drum abounds. It is perhaps a little discursive at times, but the digressions are invariably interesting, even the disquisitions on the meaning of "furca et fossa" and "soc et sac," on the powers of the barons of Scotland, and so on. An extensive Appendix furnishes notes respecting collateral branches of the Irvines, farther details about lands possessed by the Drum family, and a list of charters and deeds in the archives at Drum, with references and dates.

Macbeth.

The following account of Macbeth is given by Rev. John Anderson, curator of the Historical Department of the Register House, Edinburgh, in the article on "The Ancient Lords and Earls of Moray" he contributes to Vol. VI. of the new edition of the "Scots Peerage"—

The successor of Gillicomgan [as one of the early Mormaers or Earls of Moray] was Macbethad or Macbeth, who is known chiefly in the presentation of him made by the genius of Shakespeare, which will preserve his name for all time. He was born, it is supposed, about 1005, and succeeded to his father Finlay in 1020, and to his cousin in 1032. [Finlay was slain by his nephews, the sons of his brother Maelbrighde. Gillicomgan was one of these nephews. "His own fate was even more tragic, as his residence was burned, and he and fifty of his men perished in the building. It has been suggested that this was the revenge taken by his cousin Macbeth, son of Finlay, for the murder of the latter."] Dr Skene thinks Macbeth was the Maelbaethe who, with another petty King and Malcolm II. of Scotland, submitted to Cnut, King of England, who invaded Scotland in 1031. Be this as it may, Macbeth, a few years later, came into special prominence by his murder of King Duncan I., his cousin, a contemporary of his own, not the "aged Duncan," as so often stated, on 14th August, 1040. An early chronicler describes Macbeth as Duncan's "dux" or leader of his host, which probably was the fact. Duncan had tried to take possession of the northern parts of Scotland, but was resisted by another cousin, Thorfinn Sigurdson, who had become Earl of Orkney. In short, Duncan, Macbeth, and Thorfinn had nearly equal pretensions to the Kingship. It was therefore truly a family contest. Duncan marched north, being joined by the men of Moray under Macbeth. Thorfinn and his army were stationed at Burghead, and the two forces met about three and a half miles from that place, in a south-westerly direction. Duncan was defeated, and as suggested by a recent writer, he could easily by boat reach Pitgaveny, where he was murdered after the battle, and on the same day. Thorfinn and Macbeth, it is suggested, then divided Duncan's kingdom betwixt them, Thorfinn retaining the portion conquered by himself or his father, while Macbeth became "Ri" or King of Scotland, with Scone as his capital.

It is probable that Macbeth claimed a right to the crown of Alban through his mother, as he was grandson of King Malcolm II., who died in 1034, and, as has been stated his reign must have been acceptable to the people, for it lasted seventeen years, and one ancient chronicler, who call him the "fierce red one," refers to him as "fair, yellow, tall," and speaks of his reign as a time of plenty. He and his wife gave grants to the Culdees, and he is supposed to have visited Rome about 1050. Four years later, however, his peace was disturbed by an invasion of Scotland led by

Siward, Earl of Northumbria, who was a kinsman by marriage of the late Duncan and of his son Malcolm, who now aspired to his father's throne. Siward marched both a sea and a land force into Scotland, and a battle was fought at or near Scone on 27th July, 1054, which was fiercely contested by Macbeth with the aid of his Norse allies, and perhaps also of certain Normans, who had taken shelter at his court. Siward is said to have been victorious, but he was unable to follow up his success, and retired again southward. Another expedition, three years later, by Malcolm, son of the murdered Duncan, was more successful, and Macbeth was slain at Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, on 15th August, 1057. He married Gruoch, daughter of Bodhe, son of Kenneth III., and widow of his cousin Gillicomgan, but by her had no issue. He was succeeded as Mormaer of Moray and King of Alban by his stepson, Lulach or Lulagh, son of Gruoch by her first husband.

A Burlesque Pope's Procession.

From the earliest times students have been famous for the variety and enthusiasm of their processions. A Protestant Town Council being in office in Aberdeen in 1689, the students of Marischal College resolved to have a burlesque Pope's procession. Elaborate arrangements were made; and to ensure freedom from "the powers that were," a letter was transmitted to the magistrates declaring that the objects were not "tumultuary," nor was it intended to "injure the persons or goods of any."

"Starting from the College gate at four in the afternoon, there first went a company of men carrying links, six abreast; next, the janitor, with the College mace, preceding six judges in scarlet robes. Next marched four pipers playing; then, in succession, four priests, four Jesuits, four Popish bishops, and four cardinals, all in their robes; then a Jesuit in embroidered robes carrying a great cross. Last came the Pope, carried in his State chair, in scarlet robes lined with ermine, his triple crown on his head, and his keys on his arm; distributing pardons and indulgences as he moved along.

"Being arrived at the market-cross, the Pope placed himself on a theatre, where a dialogue took place between him and a Cardinal, expressing the pretensions commonly attributed to the head of the Catholic Church, and announcing a doom to all heretics. In the midst of the conference, Father Peter, the ex-king's confessor, entered with a letter understood to

convey intelligence of the late disastrous changes in London; whereupon His Holiness fell into a swoon, and the devil came forward, as to help him. The programme anticipates that this would be hailed as a merry sight by the people. But better remained. The Pope, on recovering, began to vomit plots, daggers, indulgences, and the blood of martyrs, the devil holding his head all the time. The devil then tried in rhyme to comfort him, proposing that he should take refuge with the King of France, to which, however, he professed great aversion, as derogatory to his dignity; whereupon the devil appeared to lose patience, and attempted to throw his friend into the fire. But this he was prevented from doing by the entry of one ordering that the Pope should be subjected to a regular trial.

"The Pontiff was then arraigned before the judges as guilty of high treason . . . in as far as he had usurped many privileges, besides advancing many blasphemous doctrines. The court adduced sufficient proofs by the canons of the Church, bulls, pardons, and indulgences, lying in process; and he was therefore pronounced guilty, and ordered to be immediately taken to the public place of execution, and burned to ashes, his blood to be attainted, and his honours to be blotted out of all records. The procession was then formed once more, and the sentence was read from the cross; after which 'His Holiness was taken away from the theatre,' and the sentence put in execution against him. During the time of his burning, the spectators were entertained with fireworks and some other diversions.

"After all was ended, the Trinity Church bell—which was the only church in Scotland taken from the Protestants and given to the Papists, wherein they actually had their service—was rung all the night." [Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland" and Laing's "Fugitive Poetry of the Seventeenth Century."]

Inscriptions in St Paul's Congregational Church, Aberdeen.

Attached to the wall of the church in the vestibule a marble tablet bears—

In
Memory
of
The Revd. Fergus Ferguson,
First Minister of this Church,
Inducted
29th July, 1846:
Retired
25th March, 1878,
Aged 79 years.
"Faithful unto Death."

Rev. Fergus Ferguson, who is thus commemorated, was a native of the parish of Auchterarder, in Perthshire, where he was born January 29, 1799. The son of James Ferguson, draper, and Elizabeth Carrick (Aberdeen Death Registers), he went to Glasgow at an early age and entered business, which he for many years followed out successfully. His first line of business on his own account was that of a wine merchant, which he prosecuted for several years. Latterly, he threw up his wine business at a great pecuniary sacrifice to himself. It was while resident at Hamilton that circumstances came about which led to his entering the ministry. He joined the little Congregational Church in the town of Hamilton, and taught a Bible class every Sunday during the interval of worship; and it is noteworthy that, while he was conducting his young scholars through the Acts of the Apostles, one of them gave himself first to the Lord and then to his people, that youth being David Livingston (1813-1873), whose body was laid, with public honours, in Westminster Abbey. At this time, Mr Ferguson was a deacon in Hamilton Congregational Church, under the ministry of Rev. John Kirk. A chapel having been opened at the village of Bellshill by Rev. Dr Wardlaw in October, 1842, Mr Ferguson was ordained pastor in March, 1843.

In the summer of 1845, he held a series of meetings at Woodside. These meetings excited a good deal of interest, and ultimately led to his settlement in Aberdeen. In the first place, however, a number of laymen had leased the chapel in Crooked Lane previously occupied by Rev. Samuel McMillan, of the Relief Church (subsequently converted into public baths, and now the meeting-place of the Ancient Noble Order of United Oddfellows). The newly-formed church, opened March, 1846, speedily presented a call to Mr Ferguson, who was ordained its pastor by his son, Dr Fergus Ferguson, of Glasgow, July 29th same year. Two years later the new place of worship of the congregation in St Paul Street had been completed: opened November, 1848. Mr Ferguson was publicly entertained by the members of his church in 1867, and presented with a handsome service of silver plate. He retired from the pastorate in 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. Andrew Martin Fairbairn, now Principal of Mansfield College (inducted 22nd September, 1872); and he, in turn, by Rev. Alexander Brown (formerly of Galashiels), the present minister, being inducted by Professor Craig, 11th November, 1877.

Mr Ferguson died suddenly at 12 Mount Street, Aberdeen, and was interred in Nollfield Cemetery, where a headstone inscribed to his memory bears:—"In Affectionate Remembrance / of / Fergus Ferguson, / who died 25th March, 1878. / aged 79. / First Minister of [Evangelical Union] Church, / St Paul Street, Aberdeen. / Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord / that they may rest from their labours, / and their works do follow them." He married, first, Elizabeth Macneil, by whom he had David, an accountant in the Clydesdale Bank, Glas-

gow, who died 1878; and Fergus (afterwards M.A., D.D.), born at Clyde Terrace, Glasgow, 6th September, 1824, died 1897, who is dealt with separately; secondly, Margaret Mackay Cornwall, daughter of George Cornwall, by whom he had, with others, John Mackay, M.A. (Johnston's Roll of Graduates, p. 161); Alfred Cornwall, M.A., M.B., C.M., M.D., D.P.H. (Ibid, p. 161), now at Kirkgate, Thisk, Yorkshire.

Dr Fergus Ferguson (1824-1897), already mentioned, is a name unique in the annals of Scottish Congregationalism. He was educated at Hamilton Grammar School and Glasgow University, and ere he was twenty years of age he suffered the pain of exclusion from the Theological Hall of the Church of his fathers, for what were then deemed unsound views. The whole story of that most testing period is given by the doctor himself in his "History of the Evangelical Union from its Origin to the Present Time" (Glasgow: Thomas D. Morison, June, 1876). He pressed on in his theological studies, however, under Dr James Morison, and was ordained in April, 1845. He married, first, in 1847, Miss Grace Alexy Lang, a sister of General Lang; secondly, in 1874, Miss Mary Ann Russell, daughter of Mr James Russell, Edinburgh. He succeeded Dr Morison in the Chair of New Testament Teaching in the Theological Hall. His literary labours form a little library of themselves. His travels were all turned to good account in the pages of "Forward" and "The Evangelical Repository," the latter of which he edited for many years. "Home Scenes" tells of his trips to Balmoral and the North, and to the Lake District, Wordsworth's Grave, with Kendal and Morecumbe Bay. "Sacred Scenes" tells of visits to Egypt and the Holy Land. "Wanderings in France and Switzerland," "Glasgow to Missouri and Back" is the record of the first deputation (Dr Morison and himself) to the Cumberland Presbyterians in America. In addition to these charming volumes of travel, Dr Ferguson's religious works include—"Peace with God," "The Character of God," "Lives of the Patriarchs," "The Sick Chamber," "A Life of Christ," and "The History of the Evangelical Union," already mentioned. He further wrote several hymns, two of which are preserved in the Evangelical Union Hymn Book. He died 3rd November, 1897, after 54 years of devoted service in the ministry of Montrose Street Evangelical Union Congregational Church, Glasgow, and was buried in Sighthill Cemetery, Glasgow. A handsome monument was erected over his grave by the congregation, and in his church a bronze tablet designed by Mr W. J. Tonner, sculptor, was placed. In 1900, Dr William Adamson published a second edition of Dr Ferguson's life (with illustrations) (London, 1900), where a chronological list of his writings is given, page 252; and in the "Year Book of the Congregational Church," 1898-1899, pp. 34-36, a summary of his ministerial life, signed "J. M. F.," written with special knowledge, appeared.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

A Scathing Letter.

The following characteristic letter was written by Andrew Edwards, librarian and letter carrier, Stonehaven, mentioned in vol. I., p. 149:—

Stonehaven, N.B., Kincardineshire.
57 deg. N.W. This 21st April, 1853.

To Mrs Harriet B. Stowe.

My dear Madam,—By the time that this gets your length, the fook o' Aberdeen will be shewin ye off as a rare animal, just arrived frae America: the wife that writ "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

I wad like to see ye mysel, but I canna win for want o' siller, and as I thought ye might be writin a buke about the Scotch when ye get hame, I hae just sent ye this bit auld Key to Sawney's Cabin.

Weel, then, dinna forget to speer at the Aberdeenians if it be true they ance kidnappet little laddies, and set them for slaves: that they dang down the Quaker's kirkyard dyke and bouket up dead Quakers out o' their graves: that the young laddies at the college printed a buke, and maist naebody wad buy it, and they came out to Ury, near Stonehaven, and took twelve stots frae Davie Barclay to pay the printer.

Dinna forget to speer at —, if it was true that he flogget three laddies in the beginning o' last year, for the three following crimes—first, for the crime of being born of puir, ignorant parents; second, for the crime of being left in ignorance; and, third, for the crime of having nothing to eat.

Dinna be telling when ye gang hame that ye rode on the Aberdeen railway, made by a hundred men who were all in the Stonehaven prison for drunkenness: nor above five could sign their names.

If the Scotch kill ye with ower feeding and making speeches, be sure to send this hame to tell your fook, that it was Queen Elizabeth who made the first European law to buy and sell human beings like brute beasts. She was England's glory as a Protestant, and Scotland's shame as the murderer of their bonnie Mary. The auld hag stulked away like a coward in the hour of death. Mary, on the other hand, with calmness and dignity, repeated a Latin prayer to the Great Spirit and Author of her being, and calmly resigned herself into the hands of her murderers.

In the Capital of her ancient kingdom, when ye are in our country, there are eight hundred women sent to prison every year for the first time. Of fifteen thousand prisoners examined in Scotland in the year 1845, eight thousand could not write at all, and three thousand could not read.

At present there are about twenty thousand prisoners in Scotland. In Stonehaven they are fed at about seventeen pounds each, annually. The honest poor, outside the prison upon the parish roll, are fed at the rate of five farthings a day, or two pounds a year. The employment

of the prisoners is grinding the wind, we ca't: turning the crank in plain English. The latest improvement is the streekin board: it's a Whig improvement o' Lord Jonnie Russell's.

Tken brawly ye are a curious wife, and would like to ken a' about the Scotch bodies. Weel, they are a gey ignorant, proud, drunken pack: they manage to pay ilka year for whisky one million three hundred and forty-eight thousand pounds.

But then their piety, their piety: weel, let's luke at it: hing it up by the nape o' the neck, and turn it round atween our finger and thumb on all sides.

Is there one school in all Scotland where the helpless poor are fed and clothed at the public expense? None.

Is there a hame in all Scotland for the cleanly but sick servant maid to go till, until health is restored? Alas, there is none.

Is there a school in all Scotland for training ladies in the higher branches of learning? None. What then, is there for the women of Scotland?

* * * * *
Aweel, be sure and try a cupful of Scottish kail-brose. See, and get a sup o' Scotch lang-kail.

Hand this bit line yont to the Rev. Mr —. Tell him to score out fat's nae true.

God bless you, and set you safe hame, is the prayer of the old Scotch Bachelor.

Buchan Toll-Bars Fifty Years Ago.

As an item likely to be interesting to our readers, we publish the following table giving a comparison of the rents of Buchan toll-bars for the years 1858 and 1859:—

LONGSIDE ROAD.		
	1858.	1859.
Peterhead	£344	£340
Longside	£150	£195
Coilsmore	£46	£54
CORTIEBRAE ROAD.		
Blackhouse	£237	£231
Mid Essie	£111	£102
Cortiebrae	£58	£44
BOYNDLIE ROAD.		
Fraserburgh	£151	£153
Boyndlie	£67	£86
New Pitsligo	£40	£40
FRASERBURGH ROAD TO STRICHEN.		
Bogensourie	£70	£100
Smiddylull	£103	£111
Totals	£1377	£1456

—"Peterhead Sentinel," 8th May, 1903.

Extraordinary Depreciation.

The "Aberdeen Journal" of 3rd April, 1833, contains the following announcement:—
Last week the materials of the Lochtay Spinning Mill, in the neighbourhood of

Arbroath, consisting of 13 frames, besides other machinery, and which but a few years ago cost upwards of £5000, were sold (the steam engine excepted), by public roup, at the trifling sum of £20 sterling.

A Good Subject.

Mrs Jaffray, widow of the late George Jaffray, of Monquhitter, may be well ranked among those who have been useful in their day and generation. She travelled to Aberdeen last week, and had the pleasure of visiting ten of her great-grandchildren. The exact number of her progeny at the present time is—sons, 17; daughters, 3; grandchildren, 26; great-grandchildren, 25—in all, seventy and one. ("Aberdeen Journal," 18th September, 1853).

Extract from an Old Budget.

The last article was that of clocks and watches. The duty proposed was 2s 6d per annum on persons wearing a silver or metal watch—on a gold one 10s, and on each clock (except such as are generally used in cottages) 5s. ("Edinburgh Magazine," October, 1797.)

Psalmody in Aberdeen.

Those interested in psalmody will find a series of specially-contributed articles (written probably by the late William Carnie, Aberdeen), in the "Aberdeen Daily Free Press." The dates are as follows—I. Monday, July 8, 1872; II. Monday, July 29, 1872; III. Tuesday, August 13, 1872; IV. Wednesday, August 28, 1872; V. Wednesday, September 18, 1872; VI. Monday, October 7, 1872. A letter to the editor on the same subject appeared on Wednesday, October 9, 1872, signed "A Young Precentor."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Register of Indentures of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued.)

October 13. Alexander Roger, son of George Roger, farmer in Tillieangus, in the parish of Clatt, p. to James Gordon (jeweller), goldsmith; 7 years from Martinmas, 1778. No fee.

November 24. Alexander Davidson, son of John Davidson, at Newbigging, near Drumlithie, p. to Adam Watt, baker; 5 years from 1st May, 1780. Fee, £5 stg. The father and Alexander Mason, vintner, cautioners.

1786, February 2. William Milne, son of the deceased John Milne, farmer in Cotswells, p. to William Thom, wright; 5 years from 12th February, 1781. Fee, £5 stg. James Milne in Blackpotts and Alexander Barrack in Cotswells, cautioners.

John Henderson, son of Andrew Henderson, in the parish of Ellon, p. to William Knowls, weaver; 5 years from 10th November, 1784. No fee. John Chrystall, merchant, cautioner.

John Morison, son of George Morison, watchmaker, p. to his father; 7 years after 25th February, 1779. No fee. James Hunter, merchant, cautioner.

8. James Watt, son to the deceased James Watt, in Pitmuickston, p. to Alexander Martin, flesher; 5 years after Whitsunday, 1784. George Allan, taylor, cautioner.

20. Hugh Gillet, son of the deceased James Gillet, late schoolmaster in Aberdeen, p. to George Morison, clock and watchmaker; 6 years after the 1st June, 1783. John Copland, treasurer of Robert Gordon's Hospital, bound for fee of £100 Scots, and the apprentice to uphold himself in wearing apparel. William Farquharson, saddler, cautioner.

John Barron, son of the deceased George Barron, wright, p. to George Morison, clock and watchmaker; 6 years from 1st November, 1780. No fee, but the apprentice to uphold himself in bed and board for first two years, and in wearing apparel all the time. Robert Taylor, wright, cautioner.

25. John Troup, son to James Troup, woolcomber in Aberdeen, p. to George Beet, blacksmith; 4 years after 1st March, 1782. No fee, the apprentice to uphold himself in everything.

March 3. Alexander Smith, son to William Smith, slater in Aberdeen, p. to John Leslie, goldsmith; 7 years from 1st April, 1789. No fee, but the apprentice to maintain himself in bed and board for the first year. The father and James Smith, glazier, cautioners.

9. George Symers, son of George Symers, farmer in Torry, p. to George Gibb, cooper; 5 years from 20th March, 1781. Fee, £10 stg., and a bedding of cloaths. The father and James Symers in Torry, cautioners.

17. George Cruickshank, son to George Cruickshank, labourer in Aberdeen, p. to John Wallace, shoemaker; 5 years from 1st June, 1781. Fee, £1 stg. The father and John Murray, farmer in Jackston, cautioners.

Alexander Gellan, son to Alexander Gellan, flesher in Aberdeen, p. to the above John Wallace, shoemaker; 5 years from 12th April, 1781. No fee. The father and John Henderson, woolcomber, cautioners.

May 11. John Bennet, son to John Bennet, labourer in Aberdeen, p. to James Hacket, shoemaker; 5 years after 12th June, 1781. No fee. The father and Alexander Stuart, mason, cautioners.

William Barclay, son to John Barclay, farmer in Echt, p. to George Paton, shoemaker; 5 years after 1st June, 1781. No fee.

30. John Cordiner, son to William Cordiner, in March Marr, in the parish of Kearn, p. to John Wallace, baker; 5 years after 1st June, 1781. Fee, £4 stg. The father and Alexander Walker in Drumnahive, cautioners.

John Grant, son to Alexander Grant, saddler in Aberdeen, p. to George Strachan, shoemaker; 5½ years after 1st December, 1780. No

fee. The father and James Forbes, shoemaker, cautioners.

August 20. Benjamin Lumsden, son to Benjamin Lumsden, goldsmith in Aberdeen, p. to James Gordon and Co., goldsmiths; 4 years after 26th September, 1782. No fee. The apprentice to uphold himself in bed and board, and his masters to pay him £1 10s in name of board wages.

October 31. James Mill, son to George Miln at Castlefraser, p. to Archibald Reid, baker; 4 years after Whitsunday, 1786. Fee, £3 stg. His master to maintain him in bed and board. The father and Peter Hait, gardener at Castlefraser, cautioners.

James Watson, son to James Watson, residing in Aberdeen, p. to Archibald Reid, baker; 5 years after Whitsunday, 1784. Fee, £5 stg. His master to maintain him in bed and board. The father, Alexander Farquhar, merchant, and Alexander Gray, workman, cautioners.

Archibald Allardyce, son to Samuel Allardyce in Lochell, p. to Archibald Reid, baker; 5 years after Whitsunday, 1786. Fee, £5 stg. His master to maintain him in bed and board.

November 20. Charles Ferguson, son to William Ferguson, labourer in Aberdeen, p. to George Milne, shoemaker; 5 years after 3rd December, 1781. No fee. The father and John Gilchrist, labourer, cautioners.

References to Banffshire in Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

Walter de Barkeli appointed Sheriff by Edward I. 1305. i., 121.

Right of the bishops of Aberdeen to the second tinds of Banffshire. 1330, 1344, 1360.

Valuation of the shire according to the old extent £1010 6s; according to the true value, £128 16s 8d. 1366. I., 500.

Statement of rents due to Exchequer from various lands in Banffshire. 1367. I., 528a.; 529a; lands in the shire included in the King's Revocation. I., 529b.

George Ogilvy of Dunlugas, commissioner for musters in the shire. 1574. III. 91b.

No compareance made for Banffshire at the calling of the suits in Parliament. 1579. III., 125a.

The number of officers in arms in the shire not to exceed four. 1587. III. 449b.

Commission to be granted to seven lanked men in the shire as justices of peace. 1587. III., 459b.

Commission for the suppression of "broken" Highlandmen in Banffshire. 1641. V., 715a.

Sir Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenbog to enforce the Act against runaways and deficients in the shire. 1644. VI., i., 169.

Committee appointed for the suppression of the rebellion in Banffshire and the north. 1644. VI., i., 175b.

Assignment to the Earl of Findlater of the fines, etc., within the shire. 1646. VI., i., 556.

Commission on the burnt and waste lands in the shire. 1648. VI., ii., 78.

Commission for uplifting Papists' rents in Banffshire ratified; commission to Arthur Forbes of Echt to uplift Papists' rents in the shire. 1649. VI., ii., 265, 356.

Mr Alexander Douglas, Provost of Banff, nominated Sheriff. 1649. VI., ii., 316.

Alexander Strauchane of Glenkindie obtains relief against other gentlemen of the shire for 100,000 merks. 1649. VI., ii., 336.

Ratification of a stent roll for raising money among the inhabitants to pay a watch for guarding the shire against the Highlanders. 1649. VI., ii., 485.

The valued rent of Banffshire £93,500; the monthly maintenance payable by the shire £1669 8s 1d. 1649. VI., ii., 501b.

Act for payment to Colonel John Innes of the sum of £3800 out of the Sheriffdoms of Banff and Murray for the support of garrisons. 1649. VI., ii., 532.

The inland excise of the shires of Banff and Aberdeen farmed to John Forbes of Tilligony for £245 monthly. 1655. VI., ii., 898a.

The expense of rebuilding the bridge of Ugie to be borne by the shires of Banff and Aberdeen. 1686. VIII., 587.

Commission to the Earl of Findlater and the Laird of Edinglassie to call together the heritors and fencible men in Banffshire, 1629. IX., App. 2a.

The shire to assist in building Inverlochic. 1689. IX., App. 136a.

Proportion of taxation payable by the unfree traders in Banffshire in return for the communication of trade. 1699. X., App. 118b., 127a, 131a.

Petition signed by the heritors praying Parliament to remedy the evils of this country, and to assert the right of the Indian and African Companies to the colony of Caledonia. 1701. X., 242ab., App. 79b, 80ab.

The excise of the shires of Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, from 1st March, 1699, to 1st March, 1700, stated at £281. 1704. XI., 166a.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1800.

11th January. Here, Mr Alexander Smith, only son of Mr Alexander Smith, paper-maker at Stonywood.

17th January. Here, Mrs Moir of Scotstown.

20th January. Here, Mrs Isobel Irvine, spouse to Alexander Burnett, Esq of Caskieben.

1st January. At Fochabers, Rev. Alexander Gordon, chaplain of Fort-George, and only son of Rev. James Gordon, minister of Bellie.

8th February. At Manse of Rathen, Rev. William Cumine, in his 80th year.

3rd March. Last week, here, in his 96th year, William Stevenson, a member of the Incorporation of Weavers, of which he was deacon 16 times. He was admitted a burgess in 1728.

22nd February. Here, Mrs Agnes McKeuzie, widow of Rev. Mr Thomas Forbes, late minister of Aberdeen.

26th February. At Corrachree, Mr Jonathan Troup, surgeon.

13th March. At Huntly, Rev. Robert Innes, in 92nd year of age, and 58th of his ministry.

27th February. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. John Viscount Arbuthnott, Lord Inverbervie.

8th March. Here, Mrs Katharine Forbes, daughter of the late Mr Forbes of Watertown.

17th March. At Leithfield, John Grant, Esq. of Rothmaise, in the 85th year of his age.

16th March. Here, Mrs Gordon, senior, of Abergeldie.

21st January. In Barbadoes, of yellow fever, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stuart, of the 3rd West India Regiment, and son of the late Alexander Stuart of Edinglassie, Esq.

28th March. At Old Aberdeen, in her 81st year, Mrs Katherine Anderson, relict of Rev. George Ogilvy, Minister of Nether-Banchory, and daughter of Mr John Anderson, late Professor of Philosophy in Marischal College.

18th March. At Birness, Mr Robert Garden, aged 64 years.

31st March. Here, Mrs Isobel Wishart, spouse to Mr Thomas M'Combie, Merchant, Aberdeen.

1st April. At Friendship Farm, Mrs Mary Skene, relict of Andrew Thomson of Banchory.

2nd April. At Banchory-Ternan, Rev. Mr Francis Dauncey, minister there, formerly at Lumphanan, in the 82nd year of his age, and 58th of his ministry.

7th April. At Selattie, Dr John Chalmers of Selattie, Principal of King's College, in his 88th year. He became a Professor in 1741, and has been Principal since 1746.

5th April. Here, Mrs Elizabeth Ogilvie, widow of Patrick Anderson of Bourtie.

29th April. Here, in her 76th year, Mrs Shand, relict of George Shand, Esq., for many years Provost.

27th April. At Thornton, in her 80th year, Mrs Cook, widow of Rev. James Cook, Minister of Keith-hall.

1st May. At Manse of Meldrum, Rev. James Rainnie, minister of Meldrum, in the 37th year of his age, and 7th of his ministry.

3rd June. At Tillydron, in her 70th year, Mrs Fraser of Fraserfield.

29th June. At Gayfield, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Alexander Gordon of Lesmore, Baronet.

21st July. Here, William King of Newmill.

23rd August. At Fraserburgh, William Troup, Esq., Captain of the Fraserburgh Volunteers, and late of the H.E.I.C.S.

16th September. At Abergeldie, Mrs Gordon of Abergeldie.

5th November. At Park, Sir Ernest Gordon, Bart., of Park.

8th November. Here, Mrs Bathia Ochterlony, relict of Charles Tait, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute.

19th November. The Hon. Cosmo Gordon of Cluny, one of the Barons of Exchequer.

2nd December. At Kirktown of Fraserburgh, William Fraser, Esq. of Park in his 79th year.

1st December. At Forglan, aged 83, George Gerard, Esq. of Midstrath.

6th December. At Montrose, Rev. Mr Alexander Robertson, Minister of Coull, in the 39th year of his age, and 12th of his ministry.

13th December. Here, Mr William Copland, Merchant, and some time (1744-46) Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, in his 87th year.

Queries.

271. HALL, BUCHAN, AND COMPANY, SHIP-BUILDERS, ABERDEEN.—I am anxious to know the names of the partners of this firm at the date of its dissolution early in the last century.

WILLIAM FRASER.

272. ALEXANDER SMITH, WIGMAKER, ABERDEEN.—Can any reader oblige me with a note of the parentage of Mr Smith, who purchased the lands of Stoneywood, and died 14th May, 1796?

W. S.

273. ALEXANDER CALDER OF ASSWANLEY.—Calder died in Old Aberdeen, 6th February, 1768, in his 87th year. Particulars regarding him will oblige. Did he marry, and, if so, whom?

STRATHBOGIE.

274. DURRIS COMMUNION SERVICE.—Would "Quiznuncle" oblige with a copy of the inscription on the service presented by Mr Thomas Fraser, Chaplain and Judge Advocate?

W. WATSON.

Answers.

199. DEESIDE SONG.—The song referred to by "Quiznuncle" is about half a century old, and it obtained only parochial fame. It had reference to a petty difference between the "Laird o' Drum" (backed by his gardener, George Gammie) and some of his tenants. The latter consoled themselves by a jollification at the local inn.

D.

210. WILLIAM FORBES OF LOCHERMECK.—Lochermeck, or Locharmick, lies in the middle of the small glen of Glencarvy, about twenty miles higher up than Alford. It appears to have been Forbes property for a considerable period. On 4th April, 1754, Alexander Forbes of Lochermick and Ann Brodie, his spouse, had a daughter baptised Elizabeth, the witnesses being William Baird of Auchmeddon and Alexander Simpson of Conraig, (New Spalding Club "Miscellany," II., p. 182.) The property has been tenanted by the Kellas

family (now of Semiel, Strathdon) for upwards of a century, but for the last thirty years it has been used solely for grazing purposes.

In "Poems in the Aberdeenshire Dialect," by John Milne, there is a long one, "The Maidens o' Locharmick," beginning—

As roses hae their prickles bare,
So love is girt about wi' care,
An' I wud bid ye a' beware
The Maidens o' Locharmick!

Of a' the maids on bonny Don—
An' fairer never crost a loan—
They're fairest far to look upon
The Maidens o' Locharmick.

O for bonny Jane an' Rachie,
O for bonny Jane an' Rachie,
O for bonny Jane an' Rachie,
An' Peggie o' Locharmick;

Ann an' Betty comin' tee,
Ann an' Betty comin' tee,
Ann an' Betty comin' tee,
The Maidens o' Locharmick!

A.

254. RAIT FAMILY.—In the sixteenth century, Mark Rait, son of Sir Alexander Rait of Rait and Cawdor, married the heiress of Hallgreen, and succeeded to that property through her. In 1642, William Rait was proprietor, and on 16th March, 1677, William Rait was served heir to his grandfather, William Rait of Hallgreen. In 1631 onwards, George Rait was laird of Folla, called also "Follaroul" and "Meikill Follay." He had a son Archibald, whose son William Rait succeeded. The Poll Book of 1696 shows that the property was then held by three portioners—John Rait, who was married to Jean Findlater, with two sons, John and William; George Rait, who was married to Jean Collinson, with children, Robert and Elspet; and William Rait, who was married to Marjory Brown, with children, John and Janet.

R. S. S.

No. 60.—June 9, 1909.

The Records of Elgin.

The New Spalding Club has just issued Vol. II. of "The Records of Elgin, 1234-1800." The preparation of this work was undertaken by the late Dr William Cramond, Cullen, and the first volume was published in 1903. It was largely devoted to references to Elgin appearing in the Exchequer Rolls, the Register of the Great Seal, and the Register of the Privy Council, and it also included extracts from the Burgh Court Book and from the minutes of the Town Council. Dr Cramond having died, the editing of the present volume has devolved on Rev. Stephen Ree, Boharrn, who explains in a preface note that it contains the materials that Dr Cramond left in manuscript in a condition almost ready for publication, and has been edited in accordance with what seems to have been his plan of the work. Mr Ree has supplemented these materials, however, furnishing lists of ministers and schoolmasters and of the Provosts prior to 1670. Dr Cramond had contemplated furnishing an Introduction, in which the various points in the history of Elgin were to be referred to in detail, but no materials for such an Introduction were discovered; and so we have to be content with the two volumes as they are, which aim—as Dr Cramond said in the preface to Vol. I.—"at giving an accurate and exhaustive record, so far as can now be obtained from original sources, of events as they occurred in the life of a northern Scottish burgh." This volume—Vol. II.—is divided into two sections, dealing respectively with the Church and the School, ecclesiastical affairs being depicted in elaborate extracts from the Kirk-Session minutes and the Presbytery records, and the accounts of scholastic matters being derived from these latter and also from the minutes of the Town Council. The Kirk-Session minutes, which commence in 1584, are believed to be the most complete now existing in Scotland. The earlier minutes form very curious and interesting reading, dealing as they do with various offences broadly labelled immoral, and showing the difficulties that were experienced in suppressing superstitious practices, such as having recourse to witches and witchcraft, lighting midsummer fires, visiting sacred wells, and so on. Graphic, too, are some of the entries, where the very paucity of the words employed lends emphasis to the decisions arrived at. Take these for examples—

1597. March 25th. The haill eldaris hes promeist a boll lyme ilk ane of thame to spargo the kirk withall.

1597. April 22nd. Gif Magy Tailycour be fund herefter a dancer on the calsaye or a singer scho sall be punest.

1600. June 27th. For the holding the peopill valking the tyme of preaching it is appointed that ilk ane valkin another and gif that availles nocht a law thairefter salbe sett down be advyse.

Several important charters are given in appendices, along with a list of Provosts, the Burgess Roll, etc. The volume also contains a large number of illustrations, many of them showing features of "vanished" Elgin.

Some extracts from this interesting volume are subjoined—

THE PROVOST AS PENITENT.

1585. December.—Comperit James Douglas, provest off Elgin, willinglie confessing the cryme of fornicatioun with Helen Leslie and offering himself to obey the censuris and injunctionis of the eldaris menit himself unto thame that in respect repentance consistit not in the external gestour off the bodie or publick place appoyntit for the samyn but in the hart of the whilk he had God and his awin conscience giving him witness, desyrit to keep his awin plaice the tyme of the preaching and the sermoun to compar befor the minister to declair the confession of his [sin] and penitent mynd Quhairfor the eldaris efter adoysement heiring his guid menyng and hoiping always for a better exemple of him in tymes to cum grantit the samyn and to declair his upricht menyng ordanit him to repair the north windok forgain the pulpit sufficientlie with glas qk the said James acceptit and hes found Alexr. Anmand, burges of Elgin, caution vnder the pain of xx pundis.

MIDSUMMER FIRES.

"The pagan mid-summer festival had as its lineal successor, not only St John's Day (24th June), but St Vitus's Day and St Peter's Day, respectively the 15th and the 29th of the same month. The kindling of fires was a feature of all three. Medieval fire-festivals were thus the gleanings of rites derived from archaic sun-worship." — Mackimlay's "Folklore of Scottish Lochs and Springs."

1591. July 8th.—Cristen Sutherland being accusit for the superstitious and idolatrous on-biggung of bein missummer and Pettir fyris and vpon hir greit aith being sworne hes denyit the samen that scho nayther knew thair of or consentit thairto in ony wayis bot quhow some scho persauit the same, tuik watter and drownit out the same and thairfor could be alsolut fra ony further accusatiounis thairin-till.

1591. July 21st.—Comperit Meddie Innes summonit for bigging on of missummer fyris and haiffing ane bairne onbapteist purgit hir be hir greit aith that scho nather biggit nor consentit to the bigging of fyris. Neuirtheles for her dissobedienc being summondit priuatlie and publictly out of pulpit is ordanit to mak hir repentance on Sunday nixt and as tuiching the onbapteising of hir bairne ordanis hir to present the same to bapteme and to mak hir publick repentance thairfor.

Margat Innes ofttymes summonit baith priuatlie and publictly for bigging on of mid-somer fyris comperit and confessit the same

and thairfoir the eldaris in respect of hir disobedience and fault ordanis hir to compeir tua seuerall Sondays and to forbeir the said superstition ather be hir assistance consent or presens in all tymes cuming vnder the payne of baneisment.

WITCHCRAFT

1594. September 25th. — Agnes Smithe, nureishe to Valtir Auldcorn, suintyme nureishe to James Anderson, accusit for conferring with ane woman callit Janet Cuming suspectit of vitchcraft quho confessit that scho spak to the said Janet and speirat at hir gif scho culd helpe the seik barne that scho was forsterand of James Andirsonis, quho ansuerit that scho culd. Confessit that the said Cuming cam thryis to James Andersonis hous broght with her watter in ane pig and veische the barne thairwith, scho confessit and declaris that the said Janet Cuming bad her, viz the said nureishe, go the place of the kirk whair Grissall Urrellis first barne ves bureit and thair unspoken tak up ane handfull of neildis and bring the same to the said Janet Cuming that scho nicht put the same among the watter that suld vesche the seik barne with, scho declarit that scho zeid to the grave and did as scho bad hir, also confessit that scho the said Agnes Smyt careit the watter that veische the barne at the command of the said Cuming to the rynnand watter of Lossie and keist in the same thair that nane suld hurt thairby and the said Smyth grantis that scho helpit to put the said Cuming ower the bak dyik of the said James Andersons zaird.

1597. April 27th.—Agnes Smyth the daughter of Alex. Smyth within this burgh being accusit of new upon the doings and proceedingis quhen scho wes nureishe to James Anderson anent the said Agnes confessioun done at the command of umqhill Janet Cumming, suspect wiche, and gif scho quho brocht the said Cuming to the said James hous, the said Agnes deponit upoun hir conscience that Elspet Corsour wes the conveyar of the said Cuming to James Andersonis hous and the deponer said that the said Corsour said to hir that William Young his bairn wes helpit be the said Cummyng and that scho culd helpe James Andersonis barne and also sayis that the said Corsour brocht watter out of Scheinakis well to weshe James Andersonis bairn with or that Cummyng cam to wisie the barne and forther the said Smythis confessioun whilk scho maid afoir the eldaris heiranent of the daitt 1594 zeiris already registrat in this buik beinr roid scho ratefeis it.

Compeirit Elspet Corsour being sworn confessit that scho said to Grissall Urruall, James Andersonis wyff, and to the said Agnes Smyth nureishe that Janet Cumming veshe William Youngis bairn and that scho thoct scho culd helpe hir bairne. The deponer affirmis that the said Grissall and hir nureishe causit hir gang for the said Cuming and at thair desyir scho zeid for hir to thame and that scho cam and deponis that the said Cummyng veishe the bairne and that said Grissall saw the barne weshin and also the deponer sayis that the said Grissall and hir nureishe bad the deponer bring

watter out of Scheinakis well whilk is besyd Meftis and that scho zeid thair and haid with hir ane woman callit Phippe the gadie quho buir the watter in hir hand unspokin and the deponer zeid besyid hir and spak to thais quhome they mett and sayis that they veshe the chylid and the nureishe drank thairof and forther the said Corsour confessis and sayis that Cumyng bad the nureishe convey the first watter quhairwith the child wes weshin to a rynnand watter and mair sayid presentlie in the nureishe face that the said nureishe said for remeid to the bairne gif hevin wer besyid hir and hell on the other syid scho wald laif hevin and loipp in hell and this proceeding confessioun maid be Corsour scho allowit all in the said nureishe face, bot the said nureishe denyit syndrie partis thairof.

"The Aberdeenshire Lintie."

A slim little volume was published in Aberdeen in 1854, "The Aberdeenshire Lintie, being a Collection of Poems and Songs by various authors connected with Aberdeenshire." It was compiled by Thomas C. Watson, who intimated in a preface that it was with no mercenary motive that he had undertaken its publication, but "solely for the purpose of supplying a felt want—a neat and popular collection of the life and soul of the poetry of those who have advanced our local literature." The collection comprised many excellent pieces representative of the local poets of the time—William Thom's exquisite "Mitherless Bairn" and other poems; "Our Auld Gate-en" and "Shouter the Win" by William Cadenhead; William Anderson's "Jean Findlater's Loon"; "The Plough" by William Carnie, etc. In addition, there were numerous contributions by men fairly well known in their day if now somewhat forgotten, whose names, with accounts of their work, are fortunately preserved in Mr William Walker's "Bards of Bon-Accord"—such men, for example, as Deacon Robb, William Brewster, Thomas Denham, and John Milne; and two at least who eventually acquired more than a local reputation—George Murray, afterwards known as James B. Manson, the editor of the "Edinburgh Daily Review," and John Robertson, who became a notable art critic as John Forbes-Robertson. Altogether, the "Lintie" formed a very creditable representation of the local poetical genius; and the only wonder is that it has never been reprinted for the benefit of succeeding generations. This deficiency has now been made good, after the lapse of more than half a century, by the production—by Messrs William Smith and Sons, of the Bon-Accord Press—of what is termed a second edition. Fortunately, "the idea of making good, in this edition, what are considered the deficiencies of the former one," and including specimens of other local singers of the period when the "Lintie" appeared, has been courageously resisted; and we have a reprint, pure and simple, though in superior typography and binding, of the original work.

After what has been said, it is unnecessary to add that the work has a strong claim on everybody interested in Aberdeen literature, and the new edition, besides, is calculated to familiarise the present generation with the effusions of the local poets of a former day, most of which will be found to be of a highly meritorious order. Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire have no reason to be ashamed of this specimen of the output of their lyrical and metrical sons. The value of the present edition is enhanced by biographical notes respecting the various contributors—a really valuable addition; and by half a dozen illustrations, including a reproduction of an excellent picture of the Hardgate by Mr Alexander C. Fraser.

"The Admirable Crichton."

There is an excellent article by Mr Charles Whibley in "Blackwood's Magazine" for May on "The Admirable Crichton"—"the most learned youth of his years that ever held his own in the schools of Europe." This person was James Crichton, the eldest son of Robert Crichton of Elioek, Dumfriesshire, descended from the Lords Crichton of Sanquhar, by his wife, Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Beath. He was born in 1560; entered St Salvador's College, St Andrews, at the age of nine and graduated M.A. when he was fourteen; left Scotland and appeared as "a finished scholar" at Genoa in 1579, when he delivered an oration; found his way to Venice and became a friend of Aldus Manutius, the great printer; proceeded to Padua; eventually entered the service of the Duke of Mantua (William Gonzaga); and met his death in 1582 at the hands of the Duke's son, Prince Vincenzo Gonzaga, the result of a somewhat mysterious brawl into which Crichton, according to one account, was unwittingly drawn. He carried in his brain all the erudition of the time, says Mr Whibley, who refers for details to "an early document, doubtless inspired by himself." A translation of this document is given in an interesting little pamphlet, "The Admirable Crichton: The Real Character," by Douglas Crichton, F.S.A. Scot. (London: L. Upcott Gill, Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, W.C.—1s net). According to it, Crichton thus described himself—"He is master of ten languages. He is most skilled in philosophy, theology, mathematics, and astrology. He has frequently maintained philosophical and theological disputes with able men, to the astonishment of all who have heard him. His memory is so astonishing that he knows not what it is to forget. His orations are unpremeditated and beautiful." He excelled, besides, in all the martial exercises of his time; his learning, as Mr Whibley puts it, "was nothing else than a flower to be worn at the point of his lance or on the crest of his helmet." The chief account of "The Admirable Crichton," of his intellectual powers and physical graces, was for long that contained in "The Jewel," by Sir Thomas

Urquhart of Cromartie—couched in such extravagant fashion, however, that "The Admirable Crichton" came to be regarded as a rather mythical person. Mr Douglas Crichton throws overboard Sir Thomas Urquhart's "fantastically written story," particularly the alleged incident of James Crichton vanquishing a famous Italian duellist at Mantua. He has made a commendable endeavour, by an examination of authentic contemporary records, to put together a reliable account of the brilliant but brief career of the "Admirable," demonstrating that he had a genuine reputation quite independent of the more or less fictitious repute assigned him by Sir Thomas Urquhart. For one thing—correcting a theory he himself put forward in a pamphlet on "Sanquhar and The Crichtons" published eighteen months ago—he has ascertained that the "Admirable" came by his death on 3rd July, 1582. He also gives an account of the fatal affair very different from the ordinarily accepted one, holding it as "certainly inconsistent with Crichton's high reputation as a gentleman and a scholar that he should enter upon an unnecessary brawl," and that "it is most improbable that he would attack, single-handed and without provocation, two men, one of whom was the son of his patron and friend." Mr Douglas Crichton has discovered that there was another scholar of the name of James Crichton in Italy at the close of the sixteenth century; and he proposes to elaborate "this strange historical duality" in a larger work. To the present pamphlet is appended a translation of the Oration (in Latin) delivered by Crichton ("The Admirable") before the Senate of Genoa on 1st July, 1579, when he was in his nineteenth year. This oration, says our author, "affords evidence of a maturity of judgment and a degree of knowledge which would surely bespeak the experienced man of the world, the student of prosaic everyday affairs and the classical scholar—a rare combination in one and the same person. It is demonstratively clear too, that he understood the Italian character, with its love of poetic flattery, given and taken."

The Gordons in Glenbucket.

The exploits of John Gordon, the Jacobite general, who was out in both the rebellions, and died an exile in France, have given an unusual interest to the Gordons of Glenbucket. The estate was owned by two totally different families. The first were descendants of the Gordons of Park. They were succeeded by an unknown but pushful race descended from one of the chamberlains of the Duke of Gordon, and to them the Jacobite general belonged. Besides his family, however, there were other Gordons in Glenbucket. The parish registers were searched some years ago by the late Mr D. S. R. Gordon, and I have supplemented his extracts with data from other sources.

Adam Gordon in Upperton had a son William, born January 9, 1747.

Alexander Gordon in Dubux, and then in Crofts of Glenbucket, brother of John Gordon

in Nethertown. He died in 1749. He was fairly well off, for his will (confirmed August 24, 1750) showed that his plenishing was valued at £763 12s 8d Scots, and his bear and corn at £331 6s 8d. Besides this he had lent a good deal of money to his neighbours. He married Jean Forbes, and the registers show that he had the following children:—

Peter, born December, 25, 1719.
 William, born July 23, 1730. He was his father's sole executor.
 John, born September 22, 1744.
 Alexander, mentioned in the will.
 Isabel, born July 1, 1722.
 Jean, born April 25, 1725.
 Agnes, born September 12, 1728.
 Hellen, born January 8, 1732.
 Kathran, born August 4, 1734.
 Henereta, born December 11, 1736.
 Mary, born January 9, 1747.
 George Gordon was tenant at Blackhillock, Glenbucket, in 1696. He was married (Poll Book).

Isobel Gordon, daughter of — Gordon in Auhavaich by his wife — Oliphant, sister of Rev. Adam Oliphant, minister of Glenbucket (1718-46) married Peter Grant, farmer in Milton of Glenbucket, and then in Buchaam, and who died December 7, 1776. She died in Old Morlich, March, 3, 1803, aged 79. They had nine sons, and at least one daughter, who are commemorated on a stone at Glenbuchat Kirkyard (Henderson's "Epitaphs" i., 477).

John Gordon, farmer in Achavaich, died February 23, 1779, aged 45. He married Helen Morrison (the Register calls her "Morrise"), and had

John Gordon, born February 11, 1776 (Register).
 Alexander Gordon, born . . .
 Helen Gordon, born October 21, 1771 (Register).
 Jean Gordon, born September 27, 1769 (Register).
 Helen, born October 21, 1771 (Register).
 Henrietta Gordon, born May 22, 1774. All these children are commemorated on a stone in Glenbuchat Kirkyard, recorded in Henderson's "Epitaphs" i., 478.
 John Gordon, Balmacraig, had
 Alexander, born October 11, 1731.
 John, born October 4, 1734.
 Elizabeth, born January 29, 1736.
 Sophia and Mary, born January 26, 1740.
 Katherine, born November 25, 1748.
 John Gordon, in Crofts, had
 Nathaniel, born February 12, 1731.
 William (born in Newton), July 23, 1731.
 John, born in Newton, March 22, 1734.
 Katherine Gordon and James Raeburn, Schoolmaster, Balmacraig, had a son, John Raeburn, born May 19, 1771.
 Nathaniel Gordon, in Mains, had
 John, born October 29, 1726.
 James (born in Newton), May 6, 1739.
 Nathaniel, born February 8, 1743.
 Jean (born in Badenyon), May 6, 1736.
 Patrick Gordon, in ye Milnetown of Glenbucket, had John, born September 10, 1701.

Witnesses—His Brother John Gordon, in Fog-gymill, and his brother William, in Easter Glenbucket.

Peter Gordon, in Crofts of Glenbucket, brother of Alexander, in Dulax, and John of Nethertown. He made his will at Crofts, November 16, 1747, and it was confirmed June 14, 1750. It shows that he had lent a good deal of money to his neighbours. The registers show that he had the following children:—

Alexander, born March 7, 1738.
 John, born May 11, 1741.
 Mary, born February 14, 1731.
 Jean, born June 17, 1743.
 William Gordon, Achavaich, had
 George, born August 16, 1742.
 Jean, born January 27, 1758.
 William Gordon and Rachel Gibbon, in Balmacraig, had
 David, born January 18, 1767.
 William born January 27, 1770.
 Katherine, born April 5, 1760.
 Jannet, born February 14, 1762.
 Isobel, born June 27, 1764.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Beildsyde Estate.

Through the courtesy of Mr Patrick Cooper, advocate, Aberdeen, I have been permitted to examine the following title-deeds of the Town and Lands of Beildsyde, with the Pendicles and Pertinents of the same, used and wont, lying within the Barony of Mnrthill and Sheriffdom of Aberdeen:—

1. Charter by William (Gordon) Bishop of Aberdeen, with consent of the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral Church of Aberdeen, in favour of Gilbert Knollis, Burgess of Aberdeen, and Margaret Petcarne, his wife. . . . of the said Town, Lands, and others . . . which the said Gilbert Knollis had formerly, and then, possessed in tack, to be holden of the said Bishop and his successors, in feu-farm, dated 22nd February, 1557.

2. Precept of sasine by the said Bishop in favour of the said Gilbert Knollis and Margaret Petcarne and their foresaids, dated 23rd February, 1557.

3. Charter by James VI., under the Great Seal, confirming the said charter (No. 1), dated 15th May, 1587.

4. Precept of Clare Constat by David [Cunningham] Bishop of Aberdeen in favour of Andrew Knollis, son, and nearest and lawful heir of the said Gilbert Knollis, dated 5th March, 1578.

5. Instrument of sasine in favour of the said Andrew Knollis on the said precept, dated 10th February, 1581.

6. Precept of Clare Constat by Patrick [Forbes] Bishop of Aberdeen in favour of Andrew Knollis, son, and nearest and lawful heir of the foresaid Andrew Knollis, dated 18th June, 1619.

7. Instrument of sasine in favour of the said Andrew Knollis (younger) on said precept, dated 2nd November, 1619.

8. Instrument of sasine in favour of the said Andrew Knollis (younger) on said precept, dated 15th May, 1620.

9. Charter [awanting] containing precept of sasine by said Patrick [Forbes] Bishop of Aberdeen, with consent of the Dean and Canons of the said Cathedral Church in favour of the said Andrew Knollis (younger), Burgess in Aberdeen, and Isobell Skeyne, his wife . . . dated 31st May, 1628.

10. Instrument of sasine—do.—dated 7th and recorded 16th August, 1628.

11. Charter containing precept of sasine by the said Andrew Knollis (younger) and Isobell Skeyne, with consent of George Johnston, sometime baillie, Burgess of Aberdeen, and Gilbert Skein, of Dyce, in favour of Mr Hugh Irving in Finnersie, and Janet Chalmers, his wife . . . dated 17th March, 1635.

12. Charter containing precept of sasine by the said Andrew Knollis and Isobell Skeyne in favour of the said Hugh Irving and Janet Chalmers, dated 17th March, 1635.

13. Instrument of sasine in favour of the said Hugh Irving and Janet Chalmers, dated 28th December, 1638, and registered 21st January, 1639.

14. Precept of Clare Constat by Patrick [Scougal] Bishop of Aberdeen in favour of Robert Irving, eldest son, and as nearest and lawful heir, of the said Hugh Irving, dated 9th June, 1665.

15. Instrument of sasine in favour of the said Robert Irving, dated 10th June, and recorded 7th July, both in the year 1665.

H.

Aberdeen Magistrates.

The following are excerpts from the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, 12th July, 1819:—

I. The manner in which the magistrates of Aberdeen have managed the funds for charitable purposes of which they are ex-officio guardians and trustees may be understood from one transaction between them and Baillie M'Combie, and another between them and the master of mortifications. It appears from the evidence of the town clerk and chamberlain that Baillie M'Combie lent money to the treasurer of the city to the amount of £3000 or £4000: and in September, 1816, the magistrates and council sold him, by private sale, a portion of the lands of Skene, which belonged to the dean of guild funds, for £12,000, and allowed him to deduct from the purchase money the amount of his claim on the treasurer. By these means, when the bankruptcy of the town took place only a few months afterwards (in February, 1817) he did not appear as a creditor of the town. The dean of guild funds, with a trifling exception, are destined to charitable purposes, and are under the management of the dean of guild, who is a member of council, and subject to the control of the magistrates and council. There

was a lease on these lands of Skene, which the dean of guild bought up for £1600 or £1700, so as to increase the value of the lands before they should be sold: but, instead of paying the purchase money of that lease out of the price paid by Baillie M'Combie, the dean of guild borrowed the money on bond, at five per cent., from Mr William Johnston, and gave him security over the remaining lands belonging to this fund. The whole of the price of the lands was lent to the treasurer, and the dean of guild is a creditor of the town for that sum, receiving four per cent. interest for what he so lent, whilst he has been regularly paying five cent. from the charitable funds to Mr William Johnston, late dean of guild, for the money he borrowed. It is to be observed that the dean of guild, a trustee for charities, was previously a creditor of the treasurer for £16,000 or £17,000. He sold the lands destined for charitable purposes, when he was in no want of money, that he might lend the price to the treasurer, when he knew, or as a councillor ought to have known, that the treasurer was borrowing several thousand pounds annually to pay interest, and was on the eve of insolvency: and he at the same time contracted a debt at five per cent., payable from charitable funds, without any necessity, and solely that he might lend a larger sum to the treasurer, who has paid him only four per cent. in behalf of the same charitable funds.

II. The lands of Muchalls were purchased by the master of mortifications, out of the charitable funds in his hands, in 1772, for £7720, as the best means, no doubt, of securing and increasing the monies under his charge. The magistrates and council, on 6th October, 1790, appointed a committee of their own body to devise some means of transferring those lands from the master of mortifications to the treasurer: but no measures appear to have been actually taken for that purpose until 1801, when, as appears by the minute of council of September in that year, the magistrates and council ordered these lands to be sold by public sale, on the ground "that these lands, though purchased by the master of mortifications from the charitable funds under his charge, had not been allocated [allotted] to any particular mortification."

The rents of these lands had, from the time of their purchase, been received by the treasurer of the town, who had only paid the master of mortifications the interest of £7720, the original purchase money: instead of the charitable funds deriving, during these 29 years, the whole rent of the lands due to them. These lands were sold by the master of mortifications on 21st September, 1801, by order of the magistrates and council, for £20,000. That sum was immediately lent to the city treasurer, and the charitable funds now receive for it only four per cent. interest. The master of mortifications had also, before the sale of these lands, granted a lease of them to the treasurer—for what reason does not appear: but from this lease on the sale of the lands, the treasurer derived a profit of £3500.

Inscriptions in St Nicholas United Free Church, Aberdeen.

(Continued from No. 52—April 14.)

On a brass tablet affixed to a beautifully-carved oak Communion table—

A Centenary Gift

to

St Nicholas United Presbyterian Church,

Union Grove, Aberdeen,

in memory of the

Rev. Lawrance Glass,

First Minister of the Congregation.

Presented by his daughter,

Miss Catherine Glass,

1894.

Rev. Lawrance Glass, from Milnathort, was minister of the congregation, then known as "the Associate Burgher Congregation," situated in Correction Wynd, Aberdeen from 1800, till his death, 7th May, 1815. He married a daughter of Alexander Scott, Aberdeen, and died in the 35th year of his age, and 13th of his ministry, and was buried beside his connections in St Nicholas Churchyard. He was long the active secretary of the Aberdeen Auxiliary Bible Society. For further particulars, see the writer's pamphlet, entitled "Notes on the Rev. Lawrance Glass, 1800-1815" (Aberdeen, 1907); MacKielvie's "Annals and Statistics of the United Presbyterian Church" (Edinburgh, 1873); Dr Small's "History of the Congregations of the United Presbyterian Church"; and J. T. Findlay's "Secession in the North" (Aberdeen, 1898).

Mr Glass was succeeded in the ministry by Rev. Henry Angus, a native of Inverkeithing (died 27th June, 1860, and buried in Nellfield Cemetery, Aberdeen), whose portrait, painted by James Cassie and engraved by J. Moffat, of Edinburgh, hangs in the managers' committee room. The publishers of the engraving were Messrs Gifford and Mair, Union Street, Aberdeen, October, 1848; and it is interesting to note that Mr Angus's grandson Rev. Henry Angus, Bingley, Yorkshire, presented a framed photograph of it to the Aberdeen Public Library, Reference Department.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Long Incumbencies at Botriphnie.

The "Aberdeen Journal" of 22nd April, 1829, records as follows:—

Died, at Mause of Botriphnie, on the 11th current, the Rev. Alexander Angus, Minister of that Parish, in the 85th year of his age, and 57th of his ministry. This able and faithful clergyman was admitted minister at Tullynessle, in April, 1772, and was translated to Botriphnie

in 1774; where he was the second minister admitted since the Restoration of the Presbyterian Establishment in Scotland. His immediate predecessor, Mr George Campbell, succeeded Mr George Chalmers in 1727. The latter gentleman was admitted minister of Botriphnie in the year 1679. He was of the Episcopalian persuasion; but having accepted of the indulgence offered by Government, after the Revolution, and being an inoffensive and respectable man, he was allowed to hold his cure till his death, which happened in February, 1727; so that the Ministrations of these three Venerable Fathers, in the parish of Botriphnie, extend to the extraordinary period of 150 years.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

The Aberdeenshire Poll Book of 1696 contains much useful information for the genealogist and topographer, but the inadequate index with which the work is provided militates against its usefulness. To meet this difficulty, the late Mr A. Dingwall-Fordyce, of Fergus, Ontario, Canada, made a comprehensive index, the MS. of which, bound in one volume, is in the Aberdeen University Library. Mr Anderson, librarian, has obligingly permitted us to copy this interesting record, and we propose to give it by instalments—

The first section will embrace an alphabetical list of (1) Individuals being Merchants or Traders having stock varying in amount from 500 to over 10,000 merks, with widows and children of those so rated; (2) Ministers, Schoolmasters, Physicians, Chirurgeons, Advocates, Notaries, Messengers, etc; (3) Individuals rated as "Gentlemen," with their wives, children, etc.; (4) Such as are entitled to rank as "Gentlemen," but who have renounced the designation; (5) Landed Proprietors, with full particulars; (6) Individuals having the term "Mr" prefixed to their names, with their wives and children or parents.

Abercrombie (Alexander), gentleman, tennent in Burntstane, Kinnaird, his wife, and Thomas, Elizabeth, and Agnes, his children. (II., 428.)

.. (Mr Andrew), minister of Tarland; his wife, and Robert and Marjorie, his children in familia. (I., 16.)

.. (Anna) wife of Thomas Cargill of Achtedonald, Longside. (I., 594.)

.. (James), in Leyes, Drumblate, ano gentleman, but hes renounced it by a lyno under his hand. (II., 275.)

.. (Robert), merchant, in Aberdeen; stock under 10,000 merks; his wife and William and Robert his children. (II., 626.)

.. (Thomas), gentleman, in place of Kirkhill, Kennethmont, and his wife, Elizabeth Hay, relic of the deceast Heugh Gordon of Kirkhill. (I., 491.)

Aberdeen (Earl of), his valuation in Logidurto £89; in Bethelnie £50; in Inverury for lands of Glacca £100; in Auchredie

- £666 13s 4d; in Tarves £1680; in Methlick (where he and his family polled) £2276 13s 4d; in Ellon £600. (I., 306, 329, 361. II., 5, 187, 209, 210, 253.)
- Aberdeen (Town of), its valuation for Gilcomstoun £501 1s 2d, and for Ruthrestone both in Old Machar £300. (II., 559, 561.)
- ,, (Town of Old), its 218 bolls of beer or great oats showing valued at £650, divided among 27 heritors (II., 555-6.)
- ,, (Hospital of Old) 17½ bolls for the bidden. (II., 555.)
- Aberdeen (Alexander), merchant in Aberdeen (deceast); Margrat Moire, his relict, and John and Isobell, his children. (See Moire.)
- Abergeldie (Laird of), his valuation in Crathie £600; in Glengairdine £140; in Glenmuick £430. Mrs Bettie Ross, his lady. (I., 150, 151, 166, 171.)
- ,, (Lady Dowager of), polled in Glenmuick. (I., 171.)
- Aboyne (Earl of), his valuation in Coldstone £136 6s 8d; in Coull £288 6s 8d; in Glentane £123; for Over Bellastrain in said parish £21 10s; in Aboyne £1104 5s 8d; in Tullich £262; in Glen-garden £226; in Glenmuick £120. (I., 25, 43, 50, 54, 55, 157, 164, 178.)
- Achindor (Laird of) his valuation in Logie-marr £140; with his lands in Achindor parish he is above £200. His lady and four children in familia all polled in Logie-marr. (I., 35, 36.)
- Adam (Mr Alexander), gentleman in town of Aberdeen, no wife nor child. (II., 624.)
- ,, George of Overburnsyde, his valuation in Lumphanan £35. (I., 129.)
- ,, (George), advocat in Old Aberdeen, and his wife and two children in familia. (II., 591.)
- ,, (James), schoolmaster and precentor at the kirk of Bethelnie. (I., 326.)
- ,, (Patrick), in Putachie, Commissioner and Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Keige. (I., 453.)
- ,, (Thomas), gentleman, tennent in Enetts, Kincardine O'Niell. His wife and four children in familia, viz.—Agnes, Janet, Euphemia, and Jean Adams. (I., 99.)
- ,, (Mr William), gentleman, schoolmaster at the Kirk of Daviot, Clerk and Collector for taking poll in said parish. Elizabeth Lunan, his spouse, John and Janet Adams his children, and Elizabeth Adam, his youngest daughter. (I., 307, 315.)
- Adamsone (Anna), tenant in Milne of Gellen (Coull), widow of a gentleman, and her two daughters in familia. (I., 43.)
- ,, (George), younger, gentleman, tennent in Nether Glasly, Aberdour, and his father, George Adamsone, elder gentleman, in the familie. (II., 66.)
- ,, (Janet), daughter-in-law of George Duff, gentleman in Old Overtoun, Balhelvie. (See Duff.)

Register of Indentures for the Burgh of Aberdeen.

(Continued.)

1737. February 2. James Erskine, son to the deceast James Erskine, late vintner in Aberdeen, with consent of his mother, p. to James Smith, goldsmith; 6 years after 10th September, 1731. No fee; to maintain himself in bed and board for three years.

Thomas Leighton, son to Patrick Leighton, merchant in Aberdeen, p. to Messrs William and James Young, manufacturers; 5 years after Candlemas, 1782. Fee, £100 Scots, payable by the Treasurer of Robert Gordon's Hospital. The father, as cautioner, to maintain his son in bed, board, washing, cloathes, and all other necessaries.

17. Thomas Ligertwood, son of the deceast Alexr. Ligertwood, late farmer in Chapelton, with consent of William Duncan, schoolmaster, as cautioner, p. to James Niell, weaver; 5 years after 14th November, 1782.

April 20. John Frost, son of the deceast James Frost, late merchant in Auchindore, p. to John Meff, weaver; 5 years after 25th February 1783. No fee, his master to uphold him in bed, board, wearing apparel, and washing. Alexander Frost, flaxdresser in Aberdeen, cautioner.

Alexander Smith, son of the deceast William Smith, late woolcomber in Aberdeen, p. to Alexr. Ferguson, taylor; 6 years from the 1st May, 1782. Fee, 10s yearly, the master to uphold him in bed, board, washing, and wearing apparel. William Duncan, cashier to the Poor's Hospital of Aberdeen, cautioner for the apprentice, who was educated in the said hospital.

May 23. James Young, son of James Young, in New Mill of Crimond, in the parish of Keithhall, p. to William Law, baker; 5 years after 4th November, 1785. Fee, £4 stg., the master to maintain him in bed and board only. The father and John Young, merchant in Aberdeen, cautioners.

James Porter, son of the deceast Alexr. Porter, late in Old Meldrum, p. to William Strachan, baker; 5 years after 1st June, 1782. Fee, £9 stg., the master to maintain him in bed, board, and lodging only. George Cruickshank, farmer in Belhagarty, cautioner.

William Grant, son to Calquhon Grant, at Newplace of Keithhall, p. to William Strachan, baker; 5 years after 27th November, 1783. Fee, £5 stg., the master to maintain in bed and board only.

Thomas Rober'son, son of James Robertson, weaver, p. to William Strachan, baker; 5 years from July, 1784. Fee, £8 6s 8d stg., the master to maintain in bed and board only. The father and the Treasurer of Robert Gordon's Hospital, cautioners.

John Sangster, son of the deceast Andr. Sangster in Longside, p. to William Strachan, baker; 5 years from 19th June, 1785. Fee, £5 stg. and a bed and a bedding of cloathes, the

master to maintain in bed, board, and lodging. John Moir in Kirktown of Longside, cautioner.

Jas. Knowles, son of William Knowles at Mill of Collairly in the parish of Echt, p. to Adam Watt, baker; 5 years from 19th May, 1786. Fee, £5 stg., the father and William Chalmers in Easter Collarlie, cautioners.

John Cruickshank, son of John Cruickshank, farmer at Millbuie, parish of Skene, p. to Adam Watt, baker; 5 years after 1st March, 1786. Fee, £5 stg.

John Duncon, son of Andr. Duncan, residing in Old Aberdeen, p. to Adam Watt, baker; 7 years after Whitsunday, 1780. No fee, the master to maintain in bed, board, and lodging.

Alexander Howie, son of George Howie, late dyer in Hurdgate, p. to James Hacket, shoemaker; 5 years after 18th June, 1782. Fee, £5 5s stg. and a bedding of cloathes. The father and Robert Balmanno, feuar at Robslaw, cautioners.

24. George More, son of Alexr. More in Forresterhill, now deceased, p. to James Clark, taylor; 5 years after Whitsunday, 1783. Fee, £3 stg., the master to maintain in bed, board, and lodging. Robert Moir, journeyman taylor, cautioner.

Alexander Wishart, son to William Wishart in Tarbothill, parish of Belhelvie, p. to John Tower, cooper; 5 years after 7th December, 1784. Fee, £10 stg.

John Stewart, natural son to James Stewart, late carpenter in Aberdeen, p. to James Clark, taylor; 6½ years after Whitsunday, 1781. No fee. Murdoch Mackeod, pensioner in Aberdeen, cautioner.

August 20. George Morison, son to Gilbert Morison in Little Eriick in the parish of Old Deer, p. to William Morison, merchant; 5 years after 2nd September, 1782. Fee, £10 stg., the master to provide bed, board, and lodging.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1801.

14th January. At Aberdeen, in her 75th year, Mrs Susanna Walker, relict of Rev. William Forbes, late Minister of Fordoun.

2nd February. At Cullen, Mr Alexander Smith, Writer there, aged 28.

14th February. At Banff, John Duff, son of James Duff, Esq., Sheriff-Clerk of Banff.

9th February. At Manse of Aberlour, Rev. James Thomson, minister of Aberlour, in his 85rd year.

11th February. At Bridgend of Fyvie, James Hay of Monkshill, Esq.

21st March. At Keith, Rev. Alexander Stewart, Minister of Leslie, in his 85th year.

10th April. In his 73rd year of age and 50th of ministry, Rev. William Brown, Minister of Associate Congregation at Craigdam.

4th May. Here, in his 73rd year, Mr John Cushnie, shipmaster. He left £5400 for charitable purposes.

11th May. In November last, on his passage from England to Bombay, Mr Alexander Farquharson, second officer of Asia, extra ship. His father, Peter Farquharson of Tullochcoy, survived the account of his death for only a few days—he died at Belnabodach on 5th instant.

25th May. In Egypt, of his wounds received the 8th March last Mr George Rose (eldest son of Rev. John Rose at Udny), surgeon to the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, in his 28th year.

19th May. At Oldmeldrum, Dr John Gordon.

30th May. At Fetternear, Miss Teresa Leslie, third daughter of John Leslie of Balquhain.

1st June. At Manse of Tarves, in his 86th year, Rev. Alexander Knolls, minister of that parish.

8th June. At Aberdeen. George Strachan Keith, aged 73.

2nd July. At Nethermuir, Mrs Gordon of Nethermuir.

18th July. At Broomhill, Mrs Fraser of Findrack, and daughter of the late William Baird, Esq. of Auchmedden.

23rd July. Here, Mrs John Farquhar, late of Newton of Mutil, in her 84th year.

4th August. At Ardlathen, Ellon, in his 89th year, John Garland, sometime farmer in Cairnton, Fordoun.

13th August. At Ellon Castle, the Right Hon. George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, in his 80th year.

28th October. At Bombay, in May last, Arthur Andrew Forbes Mitchell of Thainston.

26th October. Jonathan Forbes of Brux, aged 91.

1st November. At Dunnottar, Alexander Allardyce, Esq. of Dunnottar, M.P. for Aberdeen District of Burghs.

16th November. Here, Baillie James Cruickshank, Merchant.

18th November. At Philadelphia, on 3rd July last, William Thomson, of Jamaica, eldest son of the late Baillie William Thomson, of Aberdeen.

13th November. At Banff, Mrs Gordon of Gight, aged 81.

14th December. At Manse of Maryculter, Rev. John Glennie, Minister there, in 82nd year of age, and 52nd of ministry.

31st December. Here, George Ogilvie, Esq. of Auchiries.

Queries.

275. THOMAS COUTTS, THE EMINENT BANKER. — A biography of Mr Coutts is now being prepared, and as it will possess considerable public interest, readers holding any letters or papers written by him, or bearing on his career, might please communicate with his great-grandson Mr Francis Coutts, 440 Strand, London, W.C.

Ed.

276. **BLANKETS.**—There was in former times a farm bearing this title in Aberdeenshire. In what parish was it situated?

J. WILLIAMSON.

277. **THE MARYCULTER CLUB.**—Can any reader say who has the custody of the Minute Book of this Club? I know that the late Colonel Jopp had it seventeen years ago.

W. SMITH.

278. **TOWN OF RATHEN.**—Tradition states that there was once a town, or at least a large village, at Rathen. Do any records bear upon the point?

W. DAVIDSON.

279. **FAMILIES OF SPENS AND GRUB.**—I am desirous of securing particulars of the old Aberdeenshire families of Spens and Grub. Brief particulars regarding them would oblige.

R. S. G.

Answers.

262. **THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."**—There is a chapter on Andrew Cant in "The Lights of the North" by Rev. James Stark, D.D. (Aberdeen, 1836). In the course of it, Dr Stark says—The grievous injustice has actually been done to this worthy man of assuming that the word "cant" can be traced to his character and manner, just as macadamised roads owe their name to the genius of Macadam. Sir Richard Steele, in the "Spectator" says—'"Cant" is by some people derived from one Andrew Cant, who they say was a Presbyterian minister in some illiterate part of Scotland, who by exercise and use had obtained the faculty, alias gift, of talking in the pulpit in such a dialect that it is said he was understood by none but his own congregation, and not by all of them. Since Master Cant's time, it has been understood in a larger sense, and signifies all sudden exclamations, whinnings, unreal tones,

and, in fine, all praying and preaching like the unlearned of the Presbyterians." The etymological supposition is not very ingenious, and it is certainly far from accurate, as it can be easily proved that the word "cant" was in use long before the Aberdeen Presbyterian of whom we are writing was born. It is an explanation which probably owes its existence to some of Cant's virulent opponents, who had more exuberance of fancy than love for truth and fair play. The probable derivation of "cant," or sanctimonious affectation, which often gives effect to itself in sing-song and whining tones, is the Latin word *Canto*.

R. A.

Mr Law's remarks are an unwarranted slander on Mr Cant, who was an excellent preacher and strong supporter of the Covenant. His zeal in that cause led to his being included in the rhyme—

From Dickson, Henderson, and Cant,
Apostles of the Covenant,
Good Lord, deliver us!

R. D.

The name *Cant* is a derivative from the Gaelic word *Canta*—lake, pool; and it had been given to a person who lived near a lake. *Auchnacant*, the name of a farm in Foveran, means place at a pool, and it shows that *Canta* might be shortened to *Cant*.

JOHN MILNE.

270. **REV. WILLIAM LYON.**—The "Aberdeen Journal" records that Mr Lyon, Minister of Union Chapel of Ease, Aberdeen, died 4th July, 1828, in the 31st year of his age, and fifth of his ministry.

H.

271. **HALL, BUCHAN, AND COY., SHIP-BUILDERS, ABERDEEN.**—According to an advertisement which appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 12th April, 1809, intimating the dissolution of the firm, the partners were Alexander Fraser, George Mole, Alexander Gibbon, James Buchan, and Alexander Hall.

T. WILSON.

No. 61.—June 16, 1909.

An Aberdeen Parliamentary Broadside.

1832. THE RIVAL CANDIDATES; or, Three Months' Life in Aberdeen.

Motto: Under which King, Rezenian? Speak or die!
—King Henry the Fourth, Part II.

Broadside, demy 4to, double columned; price one halfpenny. There were at least seven parts of this Parliamentary broadside, bearing the imprint "Watt," printer. The first number is missing from the file belonging to the University Library, King's College, Aberdeen.

Mr A. M. Munro, in his "Lord Provosts of Aberdeen" (p. 275) thus enlightens us on the stirring times of the 1832 period—"The great subject before the public at this time, eclipsing all others in importance, was the question of Parliamentary and burgh reform, which, after more than half a century of agitation, was now almost an accomplished fact, and that notwithstanding opposition of no ordinary kind. The first of those boons was granted in July, 1832, when an Act to Amend the Representation of the People in Scotland was placed in the statute-book. By this Act the city became entitled to return a member of Parliament in place of having one vote in the election of a member for a group of burghs, as had been the case since the Union."

Thus it will be seen why this leaflet blossomed forth. The rival candidates, as the title indicates, were James Hadden of Persley and Alexander Bannerman. At the Michaelmas election of 1832, quoting Mr Munro again, James Hadden retired from the Provostship for the purpose of becoming a candidate for the city in Parliament in opposition to Alexander Bannerman, but seeing that the principles professed by him were highly unpopular, he withdrew before the poll. The election, it may be here stated, took place at the "hustings" erected in Castle Street on 18th December, 1832, when Alexander Bannerman was, without opposition, declared elected. He represented Aberdeen till 1847.

The contents of Nos. 2-7 may now be "dipped into." These took the form of letters addressed to James Hadden, Esquire, Lord Provost of Aberdeen; Alexander Bannerman, Esquire, Candidate for the Representation of the City of Aberdeen; also one directed to the electors themselves under the Reform Bill, being a reply to a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Principles of the opposing Candidate for the Representation of Aberdeenshire—all signed by a clever writer who wrote over the signature of "Auld Robin Gray, Putachieside."

This writer had a thorough grasp of the claims he advocated, for he wielded a tren-

chant and satirical pen. "The Rival Candidates" was a flimsy ephemeral production of some interest (and more so at this distance of time). I make no apology for culling notes from it. In No. 2 we are confronted with the following humorous intimation—

DEATH MOST DESIRABLE.—Died at the —, Aberdeen, the Rotten Seat of his predecessors, the "last of the Tories." For more than forty years, he had held his sway—the professed friend, but real opposer of the rights and liberties of his fellow-citizens. His few well-wishers, his friends, because they loved themselves, and wished to benefit from the spoils of his enemies, by extraordinary and influential stimulants, endeavoured to prolong his worthless existence; but "his hour has just come," and he has now "melted into thin air." A Coroner's inquest was held over the body, when the verdict was unanimously given—"Died by the visitation of justice and of the people!"

But quite a startling paragraph crops up in the columns of No. 3. It runs—

"We have been threatened by some of the Liberal party, with prosecution if we continue the publication of this our obtrusive little paper. We would be heartily rejoiced at this, as we know it would greatly increase its sale, and, consequently, the benefits which we would be the humble means of producing. Forbidden fruit is generally very pleasant, and most desirable to the human palate." The second verse of a piece of poetry in part 4, bearing the title—"Britain Reformed; A Rhapsody," throws out a warning hint (which was taken) in this fashion—

Hadden! hae deen, do give it o'er,
For Sandy fairly has the start;
For your one vote he has a score,
He'll gain his seat—you'll pay the smart!

The subject matter of No. 5 consists of a letter on Burgh Reform addressed to Alexander Bannerman, Esquire; and in No. 7, dated August 4, 1832, "Auld Robin Gray" makes a singular (sic) confession—that he had resolved, notwithstanding a promise he had formerly made to the contrary, not to address them again on their public conduct, especially as others, far more competent to the task, had undertaken it. His usual lengthy epistle is prefaced by the following lines—

What, think you, might the bodie mean,
To tire himsel' and wear his sheen?
Was ever sic a tramping seen?—
Nae easy wark for Jam-sey!

Four days later, Wednesday, 8th August, 1832, a supplementary leaflet appeared (un-numbered) bearing this heading—

The Grand Procession,
containing

A Hint to the Gentlemen in Behalf of the
Ladies.

And there, and then, was hurrying to and fro,
And gathering smiles, and whisperings of
delight.—Byron.

On this, the final leaflet, the following notice appeared—

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

THE FRIENDS OF
PROVOST HADDEN

have solicited him to partake of the Dinner to be given this day in the Assembly Rooms, and he

IS

to honour the Reformers of Aberdeen on this memorable occasion. This has gratified a FEW, who had been literally

MARRIED

to him, could not expressed greater satisfaction than they did

TO

him, for this his condescending behaviour.

The whole Town will be delighted with

MR BANNERMAN'S

appearance there, and will, no doubt, welcome him with all the fondness with which a doting mother receives her

DAUGHTER.

Then follows a song, which I quote in full—

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

Air—"Ey, let us a' to the bridal."

Come, sirs, let us to the Procession,
For there will be happiness there,
Wi' gentles o' every profession,
And whisky to drive awa' care!

And there will be H—n, (1) the weaver,
And Sandy (2) wha sells at the wine,
Wi' the Banker wha sports a broad beaver,
And Nicol (3) and Kilgour (4) and Clyne! (5)

And there will be gaufin' and laughin',
And courtin' and razin' a din;
And there will be eatin' and quaffin',
At roast meat, and brandy, and gin.

And there will be a' the smart Trades' lads,
With their clothes of the finest o' new;
With their outsides well lined with tinsel,
And their insides with brisk "mountain dew!"

And there will be Fifty Pound Fire-works,
To dazzle the popular een!
But, fege, the folks here are not such "yorkes"
As not to see well all they mean!

All, all will feel glad but the Antis,
Whose case is ayont a' remoced;
Conduct them, then, to the Procession,—
'Tis a Requiem compos'd for the deed!

1. James Hadden, house 150 Union Street, Aberdeen, 1832.
2. Sir Alexander Bannerman, Politician and Colonial Statesman (see 1st Series, "Scottish Notes and Queries," VIII., 88). First

Liberal Member of Parliament for the City of Aberdeen, and chairman of the Aberdeen Savings Bank. House: 249 Union Street, Aberdeen, 1832.

3. James Nicol, Shipping Agent.
4. Thomas Kilgour of Bethelnie, house 8 Chanonry, Old Aberdeen.
5. William Clyne, Senior, Shoemaker, of the firm of William Clyne and Sons: house 3 Littlejohn Street, Aberdeen, 1832. According to Mr George Walker, author of "Aberdeen Awa'," he was "famous" for continually repeating the phrase "There's nothing like leather."

At the commencement of this note I referred to "Watt," printer. This is unmistakably John Watt, who, according to the Aberdeen Directory, 1832-33, was designed as of Henderson's Court, 46 Broad Street. His next venture to that of printer of "The Rival Candidates" was as printer and publisher of "The Scots Champion and Aberdeen Free Press," in October 11, 1832; and in December 11 of the same year he printed "The Theatrical Reporter," one issue each. ("Scottish Notes and Queries," 1st Series, I., 40.)

According to Walker's "Bards of Bon-Accord," p. 655, he printed both "The Budget" and Adam Charles' "Miscellaneous Poems" at his premises 9 Guestrow in 1835.

The following interesting information on the leather phrase was contributed by J. Martin, Aberdeen, to "Scottish Notes and Queries," 1st Series, I., 107 (December, 1887)—"This phrase is of wide-world celebrity. Few, however, know its author and origin. About forty years ago there was a public character in Aberdeen, well known for his thorough honesty and straightforwardness. He was well known as 'Auld Clyne the Souter.' He was a great politician and a member of the Police Board, and in his speeches there spoke Aberdeen Doric pure and undiluted. At a meeting of the board regarding some improvement about the Waterworks, then at the Bridge of Dee, the question arose what material should be used, when Auld Clyne said, 'O, sirs, there's naething like leather.'" This saying had a double meaning, for William Clyne had made money by selling leather. William was a man of great wit and good sense.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

71 Bon-Accord Street,
Aberdeen.

The Origin of Scottish Dialect.

A meeting of the Scottish Branch of the English Association was held in the Stow College, Glasgow, on June 4, when Mr William Grant, Lecturer on Phonetics in the Aberdeen Training Centre, read a paper upon "The Scottish Dialect Survey." Mr A. M. Williams, rector of the Glasgow Training Colleges, presided. The association has prepared a scheme for a linguistic and phonetic

survey of Scottish dialect words, and Mr Grant is convener of the committee in charge of the work. The assistance of observers in various parts of the country is being invited. An outline of the scheme has already been published. In his paper, Mr Grant went over the features of the survey, and preceded his remarks on this point with a very interesting account of the origin of Scottish dialect.

THE ANGLIAN INFLUENCE IN SCOTLAND.

Mr Grant said—The name Anglian has been given to the Teutonic tribes that in the 5th and 6th centuries settled on the east coast of Britain from Suffolk to the Firth of Forth. Between the Humber and the Forth they were able to establish for a time something like a political unity, and such was the prestige of their name that the terms England and English came to signify in politics and literature the ideal unity of people of Teutonic race settled in Britain, at least south of the Cheviots. Anglian learning and culture were famed throughout Europe, and Bede, the historian, and Caedmon, the poet, are names that still recall to the modern Englishman the ancient glory of the race. Internal dissension and the fierce onslaught of the Danes overthrew this early English state in the end of the 8th century, and swept away nearly every trace of its literature. The West Saxon Kingdom succeeded to its political influence, and West Saxon writers, in a long series of literary works, give us a perfect picture of their own language. But the old Anglian speech is known directly to us only by the Runic inscriptions of the Bewcastle and Ruthwell crosses, the death-bed verses of Bede, and a fragment of Caedmon. Until the 13th century we get only some scanty glimpses of the language in a few glosses of Latin ecclesiastical works, in some characters, and in the laws of the four boroughs, Berewic, Rokisburg, Edinburg, and Strevelin. About the year 1275 appeared a work called "Cursor Mundi," whose author lived near Durham. Early in the 14th century, Richard Hampole wrote "The Pricke of Conscience," near Doncaster, in Yorkshire, and towards 1375, John Barbour, Archdeacon of St Machar, Aberdeen, produced his great epic of "The Brus." In these three works the language is identical, and it is the same dialect into which the Latin laws of the early Scottish Kings were translated in the 14th and 15th centuries. It is quite different from the language used in contemporary literature in the middle and south of England, and even with the scanty relics that we have of an older period, we can say that the tongue of Barbour and of Hampole, of Aberdeen and York, is the lineal descendant of the speech of Bede and Caedmon. The Scots of that period were in no doubt about this, for up till the 15th century their writers always call their language "Inglis."

USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The nation is Scottish and the country is Scotland, but the language up to the sixteenth century is Inglis. This fact has been well set

forth by Sir James Murray in his treatise on "The Scottish Dialect of the Southern Counties," but its explanation is not so well known that it will not bear repetition here. The Scots landing originally from Ireland, on the west coast of Scotland, gradually gained an ascendancy in the country north of the Firths of Forth and Clyde. In 843 A.D. their king, Kenneth Macalpin, was recognised as ruler over all this district, the original inhabitants, commonly known as Picts, being seemingly absorbed by the invaders. Whatever the language of the Picts may have been, that of the Scottish kingdom was Gaelic, and so far as area is concerned, it continues Gaelic to the present day. But the Scottish kings were not content with their northern domain, and soon the British kingdom of Strathclyde, speaking Welsh, another Celtic language, came under their protection. Then Edinburgh, the great Anglian citadel, looking out on the Scottish Sea, was ceded to the northern conquerors. Shortly after 970 A.D., Kenneth III. King of the Scots, came into possession of the Lothians, and one of the conditions of his occupation was that he should permit the province the use of its own laws and customs and Anglian speech. Henceforth we have a Scottish dynasty settled among an English-speaking folk and adopting the language and customs of its new subjects. We can easily believe that many Scots would object to the Anglicising of their kings, but the fall of Macbeth marked the triumph of the new order of things, and henceforward the kings are Scottish only in name. According to Bede, colonies of Angles had tried to settle in the land of the Picts before 685 (battle of Nechtansmere; see Murray, p. 10). At any rate in 1074, when Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, in her zeal for church reform, called a meeting of the clergy, she found that they understood nothing but Gaelic. Before the death of Alexander III. in 1286, the Anglian speech had crept northward along the coast to the Moray Firth, and apparently also was paramount in the west, except in Galloway, where Gaelic was spoken by the descendants of the Irish Scots. The War of Independence separated definitely the two divisions of Anglia, and the Cheviots became a national boundary, but the language of the Scottish Court was still called Inglis, and John of Fordoun, writing about 1400, tells us that "the people occupying the coast and the lowlands speak a Teutonic tongue, and the people of the Highlands and Islands use the Scottish language." Later on Gaelic was contemptuously styled Yrisch or Ersch, and as national pride demanded a separate name for the national language, the old Inglis tongue of the lowlands began to arrogate to itself the title of Scottish. It is pathetic to think that the name by which it is now so well known should have been applied to our language only when it was on the eve of being cast aside as the medium for social and literary intercourse.

GROWTH OF THE SCOTTISH DIALECTS.

Our Scottish dialects, then, are descended from one form of speech, which we may conveniently term Anglian. Sir James Murray thinks that the purest descendant of the old Anglian tongue

is to be found in the southern counties—Roxburgh, Selkirk, and part of Dumfries—because there the language had less chance of contamination from British and Gaelic sources, and because this dialect itself shows less interference with its normal development than any of the others. It seems very likely that the other dialects are derived from the language of the Lothians. Round Edinburgh the Celtic population could not have been completely exterminated to judge from the number of place names of Celtic origin that have survived, e.g.—Dunbar, Aberlady, Drummore, Killspindy, Pencaitland, Dalgowrie, Roslin, Pennicuik, Abercorn, Caridin, Kinneil. In Lothian the Anglians came into conflict at a very early period with the Gaels of the north through mutual invasion and settlement, and finally a Gaelic dynasty with its train of nobles in their midst may have had some influence on the vocabulary if not on the pronunciation. These earliest influences might start the Lothian dialect in a different trend from the old Northumbrian, and thus prepare the way for the later differences. We might expect the Lothian dialect to spread through Fife, Angus, Stirling, and Strathclyde by gradual and continuous permeation, but we cannot be sure of this for all the districts. In later times, Orkney and Shetland did not adopt the Scotch of their nearest neighbours, Aberdeen or Caithness, but of Central Scotland, and the dialect of Galloway is quite distinct from that of the middle and east of Dumfries. From whatever source derived, it is certain that the dialect of each district would be modified in pronunciation, vocabulary, and intonation by the language which it supplanted. Clearly defined distinctions in dialect, therefore, in all probability, point to a different racial origin. The rise of the east midland dialect in England in the fourteenth century as the standard speech for all the land reduced the dialect of Northumberland to a mere patois, and thus the language of the Scottish Court was the only form of the old Anglian tongue that was identified with a national life and a great literature. The Lothian speech of Edinburgh became the standard language and literary medium for all parts of the Scottish area. Latin, French, and Southern English (chiefly through Chaucer's works) all had a certain influence on its vocabulary and grammar. These causes combined to produce an artificial standard which is commonly known as Middle Scots, whose centre was the Court at Edinburgh, and which during the 200 years of its existence (1400-1600) was adorned by a galaxy of brilliant writers like Dunbar, Lyndesay, Douglas, and Henryson. This literary Scotch gives little indication of the dialects which we suppose to have existed alongside of it. It is just possible that a closer scrutiny of the old burgh records and kirk-session minutes would show us spellings of place-names and local terms which would throw light on local pronunciations. Such work must be done by trained philologists, who are thoroughly familiar with the development of their own speech. The difference in spelling that shows itself after the time of Barbour seems

to indicate a great change of pronunciation. It is an open question in the present state of our knowledge whether this change manifested in the standard speech is the main cause also of the differentiation of the dialects, or whether we must go back to earlier sources, as I have already indicated.

THEIR MODIFICATION AND DECLINE.

By the end of the sixteenth century the standard Scottish dialect had been considerably modified by the contact with the south, brought about by the reading of writers like Chaucer, but more still by the political and social influences centring in the Reformation. The removal of the Court to London in 1603 marks the final stage of its death agony. The tradition of a courtly Scotch might linger on till the age of Sir Walter Scott but since the Union of the Crowns the auld Scottish tongue, fallen out of touch with the higher thought of the race, has been excluded from the general trend of European culture. Thanks to the want of a Scottish version of the Scriptures, some form of southern English was heard from the pulpit, and the great mass of the people thus learned to regard the speech of the south as the most dignified vehicle for serious discussion. Our nobility began to send their sons to the great public schools of England, and this part of the nation was the first to become Anglicised in speech, and their example printed an indelible gentility on the softer language of the south. The revival of the old language for literary purposes under Ramsay and Burns showed clearly to what an extent its grammar and vocabulary as they appear in literature had been modified by the schooling the nation had received in southern English. The traditional spelling was still used by our writers in Scotch dialect, and although on the whole Central Scotland is best represented by it, every reader interprets it by his own form of dialect. In "Johnny Gibb of Gushetnauk" we have one of the earliest and best attempts to represent the speech of the north-east of Scotland as it was heard by the author. Nevertheless, down to the present day "eneuch" and "guid" in most writers of Scotch may stand each for at least six different pronunciations. Such spellings, therefore, are of very little use for phonetic purposes. Hence our conclusion that if we are to know the language of the people as it exists to-day, we must correct and supplement the information that comes from books.

JAMIESON'S DICTIONARY—ELLIS'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Jamie-on's Dictionary, published in 1809, is the first attempt to give a systematic account of the Scottish language from the points of view of vocabulary, pronunciation, and etymology. From the beginning its vocabulary was incomplete, as it represented mostly the central Scotch of Jamieson's day, with words from literary sources. Pronunciation was indicated

only in a very general way, and the etymology was of a primitive type. As a matter of fact, a great deal of research will be necessary before this last section can be treated with anything like satisfactory thoroughness. Notwithstanding frequent editions, Jamieson's Dictionary must still be regarded as incomplete from all these points of view. When Dr Ellis started his monumental work on Early English Pronunciation (which he finished in 1889, after more than forty years' labour), he found that his purpose could not be satisfactorily carried out without an investigation of modern English dialects. His touchstone for dialect was pronunciation. As the parent language of all forms of existing English has not come down to us, he took the oldest dialect that has been preserved most completely in literature—viz., West Saxon, for the purpose of comparison. This dialect has also the advantage of being written with a remarkable degree of phonetic consistency, so that we get a better view of the language than at any subsequent period. Dr Ellis selected from modern English a list of words in common use in most of the dialects. The great majority had their counterpart in West Saxon and Scandinavian. A small number of Romance words were added, and also a few words of unknown origin. He classified all but the last group according to the accented vowel in West Saxon, Norse, or French. He could thus say of a particular dialect that the West Saxon *u* (—oo in food) as in *hus*, *mus* becomes *ow* as in *English house*; West Saxon *o* in words like *mona*, and *sona*, becomes *oo* as in standard English *moon*, *soon*. In another dialect this *u* remains the same—as in *Scotch loos* and *moos*—while *o* becomes *ui* as in *guid*, and so on.

DIALECT AREAS.

By means of these vowel lists Dr Ellis was able to divide the country into dialect areas, of which Scotland formed one division closely associated, however, with the north-east of England. Sir James Murray had already marked off the principal Scottish dialect areas, and Ellis follows him for the most part. The boundary for English speech in Scotland, which we may call the Celtic border, as determined by Sir James Murray 36 years ago, ran through the north of Bute to Loch Long, on to the north of Loch Lomond, through the north of Stirling and the middle of Perth to 4 miles east of Braemar, to 2 miles east of Crathie and Balmoral. It then went in nearly a straight line to a point 3 miles west of Nairn, thence over the Firth to the west of the town of Cromarty, entered Caithness at Clythness, passed through the county by Halkirk to the river Foes, which it followed to the sea, 5 miles west of Thurso. An analysis of the last census returns would show how far this line has receded since 1873. There are many communities along this Celtic border that are passing from the Gaelic to the English stage. An exact examination of the language of the older generation—because less influenced by school board English—might throw some light on the changes

that took place in the distant past when the Anglian tongue was adopted by the Celtic speakers. The subject might well be taken up by some of our research scholars at the universities, who are thoroughly conversant with English and Gaelic in their present forms and with their development from the past. Ellis calls the Scottish area by the name of Scottish Lowlands, and divides it into four parts—(1) South, (2) mid, (3) north, and (4) Insular Lowland. The dialect divisions are as numbered and named by Ellis:—

D 33—The South Lowland—Selkirk, Roxburgh, East and Central Dumfries.

D 34—Eastern Mid Lowland—Peobles, Berwick, Haddlington, Edinburgh, Lmlithgow, Mid and East Stirling, Clackmannan, Kinross, all Fife except N.W.

D 35—Western Mid Lowland—Lanark, North Ayr, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Argyll (near Dunoon), most of Bute.

D 36—South Mid Lowland—South Ayr, Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, West Dumfries.

D 37—Northern Mid Lowland—East Perth, North-West Fife, and East Forfar.

D 38—Southern North Lowland—East Forfar, Kincairdine (except the extreme northern portion).

D 39—Mid North Lowland—Aberdeen, most of Banff, Eigin, and Nairn, East Cromarty.

D 40—Northern North Lowland—North-east of Caithness.

D 41—Southern Insular—Orkney.

D 42—Northern Insular—Scotland.

D 39, the Mid North Lowland, and D 33, the South Lowland, stand out most distinctly, the latter because of the minute study to which it was subjected by Sir James Murray. The boundary lines between the East, West, and South Lowland districts are not very clearly drawn nor are the dialect distinctions very definite.

DISTINCTIONS IN ALL DISTRICTS.

Dr Wright, in the Scottish part of his "English Dialect Dictionary," has collected many words which are not given in Jamieson's Dictionary, drawing largely on literary sources. He also compiled a set of dialect test-lists, which are an improvement on Ellis's, but, being intended for England and Ireland as well as for Scotland, they do not bring out the more minute differences of our sub-dialects. Many of his test-words do not occur at all in Scotch, and peculiarly Scottish words are, of course, omitted. If we started to compile purely Scottish lists on the same principle as Ellis and Wright, we should have to omit many characteristic words because their origin is not certain. In many districts also old Scottish words have been replaced by standard English. One thing seems plain, then, that the lists would have to be very extensive so as to bring out distinctions in all districts. In his "Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland," Murray recommended that a local worker in each district should take a copy of Jamieson, and mark all the words in

use in his dialect, adding any that were wanting, and noting in the margin the pronunciation of each. If this had been done when Murray wrote 36 years ago, we should have a great deal of information about Scotch which is lost now for ever. But there were some difficulties in the way of the proposal. A very large number of workers is necessary to get a complete record. If a man undertakes a district, he requires the help of other workers to collect information, and all this means time and money. Many who are eager to supply words will take no share in the work, because they are afraid to touch the pronunciation. Of course, to treat any sub-dialect thoroughly, however humble it may be, demands the very highest scholarship. But while we wait for workers and experts, the language is dying. Notwithstanding Dr Wright's labours and Dr Colville's, a great deal yet remains to be done before we have a complete record of our Scottish dialects. The opportunity for recording at least two things is rapidly passing away, viz., pronunciation and vocabulary. The Dialects Committee of the Scottish Branch of the English Association believe that immediate and concerted action is necessary to save what still remains of our Scottish speech. They would ask the assistance of all who have any interest in the language, whether it be literary, phonetic, philological, or antiquarian—and ignorance of one aspect of the subject should be no bar to offering help in another.

Readers are invited to assist in this laudable work, and to communicate direct with Mr Grant, Ashfield, Cults, Aberdeen.

Aberdeenshire Poll-Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Aedie (David): valuation of his lands of Easter Echt in the parish of Echt £160. (I. 215.)
- .. (David), of Newark, polled in Aberdeen, where stock above 10,000 merks: no wife, David, Margrat, Barbra, Cathren, Mary, and Anna his children. (II. 631.)
- ... (George), late baillie in Aberdeen, stock under 5000 merks, his wife, and Margrat and Jealls his children. (II. 616.)
- .. (Mary), in family of Mr Richard Irvine of Cairnfield, being his wife's niece. (See Irvine.)
- Airley (Earl of), his valuation in Kingedward £60 Scots. (II. 339.)
- Alexander (Mr Alexander), minister of Glass: for his heretage within the freedom of Aberdeen, and towne thereof, and for his salmon fishing, above 10,000 merks Scots. Margratt Collisone, his wife; Alexander Alexander, his son; and fyve daughters. (II. 461.)
- .. (Mr James), schoolmaster, clerk and collector for taking poll in Newhills. (II. 577.)

- Alexander (Margret), mother of Patrik Haluc, in the Town of Turriffe. (See Haluc.)
- .. (,), wife of John Johnston in Little Clinterty, Newhills (See Johnston.)
- .. (Mr Thomas), of Jackstown, valuation of his said lands in Fyvie £100. (II. 277.)
- .. (Mr William), of Auchnull and Muggemoss: valuation of his said lands in Newhills £166 13s 4d, and his wife. (II. 582.)
- Allan (James), merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks, and his wife, no child. (II. 620.)
- Allardes (John), younger, baillie in Aberdeen: stock above 10,000 merks; his wife, John Allardes, his father, no stock; and John, Thomas, Christian, and Margrat, his children. (II. 631.)
- Anderson (Alexander) living in Aberdeen: heir (proportionally with John Anderson) of old Bourtie, in Bourtie: valuation of which lands £400. His (Alexander's) stock above 10,000 merks, his lady, and John, Peiter, Margrat, Issobell, and Rachell, his children. (I. 333, II. 631.)
- .. (Alexander), merchant in Aberdeen, stock under 5000 merks, his wife, and Isobell, his child. (II. 622.)
- .. (,), elder, maltsman in Aberdeen, stock under 5000 merks: his wife, and John, Helen, and Elizabeth, his children. (II. 617.)
- .. (Anna), in town of Aberdeen, relict of Abraham Thomson, stock under 10,000 merks, Abraham, her son, pollable at £2 16s; and Christian, Marjorie, and Janet, her daughters. (II. 615.)
- .. (Charles), clerk and collector for taking poll in Clunie. (I. 217.)
- .. (Duncan), of Candacraig: his valuation in Invernochie £340; and in Tarland, where his family polled, £18. His lady and Arthur, John, Robert, Issobell, Elspet, and Jean, his children in familia. (I. 16, 538.)
- .. (Elizabeth), in town of Aberdeen, relict of Mr Alexander Robertson, Town Clerk, and James, George, Margrat, and Christian, her children. (II. 615.)
- .. (Francis), in Clett, clerk and collector for taking poll in Clett. (I. 463.)
- .. (Mr George), minister at Tarves: his wyffe, and James, William, Robert, Gilbert, Margaret, Anna, and Elspet Andersons, his children in familia; and Isobell Middleton, relict of the decess Mr Alexander Garden, minister at the Kirk of Forge. (II. 202.)
- .. (George), gentleman, tenant in Dumbennan, in Dumbennan parish, and Jean Stewart, his spouse, and Thomas and Majorie Andersons, his bairnes, of the age of fourteen and nine years respectively. (II. 415.)
- .. (Gilbert), merchant in Aberdeen, stock under 5000 merks, his wife and William his son. (II. 617.)

- Anderson (James), schoolmaster in Inverurie. (I. 356.)
- „ (James), glazier in Aberdeen; his valuation in Forgue (for part of lands of heirs of Thomas Cushuey) £140; stock under 10,000 merks. His wife, and Robert, James, Adam, and Elizabeth, his children. (II. 407, 626.)
- „ (Jean), in town of Aberdeen, relict of William Robertson, merchant, stock under 10,000 merks; James, Bessie, and Jean, her children. (II. 615.)
- „ (, ,), wife of Patrick Leslie in Mill-dowie, Monymusk. (See Leslie.)
- „ (Mr John), schoolmaster at Bourtie. (I. 331.)
- „ (John), notar in Aberdeen; his wife and James, Agnes, and Elisabeth, his children. (II. 625.)
- „ (, ,), skipper, residenter in Aberdeen, his valued rent in Bourtie £200; and his wife, no child. (II. 629.)
- „ (Margrat), mother of George Galloway, woodsetter of half of Bogfouton, Forgue. (See Galloway.)
- „ (Marjorie), mother of Mr Alexander Still, gentleman, preacher in town of Aberdeen. (See Still.)
- „ (, ,), wife of Alexander Bisset, skipper in Peterhead. (See Bisset.)
- „ (Mr Patrick), gentleman, heritor of the lands of Newtown of Premney, in Premney, valuation £100, and principal tenant of Miltoyne of Noth in Rynie and Essie, a Commissioner for taking poll in Cabrach, and Rynie and Essie, in the latter of which his family polled. His spouse and Alexander, Robert, Peter, and Adam Andersons, his sons, and Jean and Margrat Andersons, his daughters. (I. 241, 522; II. 448, 449.)
- „ (Thomas), shoemaker in Old Aberdeen. His free stock above 500 merks. His wife and Elizabeth Andersons, his daughter. (II. 591.)
- „ (William), of Glenearvie, deceased. Helen Innes, his relict and Isobel Innes her daughter, in Lynmore, Inverlochtie. (See Innes.)
- „ (, ,), at New Mill of Sauchen. Commissioner for taking poll in Clunie. (I. 217.)
- Andrew (Elizabeth), wife of Alexander Wallace, merchant in Camalynes in Fyvie. (See Wallace.)
- Angus (Mr Andrew), son of Elspet Downie, in Taveltie in Kinkell. (I. 350.)
- „ (Mr William), clerk and collector for taking poll in Kildrumny. (I. 496.)

The Gordons in Forfarshire.

“The Gordons in Forfarshire”—a pamphlet of 31 pages (Brechin: D. H. Edwards, “Advertiser” Office)—represents Mr John Malcolm Bulloch’s latest printed quarrying among the Gordons. The yield is not very great, however,

for the Gordons, as Mr Bulloch says, have never managed to find a very firm footing in Forfarshire. Scarcely one of the name figures in the “Services of Heirs” between 1545 and 1800, and the Commissariat of Brechin, down to the latter year, contains only 18 Gordons, of whom five unquestionably came from the north. “Indeed, it may be stated as a fair generalisation that nearly all the Gordons in Forfarshire have hailed from the north. The only family which has gained territorial importance—namely, the well-known spinners of Montrose and Arbroath, descend from an Aberdeen skipper, though they spread themselves out in the lands of Ashludie in Forfarshire, Tarvie and Donayourd in Perthshire, and Threave in Kirkeudbright.” Of these Gordons of Ashludie we have a detailed account. One of them, George Gordon (born 1795) was a member of the firm of Aberdeen and Gordon, Montrose, and of Jacobs and Gordon, flax merchants, Riga; he was the father of Hope Gordon, who married Mr Alexander Macdonald of Kepplestone, the founder of the Macdonald Collection in the Aberdeen Art Gallery. The most distinguished of the Forfarshire Gordons would seem to be a John Gordon, an inventor, hailing from Dundee—still alive in London. He has over a hundred patents standing in his name. He invented some yarn machinery as far back as 1870, and in 1882 “he began his historic experiments on the effects of oil in calming a stormy sea.” He has produced anemometers, glazed tiles, valves, and a great many other patents.

The Gordons, Baronets of Cluny.

Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny, Aberdeenshire (son and heir of Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny, who was son and heir of John Gordon of Cluny, who was son and heir of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, third son of Alexander, third Earl of Huntly), was served heir in special to his father, 11th July, 1607. He was member of Parliament for Aberdeenshire 1612-17, was knighted May, 1617, and on 31st August, 1625, was created a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, with remainder to heirs male whatsoever. Along with the baronetcy, he had a grant of 16,000 acres in Nova Scotia, entitled “The Barony of New Cluny.” His affairs speedily became involved, and, in 1630, he was a prisoner for debt in the Tolbooth in Edinburgh. In 1632, he sold the lands of Tillyfour, etc. In 1639 he was Lieutenant of the North. In 1644 he was adjudged a prisoner till payment was made of 1100 merks due to Sir Thomas Nicolson. He was three times married—first, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Douglas, ninth Earl of Angus; secondly, to Violet, daughter of John Urquhart of Craigfintry (now Craigston); and, thirdly, to Elsie, widow of Sir John Leslie, first Baronet of Wardes, and daughter of John Gordon of Newton. “She had previously intrigued with him, and had censured her then husband to make over to him his heavily-burdened estates in the County of Aberdeen.” He died before 1650.

John Gordon, son of the preceding, succeeded to the baronetcy before 1650. About 1622, he became a Roman Catholic, and, like his father, was much embarrassed. In 1650, he mortgaged the lands of Cluny to Sir Thomas Nicolson, who purchased and secured the property. Sir John married Elizabeth, daughter of the above-mentioned Sir John Leslie of Wardes, and, dying before 1668, without leaving any male heir, the baronetcy became dormant. [From G. E. C.'s "Complete Baronetage," II., p. 297, etc.]

Peculiarity in Poultry-Rearing.

In the summer of 1820, at Eastertown of Shethin, Tarves, a girl who superintended the poultry, observing a turkey cock to sit on the eggs which were laid by the hens, and which seemed very angry when they were taken from the nest, placed twenty-one eggs under him, with the result that they were duly hatched. The greatest possible care was taken of the brood, and it was noted as a singular coincidence that the cock would not permit any of the female turkeys to approach.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1802.

24th January. Here, Mrs Elizabeth Stuart, widow of Captain James Leslie, of the 15th Regiment of Foot.

24th January. At Glenrinnies this winter, William Stuart, cousin-german to the late Alexander Stuart, Esq. of Edinglassie, in his 99th year.

3rd February. Here, Alexander Garioch, Esq., merchant.

6th February. Here, Mr William Duncan, one of the Masters of the Grammar School.

25th January. At Peterhead, at an advanced age, Mr Robert Dunbar, factor to Mr Garden of Troup.

17th February. Here, Mr Robert Innes, merchant.

8th February. At Beaconsfield, Bucks, John Turner of Turnerhall, in his 77th year.

14th February. At Forglan, Mrs Gordon of Badenscoth.

31st March. At Tillychety, John Davidson of Tillychety.

14th April. At her house in Portsoy, Miss Hay of Rannes.

20th April. At Keith, Robert Reid, Esq., late of Newmill, in his 83rd year.

4th May. At Edinburgh, in her 50th year, Lady Forbes, of Pitsligo.

12th May. At Byth, Adam Urquhart, Esq. of Byth, in his 81st year.

1st May. At House of Muiresk, Mrs Henry, wife of Captain Henry of Corse of Moullie,

and daughter of Rev. Mr Gordon, minister of Drumblade.

25th May. At Uras, Francis Logie, Esq. of Middlefield, in his 54th year.

21st June. At her house, in Old Aberdeen, Mrs Duncan, relict of John Duncan, late Provost.

1st July. Here, George Wilson, Esq. of Glasgowgo, in his 82nd year.

16th July. Here, Mrs Janet Dyce, relict of George Burnett, Esq. of Kennay, aged 82.

13th August. Alexander Clerk, Middleton.

1st September. On 20th March last, in the East Indies Captain John Innes, son of the late Alexander Innes, Commissary Clerk.

28th August. At his house, in Bervie, James Stewart, Esq. of Carnavron, in his 88th year.

7th September. Here, Deacon Alexander Martin, butcher.

16th September. At Upperhaugh, Mrs. Johnston, relict of Rev. Alexander Johnston, minister of Alford.

21st September. Alexander Angus, bookseller, Aberdeen, in his 82nd year.

10th October. At Enzie Chapel, in her 19th year, Mrs Middleton, wife of Rev. George Middleton.

12th October. At Banff, Mrs Duff, widow of John Duff of Hatton, in her 58th year.

10th October. At Upperhaugh, Mrs Dingwall of Rannieston.

18th November. At Banff, Mrs Monro, aged 90, relict of Mr Alexander Monro, formerly factor to Lord Findlater.

29th November. At Kennay, Miss Mary Burnett, youngest daughter of the late George Burnett of Kennay.

4th December. At Tillygreig, Alexander Dyce, Esq. of Tillygreig, in his 50th year.

3rd December. In her 79th year, Mrs Mary Mackenzie, widow of Rev. William Mackenzie, minister of Glenmuick.

30th December. At Kennay, in his 68th year, Alexander Burnett, Esq. of Kennay, for many years Secretary to the Embassy, and for some time Charge d' Affaires at the Court of Prussia.

Queries.

280. THE PEMPESTERS OF AUCHTERLESS.—Genealogical facts and a note of authorities bearing on this family will be esteemed.

DEVERONSIDE.

281. THE HEBBURNS OF ABERDOR PARISH.—Has a genealogical tree of this family been published, and, if so, where can a copy be examined?

W. HEBBURN.

282. **THE MORMOND HILL WATERSPOUT.**—The obituary column of the "Aberdeen Journal" of 4th July, 1866, contains the following—"At Greenhill of Auchiries, parish of Rathen, Rosa Slaker, aged 103 years. Deceased was a quiet, inoffensive, and highly-respected woman. She was gifted with considerable intelligence, and a wonderful memory, which, till her last, did not fail; and she was perhaps the last person in the parish of Rathen, or any other parish, who witnessed, and had a distinct recollection of, 'the great waterspout' which once struck and peeled a great part of Mormond Hill." Are any facts recorded regarding this waterspout and its effects?

BUCHAN.

283. **MENZIES FAMILY.**—What records give genealogical particulars respecting members of this family? I understand that at different periods they owned, among other lands in the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, the following:—Balgownie, Blairs, Cults, Durn, Ferryhill, Findon, Kimmundy, Kirkhill, Murtle, Pitfodels, and Waterton.

S. SMITH.

Answers.

258. **TAIT FAMILY.**—Andrew Tait, organist, was evidently a relative of Sheriff-Substitute Charles Tait. He was one of the active promoters of "The Aberdeen Musical Society," founded 29th January, 1748, and acted as its secretary for a lengthened period. These facts may aid "Musicus" in his investigations.

T.

259. **WELL OF ST KEN OR KENTIGERN.**—I was a little amused on reading this query, inasmuch as it revives an old-world, but nevertheless well-authenticated, practical joke connected with the origin of the movement referred to in the query. J. M. and H. W., two New Deer worthies of a bygone generation—one of them practically interested in the Æsculapian art, and the other so much of a hydropractist that he went year after year for a long period to recruit his health at Macduff, at that time a favourite watering-place—were wont to have a stroll on fine Sunday afternoons along a rather unfrequented road leading from the village of New Deer to Auchmaleddie. About a mile from the village along this road was a common, and in the hollow of this common a spring of peculiarly-tasted water. Sitting down by it to rest one sultry afternoon, their talk turned upon the advantage it would be financially to the village were it possible to attract visitors by the acclamation of the discovery of the chalybeate qualities of the spring. The conclusion they were arriving at, however, was that, unless something out of the common could be associated with, or given as a reason for, the starting of a movement to have it housed, there was no use making the attempt. For people in those days did not maintain the Roman ideal of a sound mind in a sound body by the hygiean

methods they do in these. Nor did they believe in Dryden's dictum that it is—

"Better to roam the fields for health unbought

Than fee the doctor for a noxious draught."

The majority lived under, from a modern scientific standpoint, insanitary conditions, and those of them who could afford it, in addition to the regular course of spring physic and occasional bleeding, remedied their mistakes by an annual visit to some spa, the one having the most disagreeably-tasted water being preferred. At this juncture, our two recumbent worthies happened to see approaching A. F., the local weaver—the last, lack-a-day! to practise the art in a district where many, according to the old Poll-Book, once did so—and one of them, remembering that he had a recently-acquired musical snuff-box, then locally unheard of, in his pocket, thought it would be a good joke to set it so, or otherwise contrive, that it should begin to play shortly after the weaver joined them. The weaver having seated himself beside them, they continued their talk as to the desirability of erecting a house in connection with the newly-discovered spa; the only element of uncertainty about the proposal was whether or not the patron saint of the parish, St Kentigern, would smile on the undertaking. Presently the muffled music of the secreted musical box was heard by the weaver; all, of course, were reverentially awestruck. There could be no doubt about it!—it was the sweet strains of unearthly music—heaven's benison on the proposal. There was no sleep for the weaver, worthy man, that Sunday night; nor could he rest next day till he had told the incident in all the shops and smithies in the village. The two principal actors were too much overcome by the incident to say much about it, except that there was no doubt whatever about the music having been heard, and that the hearing of it must be taken as a clear indication that it was the duty of the district to see the well, thus indicated to be a holy one, properly housed. Actuated by these things, the villagers set to work with a will; the notice your querist refers to appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" of June 25, 1845; subscriptions came in; a square, unpretentious house was got built, sufficiently large to enable the weaver to sell ginger-beer and "ginge-bread" to the pilgrims, who, for a time, frequented it in fairly large numbers. But with the demise of the weaver and his associates and the dawn of the new era in therapeutical science, the place fell into disusage, became dilapidated, and was finally removed about 1890, nothing now remaining to mark the ruins of the projectors' ambition and hopes. So fleets the glory of the world!

New Deer.

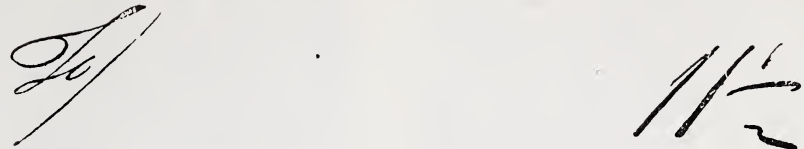
J. J.

269. **BURNETTS OF CAMPFIELD.**—These Burnetts deduce from Burnett of Leys. There are descendants still alive in Liverpool. Campfield lies in the parish of Kincardine O'Neil, and for a good description of it, consult Spalding Club "Antiquities" II., 6.

W. S.

No. 62.—June 23, 1909.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.



 Mr Charles Brown
 Hardware Merchant
 No 27 Gallowgate
 Glasgow

Collectors of old postage stamps and first envelopes will be interested in the above, written in 1823, long before either postage stamps or envelopes were thought of. Many stories have been told of schemes to avoid the postal rate of these days, and it seems that the folks on Upper Deeside were a match for the Post Office. The letter, or rather letters, for there are two, each occupying one half of the sheet, are written on a double sheet of large post octavo, thus saving 11½d in postage. It had been originally intended to separate them, but somehow they have remained undivided, and they are to-day as complete as when they were written. The hand-writing is clear and distinct, and the diction equal to what we would expect to find in similar letters of the present day. The contents are mostly of a chatty personal character, but agriculturists will be interested to learn that 1823 was a very bad year for

farmers in upland districts, the worst experienced for forty years. At Braemar market we learn that "George Clark of Ballater Village sold 2 two-year-old queys at one guinea each—four-year-old wedders sold at 4 shillings each." In the second letter, written from Abergeldy, the writer says—"I may tell you that the lands of Rinneton are sold to Invercauld last week." The letters had been folded and sealed—part of the seal yet remains—and the Tullich and Glasgow postal stamps are still visible. The sheet still shows traces of a stamp, perhaps a duty stamp—a crown, with the letters G.R. underneath. The Charles Brown to whom the letter was addressed had left Upper Deeside in his youth, and after acquiring considerable means abroad, returned to Scotland and purchased a large ironmongery business in Glasgow. The letter is now in the hands of Mr Charles Brown, J.P., Cambus o' May.

The Knights of the Thistle.

Of the three orders of knighthood in this realm, the recipients of which are confined to members of the Royal Family and holders of peerages, the second in order of dignity is the national order of Scottish knighthood—the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle, whose knights bear after their titles the well-known initials "K.T." The precise date of the institution of the order is obscure. Some historians trace it back to the eighth century, while others give later dates. One Scottish chronicler of doubtless more imagination than veracity (the Abbot Justinian) relates that the order was instituted by Acharius I. of Scotland in 809, at the time he made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. To this same alliance is attributed the incorporation of the French fleur-de-lis in the border that surrounds the rampant lion in the arms of Scotland. Acharius is stated to have been influenced in framing the order by a dream of the Pict King, Hungus, in which St Andrew, Scotland's patron saint, made a midnight visit, and promised Hungus victory over his enemies, the Northumbrians; and the next day St Andrew's cross appeared in the air, and the Northumbrians were defeated. Hence the order is also sometimes called the order of St Andrew.

In 1540 anyway, James V. put the order on practically its present footing. "It consisted," says one authority, "originally of himself, as sovereign, and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. In 1542 James died, and the order was discontinued. This was about the time of the Reformation, when religious disputes ran to a great height, and it was deemed impious to imitate Christ and his apostles in an order of knighthood." In 1687—the date generally accepted for its modern reorganisation—James II. or VII. (since it was as sovereign of Scotland he acted) issued statutes which, unfortunately, never passed the Great Seal. By these he limited the number of knights to eight, and nominated as the first recipients the following noblemen of Scotland:—George, Duke of Gordon; John, Marquis of Atholl; James, Earl of Arran (afterwards Duke of Hamilton, and killed in the celebrated duel with Lord Mohun in 1712); Alexander, Earl of Murray; James, Earl of Perth; Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth; George, Earl of Dumbarton; and John, Earl of Melfort. Later, in 1703, Queen Anne issued new statutes, which practically govern the order now. She increased the number of knights to twelve, and altered the reading of the motto from "Nemo me impune lacesset" to "Nemo me impune lacessit"—the characteristic reading of the peculiarities of the thistle, "Wha daur meddle wi' me?" In 1827, George IV. increased the number of knights to sixteen, at which number it remains to-day, not including members of the Royal Family on whom the dignity has been conferred. The present knights include six Dukes, two Marquises, six Earls, and two Barons, all more or less representative of noble Scottish families. There are four officials, of whom the best known is pro-

bably the Dean of the Order of the Thistle, an office always held by a prominent Scottish Churchman. Unlike their brother Knights of the Garter in England, the Knights of the Thistle have always been without a chapel for their order, but this is now about to be remedied; and, if the present proposals are carried out, the national order of Scottish knighthood will soon have in the Cathedral Church of St Giles in the capital a chapel of their own, worthy of the traditions of Scotland in the past.

It may be remembered that the late Earl of Leven and Melville left a sum of £40,000 for the restoration of Holyrood Chapel, which sum went back to the family estate on account of that project not being proceeded with. The present Earl thereupon placed at the disposal of the King, as head of the Order of the Knights of the Thistle, his share of that fund, amounting to about £25,000, for the purpose of providing a chapel in St Giles' for the order. His Majesty took the matter up warmly, and on his behalf Lord Knollys sent a communication to the kirk-session of St Giles' in the beginning of this year, stating that the Knights of the Thistle desired to have a chapel or stalls of their own in the capital of Scotland that they had given up the idea of having such in Holyrood, and wished to know if the authorities of St Giles' would favour the idea of accommodating the Knights in the Cathedral. The kirk-session received the communication with much favour, and authorised a reply to be written by Dr Cameron Lees, who is also Dean of the Order, acknowledging the honour done the Cathedral church by such a proposal having been made. Some little delay necessarily took place, as there are three bodies having to do with St Giles'—the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have charge of the fabric; the Board of Management, which has to do with preserving the amenity; and the kirk-session, which has to see to the worship and the comfort and convenience of the congregation. These bodies, however, did all in their power to carry through any practicable scheme, which was further forwarded by His Majesty appointing trustees for the erection of the chapel, including the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Leven, the Earl of Rosebery, and Sir Schomberg MacDonnell. The trustees put the practical work into the hands of the well-known architect, Mr R. S. Lorimer, A.R.S.A., with Mr Thomas Ross, F.S.A. (Scott), as honorary consulting architect to the trustees. Various schemes suggested themselves for the erection of a suitable chapel, but the most favoured was the erection of an external chapel at the south-east corner of St Giles' Cathedral, alongside the Royal entrance. On Friday last plans for such a chapel were submitted to His Majesty by the trustees and Mr Lorimer, the latter of whom explained them to the King, who looked carefully into every detail, and entirely approved of what was proposed. The plans are still to be submitted to the St Giles' Board and vestry, but after their approval is formally obtained, the erection of the chapel will be proceeded with at once, and it will be a worthy addition to Scotland's national church.

The proposal to have a Chapel for the Order in St Giles' is not new. About twenty years ago, plans were prepared showing how the Money Aisle could be adapted for such a purpose. It involved some new building at the south-west end of the Cathedral, where there is a flight of steps. Later, when the late Earl of Leven was Lord High Commissioner, another survey was made of the Cathedral at his lordship's instance, and a sketch was shown of a small chapel at the south-east end, where it is now proposed to build. It is interesting to note that Linlithgow has put in a claim to be considered the fitting place for the chapel. Over the gateway of her palace is sculptured the collar of the Order, and, according to Sir Walter Scott, James V. intended to erect in Linlithgow Parish Church stalls for his Knights of the Thistle, but was prevented from giving effect to his design by his sudden death.

J. K. I.

A Libellous Aberdeen Pamphlet.

The "Aberdeen Journal" of June 7, 1809, contains the following:—

We have authority for publishing the following statement:—Nearly two years ago Mr Leslie of Powis composed and published a pamphlet, entitled "The Doctors Outwitted, or Who's Afraid?" The Procurator-Fiscal to the Justices of the Peace, conceiving it to be of a libellous and dangerous tendency, applied to the Justices for warrant to seize it, and prevent its further circulation, which was done accordingly. Upon this Mr Leslie and his printer, Alexander Inlay, commenced separate actions of damages before the Court of Session against the Justices, their Fiscal, and the gentlemen libelled in the pamphlet. These actions having been fully heard, the Lord Woodhouselee, Ordinary, on the first curt, pronounced the following judgment:—

1st June, 1809.—The Lord Ordinary. . . . finds that the book or pamphlet entitled "The Doctors Outwitted," etc., is admitted to be in substance the same or a republication of certain pamphlets composed and written by the pursuer, Hugh Leslie, and printed by the other pursuer, Alexander Inlay; finds that there is sufficient evidence from the republication that the said pamphlets, now reprinted, contain matter not only of the most scandalous and libellous nature against the defenders, both in their private and public characters; but that the contents of said pamphlets have a direct tendency to excite a breach of the peace by representing certain of the said defenders, in their capacity of judges and magistrates, as profligate, unjust, partial, and "Respecters of Persons," in the exercise of their official functions; and by holding forth others of the said defenders, who fill the venerable and important offices of ministers of the Gospel and professors in the University, as guilty of gross crimes and immoralities,

which render them a disgrace to and unworthy of their stations: Finds that the distributing to various individuals the printed sheets of a work which contains libellous and calumnious matter, and the reading aloud of their contents in places of public resort, is in the eye of the law sufficient publication to warrant an application, either at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal in the exercise of his duty of preserving the public peace, or at the instance of the individuals whose characters are attacked in the said printed sheets, for the seizing in the hands of the printer and stopping the further publication and dissemination of the injurious work by the ordinary way of public sale, and for retaining the same in custody till the issue of a proper action at the instance of the parties injured: Finds that in the circumstances of the present case there were sufficient grounds for authorising the Justices to grant a warrant to the above effect, and for a renewal of the same: Finds that the pursuers have not contended on any relevant grounds for supporting the conclusions of their libel in either of the two actions of damages which they have brought on account of this alleged injury: Therefore rescindes the whole defenders from the conclusions of both actions: Finds them entitled to their expenses in both actions and decerns.

ALEX. FRASER TYTLER.

An Episode of the Jacobite Rebellion.

An active participant in the Rebellion of 1745-46 was Sir James Kinloch, Bart., of that ilk, and of Neway, Forfarshire. His name appears twice in the account of the "March of the Highland Army," by Captain James Stuart, of Lord Ogilvie's Regiment, and it also finds a place at least four times in the "Extracts from the Diary" of Rev. John Bisset, minister at Aberdeen, both appearing in the Spalding Club "Miscellany," I. Following the disaster at Culloden, Sir James was made prisoner, and information was laid against him at Pochabers, the precognitions of twelve witnesses being given in the New Spalding Club "Historical Papers," II., 477-78.

Inflential gentlemen in Aberdeen certified to the humanity, benevolence, and moderation of Sir James Kinloch while holding a command in the Rebel Army. The documents (addressed to the Governors appointed by the Duke of Cumberland) are preserved in the Public Record Office, London; and the names of the signatories, as well as the subject matter, being of much interest, we have had them copied for this series, thus—

My Lord,

When Sir James Kinloch was carried Prisoner thro' this Town to Inverness, His Lady applied to us to give his Character while he had a command amongst the Rebels here. And in Truth and Justice to his Behaviour, we then wrote a Letter to Lady Kinloch,

acquainting her Ladyship that, while Sir James had any command in this Town, he behaved with the greatest Civility and Moderation Always ready and willing in assisting our Inhabitants when they met with the least oppression from any of the Rebels, and he having got the charge of several Prisoners that were taken by the Rebels, viz., Mr Maitland of Pitrichie, Principal Chalmers of the University of Old Aberdeen, David Bartlet, advocate here, and some others, in order to be carried from this place to Perth, he Declared to some of ourselves that he would use them with all Civility and Humanity, and since their releasements Several of them have declared unto us that Sir James used them with distinguished civility all the while he had the Charge of them, and after he brought them to Perth, he used his utmost endeavours to obtain their Releasement. This in Justice to a Misfortunate Gentleman's Character we thought ourselves in Duty bound to acquaint your Lordship of, And we have the Honour to be with great regard and esteem,

My Lord,

Your Lo'p's most obedient and most obliged
humble Servants,

James Morrison, Jun.
Will. Chalmers, Senr.

William Gordon, junr. John Robertson.

John Auldjo. Will. Cruickshank.

Alexr. Aberdein.

Al. Thomson.

Aberdeen, 8th July, Andrew Legie.
1746. John Burnett.

My Lord,

We, the Inhabitants of the City of Aberdeen, who are known to be well affected to his Majesty and our happy Constitution, take upon us to represent to your Lordship the Conduct and behaviour of Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch when he was here as a Commander of some of the Rebel Army, And we are well informed, and do sincerely declare, that he behaved with great humanity and benevolence to Us and the whole of this City, did prevent by his Authority and Council several oppressions and Hardships designed Us, shewed a great Zeal against Cruel and oppressive Measures, and on every occasion expressed and testified his disapprobation of everything that was in the least hurtful or prejudicial to us as a Society. Or to any of the Citizens in particular. And among other good services done us upon the retreat of the Rebels thro' this Town, this Gentleman prevented the Burning the Corn Stacks and Forage six miles surrounding. These facts many of us knew, and the rest of us are well assured as to the truth of them, on which Account We reckon it our indispensable duty to reveal them to your Lordship. That if Clemency and mercy are shewn by his Majesty to any of his Character. He may be recommended principally and in the first place as an object worthy of them. This

we sincerely recommend out of gratitude, and in return for his Humanity and uncommon tenderness to us and to the Prisoners of this City under his Command for some time, And begging your Lordship will forgive this Trouble, We are with Profound respect and esteem,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most
humble Servants,

James Strachan, late Bailie; David Stewart, supervisor of Excise; William Marr, Excise Officer; James Thomson of Portlethen; Thos. Henderson, Officer of Excise.

John Midlton, late Bailie; Jo. Fraser, mercht.; George Gordon, mercht.; William Cruickshank, mercht.; Alex. Mitchell, junr., late Baillie; James Forbes, physician; Geo. Wilson, junr., mercht.; George Forbes, late Bailie; Wm. Forbes and late Mr Kirkwork; Alexr. Osborn, mercht.; Wm. Gordon, mercht.; Peter Reid, mercht.; John Copland, mercht.; Alex. W'land (?), late D. of Guild; James Dun, Master of the Gram. School; D. McFarlane, Captain, late of Lord John Murray's Regiment; James Sangster, late Deacon of Hammermen; John Sim, late Convener.

Alexr. Copland, mercht.; James Deans, mercht.; Alex. Thomson, mercht.; Walter Rose, mercht.; Jas. Abernethy, mercht.; James Mestine, mercht.; Jo. Cruickshank, mercht.; James Abererombie, watchmaker; Jas. Cruickshank, jun., mercht.; Wm. Copland, mercht.; William Logan, mercht.; James Allardyce, mercht.; George Raitt, mercht.; George Mouatt, jun., mercht.; Adam Duff, mercht.; Jno. Gordon, shipmastr.; George Christie, mercht.; Jas. Speediman, mercht.; Jas. Ogilvie, of Melros; Thomas Ogilvie, surveyor of Customs.

James Nicoll, Bailie; Robert Thomson, Town Clerk of Aberdeen; Tho. Fraser, Thresaurer; Geo. Gordon, Junior, D.G.; Walter Fleming, Kirkwork; Will. Middleton, Wm. Davidson, mercht.; Francis Leys, mercht.; James Mackie, merchant; Da. Farquhar, mercht.; Geo. Shand, mercht.; And. Skene, chyr.; Robert Farquhar, junr., mercht.; Wm. Aberdein, mercht.; John Ross, mercht.; Dav. Bartlet, advocate; Geo. Walker, Ja. Udry, advocate in Aberd.; James Cuning, son to Sir Alex. Cuning of Culter, Baronett.

My Lord,

We being informed that the tryal of Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch will soon come on Do think ourselves bound to inform your Lordship, That We were taken Prisoners at the Skirmish of Inverury, and after being confined at Aberdeen in the strictest manner, were sent to Perth under a body of men commanded by Sir James Kinloch, That notwithstanding orders were given to use us with severity he behaved to us and the other Prisoners on every occasion with the utmost humanity and discretion, and distinguished himself particularly from the other Rebel Commanders by supplying the Common Prisoners who were in the

utmost straits with provisions and money out of his own pocket. That when we came to Perth it was the general resolution of the Rebel Chiefs to commit us to prison, and it was chiefly owing to the opposition which he made, that they were at last prevailed upon to admit us to bail; That upon his leaving Perth we were called upon to present ourselves in terms of our bail bond, and were immediately cast into prison and afterwards carried to Stirling where we were used with a great deal of rigour and severity; But upon every occasion this gentleman expressed an uncommon concern for us and shewed us all the favour in his power.

We would not have presumed to have given your Lordship this trouble. But as we experienced a good deal of inhumanity from a great many others of the Rebel Chiefs, and were witnesses of a good deal more we reckoned ourselves obliged to represent the behaviour of one who distinguished himself so much by his lenity to us, and by the character we had of him in every place we were carried to, had been singularly useful in protecting them from the violence of the Rebels. We are, with the greatest regard and Esteem,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble Servants,

Tho. Forbes of Echt.

Jo. Chalmers, Prinll. of King's College.

Dav. Bartlet, advocat in Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, July 9th. 1746.

These certificates availed little, for Sir James Kinloch was found guilty and condemned to death, with deprivation of title and forfeiture of estates. He succeeded in effecting his escape to France, however, and was afterwards pardoned. It is stated (Burke's "Peerage," etc) that the estate and barony of Kinloch was purchased by his friends and restored to him, with reversion to his son William.

Inscriptions in South Parish Church, Aberdeen.

In the vestibule of this church there are marble tablets as follows:—

I.

In Memory

of

the Rev. John Bryce.

Minister of South Parish, Aberdeen,
who died on the 10th December, 1831.

The early age of 25 found him
in this place,
dedicating himself to the service of
his Heavenly Master;
the ripened term of 77 witnessed
him here also,

closing a life of unostentatious piety,
and unquenchable zeal,
in watching over a flock
who, guided by his counsels, animated
by his example, shielded by his
prayers, honoured and respected
him while he lived,
lament his death, but rejoice
in the belief that, having lived
the life, their long-lived pastor
died the death of the righteous,
and that his works have
followed him.

Mr Bryce, first minister of the church, erected in 1828, died in the 52nd year of his ministry. He was followed to his grave with universal regret, and with the affectionate sorrow of his congregation, who witnessed his interment in the front of the pulpit. A long obituary notice appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" 21st December, 1831.

II.

In Memory

of

the Rev. William Leith,

first assistant and

afterwards successor to

the Rev. John Bryce,

as minister of the

South Parish and Congregation.

He died on the 8th April, 1832,

in the 31st year of his age

and the 7th of his ministry.

Eminent

for

Piety, Zeal, and Knowledge,

he devoted his great talents
to the service of his Master.

His labours were blessed

among

an attached people;

in few years he lived

a life-time of usefulness,

and he died rejoicing

in the sure hope of a blessed

immortality

through Christ his Saviour.

Mr Leith, son of John Leith (died 21st December, 1839, aged 86), and Janet Richardson (died 7th October, 1843, aged 75), was born in Aberdeen on 16th March, 1802. He received the rudiments of his education at Mr Bower's school, and when nine years of age, was sent to the Grammar School, where he remained five years, after which he entered Marischal College, and took the degree of A.M. in the session of 1819. He was licensed

to preach by the Presbytery of Aberdeen in 1824. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed assistant (August, 1825) and eventually successor to Mr Bryce. Mr Leith preached his farewell sermon on 18th December, 1831 (see long obituary notice in the "Aberdeen Journal," April 18, 1832). As a preacher, says Dr Kilgour (whose appreciation of Mr Leith's ministry appears in the Selections from the "Aberdeen Magazine," pp. 365-369), Mr Leith was remarkable for the clearness of his views, the fervour of his piety, the warmth of his affection, and, above all, the felicitous practical application of his discourses to ordinary life. He lies by the side of his predecessor, in front of the pulpit of the church. His connections are buried near the Back Wynd entrance of St Nicholas Churchyard. It is interesting to state that Mr Leith studied medicine under his relative, the late Dr Blaikie, and obtained a diploma for surgery from the Edinburgh College of Surgeons in 1823.

III.

Erected
by the Congregation
of the South Parish
in memory of
the Revd. Thomas Dewar,
who,
after a faithful ministry
of thirty years,
died suddenly,
at the age of sixty-four,
while engaged
in opening with prayer
the Aberdeen Circuit Court
of Justiciary
on the 22nd of April, 1873.

Mr Dewar, born March 20, 1809, is buried in Nellfield Cemetery, Aberdeen (lair 339), where a headstone erected by his widow and only son, Thomas, commemorates his memory. Thomas Dewar, the son, attended Marischal College in 1859, and is now minister at Loehgelly, Fife. According to the "Aberdeen Journal," April 23, 1873 (page 5), Mr Dewar found it necessary to walk at an unusually rapid pace, in order to be in time for the Court, and had thereby excited the cause to which his death is attributed—viz., apoplexy. He had a very successful ministry, and is still remembered with affection by older members of the congregation. The sermon he preached after the interment of Rev. James Smith, Parish Church, Ellon, who died 27th December, 1871, entitled, "On Death and Its Consequences," was published by Messrs Clark and Son, Aberdeen, in 1872.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Annand (Alexander), wright in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; his wife, and Cathren, his daughter. (I. 619.)
 ,, (James), gentleman, tennent in Arderdrit, Cruden, and Marjorie Courts, his spouse. (II. 125.)
 ,, (Patrick), stabler in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; his wife and Rachel and Issobell, his children. (II. 621.)
 Arbutnott (Alexander) of Cairngall; his valuation in Longside £400. (I. 591.)
 ,, (Andrew), gentleman in Rora, Longside; Marie Dalgarno, his spouse, and Anna, his daughter. (I. 575, 577.)
 ,, (Anna), wife of Mr John Horne, younger of Westhall, Oyne. (See Horne.)
 ,, (Jaret), wife of Alexander Dalgarno at Mill of Rora, Longside. (See Dalgarno.)
 ,, (John), of Cairngall, a Commissioner for taking Poll in Longside parish. (I. 574.)
 ,, (John), merchant in Peterhead; his free stock 500 merks; his spouse, Barbara M'Ronald, and Andrew and Helen Smiths, and Robert Arbutnott, their children. (I. 557.)
 ,, (John), gentleman, tennent in Rora, Longside; Margaret Robertson, his spouse; Robert, his son, and Marie and Elizabeth, his daughters. (I. 575, 579.)
 ,, (John), a child—in family of Mr Alexander Robertson, minister at Longside, being son of Christian Mercer, wife of the said Mr Alexander Robertson. (See Robertson.)
 ,, (Nathaniel), tennent in Longside, above 500 merks stocked money; Elspet Duncan, his spouse; and Thomas, Andrew, Alexander, Nathaniel, and Arthur, his children. (I. 578, 81.)
 Archbald's (William and John), in family of William Troup, merchant in Aberdeen, being his wife's sons. (See Troup.)
 Areskine (John), portioner of Mueress; valuation of his portion in Tullich, £155; and his wife. (I. 161.)
 ,, (John), gentleman, tennent in Mueress, Tullich. (I. 162.)
 ,, (Robert), gentleman, tennent in Loynchirk, Tullich. (I. 161.)
 Auchinleck (George), gentleman, tennent in Meikle Haddo, Foveran; Anna Grieve, his wife, and George, his son. (II. 166.)
 Auchterellon (Laird of), valuation of his lands in North Culter Cullen, and Mutton Brae in Foveran, £133 6s 8d, and his valuation in Ellon (where his family are polled), £633 6s 8d; his lady, three daughters, and two sons. (II. 161, 255, 256.)
 Auchterlouny (James) of Tillefroskie; valuation of his said lands in Birss, £150; his wife and four children in familia. (I. 80.)

Auld (George), in Meikle Haddo, Foveran; his stock above 500 merks; and Margrat Barrak, his wife. (II. 168.)

Anquhorsk (Laird of), his valuation in Inverurie for lands of Drimes (? Drimmies) £124; and in Logiedurno, £116 3s. (I. 305, 361.)

Austeen (William), merchant in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; his wife; William, Issobell, Alexander, Marjorie, and James, his children; Marjorie Lessell, his child, and Bessie Murison, his mother-in-law. (II. 622.)

Baddifurrow (Laird of), being out of the kingdom; valuation of his said land in Inverurie £200. (I. 364.)

Baillie (James), merchant in Aberdeen, stock under 5000 merks; his wife and Issobell and James, his children. (II. 619.)

Baird (Laird of Auchmedden), a Commissioner for taking Poll in Aberdeen; his valuation therein £666 13s 4d; Jadie Katharin Hay, his mother and Margrett Baird, her daughter, in familia. (II. 63, 71, 72.)

Balfour (Bell), grandchild of John Gordon of Cairnborrow, Glass, in his family. (See Gordon.)

.. (James), of Balbithan, merchant in Edinburgh; valuation of his said lands in Kinkell, £509 12s 2d. (I. 351.)

Balquhollie (Lands of); valuation thereof in Turriff £383 6s 8d, there being no heritor nor factor in the parish. (II. 348.)

Banerman (Mary), in town of Aberdeen, relict of George Leslie of Finersie, who valued rent was under £1000. (II. 627.)

Banff (My Lord); valuation of his lands of Balmelie, Turriff, £100. (II. 362.)

Barbers (Jean and Bessie), grandchildren of Margrat Clerk; relict of John Soupar in town of Aberdeen, in said Margrat Clerk's family. (See Clerk.)

Barclay (Mr Adam), notary public in Broadfoord, Premuay, clerk and collector for taking poll in said parish. Issobell Innes, his spouse, and William, Janet, Margrat, Jean, Elizabeth, and Lillias Barclay, their children. (I. 239, 247.)

.. (Mr Adam), sometyme minister at Perth (his daughter Barbara Barclay in Lord Forbes' family, Keirn.) (See Barbara Barclay.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1803.

1st January. James Hunter, Esq. of Darrahill, aged 75.

30th January. At Peterhead, Mr Andrew Sims, aged 68.

5th February. In his 73rd year, Mr Richard Smith, Papermaker at Culter.

23rd February. At Edinburgh, Captain Burnett, brother of the late Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, Bart.

20th February. Mr Andrew Dun, Rector of the Grammar School of this city.

16th February. Mr Peter Milne, Schoolmaster, Fyvie.

5th March. Here Mrs Leys, relict of Francis Leys, Esq. of Glasgowforest.

11th March. Here Mrs Elizabeth Cumine, widow of Rev. William Cumine, late Minister of Rathen.

15th March. At Holloway Down, Essex, David Mitchell, Esq., aged 71. He gave the strongest proof of the benevolence of his disposition, by giving in his own time, a handsome sum to build and endow an Hospital for the maintenance of Ten aged and indigent Females of the city of Old Aberdeen, the place of his nativity; and also for the education of Bursars at Marischal College, where he was educated.

25th March. In his 62nd year, Dr George Skene, Physician in Aberdeen.

7th March. At Ennets, in Kincardine O'Neil, Janet Gaul, aged 105. She retained all her senses to the last. It is surprising that her last husband, Jeremiah Dunbar, reached his 104th year

27th March. A Brucklay, in his 85th year, William Dingwall of Brucklay, Esq.

22nd March. At her house in Banff, Mrs Innes, relict of John Innes, Esq. of Edingight.

7th April. At Templand, Colonel Alexander Shand, of the Royal Artillery, in his 73rd year.

14th April. At Arnage, Miss Ross of Arnage, in her 71st year.

12th April. Here Mrs Margaret Mackenzie, relict of John Auldjo of Portlethen.

11th April. At Fren draught House, Mrs Morison, widow of Alexander Morison, Esq. of Bognie.

28th April. At Strichen House, Alexander Fraser of Strichen.

1st May. At Schivas, Alexander Forbes, Esq. of Schivas, in his 44th year.

12th May. At Manse of Rayne, Alexander Davidson, late of the General Post Office, London, in his 19th year.

4th June. At Forglan, the Right Hon. William, Lord Banff.

10th June. At Freefield, Alexander Leith of Freefield, in his 86th year.

30th May. At Kininmonth, James Cumine, Esq. of Kininmonth.

12th May. At Banff, Miss Margaret Duff, daughter of the late Alexander Duff of Hatton.

15th June. At Balnacraig, Charles Innes, Esq. of Ballogie.

26th May. At her lodgings, Gallowgate, in 75th year, Miss Barbara Robertson, daughter of Provost John Robertson, and sister to Andrew Robertson, Esq. of Foveran.

19th June. At Grove, Rev. Dr John Brown, late Minister of Newhills.

23rd June. At Inverernan, Miss Forbes, daughter of the late Alexander Forbes of Inverernan.

18th August. Here, James Beattie, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in Marischal College, well known in the literary world for his pious and elegant writings.

20th November. At his seat of Balbithan, General Benjamin Gordon, aged 84, Lieut.-Colonel of the 48th Regiment of Foot.

29th November. In his 76th year, John Copland, Merchant, and late one of the Baillies of this city.

25th November. Here, in her 81st year, Janet Dyce, relict of Mr William Forbes, Coppersmith, in Aberdeen.

31st December. At Insh, Mr Alexander Jopp, in his 84th year.

Queries.

284. "MEAGRA FAIR."—This is the title of a poem composed by William Kilgour, who lived on a small croft on the estate of Urie, near Stonehaven. He died in 1837, aged 86 years. He died in the same house in which he was born, never having resided elsewhere. His remains were interred in the Churchyard of Cowie, where a tombstone has been erected to his memory. It is said that he was a natural genius; he was a weaver to trade, also a clockmaker. He made several clocks which were chiefly composed of wood, including the works. I have never seen any of them, although my father had one which he exchanged for a German clock. Kilgour was also a poet, and he composed several poems, including one entitled "Meagra Fair." I heard it recited in my boyhood, but I can only remember the words of the first stanza—

Upon a hill in Urie lands,
Near by Stanehive a Market stands,
It bears the name of Moagra Fair,
To which the Counties round repair,

The poem then goes on to enumerate the various animals and articles that were wont to be exposed for sale. Is there a copy of the poem in existence?

G. S.

285. LEAP YEAR.—Can any reader explain the origin of the so-called privilege which the ladies possess in Leap Year?

A. H.

286. BURNESSE OF MASTRICK.—Whom did Mr Burness marry, and when and where did he die? Had he any family, and what was his relationship (if any) to the poet Burns?

R. B.

Answers.

273. ALEXANDER CALDER OF ASSWANLEY.—Calder was at one time a coppersmith and founder in Old Aberdeen. He was a member of the Hammermen Incorporation there, but died in reduced circumstances.

R. D.

274. DURRIS CHURCH COMMUNION SERVICE.—Mr Ian R. Spark, Manse of Durriss, obligingly furnishes a rubbing of the inscription on the Durriss Church plate. There are a massive salver and two cups of solid silver. The inscription on the salver is as follows:—

Given to the Church of Durriss by Mr Tho
ffraiser Chapline and Judge-Advccat
Aboard the English Admirall. Obiit
in the Straits of Gibraltar
ye 19th of Feby., 1694.

These rare utensils represent considerable value, and it is matter for satisfaction that they were not lost on 28th February, 1747, when the notorious manse-breaker, James Davidson, and his five confederates, broke into the Manse, and carried off a quantity of plunder, including Session and Presbytery records.

Ed.

276. "BLANKETS."—This name is found in the old records of Drumblade and Bonrtie. In the former parish the name has been dropped, and that of Woodside applied. See New Spalding Club's "Place Names of West Aberdeenshire," p. 62.

Y.

There is still a farm called Blankets, on the estate of Barra, and within half a mile of Old-meldrum.

W. S. M.

277. THE MARYCULTER CLUB.—The Minute Book of this club is now in the possession of Colonel Jopp's son, the colonel having been the last surviving member of the club.

DEESIDE.

No. 63.—June 30, 1909.

The Good (?) Old Times.

Readers of the history of Scotland are aware of the immense power wielded by the barons and proprietors of former days. Few of the present time, however, can imagine that only three centuries ago any gentleman of position could have acted in such a high-handed and unwarrantable fashion as is described in the following complaint (dated 8th January, 1607) from the "Register of the Privy Council of Scotland," VII., 745-7:—

"Complaint to the Council by David Andersoun, plumber, burgess of Abirdene, against George, Earl of Marcell, as follows:—The said parties entered into a contract whereby Andersoun was bound to lay a pipe of lead from the meadow beneath the stables to the great well be-cast the 'galrie' within the Castle of Dunnotter, to serve 'ane fontane.' Accordingly, he bought 160 stone weight of lead, and thence to the said burgh, at great expense. He and his workmen, at great trouble, cast one day five pipes, each 14 ells in length, and were most willing to finish the work. But the said Earl on 25th April, 1603, after the completing of the first day's work, apprehended the complainer, and detained him in ward in the said castle for four days, 'bosting and minassing me to discharge and annull the said contract. And, efter that I obtenit libertie and fredome I repairit hame to the burgh of Abirdene to attend and await upoun my laudful trade; and haveing tane jorney fra the said burgh to the burgh of Edinburgh be sey, and being be storme of wilder and contrarious windis dryvene bak and forcit for saultie of my lyff to land at the Stanehavin, quhair I resolvit to repair be land to the said burgh of Edinburgh, upoun the sevint of May thairefter, I being gangand in pecciable and quiet maner upoun my fute to the said town of Stanehavin, lippyning for na harme nor oppressioun to have bene offerit to me, it is of treuth that the said Earl in proper persone accompanyt with Keyth of Duffus, and James Stirling, then his servant, followit me on horsebak out of the said town, and at the end thair of they tuke and apprehendit me, and tuk me perforce with thame to the said Castell, keipit and detenit me thairintill as prisoner, and on na wyse wald put me to libertie quhill [untill] I was constrainit to deliver to him ane grite quantitie of leid.' This, worth £700, with the other lead and pipes, worth £300, the said Earl disponed at his pleasure. The Earl also compelled complainer to deliver to him a discharge of the said lead and contract. The Earl has thus not only committed 'ane manifest rye and oppressioun upoun me,' but 'tharwithan

usurpit upoun him his Majestie's princelie power and authoritie in taking and detening of me as prisoner, I being his lleynes fre subject, ansuerable and obedient to the lawis, having committit na cryme nor offence'"

The complaint is indorsed 'Fiat ut petitur,' the decree being subscribed by the Bishop of Dunkeld.

Mathison Family.

An old family Bible in the possession of Mr John Valentine, Old Aberdeen, purchased at the sale, in the beginning of this year, of the effects of Miss Mathison, of 15 High Street, Old Aberdeen, contains the following notes on the family pedigree:—

Mary Mathison, born 31st January, 1824, Mouline parish, Perthshire.

Robert, died at Perth, the 13th August, 1845. Buried at Perth. Erected a headstone in memory.

Sarah Mathison, born 20th July, 1829, Largs, Ayrshire.

James George Stewart Mathison, born 13th February, 1835, Peebles-shire.

Margaret Mathison, born 29th November, 1839, Gateshead, Newcastle, County of Durham, in England.

Mungo Mathison, born 15th June, 1840, Old Aberdeen, parish of Oldmachar; died 23rd July, 1844, and buried in Oldmachar Churchyard.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Expenses of Royal Households.

King James, 1622	£78,995	7	8
King Charles II., 1663-1664	57,275	1	0
King James II., 1687	90,455	5	8
King William and Queen Mary 1692	114,685	7	3
King William, alone	90,735	1	2
Queen Anne, 1703-1705	167,421	4	2
King George I., 1715-1716	75,629	7	7
King George II., 1730-1731	118,487	2	1

[From "Edinburgh Magazine," October, 1797.]

A Musical Fox.

On various occasions the fox has manifested a favour for music, and the following is an authenticated instance. On 20th June, 1762, a large congregation had assembled for worship in Mortlach Parish Church. The day was very warm, and to improve the ventilation the church door was left open. During the singing of a psalm, a full-grown fox coolly walked in and took up a position in the passage before the pulpit. He sat very quietly till he was killed by the stroke of a stout cudgel administered by a worshipper who had cautiously approached from a neighbouring pew.

Inscriptions in St Paul's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen.

In the vestry are two large boards containing details of various mortifications left to the church. The first eleven sums mentioned are in Scots money. The following is a copy (with notes within brackets):—

I.

- 1722—Mrs Mary Farquharson—£33 6s 8d.
 1724—Leonard Leslie, of London—£333 6s 8d. [Second son of Gilbert Leslie. New Spalding Club "Miscellany," II., 459.]
 1724—George Marr and Compy.—£48. [George Marr, merchant in Aberdeen, Fiars Juror 1718-55, 13 times. N.S. Club "Miscellany," II., 65.]
 1724—John Falconer, barber—£333 6s 8d. [On 12th November, 1728, John Falconer, peruke-maker in Aberdeen, was a witness, along with William Heburn, merchant, to the baptism of Elspet, daughter of William Fitzgerald, barber and peruke-maker, and Christian Chalmers, his spouse. N.S. Club "Miscellany," II., 122.]
 1736—Major Thomas Gordon of Clerkseat—£333 6s 8d. [Fiars juror in 1728. N.S. Club "Miscellany," II., 56.]
 1737—Geo. Willox of Perthamboy—£360.
 1737—Jas. Irvine of Pitmuckstone—£133 6s 8d. [James Irvine was an advocate in Aberdeen.]
 1738—The Revd. Mr Alexr. Deucher—£120.
 1742—George Marr, Mercht.—£266 13s 4d. [Probably of George Marr and Company, already mentioned.]
 1749—Jno. Rickart of Auchnacant—£7200.
 1757—James Irving, Glassel—£120.
 The sums mentioned now are in sterling money—
 1758—Jas. Durward, Advocate—£10. Mrs Elizabeth Milne—£27 15s 6³/₄d.
 1764—John M'Kinzie, Mercht.—£10. [A John M'Kenzie appears in the foundation deed of St Paul's, 1720. (A. Manslie Smith's "Episcopal Church in Aberdeen"—Aberdeen, 1905).]
 1768—Jean Duncan—£24 2s.
 1769—Dr Paterson—£100. Mrs Catanach—£300. [The Cattanachs were long associated with this church. The names of George, James, and Robert appear in the foundation deed in 1720.]
 1780—Mrs Marjory Fyffe—£50.
 1769—Mr James Orem, Rector of Comington and Denton, bequeathed for the behoof of this Congregation in three per cent. reduced Bank Annuities—£2000.
 John Falconer, Banker—£20. [A John Falconer appears in the foundation deed of St Paul's, 1720.]

- 1786—Mrs Elizabeth Farquharson—£76 17s 9d.
 1792—Mr Alexr. Gordon, Mercht.—£30. The Reverd. Mr Alexr. Cruden—£300. [He was an intimate friend of the incumbent, Rev. Roderick M'Leod, whose son George he baptised 20th December, 1791.]
 1803—George Wilson, Esqr. of Glasgoogo—£20. Died at Aberdeen 1st July, 1802, in his 82nd year. [Probably a relative of Adam Wilson, Glasgoogo, fiars juror 1811-1820. New Spalding Club "Miscellany," II., 74.]
 1807—Miss Mary Mitchell, Pówis Place, London—£50.
 1808—Mrs Capt. Gavin—£10.
 1809—Mr Patrick Durward, Baker in Aberdeen—£105. [Probably son of Patrick Durward (New Spalding Club "Miscellany," II., 119). He was fiars juror 1758-1777, 13 times. *Ibid.*, 51.]
 1811—Mr James Gordon, Jeweller, Abdn.—£20. [Probably the same James Gordon, jeweller, Aberdeen, who was served heir to his grandfather, Alexander Irvine of Pitmuckstone, December 7th, 1803. ("Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd Series, v., 51).]
 1811—Miss Christian Mair, Abdn.—£50. [Probably daughter of John Mair, merchant, and Margaret Cooper, his wife. New Spalding Club "Miscellany," II., 161. A Miss Mair, Gallowgate, was a subscriber for four copies of Francis Peacock's "Practice of Dancing" (Aberdeen, 1805).]

II.

- 1813—Miss Dyce of Disblair—£100. [Agnes Dyce succeeded to Disblair on the death of her father, James Dyce, on 10th January, 1751. She died unmarried 22nd January, 1813. She was a subscriber to Peacock's "Practice of Dancing."]
 1814—John Henderson, Esq. of Caskieben, for Clergymen—£200. [A native of Aberdeenshire, made money in the West Indies, and bought Caskieben about 1730. He was a fiars juror 1798-1806 (New Spalding Club "Miscellany," II., 58). Subscribed for four copies of Peacock's "Practice of Dancing." His wife was also a subscriber for one copy.]
 1816—Mrs Bannerman, Justice Lane—£25. [A Mrs Bannerman was a subscriber to Peacock's "Practice of Dancing."]
 1817—Dr A. Robertson of Hazlehead—£300. [Alexander Robertson of Hazlehead, M.D., Aberdeen, died 5th April, 1816. He subscribed to Peacock's "Practice of Dancing."]
 1817—Mrs Morgan, Union Place, Aberdeen—£50.
 1818—Mrs John Menzies, Aberdeen—£100.
 1818—Mrs George Marr, do.—£100.
 1819—Do., do., for behoof of Clergymen—£400.
 1818—Mrs Aberdeen of Glassel—£300. [A Mrs Aberdeen was a subscriber to Peacock's "Practice of Dancing."]

- 1822—Miss Elizabeth Forbes, Queen Street—£100.
- 1823—From the Excec. funds of Miss Elizabeth Peacock—£8 6s 8d. [She was the eldest daughter of Francis Peacock, dancing master, and his wife Ellen Forbes. The witnesses to her baptism on 13th October, 1749, were Dr John Gregory, physician, and Lieutenant Symmors. (New Spalding Club "Miscellany" II. 166).]
- 1824.—Mrs Elizabeth Garioch, Gallowgate—£100. [A Mrs Garioch was a subscriber to Peacock's "Practice of Dancing."]
- 1824.—John Davidson, Esq. of Kebbaty—£30. [John Davidson of Kebbaty, advocate, died 7th January, 1824, in his 74th year. He was fiars juror, 1793-1816, 11 times. (New Spalding Club "Miscellany" II. 50).]
- 1826.—Miss Jean Garioch, Gallowgate—£50. [A Miss Garioch was a subscriber to Peacock's "Practice of Dancing."]
- 1827—Miss Margaret Gordon, Murtle—£100. [John Gordon of Murtle, benefactor, 1815, left largo sums for charitable and religious objects. (E. A.'s "Guide to Marischal College," Aberdeen, 1908, p. 33.) He was fiars juror, 1794-1799. (New Spalding Club "Miscellany," II., 56). The burial-ground of the Gordons of Murtle is in St Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen.]
- 1827—Miss Anne Cumine, Kininmonth, for Chapel Poor—£19 19s.
- 1831—Miss Barbara Alexander, to Chapel—£25.
- 1831—Mrs Catherine Young of Glassel, to Chapel—£100. [A Mrs Young was a subscriber to Peacock's "Practice of Dancing."]
- 1832—Mrs Gordon of Craigmyle, for behoof of the Widows of the Chapel Clergymen—£300. Do. do., to the Chapel—£100. [A Richard Gordon of Craigmyle was fiars juror, 1744-62 (New Spalding Club "Miscellany," II., 56), and John Gordon of Craigmyle was fiars juror, 1798-1824, 24 times (Ibid.). Mrs Gordon above mentioned was a subscriber to Peacock's "Practice of Dancing."]
- 1854—Patrick Bannerman, Esq., Advocate, Aberdeen, towards creating a Fund for Building a new Chapel—£105. [Son of Charles Bannerman, advocate in Aberdeen, fiars juror 1794-1810. Took his degree, M.A., 1808; advocate in 1816 (New Spalding Club's "Records of Marischal College," II., 404). There is a memorial tablet on the east side of the church to Patrick Bannerman and four of his family.]

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Scottish Ecclesiological Society.

Part III. of Volume II. of the "Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society" contains abstracts of the proceedings for 1908-9, along with full reports of the principal papers read, partial accounts of some of which have already appeared in the newspapers. Chief

among these is Principal Lindsay's presidential address on "A Mediæval Revival"—that, to wit, known as the Flagellant movement. This is followed by an account, by Mr P. Macgregor Chalmers, architect, Glasgow, of "Recent Researches at Kelso Abbey"—researches that have resulted in demonstrating a remarkable resemblance between the remaining portion of Kelso Abbey, and the west front of Ely Cathedral, and also in establishing (so at least Mr Chalmers contends) that the remaining fragment of the Abbey is not the nave, transepts, and ruined choir, as has been understood, but the splendid west front of a great double transeptal church. Mr J. J. Vernon, Hawick, contributes a paper on "The Ecclesiastical Place-Names of Roxburghshire"—names that seem to be exceedingly abundant. "Kirk," for instance, yields the following—Kirklands, Kirkland pool, Kirkland hill, Kirk-lang-lands, Kirkrow, Kirkhope, Kirkbank, Kirk-mains, Kirk-meadow, Kirk-meadow-moss, Kirk-plantation, Kirkwood, Kirkwood-head, Kirkhill, Kirk-knowe, Kirk-stiles, Kirkfield, Kirkside, Kirkhouse, Kirk-haugh-parks, Kirk-yett-park, and Kirk-back-pool. "Historical Notes on the Knights Hospitallers in Scotland" are furnished by Mr John Edwards; and there is a brief description of the Sacrament House at Bendochy. Several papers are held over, including Professor Cooper's account of James Gordon, pastor of Banchory-Devenick; the Society suffers from lack of adequate revenue for publication purposes, and looks to an accession of membership to enable it to do more in the publishing way annually.

Ecclesiastical Record.

The following particulars are copied from a paper found in the repositories of the Very Rev. Arthur Ranken, M.A., Old Deer, supposed to be in the handwritings of Bishop Gadderar, and —

Accot. of Orders conferred by the Right Rev. Father in God, James Gadderar, D.D., one of the Bishops of the Holy Ch. of Scot. and Commandator of Abdn., so constituted by the Right Rev. Father in God Archd. Campbell, D.D., elected Bishop of that Diocese.

In the oratory of Dr Geo. Garden in the Parish of St Nicholas in Abdn., March 10, 1723, being the 2nd Sunday in Lent, these two persons (being presented by the said Dr Garden) were ordained Deacons, after morning Prayer and sermon, a numerous and legal congreg. being present—

Alexander Murray, M.A., son to Mr William Murray, Minister at Inverury.

Archibald Seton, M.A., son to Mr George Seton, Minister at New Machar.

At the same time the two following (being presented by Mr Wm. Dunbar, Parson of Cruden) were ordained Priests—

Robert Mitchell, M.A., Deacon (so ordained by George, Bishop of Aberdeen, in his Cathedral, Oct. 10, 1687), Minister to the Episcopal Congregation at Fyvie.

The last entry is—

In the meeting-house at Woodhead, in the parish of Fyvie, Aug. 29, 1726, William Bachelchell, A.M., was ordained a Deacon.

A Relic of Burns.

The following interesting paragraph is "lifted" from the "Aberdeen Journal" of Wednesday, 9th October, 1872—

Mr James Hurnand writes to the "Athenæum"—At the sale of the effects of the late Mr Fiske Harrison, of Copford Hall, near Colchester, on the 30th ult., an interesting relic of Burns was sold. It was the Scotch mull, or snuff-box, presented to Burns for having composed his poem on "The Whistle" by one of the competitors for that convivial trophy. The mull is a beautifully-twisted and polished horn, with silver lid inlaid with a pebble, together with its appendages—a long-handled silver spoon and a little hammer, both of silver, suspended by silver chains, also a hare's foot, suspended in the same manner. The inscription round the rim is "Craigdarroch to Robert Burns, the Bard of 'The Whistle,' October 16 1790." How this Scotch mull came in the possession of the eccentric owner of Copford Hall does not appear.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Degeneracy of the Age.

The degeneracy of the present age is a source of bitter regret. How much our nobility have fallen off in the capacity of their stomachs and the quality of their taste may be ascertained by the following proofs:—

Allowance of provisions granted to Lady Lucy, one of the maids of honour in the reign of Henry VIII.

Breakfast—A chine of beef, a loaf, a gallon of ale.

Luncheon—Bread and a gallon of ale.

Dinner—A piece of boiled beef, a slice of roast meat, a gallon of ale.

Supper—Porridge, mutton, a loaf, and a gallon of ale.

The breakfast of an Earl and Countess in the Lent Season:—A loaf of bread, 2 coarse loaves, a quart of beer, ditto of wine, 2 pieces of salt fish, 6 baconed herrings, 4 white ditto, a dish of sprats.

[From "The Mirror," 19th August, 1826.]

Aberdeen's Tributes to a Dead ex-Lord Provost.

The death, on 24th June, 1756, in the prime of life, of Alexander Aberdein, of Cairnbulg—who, in 1742-43, had filled the civic chair—evoked feelings of deep regret and sympathy.

The "Aberdeen Journal" of 29th June gives its estimate of the deceased, as well as a record of the funeral, in the following quaint terms:—

"On Thursday last, died here, in the 46th year of his Age, as justly as universally regretted, the affectionate Husband, tender Parent, encouraging Master, the warm and sincere Friend, Alexander Aberdein of Cairnbulg, Esq., late Provost in this City. The Loss of a Member so valuable in Life is to be felt not only among these his nearest Connections; but Persons of Distinction, the Merchant, the Sailor, the Tradesman, and in short every Man of Worth and Industry, will long lament the Loss of a Gentleman, who, with a good Heart, had one of the soundest Heads, constantly and usefully employed in the Offices of Society, Commerce, and Hospitality; and who, taken either in the Character of the Gentleman or the Merchant, was equal'd but by few of his Time! Let his Friends, nevertheless, in this be comforted, that he has behind him left so much Honour, and that good name which he preferred to Riches.

When the melancholy News was known, the Flag at the Castle-hill and Ships' Colours in the Harbour were hoisted in a drooping Way, as is usual on account of any publick Loss, and remained so 'till Yesterday, the Day of the Burial. At one o' the clock the Bells began to toll, and a Minute Gun was fired from Catharine's Hill, which continued till five, when the Corpse was lifted. The Pall was supported by six Provosts, the present Provost being one of the Number, and placed on the Right-hand of the Chief Mourner. Thus attended, and accompanied by a great many Gentlemen of Distinction in Town and County, they proceeded to the Church-yard, where the interment was notified by a Round of Nine Guns, which closed the doleful Ceremony."

"Caxtons" in Scotland.

The Bibliographical Society has just issued "A Census of Caxtons," by Seymour de Ricci (Oxford University Press, 1909). The author tells us that he has been engaged upon this work for the last four years; and all interested in bibliography will consider that his time has been well spent. It has been ignorantly affirmed that Mr Peirpont Morgan's library is as rich in Caxtons as is the British Museum. This is far from being so. Including the Richard Bennett collection, bought about 1901, and the Amherst series, he now possesses about 64 examples. In the British Museum, however, taking account of the King's and the Grenville as well as the General library, there are 122 Caxtons from 76 different works, 35 known books only not being represented. By far the largest group in Scotland is, of course, that in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, bequeathed by the founder in 1783. Here are 13 Caxtons, all save three from the John Ratcliffe sale of 1776 or the James West sale of 1773. In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr Hfun-

ter procured from the Ratcliffe library at least one example, the "Reenyll," which is not now in the Hunterian Museum. In King's College, Aberdeen, are fine portions of the first and second editions of the "Golden Legend," presented in 1682, and in the University Library, St Andrews, is a perfect and well-preserved editio princeps of the "Quattuor Sermones." Constable owned a first edition of the "Golden Legend" which occurred at his sale in 1827, and the 11th copy of the "Dicts" came from the "rare and curious library of a well-known eminent collector residing in Scotland," David Laing. The late John Scott of Halkhill owned a "Polycronicon" which is in the hands of Mr Quaritch, also a defective second edition of the "Chronicles," which passed into the possession of Mr Van Antwerp, being resold in 1907 for £185, against £102 in 1905. Perhaps the only Caxton now in a Scottish private library is the "Polycronicon," belonging to the Marquess of Bute.

A READER.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Barelay (Mr Alexander), late minister at Peterhead; Margaret Burnet, his wife; Patrick, William, Alexander, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Jean, his children; and Margaret Barelay, his mother-in-law, in familia. (I., 572.)
- „ (Barbara) in Lord Forbes' family, Keirn, daughter of Mr Adam Barelay, sometime minister at Perth. (I., 444.)
- „ (Mr John) in Town of Peterhead, his stock upwards of 5000 merks. Christian Hay, his spouse; and Issobell Dalgarno, her mother. (I., 572.)
- „ (John), merchant in Old Aberdeen. His stock above 500 merks. Mr William Barelay, his brother, and Mistress Jean Barelay, his sister. (II., 593.)
- „ (Patrick), gentleman; tenant in Logiol-toun, Auchterless, and his wife. (II., 390.)
- „ (William), tennent in Buggellholl, Drumblate, tradesman, worth 1000 merks of stock. His wife and Christian and Margaret Barelay, his daughters. (II., 270.)
- Barrak (Margaret), wife of George Auld in Meikel Haddo, Foveran. (See Auld.)
- Bartlet (Andrew), farmer, tennent in Ruthreston, Old Machar (for which he pays £3 of poll), and Margaret Robertsons, his spouse. (II., 561.)
- „ (James), decessat. Stock under 10,000 merks. Issobell Collie, in Toun of Aberdeen, his relict. (II., 614.)
- Baxter (Issobell), in Toun of Aberdeen, relict of Alexander Mann, merchant, under 5000 merks stock. Issobell, his daughter. (II., 612.)
- Baxter (William), indweller in Old Aberdeen. His free stock above 500 merks. Issobell Bremer, his spouse, and William, John, James, Janet, Agnes, Rachell, and Issobell his children, and George Baxter, alimanted in familia. (II., 594.)
- Beddio (Barbra), wife of Mr George Seatone, minister of Newmachar. (See Seatone.)
- „ (Jean), wife of John Rob in Ashallo, Cruden. (See Rob.)
- Beltie (Easter), valuation of said lands in Kincardine O'Niell, £300. (I., 103.)
- „ (Wester), valuation of said lands of Kincardine O'Niell, £224. (I., 110.)
- Binning (Captain William) of Altrie, valuation of his said lands in Deer £200, being part of the Earl Marischal's valuation. Susanna Binning, his ladie. (I., 616.)
- Birnie (Mr George), in Towne of Kintor, schoolmaster at Kintor, clerk and collector for taking poll in Kintor parish. His wife and daughter. (I., 389, 396.)
- Birso (James) merchant in Kincardine O'Niell. His stock above 500 merks. His wife and John, Janet, and Jean, his children in familia. (I., 106.)
- Bisset (Alexander), gentleman in Toun of Aberdeen. No wife, nor child. (II., 623.)
- „ (Alexander), skipper in Peterhead. His free stock 500 merks. His wife Marjorie Anderson, and Issobell, Janet, Jealls, and Margaret, his daughters. (I., 572.)
- „ (George and Mr Charles), pollable at 66s each, in family of the Lady Lessendrum, lyverentrix in Stonnyfield, Drumblate. (See Lessendrum and Bisset of)
- „ (John), notar publick in Roschartie, Pit-sligo, and Elizabeth his daughter. (II., 81.)
- „ (John), Baylie of Fraserburgh, a Commissioner for taking poll there. (II., 90.)
- „ (Patricks), messenger at Tyrie. His wife and William, John, Barbara, Issobell, and Jean, children. (II., 60.)
- „ (Robert) of Lessendrum, a Commissioner for taking poll in Drumblate. His valuation in said parish, £950. Alexander and James Bisset, his sons, and Anna, Jean, and Margaret, his daughters. (II., 267, 266.)
- „ (Lady Lessendrum), livorentrix in Stonnyfield, Drumblate, and George Bisset and Mr Charles Bisset there (each of their poll, 66s. (II., 267.)
- Blachree (William), merchant in Aberdeen Stock under 10,000 merks. His wife and George and Barbra, his children. (II., 626.)
- Black (Alexander) in Overtoun of Fetterneir, Logidurno. His stock 500 merks. (I., 294.)

- Black (B---). Valuation of his lands, along with Andrew Cassie's in Old Machar, £58. (See Cassie.)
- „ (Christian), wife of William Thomson, in Newmill of Logie (Logidurno.) (See Thomson.)
- „ (Gilbert), late Baillie in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. His valuation in Foveran as Fewer in Newburgh, £22 4s 6d. His family polled in Town of Aberdeen. His wife and John, Mar grat, and Janet, his children. (II., 171, 620.)
- „ (Gilbert), grandchild of Mr Patrick Sandi lands of Cotton, in said gentleman's family in Old Machar. (See Sandi lands.)
- „ (Helen) wife of William Smith, elder gentleman in Mill of Tifty, Fyvie. (See Smith.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary.

1804.

8th January. At Manse of Ellon, Mrs Elizabeth Gordon, spouse of Rev. Thomas Tart, Minister of Ellon.

29th January. Here, Mrs Rebecca Ogilvie, widow of the Hon. John Forbes of Pitligo, in her 85th year.

29th February. This month, on the coast of Malabar, India, Lieutenant Robert Ogilvie, in his 22nd year, son of Rev. Dr Ogilvie, Minister of Midmar.

23rd March. At Brighton, in his 36th year John Fordyce of Ardo, and of Birchin Lane London.

1st April. At Rinetan, Miss Ann Macdonald.

26th July. At Bombay, in prime of life, Mr George Forbes, second son of Captain Forbes at Glenconry.

30th August. At Keith-hall, in his 63rd year, the Right Hon. Anthony Earl of Kintore, Lord Falconer of Halkerton, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Kincardine.

6th September. At Aberdeen, Robert Davidson, of the Navy Pay Office, London, and son of Rev. Patrick Davidson, Minister of Rayne.

18th September. Here, aged 52, Mrs Margaret Reid, wife of Rev. Dr John Ogilvie, Minister of Midmar, the author of "Britannia," and of many other valuable productions, both in verse and prose.

27th September. At Edinburgh, Hugh Hutcheon, Esq. of Broadford, advocate in Aberdeen,

2nd October. At St George's, Grenada, of this date, Dr Charles Davidson, son of the late John Davidson of Tillychety.

17th November. At Sunnybank, Major James Mercer of Auchnacant.

26th November. At Thornybank, John Gordon of Cairnfield.

11th December. At Middlefield, Mrs Mosman, relict of Thomas Mosman of Middlefield, advocate, Aberdeen.

12th December. At Manse of Leochel, Rev. James Kelly, Minister of Leochel-Cushnie, in his 46th year.

Queries.

287. THE HAYS OF RENISTOUN.—According to the biographical notice of Colonel William Henry Skyes, M.P. for Aberdeen from 1857 till 1872, which appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal," June 19, 1872, he married, in 1824, Elizabeth, younger daughter of William Hay, Esq. of Renistoun. Where is Renistoun? Who are (or were) the Hays of Renistoun? Are (or were) they related to the Hays of Hayfield, near Peterhead?

C. L. T.

288. FAMILY DESCENTS.—I am anxious to see a connected line of the descents of the following families:—

Cheyne, Bissett, De Vipent, Barclay of Towie, Cuming, who went to Maryland, Johnston of South Carolina, and Fraser of South Carolina, who went from Wigtownshire.

J. G. B. B.

289. JAMES EMSLIE, OF TULLOCHVENUS.—When did Mr Emslie die?

DEESIDE.

290. EDITORSHIP OF ABERDEEN BOOK.—I see it stated that a copy of the pamphlet "Sum Notabell Things excerptit from the auld records of the honorabell citie of Aberdeen, 1565-1635," is to be sold at Christie's. The pamphlet is by no means rare, and it turns up sometimes at local sales. It may be classified as scarce. Is it the case that it was edited by Joseph Robertson, LL.D.? I have seen it so stated.

J. I.

Answers.

247. AN OLD SONG.—In the early 'fifties a humorous singer from Jedburgh was in the habit of singing a song the chorus only of which I remember:—

"L—a—w, j—a—w,
If you're fond of pure vexation,
And a deal of procrastination,
You're just in a situation,
'To enjoy a suit o' Law."

A. R. D.

Oldwhat, 8th June, 1909.

262. THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "CANT."—For the meanings applied to this word in different parts of the country, and notes on its supposed origin, see Wright's "English Dialect Dictionary," I., 509-10; also "A New English Dictionary of Historical Principles," II., 77-79. Both these volumes are in the Reference Department (open shelves), Aberdeen Public Library.

F.

278. TOWN OF RATHEN.—The only reference I have seen which supports the statement that there was a town at Rathen is the special service granted 18th March, 1617, to Thomas Craik in Lennie to "Thomas Craik in Dirahous of Rethin, his grandfather. The croft called the Dira Croft of Rathin in the town of Rathin and Barony of Phillorth."

BUCHAN.

282.—THE MORMOND HILL WATERSPOUT.—The following is given as a footnote to Chapter XI. of Pratt's "Buchan" (Revised edition, 1901)—the chapter dealing with Strichen and Mormond:—In a clever review of an early edition of this work, in the Edinburgh "Daily Express" of February 27, 1858, it was asked—"Why have we no hint of that famous though rather mythical waterspout, which burst on the south-west shoulder of Mormond Hill, tearing vast masses of moss from their native bed, and hurrying them to and down the North Ugie; so that, as a local poet has pithily expressed it—

'It took the peats to Peterhead;
The people there had muckle need?'"

On making inquiry subsequently as to the particulars of this event, the author learned, from a credible eye-witness, that the waterspout on Mormond occurred early in July, 1789. It happened about five o'clock in the morning. The farmers of Techmuiry, Hatton, and Forrest, on their way to the Corbie Hill near Kirkton of Philorth, for sea sand, found, on their return, the bridges swept away and the brooks converted into raging torrents, which they were unable to cross. The author's informant, who was then a lad of fourteen, had the curiosity, along with multitudes far and near, to inspect the cavities in the hill, some of which were eighteen or twenty feet deep. Peats were cut, not only in the Haughs of Rora, but at Invergie, from immense solid masses of moss carried down by the torrent.

R. A.

No. 64.—July 7, 1909.

Rioting in Aberdeen.

Documents preserved in the Public Record Office, London, throw interesting light upon a riot which took place in Aberdeen on the night of 1st August, 1746. Readers will understand the details from the following:—

MEMORIAL FOR THE MAGISTRATES OF ABERDEEN.

4th August, 1746.

An exceedingly unlucky affair happen'd here on Friday night last. As it was the anniversary of the Accession of the Illustrious House of Hanover to the Regal Dignity of Britain, and this being the first anniversary after quelling the late unnatural Rebellion, Lord Ancram sent a Message to the Magistrates that he intended it should be celebrated as a Rejoicing Day. The Magistrates considered that a number of solemnities had been of late, which had put the inhabitants, especially the poorer sort who live to the street, to a considerable expense, and as it was not usual to observe that Day now at this Distance of Time. Therefore they did not incline Illuminations (but so far complied as to order the Bells to be rung), and consequently no notification was given to the Inhabitants to put up lights. Perhaps the Magistrates had also in view That his Royal Highness the Duke declined to allow Illuminations in the Town of Edinburgh on his going to the Palace of Holyrood House on his Return to London, so that they did not think Illuminations anywise material to denote the Loyalty of the Town, otherwise they would have ordered the same.

Everything was quiet in the Town of Aberdeen, Friday, the whole day until nine at night, the officers being in a Tavern, had a party of the Military drawn up before the windows, who fired three or four volleys. It seems the officers had ordered them a piece of gold to drink the Health of the Day, and it's alladged ane order was given by some of the officers, particularly by Captain Morgan, to go and breake all the windows that were not illuminated, whereupon the Party and a Sergeand on their Head went directly through the Town in a Tumultuous manner, Breaking the windows with stones, and among others, the whole windows of the Town House and George Forbes's Warehouse, where a great many mirrours were broke. It appears Captain Morgan and others of the officers went through the Town encouraging the mob, and a vast Deal of Damage was done, and the Inhabitants much intimidated.

Next day the Magistrates took a Precognition of the Facts, after which they required Lord Ancram, as Commanding officer, to sist Captain Morgan before them (being informed he intended to leave the Town, wherely he would

evite [?] a prosecution), accordingly Lord Ancram called for Captain Morgan, and the Magistrates ordered him to find Bail to answer before them when called for, under the penalty of five hundred pounds, or go to prison, whereupon he found Colonel Jackson Bail. The Magistrates are extremely sorry for what has happened, and regret the same most heartily, and are very unwilling to have any difference with the Military, yet, as a complaint is lodged by the Inhabitants and Procurator-Fiscal, they are under the necessity to proceed therein according to law, as the Riot is atrocious and the Damage very considerable.

The officers cannot refuse but the Magistrates always treat them with all the marks of respect and Civility in their power, lodge them in the best private houses in the Town, and the very night before this unlucky affair happened, they entertained the officers in the Town House and gave them all the freedom of the City.

The Magistrates and many other Inhabitants who have suffered on this occasion are well affected to his Majesty's Person and Government, both in Church and State, and they think it very hard to be oppressed by his Majesty's Regular Troops who are appointed for their Defence and Protection.

On Sunday night, about nine o'clock, Lord Ancram sent a Message to the Provost by Captain Goddart, desiring he might immediately send to the Fort the whole arms which the Town's volunteers had got out of it, in order to do duty in the King's Service by H.R.H. The Duke's orders, because Lord Ancram did not think these arms safe in the Town's hands, the arms being lodged in the Town House; the Provost gave for answer That it was too late to transport arms to the Fort at that time of the night, and he should consider the desire till next morning with the other Magistrates. But Lord Ancram was not satisfied with this answer; he wrote to the Provost desiring the thing to be done immediately. Tho' Captain Crosbie, Governour of the Fort, was unwilling to open the same at that time of the night, However, the Provost complied, and caused open the Town House about Ten at night, and the arms were transported to the Fort to avoid any difference with Lord Ancram, Tho' his Lo. seems to be much irritate against the Magistrates and Inhabitants, and breathes out resentment against them.

One Serjeant Wilson, having the Command of the Party that Committed the Riot, is particularly pointed out by the Precognition, for which reason the Provost required Lord Ancram, as Commanding officer, to deliver him up to the Magistrates in Terms of Law, as also desired Col. Jackson, who commands the Corps where Serjeant Wilson serves, to cause him to appear before the Magistrates on Monday forenoon and accordingly Col. Jackson promised that Wilson should appear before the Magistrates on Monday forenoon.

When the time of the Serjeant's appearance came, the Magistrates first sent a verbal message to the Colonel, and after that a letter desiring him to sist Wilson before them, but in-

stead of that the Colonel wrote the Magistrates That Sergeant Wilson was sent out to the Country upon a Command, and that he would be absent for some days, but when the Serjeant returned he should examine him before a Court Martial or otherwise as is judged fit according to what shall appear against him.

This the Magistrates look upon as a contrivance to elude any Prosecution, and no doubt the officers will do all in their power to disappoint a Prosecution of this notorious Riot.

It is to be observed that altho' the Main Guard is situate close to the Town House, yet the Guard took no notice of the Insult, nor made any attempt to dismiss the mob nor to restrain them when they could not miss to see and hear them Breaking the Windows and Committing disorders in Town.

RECOGNITIONS OF WITNESSES.

Aberdeen, 2nd August, 1746. In presence of
Baillies Mowat, Nicoll, Gordon,
and Copland.

Compeared Lewis McCulloch servant to Alexander Robertson, late Provost of Aberdeen, who, being called and examined, Declared That last night he was upon the Castle Street night to Andrew Turner's house 'twixt nine and ten o'clock at night, when a Party of the Military were firing, and had the word of Command given them by Captain Morgan, of Brigadier Fleming's Regiment, and after the firing was over, the said Captain Morgan came down to the street from Turner's house and gave them a piece of money to drink, which afterwards the soldiers said was a thirty-six shillings piece, and immediately thereafter he saw the said Captain Morgan go into Turner's house, and shortly yrafter came ont again upon the street and whispered to Wilson the Serjeant, who commanded the party of soldiers, and he heard the Serjeant give for order that it should be done, and immediately after the Military came down the street they attacked the shop and warehouse of George Forbes, merchant, and broke the windows thereof with stones, and afterwards went thro' ye Town, breaking windows as they passed; Declares that while the Military were in the Upper Kirkgate he saw Captain Morgan, with other two officers, following the Military huzzaing after them, and it appeared to them that Captain Morgan and the other officers were encouraging the Mobb,

LEWIS McCULLOCH.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared Thomas Glennie, servant to Peter Cushnie, merchant in Aberdeen, who, being examined, Declared conform to the preceding witness, except that he did not see Captain Morgan in the street with the soldiers when breaking windows.

THOS. GLENNIE.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared Alex. Smith, merchant in Aberdeen, who, being examined, declared that last night about ten o'clock he saw a mobb of soldiers upon the street breaking Windows, and saw amongst them a person with a white Coat, whom he heard the soldiers call Captain Morgan, and saw the said person with a white Coat throw stones and break windows.

ALEX. SMITH.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared James Strachan, late Baillie of Aberdeen, who, being examined, Declared that last night 'twixt ten and eleven o'clock he saw a party of soldiers, with a serjeant commanding them, breaking the windows of the houses in the Green, particularly the Declarants house, and some time after he saw Captain Morgan and two other officers on the street, Captain Morgan having a white Coat, and the Declarant entreated him to order his soldiers home.

JAMES STRACHAN, JUDG.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared Walter Nicoll, merchant in Aberdeen, who, being examined, Declared that he saw on the street Serjeant Wilson with a party of Soldiers breaking windows in the Head of the Broadgate, and saw Captain Morgan and other two officers pass their Front after they were load with stones, and run before them to the head of the Upper Kirkgate, the Soldiers following them with an Huzza, and saw two of the officers into Dr Ross's close, and the Soldiers stayed at the gate till they came out, and then they all went off together towards the Schoolhill.

WAL. NICOLL.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared Andrew Mathewson, Weaver in Aberdeen, who, being examined, Declared that last night 'twixt ten and twelve o'clock at night he saw two different Mobbs of Soldkiers breaking windows, and afterwards he saw three officers, one of them with a white Coat, who he heard called Captain Morgan, and saw the Person with the white Coat throw stones at Robslaw's windows in the Green; Declares that he heard a Soldier, who is quartered in Alex. Smith's, as also Mrs M'Farlan, say that the person with the white Coat was Captain Morgan.

ANDREW MATHEWSON.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

(To be Continued.)

Inscriptions in Charlotte Street United Free Church, Aberdeen.

On the east side a beautiful memorial window designed by Mr Alexander Strachan, artist, Aberdeen, is divided into twelve divisions, with

religious inscriptions; one of which records the last words uttered by the minister whom it commemorates, viz.—

"Blessed, truly blessed only, are they that trust in Him." The eighth division is inscribed—
"Reverend John Brocket Ritchie, Minister / of Charlotte Street Church, 1846-1866."

Rev. J. B. Ritchie (whose family presented the above window), born 1st June, 1820, at Kilmarnock, was the second son (an elder brother Andrew died in infancy) of Rev John Ritchie, D.D., (and his wife, Margaret Brocket) Secession minister of Clerk's Lane, Kilmarnock, afterwards of Potter-row, Edinburgh, and a well-known disestablishment and Radical leader in his day. He married on 21st January, 1862, Agnes Jerment (born 21st January, 1841; died 7th February, 1882), daughter of Rev. James Borwick, United Presbyterian minister of Rathillet, near Cupar-Fife, and his wife, Agnes Mackenzie. In 1851, he published "The Armour of the Christian Church," three discourses delivered in the United Presbyterian Church, Charlotte Street, in April and May of that year; "The Church of a Hundred Years"; "Memorials of the services on the occasion of the Centenary of Craigmadam United Presbyterian Congregation," held in the church of Craigmadam, 27 July, 1852 (Aberdeen, 1853); also a sermon entitled "Church Patriotism." Mr Ritchie died at 2 Moston Terrace, Edinburgh, 14th December, 1907, and was buried beside his wife in Preston Street Cemetery, Edinburgh. He was survived by two sons and six daughters. The eldest son, John Ritchie, M.A., barrister in London, unveiled the memorial window on Sunday, 11th April, 1909 (See special paragraph on the unveiling ceremony contributed to the "Evening Express" the following day). It appears that Mr Ritchie never served in the regular ministry elsewhere than in Charlotte Street. The church of his ordination was his only church and his interest in it never slackened.

Two of the Communion plates are inscribed respectively:—

Presented by
Miss Barbara Paterson
to the
Charlotte Street
United Presbyterian Church,
Aberdeen,
in loving memory
of her sister,
Miss Mary Ann Paterson,
7th April, 1883.

Miss Barbara Paterson, the donor, who resides at 37 Victoria Street, Aberdeen, was the second daughter of Rev. Fullarton Paterson, minister of the Burgher Church at New Deer, by his wife, Jane Morison. Rev. Fullarton Paterson, from Biggar (North), was ordained 30th August, 1809, to the church located at New Deer. The congregation was better known by

the name of Artamford, and its members were drawn from the parishes of Old Deer, Methlick, Monquhitter, and New Pitsligo. He died 18th June, 1853, in the 78th year of his age, and 44th of his ministry. (See Dr Robert Small's "History of the United Presbyterian Church Congregations.")

The ministers of this church have been as follows:—

1. Rev. James Templeton (translated from Belmont Street Antiburgher Church); died at Aberdeen, 11th August, 1840, aged 70, before church was built (founded, 1839; built, 1841).

2. Rev. Patrick Robertson, from Craigmadam (1841-1845); died 26th July, 1867, in the 91st year of his age.

3. Rev. John Brocket Ritchie (1846-1866), whose family erected the beautiful stained-glass window already mentioned.

4. Rev. James Cordiner, nephew of Rev. Robert Cordiner, of Lesmahagow, ordained 5th February, 1868; died, 13th September same year, in the 13th year of his ministry.

5. Rev. Matthew Galbraith, M.A., ordained 13th April, 1869; died 23rd July, 1903, aged 61 years, at 13 Forest Road, Aberdeen; buried in Allenvale Cemetery, Aberdeen, where there is a monument erected to his memory.

6. Rev. James Whyte Jackson, son of J. H. Jackson, Dundee, inducted 3rd December, 1903. Mr Jackson was formerly of Cromdale and Glasgow; and, before coming to Aberdeen, did a large amount of literary work for the newspaper press.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Punishment for Idleness.

On 2nd April, 1591, the magistrates of Aberdeen, after due deliberation, ordained such of the white-fishers, indwellers of Futtie, as pass not to the sea with their fish-boats for the taking of fish to serve the inhabitants of the burgh and the king's lieges, and as often as they remain off the sea, wind and weather serving, to be poinded in time coming, and that according to the old ordinances. [Spalding Club "Extracts from the Burgh Records of Aberdeen."]

Deacon Alexander Watson.

The death of this remarkable personage is thus recorded in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 12th January, 1831:—

Died here on the 5th instant Deacon Alexander Watson, tailor, in the 87th year of his age. During the long period in which he carried on business in Aberdeen, his inflexible integrity, his almost patriarchal simplicity, his cheerful, and, at the same time, modest and unobtrusive manners, gained him the esteem, not only of his customers, but of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr Watson was possessed of considerable poetic talent, and was well known as the author of that popular national song "The Kail Brose of Auld Scotland," but it is not perhaps so generally known that (besides several pieces of inferior note) he was also the author of that truly original and humorous song called "The Wee Wifiekie." Indeed, when he heard this Song ascribed to such men as Bishop Geddes, the Rev. John Skinner, and others ranking high in literary talent, it seemed to gratify him not a little, but he would only remark, "Mony ane has gotten the wyte o' that bit thing."

Privy Seal Extracts.

The following notes, having reference to Aberdeen, are extracted from the Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum—Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland—Vol. I., 1488-1529.

20 Apr., 1505.—A Precept of Remission to Johne Chene of Essilmont, Henry Chene, John Chene, his brether, and Johne Balluny, for the forhocht felony done be thame apoun Duncane Forbes in the Gallogate within the burgh of Abirdene, and for the reif of swerdis and uthir wappinuis fra the said Duncane and his servitouris the sammyn tyme, and for all uthir crimes, etc.—murthure, slaughter, birnyng, reffasing of women and commonn thift except. Per Signetum.

3 Feb., 1504, Edinburgh.—A letter direct to the schiref of Abirdene and uthir Schireffis in that part chargeing thame to mak opin proclamation at the merkset corce of Abirdene and uthir placis nedefull, that forsamekle as the kingis Fienes has be his infetment made to Johne Forbes, fear of Burchis, annex and creat all the woddis, boggis, and schawis of his landis of Burchis, Drummelochy, Newtown, Macharishau, Glenkervy, Glenconry, and the Orde, in fre forest, to be called the forest of Glenkervy and Glenconry: Tharefor that thair command and charge all and sindri his liegis that name of thame tak apoun hand to destroy or waist the saidis forestis or any parte of thame be hunting, hewing, cutting, or pastouring of bestis in the sammyn, under all the pane and charge contenit in the lawis of fre forest and statutis made thairapoun. Ex deliberatione dominorum concillii.

Edinburgh, 13 Feb., 1506.—A Letter of Licence maid to Hew Martyn, merchand of the Feire [Campvere], and to his schip, the maister of her callit Johne Buyre, to cum within the port of Abirdene with his leful merchandice, and thare to loie and laid the samyn agane with the gudis of Scottis merchandis of Abirdene, or any uthiris within the said port, etc. Per Signaturam manu Regis subscriptam. Gratis Andree Elphinstoun.

J. B. T.

Aberdeenshire Poll-Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Black (James), merchant in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. No wife, nor child. (II. 619.)
- „ (John), in Newmill of Logie (Logidurno). His stock 500 merks; good brother to William Thomson there, in said Thomson's family. (I. 293.)
- „ (Mr William) servant in family of Lord Forbes, Keirn. His fee £40 per annum. (I. 443.)
- „ (Master William), regent in the King's Colledge, Aberdeen, polled as gentleman. His wife and five children. (II. 594.)
- Blaire (Doctor —), minister in Town of Aberdeen; no wife; George, Margrat, and Cathren, his children, and Issobell Blaire, his sister. (II. 624.)
- „ (Elizabeth), in Kinkell, relict of David Weems of Foodie, and James Weemes, her sone, in familia, unprovwyded. (I. 348-49.)
- „ (,), niece to George Moreson of Bogny, in his family. (See Moreson.)
- „ (Jean), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of William Mitchell; stock under 5000 merks; Elizabeth and Margrat, her children. (II. 612.)
- „ (Sarah), tenant in North Culter Cullen (Foveran), relict of Capitane James Stewart, and Anna Stewart, her daughter. (II. 161.)
- Bleucher (Mr Charles), chapland to the Earl of Aberdeen, in said Earl's family, in Methlick; his fee 100 merks per annum. (II. 210.)
- Blinshell (Mr David), servand to the Laird of Lessendrum (Drumblate). His fee 55 merks. (II. 256.)
- Bogholl (Laird of), a Commissioner for taking Poll in Newmachar. (II. 540.)
- Boyndlie (Laird of). His valuation in Tyrie £100. (II. 59.)
- Braichlie (Lands of). Valuation thereof in Glenmuick £300. (I. 175.)
- Bremer (Isobell), wife of William Baxter, indweller in Old Aberdeen. (See Baxter.)
- „ (James), merchant in Aberdeen. Stock under 10,000 merks; no wife nor child. (II. 627.)
- Brodie (Alexander), of Muireisk; his valuation in Turriff £400; Lillias Forbes, his lady, and Jean Brodie, his daughter. (II. 353.)
- „ (Joseph), a Commissioner for taking poll in Turriff, residenter in Sherrifdom of Murray and absent. (II. 340.)
- Brown (Mr Adam), of Nether Ascleid (Montwhiter), decaast; Marjorie Horne, his relict. (See Horne.)

- Brown (James), merchant in Aberdeen. Stock under 19,000 merks, and his wife, no child. (II. 626.)
- " ("), merchant in Old Aberdeen. His stock above 500 merks; his wife and two children, James and Margrat Brown. (II. 589.)
- " (Jean), wife of William Whyte, merchant in Rosehartie. (See Whyte.)
- " (Mr John), Doctor of the (), of Tarves. (II. 195.)
- " (Marjorie), wife of William Raitt, portioner of Meikle Follo, Fyvie. (See Raitt.)
- " (Marjorie), mother of Jean Wachop, relict of Robert Menzies, in Mill of Gilcomston. (See Wachop.)
- Bruce (Alexander) notari publici, decessat, Magdalen Malis in Town of Aberdeen, his relict, and Alexander, her son. (See Malis.)
- " ("), of Greenessie. Valuation of his said lands in Auchterless £40. His wife, and Helen Bruce, his daughter, in familia. (II. 374.)
- " (George), merchant in Turriff. (His poll £4 6s), Margrat Sinclair, his wyfe, and two daughters. (II. 347.)
- " (James), merchant in Meikleton of Slains. His stock above 500 merks. His wife and John and Margaret Bruices, his children. (II. 137.)
- " (John), merchant in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. No wife nor child. (II. 621.)
- " (Robert), in Bridge Alehouss (Kintore), Balzie of Kintoir, and a Commissioner for taking poll in said parish; and Issobell Laing, his spouse, and his three children, John and William Bruices. (I. 389-397.)
- " ("), gentleman, in Town of Aberdeen; no wife, nor child. (II. 623.)
- Bryson (Magdalen), mother of Sophia Raitt of Miduple, Fyvie. (See Raitt.)
- Buchan (Mr George), parson of Logie-Buchan (residing in lands of Logie). (II. 228.)
- " (James) of Auchmacoy and Arrochie; valuation of his said lands in Logie-Buchan £175. His lady, and Jean, Mary, and Isobell Buchans, his daughters. (II. 236.)
- " (Mary), wife of Robert Gordoun, gentleman at Milne of Raves of Huntly (Dumbennan). (See Gordoun.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1805.

12th January. At Brodera, East Indies, Lieut. Augustus Pitt Knight, of the 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, son of Lieut.-Col. Knight Erskine of Pittodrie.

6th February. In consequence of the loss of the Abergavenny, East Indiaman, off Weymouth, Mr Archibald Grant, eldest son of Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bart., was one of the unfortunate passengers who perished.

20th February. Aged 48, William Duguid of Newlands, merchant in Aberdeen.

27th February. At Mallow, in Ireland, William Douglass, Esq., M.D., late Surgeon in the Aberdeenshire Fencibles.

4th March. Here, Francis Christie, Shoemaker, Virginia Street, aged 103. He was born in 1702, and remembered the Union perfectly.

21st March. At Banff, Mrs George Garden Robinson.

22nd March. At Arbroath, Helen Forbes of Blackford, spouse to Rev William Bruce, Minister of the English Chapel there.

10th April. Here, in her 87th year, Mrs Mary Guthrie, relict of John Fullerton of Dudwick.

24th April. Yesterday the remains of the Dowager Lady Forbes passed through this place to the family burial place at Putachie.

29th April. At Elgin, William Brodie, Esq. of Milton.

1st May. At Cuttlecaigs, parish of Daviot, in her 101st year, Jean Raitt, relict of George Walker, farmer.

6th June. At Fetterneer, Miss Harriot Ann Leslie, second daughter of John Leslie, Esq., of Balquhain.

3rd June. Here, Mrs Mary Mackenzie, relict of Mr Thomas Mitchell, Minister of Tarves.

11th July. At Peterhead, Miss Catharine Duff, daughter of the late John Duff, Esq. of Hatton.

28th July. Here, Mrs Menzies of Pitfodels.

12th August. Mr Patrick Copland, factor for the Earl of Findlater at Portsoy.

4th September. At Kingston, Jamaica, David Sherrifs, Esq., of St George's Park, Member of the House of Assembly, Jamaica Lieut.-Col. of the Militia Regiment of Foot, Chief Magistrate of said parish, and second son of the late Convener David Sherrifs, of Aberdeen.

23rd August. In London, Evan Barclay, Esq., brother to the late Robert Barclay Allardice, Esq., M.P. for Kincardineshire.

4th October. At Calcutta, Major Henry Knight Erskine, of the 50th Regiment, son of Lieut.-Col. Knight Erskine of Pittodrie.

16th October. Here, Miss Mary Arbutnot Urquhart, daughter of the late William Urquhart of Craigston.

24th October. At Aberdeen, Mrs Jane Robertson, wife of James Ligertwood, Esq., (late of Tillery).

29th October. At Castle Fraser, Mary Bristow, daughter of John Bristow, Esq., late of Quidevham, Norfolk.

27th November. At Manse of Knockando, Elgin, Rev. Francis Grant, Minister of that parish.

28th November. Here, Miss Margaret William Urquhart, daughter of the late William Urquhart of Craigston.

6th December. Here, Mrs Moir of Stoneywood.

4th December. Here, Miss Margaret Forbes, daughter of the deceased Sir Alexander Forbes of Foveran, Bart.

29th December. Here, Mrs Davidson, relict of Alexander Davidson of Newton.

Queries.

291. ANTIQUITY AT MONYMUSK.—In "Don—a Poem, with Notes," by Charles Dawson, schoolmaster, of Kemnay, it is stated—"At the Nether Mains, in the end of the garden, is a long stone with hieroglyphics on it; it was formerly on that field called the Campfold Lyes, betwixt where it now is and Don; it appears to be the gravestone of John Aikenwall, who was slain at the battle of Platecock, fought on this Lyes. The hieroglyphics read thus—

'Here lies John Aikenwall, beneath this long
stone,

At the fight of Platecock, his life from him
was ta'en.'"

Does this stone still exist, and has the above translation been authenticated?

E. G.

292. "ROY'S WIFE OF ALDIVALLOCH."—*Canthilena Scottica Laudatissima Latine Reddita.*

Rubri uxor Aklivallis!
Rubri uxor Aldivallis!
Seis-ne qua decepit me
Colles cum transirem Ballis?

Vovit ac juravit illa
Meam semper se futuram;
Sed, vae mihi! virgo levis
Istum præ me legit furem!

Optime saltavit virgo,
Laetiozem nunquam malle:
O, utinam fuisset mea,
Aut ego, Ruber Aklivallis!

Oculos nitentes habet
Osque pulchrum ut Dianæ!
Semper mihi cara erit
Quamvis perfida Joanni!

Can any reader give me the name of the translator?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

293. CULLODEN PRISONERS.—In a list of Jacobites taken prisoners by the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, a "Major Stewart" is mentioned. Can any one give his Christian name or the clan or particular force to which he belonged? Any particulars about him and his fate will be thankfully received.

SENEX.

294. LORD BYRON'S BIBLE.—The following lines are alleged to have been found in Lord Byron's Bible. Can any reader identify them?—

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries,
Oh! happiest they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch and force the way,
But, better had they ne'er been born
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn

A READER.

295. JOHN DUNCAN, TILLINAMOLT.—Duncan, who was sometime a crofter at Tillinamolt, died at New Pitsligo on 27th June, 1865, aged 79. He was well known throughout Buchan as an astronomer, mathematician, orator, and violinist. Particulars regarding him would oblige.

R. D.

Answers.

250. UNSPOKEN WATER.—Probably one of the last occasions on which the magic virtues of this cure were put to practical test in Aberdeenshire was about 1875, by the late William M'Pherson, Bogangore, Loch Kinord. Doubtless many of our readers will remember William. He was known locally as a mechanic of great skill, and a man of decided strength of character and intelligence; while the really excellent collection of antiquities which he had formed was familiar to the curious in such matters far beyond "the four hills of Cromar." His business was, as we have said, a mechanic, in all its various departments, but he also occupied a croft, the working and management of which, except when his counsel was requisitioned in any doubt or difficulty, were left entirely to his housekeeper, Mey Grant and his brother John ("Jockie"—of less stature than his brothers). One day Mey and Jockie were seriously concerned about the appearance and behaviour of a stirk. They had their suspicions of what ailed the beast, but the gravity of the situation demanded that the elder brother should be called in. So, stepping round to the workshop, Jockie indicated in a word that a knotty problem awaited William's attention.

William deliberately laid down his work, and presently his picturesque figure, clad in white breeches, skye-blue vest, pigtail coat of the same colour with large brass buttons, and red and white striped night-cap, emerged from the recesses of the workshop and followed Mey and Jockie to the byre, where the trio took up their position behind the quey and closely observed her in solemn silence. At first nothing of importance was to be noticed, but by and bye the quey began to work her ears in a highly ominous manner, and William saw "Satan's Invisible World Displayed" unmistakably upon before him, and declared "She's bewicht." Mey and Jockie looked significantly at each other and nodded. "Weel," said the latter, "that's jist fat we wis thinkan, bit we wis to say naething till we wad hear fat yo wad say. Bit fat's gaun t' be deen?"

"There is a cure," said William.

"I ken there is, bit we camna min' fat it is."

"We'll gio 'er a draucht o' the dead water. Ye'll tak' a three girdit cog, an' ging for water i' the gloamin' oot aneath far the leevan an' the dead cross, an' ye mauna speak nor be spoken to b' onybody gaun nor comin'; an' if we get 'er t' tak' that, I think she'll be a' richt. Bit I'll maybe better ging for the water mysel'."

William came with his "draucht" in the three girdit cog and placed it before the quey, saying—"Well, I've been vera fortunat so far; I've neither seen nor spoken t' onybody gaun nor comin'. She smells 't," he said in a whisper, as the animal bent down and threw up her head. At the second examination she took a long pull, much to the satisfaction of the master of ceremonies. "Noo," said he, "we'll lat 'er oot an' see hoo she'll behave." She was driven in the direction of the usual watering-place at the burn, where she took another drink, viewed her surroundings, then threw up her tail and heels as she turned for home. "The spell's broken," exclaimed William, with relief, as the quey's heels rose in the air and she came galloping to the byre in true bovine fashion.

The above particulars I obtained from a boy who was present on the occasion, and whose attention was thoroughly attracted by the strangeness of the uncanny performance. As a well authenticated instance of this superstition at so recent a date, and with such a man as William M'Pherson, these facts may seem surprising, but other instances of a similar belief in the efficacy of mysterious ritual are known to me among his contemporaries.

D. S.

270. REV. WILLIAM LYON.—William Lyon, M.A., son of Rev. James Lyon of Glamis, graduated at Aberdeen University, 2nd April, 1816; was licensed by the Presbytery of Forfar, 21st June, 1820; elected 6th May and 26th June and ordained to Union Chapel of Ease, 7th August, 1823; died 4th July, 1828, in his 30th year, leaving a widow. Mr Lyon was esteemed for his fervent and unaffected piety, his lively and devoted zeal, and his warmth and kindness of heart.

A READER.

276. BLANKETS.—Mr William Porter and Mr John Gordon both send information as to the situation of this farm in the parish of Bourtie, and near to Oldmeldrum Railway Station. The latter adds that tradition has it that the good-wives of Oldmeldrum at one time washed and bleached their blankets at the buruside near the farmhouse. Another version bears that there was a blanket factory there. Authentic information is awaiting, however.

ED.

279. FAMILIES OF SPENS AND GRUB.—Before 1550 the family of Spens were possessors of the lands of Boddom. Alexander Spens, who died in January, 1593-4, was the owner of the Mill of Knoknibaird, croft adjacent, lands of Auldtoun, Henrieshanch, etc. In 1610 Thomas Spens was proprietor of Boigforth. Robert Grub was a tenant in Rothmais before June, 1557, and at a later date various influential members of the Grub family lived in Inverurie and district. See Davidson's "Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch."

D.

No. 65.—July 14, 1909.

Rioting in Aberdeen.

(Continued.)

Compd. Elspet Walker, spouse to John Beverly, shoemaker in Aberdeen, who, being examined, Declared that about eleven o'clock last night she saw three officers in the Green making a considerable noise, one of whom had a white coat, who, she hears, is Captain Morgan, and she saw the officer with the white coat throw stones at Robslaw's windows in the Green, and Declares she cannot write.

WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared James Udny, apprentice, to Dr James Gordon, Physician in Aberdeen, who, being examined, Declared that last night he was in the Castle Street when the soldiers were firing before Turner's house, and heard Captain Morgan, of Brigadier Fleming's Regiment, speak with Sergeant Wilson, who commanded the party, and desire that he should not dismiss the men till further orders. That afterwards he heard the said Captain Morgan speak to the Sergeant, and say it was very odd that the Town was not illuminate when the soldiers were firing, and heard the said Captain Morgan give orders to the Serjeant to go and breake all the windows in Town that were not illuminate, and heard the Serjeant Reply that his orders should be obeyed. In consequence quhof he saw the said Serjeant Wilson with a party of soldiers go and break several Windows, and particularly when they came before the Townhouse he heard some of the soldiers call out not to break the Townhouse windows, Upon which he heard the said Serjeant Wilson say that the Magistrates ought to have good example to others, and, therefore, as the Townhouse was not illuminate, Wilson gave orders to the Soldiers to break the Windows of the Townhouse, which he saw them accordingly do.

JAMES UDNY.

WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared Alex. Riach, son to Alex. Riach, mason in Aberdeen, and, being examined, Declared that last night he saw three officers on the Broadgate, one of them a thick man and having a white frock coat, and when they came up to the Soldiers who were breaking the windows, he heard them say it was Captain Morgan, and the Soldiers followed them Huzzaing, and he saw the three officers go into Dr Ross's gate, and the Mobb of Soldiers passed by towards the Schoolhill, and after they were gone the three officers followed them.

ALEX. RIACH.

WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared Robert Lumsden, apprentice to Dr James Gordon, Physician in Abdn., and, being examined, Declared that last night he saw a mobb of Soldiers in the head of the Broadgate breaking windows, and saw three officers come up to them, and one of them was Captain Morgan, in a white coat; another, he heard, was Ensign Hamilton, and, having passed the Mobb, he saw them go into Dr Ross's closs, where they stood a short while, and, the mobb having passed them down the Upper Kirkgate, he saw the said three officers follow them, Encouraging them to break windows.

ROBERT LUMSDEN.

WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared John Dyce, merchant in Abdn., who, being Examined, Declared that last night he saw Captain Morgan in the Mobb of Soldiers who were breaking windows in the Upper Kirkgate.

JOHN DYCE.

WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared Alexr. M'Donald, Musician in Abdn., who, being Examined, Declared that last night he was called by the officers to Turner's house, and was obliged to go along through the Town with six of them serenading, of which number were Lieut. Fleming and Ensign Price, and, as they went along the streets they broke windows about two o'clock in the morning, and they continued going about the streets till between 3 and 4 o'clock morning, but knows not which of the officers broke the windows.

ALEX. M'DONALD.

WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared Andrew Logie, merchant in Abdn., who, being Examined, Declared that, 'twixt ten and Eleven o'clock last night, while the mobb of Soldiers and others were breaking the windows in the Broadgate towards the upper end thereof, he, the Declarant, saw Captain Morgan, Ensign Hamilton, and a third officer whom he does not remember, following the Mobb at some distance, looking at the destruction they had made, and seeming to be pleased with the prospect.

ANDREW LOGIE.

WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared John Ferryer, servt. to Alexr. Angus, book binder in Abdn., and being examined, Declared that last night he saw three officers, one of whom was a little, thick man, whom they call Captain Morgan, along with the mobb, and they seemed to be well pleased with what the mobb were doing.

JOHN FERRIER.

WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared George Gray, servt. to James Abernethy, mereht. in Abdn., who, being examined, Declared that last night he saw Captain Morgan and two other officers along

with the Mobb that were breaking the Windows.

GEORGE GRAY.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared Alex. Strachan, Miller in Abdn., who being examined, Declared that last night he was on the Castle Street when the Soldiers were firing before Turner's House, and heard an officer call out of a window in Turner's house to Serjeant Wilson Desiring him to break all the windows in Town that were not illuminate, and Declares he cannot write.

WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compd. Alex. Hay, Coalbroker in Abdn., who being examined, Declared that this morning, 'twixt the hours of three and four, the Declarant saw three officers of the Military serenading thro' the Town, having Alex. M'Donald and two other Musicians along with him, and when they came opposite to the Declarant's house, each of the three officers took up stones in their hands, and immediately stones were thrown at the Declarant's windows.

ALEX. HAY.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compd. William Cruickshank, merchant in Abdn., who, being examined, Declared that last night, after nine o'clock, after the Soldiers had fired near Turner's House, he heard a Gentleman, whom he took to be an officer, call out to the Soldiers from Turner's windows desiring them to break all the Windows in Town that were not illuminate, and immediately thereafter the soldiers went to the end of the street and broke the windows of George Forbes' Warehouse, and from thence thro' the Town in a riotous manner, and then returned to the Townhouse and broke the windows thereof.

WM. CRUICKSHANK.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Compeared James Duthy, servt. to John Rigg, Barbour in Abdn., who, being examined, Declared that, after nine o'clock last night, after the Soldiers had fired near Turner's House, he saw an officer come down to the Soldiers (whom he heard the bystanders say was Captain Morgan), and heard him desire the Soldiers to break all the windows in Town that were not illuminate, and thereafter he saw the Soldiers running through the streets breaking the windows.

JAMES DUTHIE.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.

Abn., 2nd August, 1746. In presence of the Magistrates.

James Morison, Esqr., Provost of Abdn., for himself and in name of the Magistrates of Abdn., Represented to the Right Honourable The Earl of Aneram, Commander of His Majesty's Forces on the Eastern Coast of Scotland, That last night, under Cloud and silence

of Night, a Riot and Insult had happened in the Town by breaking of the windows of the Townhouse, and a great many other windows in Town in manner set furth in a complaint exhibited thereat, and the Magistrates having taken a Precognition of the facts, there is ground to believe that Capt. Morgan, of Brigadier Fleming's Regiment, was accessory to the said Riot and Mobb, and therefore craves in terms of Law that his Ldp. may sist the Person of the said Capt. Morgan to answer to the forsaid complaint, and that Capt. Morgan may find Bail for that effect, as also the Provost insisted that Serjeant Wilson may be sisted before the Magistrates for the forsaid Riot, and find Bail for his appearance.

Thereafter, The Earl of Aneram sent for Capt. Morgan, and, he appearing before the Magistrates and the Precognition being read in his presence, they appoint the said Capt. Morgan to find Bail under the penalty of Five hundred pound sterling for his appearance before the Magts. when called for, to answer to the forsaid Complaint Exhibited agt. him for the Riot and Insult committed last night, and, in case he refuse to find Bail, appoints him to be imprisoned until he find the forsaid Bail.

JAMES MORISON, Provost.
WILLIAM MOWAT, Bailie.
WILLIAM GORDON, Bailie.
JAMES NICOLL, Bailie.
ALEX. COPLAND, Bailie.

The said Captain Morgan, being called, Declared he was a stranger in Town, and could find no person to become Bail for him. In respect whereof, the Magts. grant warrant to the Jaylor to receive the person of the said Captain Morgan in Prison, there to remain until he find the forsaid Bail.—Signed by the Provost and Bailies forsaid.

Thereafter, the said Captain Morgan proposed that Colonel Jackson would become Bail for him in compliance with the Magistrates' sentence, and it was accordingly agreed to, and immediately Coll. Jackson granted a Bail Bond for the said Captain Morgan's appearance, whereupon he was dismissed.

Additional Evidence.

4th August, 1746: putia, The Magistrates.

Compeared James Anderson, servant to John Bartlet, Taylor in Aberdeen, who, being examined, Declared that, on Friday night last, he was present when the Soldiers were firing near Andrew Turner's house, and after the firing was over, Captain Morgan came down to the Soldiers and ordered Serjeant Wilson to go and break all the Rebels' windows in Town that were not illuminate, whereupon the soldiers went off immediately and broke the windows thro' the Town. Some time after, he saw Captain Morgan and other two officers going thro' the streets pointing up to the windows that were broke, and laughing heartily at them, and Declares he cannot write.

Compeared Alexander Rammage, servt. to the said John Bartlet, who declares conform to the said James Anderson, and he saw Lord Aneran's servant along with the soldiers break the windows.

ALEXANDER RAMMAGE.

Compeared John Duncan, servt., to the said John Bartlet, who declares conform to the said Alexander Rammage.

JOHN DUNCAN.

Campd. James Logie, servt. to Andrew Turner, vintner in Abdn., who, being examined, Declared that, on Friday night last, Lord Aneran, Coll. Jackson, Captain Morgan, and a good many other officers were in his Master's house. When the soldiers were firing on the street before the house, Captain Morgan went several times out at the door about the time of the firing. Declares that Captain Morgan went out of the Company, being clothed in his Regimentals, and in a little returned, being clothed in a white frock coat, and then went out about eleven o'clock at night, and did not return. Declares that about two o'clock in the morning Lieuts. Fleming, Napper, and Ackland, Ensigns Hennis and Price, and some other officers, went with the Musick thro' the Town, and caused the Declarant to go along to fill them wine, and that in their going thro' the Town, some of them threw stones at several windows, and heard the glass of the windows break, and, thereafter, they returned to his Master's house, where they stayed some time.

JAMES LOGIE.

Endorsed—Copy Precognition ament the Riot Committed at Aberdeen.
1st August, 1746.

Inscriptions in Gilcomston Established Church, Aberdeen.

A handsome tablet in the vestibule is inscribed—

Sacred to the Memory
of

James Kidd, D.D.,
Professor of Oriental Languages
in Marischal College,
and Minister of this Church for 34 years,
Who died the 24th Decr., 1834,
Aged 73 years.

He laboured in his pastoral work
with extraordinary assiduity, and energy,
perseverance and success:

He possessed a rare combination
of physical powers,

mental endowments, and Christian zeal.
The love of the Saviour was his favourite
theme:

The young were the objects of his tenderest
solicitude.

Psalm cxii. 6. "The righteous shall be in
everlasting remembrance."

Erected by his Congregation.

Rev. James Kidd, who is thus commemorated, was probably the most outstanding Aberdeen divine of the early nineteenth century. He was born near Loughbrickland, in County Down, on 6th November, 1761. After various vicissitudes, he landed in America in 1784, and was thereafter engaged in the teaching profession. For some time he studied at the University of Pennsylvania. He came to Scotland later, and was a student under the renowned Dugald Stewart at Edinburgh University, attending also Latin and Greek classes under Hill and Dalziel, Chemistry under Black, and Anatomy under Munro. While carrying on his studies at Edinburgh, he opened classes (under the immediate patronage of the celebrated Hebraist, Robertson) as a teacher of Oriental Literature. His success as a teacher of Hebrew was so conspicuous that when the Professorship of Oriental Languages in Marischal College, Aberdeen, became vacant by the death (19th May, 1793) of Dr Alexander Donaldson, he was urged by influential friends to lodge an application. He ultimately succeeded Dr Donaldson, January 11, 1794, and during sessions 1794 to 1798 he attended Divinity classes at Aberdeen, being licensed as a minister by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, 1796. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Princeton, New Jersey, 12th April, 1819. He was elected minister of the quoad sacra church of Gilcomston in 1801. ("Records of Marischal College," vol. ii., 57.)

Dr Kidd married Jean Boyd, daughter of Robert Boyd, of Caniea, near Ballymena, and had the following issue:—Agnes, born 18th January, 1785, married on 14th February, 1814, Mr James Oswald, shipmaster, Aberdeen; Janet, born 20th January, 1791, died 18th September, 1794; William Campbell born 2nd October 1795, died 1st August, 1825 (Stark's "Dr Kidd," 3rd edition, p. 236); Benjamin Rush, born 31st December, 1799, died at Aberdeen, 1840 (Ibid., p. 236); Jane Allan, born 17th June, 1802, died 11th August, 1824; James Little, born 15th November, 1804, died 16th September, 1805; and Christian Little, born 12th September, 1806, died 17th January, 1874, who married on 12th July, 1830, George Thompson, jun., afterwards Lord Provost of Aberdeen (1847-1849), M.P., son of Andrew Thompson, of the H.E.I.S., by Anne, daughter of Andrew Stephen, Rubislaw, with issue, four sons and four daughters. Provost Thompson, who was born at Woolwich, died 11th April, 1895, aged 91 (Munro's "Provosts," p. 279).

Dr Kidd is buried in St Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen, on the right hand side of the main walk; and the casket-shaped tombstone is inscribed—

(South Side.)

Here are interred the remains / of / James L. Kidd, who died in infancy: / youngest son of Dr Kidd, / of his daughter Jane A. Kidd, / aged 22 years, / of his infant grandson, / Alexander A. Oswald / of his wife Jane Boyd, / who died 4th June, 1829, / aged 63 years, / of his son-in-law / James Oswald, shipmaster, / who died at Miranichi, 24th October, 1832, / aged 45 years,

/ and of his grandson / James Kidd Oswald, Student of Law, / who died 16th October, 1833, / aged 19 years, / and of his grandson / Robert C. W. Oswald, / who died 27th July, 1836, / aged 8 years, / of his grandson Wm. B. Oswald, / who died at sea, 12th Feby., 1836, / aged 17 years, / of his son Benjamin, / who died 29th Jany., 1841, aged 43 years, / of his great grandson, James Kidd, infant son / of Henry C. Oswald, merchant in Aberdeen, / who died 14th Decr., 1846, aged 6 months, / of his daughter Agnes, Widow of the afore-named / James Oswald, who died 19th March, 1847, / aged 59 years, / of his grandson Henry Campbell Oswald, / son of the afore-named James Oswald, / who died 22nd December, 1862, aged 45 years, / of his great grandson Malcolm Mackenzie Oswald, son of / the above Henry Campbell Oswald, who died 26th Jan., 1881, aged 37.

(North Side.)

The grave / of / James Kidd, D.D., / Minister of Gilcomston Church / and / Professor of Oriental Languages / in Marischal College, / who died 24th December, 1834, / aged 73 years.

(East Side.)

James Kidd Oswald, 4th son of H. C. Oswald, died at Montreal, 8th Novr., 1899, aged 49. Henry Campbell Oswald, 5th son of H. C. Oswald, died at Iloilo, Philippines, 12th Jany., 1900, aged 42. / "With the Lord there is mercy, and with Him is plenteous redemption." Ps. 130. 7. / Elizabeth McKenzie, widow of H. C. Oswald, died 16th February, 1907, aged 83 years. / "They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

(West Side.)

Also in memory of Eliza Henrietta, second daughter of H. C. Oswald, / and wife of C. A. de Lisle, who died on 25th March, 1899, / in Toronto, and was buried there, aged 46. "Until the day break and the shadows flee away." Cant. 2, 17. / Also William Robert, sharebroker in Montreal, 3rd son of H. C. Oswald, / who died in London, June 3rd, 1899, aged 51. / "Whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with Him." 1. Thes. 5, 10. / Also his wife Graham Campbell, daughter of John Greenshields, Montreal, / who died in Montreal, 16th Dec., 1902, aged 54, and is buried with him in this grave.

An account of Dr Kidd's early life was published in the "Imperial Magazine" in 1826; a brilliant monograph by the late Professor Masson appeared in "Macmillan's Magazine" in 1863; and Mr James Martin gave a sketch of his ministerial labours in his "Eminent Divines in Aberdeen and the North," published in Aberdeen, 1888. The most valuable biography, however, is the scholarly work of Rev. Dr James Stark. It is entitled "Dr Kidd of Aberdeen: a Picture of Religious Life in Bygone Days," and three editions of it have been published by Messrs David Wyllie and Son, book-sellers, Aberdeen—in 1892, 1893, and 1895. It has as a frontispiece a reproduction of an admirable portrait of Dr Kidd, painted by Derby

and engraved by Thomson. Dr Kidd's writings are described in this book, and a list of them is also given in Mr A. W. Robertson's "Hand List," p. 69.

One incident culled from Dr Stark's work will suffice to show Dr Kidd's marked individuality— "On the occasion of the accession of George IV. to the throne, Dr Kidd prayed openly for him in this wise—'Grant, O Lord, that he may be a better King than he has been a Prince Regent,' and when called to account by the local authorities for this utterance, the Doctor nonplussed them by asking—'And where's the man that can't improve?'" (P. 255.) As a contemporary of worthy Priest Charles Gordon, 1772-1855 (whose biography Dr James Stark is preparing for the press, to be published this autumn), Dr Kidd's name has been handed down to posterity, and there are few Aberdonians of to-day who have not heard of his outstanding personality.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

An Exceptional Funeral.

Dec. 10, 1772. Died at Whittingham, in East Lothian, Barbara Wilson, a virtuous old maid, aged 120, henwife to Alexander Hay of Drumelzier, Esq. who had spent the most of her life as a servant in that family. She was so remarkable a genealogist of her feathered flock as to be able to reckon to the tenth generation. In testimony of her uncommon merit, her corpse was conveyed to the common burial place there by a large assembly of females, uniformly dressed, suitable to the occasion, and interred with the greatest decency. No male person was admitted to accompany the funeral.—"Weekly Magazine," 17th December, 1772.

Extracts from the Privy Seal Register.

AN ABERDEEN FISHING MEASURE.

Apud Lulithqhw, 3 Feb. [1499.]

A Precept of few ferme made to James of Dunbar of Cummock, knyght, Alexander Urquhart of Buirriszardis Alexander Urquhart, eldare; William Wiseman, Johnne Williamsson, Andro Brothy, Johnne Jamesoun, Andro Findlosoun, Johnne Cunmy, Alexander Lee, Elizabeth Stewart, Cristine Stewart, Marioun Stewart, sisteris; Agnes Fores, Margaret Fores, Isobell Fores, Elizabeth Michy, Christiane Michy, sisteris; and Elizabeth Thorald, of all and hale the fishingis of the water of Fyndern fra the place callit Dm-duff to the sey, baith in salt water and fresch, with the pertinentis, in this forme that folowis, that is to say, that the saidis persons and ilkane of thaim jois and bruke the samyn parte of the fishingis and water forsaid quhilk thair and thair predecessouris joisit and brukit of befor, hand in the erldome of Murray, within the schiref-

dome of Fores,—except the schiref feith and sloypule of the water foresaid, and als except all fischingis within the said bondis and utouth pertenying to the kingis hienes in properte, quhilkis his gude grace and umquhile his fader of gude mynde has usit, joisit and brukit or bene in peceable possession: To be haklin of the Kingis hienes and his successouris, in fewferme and heritage for ever-mair. . . . Payand thairfor zereley the saidis persons and thair ayeris to the kingis hienes and his successouris five lastis of salmond, ful, rede, and swete, of the mesure of Abirdene, ilk one of thaim anserand to thair parte of the said fischingis, in the feist of the assumption of our lady, callit the first Marynes, at the said water of Fyndarne, within schip frely to be deliverit, in name of fewferme; and als payand zereley to the abbot and convent of the abbay of Kynlos and their successouris the sown of xx merkis usuale money of the realme at termes aucht and wont, to the saidis abbot and convent of the saidis fischingis and water of ald aucht and payt alanerly: And attour gife it happinnis herefter the kingis hienes or his successouris to get ony charteris or evidentis quhareby he or thai may persew and have uther rycht to the fischingis and water foresaid, it sal be lefull to him and his successouris to persew and recover the saidis fischingis and water be that rycht, and thai being sa recoverit, the saidis persons and ilk one of thaim and thair ayeris sal be fre of the payment of the five last of salmond fra thyn furth in tyme to cum, etc.

Apud 2 Maii [1501].

A Lettre of Indenture maid under the prive sele beruix the kingis henes, on the ta parte, and William Dowglas and David Thousoun, commissioneris for the Burgh of Elgin, on the tother parte,—that our soverane lord has set to the alderman, ballzeis, and communitie of the said burgh, our soverane lordis fischingis of Spey fra Ordquhische to the sey, extending to xii. feith nettis for the twa parte of a cowbill, for the termez of iii zeris nixt folowand the purification of our Lady callit Candilmes, last bipast, quhilk is the day of thair entre to the said fisching: To be laubowrit be our soverane lordis tenandis sic like as thai did to uther fermoraris in tymes bigane: Payand to our soverane lord, etc., (3½) lastis of salmond ful, rede, and swete, of the bynd of Hamburgh and Abirdene, to be deliverit at the havin of Spey; and geve it happinnis the said fermowrie to sustene ony skaith in the wynnung of the saidis fischings be evil disposit persons, principally be pokaris, the king sal caus to have reformation thairin be way of justice, and in likewise be thame that has fischit the said fischingis sen Candilmes bigane unto the day of the making of the indentouris hereof;—with license to the said fermouris to big hgis apoun the water of Spey nerest the said fischingis quhare it ples thame; and the king will for the thankful payment to be maid to his henes that it sal nocht be leful to the said fermoris to set ony parte of the said fischingis to maisterful

men outdwellaris of the said burgh, under the pane of tynsale of thare takkis for the said iii zeris;—and deliver the said fische at Lammes sufficient as said is.

Apud 27 Mar. [1503].

A Lettre of Tak made be the kingis hienes, as tutour and gouvernour to his carnell sone James erle of Murray, to Alexander Innes of that ilk,—[of] all and hale the fisching pertenyn to the kingis henes as tutour foresaid apoun the water of Spey, that is to say, the xii feithis and twa part of a cobill, for the termez of ix zeris next toum efter his entre thairto, beginnand at the fest of Sanct Andro the apostill next efter following the date of thir lettrez: with all commoditeiz, etc.; with power to mak subtenandis, etc.: And Payand thairfor zereley thre last and one half of salmond, ful, red, and swete, of the gret bynd of Abirdene, at the havin of the said water of Spey at the fest of ad vincula Sancti Petri callit Lammes, or within xx. dais thairefter, but langar delaye, etc.

At Edinburgh, 27 Apr. [1507].

A Lettre of Tak maid to M. Alexander Ogilvy of Far,—of the fischingis of the water of Spey, baith in fresch water and salt, pertenand to the king, for the termez of v zeris,—his entre to be at this next fest of Mertymes: Payand thairfor zereley four last of salmond, full, rede, and swete, sufficient merchand gudis, of the bynd of Abirdene alanerly, etc.

At Elinburgh, 20 Jan. [1509].

A Lettre of Tak made to Margarete Dennet, the spous of M. Alexander Ogilvy of Far, for al the days of hir life,—of al and hale the kingis fisching of all the water of Spey, baith in fresch water and salt: Hir entre thairto beginnand the day of the date hereof and thair-etter for hir lifytyme to endure: To be Haldin with power to mak subtenentis, etc.: Payand, etc., thairfor zereley thre lastis, sex barellis of salmond, full, rede, and swete, sufficient merchand gude, of the bynde of Abirdene alanerly, and to be deliverit zereley at the havin of Spey, etc.—and the sade lettre made be the king as tutour to his [son] James erle of Murray, etc.

J. B. T.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Burnett (Sir Alexander), of Craigmill (Kin-cardine O'Niell). Dame Nicholas Young, his relict, and Anna and Margaret Burnets, her daughters, in familia. (See Young.)
- „ (Alexander), deceast, late Dean of Gild of Aberdeen. Isobell Drum, his relict in toum of Aberdeen. (See Drum.)
- „ (Mr Andrew), in Kemnay, brother to the laird of Kemnay, a Commissioner for taking poll in Kemnay. (I., 365-366.)

- Burnett (Andrew), gentleman, Tennent in Mid-beltie (Kincardine O'Niell). His wife and one son in familia. (I., 95-96.)
- " (.,), in Blackhiles, a commissioner for taking poll in Skeen. (II., 486.)
- " (.,), merchant (deceast). Stock under 10,000 merks. Elspet Toux, in Toun of Aberdeen, his relict; and her son Thomas, pollable at £4 6s. (II., 625.)
- " (Baillie), deceast. Stock above 10,000 merks. Janet Christie, in Toun of Aberdeen, his relict, and Robert William, Janet, Margrat, and Cathren, her children. (See Christie.)
- " (Cathren), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Mr George Seaton, merchant, whose stock if in lufe was under 5000 merks. and Jean Robert, George, John, and William, her children. (II., 613.)
- " (Elizabeth), Lady of Sachan (and possessor of Maynas of Sachan), valuation of said lands in Clunie, £206 13s 4d; and Andrew Burnett, her son, in familia. (I., 223.)
- " (.,), wife of George Garioch, younger of Kinstair. (See Garioch.)
- " (George), merchant in Aberdeen, deceast. Stock under 5000 merks. Marjorie Sibbald, his relict, and Jean Burnet, his daughter. (See Sibbald.)
- " (Issobell), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Thomas Burnet of Clerkseat (whose poll if in lufe would have been £10); no child. (II., 624.)
- " (Mr James), gentleman, possessor of the lands of the Mill of Auchmacoy (Logie-Buchan), Jean Mill, his wife, and John James, Margret, and Anna Burnets, his children, in familia. (II., 237.)
- " (Mr John), minister at Monynusk, and his wife, and Robert, Alexander, Jean, Isobel, and Barbra Burnets, his children. (I., 356.)
- " (John), gentleman, tennent in Craigour (Kincardine O'Niell), and his wife. (I., 90.)
- " (.,), skipper in Aberdeen (alias Buchans). Stock under 5000 merks. His wife and John and Jean, his children. (II., 621.)
- " (.,), merchant. Stock under 5000 merks; in family of his brother-in-law, Mr James Moire, regent, in Toun of Aberdeen. (See Moire.)
- " (Lucess), relict of the deceast William Fergusson of Baddifurro (Inverurie), tennent in said lands; and Patriek, Walter, and Mary Fergusons, her children. (I., 365.)
- " (Margrat), wife of Mr Alexander Barclay, late minister at Peterhead. (See Barclay.)

- Burnett (Marjorie), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Alexander Keith of Wras (whose valued rent was under £200; and daughter Jean. (II., 614.)
- " (.,), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Mr James Sandilands, Town Clerk; no child. (II., 615.)
- " (Patriek), a friend, in family of Mr James Moire, regent in Town of Aberdeen. (See Moire.)
- " (Mr Robert), minister at Rayne, and his spouse; Charles Forbes, her sone, and Helen Robertsons, her niece. (I., 273.)
- " (Robert), of Lethentie. His valuation in Daviot for Lumphard and his proportion of Fenies, £386 13s 4d; his valuation in Logidurno, £433 6s 8d; his lady, with Robert Burnet, his son, and Margaret and Jean Burnetts, two grandchildren. (I., 298-311.) See Lethentie.
- " (.,), merchant in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. His wife, and William, Robert, and Margrat, his children. (II., 620.)
- " (.,), merchant (deceast). Margrat Gray, in Town of Aberdeen, his relict. Stock under 5000 merks. (See Gray.)
- " (Mr Thomas), of Kemney (being at present furth of the kingdom). His valuation in Kemney, £1560. (I., 365.)
- " (.,), of Kirkhill (pollable for himself in the countrie, for his family in Town of Aberdeen); his lady, and Thomas, David, Agnes, and ———, his children. (II., 601.)
- " (Thomas), lister in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. His wife, and James and Anna, his children. (II., 616.)
- " (.,), merchant in Aberdeen (deceast). Stock under 5000 merks. Janet Shand, in Town of Aberdeen, his relict, and her daughter, Christian. (See Shand.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1806.

16th January. Here, Miss Jane Maxwell, daughter of Rev. Dr Gordon, one of the Ministers of this city.

26th January. At Tullos, David Morice, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire.

21st January. *At Edinburgh, aged 81, Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of the late George Stewart of Tannachy.

12th February. Here, Mrs Janet Symson, widow of George Wilson of Glasgowego.

5th February. At Lessendrum, Miss Agnes Bisset, daughter of the deceased James Bisset of Lessendrum.

19th February. Lately, in parish of Udny, Robert Sheriffs, a labourer, aged 105.

28th February. Here, Paillie Andrew Burnett, in his 86th year.

22nd March. Here, Charles Gordon, Esq. of Blelack, in his 45th year.

13th April. Here, Andrew Thomson, Esq. of Banchory.

23rd April. At Huntly, Rev. George Cowie, in his 57th year of age, and 35th of ministry.

2nd April. At Manse of Kinnethmont, in her 46th year, Mrs Minty, wife of Dr Minty, Minister of Kinnethmont, and only child of Mr William Foord, of Putney, in the County of Surrey.

17th May. Here, in his 73rd year, Alexander Carnegie, Esq. of Cornhill, Principal City Clerk, having discharged the duties of that important office for nearly 45 years with great ability.

2nd June. Here, Rev. Abraham Barfield, formerly Preacher of St James's Chapel.

3rd June. Here, Mrs Isabella Helen Urquhart, widow of Captain William Urquhart, late of the 30th Regiment.

13th June. Here, in his 75th year, Mr William Littlejohn, Merchant and House Builder, and lately one of the Magistrates of this city, who, for the long period of 50 years, carried on business with a character of the greatest respectability, and most unblemished integrity.

28th May. On board H.M.S. Renomee, off Carthage, aged 15, Charles Forbes, youngest son of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart., Midshipman, of the wounds he received in action in cutting out a Spanish schooner.

17th July. At Manse of Strichen, Rev. William Anderson, Minister of the Gospel of that parish in his 49th year of age, and 21st of ministry.

18th July. At Kemnay House, in her 19th year, Miss Elizabeth Burnett, second daughter of the late Alexander Burnett of Kemnay, Esq.

28th July. Rev. Alexander Grant, Minister of Glenriunes.

23rd August. At Clifton, near Bristol, Alexander Irvine Urquhart, son of the late William Urquhart; Esq. of Craigston.

7th September. Here, Miss Charlotte Ligertwood, daughter of James Ligertwood, Esq.

17th September. Lady Frances Hay, seventh daughter of the late James, Earl of Erroll.

20th September. At Lessendrum, Ann Bisset, eldest daughter of the late James Bisset of Lessendrum.

9th October. At Edingight, Miss Helen Innes, youngest daughter of the late John Innes, Esq. of Edingight.

21st October. William Forbes Leith, Esq. of Whitehaugh.

10th November. At Edinburgh, Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart.

24th November. Here, in his 50th year, George Auldjo, Esq., late Provost.

14th November. At London, aged 82, Mrs Margaret Smyth, relict of John Gordon, Esq. of Beldornie, and mother of Charles Gordon, Esq. of Wardhouse.

26th November. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Farquharson, second surviving daughter of the late Alexander Farquharson of Haughton.

31st December. At Troup House, Miss Christian Garden, daughter of the late Peter Garden of Delgaty, Esq.

31st December. At Riga this month, Roger Duff, son of Lachlan Duff Gordon, Esq. of Park.

Queries.

296. ROBERT IRVING, MILL OF COWIE.—In 1609, when lands in the province of Ulster were given off by the Government to Englishmen and Scotsmen, Irving appears to have secured a grant of 2000 acres. Who was Irving, and what descent had he?

DEESIDE.

297. JOHN LAWRENCE, M.D.—The "Aberdeen Journal" obituary column of 26th May, 1875, has the following—"At Paris, Ont., on 8th inst., John Lawrence, M.D., and Mayor of Paris, in his 63rd year, a native of Aberdeen." What is his genealogy and from whence came his degree?

ONE OF THE CLAN.

298. WILLIAM KINLOCH, THE ARBUTHNOTT PHILANTHROPIST.—Where could I get a reliable account respecting Kinloch and his charities?

W. A.

299. JOHN FALCONER OF DURN.—I would be glad to see particulars regarding Mr Falconer. When did he acquire Durn, and what was the date of his death?

BANFFSHIRE.

Answers.

278. TOWN OF RATHEN.—It would be interesting to know the form of tradition referred to by Mr W. Davidson with regard to the existence of "a town, or at least a large village, at Rathen." There never was "a large village of Rathen." There was a village of Cairnbulg in Rathen; and in later times there grew up besides it the Cottown of Inverallochy. Of course, there was a "town" of Rathen; but that means the farm town of that name.

J. F.

286. **BURNES OF MASTRICK.**—Mr Alexander Burnes of Mastrick, sometime wholesale grocer in Aberdeen, married Miss Mary Smith (died at 10 Albion Terrace, Aberdeen, 30th October, 1872, aged 69), whose father was an official of the Aberdeen and Inverurie Canal Company. Their only surviving daughter, Elizabeth Smith, was the first wife of Dr John Stuart, advocate, Aberdeen, but she died 1st March, 1848, at the early age of 24. Mr Burnes died at Prospect Place, on 3rd May, 1871, aged 80. He is said to have been of the long line of farmers in Glenbervie, "from one member of which came the brothers Sir Alexander Burnes and Dr James Burnes, and from another the poet Burns."

H.

623. **MURDOCHS IN MOSSAT OF KILDURMUMY.**—(Scottish Notes and Queries, Second Series VII., 46.) The following (incomplete) information is taken chiefly from the dictation of Rev. Andrew Christie, Kildrummy:—

There were two brothers—Alexander (he may be the Alexander who was in Muirs, 1776-1793: Parish Registers) and George. George married a Miss Smith. He came to Kildrummy about the year 1820, and was latterly at Invermossat. Their issue were—

1. Peter: went to America fifty years ago. Married. Was Mayor at Ancaster.

2. George: married a Miss Hunter before he left this country fifty years ago. Wife went with him.

3. Adam: married Elsie Shepherd. He occupied the farm of Mains of Kildrummy at one time.

4. Andrew: went to America fifty years ago. He was a gamekeeper at Balmoral for a short time. He married Janet Meston, a widow with a family.

5. Alexander: born in Kildrummy. He was a joiner and woodmerchant in Kildrummy. He left the parish many years before his death and settled in Banffshire. He is buried in Kildrummy Churchyard, "on his feet." The churchyard has a slope, and the grave was cut accordingly.

6. John: deceased. Left a widow at Lumsden.

7. Isabel: married William Cook, Lumsden, and had a son George.

8. Another daughter.

I will deal with the Murdochs in Glenbuchat, Kildrummy, and Strathdon in these columns in the future. Further particulars of the families are heartily welcomed.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

No. 66.—July 21, 1909.

Old Letters and Invoices.

FORMER BUSINESS METHODS.

The reproduction of the address of the "Remarkable Letter" (given in No. 62) has led to the unearthing of letters of much older date. For instance, Mr William Ratray, of Messrs William Ratray and Sons, tobacco manufacturers, Queen Street, has favoured us with an inspection of a number of combined invoices and letters forwarded to Mr Robert Chives, merchant, Clayhills, Longside, dated in 1815 and 1816. The following invoice is interesting—

Abdn. 31 March 1815.

Mr Robert Chives.

Bot of Tho. M'Combie and Co.

1 Roll Com. Twist 7lb. @ 7/8	£1 13 8
1 do fine do. 3½ @ 8/4	1 9 2
	<hr/>
	3 2 10
Error	1
	<hr/>
	£4 2 10

The consigners appended this note—

"Receive as above of the best quality which we hope will please and be a supply we hope till things come more moderate."

A subsequent invoice, of date 28 April, 1815, was as follows—

1 Roll Comon Twist 8 to 5 @ 7/8	£3 3 8½
— fine do. 2 @ 8/4	16 8
1 Blad (?) finest No. 1 Rappee 7lb. @ 7/4	2 11 4
	<hr/>
	£6 11 8½

Accompanying this is the notification—

"In the course of two weeks we expect some excellent New Tobacco which we will be able to sell at a reduced price."

These invoices were not transmitted through the post, but "p. Thos Forrest" with "parcels and permit."

An invoice, dated 23rd June, 1815, from Roebuck, Ross, and Co., grocers and tea dealers, Nightingale Lane, East Smithfield, London, notifies Mr Chives of the despatch "To Down, Wharf for The Resolution," of a chest of Congou, price £28 1s 1d; shipping, 1s; total £28 2s 1d. The consigners write—

Sir—We have now the pleasure to wait upon you with Inv. of a Ch. Tea from the June Sale which we hope will arrive safe and give satisfaction. There has been no alteration in figures (?) since our last advices. Yours shall have our best attention so soon as we think them safe. We return you thanks for these orders and hope you will be induced to favor

us with a continuance of your correspondence. —We remain respectfully, Sir, your obedt. servts.,

ROEBUCK ROSS AND Co.

The last invoice is dated 10th Jany. 1816. According to it, Mr Chives bought of Jos. Wood

4 Loaves Sugar Nt. 42 10-16 @ 1/7	£3 7 5½
2 Bags Shot ½ cwt.	32/ 16.
3 Best Pens	3/6 10 6
	<hr/>
	£4 13 11½

Mr Jos. Wood is conjectured to have been the father of the late Mr Joseph Wood, once a very prominent Harbour Commissioner and shipping agent.

[N.B.—Some of the invoice contractions are difficult to make out, and may not be correctly rendered.]

Deacon Alexander Watson.

Numerous references to Deacon Watson and "The Kail Brose of Auld Scotland" and "The Wee Wifeikie" (No. 64—July 7) appear in the volumes of "Scottish Notes and Queries," particularly Vol. VIII. (February 1895). In this reference a quotation respecting the former song is made from Professor J. S. Blackie's "Scottish Song: Its Wealth, Wisdom, and Social Significance."

"Watson" (says Blackie) "was a man of no literary pretensions, and sang, like many of our best popular song-writers, so to speak, only by accident, or 'for fun,' as Burns used to say; his pride, so far as he had any, was confined to the fact that he had made Lord Byron's 'first pair o' breeks,' of which Moore, in his Life of the noble rhymist, failed to make due mention. But his hard-headed fellow-citizens will be prouder of his singing than of his tailoring; and 'The Kail Brose o' Auld Scotland' will be sung from the Ganges to the Mississippi, on festive occasions, as long as Highland tartan shall not duck before London red-tape, and genuine Highlanders, bred on the hills, shall not be ashamed of showing their brawn."

"Riding the Stang."

Callander, in a work entitled "Two Ancient Scottish Poems," says—"A custom is still prevalent among the country people of Scotland, who oblige any man, who is so unmanly as to beat his wife, to ride astride on a long pole, borne by two men, through the village as a mark of the highest infamy. This they call 'riding the stang,' and the person who has been thus treated seldom recovers his honour in the opinion of his neighbours." A hen-pecked husband was also sometimes subjected to this punishment, but it was to a wife-beater that certain good wives of Huntly nearly two hun-

doed years ago desired that the penalty should be meted out. The whole story is very curious, and deserves to be told in some detail, the more so since the sentence of "riding the stang" was duly carried out, and those who took part in it were punished. The incident took place in 1734.

The original documents detail the narrative thus—

Unto the Much Honoured the Baillie of the Regality of Huntly the humble Complaint and Representation of the Under Subscribers upon Mr John Fraser, Husband to Anne Johnston in Huntly

Humbly Shewing

That upon the Eleventh of January Instant the Said Mr John Fraser Did under Cloud of Night Most inhumanly and Barbarously Beat and Bruise Anne Johnston his Said Spouse to the effusion of her Blood and great hazard and peril of her Life And not only then but it is his constant practice as can be attested by Severalls of the Neighbourhead who have divers and Sundry times risen from their Beds at Midnight and has rescued her out of his merciless hands or she had been most miserably Butchered by him And seeing your Petitioners are informed that Said Fraser has given in ane information to your Lordshipe against some of our good Neighbours Who upon Saturday last being the twelfth instant went to his house al-leading they would cause him Ride the Stango (use and wont in such cases) but to our certain Knowledge with no other Design than to fright and Deter him from his villanous and crnell usage of his Said Spouse in all time coming

May it Therefore please Your Lordshipe to take this our more than most Lamentable case into your most Serious consideration by granting A toleration to the Stang which has not only ever been practicable in this place but in most pairts of this Kingdome being wee know no act of Parliament to the contrair: Or else if your Lordshipe can fall on a more prudent method wee most humbly begg your opinion for preventing more fatal consequences, Otherways upon the least disobligment given wee must expect to fall victims to our husbands displeasure from which Libera nos Domine

Ann Johnston	Barbra Jessiman
Agnas Scot	Griseall Allan
Lilles Garden	Janet Forsith
Elizabeth Burgie	Agnes Gordon
i R	Isobal Kemp
jen Guthrie	i P

Janet Roy

Huntly, 18th January, 1734. John Gordon of Avachy, Baillie:

The Defender appearing and craving to be allowed to prove that he uses his wife civilly and in the ordinary way, the Baillie allows him till too morrow for doing the same With certification if he failed, he would not only remit the

scandalous part to be punished by the Kirk Sessione but otherways fine and amercial him as he should see cause.

JOHN GORDON.

Regality Court of Huntly again mett within the tolbooth thereof, upon the nineteenth day of January 1734, by John Gordon of Avachie, and other ordinary members:

Complains Mr John Fraser in Huntly, with concurrence of the procurator fiscal, upon James Meldrum servant, Alexander Brown in Huntly, John Falconer and William Allan, servants to Baillie Falconer in Huntly, who yesterday, upon the eighteenth current, violently attackt the person of the said John Fraser in the face of the sun about three in the afternoon, tore his cloths and abus'd his person, by carrying him in a publick manner through the town of Huntly upon a tree: Therefore craves they may be fined and amercial in such sums as the baillie shall see cause, and to remain in prison till they pay the same, or find caution therefore and to the peace; and decreed to pay five pounds sterling, in name of damages, to the private party.

Compared the persons complained upon, and judicially confessed and acknowledged their being accessory art and part in the cryme lybelled against them; but can't write.

The Baillie, in respect of the said confession, fines and amercialts each of the said Defenders in twenty pounds Scots; and decerns conjunctly for twelve pounds of assythment to the private party, and ordains them to remain in prison till they find caution to the peace.

JOHN GORDON.

—"Bauffshire Journal," 22 June, 1909.

The Church and Knighthood.

The King's birthday honours for the year 1909 will always be remarkable in the eyes of the Church of Scotland as marking the conferring of knighthood on one of her most distinguished sons. Appointed a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, or C.V.O., at the same time as that distinction was conferred on the late Principal Marshall Lang, of Aberdeen University, the Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to His Majesty in Scotland, and Dean of the Order of the Thistle, has been promoted by the King to a Knight Commandership (K.C.V.O.) of the same Royal Order. Coming as it does at the close of a distinguished ministry in the Cathedral Church of St Giles', Edinburgh, the honour is designed more to mark the completion of arrangements for the Knights of the Thistle, of which Order Dr Cameron Lees has for many years been the dean, having their own chapel in what may be called the Scottish Westminster Abbey. The secretary of the Order, Sir Duncan Campbell, Bart., of Barcaldine, has also been appointed a Commander of the Victorian Order. The honour can thus be claimed not for one Church only, but as a national compliment.

Founded on 21st April, 1896, by the late Queen Victoria, the Royal Victorian Order was designed by its institutor to confer honour on those persons who have "rendered extraordinary or important or personal services" to the Sovereign, and in commemoration of its founder the motto is "Victoria." The appointments to the Order have thus always been outwith the sphere of politics and complimentary to subjects whose influence lies outside the Houses of Parliament. The Commandership has been conferred on Abdul Karim, the late Queen's teacher of Hindustani, on Mr A. C. Benson, for his share in editing the letters of Queen Victoria, and on Mr W. P. Frith, the artist. But it has been specially remarkable for its honouring members of the Church of England brought into close connection with the Royal Family, and also clergymen of the Church of Scotland whose positions singled them out for honour. And the birthday list which further honoured Dr Lees contained the names of another English clergyman, and also that of the Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew congregation of the British Empire. It is significant that in 1904 the highest rank of the Order, the Knight Grand Cross, or G.C.V.O., was conferred on the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are thus two ecclesiastics, one in England and the other in Scotland, who by Royal grant are entitled to use the title of "Sir" before their names.

The connection between the clergy and knighthood has always been of a very close nature. During the Saxon Heptarchy knighthood was conferred in England by the priest at the altar after confession and consecration of the sword. According to Spelman, the antiquary, King Alfred was the first sovereign who bestowed knighthood with the sword of state—or by the accolade, as it is now called. In a synod, however, held at Westminster in 1100, the custom of the clergy conferring the dignity was suppressed. But the intimate relationship of Church and knightly orders is most evidenced by the names of the various Orders instituted on the Continent and elsewhere, from the eleventh century onwards. The great majority had relation to incidents in the life of Christ, or were sponsored by some saint, national or local. Scotland's Order of the Thistle is sometimes called the Order of St Andrew, and it is said that James IV. modelled the number of knights on the apostles. The great Order of the Bath takes its name from the religious purification that preceded the knighting. Many of the Orders founded were entirely military, many religious, while others partook of the nature of both. Among the latter were the celebrated Knights of Malta or the Knights of St John of Jerusalem—an Order still existing, and appointments to which by the King are much valued by the recipients. There were also the Knights Templars, who have left their name prominently marked in the neighbourhood of London. The Temple is called after their residence there, and St Mary's or the Temple Church in the Inner Temple,

contains the tombs of the Crusaders who were buried there. The great Teutonic Order, also founded about 1191 by the Germans to aid the wounded Christians at the siege of Acre, was only finally dissolved by Napoleon I. in 1809. It was this Order that conquered and Christianised Prussia, but their possessions were gradually acquired by the House of Brandenburg.

Before the time of Shakespeare the title of "Sir" was borne by the clergy. Howard Staunton, in his illustrative comment to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," on Sir Hugh Evans, the pedantic Welsh parson, says—"The title of Sir was probably at one time applied to priests and curates without distinction, but subsequently became appropriated to the inferior clergy only, such as are called readers." "Sir," as thus used, was merely a translation of the Latin "dominus," the term used for a bachelor of arts, in contradistinction from the "magister" or master of arts. Thomas Fuller, in his Church History of Britain, remarks that there were formerly more Sires than Knights in England. "Such priests," he adds, "as have the addition of Sir before their Christian name were never not graduated in the university, being in orders, but not in degrees, whilst others entitled masters had commenced in the arts." To judge from the Sir Hugh Evans, already mentioned; Sir Nathaniel, the curate in "Love's Labour's Lost"; and Sir Oliver Martext, the vicar in "As You Like It," the knightly priest was more a subject of derision than instruction to his fellows. Jaques, addressing Touchstone, on his haphazard wooing of Audrey, seems to express the general feeling—"And will you, being a man of your breeding, be married under a bush like a beggar? Get you to church, and have a good priest that can tell you what marriage is: this fellow (Sir Oliver) will but join you together as they join waincoat."

J. K. L.

Bibliography of Clan Literature: with Notes.

(Continued from No. 55—May 5.)

HAMILTON

"The Heraldry of the Hamiltons." By G. Harvey Johnston, F.S.A. (Scot.), author of "Scottish Heraldry made Easy," etc. Size, crown 4to, containing 143 pages of letterpress and 8 coloured plates of arms. Only 125 copies printed; price 22s net. Edinburgh: W. and A. K. Johnston, Limited. 1903.

[This work gives a very full account of the armorial bearings of the Hamilton Family. 156 Seals and Coats of Arms are described, and the plates contain reproductions of 112 Shields, in addition to a frontispiece, all beautifully printed in colours. The text contains a complete account of the Hamiltons from the

earliest times to the present date. The main lines of Hamilton, Bargany, Abercorn, Silvertonhill, Dalzell, Dalsert, Raploch, Belhaven, Torrance, Fairholm, Bathgate, Udston, Bardowie, Borland, Preston, Cambuskeith and Innerwick are carefully followed, along with their cadets, so far as they can be traced. Thirteen pedigrees of the different lines are included. The work deals only with the male lines, and upwards of 1700 Hamiltons are here accounted for.]

INNES.

"The Chronicles of the Family of Innes of Edingight." By Colonel Thomas Innes of Learney, Torphins. Aberdeen: Privately Printed by Messrs Taylor and Henderson, Printers to Her Majesty, 1898.

[Colonel Innes wrote a "History of the Aberdeenshire Militia" (Aberdeen, 1884), etc.]

JOHNSTON.

"Genealogical Account of the Family of Johnston." Edinburgh 1832. "Book of the Johnstones, Earls and Marquises of Annandale." 2 Vols., 4to, 1894.

KENNEDY.

"History and General Account of the Principal Families of the Name of Kennedy, from the Original Manuscript," with notes and illustrations. By Robert Pitcairn. 4to. 1830.

[For notice of life of Robert Pitcairn, an antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, see "Irving's Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," published by Alexander Gardner, Paisley, 1881, at page 410.]

"The Kings of Carrick, a Historical Romance of the Kennedys of Ayrshire." By W. Robert. son, crown 8vo. 1890.

"Laird Kennedy: a Ballad."

In the "Aberdeen Grammar School Magazine," November, 1896, page 77, there is a ballad of 11 verses of 4 lines each. The ballad is founded on an Ayrshire Covenanting legend, which makes one of the wild Kennedys, a notorious persecutor, be carried off after death. Some sailors in the Bay of Ayr saw and spoke the spectre bark that conveyed him away. It opens—

It fell about the Martinmas,

When the nights are lang and mirk,
That the man o' blood, Laird Kennedy,
Lay dead near St Oswald's Kirk.

Last verse—

"O whence come ye?" the skipper bauld
Gan cry, "and where go ye?"
"Frae Oswald's Kirk we carry to hell
Laird Kennedy's fause body."

LAMONT.

"Diary of John Lamont of Newton, 1649-1671." 4to. Edinburgh, 1830.

LESLIE.

"Leslie of Balquhain. Pedigree 1067-1861." By Colonel C. Leslie. Privately printed Fife-well, 1861.

LINDSAY.

"Lives of the Lindsays, or a Memoir of the House of Crawford and Balcarres." By Lord Lindsay, 3 vols. 8vo. London: John Murray, 1849.

MACAULAY.

"History and Traditions of the Macaulays" (with Genealogical Table). By Captain Thomas, R.N., with Biographical Notes of Notable Clansmen, Feuds of the Clan, etc., 80 pp. (Vol. xiv., Society of Antiquaries of Scotland publications.)

MACBEAN.

See "Minor Septs of Clan Chattan." By Charles Fraser-Mackintosh (pp. 30-56). Glasgow: John Mackay, "Celtic Monthly" Office. 1898.

MACDOUGALL.

"Ancient Targes Found at Dunolly Castle," illustrated.

"Charm Stone of the Macdougalls of Dunolly, Chiefs of the Clan." (Society of Antiquaries publications. Vols. xxvii. and xxix.)

See also article on "Dunollie Castle" (illustrated), in "Oban and the District Around" pp. 28-39. [This work was edited in 1902 by Alexander Mailer Faichney, F.E.I.S., F.R.S.G.S., Schoolmaster in Oban.]

MACFARLANE.

"Macfarlane Family, with Historical Account of the Clan, and MS. from History of Macfarlane from Buchanan of Achmar." Folio. 1845.

"History of the Clan and its Various Branches of Macfarlane, Macfarlan, Macfarland, Macfarlin." By Mrs C. M. Little. Large 8vo., illustrated with portraits, coats of arms, etc. Privately printed for the authoress. Tottenville, New York, 1893.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeen

Extracts from the Privy Seal Register.

(Continued.)

GALLOWGATE FELONY.

Apud . . . 20 Apr. [1503].

A Precept of Remission to Johne Chene of Essilmont, Henry Chene, Johne Chene, his brother, and Johne Balluny, for the fortocht felony done be thame apoun Duncane Forbes in the Gallowgate within the burgh of Abirdene; and for the reif of swerdis and uthir wapinnis fra the said Duncane and his servitouris the sammyn tyme, and for all uthir crimes, etc.—murthure, slauchter, birnyng, reffasing of women and common thif exept.

ABERDEEN TENEMENT, ETC.

Apud . . . [1497].

A Letter made to Patrik Leslie, burges of Abirdene, of the keeping and governance of a

land and tenement liand in Aberdene, now being in the kingis handis as ourlord therof, quhill the richtwis are of the samyn optene state and sesing of the said landis, quhilk is now furth of the realme, etc.; and als of the intronmiting and rasing of the malis of the said landis, etc.

ABERDEEN BURGESS HANGING HIMSELF.

At Edinburgh, 20 Nov. [1515].

A lrethro maid with consent of the governour to Andro Cullane, burges of Abirdene, ait^d his airis [and] assignais,—of the gyft of all landis, annuellis, fyschingis, possessiouns and gudis movable and unmovable, quhilkis perteneit to unquhile William Murray, burges of Abirdene, and now perteneing to the king and to the said governouris dispositioun be resone of eschaet, becaus the said William hangit hymself; with power to the said Andro, his airis and assignais, to intronmet and tak up all the saidis eschaet guidis . . . males and profitis of the saidis landis . . . of the last Martymes terme and of all termes tocum . . . And with command in the samyn to the provest and bailzeis of Abirdene, and schireffis of Abirdene and Kincardyn and thare deputis, to mak the said Andro and his assignais or factouris be answerit of the said eschet gudis, males, termes and profitis . . . : And charginge the saidis provest and ballies to tak inquisitioun quhat landis, croftis, annuellis and fychingis the said William had unquhile in fe, the tyme of his deid, within the said burgh and fredome thairof, and to gyf heretable stait and sesing of the samyn to the said Andro Cullane, his airis or assignais, at his plesour: And gyf the said unquhile William had ony landis fyschingis, annuellis, and heretage haldin of the king of the said burgh, ordanis that the said Andro Cullane, his airis or assignais, be heretabye infett of the samyn be charter and sesing under his grete sele, to be specifiyt and boundit eftyr informatioun, to be haldin of the kingis grace and his successouris sielyk as thair war haldin of before: And gyf the said William had ony landis, annuellis, fyschingis, or heretage haldin of utheris ourlordis, ordanis presentatiouns be direct under the prive sele to thair ourlordis to ressave the said Andro Cullane his airis or assignais, in tenentis to thaim thairof and to infett thaim heretabye in the samyn . . . : And gyf the mariage of the said Williamis are or airis male or female and ward of ony of his landis or heretage pretenis or may pertene throw his deid to the king, my lord governour gyffis the samyn in lyk wis to the said Andro Cullane, his airis and assignais.

PROCLAMATION AT MARKET CROSS.

Apud Edinburgh, 3 Feb. [1504].

A Letter direct to the schiref of Aberdene and uther schireffis in that part charginge thame to mak opin proclamation at the market corce of Aberdene and uther placis nedefull, that forsamikle as the kingis lieinis has be his infetement made to Johne Forbes, fear of Burchis, amest and creat all the woddis, boggis

and schawis of his landis of Burchis, Drummelochy, Newtown, Macharislanach, Glenkervy and Glencomry: Tharefor that thair command and charge all and sendir his lieges that none of thame tak apoun hand to destroy or waist the saidis forestis, or ony parte of thame be hunting, hewing, cutting or pastouring of bestis in the samyn, under all the pane and charge content in the lawis of fro forest and statutis made thairapoun.

PORT OF ABERDEEN.

At Edinburgh, 13 Feb. [1507].

A Letter of licence maid to Hew Martyn, merchand of the Feire (? Campvere), and to his schip, the maister of hir callit Johne Buire, to cum within the port of Abirdene with his leful merchandice, and thare to dois and laid the samyn agane with the gudis of Scottis merchandis of Abirdene, or ony utheris within the said port, etc.

SCHIPRAW TENEMENT, ETC.

Apud . . . 18 Apr. [1499.]

A Letter of Gift mad to Schir Johne of Rutherford, knight, and his assignais,—of a land and tenement liand in the burgh of Aberdene in the Schiprawgat thairof, being in the kingis handis be nonentris of the richtwis are or airis to the samyn, quhilkis ar now in Ingland and uther partis owt of the realme, be the deceis of unquhile Henry Rutherford and Jonet Menzes, his spous, last possessouris thairof: The said schir Johne findand surte to uphald the said land to the profit of the airis als gude as it now is, and to answer to the king of the superexercescence of the profitis of the said land and tenement for the tyme that thair sal be in his handis be resson forsaid: To be haldin and to be had to the said Schir Johne with al malis and profitis thairof quhil the lachfull state, sesing and possession of the samyn, etc.

Aberdeenshire Poll-Book Indcx.

(Continued.)

- Burnett (Thomas), of Clerkseat (deceast, whose poll, if in lyfe, would have been £10).
Isobell Burnett, his relict, in Town of Aberdeen. (II., 624.)
- „ (Master William), minister of the parish of Midmar, his wife; and Marjorie, Barbara, Jean, Robert, Anna, and Katherine Burnets, his children. (I., 195.)
- „ (William), of Wester Campbell, a commissioner for taking poll in Kincardine O'Niell. Valuation of his said lands in said parish £100. His wife; and William, Alexander, Agnes, Jean, Nicholas, Margaret, and Isobell Burnets in familia. (I., 89, 113.)
- „ („) gentleman; tenant in the Laird of Lessendrum's lands; Drumblate: unmarried. (II., 267.)

- Burnett (William), merchant in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks. His wife and Margaret, a child. (II., 620.)
- Byres (George), chamberlane to the Laird of Streichin. A Commissioner for taking poll in Streichin parish. (I., 599.)
- „ (James), merchant (deceast); stock above 10,000 merks. Janet Middleton, in Town of Aberdeen, his relict, and her son Robert. (See Middleton.)
- Byth (Patrick), in Cowbog; Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Tyrie and Aberdour. (II., 55, 63.)
- Caddell (Francis), gentleman, tenant in Auchlounne (Foveran), and his wife. (II., 155.)
- „ (Henrie), gentleman and tenant in Milne of Aberdour (Aberdour):—Martine, his wife, and Elizabeth Caddell, his sister. (II., 64.)
- Calder (George), of Aswaulic; a Commissioner for taking poll in Glass; his valuation in said parish £300. [] Skein, his ladie, and Alexander, Hugh, William, Andrew, and Elizabeth Calder's children; and Katherine Calder his sister. (II., 455, 461.)
- Campbell (Barbara); in family of Thomas Forbes of Little Achry (Montwhiter): daughter to unquhall Mr James Campbell, minister at Lundie. (II., 370.)
- „ (Colin), in family of his grandmother, Jean Forbes, in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Mr William Moire: principall. (See Forbes.)
- „ (Dame Jean), wife of the Laird of Meldrum, Bethelnie. (See Urquhart.)
- Camfield (Laird of); valuation of his lands in Lumphanan £236. One son in familia. (I., 123.)
- Campbell (Lands of Easter): valuation thereof in Kincardine O'Niell £153 6s 8d. (I., 112.)
- Cargill (Thomas) of Achtidonald: valuation of his said lands in Longside £466 13s 4d. Anna Abercromby, his lady; Alexander Cargill, his brother; Jean Cargill, his sister; and Janet Cargill, his sister. (I., 594.)
- Carraveran (Lands of): valuation thereof in Alford £100. (I., 413.)
- Carnegie (Andrew), merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks; his wife and daughter Jean. (II., 621.)
- „ (James), lister in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; his wife and Mr William, and Elspit his children. (II., 621.)
- Cassie (Andrew): his valuation in Old Machar (for his own and B. Blak's lands) £53. His wife and five children in familia: viz., Thomas, Duncan, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Janet. (II., 574.)
- „ („) of Whitstripes; gentleman, deceast. Jean Henderson, his widow, in Town of Old Aberdeen. (II., 594.)

- Catanach (Gilbert), Clerk and Collector for taking up poll in the Laird of Udne's lands in Foveran. (II., 162.)
- „ (James), merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 10,000 merks. No wife nor child. (II., 628.)
- „ (Patrick), nottar publick in the Laird of Udy's family (Foveran). (II., 162.)
- Catto (George, gentleman; tenant in Munkshill (Foveran); Margrat Moir his wife and Robert Catto his son. (II., 166.)
- „ (James), merchant in Aberdeen, stock under 5000 merks; no wife nor child. (II., 620.)
- Chalmer (Alexander), of Balnacraig; a commissioner for taking poll in Lumphanan; valuation of his lands in said parochin £200. His lady, and Alexander and Euan Chalmers, his sons in familia; Margrat, Anna, and Barbra Chalmers, his daughters in familia; and Jean Douglass, in familia. (I., 116, 125.)
- „ („), tenant in Milne of Lesslie (Leslie) His free stock 500 merks. His wife and John Chalmer his son. (I., 234.)
- „ (Andrew), merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 4000 merks, and his wife; no child. (II., 620.)
- „ (George), merchant in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; his wife, and John and Janet, his children. (II., 617.)
- „ (Helen), wife of Gilbert Meldrum, gentleman. Factor for the Laird of Lathers (Turriff.) (See Meldrum.)
- „ (Issobell), wife of Mr George Forbes of Oldwhatt, Auchredie. (See Forbes.)
- „ (James), latelic of Balbithan (Kinkell), gentleman. [Chalmers.] (I., 351.)
- „ („), gentleman in Town of Aberdeen; no wife nor child. (II., 623.)
- „ (Marjorie). Her valuation in Pintray is £59 8s 4d. [Chalmers.] (II., 518.)

“Aberdeen Journal” Obituary. 1807.

3rd January. At Manse of Edinkillie, Rev. David Milne, Minister of that parish, in his 65th year.

26th January. William Robertson, Esq., Younger of Foveran, M.D.

31st January. Here, Mrs Euphemia Maver, spouse to Rev. Robert Doig, Minister of Trinity Chapel.

20th February. Here, Rev. Alexander Alcock, one of the Ministers of St Paul's Chapel.

4th March. At Kintore on 24th ulto. Mrs Elizabeth Farquhar, and on the 26th her husband, Mr Alexander Farquhar, for many years Senior Baillie of the Burgh. They were about 32 years of age, and had been married upwards of 50 years. They had often expressed a wish that the one might not survive the other, and

they were buried together on the same day, in one grave.

24th February. At Manse of Durris Mrs Margaret Mitchell, spouse to Rev. William Strachan, Minister of that parish.

4th March. Here. Mrs Mary Robertson, spouse of the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner, of this place.

1st March. At Inver, near Dunkeld, Neil Gow, the famous fiddler, in his 80th year.

30th March. At Montcoffer, William Rose, Esq.

3rd April. At Mensie, Mrs Fraser of Mensie, daughter of the late Thomas Martin, Esq. of Allersford Hall, in Essex.

7th March. At Leithfield, in her 84th year, Ann Leith, of Blair.

13th April. At Greenhall (otherwise Auchlunies), aged 85, Theophilus Ogilvie of Auchlunies, Esq., many years Collector of Customs at this port.

10th April. Here, in her 84th year, Mrs Elizabeth Forbes, relict of Rev. John Mair, Minister of Rayne.

23rd April. At Manse of Kildrumny, Rev. John Harper, Minister of that parish.

18th April. At Bricklodge, near Fraserburgh, the Hon. Miss Fraser, grand aunt to the present Lord Saltoun.

27th April. At Ladysford, Mrs Christian Ker, relict of George Forbes, Esq. of Upper Boyndlie, in her 69th year.

28th April. At Manse of Lonmay, Rev. John Lundie, Minister of that parish, in his 82nd year of age and 55th of ministry.

28th April. At Lessendrum, Miss Elizabeth Bisset, daughter of the late James Bisset of Lessendrum, Esq.

27th May. At Osborne's Hotel, London. Sir James Durno [of Arrochrie], H.M. Consul at Memel, etc.

15th June. At sea, of this date, on his passage home from Jamaica, Thomas Gordon, Esq., of Port Maria Bay, son of the late Rev. George William Algernon Gordon, Minister of Keith.

16th June. At the house of his son, Bishop Skinner, Aberdeen, Rev. John Skinner, in his 86th year, and after having held the charge of the Episcopal Congregation, Longside, for nearly 65 years.

1st July. Here, Miss Jean Burnet of Sauchen, in her 74th year.

18th July. At Fraserfield, Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Fraserfield.

19th July. At Aberlour House. Patrick Gordon of Aberlour, Esq., in his 67th year.

29th July. At Old Aberdeen, Mrs Susan Grant, widow of Rev. Mr Bonninman, late Minister of Premay, aged 54.

23th August. At Balbithan, Mrs Henrietta Gordon, in her 94th year.

11th September. At Essingham, Surrey, George Moir, Esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, only

son of the late Rev. William Moir, Minister of Fyvie.

15th September. At Manse of Fordoun, Rev. Alexander Leslie, in his 74th year.

24th September. John Forbes, Esq. of Inverernan.

4th October. At Mastrick, Alexander Stuart, Esq. of Mastrick, in his 69th year.

24th October. At Westfield, John Chalmers, Esq. of Westfield.

27th October. At Manse of Glenbucket, Rev. William Spence, Minister of that parish.

20th November. At Manse of Strachan, Rev. William Thomson, Minister of that parish.

29th November. At Old Aberdeen, Miss Agnes Lumsden, Piteaple, in the 80th year of her age, daughter of the late Rev. John Lumsden, Professor of Divinity in King's College and University.

6th December. At Manse of Forglen, Mrs Gerard, Senior, of Midstrath, in her 81st year.

Queries.

300. LEOPOLD DYCE.—Can anyone oblige with information regarding a Leopold Dyce, supposed to have been born between 1780 and 1785, and who was about 45 at the time of his death, which took place at Fatchgarh? The records of deaths were destroyed during the Indian Mutiny, and the military station at Fatchgarh was wrecked, so nothing can be discovered on the spot as to his exact age. He was certainly born and educated in Scotland; and he gave to two of his sons the name of Leopold, which looks as if it were a family name.

A. C.

301. THE BARCLAYS OF GARTLY.—Has any authoritative genealogical record of this family been published? If so, particulars would be esteemed.

B. BARCLAY.

302. SUBJECT OF PICTURE.—Can any reader give the name of the Parish School which formed the subject of Mr John Stirling's picture of the "Bible Class in a Scottish Parish School examined by a Committee of Presbytery." Mr Stirling was a graduate of King's College, Aberdeen, and the "Spectator" of May, 1854, in commenting upon this picture, remarks that he was "a born painter."

DEESIDE.

303. ABERDEEN AND INVERNESS MAIL COACH.—When was the mail coach between these towns started? I see in the Burgess Roll of Banff the names of two Edinburgh magistrates as having been admitted in 1805, "for their exertions in starting" the coach.

D. R.

Answers.

279. FAMILIES OF SPENS AND GRUB.—If "R. S. G." would indicate the particular branches respecting whom he desires information, I would endeavour to assist. Meantime he might with advantage consult the New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records"; Spalding Club's "Antiquities"; and Davidson's "Inverurie and Earldom of the Garioch."

H. A. B.

280. THE DEMPSTERS OF AUCHTERLESS.—This family, who derived their surname from their holding the ancient Scottish office of doomster or dempster, were proprietors of Careston and Auchterless before the middle of the fourteenth century. They held other estates, including Muireesk, and had the whole erected into a barony under the title of Auchterless-Dempster. In 1457, David Dempster was laird (Spalding Club "Antiquities," I., 282). He was succeeded, before 1480, by John Dempster—probably his son (*Ibid.* 464). On 22nd October, 1504, Walter Dempster, son of the latter, was served heir. He married Elizabeth Barclay, who, as his widow, had her terce awarded 6th October, 1506. From 1556 to at least 1576, James Dempster was proprietor, and he was followed

by Thomas Dempster. If "Deveronside" would consult the New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records" and Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," he would find further interesting facts.

C.

287. THE HAYS OF RENISTOUN.—Renistoun—or Rannioston, as it is more frequently called—is a small estate in the parish of Logie-Buchan. In 1706, it was sold by Charles, Earl of Erroll, to Alexander Hay of Knockandie and Margaret Brodie, his wife, in life-rent, and to Alexander Hay, their eldest son, in fee. Alexander Hay, senior, died before 6th November, 1721, his will, as recorded, mentioning Margaret Brodie, widow; five sons—Alexander, Hugh (he entered the merchant service, and died before 14th July, 1740, when his will was recorded); James, Mr Thomas, and Charles; with one daughter, Elizabeth. Alexander Hay, junior, in 1716, married Katherine, third daughter of Rev. William Murray, minister of the parish of Inverurie, and in 1756 he sold the estate to his nephew, John Dingwall, stocking manufacturer in Aberdeen, whose parents were Arthur Dingwall of Brownhill, afterwards of Lescairgie, and Sarah Murray, sister of the seller's mother. In 1730 Richard Hay, only son of Alexander Hay, and Katherine Murray ratified the sale; and he was probably the grandfather of Mrs Colonel Sykes referred to by "C. L. T."

J. A.



FIELD-MARSHAL KEITH.

(Portrait by Belle.)



FIELD-MARSHAL KEITH.

(Portrait by Francesco Treccani.)

No. 67.—July 28, 1909.

Portraits of Field-Marshal Keith.

There are two well-known portraits of Field-Marshal Keith extant. A painting of him by Belle, representing him as a young man clad in armour, is in the possession of the University of Aberdeen, and hangs in the Picture Gallery of Marischal College. A reproduction of it in photogravure appears in the "Records of Marischal College and University," Vol. II. (New Spalding Club, 1898). This portrait is referred to in "Description of the Armorial Bearings, Portraits, and Busts in the Mitchell Hall and Picture Gallery, Marischal College," by F. A. (nott) (Aberdeen, 1896; 2nd ed., 1908). A reproduction of the photogravure appeared in the "Aberdeen Grammar School Magazine," February, 1908.

Another portrait of the Field-Marshal, in later life, executed by Francesco Trevisani, belongs to the Earl of Kintore, and hangs at Keith-hall; it is reproduced in Cay's "Scottish Portraits" (I., 142) and the Scottish History Society's publications (Vol. XIX., p. 193), and in the great window of the Mitchell Hall, Marischal College. The portrait of the Field-Marshal in the Art Gallery, Peterhead, labelled "By Blakey," is, I am informed, a photograph of the Keith-hall portrait.

A third portrait, however, painted by Allan Ramsay in 1742, adorns the walls of the Town Hall at Stonehaven: it represents the Field-Marshal in civilian dress, but with a steel cuirass below his coat, and wielding a baton. This portrait was presented to the town of Stonehaven by Major Fraser of Tornaveen in 1901. The following account of the portrait appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal," 29th April, 1901—"There has just been presented to the town of Stonehaven by Major Fraser of Tornaveen a valuable portrait in oil of the famous Prussian general, Field-Marshal Keith, brother of the Earl Marischal. The portrait, which has been accepted by Provost Mowat on behalf of the town, measures 5 feet by 4, and represents the Marshal in the red coat of the period with ruffles, underneath which can be seen the steel breastplate. The Marshal wears a well-powdered wig, and the face, which is

most natural in its expression, indicates more of the courtier than the hero of many a well-fought fight. The forehead is high, and the eyes expressive, but the firm-set mouth gives indication of his determined nature. In his right hand he holds a field-marshal's baton, while in the background the tents of his army can be seen. The name of the painter, 'A. Ramsay, 1742,' is at the right-hand bottom corner of the picture. The artist, Allan Ramsay, was the eldest son of Allan Ramsay, the poet, and author of 'The Gentle Shepherd,' and lived between the years 1713 and 1784. He studied in Edinburgh, and visited London and Rome. He attracted attention by a head of Forbes of Culloden and a full-length portrait of the Duke of Argyll. He was patronised by the Duke of Bridgewater, and rose to be the most famous portrait-painter of his time, being appointed painter to His Majesty in 1767. His work was noted for its firm flesh painting and soundness in method. The picture is in a fine state of preservation, not the least indication being apparent of its great age. The gift is one that will be highly appreciated by the town." A reproduction of this portrait forms the frontispiece to "The Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia," by Th. A. Fischer (Edinburgh, 1903).

A small engraving of a portrait of the Field-Marshal appears in Anderson's "Scottish Nation" (1872), said to be "from an original in the possession of William Douglas, Esq., Liverpool, to whom it descended from his relative, Colonel Robert Keith, the last direct male representative of the noble family of Keith Marischal."

Some time after the delivery of my paper on Field-Marshal Keith to the Buchan Field Club last year (see "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries," I., 174), I received from Mr Joseph Ogilvie, LL.D., Aberdeen, a curious line engraving representing a bust of the Field-Marshal in classical style, with a wreath of laurel around his head. It bore this inscription—

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD KEITH,

Field Marshal in the Armies of Prussia.

Born June 14th, O.S., 1696.

A. Bell, Sc.

A reproduction of this picture was given as the frontispiece to the volume of "Notes and Queries" just mentioned. Dr Ogilvie informed me that the engraving was found among the papers of the late Mr Alexander Cruickshank, LL.D., Aberdeen, but that of its history or purport, or where it was obtained, nothing was known. Inquiry at the Department of Prints and Drawings of the British Museum revealed equal lack of knowledge there. A friend in Berlin, however, with whom I communicated on the subject, made some inquiries, the result of which is embodied in the following note—"In reference to the reproduction you enclosed,

I have consulted the directors of the Royal Museums here. Their opinion is that it is a caricature. As a matter of fact, it is not a portrait of the Field-Marshal at all, but of his brother George, the Earl Marischal. In many portraits the two brothers are confounded. In the National Gallery here, there is an engraving of George Keith by Richardson, which has evidently been copied by the man who perpetrated the reproduction you sent me. As the copy is 'before the letter,' he must have mistaken it for the Field-Marshal."

The following description of the Field-Marshal's personal appearance is given by Mr Frederick Dixon in an article in "Temple Bar," June, 1898—"It was in September, 1747, that Keith came to Potsdam. You may see him, as he appeared to the Berliners of those days, in Menzel's striking woodcut, a weather-beaten, rugged soldier of some fifty summers. Rather above the middle height, strongly, but perfectly proportioned, he is shown wrapped in his military cloak, his fur-trimmed hat pressed firmly over his brows, grasping his field-glass in the fingers of his right hand. The nose is slightly aquiline, the complexion bronzed, the chin square and massive, the mouth straight and determined, yet drooping at the corners into a faint indication of quiet humour. A face expressive of unflinching honesty and sagacity, dignified by a look 'of such intense goodness that,' declared one who knew him, 'it won the heart at first sight.'"

The portrait here referred to is probably that by Adolf Friedrich von Menzel, painted in 1851, and engraved by Eduard Kretzschmar for a series of plates, "Aus Koenigs Friedrichs-zeit," 1886; it is plate 6. In producing this portrait, Menzel appears to have used a vignette of Keith by Meno Haas (1752-1833). It is perhaps the best-known portrait of the Field-Marshal in Berlin; but there is a very fine portrait of him by Pesne (in oils, half-length) in a private collection, a copy of which in pencil is in the National Gallery of the German capital. Contrary to what might be considered a natural expectation, Keith does not figure in Menzel's "Schlacht bei Hochkirch" ("Battle of Hochkirch"); nor does he appear in the famous "Tafelrunde" ("The Round Table at Sans-Souci") by the same artist—though the Field-Marshal is specified in the catalogues of the Berlin National Gallery (where the picture is) as "Zur Linken des Koenigs sitzend," the person in question is really his brother, the Earl Marischal.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Finds of Ancient Coins.

Early in 1843 the son of a crofter in the old common of Cowie, about three miles from Stonehaven, in digging for the purpose of blasting, came upon some ancient coins, buried about three feet deep. They had the appearance of having been placed in some earthen

vessel, but no remains of it were discovered. The coins in the centre were much decayed; those on the outside in better preservation; but all were covered with a very hard coat of green rust. On examination, they proved to be Roman silver, containing a fine variety of those of the Emperor Vespasian, his two sons, Titus and Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Antoninus Philosophus, Lucius Verus, Commodus, etc. Amongst the coins were several of Roman ladies, showing the then prevailing modes amongst females of dressing the hair.

In the summer of 1843, there was found at Forres a finely-preserved Roman coin of the reign of Titus Vespasian. It is believed to have been one of those struck at Rome to perpetuate the remembrance of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman army in A.D. 67, when Judah, as the coin intimates, went into captivity.

In the summer of 1847, while workmen were engaged digging the foundation for an enlargement of the business premises of Messrs John Smith and Company, iron merchants, Shoe Lane, Aberdeen, they discovered a large number of small copper coins, buried some three feet below the surface. The coins, which had been put into three bags, one of canvas and two of leather, were much corroded, and weighed about two cwt. They were almost all of one kind—bodies—and belonged to the earlier part of Queen Mary's reign.

In May, 1854, two collections of ancient coins were found in the neighbourhood of Inverness. One consisted of 127 silver pennies of the reign of Robert Bruce and Alexander I., with a few of the reign of Edward I., coined in Ireland, having the Irish harp. The whole were wrapt up in a piece of skin, or hide, and were in excellent preservation. The second collection was of a much later date, and consisted of 18 silver coins, somewhat larger than a shilling-piece, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II., with a Spanish dollar, dated 1633. These were found in a small cow's horn, dug up in a field at Holme Rose, Nairnshire.

In August, 1864, while workmen were engaged deepening the bed of the Isla, near the Free Church, Botriphnie, they came upon about 200 coins, including one or two French and Spanish. The greater number belonged to the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.; thirty were larger than crown pieces, and less than a dozen were of copper, the remainder being of silver. Great interest was attached to this find, on account of part of the skeleton of a man being found along with the coins.



FIELD-MARSHAL KEITH.

(Portrait by Allan Ramsay.)



FIELD-MARSHAL KEITH.

(Portrait by A. F. von Menzel.)

The Original "Notes and Queries."

The following interesting account of the start and early beginnings of the English journal "Notes and Queries"—the precursor of all other publications of the same nature—is given in "Blackwood's Magazine" for July:—

For sixty years "Notes and Queries" has done an inestimable service to men of letters. Few there are who have sought its help in vain. Week by week it represents the collected knowledge of the learned community. It is the fairest of exchanges, since he who asks is ready in his turn to give. No journal has ever been devised whose files contain so ample a store of curious information. Here, if we find not history, we find its raw material, and hither historians will go for help as long as paper and bindings hold together. It is right and proper, then, that its sixtieth anniversary should be marked, and Mr Francis could not have set up a more suitable monument to its usefulness than is afforded by his "Notes by the Way" (London: T. Fisher Unwin). The book is, as it should be, various and discursive. It touches many things and many men, and all of them lightly. The topics chosen by Mr Francis are chosen at haphazard, and thus do not belie the character of the journal in which they were first treated. But in one respect the book preserves a sort of unity. It contains an excellent account of those who from the beginning have edited "Notes and Queries," and it is this record which gives Mr Francis's work its greatest value.

The first number of "Notes and Queries" appeared on the 3rd of November, 1849, under the auspices of W. J. Thoms. The staff which assisted him was highly distinguished. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, J. W. Croker, Lords Shaftesbury and Strangford, Hallam, Monckton Milnes, Halliwell, and Dr Doran were of the number. Though the editor's main interest was folklore, he did not close his columns to any subject which attracted his readers, and it was his pride that his was the first journal to encourage photography. The scholars of those days were more fearlessly outspoken than their descendants, and when it was suggested that writers should sign their articles there was a stout opposition. "If we were all to give our names," said one contributor, "'N. and Q.' would, in three weeks, be a cock-pit." The temper of the times has changed. To-day it is the general practice to sign, and anything less like a cock-pit than "Notes and Queries" we do not know. For well nigh a quarter of a century Thoms edited the journal which he had founded. Dr Doran and Turle followed him, and then in 1883 Joseph Knight came to the editorial chair. Of Knight, Mr Francis gives a just and sympathetic sketch, which will be approved by all who knew that sound scholar and wise critic. Never was there a writer who more nearly conformed to Lord Morley's criti-

cal standard of generosity. For him reproof was a positive pain. His profound learning showed him the weaknesses of the innumerable plays which it was the business of the dramatic critic to see; his kindness of heart forbade him always to tell the truth. That was his weakness as a critic, and though it erred on the side of amiability, it greatly impaired the value of his work. If we were to judge the British drama of the last thirty years by Knight's account of it, we should pass far too lenient a sentence. But, after all, dramatic criticism was a small part of Knight's work. As editor of "Notes and Queries" he found the widest scope for his keen love of the humanities. He was learned in many tongues and literatures, a cunning collector of books, which he read as well as bought, a scholar without pedantry, a man of letters who still preserved a love of life. And all those who knew him knew also that the man was far greater than his work. He has left behind him little that does justice to his powers—save the enduring memory of his friends. He, like many another, was put into the mill of journalism, which ground to powder what leisure might have fashioned into a gracious monument. However, that is the habit of our time, and Knight was in no way responsible for the fate which overtook him with many of his contemporaries. His talk was fresh, humorous, and varied, and if we had a record of that we should have the best portrait of the man. But we must be content with what we have, and give thanks to Mr Francis for the eloquent tribute he has paid to his friend and colleague.

Adequate, too, is Mr Francis's sketch of Joseph Woodfall Elsworth, that sturdy Tory and tireless collector of ballads. Edinburgh knew him in his youth, and he remembered hearing "a howling London ead, a Reform Bill agitator, addressing the greasy rabble on Calton Hill." Still worse, he recalled the base ingratitude wherewith the Radicals insulted Sir Walter Scott at Sellkirk, where he had been "the Shirra," and how at Hawick they attempted to drag him out from his carriage, shouting "Burke Sir Walter." For this and other episodes in Elsworth's career we refer our readers to Mr Francis's pages, and as "Notes and Queries" preserves a love of apposite quotation, we will conclude with a passage from Ben Johnson, chosen by Thoms to represent the scope of his journal—

"What fables have you vexed, what truth re- deemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions disesteemed,
Impostures branded, and authorities urged!
What blots and errors have you watched and purged,
Records and authors of, how rectified,
Times, manners, customs, innovations spied!
Sought out the fountains' sources, creeks, paths, ways,
And noted the beginnings and decays!"

Was the enterprise of one man, we wonder,
ever more accurately described in the words of another?

Forsyth Family.

Few readers may have seen the history of this family entitled "Memorial of the Family of Forsyth de Fronsac," by Frederic Gregory Forsyth de Fronsac; Boston, Press of S. J. Parkhill and Co., 1903; 8vo, pp. 95. It opens with the descent of the Seignours de Forsath, which includes John de Forsyth, who acquired the lands of "Gileairnstorm," Aberdeenshire. It deals with the Forsyths of Ecclesgreig Castle, Kincardine; and Forsyth of Cromarty and Elgin.

J. M. B.

Masonic Relic.

The "Aberdeen Herald" of January 11, 1840, contains the following:—

In digging the foundation of the new bank in Castle Street, on the 26th ult., there was found, on the north-east corner of what was formerly the Mason Hall or New Inn, a slab of freestone, bearing the following inscription:—

G. M. CONS.

MDCCLV.

SOLENTIA, POTENTIA, FORMAQUE
POSITUM.

HON. J. F. ARCH. MAX.

A. O. ARCH.

V. MDCCLV.

On referring to the records of the Aberdeen Lodge, it appears that this stone was, above eighty years ago, laid on the 26th of May, 1755, by the Honourable James, Master of Forbes, son of the venerable Lord Forbes, then Grand Master of Scotland—Alexander Osborn one of the Bailiffs of Aberdeen, being Master of the Lodge—"with skill, strength, and due form."

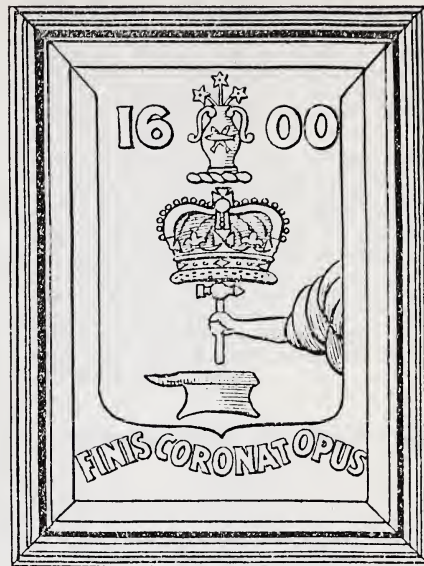
R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Sudden and Remarkable Deaths.

The following appeared in the news columns of the "Aberdeen Journal" of 28th April, 1830—

Last week a shoemaker named Ross, residing in Friars' Lane of this [Inverness] town, and his wife, were both taken ill. They continued so for a few days, when, on Friday se'ennight, both expired within an hour of each other. They were interred together in the same grave on Monday, a circumstance which has not (in the case of a man and his wife) been witnessed in this quarter for nearly a hundred years, when the piper of the celebrated Lord Lovat of the "Forty-Five," and his wife were buried together in Kiltarlilly Churchyard. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that two children of the first mentioned persons died some years ago, upon the same night, and were also interred together in the same grave.

Hammermen Trade of Old Aberdeen.



Through the courtesy of Mr David M'Hardy of Cranford, the last surviving member of the Hammermen Trade of Old Aberdeen, we are enabled to give the above illustration of the Arms of the Incorporation, as also the following extracts from the minutes:—

31st October, 1608.—The said day the said croft has given ther aithis that they sall concur and asyst in all thingis godly and honest wt ther said deacon to the weil of the Toun and craftis and name of thair controw nor gain stand the actis set down in this buik ther awin consentis vnder the panes of fourtie shillings albeit it war agaiues them.

The said day it is statut that the officer of the said croft passing throu the croft and laully ilk peison personil or at ther dwelling houses ane nicht befor the curt and not compeirand the curt being laully fensit ilk persone absent to pay four shillings for his absens and or he be hard in judgment.

The said day it is statut that nae man miur ane vther nor truble [him] after ane fensit curt vnder the pane of fourtie shillings.

The said day it is statut and ordenit that na man wirk nor tak ane buithe wthin this burgh of Auld Abd. wtout he be laully admittit be the deacon and craft and his entrie payit vnder the panes of the dowbling of his entrie his entres being ten libs.

The said day it is statut and ordenit that gif ony man happins to incur the danger of poynding and maks ony defessment the persone dissobey or wt consent of the hail croft

shall pay the double of the sowne that the perseuering partie . . . shall eved againes the defender.

The said day it is statut and ordenit that quatsomeuir persone or persones rewells that quhat he payis for his entrie ayther to man, or wyff or quhat is doing in the said curt being sowne and his grayt aithe takine therevpon to be in the vnley of fourtie shilingis toties quoties by mansuering of him self.

The said day it is statut and ordenit be the deakin wt consent of the craft that qtsomeuir persone or persones complenis on vthers to the baillies (except it be on bluid or blaie) and not first to the dakin conveiner or deakin of the said croft for the tyme ilk persone contrauener shall pay xiijs 4d toties quoties and gif the deakin conveiner or deakin of the croft for the tyme refuss to gif the complener justice it shall than be lesum to the complener to appeill him to the baillies for justice and the dakin conveiner and deikin of the croft for the tyme to incur the . . . of the penalatie in respect of ther refusall.

21st November, 1608.—The said day the hail croft of the haunmermen being convenit and Wm. Kelman deacon geving in his bill againes James Hunter for certane vrangis blaspheming and misreporting of the said Wm. behynd his back on worthalie the said Wm. prewing the same be honest famous witnesses to wit Duncan Barcar and Arthor Gibsoun and being sufficiently prewed the hail craft convictis the said James in anierciament of cur and to pay the sowne of fourtie shilingis in exampel of vthers to comit the lyk. . . .

Kincardineshire Schoolmasters in 1746.

The following teachers in the Mearns attended at Stonehaven in October and November, 1746, and duly qualified themselves to His Majesty King George II. by swearing the oaths of allegiance—

Mr Robert Smith, schoolmaster at Strachan.
Mr Thomas Wisheart, at Banchory-Ternan.
Mr Robert Allardice, at Fetteresso.
Mr James MacKaile, at Fordoun.
Mr John Freebairn, at Ecclesgreig.
Mr Thomas Ogilvie, at Arbutlmott.
Mr John Edward, at Kinneff.
Mr Andrew Bonner, at Nigg.
Mr John Harper, at Durris.
Mr James Bate, at Fettercairn.
Mr Robert Hill, at Marykirk.
Mr George Wilson, teacher of a private school at Stonehyve.

M.

"Fast and Loose."

This phrase has a very interesting history, and refers to a game which in one form or another has been practised for very many ages. It may, in fact, have come from the East with the gypsies. The Scottish Parliament passed

at Edinburgh, on 5th March, 1574, an Act for the "staunching" of masterful idle beggars, by which it was declared that all idle persons going about in any country of this realm using subtle, crafty, and unlawful plays—as jugglery, fast and loose, and such like—shall be taken, adjudged, deemed, and punished as vagabonds.

Reference to this game occurs more than once in Shakespeare, as, for example, in "Antony and Cleopatra," Act IV., Scene X., where we have—

"Like a right gypsy, hath, at fast and loose, beguiled me to the very heart of loss."

The game is the same cheating one which was known in Scotland as "Prick the garten," still sometimes played at fairs by low sharpers.

A belt or strap is doubled or rolled up, with the double in the middle of the coils. It is then laid on a board, and the dupe is asked to catch the double with a skewer; while the gambler takes the ends and looses or draws them away so as always to keep the skewer outside the doubled end.

M.

Aberdeenshire Poll-Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Chalmer (Doctor Patrick), phisitian in Town of Aberdeen (valuation of his lands of Lentush, in Rayne, £300). His wife: Janet Fergus his mother; and Alexander, Samuel, Patrick, George, John, Janet, Maigrat, Elizabeth, and Rachell, his children. (I. 272. II. 632.)
- „ (Mr Robert), Schoolmaster in Turriff. (II. 347.)
- „ (Mr —), minister of Drumblade; his wife; and George, Anna, and Jean Chalmers, his children. (II. 271.)
- Charles (Alexander), wright in Aberdeen, deceased. Stock under 5000 merks; Margrat Ross, his relict, and Walter, Anna, Marjorie, and Jean, her children. (See Ross.)
- Cheyne (Agnes) in the laird of Dyce's family, Dyce. (II. 507.)
- „ (George) resider in Sheithin (Montwhiter). His free stock 500 merks; and Barbra Cheyne, his daughter in familia. (II. 374.)
- „ Isobell, wife of George Lesly of Little Follo (Fyvie). (See Lesly.)
- „ (Mr James) gentleman, preacher at Rathen. (I. 650.)
- „ (,) of Sheithin; valuation of his said lands in Montwhiter £40. (II. 374.)
- „ (James) gentleman in Auchincrieve (Methlick); a Commissioner for taking poll in said parish; and Jean, James, and Anna Cheynes, his children in familia. (II. 209, 222.)
- „ (John) merchant in Fraserburgh; under 5000 merks; and his wife. (II. 97.)

Cheyne (John) in Ballogie, Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Midmar. (I. 180.)

„ (Patrick) sometyne of Ardmurdoe: (in Town of Peterhead); his free stock upwards of 5000 merks. His lady: Agnes Duguid; and Francois, Peter, William, James, John, and Annabella Cheins; and George Forbes his pupill in his familie. (I. 573.)

„ (Mr Robert) in Little Auchridie (Auchredie) [Cheyne]. (II. 22.)

„ (Mr William) of Milne of Cairnbanno, Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Auchredie; valuation of his lands of Miltown of Cairnbanno in said parish £3 6s 8d. (II. 1, 27, 28.) Chyne.

Christie (George) gentleman in Fornetie, (Foveran) and Anna Leitcherwood his wife. (II. 167.)

„ (Janet) in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Baillie Burnet; stock above 10,000 merks, and Robert, William, Janet, Margrat, and Cathren, her children. (II. 624.)

„ (John) merchant in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; his wife and John and William his children. (II. 619.)

„ („) taylor in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; his wife and Alexander, James, John, and Marjorie his children. (II. 620.)

„ (Patrick) merchant in Aberdeen (deceast); stock under 5000 merks; Marjorie Strachan in Town of Aberdeen his relict, and Margrat her daughter. (See Strachan.)

Clark (Patrick) merchant in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; no wife nor child. (II. 619.)

Clerihew (John) a Commissioner for taking poll in Keirn and Forbes. (I. 443, 448.)

Clerk (Mr Alexander) minister at Methlick, his wife, and five children. (II. 225.)

„ (Alexander) in Warhill, Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Rayne. (I. 271.)

„ (Andrew) in Insoh. Stock above 500 merks, his wife and three children. (I. 256.)

„ (Christian), wife of Peter Dunc, gentleman in Greenmyre (Foveran). (See Dunc.)

„ (Francis) servant in the Earl of Erroll's Family (Cruden), of fee £96. (II. 103.)

„ (Mr Gilbert) gentleman (deceast); Jean Clerk in Town of Deer, his relict; and Marie, Janet, and Jean Clerks his daughters. (See Clerk, Jean.)

„ (Gilbert) merchant in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; no wife, nor child. (II. 621.)

„ (Jean) in Town of Deer; relict of Mr Gilbert Clerk, gentleman; and Marie, Janet, and Jean Clerks, her daughters. (I. 619.)

Clerk (Margrat) wife of Touns' Thomas; Symptone, merchant in Old Meldrum. (See Symptone.)

„ („) in Town of Aberdeen, relict of John Soupar, stock above 10,000 merks; and Jean and Bessie Barbers, her grandchildren. (II. 624.)

„ (William) merchant in Peterhead. His free stock 500 merks; Janet Keith his wife; one chyld. (I. 568.)

„ („) of Tillecorthie: a Commissioner for taking poll in Udnie. (Valuation of his said lands in Udnie £120.) Jean Strachan his wife, and James Clerk his son. (II. 186.)

„ („) in family of his grandfather William Moir, subtennent in Tarland. (See Moir.)

Cloak (Laird of): Valuation of his lands in Lumphanan £130. (I. 126.)

“Aberdeen Journal” Obituary, 1808.

20th January. At Macduff, Mrs Elizabeth Wilson, spouse of Rev. Thomas Wilson, minister of Gaurie.

21st January. At Edinburgh, Francis Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton.

2nd February. At Aberdeen, Mrs Jean Allan, late of Pitnuckston, aged 58.

13th February. Here of a consumption at the early age of 23, Mary, wife of Alexander Forbes, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica, and youngest daughter of Rev. Mr Duff of Foveran.

19th February. At Stonehaven, Mrs Christian Beattie, relict of William Beattie, Esq. of Midseat.

21st February. At Aberdeen, in her 72nd year, Mrs Christian Rose, relict of John Dyce, Esq. of Tillygreig.

28th February. Here, aged 73, Mrs Helen Cruden, daughter of the late Mr William Cruden, merchant, and Treasurer of this city.

15th March. Mrs Abel, relict of Rev. John Abel, minister of Feht.

9th April. At Manse of Cullen, Rev. Robert Grant, minister of that parish, in his 78th year of age, and 53rd of his ministry.

8th April. Of this date, at Rio de Janeiro, whither he had accompanied the Royal Family and Government of Portugal, General John Forbes of Skellater, in his 76th year. He was the Senior General Officer in the service of that Crown, General and Governor of Rio de Janeiro, a Councillor of War, General of Cavalry, and Knight Grand Croix of the illustrious Orders of Avis in Portugal and of Charles III. in Spain. . . .

11th May. At House of Thainston, William Forbes Mitchell, Esq. of Thainston, in his 26th year.

15th May. Here, Benjamin Lumsden, goldsmith, in his 87th year.

14th May. At Park, Lachlan Gordon, Esq. of Park.

21st June. At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Scott, widow of Alexander Leith, Esq. of Freefield.

27th June. At Whitehouse, Mrs Farquharson, widow of Alexander Farquharson of Balfour.

28th June. At Laurencekirk, the Right Rev. Jonathan Watson, a much and deservedly-respected and much lamented Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this country.

31st July. This morning, the Hon. Henry Ramsay, at the house of his brother, the Hon. William Maule, in Spring-Garden, Aberdeen. This amiable young Gentleman was in the naval service of the India Company; and when last in China, was drawn into a duel with a brother officer, in which he received a wound in the head, that on his return to England, required the operation of the trepan. It was performed last week by Mr Home, with every prospect of success, but inflammation ensued, and baffled medical skill.

20th October. Here, aged 41, Keith Turner of Turnerhall, who has left a widow and eight children to deplore his loss.

18th October. At Westham, Essex, James Anderson, LL.D., of Monnie, author of several works on Agriculture, Political Economy, and other subjects of general interest.

19th September. At Edinburgh, Anne, sixth daughter of the late Alexander Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton.

3rd November. At New, Mrs Forbes, widow of Rev. George Forbes, late Minister of Leochel.

5th November. Mr John Lumsden, formerly residing at Boghead, aged 81.

21st December. At Inverness on the 27th ult., in the 71st year of his age, Mr James Alves, a portrait painter of eminence. His life was singular, good, reclusive, and inoffensive, and his death is much regretted. He went abroad when quite young to improve himself in the fine arts, and studied eight years in Paris and other eight in Rome. With such as have in their possession, or have seen any of his paintings, his character as an artist is established beyond what can be done by the warmest language of friendship.

Queries.

304. DAVIDSONS OF TARLAND.—Jervise ("Epitaphs" II., 266) quotes two separate tombstone inscriptions to the Davidsons of Tarland, ancestors of the Davidsons of Tillychety, Inchmarlo, and Dess:—

(1) Here lies the remains of William Davidson, late farmer in Tarland, who died on the 21st day

of March, 1747, aged about 39; also Elspet Brown, his spouse, who died in the month of March, 1753, aged 46; and John Davidson, who died on the 15th day of June, 1773, aged 30 years. Done by the care of William Davidson, their youngest son.

(2) Here lyes John Davidson, who was born in the beginning of the present century, lived all his life in Tarland, and who died there on the third of March, 1787, going 82 years of age; with two of his children, James and Joan Davidsons, who died in their infancies. This being the burial place of their family for several centuries, where many of them are interred since the first of whom, a captain, was settled in this country by the Irvines of Drum, for a particular favour done that family at Edinburgh, in the time of the Scotch Kings. Done by the care of Margaret McComie, the defunct's relict, her eldest son John Davidson of Tillychety, and his daughter Ann Davidson in Tarland. His second son Charles Davidson died in Jamaica some years ago.

Can any reader oblige with information as to the forbears of the first-mentioned William and John Davidson, as to what holding in Tarland they occupied, and also as to what the favour, or service, was, which Captain Davidson rendered, at Edinburgh, to the Irvines of Drum? Indeed, any points in the earlier history of these Davidsons would materially assist in a work in which I am engaged.

H.

305. BOOK ON BRAEMAR.—Can any reader furnish information regarding a book on Braemar by Donald Shaw, who, at the time of publication, was resident at Inchrory?

QUIZNOBLE.

306. JAMES WATSON, THE EDINBURGH PRINTER.—He was the son of that James Watson who, before he began printing for James VII., had been a merchant in Aberdeen. In 1698, Watson, jun., along with another, brought an action "against Irvine of Drum on a wadset of the lands of Balskevie, which had been granted by Irvine of Drum to Forbes of Tulligreg, and was assigned by Forbes to James Watson [the father?], who was infeft in 1677, and inhibited Forbes in 1678, notwithstanding which Forbes renounced the wadset to Irvine of Drum in 1686, by which Watson was defrauded."

I shall be glad if any correspondent can furnish me with particulars of Watson's possession of this estate as well as with any additional information that may be available about the Watsons' connection with Aberdeenshire.

CALDER ROSS.

307. JOHN CATANACH IN TARLAND.—Catanach married Elizabeth, daughter of James Watson, the younger. Who was he, and what position did he hold? Any facts about him or his descendants will be welcome.

CALDER ROSS.

Answers.

281. **THE HEPBURNS OF ABERDOUR.**—I have seen no genealogical tree of this family. In 1616, Thomas Cheyne of Raineston sold the lands of Ferryhill, Aberdeen, for 8100 merks Scots, to Patrick Hepburne, at Mill of Aberdour (Spalding Club's "Antiquities," III., 195). Hepburne died in December of the same year, and on 29th April following, Patrick Hepburne, his son, had special service on these lands. (New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records," II., 74). The latter, in 1629, with consent of his brother, William Hepburne, and others, disposed the lands of Ferryhill to Doctor Patrick Dun, Principal of the New College of Aberdeen. (Spalding Club's "Antiquities," III., 195.) In 1631, William Hepburne is named as in the Milne of Aberdour, and as having "tenants within the bounds of the lands of Clintertie." (Ibid., 322.)

A.

285. **LEAP YEAR.**—The privilege of ladies choosing husbands is thus explained in a work entitled "Courtship, Love and Matrimonic," printed in the year 1606—"Albeit it is nowe become a part of the common lawe in regard to social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year dost return, the ladyes have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which they doe either by wordes or lookes, as to them it seemeth proper; and, moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposal withe slight or contumely."

Tradition gives us the following as the origin of the ladies' privilege:—St Patrick, having

"driven the frogs out of the bogs," was walking along the shores of Lough Neagh, when he was accosted by St Bridget in tears, and was told that a mutiny had broken out in the nunnery over which she presided, the ladies claiming the right of "popping the question." St Patrick said he would concede them the right every seventh year, when St Bridget threw her arms round his neck, and exclaimed—"Anah, Pathrick, jewel! I darren't go back to the girls wid such a proposal! Make it one year in four." St Patrick replied—"Bridget, acushla, squeeze me that way agin, an' I'll give ye leap year, the longest of the lot." St Bridget, upon this, popped the question to St Patrick himself, who, of course, could not marry; so he patched up the difficulty as best he could with a kiss and a silk gown.

L. F.

The ladies' "Leap Year privilege" originated in the following manner:—By an ancient Act of the Scottish Parliament, passed about the year 1233, it was ordained that "during the reign of Her Blessed Majesty [Margaret] every maiden lady of both high and low degree shall have liberty to speak to the man she likes. If he refuses to take her to be his wife, he shall be mulct in the sum of £100 Scots, or less, as his estate may be, except and always if he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another woman, when he shall be free."

U. G.

For an explanation as to this query, see Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable."

A.

289. **JAMES EMSLIE OF TULLOCHVENUS.**—Mr Emslie died 20th December, 1870, in his 63rd year.

D.



STATUE OF FIELD-MARSHAL KEITH
AT PETERHEAD.

No. 68.—August 4, 1909.

Memorials of Field-Marshal Keith.

A monument to Field-Marshal Keith (see "Portraits of Field-Marshal Keith, in No. 67—July 28, 1909) was erected in Hochkirch Church in 1776 by his kinsman, Sir Robert Murray Keith—"Modest Urn of black marble on a Pedestal of gray," says Carlyle, "and, in gold letters an Inscription" [generally credited to Metastasio, but really by Ernesti; see "Dictionary of National Biography"] "not easily surpassable in the lapidary way." This inscription is as follows:—

JACOBO KEITH.

GULIELMI COM. MARESC. HERED. REGNI SCOTIÆ
ET MARIAE DRUMOND FILIO
FREDERICI BORUSSORUM REGIS
SUMMO EXERCITUS PRAEFECTO
VIRO
ANTIQUIS MORIBUS ET MILITARI VIRTUTE
CLARO
DOM IN PRAELIO NON PROCUl HINC
INCLINATAM SUORUM ACEREM
MENTE MANU VOCE ET EXEMPLE
RESTITUEBAT
PUGNANS UT HEROAS DECET
OCCUBUIT
D. XIV. OCTOBREIS
MDCCLVIII.

("To James Keith, son of William, Hereditary Earl Marischal of the Kingdom of Scotland, and Mary Drummond; an officer of the highest rank in the army of Frederick, King of Prussia; a man distinguished for his integrity of character and his valour in the field. While, in battle not far from here, he was restoring by courage, gesture, call, and example the wavering line of his soldiers, he fell, fighting like a hero, on the 14th of October, 1758.")

"These words go through you like the clang of steel," adds Carlyle.

A marble statue of Keith, executed by J. P. A. Tassaert, was erected by Frederick, in 1768, in the Wilhelmsplatz at Berlin—one of four to the four most deserving heroes of the Seven Years' War. [So says Carlyle; but the article on Keith in "Temple Bar," June, 1898, says there are six statues—to the Old Dessauer, Schwerin, Winterfeld, Seidlitz, Zeithen, and Keith.] In 1857, the statue of Keith was removed to the Military School, its place being taken by a bronze reproduction, a replica of which (by M. Geiss, Berlin) was presented to Peterhead by King William

I. of Prussia (subsequently William I., German Emperor) in 1868, and was erected in front of the Town House. [The story of how the replica was obtained for Peterhead—mainly at the instigation of the late Mr William Anderson, editor of the "Peterhead Sentinel"—is given in some detail, along with the correspondence with the Prussian authorities, in McLean's "Memoir of Marshal Keith" (Peterhead, 1869). The statue was unveiled on 16th August, 1869 (see "Peterhead Sentinel" of 20th August 1869, and 16th June, 1896.)] The original statue is now in the newly-erected Kaiser Friedrich Museum, along with the original statues to the other five generals named and a statue of Frederick the Great, Keith being in the niche on the right-hand side of Frederick—bronze reproductions of the five doing duty with that of Keith on the Wilhelmsplatz.

Prince Henry of Prussia also honoured Keith's memory; on an obelisk erected at Rheinsberg he inscribed—"With the greatest uprightness he joined the most extensive knowledge." (Fischer's "The Scots in Germany," footnote, p. 127.) And in 1869 the 1st Upper Silesian Regiment was re-named in honour of Keith the Keith Regiment. "When the Duke of Commaught attended the army manoeuvres in Silesia in 1890, it was the Keith Regiment of Infantry which the present Emperor purposely selected to show to his English uncle the nature and construction of the new campaigning tent, and at the ensuing march past it led the van." ("Bi-Centenary of the Birthday of Field-Marshal Keith" in "Aberdeen Free Press," 13th June, 1896.)

A fire occurred at the Garrison Church, Berlin—"the resting-place of 14 field-marshal and 50 generals"—on Monday, 13th April, 1908. The building was totally destroyed, and of 63 standards preserved as trophies in the church, only two, captured from the French in 1813, were rescued. The fire, however, did not reach the vaults, and the coffins, including that of Keith, were untouched. (See "Aberdeen Daily Journal," 16th April, 1908.) The "Journal" stated that "Several years ago, when Keith's coffin was opened by order of the present Emperor, in presence of the Earl of Kintore, the Field-Marshal's nearest of living kin, the body was found to be in a wonderful state of preservation, and quite recognisable as that of the Marshal, to judge from his portrait at Keith-Hall, the seat of the Kintore family."

A correspondent writing to the "Aberdeen Free Press," 24th October, 1908, said—"When the Garrison Church was recently almost destroyed by fire, the crypt fortunately escaped. It possesses the extraordinary power of keeping the bodies of those placed there in a perfect state of preservation. Through the influence of a German friend, I was allowed to see Field-Marshal Keith, lying in his coffin, dressed in full uniform, the face so lifelike, but curiously tanned, the upper lip pierced by the bullet which extinguished the life of this brilliant warrior, the idol of every German soldier. When the French entered Berlin after the

battle of Jena in 1806, the coffins were rifled. Even the Field-Marshal's last resting-place was not spared, and the story goes that the rings from his fingers were taken."

ROBERT ANDERSON.

The Wanderings of a Gordon History.

FROM FOCHABERS TO BETCHWORTH.

It may interest readers to know that Mr Robert Gordon of Brockham Park, Betchworth, owns a copy of the original edition of C. A. Gordon's "History of the Gordons," with the arms of "Her Grace Henrietta Duches [sic] of Gordon;" which seems to show that this lady took an interest in genealogy, as she certainly did in belles lettres. Mr Gordon was formerly a partner in Pierpont Morgan's bank, and presented the Gordon Museum of Anatomy and Pathology to Guy's Hospital, London, in 1905. He is a Dumfries man; but, besides possessing C. A. Gordon's Aberdeen-printed history (1754), he has another interesting association with the north, inasmuch as his nephew, Robert Gordon, won his D.S.O. while serving with the Gordon Highlanders in South Africa. His origins are:—

Robert Gordon (1711-55) had a son James Gordon (1741-1825) who had a son William Gordon, Balmaclellan (1784-1879).

This William married Sarah Walker, a relation of William Walker of Newbridge, Dumfries, whose widow, Sarah Wallace, married in 1765 John Gordon, the grandfather of the well-known octogenarian golfer, Captain Thomas Edward Gordon, formerly of the 14th Light Dragoons. William had four sons:—

1. James Gordon (1822-1904). He went out to India as a young man, but left it for Australia on account of his health. He was one of the early settlers in Queensland, and one of the discoverers of what is now known as Port Darwin. He married Jane Phelps, and had

(1) James Gordon.

(2) Robert Gordon, D.S.O., born in Queensland in 1866. He was educated at the Brisbane Grammar School. He was attached to the Gordon Highlanders in the Tirah Cam-

paign, 1897-8, being mentioned in despatches, and getting the medal and two clasps. He went out to South Africa with the Queensland contingent, and was transferred to the 1st Gordons, January, 1900. He was put in command of the Gordons' Mounted Infantry Company, February, 1900, and was wounded and permanently lamed at Doorn River, January 30, 1901. He was awarded the D.S.O. He was gazetted Major in the Commonwealth Military Forces, December 10, 1904. His portrait appeared in the "South African Who's Who" for 1908 (p. 158).

(3) Thomas Gordon.

(4) Wallace Gordon.

(5) Sarah Gordon.

(6) Helen Gordon. All these, except Robert, are married, and reside in Australia.

2. Henry Gordon (1826-1903). He married Margaret Tweedie, and had two sons.

(1) Stewart Gordon: married Grace Armour; has no family.

(2) Henry Sharpe Gordon: married Miss Gilmour. He resides at The Oaks, Retchell Park, Dumfries, being the last of the grandsons of William Gordon, now living in Dumfries. He has

Henry Gordon.

Hugh Gordon.

Robert Gordon.

Margaret Gordon, died January 19, 1903, aged 9.

Mary Gordon, born at The Oaks, January 7, 1904.

3. Robert Gordon born 1829: banker: now of Brockham Park. He married Frances Bruton, who died suddenly at Brockham Park, December 19, 1905, aged 75. They had

(1) William Gordon.

(2) Henry Alexander Gordon, born Feb., 1859, died at Walton-on-the-Hill, May 25, 1902; buried at Betchworth.

(3) Frances Eleanor Gordon: married W. S. Langford.

(4) Mary Gordon: married Major Edward Tucker.

(5) Lillian Gordon: married J. Trevor Spencer.

4. John W. Gordon, born 1841: still alive.

5. Diana Gordon: married Wallace Walker, and died 1891.

6. Eliza M. Gordon: married Walter Scott, and is still alive.

7. Sarah Eleanor Gordon: married Charles Routh, and died 1905.

8. Mary Gordon, died unmarried 1904.

J. M. B.

Inscriptions in Belmont Street United Free Church, Aberdeen.

A handsome marble tablet in the vestibule is inscribed—

Erected
as a mark of filial affection
to the Memory of
Rev. James Templeton, A.M.,
for nearly 40 years minister of this
congregation.

He was born in the parish of Kilmaurs,
Ayrshire,
and died at Aberdeen
11th Aug., 1840, aged 70.

He possessed great learning, fervent piety,
and untiring zeal in his Heavenly Master's
service.

Being dead, he yet speaketh.

Rev. James Templeton, from Kilmaurs, Ayrshire, was the third minister of Belmont Street Anti-Burgher Church; was ordained 2nd September, 1801; and died at 47 Schoolhill, Aberdeen, on the date mentioned in the inscription. The "Aberdeen Herald" of September 12th contained the following item of news—"We have seen a lithographic print of this reverend minister, by Mr [John] Henderson, [44] Queen Street, from a rising native artist, Mr Niddery, painted at the desire of the young people belonging to Belmont Street congregation. The painter has preserved the features of Mr Templeton with great fidelity; and the only fault of the portrait—too much colouring—is of course no eyesore to the lithograph, which is done in admirable style, and has already experienced a very great circulation." Mr Templeton's wife lies buried in St Clement's Churchyard, Footdee; and a granite slab affixed to the churchyard wall bears—"Jane Mitchell, spouse of the Rev. J. Templeton, died October, 1831, aged 47 years. Catherine, their daughter, died March, 1812, aged 8 years."

After Mr Templeton was transferred to Charlotte Street, he was succeeded in that church by the celebrated minister, Rev. Patrick Robertson, of Craigmadam. Mr George Legg, theological bard, Aberdeen, had something to say on Mr Templeton in his work issued in 1841 (see "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries," I., pp. 74-75); and Dr Robert Small's work on the United Presbyterian Congregations mentions that Dr George Brown contributed to the "Secession Magazine" of 1841 some life-like reminiscences of Mr Templeton's early ministry.

The ministers of this church since its commencement have been as follows:—

1. Rev. Michael Arthur, 1782-1787, who is believed to have emigrated to America about 1795.

2. Rev. William McCaul, 1789-1798; died 29th March, 1835.

3. Rev. James Templeton, 1801-1836; died as per date on inscription tablet (was transferred to Charlotte Street Church, but died before church was finished).

4. Rev. Robert Sedgewick, 1836-1849; died 2nd April, 1885.

5. Rev. John Croumbie Brown, 1850-1863; died 17th September, 1895, aged 85 (from 1853 to 1863 Lecturer on Botany at King's College, Aberdeen).

6. Rev. David Beatt, the present minister, ordained 1865.

7. Rev. John S. Allison, colleague and successor, ordained 1895.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Buchan Field Club.

Under the exceedingly appropriate title of "Twenty-One Years' Research in Buchan" there has just been issued a reprint from the "Transactions of the Buchan Field Club" of the extended report of the proceedings of the society at the celebration of the attainment of its majority on 10th October last. A very complete indication of the work accomplished by the club during the twenty-one years of its existence—that work embracing "the study of natural science, and of the archaeology, folklore, history, and literature of Buchan"—was given in the course of the many speeches which marked the occasion, and particularly in the address delivered by the president of the day. In addition, however, this publication furnishes a list of the papers read before the society and now embodied in the nine volumes of the Club's Transactions, while further information respecting some of these papers and the investigations pursued by their authors, is supplied in the biographical sketches of the Presidents—not the least interesting feature of the book. The slight volume (which extends to 140 pages, however) is a worthy memoir of an institution that is a credit to the district with which it is associated, and is deserving not merely of support by an augmentation of membership and subscriptions, but of extensive and zealous service on the part of everybody to whom the objects of the club appeal. Only 100 copies have been printed; and the Council, we are told in a prefatory note, "place these copies of the majority proceedings before the public, in the hope that some of them may fall into the hands of interested outsiders, who may be able in the future to give assistance to the society in its researches in the district of Buchan."

The Odal Families of Orkney.

The quarterly number of the Viking Club's "Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland" (London: 29 Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.) contains the second part of a very interesting paper on "The Odal Families of Orkney," by J. Storer Clouston. Mr Clouston points out that the prevalent idea that mere odal ownership implied a species of nobility, and that the "nobiles" of Orkney were consequently the odal-ers in general under a different name, is quite erroneous. Odal landownership was simply a form of legal tenure, highly prized owing to its absolute nature and the consequent independence it conferred upon the "hold." The democratic aspect of Norse society when viewed through the medium of translated sagas disappears when examined more exactly, and the social structure disclosed is one the very antithesis of a state of equality.

"The graduated weregild, or compensated money, exacted for the death or injury of a member of each social class, is a conclusive proof of this. In an ascending order of value, one finds the following classes—freedmen, freedmen's sons, bondr not possessed of odal rights (which in early days only accrued to a land-owning family in the fifth generation), holds (i.e., bondr who had acquired odal rights), lendemen or barons, and earls. Earls were few and far between, but the lendemen formed as definite an aristocracy as the barons of feudal lands. Like them, they were the sovereign's liegemen, endowed originally with lands by the King, the leaders in war and councillors in peace, and enjoying the same prestige of nobility. Their position is curiously illustrated by the fact that the old churchyards of Norway were divided into four portions—One, nearest the outer wall, for thralls and their families; the next for freedmen and their sons; the next for holds; while the lendemen and their kin were buried beside the church itself. His dignity could scarcely follow a nobleman any further."

A Record Illness.

In the winter of 1820 there died in the parish of Pitsligo, Barbara Ritchie, wife of a poor man, on whom the operation of paracentesis (tapping) had been performed 46 times. The quantity of water withdrawn by these different operations amounted to no less than 388 Scotch pints.—"Aberdeen Journal."

Changes in Scottish Manners.

In the summer of 1853, Captain Barclay of Ury thus wrote to the "Montrose Standard"—

To those who can look back, as I can do, to the commencement of this century, or even the last thirty years, the great change that has taken place in the manners and conduct of the

farmers of the country must be very perceptible. They are not now the boors of former days, but intelligent men, and know the value of character and conduct, they are not now to be seen staggering about on weekly market days, nor galloping from roups or grass-lettings in a half-frantic state. It is with difficulty I can persuade a party of fourteen or fifteen to get through an old-fashioned punch-bowl that makes two bottles of whisky, instead of keeping it up, as formerly, until four in the morning. As regards the gentry or lairds of the country, a still more striking change has taken place, when it was considered a breach of hospitality if you allowed your guests the power of leaving your house without assistance. Ah, sir, these old walls [Captain Barclay writes from Ury] have witnessed many a curious scene! At the same time we lived quite as happily, and much more hospitably, and reached as green an old age as in the present day. I consider the attempt that was lately made to cast a stigma on the sobriety of the Scotch, by taking a list of all those men, women, and children who visited the low public-houses of the Old Town of Edinburgh on the Sabbath day, to be a gross and infamous falsehood. According to it, it would amount to a third nearly of the whole population—men, women, and children—of the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh—a thing perfectly incredible and preposterous. In the city of Glasgow, where a large proportion of the population consists of characters from every part of the United Kingdom, no doubt, drunkenness and immorality may prevail to a certain extent; but Edinburgh has always been viewed as an aristocratic city, more particularly the New Town, which comprises a half of its population.

Aberdonians in India.

"Died, at Satara, in the East Indies, on 4th June, 1829, and in the 40th year of his age, Captain Henry Adams, of the Bombay Establishment, Revenue Surveyor to his Highness the Raja of Satara. A man respected by all who knew him, and exemplary in every social and relative duty of life; his private worth was only excelled by his public virtue; dauntless and enterprising, no consideration was ever allowed to infringe, in the slightest degree, upon any act of duty; few obstacles withstood his perseverance, and none could damp his zeal. He was eminent in his immediate employment, and capable of still higher vocations. The territorial survey and assessments, which he personally conducted on a system entirely organised by himself, were of the most minute and intricate description, and in less than ten years had extended to nearly ten thousand square miles; giving general satisfaction amidst the conflicting interests of the landholders, the landowners, and the Sovereign. Captain Adams was a native of Aberdeen, and, having realised a competency, was on the eve of returning to his country, when, after upwards of 23 years' uni-

errupted service in India, he fell a victim to a climate which had already proved fatal to three of his elder brothers, and left a disconsolate widow and family, with many sorrowful friends, to lament their loss, and cherish his memory."—
"Aberdeen Journal," 4th November, 1829.

Hammermen Trade of Old Aberdeen.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

(Continued.)

26 March, 1611. The said day it is statut and ordennit that quhatsumevir persone or persones of the said croft iniuris vtheris or maks ony offence wthin the said burgh or vtherways be nicht or be day ilk persone or persones sall pay the sown of fourty shilingis for the first fault and four libs for the second fault and discharge of ther freedom at the third fault.

22nd November, 1618. The said day the Deakin is bound and oblest to gif to the said craft four heid courtis in the year and fordder gif the same bies requyrit vnder the panes contentit in the Acts of Parliament and gif it sall happen ony of the said craft to requyr ane court by and attor the saids four curtis the pairtie desyrer therof to pay for the same and the first of the saids four heid courtis by and attor this pnt court to begine the second mounday efter Martimes nixt and fra thyn furthe ane mounday ilk weike.

November, 1618. The said day the visitor wt consent of the hailt craft convictis Androw Barcar sone lauchfull to wngll Duncan Barcar snythe in Auld Abd. in amerciament of court And for the passing fra Alexander Barcar his eldest brother his seruice, being the said Alexander his fiet seruand and cloisit wthin termes wt him, as also for the passing in ower the said Alexander his buithe wall bnt the said Alexander his licence or guiduill, and thairfor is decernit to pay the sowne of four pundis moe. Thairfor fourtie schillingis to the said Alexander and the vther fourty shilingis to the said craft, and fordder the said Androw Barcar is decernit be the said visitor wt consent of the hailt craft to rairnder restoir and delyuer bak againe to the said Alexander, ane sword, thrie lokis, tua sarkis, ane saw, ane bonnet, and ane chissell, and the said Alexander to restoir bak agane to the said Androw sic geir as he mellit wt pertaining to him and in caice ather of the saids parties contrawenis this pnt decret the pairtie contrawener therof to pay to the pairtie observer the sowne of ten pundis moe wthin terme of law.

November, 1620. I Patrick Walter reider in Auld Abd. grantis me to have receavit frome the hemerman croft the sowne aucht merks scotis moe and that for the spairce of twa yeirs of the qlk I hold me weill content satisfiet and payit and dischargis thame therof and yeirs and termes preceeding the dait heirof to the feist of Martimes nixt 1621 yeirs be thir pnts. . . .

5th March, 1638. The said day it is statut and ordainit that everie freman sall convey on the Sunday at the second bell, and he that beis fund absent at the heimnest bell, except he be sick and sair or els ane lauchfull excus sall pay the sown of sex s 8d toties quoties to be poidit for vnforgifen.

23rd October, 1638. The said day it is statut and ordainit that everie ane that keipis not the kirk both forewin and efter wvin in tyme of preiching without leiw askit and gifin or ane lauchfull excus sall pay three s. four d.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Clunie (Laird of) his valuation in Midmar £55, and in Clunie £1016 13s 4d. (I. 192, 217).
- Cochrane (Mary) living in Town of Aberdeen, relict of the deceast unquihle Joime Moir, sometyme of Barnes, Premnay (whose poll, if in lyfe, would have been £9 6s be virtue of his valued rent)—Liferentrix of said lands valuation whereof is £366 13s 4d; no children. (I. 243, II. 623).
- Colledge (King's), valuation thereof in Old Machar, equal to 60 Bolls of Beer, or great Oats. (II. 555).
- Collie (Issobell), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of James Bartlett; stock under 10,000 merks; no child. (II. 614.)
- Collinson (Bessie), in Town of Aberdeen; relict of John Moire, merchant. Stock under 5000 merks; William and Margaret, her children. (II. 613.)
- „ (Issobell), indweller in Meikle Folla (Fyvie). (II. 313.)
- „ (Jean), wife of George Raitt, portioner of Meikle Folla (Fyvie). (See Raitt.)
- „ (, ,), wife of James Forbes of Greens, Montwhiter. (See Forbes.)
- „ (John), merchant, deceast; stock under 10,000 merks. Jean Divvie, in Town of Aberdeen, his relict. (See Divvie.)
- „ (, ,), of Skellnair (deceast), (whose poll would have been £4 6s). Cathren Gordon in Town of Aberdeen, his relict; and Barbara her daughter. (See Gordon.)
- „ (Margratt), wife of Mr Alexander Alexander, minister of Glass; an heritor in the freedom of the Town of Aberdeen. (See Alexander.)
- „ (Marjorie), wife of Mr Alexander Hervie of Strypes (Newmachar). (See Hervie.)
- Common (George), gentleman: tenant in Savoeh (Poveran). His wife, and Andrew and Agnes Common, her children. (II. 154.)
- Corbet (Donall), chapman in Couttome (King-edward), paying for himself and his wife: his traid and stock given up be himself. £10 5s 4d of poll. (II. 328.)

- Corsinday (Laird of), his valuation in Clunie £53 6s 8d, and valuation of his lands of Corsindai in Kinernie £200; and The Lady Corsindae: a widow: she for the present being in the mansion house of Kenney. (I. 200, 229, 365.)
- Coupar (Alexander), master of the Music School in Town of Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks: his wife and Alexander, John, George, Anna, Isobell, and Christian, his children. (II. 616.)
- .. (..), notar publict in Westerhill (Udnie) [Couper]: his wife and John and Isobell Coupers, his children. (II. 173.)
- .. (Andrew), merchant in Fraserburgh: [Couper] under 5000 merks: and his wife: and two children. (II. 98.)
- .. (John), Bailie in Old Aberdeen, deceast: Marjorie Mill his relic: and three children—Alexander, Margrat, and Agnes Coupers. (II. 584.)
- Coutts (James), portioner of Murrès: valuation of his proportion of said lands in Tullich is £86. His wife and two children in familia Robert and Mary Coutes. (I. 164.)
- .. (Mr John), tenant in Meikle Finersy (Echt): his mother and his daughters in familia. (I. 210.)
- .. (Marjorie), wife of James Amund: gentleman; in Milne of Ardendrit (Cruden). (See Amund.)
- .. (William), wright in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks: his wife and daughter Jane. (II. 621.)
- Cowie (Isobell), in Town of Aberdeen: relic of Robert Gerrard, merchant: stock 10,000 merks: and Robert and Janet her children. (II. 624.)
- .. (John), merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks: no wife nor child. (II. 620.)
- Cowpland (Alexander), in Elrick (Alford): above 500 merks: and his wife. (I. 400.)
- .. (Margaret), wife of William Mortimer in Graystone (Alford). (See Mortimer.)
- .. (..), wife of Alexander Mitchell in Foulford (Tillinesell). (See Mitchell.)
- .. (Mr Patrick), minister at Cosby: valuation of his lands of Raitie's, pleugh (Oyne) £89. Jean Gordon, his wife; John, Charles, and William Couplands his sons: and Agnes, Margrat, Elizabeth, and Mary Couplands his daughters. (I. 288, 443.)
- .. (Mr Walter), gentleman, deceast: Margrat Mowat in Town of Aberdeen, his relic. (See Mowat.)
- Craib (Alexander) notar publict in Fraserburgh; Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Pitsligo. (II. 76.)

- Craib (Alexander), heretor in Town of Fraserburgh; to £80 valued rent. His wife, a sone, a daughter; and his mother Isobell Grig, liferentrix: (her poll 32s 8d). (II. 100.)
- .. (James), in Turreff parish. Factor for the Laird of Rothenay, residenter in the Shyre of Bamph. (II. 356.)
- Craig (Jean), mother of John Sumervill, merchant in Aberdeen, in his family. (II. 616.)
- .. (Peter), in Cruick of Rine: (Mill of Milbeltie, Kincardine O'Neil); his stock above 500 merks. His wife and George Craig in familia. (I. 95.)
- Craigie (Jean), wife of Thomas Grant, notar publict in Closhunie Kinbetach. (See Grant.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1809.

- 22nd January. At Manse of Kincardine O'Neil, Rev. William Morice, in his 81st year of age and 48th of ministry.
- 30th January. Rev. James Gordon, Minister of Belle, in his 82nd year of age and 55th of ministry.
- 1st February. At Filloch, Echt, in her 84th year, Mrs Barbara Duthie, relic of Rev. William Copland, Minister of Forbes and Kearn.
- 5th February. In Ednburgh, Captain James Ross Farquharson of Invercankl, R.N.
- 5th February. In her 80th year, Mrs Christian Ker, daughter of John Ker, Esq. Professor of Greek in King's College.
- 25th February. At Old Aberdeen, James Low, stocking manufacturer, in his 73rd year.
- 26th March. At her house in Queen Street, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Christina Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Kintore.
- 25th March. Here in her 64th year, Mrs Helen Ogilvie, relic of Mr John Paterson, Writer.
- 25th March. Miss Catharine Richardson, only daughter of the late Lieutenant Richardson, of Mortlach.
- 6th May. At Banff, Captain David Cumming of the Royal Marines, in his 72nd year.
- 8th May. At London, Henry Knight Erskine, Esq. of Pittodrie.
- 14th May. At Insh, Mrs Jopp, widow of Mr Alexander Jopp, in her 75th year.
- 30th May. At Menie, Robert Turner, Esq.
- 15th June. At Manse of Aberdour, Rev. Andrew Youngson, Minister of that parish, in his 83rd year of age and 43rd of ministry.
- 13th July. Here, Baillie Peter Duguid, aged 62.
- 9th August. At Tanfield, Miss Katharine Lundie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr Lundie, Lomnay.

4th September. Margaret, elder daughter of John Brander, Esq. of Pitgaveny.

6th September. Here, Andrew Simpsen, Esq., merchant, aged 58.

6th September. At Rosehill, aged 55, Mr Alexander Laing, Writer.

24th October. Here, Thomas Leys, Esq. of Glasgofores, Convener of the County, and formerly Chief Magistrate of this city, in his 45th year.

4th November. Here, William Henderson, Esq., late Captain of the 4th Regiment of Foot.

17th November. Mr William Gall, Schoolmaster of Crimond and Preacher of the Gospel.

4th December. In her 92nd year, Mrs Heleu Udry, relict of Mr Walter Cochrane, sometime Town Clerk Depute of Aberdeen.

6th December. In his 56th year, Charles Farquharson, Esq., merchant, Aberdeen, lately one of the Magistrates of the city.

7th December. Francis Fraser, Esq. of Findrack. He was returning home from a J.P. Court, and, unfortunately missing his way, he fell into a burn, where he was drowned.

Queries.

308. THE SCYTHE IN BUCHAN.—John Gordon of Cortes is said to have introduced the scythe into Buchan. When did this take place, and what authority is there for the statement?

J. M. B.

309. DAVID THOMSON, COMMISSIONER FOR THE BURGH OF ELGIN.—In the "Extracts from the Privy Seal Register" (reprinted in No. 65, 14th July) reference is made to Mr Thomson, under date 2nd May, 1501. Would a correspondent kindly furnish particulars regarding him?

A READER.

310. STATE OF DEESIDE SIX CENTURIES AGO.—Do any authentic records exist as to the state of the people of Deeside during Bruce's struggle for the Crown of Scotland?

T. WILSON.

311. OLD ABERDEENSHIRE MARKET.—What was the correct title of the market or fair which was locally known as "The Sleepy Market"? How did it get the sobriquet?

D. R.

Answers.

292. "ROY'S WIFE OF ALDIVALLOCH."—The Latin translation of this song, as quoted by Rev. Dr Gammack, was made by the late Dr Lindsay Alexander, of Augustine Congregational Church, Edinburgh. The late Principal Geddes used to refer to it as a piece of excellent work.

JOHN MILNE.

Dr Lindsay Alexander was the author of the Latin translation of "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch." The verses are included in the volume of the doctor's life, edited by Rev. James Ross, Pollokshields, Glasgow, published by Nisbet and Company, London, in 1887.

It may also interest readers to know that Dr Lindsay Alexander translated into Latin "Willie brewed a peck o' maut." It begins—

Hordei Wilhelmus quondam
Modum aqua trituvavit
Et ex eo arte sua
Potum fortem praeeparavit.

I may add that the Latin version of "Willie Brewed" was first printed in 1861, in a collection of Greek and Latin verses for private circulation, and dedicated to the Hellenic Society, of which Dr Lindsay Alexander was a member. The title was "Lusus Poetici."

W. M. G.

[Mr J. M. Bulloch, "Y," and other correspondents reply similarly. Ed.]

The rendering of this song into Latin was attributed to the late Mr Gladstone. Fully 30 years ago one of the leading law printers in Edinburgh printed the original song, with the Latin version opposite, for private circulation among his friends. In this print the chorus is repeated at the end of each of the Latin verses. When he presented me with a copy, the gentleman informed me who the translator was.

R. T. M.

A controversy about the real version of "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch" and about the authorship of the song was waged in the correspondence column of the "Scot-man" in September, 1907. In the course of it, Mr A. Graham, writing from Stirling, quoted the Latin rendering of the song, and added "This neat and witty translation is said to have been written many years ago by the late Rev. Dr Lindsay Alexander."

To the controversy Mr J. Christie made the following contribution—

There are four verses bearing local references, which do not appear in copies of the song nowadays. The first of them shows that Roy's wife had rejected more than one suitor—

David Gordon o' Kirkhill,
And Johnnie Gordon o' Cursballoch,
Wat ye fu she cheated us
As we came o'er the Braes o' Balloch?

As we came toddling round the Buck,
It's Roy came belgen through the Balloch;
Weary fa' the faithless quean,
She's on the road to Aldivalloch.

As we went out about the Buck,
She came in about the Balloch,
Roy's piper he was playing
She's welcome hame to Aldivalloch.

Though ye wad ca' the Cabrach wide,
Frae Ordieton unto the Balloch,
Ye wouldna get sic a strappin' quean
As Roy's wife o' Aldivalloch

R. A.

294. LINES IN LORD BYRON'S BIBLE.—The lines quoted by "A Reader" will be found in chapter 12 of Vol. I., of the "Monastery," by Sir Walter Scott. They were spoken by the White Lady of Avenel to Halbert Glendinning.

W. G.

["W. L. T." and other correspondents send replies to a like effect.—Ed.]

298. WILLIAM KINLOCH, THE ARBUTHNOTT PHILANTHROPIST.—Kinloch was born in Arbuthnott about 1769 of humble parents, and for a time was engaged as a farm servant. His perseverance in educating himself in his spare hours secured the patronage of the parish minister, through whose influence he obtained a clerkship in a large Calcutta house. Having amassed a fortune, he returned home early in the last century. After handsomely rewarding those who had been kind to his mother and himself in humble days, providing for his relatives, and bequeathing £3000 to the "native poor" of Arbuthnott, he left the residue of his estate—amounting to £76,495 7s 2d—for the behoof of "soldiers and sailors of Scotch extraction, who have lost their legs, arms, and eyesight, or been otherwise maimed and wounded in the service of their country."

A. B.

No. 69.—August 11, 1909.

Aikey Fair.

This is the name of an annual market held on the first Wednesday after 19th July, on a site a mile west from the village of Old Deer, on the way to Maud. Sticklers for strict accuracy of speech maintain that Deer is the name of the parish, though Old Deer is the name of the village. New Deer is the name of both a parish and its kirk town. It is often asked how the fair came to be called "Aikey," and the usual answer is that the brae on which the market is held must have been an oak wood. If this had been so, it must have been long ago, for there is no trace of an oak tree on the ground now; but yet it is likely that the name had at first had something to do with the oak tree.

Amongst the Acts of the Scots Parliament passed in 1661 one is titled—"Act in favours of William, Earl Marishall, for a fair at Auld Deir," which enacts—"That ther be a frie mercat or fair, holden yearly, within the town of Auld Deir or a litle above the same, whereunto all his maiesties leidges may resort for buyeing and selling of all sorts of merchant commodities whatsoever as shall be brought thereto, and begin on the first Tuesday of July and to continue all that week over," with tolls and customs, casualties, and other dues used and wont. At that time, markets could not legally be held without an Act of Parliament or the sanction of the King, though sometimes farmers and dealers agreed to meet for buying and selling at a certain place on a certain day, which was therefore called a "tryst." The tolls and customs levied at markets established in a legal manner were considered valuable at a time when money was scarce; and when land was sold the right of holding markets on it was sold with it. The right of holding Aikey Fair passed into the family of Ferguson of Kinmundie, and was sold by them to Russel of Aden about a hundred and eighty years ago. Till then, both Aikey Fair and Dustan Fair were held in or near the village of Old Deer; but both were afterwards removed to more convenient sites.

After the battle of Worcester in 1651, Charles II., to avoid capture, hid in an oak, and after his Restoration, a pension of 100 marks was conferred on the Penderell family, who had befriended him. This pension continues to be drawn by the representatives of the benefactors. When Charles came back to England at the Restoration, he arrived in London on his birthday, May 29. The people were "sick" of republicanism, and received him with great rejoicings. One way of expressing their pleasure was exhibiting branches of oak trees, in refer-

ence to the friendly shelter of the oak. The oak taken "caught on." Almost every town had an inn whose loyalty was shown by a hanging sign-board showing a spreading oak. The school boys of England wore, and still to some extent wear, an oak apple in a button-hole of their jacket on Restoration Day. The oak apple is the result of a fly called cynips laying an egg in spring on the bud of an oak twig. Then, instead of the bud developing leaves, a round ball of cellular tissue less than an inch in diameter, called an oak gall, is produced. On opening it, a small worm is found in the centre. If allowed to reach full development, it eats its way out of the apple. These gall nuts are used in making ink and dyeing silk. If eggs are laid on several buds, there may be more than one nut on a twig. Sometimes there is a gall on a leaf.

In Scotland, young men attending fairs and wishing to engage in harvest used to wear in their caps or jackets an ear of barley or oats, and it is very likely that at the first Aikey Fair oak apples had been worn either by men generally, as it was only the year after the Restoration, or by young harvesters. Markets have often whimsical names. A Turriff market held before Whitsunday is called Porter Fair, because, it is said, when it was first held, a drink of porter was given gratis to all comers on entering the market. A market held in October at New Deer is called Skippy Fair, because the first of the name was held on a frosty day when the pools were frozen, and sliding was indulged in. So Aikey Fair may have taken its name from a demonstration of loyalty on its opening day to the King who had sanctioned holding it.

Aikey Fair was a very popular market. It was not uncommon last century to hear men boast that they had been at every Aikey Fair held in their lives. Farm servants wrought extra time hoeing turnips to get leave to go to the market. Children were carried in arms while still suckling. Whole families went with a horse and cart to the market and spent the night between the two days of the Fair upon the ground. There were separate days for different kinds of animals, and when these had been sold and some money had been got in, the last day was greatly patronised by matrons, who bought clothes and shoes for their families. The great feature of the fair in the first half of last century was the cattle market, when yearlings, farrow cows, and oxen that had done a winter's ploughing were offered. The market was attended not only by the farmers and crofters of Buchan as sellers and Scotch dealers as buyers, but Englishmen came and carried off large droves of young cattle for sale at the great English fairs to cattle graziers. The village inn could hardly accommodate all the southrons who came up on the evening before the fair began. It was said that men who had been riding together for days like very brothers became utterly selfish after crossing the Ythan at Tangland Ford, and rode off every one as hard as he could pelt, without waiting for a friend, in order to be foremost at Old Deer to secure good quarters in the inn.

Sixty years ago, country inns depended much on market and funeral dinners, supplemented by drams to kirk folk on Sunday. The night before the fair opened was said to have been one of unbounded fun and mirth, and an entertainment not to be missed by an old frequenter as long as he could sit on a horse.

In the afternoon of the cattle market, great droves of cattle began to take the road southward. The most direct way to the south was by Windhill to Auchnagat, but to be out of the great crowd, some droves took their way by Bank, now called Maud. The usual goal was the summit of Cairn o' Mount, and the way to it most frequently taken led by Savoch across the Ythan at Tanglan Ford, through Tarves and Oldmeldrum, crossing the Dee either at Potarch, where the cattle had to swim the river, or at Banchory, where a bridge was found. Both the Feugh and the Dye had to be crossed. Sometimes there were bridges over the rivers; sometimes none. The Dye is liable to be suddenly flooded, and occasionally lives were lost there passing the cattle through the river. When the summit of the Cairn was reached, a halt was called and the footsore beasts got a few days to rest and feed on the hill.

The hill was utilised to separate the droves into different lots, some for the markets in the south of Scotland, and some for England, where they could graze till Christmas. When all had been arranged after some exchange between different owners, the droves set out for their destinations under the care of men who knew the way where the cattle could rest and feed, and how far they could travel without distress. Often it was necessary to have a courier in advance when the cattle were somewhat fat, and they had to reach Barnet Fair in good condition.

The introduction of bone manure about 1830 enabled farmers to grow good crops of turnips, and to keep their young cattle at home another year. They were then too fat to stand well a long journey on foot, so they were carried to London in sailing smacks. In the early forties, these gave place to large wooden steam ships, which made the passages with great regularity though somewhat slowly. The railway reached the neighbourhood of Aberdeen in 1850, and by conveying the cattle quicker, gradually gained on the steam ships.

These changes soon affected Aikie Fair. Perhaps the market never, or only for a short space, lasted till the week-end, but in the beginning of last century it extended over three days. In the year of Waterloo it was held on the second Tuesday and Wednesday of July (old style), and now it is on the first Wednesday after the 19th, and one day is sufficient for the business to be done. It is of no importance now as a cattle market; but great numbers of fine young horses in their prime gather to it from far and near, and it still continues to be a harvest hiring fair, though the reaper has long supplanted harvesting women, and the binder is doing away with the men.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

An Aberdonian Editor of the "Quarterly Review."

The "Quarterly Review" for July contains a second article (in continuation of one in the April number) devoted to "The Centenary of the 'Quarterly Review,'" beginning with the editorship of Rev. Whitwell Elwin, who succeeded Lockhart in 1853 and reigned for seven years. Elwin was succeeded in 1860 by William Macpherson, an Aberdonian, regarding whom the article says—

"It is unfortunate that we can give our readers but little personal information about this gentleman, and that we have been unable to obtain a portrait of him to complete our series. He belonged to a family of some note, for he was a son of Hugh Macpherson, Professor of Greek in the University of Aberdeen, and a nephew of Maria Edgeworth. Two of his brothers, Samuel and John, attained distinction, the former as political agent at Bhopal, Gwalior, and elsewhere; the latter as a surgeon and ultimately as inspector-general of hospitals in India. William was born in 1812, was educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, and, after practising some time at the English bar, followed his elder brothers to the East. In 1848 he became Master of Equity in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. On Indian law he was a recognised authority, and wrote several works, one of which, a treatise on 'The Procedure of the Civil Courts of India,' attained a fifth edition. Leaving India in 1859, he became, in the following year, editor of the 'Quarterly,' with which he had had no previous connection. While editor he wrote several articles for the 'Review'; but, becoming secretary of the Indian Law Commission, which was intended to draw up a code for India, he resigned his post in Albemarle Street in 1867. On the dissolution of the Commission soon afterwards, he returned to the bar, and was appointed, in 1874, legal adviser to the India Office. He died in 1893."

An account of William Macpherson, it may be added, appears in the "Dictionary of National Biography," which mentions that he contributed three articles to the "Quarterly Review"—"Scottish Character" (July, 1861), "The Stanhope Miscellanies" (January, 1863), and "Law of Reform" (October, 1864). In December, 1861, he became secretary of the Indian Law Commission, which was appointed to prepare a body of substantive law for India, and he withdrew from literary work in 1867 in order to devote himself solely to that work. The Indian Succession Act of 1865 illustrates the value of the Commission's labours, but owing to the Indian Government's desire to exercise more direct control over the undertaking, the Commission was dissolved in December, 1870. Macpherson thereupon returned to the bar, and practised chiefly before the Privy Council. His useful "Practice of the Privy Council Judicial Committee," first published in 1860, reached a second edition in 1873. In 1874 he began reporting the Indian appeals

before the Privy Council for the Council of Law Reporting. In June, 1874, he became legal adviser to the India Office, and in September, 1879, exchanged that post for that of secretary in the judicial department. He retired from the India Office, 20th February, 1882. "Memorials" by him of his brother Samuel Charters Macpherson appeared in 1865. He was born in Old Aberdeen, 19th July, 1812, and died in London, 20th April, 1895. He married 9th January, 1851, Diana Macleod Johnston, who died in 1880, and left issue. (See also "Aberdeen Journal," 25th April, 1895.)

William Macpherson, as indicated in the "Quarterly" notice, had two brothers, and both of them are mentioned in the "Dictionary of National Biography." John Macpherson, M.D. (King's College, Aberdeen) entered the service of the East India Company as a surgeon, and attained the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals. Samuel Charters Macpherson was a political agent in India, latterly at Gwalior, the capital of Sindhia; and when the Mutiny broke out in 1857, Dinkar Rao, Sindhia's Minister, influenced by Macpherson, kept the Gwalior contingent and Sindhia's own army from joining the rebels in Delhi.

Aberdeen Life and Character.

Some excellent sketches of Aberdeen folk and of characteristic features of the life in the—well, let us say less fashionable districts of the city, accompanied by a fairly good representation of the local dialect, is to be found in a little volume, "In Yon Toon: My Friend Mrs Simpson" (Glasgow: Gowans and Gray, Limited—1s net). The author, Mr R. J. MacLennan—by no means unknown to Aberdeen people and Aberdeen audiences as a successful "raconteur" of stories illustrative of local peculiarities—is now a journalist in Glasgow, and the sketches composing the volume are selected from a series contributed to the "Glasgow News" during the past year. Though separate, a connecting link runs through them, so that we have various phases of the courtship of Corporal John Thomson and Lizzie Simpson and the more sedate advances of Sam Fiddes, barber and poet, and occasional visitor to "The Lord Sempill Arms" to gain the affections of Lizzie's aunt, Mrs Simpson, of the Shiprow shop, this lady being the great "character" of the book. But it is in the delineation of his various subjects and of their conversation and ideas that Mr MacLennan excels; and he has produced a series of realistic sketches of the present-day Aberdonian of the humbler class that are deserving of high praise. Purists and pedants may quarrel with some of the dialect; "louse" and "dwaum" are hardly "good Aberdeen" for "lowse" and "dwaum," "I'd o' hin" does not exactly represent the local Doric for "I would have had," and Mr MacLennan possibly does not know the classic story about the bequest to the "peer" of Aberdeen and the many inter-

pretations involved. But we can pardon such slips as those noted for the humour contained in the chapters headed "The Waters of Marah," "Sam Fiddes Lets Himself Go," and "Stairhead Persiflage." Altogether, Mr MacLennan has made a most promising debut as a literary delineator of local character (he has quite a reputation for its representation in "story-telling"); and we shall look forward with interest to further productions in the same line. "In Yon Toon" does for Aberdeen what "Wee Macgregor" has done for Glasgow.

The Corbet Family.

Mr John Valentine purchased the old family Bible of the Corbet family (printed 1682) shortly after Rev. Adam Corbet's death in 1876. On the front fly-leaf appears the following—

William Corbet, born Jany. 1770, and Jean Gordon, born Feby. 16th, 1775.

William Corbet, and Jean Gordon married 29th Sept., 1795.

Jean Corbet, born 9th Sept. and baptized do., 1794.

William Corbet, born Wednesday, 23rd August mg [? morning], and baptized on Sunday, 14th August, 1797, by Mr Deans, mg.

Adam Corbet, born Wednesday, 31st July, and baptized Wednesday, An. 14th August, 1799, by Mr Deans, erp 9.

Jean Gordon, died 26th March, 1801, aged 26 years and one month.

William Corbet and Christian Gibb were married at Fords of Dee, 10th Nov., 1804.

James Corbet, born 17th Decr., 1805, at E. 8. and baptized by Mr Paul [assistant to Rev. George Morison, minister of Banchory-Devenick], the Decr., 1805.

Margaret Corbet, born 24th August, and baptized by Mr Paul, September 11th, 1810, Mg. 4, p. 9.

Christian Corbet, born 16th October, and baptized by Mr W. Stirling, M[inister] of P[leter] [Fulter], Nov. 17th, 1813. Erp. 10.

Robert Corbet, born 8th December, 1816, 4 p. 10 oc, and bapti. December 31, Ex 2, by Mr Stirling, M. of P. C.

Christian Gibb, died 18th January, 1837, aged 61.

William Corbet [retired Supervisor of Excise and proprietor of Bickside], died Feby. 26th, 1841, aged 71.

William Corbet, jun. [assistant surgeon, H.E.L.C.S.], died at Kotah, in India, 23rd Decr., 1827, aged 30.

Jean Corbet (Mrs Stuart), died 22nd June, 1822, aged 27 years and 9 mos.

Margaret Corbet (Mrs Henry), died at Manse of Marnoch on the 27th May, 1869, aged 59.

Christian Corbet (Mrs Davidson), died on 25th Decr., 1879, aged 66.

Adam Corbet, died at Manse of Drumoak, on the 11th October, 1876, aged 77 and 2 mos.

Adam Corbet, last named, took his degree of M.A. at Marischal College, and D.D. was conferred 6th May, 1864. His wife, Christian

Blaikie, died at Bieldside House 2nd November, 1899, aged 89. For further particulars see Henderson's "Annals of Lower Deeside," 88-89, and Jervise's "Epitaphs and Inscriptions," II., 367.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Cordons in Rathen.

In a private register of baptisms I find the following:—

Lyall Gordon (Indept.) Teacher in Cairnbulg and his wife Isabella Duthie had a daughter baptised and named Ann. March 7, 1843.

John Gordon, farm servant at Middletack and his wife Isabella Steinson had a son baptised and named George. 13th April, 1862.

J. M. B.

Hammermen Trade of Old Aberdeen.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

(Continued.)

4th November, 1654.—The said day the dicone and reminent of the said traid hes statut and ordainet and be thir pnts, statutis and ordaines That no printis nor frimane sall not be entrit nor admittit frimane vntill such tyme that he give in ane sufficient seye of quhat traid so ever they be and no other wayes and quhen they goe to mak ther sey it is statut and ordainit that ther be tua of the traid he is of and to put him in ane close house and seightit twa tymes evrie day qrbv they gait no help from others for his help to the sd. traid.

30th December, 1654. The said day compierit Johne Andersono and present ane sey of men and womanes gloves in pnt. of the sd. dicone and remnent of the said traid and finds the said seyes sufficient and that he may and is abell to serve the Commonwealth in his said traid of glovrie. And decernes and ordanes him to pay for his fridome of the said traid for his part of the dask in the Kirk and the mort cloath ane soume of aught merks Scottis.

7th January, 1661. The said day the dicone maisters and remniant members of the hammermen traid havinge caled and conveyed Johne Leidgartwood, wright, before them and havinge examined the said Jon and frind him giltie and not givinge obedience to the dicon and maister conforme to dyvers actis in this book Thairfor

the said dicone and maisters discharges the said Jon Leidgartwood of his fridome and of all benefitt that belanges to the said traid daske and mortclothe and of all vther benefitt within the bounds and preveiledges therto beainging in all tyme coming Ay and vntill he be admittit of new againe vpon his proper charges. By and attour the payment of any onlaw or tyme dew be him to them precceeding the dait heirof and thir pnts. to stand but any recalling.

2nd May, 1668. The sd. day foresaemeikill as thir beinge ane contraversie and debait amongst the hammermen trade to witt betuixt the glovers and the remanent members of the sd. trade anent the glovers ther separatiome from the rest of the sd. hammermen as intendinge ane Incorporation be thenselis And the sd. haill trade havinge mett and the forsd. contraversie beinge debaitted amongst them and havinge finalle agriet and condiscendit with the speciall advyce and consent of the bischop of Abd. and baillies of Old Abd. and deacon conveyer of the haill trades of the said citie of Old Abd. to remane and continue in one Incorporation with the rest of the sd. hammermen trade as they were in Use and custome afore and the decisione of the sd. contraversie beinge referrit to the said deacon conveyer and havinge condiscendit unanimsilie to remane and continue in ane incorporatione us formerlie as sd. is Thairfor the deacon conveyer forsd. decerns and ordains in the first that James Symson one of the said glover trade sall pntlie be installed wt consent of the haill deacons and maisters of the trades wthin this toune as ane maister till michaelmas nixt Mvjt. sixtie aucht yeires As lykwyse that the glovers sall have full power everie yeir to nominat and present ane maister of thair oune trade to the deacon of the trade and whosever beis upon the leit and the voices beinge equal the deacon to have full power to nominat any of those who ar upon the sd. leit and his detirminatione to stand wtout any contradictione under the faillie of ane hundredth pundis Scots money to be payit to the partie braken.

11th January, 1669. The sd. day compierit Jon Coutis wright and beinge conveyit before the trade for abusinge of James Symson pnt. deacon of the trade wpon the sabbath day anent thero seatts in the hammermans dask and the sd. Jon compeirand appealed from the court to the deacon conveyer court and protested that qt. sould be decerned against him sould be null and of no avall force strenght nor effect and therupon tuk act and instrut.

The sd. day it is enacted statute and ordainit be the deacon maisters and haill members of the hammermen trade that the tuo foire pewes of the dask belonginge to the trade and nixt to the pulpitt sall be reserved onlie to Wm Lin the deacon of the trade four maisters and boxmaister to sitt therein and whosever vther of the trade sall sitt in the sds tno foir pewes at any tyme heir after sall pay 40s and the samen to be payit wthin 15 dayes nixt after ilk faillie and breach.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Craigmyll (Laird of), valuation of his lands of Achronie and Tartowie (Kinellar) £200. And the valuation in Skein of the Heairs of Craigmyll, is £1340. (II. 488, 503.)
- Craik (Marjorie), wife of John Thomsone: in Myresyde (Peterhead). (See Thomsone.)
- Crawfurd (Alexander), gentleman: tennent (to Lord Salton) in Rathen parish; and his wife. (I. 641.)
- .. (James), chapman in Meikle Cocklaw. Peterhead; his free stock 500 merks; No wife: no children. (I. 562.) (Crawfoord.)
- .. (William), Kingscat, Newmachar. Valuation whereof £40. His stock not exceeding £4000. Christian Smith, his wife; and Alexander, Charles, William, and Margaret Craufords, his children. (II. 551.) (Crawfoord.)
- Crichtoune (Mr George), of Comistee; valuation of his said lands in Forgue £100. (II. 411.)
- .. (James), of Auchintender: valuation of his said lands in Forgue 100 merks. His wife, and James, Lewis, Anna, and Isobell Crichtons, his children. (II. 410.)
- .. (Mrs Magdalen), in Woodhead of Gight (Fyvie), relict of Mr Lawrence Olyphant, son to Lord Olyphant. Her poll £8. (II. 295.)
- .. (Robert), woodsetter of fourth part of Condkind (Forgue). Crichtone. (II. 409.)
- Cromar (Alexander), in Fisniestown (? Formiestown), clerk and collector for taking poll in Glentaner and Aboyne. (I. 50, 56.)
- Crombie (George), merchant, deceast: stock under 10,000 merks: Marjorie Davidson in Town of Aberdeen his relict: and John, Isobell, and Anna, her children. (See Davidson.)
- Cronmie (Patrick), in Maynes (Logidurno), his stock 500 merks: Margaret Dawnie his wife, and Alexander Cromie, her sone. (I. 295.)
- Crowdie (William), merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks: no wife nor child. (II. 619.)
- Cruickshank (Alexander), chirurgeon in Peterhead. His wife Grisell Farquharson: and William, Alexander, Mary, and Jean Cruickshank, their children. (I. 571.)
- .. (,), merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks. His wife, and Robert, Elspit, Rachell, and Marjorie Milnes, her children. (II. 622.)
- Cruickshank (Elspit), in Town of Aberdeen: relict of Andrew Sim, coupur: stock under 5000 merks. (II. 613.)
- .. (George), ane gentleman, principal tennent in Nether Robiestoun (Dumbennan): and Anna Stewart, his spouse. (II. 422.)
- .. (,), Thesaurer in Old Aberdeen. His free stock above 500 merks: and Barbra Finnie, his spouse: and three children in familia. (II. 586.)
- .. (,), elder, merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks. His wife, and George and Jean, his children. (II. 621.)
- .. (,), junior, merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 10,000 merks. His wife and Grisell, his child. (II. 628.)
- .. (,), merchant deceast: stock 10,000 merks. Janet Nicoll in Town of Aberdeen, his relict, and John and Alexander, her children. (See Nicoll.)
- .. (Janat), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of John Lickly, whose stock was under 5000 merks, and her daughter Isobell. (II. 612.)
- .. (John), wodsetter of half lands of Glenmallen (Forgue): valuation of his half 50 merks. Isobell Webster, his mother. (II. 396.)
- .. (Robert), of Banchorie, provost of Aberdeen. (His family pollable in Town of Aberdeen). His lady, and Mr George and James, his sons; and Christian, Mary, and Jean, his daughters. (II. 605.)
- .. (,), wright in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks. His wife and Patrick and Rachell, his children. (II. 616.)
- .. (William), woodsetter of half lands of Bogfoutoun: (valuation of which lands in Forgue £88 13s 4d), and Mariorie Hall, his wife. (II. 410.)
- Cuming (Alexander), of Crimond. A Commissioner for taking poll in Crimond. His valuation in said parish £812: in Lonney £533 6s 8d: and in the whole shyre £1345 6s 8d. His lady; his mother (polled at £8 6s); and his sister. (II. 43.)
- .. (,), gentleman, tennent in Ward of Slains (Slains): and Alexander, Margaret, Elspet, and Jean Cummings, his children in familia. (II. 142.)
- .. (Anna), in Town of Aberdeen: relict of — Leask, gentleman, minister at Maryculter. — William and Alexander, her children. Patrick and George Gordon, her grandchildren: and Mary Honyman. (II. 614.)
- .. (Gavin), of Kinnmonth. A Commissioner for taking poll in Lonney: valuation of his said lands in Lonney 1000 merks: Kathrin Hay, his lady; and Jo Cuming, his sone; and Charles Cuming, his son. (II. 29, 40.)

(tuning (Jean), wife of Robert Forbes, gentleman in the Park (Lonney). See Forbes, Cumaine.

., (John), gentleman, tenant in Ladiesfoord (Tyrie): Anna Thors, his wife; and William, Alexander, Elizabeth, and Christian Cummings, his children. (II. 56.)

., (Margrat), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Alexander Gordon, merchant: stock under 5000 merks: Alexander, Francis, and Elizabeth, her children. (II. 612.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1810.

5th January. Miss Hay of Ranieston, at an advanced age.

22nd January. At Edinburgh, Miss Helen Duff, daughter of R. W. Duff, Esq. of Fetteresso.

31st January. At Aberdeen, Mrs Isabella Lumsden, spouse of John Lumsden, Esq., Middlefield, aged 42.

8th February. At Edinburgh, at a very advanced age, Mrs Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of Dr Archibald Hamilton, and daughter of the late Sir Alexander Forbes of Foveran.

20th February. Here, aged 90, Mrs Mary Garioch, of Mergie, relict of Andrew Garioch, merchant in Aberdeen.

18th March. Here in her 23th year, Jane, fourth daughter of Alexander Carnegie, Esq., of Cookston . . .

27th March. Helen, daughter of the late Andrew Thomson, Esq. of Craanhill, advocate in Aberdeen.

16th May. Lately, in the parish of Keig, Peter Anderson, aged 115 years, having lived in three centuries. He was first married in the 95th year of his age, and had four children, three of whom, with their mother, are now alive. He retained his mental faculties, and even his bodily strength, till within a short time of his death, and was a very tall, straight, stout, well-made man, his acquaintances observing that they knew no difference in his appearance for the last 60 years. He gained his livelihood chiefly as a Travelling Chapman. Old books were his staple commodity.

3rd June. At Banchory, in his 36th year, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, eldest son of Rev. Dr Gavin Mitchell, Kinellar.

16th June. James Chalmers, editor and conductor of the "Aberdeen Journal," in his 69th year.

27th June. At his house in Old Aberdeen, in his 81st year, James Clark, Esq. of Tillycortly. He had long been an useful magistrate in his native city of Old Aberdeen, and, in private life, was a man of the strictest integrity and most inoffensive manners. Besides considerable sums to his relatives, he bequeathed

£500 as a fund for the annual purchase of coals to the poor of Old Aberdeen, £100 to the Infirmary, £100 to the Lunatic Asylum, and £100 to the Poors House of Aberdeen.

24th June. Mrs Lieutenant Farquharson, in Old Aberdeen, and on the same day and at the same hour also died her sister, Mrs Schewan in Pitfichie, Monymusk—a very striking coincidence, and deeply affecting to their relations.

4th July. Here, Mrs Helen Thomson, wife of Rev. Alexander Urquhart, minister of the Gospel at Tough.

3rd July. At Edinburgh, Lady Gordon of Park, relict of Sir Ernest Gordon of Park, Bart., and daughter of the late General Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone of Logie Elphinstone.

6th July. At Leithfield, Mrs Janet Leith, widow of Rev. Thomas Shepherd, late minister of Bourtie, in her 85th year.

4th August. At Cupar of Angus, on his way from Pitcaithly to Aberdeen, Brigadier-General Henry David Fraser, fourth son of the late William Fraser, Esq. of Fraserfield.

8th August. At Mause of Ellon, Rev. Thomas Tait, minister of the Gospel there.

6th September. At Mause of Tyrie, Rev. William Fraser, in his 69th year, and 33th of ministry.

20th September. At Aberdeen, in her 77th year, Miss Helen Burnett, eldest daughter of the deceased George Burnett of Kenmay, Esq.

4th October. Here, in his 43rd year, Mr James Beattie, Professor of Civil and Natural History in Marischal College. . . .

7th December. At Mause of Auchterless, Rev. Alexander Rose, minister at Auchterless, in his 84th year of age and 47th of ministry.

Queries.

312. BURNES AND ROBERTSON.—I should like to know the parentage of Elizabeth Burnes, of Caterline: (who was born in 1673 and died in 1733), and also of her husband, James Robertson, of Bervie: (he was born in 1668 and died 1758). They were married 12th April, 1705, and I have information about their children and descendants

W. D.

313. ADVICE TO A MAN IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.—A literary friend of mine has asked me where the following lines are to be found:—

'Tis vain to think by force or skill
To turn the current of a lady's will;
For if she will, she will, depend on't,
And if she won't, she won't;
And there's an end on't.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

[The following lines in the Epilogue to "Zara," by Aaron Hill (1685-1750), are quoted in "Cassell's Book of Quotations"—

First, then, a woman will, or won't, depend on't;

If she will do't, she will; and there's an end on't,

and the following footnote is appended—

On a pillar erected in the Dane John Field, Canterbury, were inscribed, according to the "Examiner" (May 31, 1829) the lines—

Where is the man who has the power and skill
To stem the torrent of a woman's will?

For if she will, she will, you may depend on't;
And if she won't, she won't; so there's an end on't.

Similar citations appear in "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations."—Ed. "N. and Q."]

314. "ARTLESS LAYS."—By Jane Adams, Oldmachar, 12mo., 16 pages, Aberdeen; printed by G. Rennie, 61 Broad Street, 1846. Part III., 24mo., 20 pages, Aberdeen, G. Cornwall, 1849. A second edition, 12mo., 38 leaves, was printed by G. Cornwall, 1849. Where could I procure a copy of this work, particularly of the second edition? The authoress was known to her intimates as "Cookie Jean." She died in Denburn Terrace in the 'sixties. Prior to removing there, she spent many years in the Spital, where most of her poems were written. She eked out a livelihood by cooking and making handboxes, coupled with assistance from generous friends in her later years.

J. A. B.

315. JAMES BRANDS OF FERRYHILL, ABERDEEN.—The names of the parents of Mr Brands and the date of his death will oblige.

S. Y.

Answers.

299. JOHN FALCONER OF DURN.—According to Jervise (Epitaphs, II., 103), Mr Falconer was a native of Portsoy, and a jeweller to trade. He went to London, where he married Lydia Turton, daughter of his employer, to whose business and property he succeeded. He bought Durn from Sir James Dunbar, Bart., and died 16th June, 1789, from the effects of a fall from his horse.

PORTSOY.

310. STATE OF DEESIDE SIX CENTURIES AGO.—An idea of the rough and uncivilised condition of the residents in Middle Deeside at the period mentioned may be gathered from the following entry, dated 1304, in "Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland," II., 435:—John, Earl of Athol, prays the King to supersede his order to deliver the Castle of Aboyne to Sir Alexander Conyn, till better advised, for the land around it is savage and full of evil-doers.

II.

311. OLD ABERDEENSHIRE MARKET.—"The Sleepy Market, referred to by "D. R.," was held at Christ's Kirk, Kennethmont, and Mr Gordon, minister of Alford, in referring to it, in 1724, says (Spalding Club's "Antiquities," I., 623)—"There is, in the village where this chappel is built, a yearly fair, called Christ's Fair, and commonly The Sleepy Market, because it begins at night, about sunset, and ends one hour after sunrise next morning; the people buying and selling timber, and all other mercat goods, during the night, which is not then dark, being the beginning of June: a very singular kind of mercat, as any ever was." About 1760, the proprietor changed it from night to day; "but so strong was the prepossession of the people in favour of the old custom that, rather than comply with the alteration, they chose to neglect it altogether." ("Statistical Account of Scotland," xiii., 77.)

INCH.

No. 70.—August 18, 1909.

Turnpike Roads in Aberdeenshire.

There is an interesting chapter on Aberdeenshire roads in Dr William Alexander's "Notes and Sketches Illustrative of Northern Rural Life in the Eighteenth Century" (Edinburgh, 1877). We learn from it that the Commissioners of Supply were empowered by statute in 1719 to call upon every householder to give six days' work in the year towards the making and maintenance of the roads. The "statute labour" was generally "commuted" for a modified money payment; hence, no doubt, the familiar (but now unmeaning) term, "commutation roads." "In commuting," says Dr Alexander, "they reckoned the man's labour at 3d a day. Thus, his six days' statutory work would amount to eighteenpence. And that was the sum at which they ordinarily let him off. As ninepence was paid for a road labourer with some 'can' in him, and a little heart to the business, two days' work was thus secured; so that the sum exacted would seem to have been fairly equivalent to the services that had been given." Directly after the Rebellion of 1745, Government roads and bridges for wheeled vehicles began to be systematically engineered and constructed, the roads having a hard bottom of stones. The first two lines of modern road across the Eastern Grampians were made by the military. These are the road from Brechin by Fettercairn, the Cairn o' Mount, and Potarch Bridge, to Alford, Clatt, and Huntly, made about 1745; and the road (named after General Wade) from the Spital of Glenshee, by Castleton of Braemar, Cruthie, Gairnshiel, Corgarff, and Tomintoul, to the Spey near Grantown, finished in 1754. Such roads as these, made by soldiers, had a sort of special recognition as the King's Highways.

The ordinary roads, however, continued still to be of a very primitive sort. In June, 1751, at the Aberdeen County meeting, "Meldrum" produced a letter from "my lady Dowager of Forbes"

"Representing that the public road 'twixt Inverury and Castle Forbes is quite impassible in severall parts thereof, particularly that part 'twixt Pittodery's dykes and Overhall, which is dangerous to pass, especially with Wheel carriages; and that lately her ladyship's chaise had stuck there and broke the graith; and therefore craving the commissioners to allow her a share of the highway money for helping the road, and power to call out the country people to give their assistance; which being considered the meeting thought the request of my lady Forbes just and reasonable."

"Turnpike" roads were introduced into Scotland in the middle of the eighteenth century, the date of the oldest Scottish Turnpike Act being 1750, but it was not till close on the end of the century that the system came north of the Dee. A draft Turnpike and Commutation Road Bill was ordered to be printed in 1794; and this bill, which provided for the levying of a money payment in lieu of statute labour, became an Act of Parliament in 1795. The turnpike system came into operation in Aberdeenshire three years after, by the construction of the Deeside turnpike in 1798. This was followed by the Ellon and Peterhead turnpike in 1799. Most of the other roads of this class in the county were made during the first twenty-four years of the nineteenth century. Details are given in an Appendix to Dr Alexander's volume, from which the following is extracted—

In an appendix to a report prepared in 1863 for the Aberdeenshire Committee on Road Reform, by the late Mr George Marquis, accountant, a list of the turnpike roads in the county of Aberdeen, in the order in which they were opened, and the number opened in each decade after 1790, and other particulars, are given. The following figures are from Mr Marquis's statement:—

Name of Road,	Year when opened.	Length.		
		M.	F.	Y.
Deeside	1798	13	4	0
Ellon, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh	1799	52	4	0
Inverury	1800	15	4	0
Turriff	1802	20	6	0
Charleston	1802	16	6	120
Gardenmill	1803	13	2	0
Oldmeldrum	1803	14	1	14
Skene	1803	17	4	0
Huntly	1804	22	0	0
Newburgh	1804	11	1	209
Fyvie	1806	7	6	73
Echt and Midmar	1807	13	2	97
Longside	1807	12	0	0
		230	2	73

Name of Road.	Year when opened.	Length.		
		M.	F.	Y.
Alford	1810	8	4	0
New Pitsligo	1810	7	4	0
Cortiebrae	1813	12	0	0
Boyndlie	1816	10	5	3
		38	5	3
Bridge of Dee	1821	1	4	0
Buchan	1821	13	0	191
Tarland	1822	11	0	202
Insch and West Fouldland	1823	14	0	0
Rhynie	1825	10	4	1
Raemoir and Lumphanan	1825	17	1	22
Donside	1826	19	7	117
Kintore and Alford	1826	11	2	117
Udny	1826	11	5	20
		110	2	10
Kennethmont	1833	9	1	71
Corgarriff	1833	6	1	84
Sheelagreen	1835	11	4	83
Strichen	1837	7	7	197
Inverury and Forgue	1839	22	1	70
		57	0	65
Strichen and Fraserburgh	1849	7	7	102½
Kemnay	1855	3	3	167½
Total length of turnpike		447	4	201

The total amount of original subscriptions for the foregoing 447 miles of road was £108,857 19s 3½d, but this did not suffice for their construction; preferable subscriptions, or borrowed monies, were needed in all but six or seven cases; and, adding these amounts, the total sums raised for construction of turnpike roads in Aberdeenshire amounted to £176,678. The total debt upon the various trusts (only two roads, the Inverury and Bridge of Dee being free of such burden) was no less than £409,433 9s 3d; and in 1863, the estimated value of this large amount of debt was, at twenty years' purchase, only £39,521 9s 6d, the revenue being in many cases seriously affected by the opening of railway lines. The average cost of construction (calculating by the amounts raised) was £394 per mile.

About 1787-8 there were only eight post towns in Aberdeenshire, viz., Ellon, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Kintore, Old Rain, Oldmeldrum, Turriff, and Huntly. After the establishment of the mail coach to Aberdeen, Post Offices were opened at Banchory-Ternan, Kincardine O'Neil, Aboyne, Tullich, Tarland, Strathdon, Braemar, Old Deer, Mintlaw, Strichen, New Pitsligo, Keith-hall, Monymusk, Skene, Alford, and Rhynie.

[See "Toll-Bars in Aberdeenshire" in "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries," L, 61-63.]

The Abercrombies of Forglen.

The "Scottish Field" for August has an article on Forglen House, the seat of Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog and Forglen, by Mr Alexander Mackie. The following account of the family history is given:—

The surname of Abercromby is derived from a barony of that name in Fifeshire. The original patrimony was Birkenbog, near Portsoy in Banffshire. The family tomb at Fordyce ("Jerwise's Epitaphs," Vol. II.), contains

the effigy of an armed knight, probably George, son of Sir James Abercromby of Pitmedden, Ley, and Birkenbog, who fell at the battle of Flodden. George, his son, is said to have been born in 1512, and to have married a daughter of Barclay of Gartly. A descendant of this George was grand falconer in Scotland to Charles I. The fact explains the falcon as the family crest. Alexander the falconer had a son, also Alexander, who was decorated in 1636, being created a baronet of Nova Scotia in that year. Later on he distinguished himself as an anti-Royalist during the Civil Wars, being described some-

what ironically by an unfriendly pen, as "a main Covenanter." This, the first baronet, had two sons—James, who succeeded his father as second baronet, and Alexander, who succeeded a cousin in the estates of a branch of the family at Tullibody in Clackmannanshire, and became the ancestor of the brave Sir Ralph and of the Lords Abercromby. The Forglen line, though not ennobled, claims to be the head of the clan. It has not, however, had the good fortune to produce a name so eminent as that of Sir Ralph, who came from a branch. He was 68 when he received the fatal bullet, and had distinguished himself in the Napoleonic wars, giving up his life in his country's cause at Alexandria in 1801. After landing at Aboukir Bay, he repulsed on 21st March the attack of the French under General Menou, but was badly wounded, and died a week later. His widow was created a baroness.

The third baronet was Sir Robert, who died in 1787. Sir George, the fourth baronet, married Hon. Jane Ogilvie, daughter of the seventh Lord Banff. When her brother, the eighth Lord Banff, died without issue, in 1803, the property of Forglen was added to the Abercromby possessions. Lord Banff's name still lingers at Forglen, and is especially perpetuated in the naming of a fine salmon pool just in front of the house. Many a good fish has been taken from Lord Banff's Rock. Sir George died in 1831; and then came Sir Robert, the fifth baronet, who, after being M.P. for Banffshire from 1812 till 1818, died in 1855. It was he that rebuilt Forglen House. A marble obelisk in the grounds was erected by his widow in memory of her husband and her two soldier sons cut off in their youth. Sir George Samuel, the sixth baronet, died in 1872, at the age of 48. He was a man of highly-cultivated tastes, and greatly improved the estates during the seventeen years he administered them.

He was succeeded by Sir Robert John, the seventh baronet, father of the present youthful proprietor. Sir Robert died in 1895, at the early age of 45. During his twenty-three years of the baronetcy he devoted himself earnestly to the discharge of the responsibilities incident to the position of a great territorial magnate, and his early death was much lamented. He did a great deal in the way of redecorating the family mansion at Forglen, applied his mind to farming, and formed a small but choice herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He also renovated and enlarged the gardens. He lived for a large part of the year on his estate, and took much interest in public work. He was a staunch Conservative, and though reserved in manner, was a genial man of unassuming position, a most generous donor to every object that appealed to him, and always on the most cordial relations with his numerous tenantry. He once avowed that the connection between the Forglen proprietor and his tenants was "not founded on a commercial basis," and this statement was strictly true. He was in this respect carrying out the family motto, "Vive ut vivas" (Live and let live), or, as it appears in another form on some of the coats of arms

in the house—"Mercy is my desire." Sir Robert married Florence Anita Eyre, only daughter of Colonel Eyre Coote of West Park, Hants. He left two daughters and a son, aged 9, George William, born 18th March, 1886, who is now the eighth baronet.

Educated at Eton, as his father was, Sir George decided, like so many of his "forebears," to enter the army. He first served in the 3rd Gordon Highlanders, but is now an officer in the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards. As the head of a family of great antiquity, and the proprietor of a splendid landed estate, the youthful baronet has a bright future before him. He is only twenty-three, and it seems but yesterday that the country echoed the rejoicings that celebrated his coming of age. He has inherited the fair face and tall figure of his beautiful and accomplished mother (now the Countess of Northbrook), and although he has had no opportunity of showing what he is made of, great expectations have been formed as to his career. Mayhap, he will retire from the army and devote himself to the management of his 14,000 acres. The power of a local magnate who takes a personal interest in his land, and is on kindly and familiar terms with his tenants, is beyond words. It is a misfortune that so few of our great landed proprietors choose this highway to power. Meantime his estates are admirably managed by his uncle, Mr Douglas Abercromby. The heir presumptive to the estates is Sir George's younger brother, Robert Alexander—a posthumous child, born a few weeks after his father's death.

Describing Forglen House, Mr Mackie says it was built in 1839-42, by the late Mr John Smith, architect, Aberdeen, and took the place of an older mansion that dated back to the fifteenth century. From the old building certain stones were transferred to the present structure, and find place in the hexagonal tower of the south-west angle.

The carvings and inscriptions in these may be noted. Under date 1578 is the legend "Hoop of reward causis guid service," a more worldly and perhaps truer sentiment than the ideal "Virtue is its own reward." Underneath this is another inscription of which we partly modernise the spelling—

Do weil and dout nocht, although thou be spyt;
He is lytel guid worth that is nocht invyt.
Take thou no tent what everi man tellis;
Gyve you wold leve ondemit, gang where no man dwellis.

This piece of shrewd wisdom and sound, sober sense goes well in modern English, thus—

Do well and doubt not,
Although thou be spied;
He is worth little good
That is not envied.
Take thou no tent
What every man tells;
If thou wouldst live unslandered,
Go where no man dwells.

Still lower down is inscribed a sentiment that would seem rather to reflect on the divine

benevolence, or to encourage humanity to grasp at all it can get—

God gyves and hes nocht ye less.

These interesting relics of a by-gone time were vocal to the wayfarer for two centuries before an Abercromby put foot on Forglan.

The dining-room, adds Mr Mackie, is adorned with many pictures, the most conspicuous amongst which are four Raeburns. It is such portraits as these that justify Sir Henry Raeburn's title to be "The Scottish Reynolds." The first is that of Sir George, the fourth baronet; the second that of his wife, the Hon. Jane Ogilvie, sister and heiress to Lord Banff. The third picture is that of Sir Robert, the fifth baronet (son of the preceding), and the fourth is that of his wife, a Douglas of Castle-Douglas, who also brought property in Kirkerdubrightshire into the family.

Michies in Aberdeen.

(1834-1909.)

The following transcripts have been made from the burial registers of Nelfield Cemetery, Aberdeen (1834-1909), and additional notes are included bearing on purchases of burial ground. For a number of years the place of birth and cause of death are recorded—some of which would make very quaint reading to-day:—

Alexander, Wm. (Widower?) died at Infirmary, aged 46. Funeral from 28 Portland Street. Buried 20 December, 1832.

Alexander, 10 Grantown Place, aged 23. Buried 17 February, 1894.

Anthony T., unmarried, both in Aberdeen, died at Dee Street of scarlet fever, aged 2 years and 4 months. Buried 18 November, 1848.

Catherine, married, born at Monymusk, died at 7 Holburn Place, aged 60. Buried 29 November, 1866.

Catherine, single, died at 28 Portland Street, aged 24. Buried 3 June, 1836. [Probably daughter of Alexander mentioned above.]

Catherine Moir or Michie, born at Aberdeen, died at 30 Skene Square, aged 42, of consumption. Buried 13 July, 1857.

Christopher F., died at 65 John Street, aged 3. Buried 4 October, 1837.

Elizabeth R., died at 411 Holburn Street, aged 4 months. Buried 14 June, 1837.

Elizabeth, died at Royal Lunatic Asylum, aged 62. Buried 28 April, 1894.

Emily Michie Beattie, died at 36 Kintore Place, aged 3 months. Buried 17 August, 1895.

Henry W. B., unmarried, born at Aberdeen, died at Union Glen, aged 1 year and 9 months. Buried 17 December, 1875.

Isabella (Mrs), died at 27 Deo Village Road, aged 72. Buried 8 June, 1896.

James, married, died at 63 George Street, aged 64. Buried 29 November, 1871.

James, died at 21 Bloomfield Road, aged 3 months. Buried 2 November, 1897.

James Michie Dallas, died at 54 Skene Square, aged 10 months. Buried 26 June, 1894.

James W., died at 6 Broomhill Place, aged 6 years and 8 months. Buried 18 January, 1882.

Jane Michie or Hurry, Bucksburn, buried 26 March, 1904.

Janet Michie or Paul, died at 85 Chapel Street, aged 73. Buried 20 December, 1882.

Jane, born at Strathdon, died at Chronicle Lane, Aberdeen, aged 73. Buried 26 March, 1836.

Jane Michie's infant at 73 Abergeldie Road. Buried 14 February, 1898.

Jessie, unmarried, born at Aberdeen, died at Huntly Street, aged 4. Buried 13 May, 1865.

Malcolm, residing at 18 Kidd Lane, bought ground 16 April, 1894, lair 100/3.

Margaret F., unmarried, born at Oldmachar, died at Bon-Accord Street, aged 7. Buried 8 June, 1843.

Mary Michie Anderson, died at 22 Hardweird, aged 18 months. Buried 26 November, 1895.

Sarah (Mrs), died at 22 St Swithin Street, aged 56. Buried 11 January, 1895.

Sarah Jane, died at 22 St Swithin Street, aged 36. Buried 17 February, 1904.

William, died at 162 Skene Street, aged 63. Buried 3 July, 1836.

William (Mrs), of 162 Skene Street, bought lair 819/3 on 9 July, 1896.

The "Aberdeen Journal," 15th March, 1848, contains the following:—"Death.—At Aberdeen on 23rd ult., Margaret Duncan, spouse of Francis Michie, Mains of Echt.

The "Evening Gazette" of 23 June, 1909, records that on 22 June, Patrick Burr, chemist, married Margaret A. Michie, only daughter of the late Charles Michie, Lochmalair, Crathie. The marriage took place at The Carlton, Aberdeen, and Rev. D. Lundie, Tongue, uncle of the bride, who performed the ceremony, was assisted by Rev. James Lang, Strachan.

Further, the "Aberdeen Journal," Wednesday, 26 January, 1853, contains the obituary notice of a much-respected member of the "clan." It announces—At Stonehaven, on the 9th instant, Mr Charles Michie, postmaster, aged 62. Mr Michie had been slightly indisposed for a short time previous with influenza, and was on the above morning suddenly taken ill; and in the space of a few minutes was numbered and dead. Mr Michie, who was very much respected, came to Stonehaven as a teacher upwards of 40 years ago, in which capacity he was eminently successful, as many a scholar of his can testify in almost every part of the world. About nine years ago he was appointed Postmaster, and fulfilled his duties in that situation to the satisfaction of every one.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

71 Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen.

Hammermen Trade of Old Aberdeen.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

(Continued.)

18th January, 1675. The sd. day Alexr. Christall, wright, was decernit in ane americiament of court and that for his tacking of Johne and James Coutes ther work over ther heads qik they wer working in the Colledge bounds to John Branes Cordiner burges of Abd. conforme to a contract past betuixt the sd. Johne Branes and the sds. Johne and James Coutes of the dait the tuantie day of March Mvjc seventie tuo yeiris the sd. Jon Branes being restand to the sds. wrights seven pund scots of the pryce of ther work and this conforme to ane act of the trades court maid theranent Mvjc and sextie [?] yeires and that be vertue of laull probacione led and deduced against him anent his intromissione with the sd. work and therfor to pay to Jon Johnstone pnt. boxmaister of the trade and his successors box maisters for the vse and vilitie of the trade four pund scots money conforme to the tenor of the sd. act within terme of law under the paine of paynding of his reddest guides and geir for the samen.

16th March, 1685. The said day it is enacted statute and ordained be the deacon with consent of the hail members of the trade That whatsumever persone who is prentise to any frieman within the trade at present or sall be prentise to any frieman heirafter sall presume to abuse ther maisters by giveing them evill language or any sort of provocatione for stirring them to wrath and sall not give ther maisters due obedience as becometh servants to ther maisters ilk persone prentise transgressand sall pay fourtie shillings scots for the first fault and four pound for the second fault lyk as it is enacted that if the maister abuse strick or provok his servant without ane relevant cause and reasone shouen to the deacon and trade and maid out and accepted be them as reasonable Than and in that case the maister so provoking and abusing the servant sall pay als much to the trade toties quoties.

26th November, 1692. The said day forsae-meikill as Alexr Christall pnt. deacon of the trade being absent working in the countrie in the paroche of Glas as sd. is and being advertised be the trade by letters to come home for electing ther deacon (the tyme of electione being long since elapsed) and he nevertheless remaining absent The hail trade conforme to the act of the baillie court havinge therby ordered the trade to meit this day preccislie and chuisse ther deacon under a certaine fyne

and Androw Gray lait deacon to sit as judge in the sd. electione in place of the sd. Alexr Christall and accordinglie the hail members of the trade haveing mett and being all punctuallie conveyed (James Thomsone one of the baillies lykwyse sitand with the said Androw Gray to sie the electione ordorlie proceded in) and ane debait aryseing amongst the members of the trade some of them being for the electione this same day conforme to the act of the baillie court, and others for continuatione therof for eight dayes space The Baillie foirsd for ending and tacking away that debait ordored the electione to be referred to voites onlie for keeping peace amongst them, and after ther voites were all collected, by pluralitie of the same the electione was to be this same day and so the trade lykwyse by pluralitie foirsd. of voites did elect and chuisse the sd. Androw Gray to be ther deacon for the ensueing yeir who accepted the sd. office in and upon him and gave his oath to the trade of his fidelitie in pns. of the foirsd. baillie.

23rd December, 1699. The said day Thomas Moir compeired and gave in his sey appoynted to him be the trade being a copper tankard which being scene and visited was found insufficient being but ane old tankard and therfor was rejected and the deaken and trade tacking the same as ane affront and a peice of mockerie. Therefore the deaken and trade ordores the said Thomas Moir to mack the same kynd of sey againe new and sufficient and may be found of such qualitie as may fit to please his majesties leiges and to supplicat the trade for his admisionne before the macking of the sey otherwayes depryves the sd. Thomas of working any work qch concernes the trade and of all benefite he may have by the same and depryves of the benefite off clask and mort cloathes.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Cunning (Robert), merchant in Aberdeen: stock above 10,000 merks. His wife, and Robert, Gilbert, and George his children. (II., 631.)
- .. (.,), of Allathin: valuation of his said lands in Auchredie, £133 6s 8d. Elizabeth Irviug his spouse, and Margrat and Jane Irvings his daughters. (II., 24, 25.)
- .. (.,), of Birnes: valuation of his said lands in Logie Buchan, £400. Jean Gordone his lady, and John and Elizabeth Cummings his children. (II., 237, 253.)
- .. (Mr William), master of the Musick School in Town of Old Aberdeen: ane gentleman. (II., 537.)
- .. (William), merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 10,000 merks. No wife, and George, John, Issobell, and Janet his children. (II., 625.)

- Cuning (William), of Auchry. A Commissioner for taking poll in Monwhitter. His valuation in said parish, where he resides, £733 6s 8d, and of his lands of Ballmuir, Kingedward, £366. Mistress Christian Guthrie his ladye. Mistress Isobell Guthrie her sister. William and Robert Cumings his sons in familia, and Margrat, Anna, Marie, Jean, and Barbara Cumings his daughters in familia. (II., 333, 363, 364.)
- " (), Laird of Culter. A Commissioner for taking poll in Peterculter and Banchorie Deynick. Valuation of his said lands of Culter and Glasterberry (Peterculter), £793 (polled at £12), and his lady. The Laird of Culter, younger (polled as a gentleman), his lady, and three children in familia—viz., Alexander, Helen, and Elison Cummings. (II., 472, 480.)
- Cushnie (Alexander), maltman in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks. His wife and Patrick and Jean his children. (II., 616.)
- " (John), merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks. His wife, Thomas Thomson his wife's son, and James, Alexander, John, Robert, Marjorie, Margrat, Christan, and Isobell his children. (II., 616.)
- " (Thomas), late Baillie in Aberdeen: his stock under 5000 merks, and his wife and (? no) children. (II., 616.)
- " (), Heirs of: valuation of their lands in Fergie, £350. (II., 406.) See Anderson Jas. (Cushney).
- " (Laird of) (Third part of), his valuation in Auchterless, £40. (II., 391.) (? John Ogilvie: Vid.)
- Dalgardno (Alexander), of Milnehill: his valuation in Crimond, £150. His wife and James Dalgardno his son, unmarried. (II., 55.)
- " (), at Milne of Rora (Longside): has above 500 merks stocked money. Janet Arbuthnot, his spouse. John Dalgardno, his son. Alexander Dalgardno, his son, and Grizell Dalgardno, his daughter. (I., 575, 577.)
- " (Mr Andrew), Schoolmaster at Fraserburgh. (II., 100.)
- " (Andrew), of Cairnbane, deceast: valuation of his said lands in Auchredie, £103 6s 8d. Barbray Smith his relict, and Andrew, Isobell, and Margrat Dalgardno's children. (II., 26.)
- " (Arthour), of Fortrie (tenant to the Earl Marischal in Longside): Girsell Dalgardno his spouse, and Elizabeth Dalgardno ther. Valuation of his lands of Quithill (Deer), £150. (I., 574, 576, 635.)
- " (Mr George), minister at Fyvie. Sarah Robertson his wife, and Elizabeth and Sara Dalgardno's his daughters, under ten years of age. (II., 289.)

- Dalgardno (George), of Little Creichie: valuation of his said lands in Deer parish, £133 6s 8d; and Arthour Dalgardno his son. (I., 637.)
- " (Girsell), wife of Arthour Dalgardno of Fortrie.
- " (Issobell), mother of Christian Hay (wife of Mr John Barclay), in Town of Peterhead, in said Mr J. B.'s family. (See Barclay.)
- " (Jamet), wife of John Dalgardno, gentleman at Milne of Rora, Longside.
- " (Mr John), doctor of phisick in Town of Aberdeen, and his lady; no children. (II., 632.)
- " (John), heretor of Kirktoome of Fetterangus, in shire of Banff: valuation whereof is £80, and tennent in Creichie (Kinkell). His spouse; and Anna and Incess Woods, his daughters-in-law. (I., 347.)
- " (), gentleman, at Milne of Rora (Longside), and Jannet Dalgardno his spouse. (I., 575, 577.)
- " (Marie), wife of Andrew Arbuthnot, gentleman, in Rora (Longside). (See Arbuthnot.)
- Dalhekie (Lands of), valuation thereof in Kincardine O'Niell, £470. (I., 100.)
- Davidson (Abraham), of Litt Auchredie, merchant in Aberdeen: valuation of his said lands in Auchredie parish, £148 6s 8d. Stock under 10,000 merks. (His family polled in Town of Aberdeen). His mother's poll, 34s 8d. Margrat, his sister; and Arrabell and William Morgans his friends, 6s each. (II., 21, 626.)
- " (Mr Alexander), of Newtown. A Commissioner for taking poll in Culsahmond. His valuation in said parish, £1500, and his valuation in Old Machar for Berrihill and fishing upon Don, £400. (Berrihill, £68; Fishing, £332.) [But not lyable therefor, being higher classed within the burgh of Aberdeen, or in the paroch of Culsahmond, where his greatest interest lyes.] His ladie, Alexander Davidsons, his son, and Jean and Christian Davidsons his daughters. (I., 260; II., 561, 562.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary.

1811.

14th February. At Edinburgh, Miss Jane Gordon, daughter of the late Peter Gordon, Esq. of Abergeldie, aged 87.

8th March. At Lechhead, William Burnett, Esq., advocate, in his 80th year.

11th April. Here, in her 93rd year, Mrs Anne Burnett, daughter of Thomas Burnett of Kirkhill, and widow of James Ramsay, Esq.

17th April. At Duff House, in his 80th year, Alexander, Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff. His Lordship came to the title in 1809, upon

the death of his brother. He is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his eldest son, James, Viscount Macduff, now Earl of Fife . . .

4th May. At Ashville, John Craig, Esq. of Drinmies, in his 73rd year.

1st March. In Trinidad, in his 31st year, Captain John Mitchell, of the Britannia, West Indianman, youngest son of Rev. Dr Mitchell, Kinellar.

16th June. John Cumine, Esq. of Auehry, whose great worth was little known to the world. In his peaceful retirement, he delighted to promote the interests of society by encouraging the labour of the industrious, and giving bread to the needy. He greatly improved and beautified his property, and was a pattern for purity of conduct.

18th July. Mrs Sophia Chalmers, relict of John Chalmers, Principal of King's College.

31st July. Lately, at Ballogie, Sir John Hatton, Bart. of Longstanton, Cambridgeshire.

1st August. At Newstead Abbey, after a short illness, the Hon. Mrs Gordon Byron, the mother of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, and a lineal descendant of the Marquis of Huntly, and the Princess Annabella Stuart, daughter of James I. of Scotland.

7th January. At Muttra, Bengal, Lieutenant John Craigie, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, and son of Rev. John Craigie, minister of Deer. . . .

25th August. At Ardo [Bellhelvie], Mrs Dingwall, wife of John Dingwall, Esq. of Ardo.

4th September. At Harperfield, Mrs Mary Foulerton, widow of John Gordon Cumming of Pitlurg.

5th July. At Dominieu, William Chalmers, Esq., son of the late John Chalmers, Esq. of Westfield.

27th September. Here, Miss Sophia Brauds, fourth daughter of James Brauds, Esq., late of Ferryhill.

19th October. At Powrie, Forfarshire, the Right Hon. Charles Hay, Lord Newton. He was admitted Advocate in Edinburgh in 1769, and was raised to the bench by the title of Lord Newton in 1806. He was of the family of Cocklaw, Aberdeenshire.

19th October. At Mause of Kinellar, Rev. Dr Gavin Mitchell, Minister of that parish, in his 31st year and 55th of ministry.

15th October. At Aquhorthies, in his 33rd year, the Right Rev. Dr George Hay. . . .

4th November. In her 82nd year, Mrs Gordon of Knockespoek, widow of Colonel Harry Gordon, of H.M. Royal Engineers.

11th November. Here, Mrs Anne Forbes, widow of John Lumsden, Esq. of Cushnie, in her 76th year.

5th November. At the Rectory House, at Houghton, Durham, aged 87, the Hon and Rev. Richard Byron, last surviving brother of William, late Lord Byron, and father of Captain Byron, of the Royal Navy.

5th October. At Dresden, the Right Hon. James, Earl of Finglatter and Seafield, and Lord Deskford. His Lordship, having died without issue, is succeeded in the title of Seafield and his extensive estates in Banff and Moray by the family of Grant of Grant.

30th November. At Aberdeen, Mrs Gordon, widow of John Gordon of Craig, in her 79th year.

17th November. At Bury-hall, Edmonton, Margaret, wife of James Bowden, Esq., and daughter of the late Alexander Livingston, Esq., of Rotterdam, formerly Provost of Aberdeen [and proprietor of Countesswells, Cults, and Loanhead].

17th December. Here, in his 50th year, George Tower, Esq., several years a respectable magistrate of this city.

8th December. At Cocklarachy, in her 53rd year, Mrs Gordon of Littlefolla. . . .

18th December. At Straloch, Mrs Ramsay of Barra.

23rd December. At Peterculter, Rev. George Mark, Minister of that parish, in his 76th year.

24th December. At Old Aberdeen, Margaret Ann Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George William Algernon Gordon, minister of Keith.

Queries.

316. THE WARDHOUSE GORDONS.—The following entries in the "Aberdeen Journal" have puzzled me greatly:—

On the 23rd ulto., died at Dundee, Mrs Frances Margaret Gordon, Wardhouse, much and deeply regretted.—("Journal," Jan. 2, 1792.)

Died at London on the 14th inst., aged 82, Mrs Margaret Smyth, relict of the late John Gordon, Esq. of Beldornie, and mother to Charles Gordon, Esq. of Wardhouse.—("Journal," Nov. 26, 1806.)

In dealing with the Wardhouse family before the Banffshire Field Club on February 12, 1909, I assumed that the first entry referred to the mother of the said Charles Gordon, but that is evidently wrong, although her name is given in a family pedigree in the possession of Wilsons and Duffus as Margaret Frances Smyth. The will of Miss Smyth's son, Alexander Gordon, executed at Brest, in 1763, gives the date of his mother's age at the death of his father, John, in 1760 as 32. Thus, her age if she had died in 1806 would have been 82. Was "Mrs" Frances Margaret Gordon, who died in 1792, her daughter or her mother-in-law?

J. M. BULLOCH.

317. HUMAN REMAINS FOUND ON THE BROADHILL.—The "Aberdeen Herald" of 11th January, 1840, records as follows—"During this week as some men were employed in digging into a sand hill near the north end of the Broadhill they discovered several human skulls about two feet from the surface; and about eight feet down they came upon an entire skeleton. How these remains came to be deposited in this place is not easy to conjecture." Have further human remains been discovered on the Broadhill, and, if so, when and to what extent?

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

318. MOWATS OF BALQUHOLLY.—Has this old Aberdeenshire family any representatives living, and, if so, where? When did the Mowat ownership of Balquholly cease?

R. S. B.

319. AUTHORSHIP WANTED.—I have read somewhere in a book of a northern laird that the longer he sat at the bottle, the more careful and cautious he became. Who was the laird, in what book does the statement appear, and who was the author?

R. W.

Answers.

89. THE FIVE MAIDENS OF RIPPACHIE.—Mr Charles Michie is quite correct in giving the Michie daughters of Rippachie as five. "P.," who replied in No. 22 (Vol. I. 110), is mistaken in supposing that the number was three. Of

the two whose names have not been stated by either correspondent, and which I do not know myself, one became Mrs Moir, and was mother of Provost Moir, and of a daughter who was married to her cousin, Charles Farquharson, son of her sister Rebecca. He was killed in an explosion in Aberdeen under circumstances unknown to me. The other Rippachie daughter became Mrs Fraser, and was mother of (a) Rev. James Fraser, D.D., Drumoak; (b) John Fraser, who married —? Still of Aberdeen, and had two sons; and (c) Margaret, who was married to John Bonhote, of London, and whose two sons, Colonel John and Colonel Leith Bonhote, are, I believe, still alive. Does "P.'s" pedigree show whether the Rippachie maidens had any brothers?

H. D.

97. GORDONS OF MOSSTOWN.—"C. B." mentions in his answer re Gordon in Belmean (Vol. I., 124), that the Gordons of Mosstown have burial-ground in St Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen. In looking over the Register of Deaths belonging to the South Parish Church, Aberdeen, I transcribed the following item that may be of interest—

1858, May 9. Mrs Stewart Gordon, communicant, wd. (widow) J. S. Gordon of Mosston, residing in Crown Street [Aberdeen]. Disease: decay in nature.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

315. JAMES BRANDS OF FERRYHILL, ABERDEEN.—Mr Brands was the son of Walter Brands (merchant, and sometime, one of the baillies, of Cullen) and his wife, Margaret Forbes. James Brands died in 1780, and Walter Brands in 1738.

G. B.

No. 71.—August 25, 1909.

Old Church Bells of Aberdeen.

The following particulars respecting the old church bells and church tower of St Nicholas, of Aberdeen, are culled from articles on the subject (from the pen of James Logan, author of "The Scottish Gael," etc.) which appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 22nd June and 9th November, 1842:—

Arrangements are in progress for the repair of the tower and steeple of the High Church, and for re-hanging the fine bells in the former. It is now about a quarter of a century since the tower was overhauled, while the steeple has not been touched for nearly thrice that period. The square tower, with its four supporting arches, is unquestionably the most ancient remnant of olden times in this city. It is the only relic of the original Church of St Nicholas, and the boast of the place, and which, Gordon of Rothiemay assures us, was built in 1090. This account is, of course, traditional, as the records of the church extend not so far back; but the style of the building clearly refers its erection to the eleventh or twelfth century. The steeple, it is true, is of later date; for it was placed a-top of the tower, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Doubtless there might be more elegant steeples; but we suspect there are not a few who would prefer its "old familiar face" to any more tasteful refaciamento. The re-hanging of the bells is quite imperative. The beams that support them are much decayed, so that for some years it has not been considered safe to give them full swing. It is to be observed that the three largest bells never cost the community a farthing. They were presented to the church by individuals of beneficent memory. The tenor bell was, we guess, the gift of "ane godly man" John Kyughorn, the first vicar of the church, and was dedicated to St Nicholas. The history of the two other large bells, Maria and Lawrence (vulgo, Lowrie) is better ascertained. They were gifts of William Leyth of Barnes, who was Provost of Aberdeen in 1351. Tradition has it that he slew a Baillie Cattanach in a quarrel at Barkmill, where a cairn formerly marked the spot of the homicide. In expiation of his crime he presented to the church the two fine bells in question. Lawrence is, we believe, the best bell in Scotland, whether with regard to its size, elegance of mould, or deep mellowness of tone. It weighs 4480lbs., and measures 4ft. 1in. across the mouth. It bears the date 1351, but having been cracked in 1632, it was sent to Middleburg, where it was recast and returned in 1634. It shews a Latin inscription to the effect that it was presented to the

church in 1351 by Provost Leyth; and recast in 1634 by Michael Burgerhuys during the provostship of Sir Paul Menzies of Kinnundy.

It is long since Lawrence lost the power of frightening away storms, exorcising witches, and other miraculous feats, for which regularly baptised bells were famous. In old times he was not allowed to be tolled for the dead, unless they were either Davidsons, Fyies, or Roulls, all leading families in their day. How many a year has this same Lawrence given solemn warning of the lapse of time; how many a remarkable event has he celebrated!

In connection with this subject, we may mention that in ancient times there was a celebrated chime of bells in the Cathedral of Old Aberdeen. "Bishop William Elphinstone," says the Parson of Rothiemay, "built the great steeple or tower, and did put in that steeple as many bells as weighed 12,000 pound weight." Their fate was as singular as melancholy. At the general plunder during the Reformation the "load of the church," says Kennedy, "along with the three bells, was carried off by these sacrilegious people and shipped at Aberdeen, for the purpose of being sold in Holland. But their avaricious views were disappointed, for the vessel, with the whole plunder, had scarcely left the harbour when she sank, within half a mile of it, near the Girdleness." Hence the rhyme—

Lowrie! Lowrie! ring dooly!
Your brothers lie in Tolly pool!

Bishop Elphinstone also furnished the tower of King's College with a valuable set of bells. Of these Gordon says—"There are two bells (of ten in the steeple) which are of a greater weight, each of them, than any in Scotland beside." The largest, which was 5 feet 5 inches in diameter, was dedicated to the Trinity, and bore this inscription—

Trinitati sacra, fiat hæc campana beata.

The remaining four great bells were dedicated, respectively, to the Virgin Mary, Saints Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael. Each had a suitable inscription. The three smaller were founded by George Wayhavens in 1519. Besides these, there were five small bells for striking the half-hours and quarters. One of these remains in the tower to this day.

With respect to the clock of St Nicholas, Gordon says that the first was the gift of Provost Leith of Barnes, about the year 1352.

In the middle of the fifteenth century, the tower had a horologue in the tolbooth, with its bell, dedicated to St Martin. We find that in 1467 a person was appointed by the Town Council to look after the clock, with a salary of £2 per annum. About the beginning of the sixteenth century the horologue was sent to Flanders to be repaired. It was returned about a year afterwards, but so little improved that Friar Alexander Lindsay was to be allowed five merks if he could only succeed in making the clock strike correctly.

The present Tolbooth clock was made by the late Mr John Carly, of ingenious memory; that in the steeple was furnished by Mr Hugh Gordon in the year 1770.

Curious Charge against a Minister.

In 1629 a complaint was lodged with the Privy Council by Alexander Leslie, indweller in Aberdeen, and Marion Cheyne, his spouse, as follows:—

On 5th July last, Mr William Davidson, minister at Auchindore, accompanied with certain of the lieges, armed with swords, rungs, and other weapons, came to the dwelling-house of the said Alexander Leslie in Aberdeen; in his absence, broke up the doors and entered therein 'perforce, natt violent hands in the said Marioun Cheyne's persoun, and without respect to her sexe, or pitie of her weake estaite, she being great with chyld, they so barbarouslie and inhumanelie bised, bruised, and bladdit her upon the head, face, shoulders, and armes and other parts of her bodie, with manie bauche, blaie, and bloodie straike, that shortlie thereafter she partit with barme, to the great hazard and perrell of her lyffe, hurt and woundit their servants to the effusion of their blood, tird the house abone thair head, and maisterfullie shott thame to the doores, and then, without forme or ordour of law, they demolished and kuist down the wallis of the hous and layed the same levell with the ground, spoyled, destroyed, and away tooke thair whole insight and plenishing.'

Charge having been given to the said Mr William Davidson, and the said Alexander Leslie, compearing for himself and his wife, and the defender also being present, and the probation being referred to the oath of the defender, who denied the charge, the Lords assoilzie him therefrom.

Rev. Archibald Stobo.

In the current number of the "Historical Pamphlet of the National Genealogical Society," Washington, Dr Joseph G. B. Bulloch, the President, contributes an interesting biographical sketch of the career of Rev. Archibald Stobo. The following is a summary:—

Two of this name stand out prominently in the annals of America: the one Major Robert Stobo, "the hero of Quebec," well known in history, who was thanked with other officers for services, by the Virginia House of Burgesses, and who is one of those worthies mentioned by Sir Gilbert Parker in his "Seats of the Mighty." The other of the name is Rev. Archibald Stobo, who graduated Master of Arts at Edinburgh University in 1697. He, with his wife, Elizabeth Park, daughter of James Park, writer, sailed, in September, 1699, in the famous but ill-fated Darien expedition, which speedily brought ruin upon hundreds of families. Mr Stobo, as one of the ministers, endured the hardships of the voyage, and he subsequently braved the climate and the enemy. On the breaking up of the colony he and his wife boarded the *Rising Sun*, a war vessel, and were returning to Scotland; but fate decreed otherwise, for the ship having put in to the coast of South Carolina, Mr Stobo

was invited to go to the town of Charlestown—now Charleston—to marry a couple, so (with his wife and others) he went up to the city in a small boat. While there a storm arose and swept the *Rising Sun* to sea, and all who had remained on board perished. Thus, by fate, left in Carolina, Mr Stobo remained, and was one of the foremost ministers in the colony from 1700 to 1740. He founded a number of churches, and was instrumental in forming the first Presbytery of South Carolina, the third oldest in the United States. He was in charge of the church in Charleston, and also the following:—Willtown, Edisto, Cainhoj, and Bethel Presbyterian Church, 1710-28. In Howe's "History of Presbyterianism," and in Ramsay's and McCreedy's "History of South Carolina" it is surprising to see how useful he was to those among whom he lived. From Mr Stobo the Bulloch family of Georgia descends, and from the latter descends Theodore Roosevelt, so widely known. Mr Stobo died in 1740, and his remains were interred in the churchyard at Walterboro, S.C. He and his wife had the following children:—

I. James Stobo, planter, married, — issue.

II. William Stobo, a volunteer with the Carolina troops in Oglethorpe's Expedition to Florida against the Spaniards, 1740. He married — and had issue.

III. Jean Stobo married 1729-30, James Bulloch, issue.

IV. Elizabeth Stobo married Joseph Stanyarne, issue.

Mr Stobo's Will is as follows:—

In the name of God Amen, I, Archibald Stobo of Colleton Co. in the Province of S.C. Minister of the Gospel, being weak in body but sound in mind and judgment, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, as follows:

Inprimis, I give grant and bequeath unto the Presbyterian congregation of Willtown the sum of one hundred pounds current money of the said Province towards the future support of a Presbyterian minister in that congregation. I T E M, I give grant and bequeath a mourning ring unto each of my two sons James and William Stobo. I T E M, I give grant and bequeath a mourning ring unto each of my two daughters, Jean Bulloch and Elizabeth Stanyarne. I T E M, I give grant and bequeath a mourning ring unto each of my two sons in law James Bulloch and Joseph Stanyarne. I T E M, I give grant and bequeath a mourning ring unto my daughter in law Elizabeth Stobo. I T E M, I give grant and bequeath unto my loving wife Elizabeth, her heirs Executors, Adms and Assigns the whole and full remainder of my Personal Estate together with the whole and all of my Real Estate, Hereby constituting ordaining and appointing her, my Beloved Wife, together with my two sons James and Wm. Stobo Exors of this my last Will and Testament, and hereby revoking and annulling all other and former Last Wills and Testaments by me made. Signed, sealed, and duly attested. 25th February, 1736.

Aberdeen Relics.

The following interesting letter by James Logan, author of "The Scottish Gael" and other works, appears in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 26th August, 1857:—

. . . In 1818 I amused myself by sketching in the curious and venerable East Kirk and Chapel of St Mary Magdalen, then very useful as the Broth Kitchen, and I still preserve a volume with drawings of the remarkable monuments, carved roof, galleries, and pews, brasses, hatchments, and inscriptions, with manuscript descriptions and observations. I hope some of the most remarkable of these have been preserved, if not replaced in the new building, or perhaps deposited in some antiquarian collection. The Trades have, I trust, reclaimed the "deaks" constructed for the accommodation of their predecessors, and the seats of many old families were interesting relics of the devout feelings of their ancestors, and quaint specimens of their taste and liberality. Among others, a very elaborate piece of ornamental carving was displayed on that of the first Earl of Aberdeen. Of the Crafts, were those of the "Baxters," the "Tailzors, 1627," and others. I should be sorry to find that all had perished, as did the hatchments, sepulchral helmets, and mourning wreaths of Sir George Skene of Wester Fintray, Provost in 1685, and other worthies. They were taken down in the course of reparation of the fabric, and were gifted to me by Mr Collison, then Master of Kirk-works, but ruthlessly committed to the flames as fuel to warm the Kirk.

Facsimile of the First Edition of Burns' Poems.

An enterprise which has much to commend it, and which must appeal in a special way to most Scotsmen and all Burns admirers, has been very successfully accomplished—the production, to wit, of a facsimile of the first, or what is known as the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's Poems, originally published by John Wilson on 31st July, 1786. This facsimile has been published by Messrs D. Brown and Company, the lineal business successor of John Wilson, and it was issued on 31st July of the current year. The reproduction—which was made under the supervision of Mr D. M'Naught, the well-known editor of the "Burns Chronicle," the proofs being revised from an uncut copy in his possession, which cost £1200—is exact in every detail. The text was printed from photogravure blocks of the original; hand-made paper of the same quality and make was specially prepared; and the new edition is

bound in blue paper covers of the same tint and texture as those used by Wilson. It is needless to say that this charming reproduction of what is now an exceedingly rare and therefore costly volume will be largely appreciated; and everybody concerned in its preparation and issue—from editor and publishers down to printer and binder—is to be warmly congratulated. The price of the unique volume is 10s 6d post free; and it is only to be expected that the creditable enterprise of the publishers will be rewarded by an immediate and extensive run. The volume in time should become as great an object for book-collectors to secure as the one of which it is such a faithful reproduction.

Ancient Football Riot.

A quaint old document, dated 1724, in the collection of Mr R. Mordaunt Hay, of Duns Castle, Berwickshire, is a complaint by a baillie of some "tumults" consequent on "all the idle people convened by touch of drum to play at the football, which did always end and determine in the effusion of blood among the inhabitants."

The document, which is among those contained in a volume published by the Historical Manuscripts Committee, goes on:—

"And when the game was over, they did return to the Tolbooth stair, and that the winners were then to shew the ball and proclaim the victory, certain particular persons, losers in the game opposed them therein, and would not suffer the winners to gett up to the Tolbooth stair to show the ball unless they brought the drum alongst with them. Whereupon, they fell a fighting and beating and blooding of one another, but att length went into one common concert to goe in a body and seize by force the drum in the said Mr John Gray, his house. . . . They did retire for a short space of time, and, having gathered together a body of no less than two or three hundred persons, did once more return to the said complainer his dwelling-house, where he and his family do reside, and did assault his house and endeavoured to break down the doors of entry to his house by throwing many heavy great stones att his doors; and finding this impracticable, or a difficult work to beat down his doors, they broke down his windows and threw manie stones in at the said windows to the imminent danger of his own life and of those in his family; and during this time they used manie execrable oaths that they would destroy the complainer and bereave him and those of his family of their lives unless he would deliver up to them the drum, which was still refused by him in the just maintenance of his authority."

The document ends with a request for trial of the offenders.

Aberdeen Grammar School Revelries.

Dr John Stuart, advocate, in his Preface to the Spalding Club volume of "Extracts from the Burgh Records of Aberdeen, 1570-1625," gives the following account of the wild conduct of the youths of the Aberdeen Grammar School three centuries ago:—

"In former times the boys of the Grammar School had enjoyed certain 'auld priuileges,' about the time of Christmas, which were modified or withdrawn soon after the Reformation. In 1563, they presented a supplication to the Council on the subject, 'be epistill in Latin,' and at this time it was arranged that in lieu of the old privileges they should have liberty to remain absent from school 'fra Sanct Thomas evin before Yuill, quhill vpon the morie efter the Epiphanie day.' But the Council, finding 'incomenientis followand thairon,' abolished this holiday.

"Some years thereafter, it would appear that the students had persisted in their old enormities, by 'taking of the schuill, and vsurping aganis the Master and Magistrates this tyme, of yeir afor Yuill, callit Natiuitie of our Lord; so that it became necessary to ordain that all gentlemen's sons to landward, as well as burgesses sons within the burgh, should be presented to the Magistrates before they should be admitted to the school, and should find caution for obedience to the Master and Magistrates.

"Notwithstanding of this, the boys appear to have vindicated their old privileges on the very next occurrence of the time of Yuill, and to have 'takyn the schuill, mening to have the old privilege.' The Council freely forgave all past misdoeds of this sort, and, in presence of the master, and of the greater part of the scholars, ordained that no privilege should be granted to the scholars, at the time of 'Yuill' in time coming; they, however, compounded with the boys by assigning to them three days of vacation at the beginning of every quarter.

"About twenty years after this time, the old privilege seems to have been resumed in all its strength. Thus, in 1604, 'the disordour and dissolute behaviour' of the boys had again come to a great height. They would appear to have been guilty of 'tacking of the school, keping and haulding of the same aganis thair Maister, with swordis, gunnis, pistollis, and vtheris wappynnis, spulzeing and tacking of pur folks geir, sic as geisse, foullis, peirtis, and uthers vivaris,' all which not only tended to the superstitious observation of holy days, but also bred in the scholars a contempt of their Master and of all discipline. . . . The statute requiring caution from all the scholars that they would submit to discipline, and relinquish such disorders in future, was again renewed.

"The boys seem to have been under no very effectual discipline, for we find them accused

of 'trubling and striking of the serwandis of diuerso nichtbouris within the burght, and using gryt disordour and enormities,' and at a time when they could not plead the excuse of their old privileges at Yule.

"The inadequacy of the means used to prevent these disorders may be gathered from what happened a few years later. In 1612, we find seven students, sons of country gentlemen, accused by the provost of the great enormities which, in company with their associates in the Grammar School, Song School, and Writing School, they had perpetrated on the first of December, aggravated, too, by its commission 'lang befor the superstitious tyme of Yuill.' They appear on the above day to have taken possession of the Song School, 'keippit and hauldin the same with hagbuttis, pistollis, swordis, and long wappynnis,' for three days, till the magistrates were compelled to apprehend and imprison a certain number of them. They were also accused 'for wearing of gunes and schoitting theirwith, alsneil on the nicht as on the day, and for great deidis of oppressioun and ryottis comittit be thame sen the first day of December, aganis diners nichtbouris of this burgh, in enmeing to thair houssis and brackeing up thair durris and windowis and maisterfullie away tacking of thair foullis, pultrie, breid, and vivaris,' besides taking at their own hand 'fewall and vivaris' from the lieges coming to the burgh, and committing many other deeds of oppression.

"This was too serious a matter to be passed over, and, accordingly, upwards of twenty students all of them sons of gentlemen, were expelled from the schools of the burgh, and were appointed to find caution that they should not molest the inhabitants in time coming. The Magistrates, at the same time, resolved to provide against the usual disorders at Christmas, which they partly attributed to the slackness of discipline maintained by the Masters. And in the meantime Gilbert Leslie, Master of the Writing School, who happened to be present, undertook for the good behaviour of his scholars in time to come. No doubt he must have found this to be a hazardous task, for the very next day we find that he was attacked by Patrick Gordon of Birsmoir, a near relative of two of the boys who had been expelled, who drew his sword, and pursued Mr Leslie on the street, giuing furthe dyveris and sindrie stralkis at the said Gilbert.' The Laird of Birsmoir acknowledged his offence, and found surety that he would not molest the Master of the Writing School in time to come. But the affront which had been put upon the expelled scholars was very grievous, and probably had been brought about by the evidence of Leslie; in a few months, we find that a brother of the Laird of Birsmoir and Francis Murray, brother to the Laird of Cowbairdie, 'with sum vtheris, thair complices, hes this day cum to this burgh of sett purpos and prouisioun and maist prouddie, in contempt of law and justice, hes mest crewallie and unmercifullie persewit Gilbert Leslie . . . of his lyiff, on the Kingis hie streit of this burgh, at the kirk styll,

and hes gewin him many bluidie and best straikis with durkis and battounes in dyuers prairtis of his bodie, to the great effuseounie of his bloodie and danger of his lyiff."

"The Magistrates at once determined to charge the above-mentioned assailants as well as the Laird of Birmoair to appear before the Privy Council to answer for these offences. Through the mediation of Alexander Gordon of Cluny, the matter was amicably settled. The Laird of Birmoair had to pay 200 merks of a fine, and he and his accomplices were ordered to attend at 'the auld kirk of this burgh on ane preiching day' and compare before the pulpit, and there in all humility crave God pardon and forgiveness for their said wrong done to the town and to the said Gilbert Leslie, next to turn themselves towards the magistrates' desk and confess their offence and crave the Provost, Baillies, Council, and whole town pardon therefor, and lastly to crave the said Gilbert Leslie whom they hurt, pardon and forgiveness for the same, 'schak hands with him, and promis newer to do the lyk in time cumming.'"

Gift to Aberdeen by Mr William Harvey.

At a special meeting of the magistrates of Aberdeen (held in the Town Hall, 28th June, 1834) a letter was read from Mr John Duguid Milne, advocate, intimating the execution of a deed by Mr William Harvey in Beedleston, Dyce, son of the late Mr Alexander Harvey in Mains of Grandhome, wherein Mr Harvey directed the laying-out, in the purchase of lands, the sum of £6500, the titles of such lands to be taken in favour of the Provost and Baillies of the city of Aberdeen, the Professor of Divinity in King's College, the Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, and the Parochial Clergymen of the city of Aberdeen, in trust for the following purposes—To apply, in all time coming, one-third of the free revenue towards the support and education of poor deaf and dumb persons, and the remaining two-thirds for the protection and reformation of females who have been of dissolute habits.

Distribution of Families.

The "Commissariat Registers" shew the tenacity with which, in former times, families clung to particular districts. Kincardineshire was the home of the Wisharts, many of whom claimed descent from Wishart of Wishart, in Forfarshire. Alexander was in Barnhill before 1582; Alexander in Cairnbeig before 1607; James in Balfeych before 1575; John in Pittengardner before 1583; Sir John was laird of Pittarrow before 1586; Robert was in Cheyne before 1581; and William was in Reidhall before 1587.

The same county formed the domicile of many members of the family of Rait, of whom may be mentioned—William of Hallgreen be-

fore 1580; David, apparent of Hallgreen, indweller in Drumnagair before 1596; George in Cowtown, Fetteresso, before 1578; John in same before 1589; John in Innerberrie before 1583; and Peter in Megray before 1591.

Hammermen Trade of Old Aberdeen.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

(Continued.)

8th November, 1707. The said day it is statute and ordained be the decon and hail members of the Court vnanimouslie That in all tym coming that the smithes and glovers wrights and coupers shall have Two of the smiths and glovers and Two of the wrights and coupers in all tyme coming to be the four masters of the Traid provyding alwyse that they be capable for the sd. place and that they shall be chosen by the plural voce of the decon and Traid notwithstanding of the former act maid theranent which is vnanimouslie maid voyd and null.

1st October, 1722. The said day it was represented that Lewis Gordon wright being employed to make a double coffin for the Laird of Kimmundy had not only employed Peter Gray Wright in Aberdeen his serveant for helping to make the first coffin in this towne without consent or adyce of the Deacon contrar to acts of court but had also by himself and the sd. Peter Gray made the second coffin in Aberdeen and brought over the same made work to this City which is both offensive and opprobrious to the incorporations of this City Which being considered and the sd. Lewes his submitting himselfe to the sentence of the trade for the forsd. abuse Therfor they fyned and americiat him in the sume of Ten pundis Scots and he instantly satisfied the wholl court and was discharged.

12th December, 1726. The which day The Deacon made report That he and the others impowred 26 Nover. last had conform to the said powers petitioned the Session Ministers and others concerned That they had gott ane Act of the Kirk Session of Old Aberdeen in their favours approven by the presbetry of Aberdeen with consent of the Heritors and Magistrats for building ane Loft directly above the wedding Kirk door betwixt the pillar to the West of the Ministers seat and the pillar to the east of the Common Loft Allowing tuo seats of the said loft within the body of the Kirk out with the saids pillars Which being considered by the Deacon and trade They unanimously appointed the Deacon and Masters to meet and to cause draw out a scheme of the work and also appoints them to agree with any tradesmen ane or more who shall work good work and cheapest for up putting the said Loft conform to the said Scheme And appoints them to borrow tuo hundred pundis Scots for that effect.

1st April, 1727. Thereafter it was unanimously approved that the Wrights and Coupers arms being Square and Compass should be removed from the shield contained in the Ham-

mermens Arms and liberty granted to them to affix the same in any other pannell of the said loft they please On performance whereof the Deacon and hail Trade appoints the Contract to be discharged and the Loft to be possessed to morrow being Pasche Sunday And appoints all the Members to be present that Sunday and each Sunday afterwards under the failzie of one shilling sterling or els to give a sufficient reason in the contrair.

The admission oath at this period seems to have been as follows—I A. B. promise and swear that I shall be leal and true to my Deacon and my trade I shall newer see their skaith, nor hear it, but I shall let it at my power and warn them their ofe. Their counsel shown to me I shall conceal. The best counceill I can I shall give them when they charge me therwith So help me God.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Davidson (Mr Alexander) servant (in familia) to John Forbes of Balfuig (Alford). His fee £20 per annum. (I. 398.)
- „ (,,), Schoolmaster at Lonmey, Clerk and Collector for taking poll in said parish. (II. 29.)
- „ (Alexander), Tennent in Troups Milno (Drumblade), and his mother. His stock 1000 marks. (II. 268.)
- „ (George) of Cairnbrogie: valuation of his said lands in Tarves £600. (His family pollable in Town of Aberdeen.) His wife, no child, and Elizabeth Davidson, his sister (pollable at 24s 8d). (II. 207, 599.)
- „ (,,) Firmorer in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks. His wife and ane child Elspit. (II. 616.)
- „ (James) of Tillimorgan. In Town of Aberdeen: stock above 10,000 merks: no wife, nor child. (II. 630.) See Tillimorgan.
- „ (,,) woodsetter of lands of Pardargue (Forgue), valuation of which lands £146 6s 8d. His wife, and Robert, Anna, and Isobell Davidsons, his children. (II. 410.)
- „ (John) in Bridgend of Knoekandoeh. Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Leobell. (I. 426.)
- „ (,,) merchant in Aberdeen: stock above 10,000 merks, and his wife. No child. (II. 630.)
- „ (Margrat) in family of Robert Irvine of Corniehaugh, Fergue, being his wife's daughter. (See Irvine.)
- „ (Marjorie) in Town of Aberdeen: relict of George Crombie, merchant. Stock under 10,000 merks. John, Isobell, and Anna her children. (II. 614.)
- Davidson (Marjorie), daughter-in-law of Mr Patrick Sandilands of Coffon, in his family. (Old Machar.) (See Sandilands.)
- „ (,,) wife of Mr Andrew Jafray, minister of Alfoord. (See Jafray.)
- „ (Robert) Dean of Guild in Aberdeen: stock under 10,000 merks. His wife, and John Robert, William, Anna, and Elizabeth his children. (II. 627.)
- „ (William) of Balnacraig: valuation of his lands of Easter Clinic and Enochie (Birse) £250; and his valuation in Aboyne paroch (where his family are polled) £133 6s 8d. His lady and Alexander, John, William, George, Elizabeth, and Jean Davidsons his children in familia. (I. 67, 78.)
- „ (,,) woodsetter of Fourth part of lands of Condlan (Forgue) valuation of which lands £200. Bessie Dugade his wife, and Three children. (II. 409.)
- „ (,,) merchant in Peterhead. His free stock 500 merks: Barbu Findlater, his wyfe, William and John Davidsons his children. (I. 569.)
- Dawnie (Alexander) gentleman: Chamberlain of Kennay, Tennent in Miltoun (Kennay) a Commissioner and Clerk for taking poll in said parish. His wife and their (? 2) children. (I. 365, 366, 367.)
- „ (Elspet) Her son Mr Andrew Angus in Taveltie, Kinkell. (See Angus.)
- „ (Margaret) wife of Patrick Crommie, in Maynes (Logidurno). (See Crommie.)
- „ (Marjorie) spouse to William—, tennent in Daies (Premmey). His stocked money being above 500 merks. (I. 244.)
- Deans (Mr Alexander) son to Elspet Shirress (? mother-in-law to William Abell in Leylodge) Kintore. (I. 391.)
- „ (John) merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks. No wife nor child. (II. 618.)
- Dempster (Andrew) taylor in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks: and his wife: no child. (II. 620.)
- Denlugass (Lands of) valuation of said lands in Kingedward £150. (II. 338.)
- Dingwall (Arthur) of Overbrown Hill: valuation of his said lands in Montwhiter £55 11s 2d; and Luces Irvine his spouse. (II. 374.)
- „ (Mr William) in Foveran, Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Foveran parish, and servant to the Laird of Foveran, his fee per annum £60 Scots. (II. 149.)
- Divvie (Agnes) in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Andrew Thomson, procurator, and George, William, Charles, and Anna, her children. (II. 614.)
- „ (Jean) in Town of Aberdeen: relict of John Collison, merchant: stock under 10,000 merks. (II. 614.)

- Divvie (Patrick) merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 10,000 merks. His wife and William his sons. (II. 626.)
- „ (William) decaist: stock under 10,000 merks. Jean Toux in Town of Aberdeen his relict. (See Toux.)
- Donaldsone (Alexander) of Ardiffrie (Cruden) gentleman, and John, Charles, Mary, and Anna Donaldsones his children. (II. 120.)
- „ (Andrew) apothecary, chirurgione in Aberdeen, and his lady, no child, and Sibilla and Anna his sisters. (II. 632.)
- „ (Thomas) merchant in Fraserburgh, under 5000 merks, and his wyfe, and two children. (II. 98.)
- Douglas (Elizabeth) mother of Mr John Dunlap, minister at Skeen: in his family. (See Dunlap.)
- Douglass (Jeane) Iyverentrix of Glenbucklet. Her poll the third of her deceist husband's. (See Gordon of Glenbucklet.)
- „ (,) in the Laird of Balaeraig's family (Lumphanan). (I. 125.)
- „ (John) merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 5000 merks: no wife, nor child. (II. 618.)
- „ (Margrat) wodsetter (£72 of valued rent) in Mr John Dunlap, minister of Skene's family. (See (Dunlap).)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary.

1812.

1st January. Here, Miss Jean Wilson, daughter of the late James Wilson, Esq., late of Finzeach.

6th January. In Old Aberdeen, Miss Mary Chalmers, daughter of Dr William Chalmers, late of King's College.

11th January. Here, James Ligertwood, Esq. (late of Tillery), in his 87th year.

19th January. In Old Aberdeen, Mrs Christian Garden, relict of Hugh Forbes of Schivas.

24th January. At Brompton, Middlesex, Dame Amy Johnston, aged 87, widow of Sir William Johnston of Caskieben, Bart., and mother-in-law to the present Sir William Johnston of Caskieben, Bart.

2nd February. Here, Jonathan Craigie, Esq. of Linton.

1st March. Miss Elizabeth Touch, eldest daughter of Rev. John Touch, late Minister of Mortlach.

24th February. At Hopshill, John Walker, Esq. of Blairton, aged 72.

7th March. In London, Duncan Forbes Mitchell, Esq. of Thainston.

1st March. In Argyle Street, London, the Countess of Aberdeen.

10th March. At Newmill, Mr James Innes, formerly of Maislie, in his 83rd year.

22nd March. At Aberdeen, in her 84th year, Mrs Thomson [Helen, daughter of John Copland of Tillyfour], widow of Rev. Patrick Thomson, Minister of Tough.

27th March. At Manse of Alford, Rev. Thomas Birnie, Minister of that Parish, in his 68th year, and 34th of ministry

8th April. At Powis House, Hugh Leslie, Esq. of Powis.

4th April. Marjory, eldest daughter of Patrick Irvine of Inveramsay, Esq.

11th April. In the Pulteney Hotel, London, the Most Noble Jane, Duchess of Gordon. She was the second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Moureith, Galloway, and was married to His Grace the Duke of Gordon on 18th October, 1767, by whom she had two sons and five daughters, all of whom are now living, except Lord Alexander.

1st May. Mrs Hope Burnett, relict of Alexander Donaldson, Esq., of Auchmull.

27th April. At Peterhead [of fever], Dr John Ford Anderson, in his 28th year.

24th April. In Norfolk Crescent, Bath, the Right Hon. the Countess of Erroll.

22nd May. Here, Mrs Ann Farquharson, widow of John Davidson of Tillychety.

17th May. At Laurencekirk, Mr James Thomson, schoolmaster there, formerly Librarian at the Public Library, Aberdeen.

26th May. At Edinburgh, Rev. Andrew Marshall, Minister of Tullynessle.

16th April. At Montrose, Lady Bannerman, relict of Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, Bart.

3rd June. Here, aged 35, Mr James Spalding, Advocate in Aberdeen, and Procurator-Fiscal of County.

17th June. At Peterhead, in his 71st year of age and 42nd of ministry, Rev. Dr William Laing, Clergyman of St Peter's Episcopal Chapel in that place.

6th July. At Inchmarlo, John Douglas, Esq. of Tilwhilly.

19th June. At his house in Portsoy, William Gordon Duff, Esq. of Eden, in his 87th year.

31st August. At Old Aberdeen, Rev. Mr William Mackenzie, of that place.

8th September. Here, Mrs Margaret Stewart, relict of Mr Daniel Mowat, merchant, Aberdeen, in her 105th year

15th September. At Aberdeen, Mrs Silver, widow of Alexander Silver, Esq. of Balmagubs, in her 75th year.

6th October. At Keith-hall, William Keith, Earl of Kintore, Lord Inverurie, Lord Falconer of Haulkerton, etc. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Anthony, now Earl of Kintore.

19th November. Here, Mrs Chivas, of the Commercial Bank.

17th November. At Udney, in his 66th year, Rev. John Rose, for 45 years Minister of that parish.

5th December. At Dundee, Sir Alexander Douglass of Glenbervie, Bart.

Queries.

320. THE BENNACHIE CLUB.—Can any reader throw light on the following advertisement in the "Aberdeen Journal" of August 10, 1808?—"The Bennachie Club meets at the Mither-Tap, on Monday, the 22d inst. Dinner at Pitmachie, at 4 o'clock. James Philip, President"?

A. I. M.

321. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.—What is known of the career of William Robertson, author of "The Baron of Gartly"; and did he write any other poetical pieces?

R. D.

322. JOHN MOWAT, BELL-FOUNDER, OLD ABERDEEN.—What is known of Mowat—i.e., as to his family, where he learned his business, when he set up in business in Old Aberdeen, and when he died? What church-bells in Aberdeenshire bear his name?

HAMMERMAN.

323. THE BURNT KIRK.—What old church in Aberdeenshire bore this title? Particulars regarding the edifice and of the circumstances under which the name was applied would oblige.

PLACE NAME.

Answers.

318. MOWATS OF BALQUHOLLY.—According to Pratt's "Buchan" (Revised edition, 1901), "A continuous line of Mowats of Balquholly can be traced from about the beginning of the sixteenth century down till 1729, when John Mowat sold the estate for £4000 to Mr Alexander Duff of Hatton, son of Mr Patrick Duff of Craigston." In the account of the family of Mowat of Balquholly in "Zetland Family Histories" by Francis J. Grant, W.S. (Lerwick, 1907), the date of the sale is given as 1727.

R. A.

319. AUTHORSHIP.—William Baird of Auchmedden, in his "Genealogical Memoirs of the Duffs" (Aberdeen, 1869), in referring to William Duff, first of Dipple, quaintly remarks that Dipple "was extremely fitted for business . . . the longer he sat at his bottle he became still more Cautious and Secure, so that if at the beginning of a sederunt we might get a tolerable bargain of him, after he was a little in liquor it was impossible to overreach him." (See also Jervise's "Epitaphs," II., 260.)

H.

No. 72.—September 1, 1909.

Ancient Defences of Aberdeen.

The most ancient stronghold possessed by the city of Aberdeen was its Castle, situated on the eminence which thence received the name it bears to this day. There are no records of the time when this fabric was originally erected; but we learn that there was attached to it a Chapel, with a resident Chaplain, in the year 1264. It was a royal castle, and was probably built, or at least enlarged, for the protection of the Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and other colonists, who settled at Aberdeen during the reigns of David I. and some of his predecessors. These strangers were regarded with no friendly feelings by the aboriginal Celtic population, who looked upon them as intruders enjoying too large a share of the favour of our earlier monarchs. The colonists were, in consequence, exposed to frequent attacks from the rude natives, against which the Castle was a necessary protection. At this remote period, the town appears to have lain along the Green and the lower part of the Shiprow. The Castle was frequently in possession of the English, the "auld enemies" of the burgh, as they are called in our older records. In process of time it became apparent that this ancient fortress was of comparatively little use for the defence of the town, and of still less for that of the harbour. Accordingly, about the year 1497, the citizens appear to have bethought themselves of building what was called a Block-house at the Sand Ness. It seems to have been a very insufficient affair; for, in 1532, it was replaced by a more substantial fabric, and provided with what was then deemed sufficient artillery; an order having been issued that "the guns made by William Lorimer, and all other rotten artillery, should be destroyed and broken, that will make no stead at the sight of the gunner." The ruins of this building are still to be seen within the premises of a herring curer at Foot-dee. It is well described by the Parson of Rothiemay as "a gross hulk of a building vaulted and flotted above." "This rough piece of work," continues he, "was finished anno 1542; in which year likewise the mouth of the river Dee was locked with chains of iron and masts of ships crossing the river, not to be opened but at the citizens' pleasure." This block-house was repaired and enlarged about the beginning of the last century. Soon after the building of the New Pier, the guns were transferred to a battery, placed in a situation in the neighbourhood more favourable for commanding the entrance of the Harbour. Aberdeen has never been regularly fortified. "The uneven ground that the town is situated upon," says Gordon, "makes it quite incapable of walls, or ditches, or bastions, accord-

ing to the modern invention of fortification; yet, during the time of the Civil War, twice, but in vain, it was attempted to be fortified, or rather entrenched about. At both times, scarce were the works perfected, when they were thrown down again, by the command of such as, for the time, seized the town." If we recollect aright, mention is made of entrenchments having been made, on sundry occasions, about the Woolmanhill, the foot of the Port-hill, the Broadhill, etc. The town was partially walled about, and had anciently six ports. Gordon says that the Castle, at some time or other, after the English had quitted it, was razed to the ground by the citizens, "lest, at any time, it should prove a yoke to their necks." He adds, that on its site "they builded a chapel, which they dedicated to St Ninian; hoping by that means that, the hill being converted to a holy use, it would be unlawful for any one to attempt to employ it again to a profane use any more." Demurring as to the accuracy of this statement, for reasons into which we will not here enter, we proceed with quotation from the quaint old chronicler:—"In the year 1654, St Ninian could not keep his chapel and his hill from being inclosed with a sconce, built with lime and stone to a great height, by the Englishes (in Cromwell's time), once more masters thereof. Yet that work stood not fully five years, after it was perfected, until, by the commandment of the most illustrious George Duke of Albemarle, in the end of the year 1659, it was slighted, and the town's garrison removed, to the great joy and ease of all the citizens." This "sconce" was partly built of materials taken from the ruins of the quire and transept of the Cathedral of Old Aberdeen. St Ninian's Chapel, and the ruins of the "works," as they were called, were not removed until their site was appropriated for the erection of the present barracks in the end of last century.

For many years, the citizens remained free from all apprehension of their "auld enemies" the English, or any other invaders. But, when, during last century, hostilities broke out between France and Britain, in consequence of their disputes about possessions in North America, "the Magistrates of Aberdeen thought it proper to adopt necessary measures of precaution for the safety of the town, in the event of a descent being attempted by the enemy." "On one occasion a considerable alarm was spread, by the appearance, on the coast, of six French frigates, with 1500 land forces on board, under the command of the noted adventurer, Thurot; but this squadron did not attempt any landing of troops, and soon disappeared."

On the breaking out of the first war with our American colonies, the shipping of the port suffered greatly from the depredations of privateers, which appear to have been chiefly fitted out from Dunkirk. Our citizens were not slack to make reprisals; and in the spring of 1781 "three privateers were fitted out by three several associations, at a considerable expense, to cruise against the Americans and their allies." These vessels were severally named

the Revenge, the Liberty, and the Tartar. The owners of the Liberty advertised for "a person well acquainted with the Danish, Swedish, and Dutch languages" to go with her, as interpreter, in her cruise "against the enemies of Great Britain, particularly the Dutch." They also desiderated "a good Piper, who would meet with very good encouragement." The chronicles of the day announce "the spirit of privateering is very brisk on this coast," and express a hope that the "privateers will come in for their share of the Dutch harvest." Their share of the harvest appears to have been a Dutch one, indeed; for the town lost many more vessels than the privateers took; and the "spirit of privateering" was soon extinguished. The coast was infested by sundry privateers, and more especially by a vessel called the Duc d'Estisac, of Dunkirk, Captain Nicholas Cardouin, which played sad havoc among our coasters. She mounted 22 guns, and had a crew of 100 men. We hear of her taking vessels which were ransomed for 450, and even 1200 guineas. The British cruisers were then blamed for their inactivity in such doleful strains as the following—"All our hopes of protection on this coast, and in the Moray Firth, are at an end. The seven vessels of war (British) from whom we hoped to have had a good account of the privateer, have either missed her, or did not give themselves the trouble to look after her. For, on Wednesday, the privateer chased two vessels into Fraserburgh; and keeps off and on, in her old station." This negligence was the more provoking, because there were at this time "two revenue cutters lying snug in Cromarty Firth, and two others lying off the mouth of the Spey." It is delicately insinuated that the commanders of those vessels were averse to a service "where there was nothing to be got but dry blows"; while it is fearlessly asserted that "they would be better employed on the outlook than lying where they were!" It is further stated that the privateer had nabbed 19 vessels—"pretty pickings for Monsieur, in less than a month, and on a very small extent of coast!"

One day in the month of November, 1780, a large privateer took a vessel close in to the rocks of the Cove; drove another into the fishers' harbour there; and a third into that of Portlethen. Inconveniently, forth went Colonel Sutherland at the head of a party of the Sutherland Fencibles, then stationed in the town, in order to prevent the two embayed vessels from being carried off by the enemy. They were too late for the one at the Cove; but they succeeded in saving that at Portlethen. There was a sharp skirmish, which ended in the repulse of the privateer with considerable loss. Some of the enemy, who had got on board the threatened vessel, cried loudly for quarter. "Among other voices was heard that of a renegade countryman, who called out—'Oh! winna ye hae mercy upon a pair Scots man!'"

On Saturday, June 2, 1731, about one o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of Aberdeen

were alarmed by the firing of great guns from some ships in the Bay; when it was discovered that a large French privateer had captured, and was carrying off, the Liberty, privateer, of Leith, and the Hazard, privateer, of London, both of them lying at anchor in the Bay. Immediately upon the alarm being given, three companies of the North Fencibles, quartered in the town, under the command of Major Mercer, marched down to the neighbourhood of the beach, and a great many shots were fired at the privateer, from the cannon mounted on the battery, recently erected at the entry of the harbour, several of which were observed to take effect in her hull and rigging, but by the assistance of her oars, and of a breeze of wind springing up, she got beyond reach of the battery, and stood out to sea with her prizes. The privateer was the Dreadnought, commanded by the noted Captain Fall, who had a few days before bombarded Arbroath, but without doing much damage; and had failed in obtaining the ransom of £30,000 which he demanded. On the occasion referred to, it would appear that our battery guns were manned, more zealously than effectively, by our townsmen; for Edward Roberts, bombardier of the royal train of Artillery, then quartered in Aberdeen, deponed that, on his coming to the guns, "he found a large crowd of people were convened, and that three of the guns had been discharged of their loading and tampions. He begged that they would retire, and give him room to work the guns, which they refused to do, and continued to fire the guns at the French privateer, after she had taken the two privateers in the Bay."

[The foregoing was written in 1846 by James Logan, author of "The Scottish Gael," and other works.]

Fairs' Prices.

I have recently perused with much pleasure an interesting pamphlet entitled "The Conversion into Money of Grain and Victual Payments in Scotland," by Nenion Elliot. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark, 1879).

The word "Fairs" is of controverted origin. It is probably connected with the French "affourage" (taxation), but possibly with "far," "the holder of a fee" as originally confined to Crown vassals. The fairs' prices in Scotland are the prices of the different kinds of grain of the growth of each county for the preceding crop, as fixed by the determination of the Sheriff proceeding on the report of a jury summoned for the purpose, before whom the evidence of farmers and corn dealers is produced.

Fairs' prices were originally fixed by the Sheriffs, or at least adjusted by them in conjunction with the officers of the Exchequer. This duty was imposed upon the Sheriff in virtue of his position as collector of Crown revenue in his own Sheriffdom.

At first, fairs' prices were applied only to the Crown; then to settle the value of grain sued for in the courts of law; and at the beginning

of last century, they were applied to stipends under the Act of 1808. Incidentally we learn that fiars' prices began to be struck in Aberdeenshire in 1705.

The form of procedure in "striking the fiars," as it is called, is regulated by Act of Sederunt, 1723. The time fixed for summoning the jury is between the 4th and 20th of February, and the verdict must be returned before 1st March (old style).

This excellent pamphlet closes with an appendix containing the fiars' prices of oatmeal and barley for each county in Scotland from 1828 to 1878. Annexed herewith are the figures for Aberdeenshire:—

Year.	Meal.		Barley.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1828	16	3	32	0
1829	13	6	26	1
1830	16	8	28	6 ³ / ₄
1831	14	10	28	6 8-12
1832	12	0	24	10
1833	11	6	23	7 1-12
1834	14	6	26	4 ¹ / ₂
1835	13	6	23	7 1-12
1836	18	0	28	6 8-12
1837	15	6	26	6
1838	21	6	33	0
1839	16	9	31	0
1840	15	0	25	0
1841	15	0	27	0
1842	11	9	25	0
1843	13	0	29	0
1844	14	4	27	3
1845	18	6	27	0
1846	23	10	38	3
1847	15	8	28	9
1848	12	8	25	10
1849	11	4	20	0
1850	12	0	23	2
1851	12	8	22	8
1852	13	0	27	8
1853	20	0	38	0
1854	19	1	31	10
1855	22	0	37	1
1856	16	11	35	4
1857	15	2	27	2
1858	15	0	25	6
1859	16	4	32	4
1860	19	6	30	6
1861	16	8	27	6
1862	16	4	26	1
1863	13	3	25	4
1864	12	6	22	9
1865	17	0	23	2
1866	19	7	34	4
1867	21	1	35	1
1868	20	3	39	5
1869	15	3	28	3
1870	16	5	31	0
1871	16	11	29	10
1872	18	6	26	5
1873	19	0	35	0
1874	19	8	34	6
1875	18	9	28	9
1876	18	3	29	1
1877	18	7	27	11
1878	14	9	29	10

Average.	Meal.		Barley.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1829-1838...	15	1 7-12	26	11 7-12
" 1839-1848...	15	7 ³ / ₄	23	4 10-12
" 1849-1858...	15	8 7-12	23	10 1-12
" 1859-1868...	17	3	30	1 7-12
" 1869-1878...	17	7 ¹ / ₄	33	0 8-12

The most authoritative and clearly stated work upon the fiars' prices of Aberdeenshire which has yet been compiled is that by Mr David Littlejohn, LL.D., Advocate and Sheriff-Clerk of Aberdeenshire. It forms the first 75 pages of Vol. II. of the "Miscellany" of the New Spalding Club, which was published in 1906.

A READER.

Gordons in Nova Scotia.

The peopling of Pictou and Merrigonish, Nova Scotia, to which places some of the Dalchairn Gordons betook themselves, was an interesting process. Much of the land was allotted to disbanded officers, discharged and disbanded soldiers, and to loyalists. Here are some of the names from the "muster roll" of the settlers, taken by order of Major-General Campbell on July 20, 1784, together with some supplementary grants, for, on February 15, 1785, no fewer than 22,600 acres were allotted at Merrigonish—

Alexander Gordon, sergeant, 200 acres at Merrigonish, with two months' provisions. He is stated in Campbell's list to be improving and building.

Alexander Gordon, corporal, 100 acres at Pictou, with three months' provisions. He is stated in Campbell's list to be "improving his land."

Hugh Gordon and others got land at Ahuskie Harbour, Sydney County, October 6, 1785.

John Gordon and others got land at River Shelburne, Queen's County, May 19, 1785.

John Gordon and others got land at Sunbury, July 14 and October 1, 1784.

Robert Gordon and others got land at Halifax, May 13, 1784.

William Gordon and others got land at River Pictou, April 1, 1805.

William Gordon and others got land at Chester Township, September 16, 1784.

William Gordon and others got land at Tracadie, Sydney County, December 20, 1787.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Changes in Aberdeen Funeral Customs.

On 16th June, 1847, intimation was made through the press that a public meeting was to be held in Aberdeen for the purpose of considering the propriety of discontinuing the giving of refreshments at funerals. It was added that although the custom was one of long standing, it could not be objected to on the score of the wine given on such occasions, which had long been limited to a single glass. The meeting, which was largely attended, passed the following four resolutions unanimously, and they were duly advertised in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 23rd June:—

1. That while we cordially acknowledge the propriety and beneficial tendency of parties assembling at the funerals of relatives or friends to engage in devotional exercises, we deprecate the practice of introducing intoxicating liquors on such occasions, they being neither necessary nor proper accompaniments of such solemnities.

2. That the abolition of the funeral drinking customs would be a great relief to many parties, who, in consequence of the limited nature of their pecuniary means, have often much anxiety in preparing for such occasions; and therefore we consider that from feelings of sympathy and benevolence to those in less favourable circumstances, it behoves those who do not feel any such inconvenience to unite in endeavouring to effect the abolition of these customs.

3. That, viewing the subject in all its aspects, the abolition of these customs would be beneficial to the community, and tend to promote the welfare of society; and as they can be abolished only by a simultaneous effort of all classes, it is hoped that every friend of morality will assist in their suppression.

4. That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number, to get this matter brought before the different religious congregations, and also to take such other steps as may seem advisable for the purpose of getting the drinking customs abolished, viz.—

Rev. Mr Dewar.	Rev. Mr Scott.
Rev. Mr Newlands.	Rev. Sir W. Dunbar, Bart.
Rev. Dr Forsyth.	Mr George Maitland.
Rev. Mr Longmuir.	Mr Neil Smith.
Rev. Mr Foote.	Edith Ross.
Rev. Mr Spence.	Mr Marshall.
Rev. Mr Sedgewick.	Edith Williamson.
Rev. Mr Arthur.	Mr David Macallan.
Rev. Mr Pledge.	Mr J. Leslie.

In January following it was intimated that funeral parties must assemble at the exact time stated, and not "after the hour," as formerly.

Funeral Convivialities.

The following is an illustration of the convivial customs which were observed in Scotland in the beginning of the eighteenth century on the occasion of the funeral of a person of position:—

Mary Innes, second daughter of Sir Robert Innes, second Bart. of Innes, and wife of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, sometime M.P. for Nairnshire, having died in the autumn of 1716, "a very grand entertainment was prepared, and her funeral obsequies were intended to be performed with the utmost solemnity. On the day appointed, a prodigious multitude appeared, consisting perhaps of 10,000 people. The noblemen and gentlemen present drank most plentifully, and the care of the entertainment was devolved upon him" (Duncan Forbes, afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session), "her youngest son, who played his part so well that, forgetting his grief, he made the company drink to such an immoderate excess as even to forget what they were doing; at last, it was moved to proceed to the place of interment; they quickly rose up, and rode from the house to the churchyard; but, unluckily for them, they had neglected to give orders for the lifting of the corpse; that is the phrase used in Scotland for carrying them off. When at the grave the main thing is wanting; and while all the friends are crowding to perform the last duties to the deceased, behold the subject is no nearer than the place in which she died. A messenger is instantly sent off to hasten up the corpse, which was done with all imaginable speed, and the lady was laid in the grave with all the decorum and decency that could be expected from gentlemen who had fared so sumptuously and drank so plentifully at her house."—(Burton's "Life of Duncan Forbes of Culloden," p. 302.)

A Successful Peterculter Builder.

Died at St John's, Aungua, on 26th November, 1781, Mr Francis Colly, a most ingenious and industrious Builder and Architect, and indeed a man eminently endowed with a general knowledge of, and particular turn in every branch of the Mechanics, which rendered him a loss to this Community. His funeral was attended as a Free Mason, by a long procession of several lodges in their respective orders, and preceded by the band of the 55th regiment, playing a dead march. Mr Colly was born at Mill of Kennarty, in the parish of Peterculter, and left this country in the year 1770. By an unremitting application to business, he had acquired a very handsome fortune, which will now come to his relations in this neighbourhood. He was employed to rebuild the town of St John's, after the late fire, which he did, much to his own credit, and with general approbation.—"Aberdeen Journal."

Hammermen Trade of Old Aberdeen.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

(Continued.)

13th February, 1731. The said day it was represented by the Deacon that the Officer and Drummers wadges is a great burthen upon the Box and that the incorporation Either of necessity must hight the Quarter accmpts or put the burthen yrof upon ourselves. The vote being stated, it was Carried nemine Contradicente that ther shall be uplifted from Each member of the Trade three shilling Scots Quarterly att the terms of payment following vizt att Candlemass Whitsunday Lambas and the Election and that Every member of the trade shall in all tyme hereafter be free of Officer and Drummers wadges. . . The said Day it being represented by the Deacon that the town Council of this Citie have admittid David Monereiff Baxter in Abdn Burges in this place without his Qualifications being tryed as usuall and found Capable to Serve the Kings Leidges which being Considered by the Trade they think it a great Ineroatchment upon ther privilege and it being putt to a vote pursue for Redress befor the Lords of Council and Session or not it was agreed to by a great majority pursue and Do herby appoint and ordain ther present Boxmaster Instantly to advance twelve pound twelve shilling Scots money out of the Trades money for defraying a pairt of the Charge of the said pursuit.

24th September, 1740. The said day It was Represented by the Deacon and Essay Masters That the said Alexr. M'Kenzie, Coppersmith, should have made ane small Copper Kettle for his Essay against the twenty-first day of this inst., and the said Alexr. M'Kenzie being found by the Deacon, Essay Masters, and remanent members of trade, That he was not capable to perform his said Essay nor work any part of the Coppersmith trade. Therefor for ane certain small sune payed in by him to the trade The said Deacon and Remanent members of trade Did and hereby do Discharge the said M'Kenzie from working any peice of work from and after the term of Whytsunday next to come within this City and privileges thereof Under the penalty of five pound Sterling.

27th November, 1740. The said day It was represented by the present Deacon of the Hammermen trade That the Magistrats and Council had bought for the use of the Inhabitants of this City Eighty bolls of farm meale from Alexr. Forbes of Blackfoord at Eight pund fifteen shilling Scots per boll, And the said meale being sold to the Inhabitants at the ordinary pryce that meale was selling this last summer, And there being of loss on said meale to the sune of Ten pound and odd shillings Sterling The Magistrats and Council craved that the hail trades might Contribute Fourty pund Scots money of their revixe funds for Clearing a part of the said loss, Which representation being considered They unanimously Agreed

to pay ane equale share of said forty pund Conferin to the other Incorporations, to the Thesaurer of this City, And Appoints their put. Boxmaster to pay ane equale share as the other trades do For which this is warrand.

16th June, 1759. The said Day the Deacon Represented that their trades Seat in the Kirk was so Low that the members sitting therein can neither hear the sermon nor see almost anything and therefore he thought it proper, the fore part thereof should be height, and Craved the opinion of the Meeting, And the meeting having Considered the same, They think it very proper the same be done.

1st November, 1760. Thereafter they proceeded for naming a Guard for the two ensuing mercats, And the vote being put whether to pay a shilling of quarter accmpts, and the Deacon and Boxmaster to furnish the guard themselves, or to continue as formerly, It was unanimously agreed to pay a shilling yearly of Quarter Accmpts, and the Guard to be payed by the publik.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Douglass (Sophia), wife of Mr David Lindsay, minister of Drumacok. (See Lindsay.)
 ,, (Mr William), airs of (not residing in said parioch), their valuation in Coldston £100. (I. 26.)
 Downie (Issobell), wife of Alexander Gellan elder, in Abersmithack (Monymusk). (See Gellan.)
 ,, (Janet), wife of John Farquharson, gentleman, in Maynes of Whythangh (Tillinessell). (See Farqerson.)
 Drum (Isobell), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Alexander Burnet, late Dean of Gild. No stock. (Poll for herself and her servant 16s.) (II. 597.)
 ,, (Laird of), his valuation in Tarland £1199 13s 4d; in Echt £575; in Kinkell, for lands of Kinnueck, £403 13s 4d; in Logiemarr £500; in Coull £812; in Peterculter £700; and in Drumacok (where his family were polled) £1000, and his Lady. (I. 6, 28, 36, 209, 352. II. 464, 465, 475.)
 ,, (Factor of), valuation of lands of Brucklay and Inrside (Auchredie) belonging to him, £400. (II. 13.)
 Drumond (John), merchant in Fraserburgh, under 5000 merks, and his wife and six children. (II. 98.)
 Droumquichmelne (Lands of Meikle), valuation of said lands in Ellon £533 6s 8d. (II. 255.)
 Duff (George) gentleman, tennent in Old Overtonet (Ballhelvie). His wyfe and Janet Adamson, his daughter in law. (II. 527.)

- Duff (James) gentelman and tennent in Daach of Cairnwhelp (Botarie alias Martine), and Thomas, Jane, and Margrat Duffes his children. (II. 436.)
- .. (John), messenger in Aberdeen. No wife nor child. (II. 625.)
- .. (..), messenger (deceast). Anna Innes in Town of Aberdeen, his relict, and her daughter Janat. (See Innes.)
- .. (Patrick) of Castletoune: valuation of his said lands in Kingedward (including Luncartie and Auchmull) £266 13s 4d; His spouse and four souls. (II. 334, 335.)
- .. (Robert), gentleman, tenant in Hillockhead (Glass). His wife and Thomas, Robert, and John Duff, his children, in familia. (II. 455.)
- Duguid (Agnes), wife of Patrick Chein, some-tyne of Ardmurdoe, in Town of Peterhead. (See Chein.)
- .. (Bessie), wife of William Davidson, wood-setter of Fourth part of Condlane (Forgue). (See Davidson.)
- .. (Elizabeth), wife of William Seatoune of Meanie and of Meikle Ceecklaw, Peterhead. (See Seatoune.)
- .. (Francis), of Auchinhove. A Commissioner for taking poll in Lumphanan. His valuation in Aboyne £100 4s 6d, and in Coull and Lumphanan £808 13s 4d. His ladie, and Robert, Alexander, Patrick, James, Francis Duguids, his children; and Margrat and Jean Dugids, his daughters in familia. (I. 45, 67, 116.)
- .. (James), merchant in Tarves. His free stock above 500 merks. His wyfe and three children in familia. (II. 193.)
- .. (Peter), of Logiemar. A Commissioner for taking poll in Logiemar and Coldstone. (I. 17.)
- Dumfermling (Earl of). His valuation in Fyvie parish (for the Lordship of Fyvie) is £2066 13s 4d. (II. 276.)
- Dumroy (Lands of), valuation thereof belonging to Westertoun (in Drumblate), £353 6s 8d. (II. 274.)
- Dun (Gilbert), tennent in Milnbuie (Skeen), his stock about 500 or 600 merks; and his wyfe. (II., 492, 493.)
- .. (Peter), gentleman, tennent in Greenmyre (Foverane) and Christian Clerk, his wife. (II. 167.) Dunc.
- .. (Rachel), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of James Moire of Ferrihill; stock about 10,000 merks; and Cathren and Janat, her children. (II. 625.)
- .. (—), Laird of Tarty Dun. Valuation of his lands of Taartie, Little Tipperty, and Logie Buchan (in Logie Buchan), £1100. His lady, Robert and Alexander Duns, his sons; Margrat Dun, his daughter; Anna Dun, his sister; and Robert Irvine, gentleman, in his family. (II. 226.)

- Dunbar (Elspet), wife of Peter Sherrar, notar publick in Peterhead. (See Sherrar.)
- .. (James), gentleman; tenant in Fingask (Fraserburgh). His wife, two children, and his daughter-in-law. (II. 91, 93.)
- .. (..), gentleman at Miln of Rathen, and his wife. (I. 641, 642.)
- .. (Joan), wife of William Pantone, gentleman in Milnetowne of Fyvie (Fyvie). (See Panton.)
- .. (Robert), of Newtoun (living in Murray); valuation of his lands of Thundertoun (Longside) £133 6s 8d. (I. 598.)
- .. (..), of Munkshill. His aires. Their valuation is £80 in Fyvie. Marjorie Leslie in Munkshill, relict of the deceased Robert Dunbar. Her poll is 32s 8d, and Alexander, Anna, and Mary Dunbars, under 16 years, in familia. (II. 277, 296.)
- .. (Mr William), minister of Cruden; (noe familie). (II. 134.)
- Duncan (Alexander), sone, and Jean, and Sarah Duncan (daughters of Margaret Robertson, widow, in Inveredie, Longside). (See Robertson.)
- .. (..), in Kirktonne of Echt. Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Eight. (I. 203.)
- .. (Mrs Anna), in Town of Aberdeen (pollable at 6s and five servants). (II. 600.)
- .. (Anna), in Town of Old Aberdeen, relict of Mr Robert Forbes, regent (whose poll would have been as a gentleman £3), and Isobell and Elizabeth, her children. (II. 592.)
- .. (Elspet), wife of Nathaniell Arbuthnott, in Longside. (See Arbuthnott.)
- .. (Francis), in Kinnurdy, Longside, above 500 merks stock. Jean Reid, his spouse. (I. 587.)
- .. (George), merchant in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks, and his wife; no child. (II. 616.)
- .. (Jean), wife of Hugh Gordon, gentleman, in Scotshall (Insch). (See Gordon.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1813.

4th January. At Croughly, Mr James Gordon of Croughly, aged 86. . . .

21st January. At Disblair, in her 86th year, Miss Dyce of Disblair.

8th January. At Peterhead, Mrs Laing, widow of Rev. Dr Laing.

24th February. At Fortrose, in his 28th year, Rev. Andrew Bonniman, rector of that Academy, and youngest son of the late Rev. John Bonniman, Minister of Premnau.

20th February. In London, Alexander Tower, Esq. of Logie.

27th February. At Bath, the Hon. Cosmo Gordon, brother to the Earl of Aberdeen.

27th March. Here, Mrs Stewart of Carnarvon.

31st March. At Dinapore, in his 28th year, John Shand, chief officer of the Marchioness of Wellesley, Indianman, eldest son of Rev. John Shand, Minister of Kintore.

30th April. Here, Miss Isabella Brands, eldest daughter of the late James Brands, Esq. of Ferryhill.

20th May. At Fetternear House, Ensign Edward Leslie, of the German Legion, seventh son of John Leslie, Esq. of Balquhain.

24th May. In London, in her 59th year, Christina Teresa, Countess of Findlater and Seafeld, who was afflicted with blindness for the last five years. She was the daughter of General Count Murray, in the Austrian service.

30th May. At Manse of Echt, Rev. Mr Henderson.

30th June. Here, Isabella Jane, fourth daughter of the late George Ogilvie, Esq. of Aucheries.

17th July. At Pitmedden, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Mr Innes of Pitmedden.

11th August. At Hackney, in her 78th year, Mrs E. M. Forbes, widow of T. Forbes, Younger of Watertown, Aberdeenshire.

11th August. At Shiels, Midmar, Mrs Robertson.

2nd September. At Peterhead, in her 92nd year, Mrs Buchan, Auchmacey, only granddaughter and descendant of William, last Lord Barganey, who left issue.

12th September. At St Arvan's, near Chepstow, Monmouthshire, Mrs Fraser of Fraserfield.

14th September. At Fraserburgh, William Fraser, Esq. of Memsie, in his 74th year.

17th August. At Vittoria, in consequence of the wounds he received in the battle of 21st of June, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Paterson, of the 28th Regiment, fourth son of George Paterson, Esq. of Castle Huntly.

24th September. Here, Charles Bannerman, Advocate, aged 63.

9th September. At Edinburgh, Miss Gordon, daughter of the late Patrick Gordon, Esq. of Abergeldie, aged 95.

2nd September. Aged 24, Captain James Stewart, of the 3rd Battalion Royal Scots, second son of the late Andrew Stewart, Esq. of Auchluncart. His brilliant but short career was terminated in front of the Castle of San Sebastian; while reconnoitring along with Major-General Hay, to whom he was Aid-de-Camp, he received a musket ball in the head, and survived about an hour.

16th October. At Aberdeen, Captain John Russel, of the Royal Navy, eldest son of Thomas Russel of Rathen.

11th November. Here, Mrs Elizabeth Smith, widow of Alexander Smith, paper manufacturer, Stoneywood.

11th November. John Gray, farmer in Balno, Glenmuick, aged 102. He never had a headache, and retained all his senses till within a few days of his death.

17th November. Here, Rev. John Ogilvie, D.D., Minister of Midmar. He had entered in his 55th year of ministry, and had nearly completed his 81st year.

26th November. At Manse of Dunnottar, Rev. James Walker, Minister there, in his 63rd year of age, and 42nd of ministry.

28th November. At Edinburgh, in her 93rd year, Mrs Mary Irvine, youngest daughter of Alexander Irvine of Drum.

20th December. Here, Mrs Barbara Mackay, widow of Charles Mackay of Shiels.

13th December. At Clifton, Mrs Hay, relict of George Hay, Esq. of Mountblairay.

29th December. At Bath, Mrs Farquharson, widow of James Farquharson of Invercauld.

29th December. At his house in Marischal Street, aged 72, Sir Alexander Bannerman of Kirkhill, Bart., M.D.

Queries.

324. NELLFIELD CEMETERY, ABERDEEN.—I am informed that there was a burying-place at Nellfield in 1806. Can any reader oblige me with full particulars as to its early history and the origin of the name? Was there in former times a church or chapel at Nellfield? Has any article on this cemetery appeared in "Aberdeen in Bygone Days?"

M. H. M.

325. BATTLEHILL, HUNTLY.—From what circumstance was this name applied, and what is the oldest reference to it?

STRATHBOGIE.

326. JAMES GRANT OF CORRIEBRECK.—The Poll Book of 1696 gives his valuation in Invernochtie at £50, and mentions of his family, John, George, Anna, and Elizabeth. What is known respecting these Grants?

R. G.

Answers.

313. ADVICE TO A MAN IN SEARCH OF A WIFE—

He is a fool who thinks by force or skill
To turn the current of a woman's will.

Take, "Adventures of Five Hours," Act V.

A woman will, or won't, depend on't;
If she will do't, she will, and there's an end on't.

Aaron Hill, "Epilogue to 'Zara.'"

These lines linked up (with slight alteration)
are often quoted as a quatrain.

W. M. G.

321. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.—He was born at Gartly in 1785, and became parish minister of Carmylie in 1816. He was author of many songs, epistles, and ballads, including "The Sang o' the Starvin' Poet." "The Bauld Baron of Gartly" is considered the gem of his composition. See Walker's "The Bards of Bon-Accord," 604-10.

BOGESIDE.

322. JOHN MOWAT, BELL-FOUNDER, OLD ABERDEEN.—Mowat succeeded Albert Gely, as a bell-founder, in or before 1735, and died 1771. Among other Aberdeenshire parish church bells cast by Mowat, and which bear his name, are the following—Skene, 1735; Udhny, 1744; Monymusk, 1748; Daviot, 1752; Aboyne, 1753; King-Edward, 1755; Gartly, 1758; Foveran, 1760; Alford, 1761.

H.

No. 73.—September 8, 1909.

Aberdeen Bridges.

The completion of the erection of two new bridges at Aberdeen is thus recorded in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 10th November, 1830—

NEW BRIDGE OF DON.

We have the pleasure to announce to the public the completion of this bridge, which is about 520 feet in length, and consists of five arches, each of 75 feet span, and 25 feet rise, constructed entirely out of cut granite, from a design by Mr Telford. Notwithstanding the unparalleled difficulties in procuring proper foundations, the work has been finished by the contractors, Messrs John Gibb and Son, of this place, in a most substantial and elegant manner; and now forms one of the most useful improvements in the north of Scotland, shortening the road half a mile, and avoiding three steep hills all within less than two miles from the city. And this magnificent structure has been obtained without costing the public a single shilling; the expense having been wholly defrayed from the accumulated savings of an annual sum of only two pounds five shillings and eightpence stg., in Feu-duties, left in trust to the Magistrates and Council of the City of Aberdeen, in the year 1605, by Sir Alexander Hay, then one of the Clerks of Session, for the purpose of maintaining the old Bridge of Don, founded by King Robert Bruce.

Through the courtesy of Mr W. Keith Leask and Mr P. J. Anderson we are enabled to give the following translation of the Latin inscription deposited in the foundation stone, which was laid on 3rd May, 1827—

"Under the sanction of High Heaven; in the sixth year of the reign of George IV., Father of this country; with Gavin Hadden, Esq., Provost of Aberdeen for the second time: "After an Act of Parliament and the interval of two years: This Bridge at last, most greatly needed, was raised from a solid contribution from the annual rent (a little in excess only of £2 sterling) given and bequeathed in 1605 by Sir Alexander Hay, Bart., Clerk of Session, to repair the neighbouring bridge built in a most charming spot by the most puissant King Robert the Bruce, and thereafter accumulating with the greatest care on the part of the Magistrates of Aberdeen and their fellow-trustees.

"Alexander Brown, Esq., Provost for the second time of Aberdeen, laid its first stone, May 3, 1827, with a group of magistrates and colleagues standing by"

CRAIGLUG SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

It is with great pleasure we have to announce the completion of this elegant structure. The iron and carpenter work was on Friday last taken off the hands of the Contractor, Captain Samuel Brown, R.N., the Inventor and Patentee of the Suspension Bridge. This erection, although comparatively of a small span, does infinite credit to that gentleman's genius and talents, not only in the light and elegant appearance of the design, but in the neat and substantial execution of the workmanship. The span, or distance between the piers, is 215 feet, and the width of the carriageway is 15 feet, having a footpath on each side of 2½ feet broad. The platform is suspended from four main chains, having three bars in each, joined together by side plates and bolts at every ten feet. A suspension rod is attached to each joint for supporting the cast iron cross beams, to which planking forming the roadway is bolted. On this a second tier of planks is spiked, on which is laid the composition of coal-pitch, broken stones, etc. (that invaluable discovery of Captain Brown's), which is not only impervious and impenetrable, but which deafens the sound arising from the tread of horses, which oftentimes is dangerous, and at all times a disagreeable accompaniment to wooden platforms. There is now a pontage of a halfpenny to every foot passenger levied at this bridge, but in consequence of the approaches not being completed, horses and carriages are yet prevented from passing. Numbers of strangers and inhabitants of the town go daily to visit it, and all are unanimous in their opinion of the utility and beauty of the erection.

It was not till 3rd March, 1831, that a resolution was passed by the Trustees of the bridge that it should be designated "The Wellington Bridge."

Gordons in Strathdon.

The following references to Gordons in Strathdon were extracted from parish registers by the late Mr D. S. R. Gordon:—

Alexander Gordon, in Dykehead, Strathdon, had Jonathan, born January 12, 1777.

Alexander Gordon in Poggymill, Strathdon, was a witness, November, 1692.

Alexander Gordon in Lynmuie [Lynmore ?] and Elspet Brebbar had

Robert, baptised April 14, 1745.

Elspet, baptised August 25, 1746

Christian Gordon and William Stewart, both in Strathdon, were married, November 25, 1787.

Helen Gordon married William Glennie in Culquhony, and had Mary, born February 7, 1794.

Isabel Gordon married Robert Fife in Semil, and had Alexander, born February 1, 1795.

John Gordon in Poggymill, Strathdon [brother of Patrick Gordon, Milltown of Glenbucket], had a son

Charles, baptised July 6, 1700. He was

named after Charles Gordon, Laird of Abergeldie. Witnesses—John Grassich, in Chapal.

Nathaniel, born May 13, 1701; witnesses—Nathaniel Forbes of Ripachie and Patrick and William Gordon in Glenbucket, brothers to ye said John Gordon.

William and Helen, baptised June 29, 1705. Witnesses—William Forbes off Buchaam, John Gordon, yr. of Belac, Peter and William Gordon in Glenbucket, and several others.

John Gordon in Strathdon married Margaret Gray, parish of Crathie, January 10, 1754.

Margaret Gordon married Nathaniel Murrian, Barphlat, Druminnor, Auchindoir. There is a family tradition that Murrian was a valet or body servant of some kind who came home with one of the Gordons of Abergeldie, whose daughter he married. A stone erected by Nathaniel in Kildrumny states that Margaret died May 12, 1799. They had a son

George Murrian, who died September 1, 1798, aged 42. He married Mary Cruickshank, and had

Harriet Morren, who married James Warrack. They had

Janet Gray Warrack, who married Alexander Milne, of A. and R. Milne, booksellers, Aberdeen, who has supplied the most of this information.

William Murrian died July 5, 1844, aged 83. He married Mary —, who died June 7, 1836, aged 74. They had

George Murrian, who died August 1, 1822, aged 25.

Nathaniel Gordon and Isabel Murrian, Towie, had Alexander, baptised July 17, 1785.

William Gordon in Drummettie, Strathdon, had John, baptised March 6, 1737.

William Gordon in Wardhead of Balnabodach was alive on April 23, 1740, when he apparently had a child baptised. But its name does not appear in the register.

J. M. BULLOCH.

References to Aberdeen.

The following references to Aberdeen are extracted from the "Weekly Magazine" of the respective dates mentioned:—

18th October, 1770.—There is presently in the westmost garden of Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, an apple tree with fruit quite ripe for pulling, fruit just set, and at the same time plenty of flourish upon it.

15th November, 1770.—Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Nov. 12. "Same night, we had the heaviest rain ever known in this country, which continued till morning, attended by a strong easterly wind. The Denburn was so swelled that it not only overflowed the gravel walk by the side of it, but laid some houses near a foot and a half under water. There is reason to fear there was considerable damage done to the shipping on this coast."

17th October, 1771.—On Friday last, William Brown was publicly whipped through Aberdeen,

agreeable to his sentence given at the last circuit.

19th November, 1772.—We learn from Aberdeen that, for some time past, a practice has prevailed among the farmers resorting to the market of that city, of mixing oat and bear-meal together, and selling the same for oatmeal, inasmuch that frequently very little pure and unmixed oatmeal was to be found in the market: that the magistrates last week inspected the market, and appointed such meal as was found to be so mixed to be sold at the price of bear-meal: and we hear, that, for the future, the meal market is to be strictly inspected every week by some of the magistrates: and that they are resolved effectually to put a stop to the above fraudulent and pernicious practice, and to punish the offenders, as being a gross imposition upon the lieges.

Brodies in Aberdeenshire.

(Continued from No. 49—March 24, 1909.)

GLENBUCHAT MARRIAGES, 1734-1776.

GLENBUCHAT DEATHS, 1738-1752.

1738. John Bremner and Mary Mores, both parochiners now contracted, signed pledges, as also William Brodie and Joan Brebner have mentioned partys proceed. pro 1 mo.

1738. William Brodie and Joan Brobner proceed.

1738. Brodie and Brobner proceed pro and Provost and Bog.

1738. July 9. William Brodie appears on pillar for his sabbath broach pro 2d was rebuked and absolved.

1738. July 13. Brodie and Brobner married.

1739. Brodie convict of Sabbath Broach (page 44). It runs—Summoned Mores the change Kooper, Carnoveron and Brodie and Edward to this dyot, and they all compaward ye said Moros awnd Brody this house yd. said night and drinking nothing of his conduct to Edward the ward maintand the former report given be all true. The said Carnoveron awnd ward his sorvant came to the window the night. The Brodie awned he called Edward out of his butt, said he had no bad assign against but yt. he and brothers wanted to George Morisons to drink with them. To Brodie was very sorious by discoursed and frequent drunkenness and guarroling on alth day, and appointed to appear on before the congregation and be robuk, pay 20sh. Seco: to yd. box yd. said George [Morison] approvall rebuko for selling drink upon ye sabbath day or night to cosh great yt. if he sell more than a Chappsin of Ale to one parchioner, and more than one pint of Ale to a traveller on ye sabbath day or night he shall be considered accordingly, and this als shall Milllaw against him.

1769. March 12. Compaired William Provost and his wife Anne Brodie and confessed they were guilty of antenuptial fornication,

and they were willing to appear this day before the congregation in order to be rebuked and absolved. The session agree to let them stand this day and pay 4s., which they paid immediately into the [poor's] box. Text, Psalms 4 and 4. This day compared William Provost and Anne Brodie, and was rebuked for the sin and absolved from the sin and absolved from the Scandal of antenuptial fornication. (Page 292.)

1768. December 25. Yesterday William Provost and Anne Brodie consigned their pledges and were contracted. December 26.—William Provost and Anne Brodie married. (Page 289.) [This date is evidently wrong but 1769 is probably the correct year.]

1773. July 11. Given to William Brodie as part payment of the orphans board 13 shillings sterling, page 326. This again mentioned in the church disbursements, page 330. [Probably for the child of William Provost and Anne Brodie.]

1774. June 12. Given to Jenie Brody, a poor widow woman and two fatherless children, 1 shilling (page 332).

1774. June 12. The church disbursements mention that Annie Brody, a poor widow and 2 children, received 2 shillings (page 337).

1775. June 18. Given to Annie Brody 1 shilling and 6 pence (page 239). This is mentioned in the church disbursements of the year later.

1776. Annie Brodie and Isobel Crawford, two widows, 4s 2d.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Pathetic Death Announcement.

The following appears in the obituary column of the "Aberdeen Journal" of 26th July, 1854:—

Found dead in her house in Bishopmill, Elgin, on the morning of the 8th inst., Margaret Shearer, alias "The Maiden." Deceased was very eccentric in her habits, and allowed no one to enter her domicile but special favourites. Although latterly a most unromantic-looking being, she was nevertheless a true heroine of real romance—having erst been the belle of her native parish, and the betrothed of its acknowledged beau. Her lover proved false, her reason fled, and for half a century she lived a hopeless maniac, and died in that hapless condition.

Hammermen Trade of Old Aberdeen.

(Continued.)

One list of the members with the year of God in which they were admitted, commencing 1699—

- 1. Robert Cruickshank, Goldsmith 1699
- 2. John Glass, Glover 1700

- 3. Andrew Smith, Blacksmith 1710
- 4. Alex. Sinclair, Skinner 1715
- John Masson, Blacksmith 1716
- 5. John Mowat, Blacksmith 1717
- 6. William King, Blacksmith 1719
- 7. John Smith, Blacksmith 1720
- 8. Laohlan M'Bean, Glover 1720
- 9. James Smith, Skinner 1721
- 10. Hugh Ross, Glover 1721
- 11. Alex. Calder of Aswanick, Coppersmith 1721
- 12. William Philp, Cardmaker 1722
- 13. Daniel Whyte, Hoekmaker 1724
- 14. John Clerk, Skinner 1726
- 15. James Masson, Blacksmith 1727
- 16. James M'Allan, Brazier 1729
- 17. John Lumden, Blacksmith and
 Founder 1731
- 18. Thomas Hardie, Skinner 1731
- 19. William Forbes, Coppersmith 1732
- 20. James Walker, Blacksmith 1732
- 21. David Wagrells, Blacksmith 1732
- 22. Duncan Riach, Blacksmith 1733
- 23. William M'Allan, Brazier 1738
- 24. Peter Mutch, Blacksmith 1741
- George Tait, Coppersmith and
 Brazier 1743
- 25. Alexander Christie, Saddler 1744
- John Martin, Merchant, Hammerman,
 etc. 1748
- 26. James Thomson, Saddler 1750
- 27. John Swap, Skinner 1750
- 28. John Smith Younger, Blacksmith 1752
- 29. Alexander Leslie, Blacksmith 1755
- 30. Mathew Whyte, Blacksmith 1759
- 31. Colin Allan, Goldsmith 1762
- 32. Alexander Burgess, Blacksmith 1764
- 33. Andrew Lawson, Blacksmith 1765
- Richard Wallace, Skinner 1769
- Charles Lunan, Watchmaker 1779
- John Booth, Blacksmith 1782
- William Booth, Blacksmith 1793
- 34. Andrew Lawson, Jr., Blacksmith 1793
- William Massie 1794
- 35. George Stronach, Blacksmith 1800
- 36. John Booth, Blacksmith 1800
- James Smith 1800
- 37. Alexander Watt, Blacksmith 1800
- 38. John Smith, Jr., Blacksmith 1801
- 39. George Walker, Blacksmith 1801
- 40. Alexander Anderson, Blacksmith 1801
- 41. William Leitch, Coppersmith 1801
- John Robertson, Glazier 1802
- 42. George Mackenzie, Skinner 1805
- Alexander Smith, Blacksmith 1806
- 43. Roderick Smith, Blacksmith 1807
- 44. George Smith, Blacksmith 1809
- 45. James Arthur, Blacksmith 1809
- 46. David M'Hardy, Blacksmith 1812
- 47. Alexander Fiddes, Glazier 1812
- Francis Lawson, Blacksmith and
 Founder 1812
- 48. John M'Hardy, Blacksmith 1815
- 49. James Lunan, Watchmaker 1816
- 50. John Rae, Watchmaker 1816
- 51. John Smith, Glazier 1816
- Nimian Kynoch, Glazier 1816
- 52. Arthur Cromar, Cutler 1816
- William Howat, Glazier 1817
- Robert Smith, Blacksmith 1817

James Pirie, Blacksmith	1818
53. David Carter, Blacksmith	1818
John Walker, Blacksmith	1819
54. James Allathan, Blacksmith	1819
55. Alexander Blanslie, Blacksmith	1819
56. William Stephen, Coppersmith	1819
57. William Meff, Coppersmith	1820
58. David McHardy, Blacksmith	1824
59. John McHardy, Blacksmith	1824
60. James Sherriffs, Blacksmith	1824
61. Joseph Milne, Blacksmith	1824
John Watt, Plumber	1824
62. Jeremiah Smith, Blacksmith	1827
63. Robert Stephen, Coppersmith	1827
64. Gerard Bate, Blacksmith	1827
65. Thomas Smith, Glazier	1832
66. James Milne, Glazier	1835
67. George E. Smith, Blacksmith	1837
68. William Smith, Blacksmith	1838
69. Ninian Kynoch, Glazier	1838
70. John Arthur, Blacksmith	1848
71. David McHardy, Jun., Blacksmith	1866
72. John Arthur, Jr.	1870
73. George McLeod Clark	1879

1. Admitted Trade Burgess, 27th Nov., 1697.
2. Admitted Trade Burgess, 22nd February, 1701, when designed as in Colledge bounds.
3. Admitted Trade Burgess, 7th October, 1710.
4. Admitted Trade Burgess, 12th June, 1719.
5. Admitted Trade Burgess, 13th June, 1719. Had an extensive business as a locksmith, clockmaker, and bell-founder. Supplied a large number of the parish church bells of Aberdeenshire. See Answer 322 in No. 72.
6. Admitted Trade Burgess, 19th Oct., 1719.
7. Admitted Trade Burgess, 2nd July, 1720, when designed as in Spithill, eldest son to the deceased James Smith, Burgess, son to the deceased John Smith, blacksmith in Seaton.
8. Admitted Trade Burgess, 20th August, 1720, when designed skinner.
9. Admitted Trade Burgess, 21st Oct., 1721, when designed eldest son to Wm. Smith, blacksmith.
10. Admitted Trade Burgess, 21st Oct., 1721, when designed skinner.
11. Admitted Trade Burgess, 12th January, 1722, when designed merchant and coppersmith. He was also a founder in Old Aberdeen, but became impetunious. He died 6th February, 1768.
12. Admitted Trade Burgess, 13th October, 1722.
13. Admitted Trade Burgess, 1st August, 1724.
14. Admitted Trade Burgess, 5th March, 1726, when designed third son to Robert Clark, merchant.
15. Admitted Trade Burgess, 3rd June, 1727, when designed as at Bridge of Done.
16. Admitted Trade Burgess, 29th March, 1729, when designed son to George McKellan, malster.
17. Admitted Trade Burgess, 10th April, 1731.
18. Admitted Trade Burgess, 7th August, 1731.
19. Admitted Trade Burgess, 17th June, 1732, when also designed as founder; served apprenticeship with Alexander Calder of Aswauld; progenitor of the Forbeses of Callander and Almond.
20. Admitted Trade Burgess, 5th October, 1732, when designed as eldest son to George Walker, wright.
21. Admitted Trade Burgess, 9th Dec., 1732.
22. Admitted Trade Burgess, 10th March, 1733.
23. Admitted Trade Burgess, 11th Oct., 1738.

24. A son of late John Mutch, blacksmith, Old Aberdeen; admitted Trade Burgess, 17th Oct., 1741.
25. Admitted Trade Burgess, 11th Aug., 1741.
26. Admitted Trade Burgess, 29th Sept., 1750, when designed son to Alex. Thomson, cooper.
27. Admitted Trade Burgess, 10th October, 1751, when designed son of a Burgess.
28. Admitted Trade Burgess, 29th Sept., 1752.
29. Admitted Trade Burgess, 27th Sept., 1755, when designed son to Alex. Leslie, fisher.
30. Sometime at Barras; admitted Trade Burgess, 16th February, 1760.
31. Admitted Trade Burgess, 2nd Jan., 1762.
32. Admitted Trade Burgess, 2nd June, 1764.
33. Admitted Trade Burgess, 3rd Aug., 1765; as a Merchant Burgess, 26th Oct., 1778; served apprenticeship with John Mowat, and probably succeeded to his bell foundry. Used Mowat's modelling, lettering, and ornamenting appliances. Furnished parish church bell of Deskford in 1781, Dunnotar in 1783, and Kennay in 1788. Died 1810.
34. Admitted Trade Burgess, 15th Nov., 1794, when designed son of Andrew Lawson, blacksmith.
35. Admitted Trade Burgess, 18th May, 1801, and died January, 1805.
36. Admitted Trade Burgess, 18th May, 1801.
37. Admitted Trade Burgess, 27th Oct., 1800, when designed son of a Burgess.
38. Admitted Trade Burgess, 25th Jan., 1802, when designed son of a Burgess.
39. Admitted Trade Burgess, 25th Jan., 1802.
40. Admitted Trade Burgess, 25th Jan., 1802.
41. Admitted Trade Burgess, 25th Jan., 1802, when designed blacksmith.
42. Admitted Trade Burgess, 12th Nov., 1804, when designed shoemaker.
43. Admitted Trade Burgess, 2nd Nov., 1807.
44. Admitted Merchant Burgess, 8th Oct., 1808.
45. Admitted Merchant Burgess, 8th Oct., 1808.
46. Came, with his brother John, from Clythe, Caithness, and began business in Aberdeen, 28th July, 1797; admitted Trade Burgess, 26th Oct., 1812; killed through being thrown from his horse while riding to Eric House, Stonehaven, to repair bells and locks, 28th October, 1816; survived by his wife, Margaret Johnstone, and two sons, the late Baillie David McHardy of Crauford and John McHardy, blacksmith, Back Wynd.
47. Admitted as a Burgess, 27th April, 1812, when designed as son of George Fiddes.
48. Admitted Trade Burgess, Oct., 1816. Brother of 46, which see.
49. Admitted Trade Burgess, 26th Oct., 1818.
50. Admitted Trade Burgess, Oct., 1816.
51. Admitted Trade Burgess, Oct., 1816.
52. Admitted Trade Burgess, 14th Nov., 1817.
53. His daughter was married to Angus Fraser, grocer, and Dr Angus Fraser is their eldest son. The late David Carter Fraser, advocate, was another son.
54. Admitted Trade Burgess, 1st Nov., 1819.
55. Admitted Trade Burgess, 1st Nov., 1819.
56. Admitted Trade Burgess, 1st Nov., 1819; of his sons were John, coppersmith; Alexander, painter; Robert, advocate and bank agent, Fraserburgh; and William, baker.
57. Admitted Trade Burgess, 27th Aug., 1823.
58. Eldest son of 46; served apprenticeship with David Carter, blacksmith, engineer, and mill-wright, Chronicle Lane; on completion embarked for London (on smack which took 14 days on passage) with James Sherriffs, 60, and with him secured employment with

Maudsley, Son, and Field, Lambeth; after about 3 years returned to Aberdeen and took over his father's business; admitted Trade Burgess, 22nd Dec., 1823; for lengthened period a leading member of Aberdeen Town Council, also a Magistrate and J.P.

59. Immediate younger brother of 58, and son of 46; served apprenticeship with Messrs Bonnyman, Loch Street; admitted Trade Burgess, 22nd Dec., 1823; some time in partnership with his brother, but was afterwards in business on his own account in Back Wynd, where he died; had a son John, who died about 1864, and a daughter Margaret, who married Mr M'Donald, druggist, Fraserburgh.

60. Admitted Trade Burgess, 22nd Dec., 1823; became manager of the extensive engineering works of Maudsley, Son, and Field, London, employing some 2000 hands.

61. Admitted Trade Burgess, 22nd Dec., 1823.

62. Admitted Trade Burgess, 24th April, 1827.

63. Admitted Trade Burgess, 24th April, 1827.

64. Admitted Trade Burgess, 24th April, 1827.

65. Admitted Burgess, 29th Oct., 1832, when designed son-in-law of John Smith, glazier.

66. Admitted Burgess, 28th Oct., 1833.

67. Admitted Burgess, 23rd March, 1837, when designed son of Jeremiah Smith.

68. Admitted Burgess, 13th Dec., 1837, when designed eldest son of George Smith, blacksmith.

69. Son-in-law of Ninian Kynoch, glazier; admitted Merchant Burgess, 29th Sept., 1834, when stated to have married the only daughter of Ninian Kynoch, merchant.

70. Admitted Burgess, 14th Nov., 1835, when designed eldest son of James Arthur, blacksmith.

71. Eldest son of 58, and grandson of 46; admitted Trade Burgess, 23rd Nov., 1866; became in 1862 a partner in the well-known business of David McHardy, which was thereafter, and is still, carried on under the firm's title of David McHardy and Son, and was in 1873 taken over entirely by him; possesses exceptional artistic taste; present proprietor of Cranford; last table-member of Hammermen Trade; Convener since 1903; J.P. for the County and City of Aberdeen.

72. Eldest son of 70; admitted Burgess, 2nd Oct., 1871.

73. Painter; son-in-law of 70; admitted Burgess, 2nd Oct., 1876.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

Dunlap (Mr John), minister at Skeen. Elizabeth Douglas, his mother (lyable for the third of her deceased husband's poll, which was £3) and Margrat Douglas, woodsetter, being £72 of valued rent. (II. 501.)

Durhames (James and Isobell), in family of their grandmother, Isobell Logie, relict of James Lessley in Rothmalths, Rayne. See Logie.

Durris (Laird of). His valuation in Kincardine O'Neil, £516 13s 4d. (I. 93.)

Durward (Malcolm), tennent in Teanley, Coull, his free stock exceeding 500 merks. His wife and six children in familia. (I. 41.)

Durward (Norman), merchant in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. His wife and John and Alexander, his children. (II. 619.)

Dyce (Andrew), merchant, in Old Aberdeen. His free stock above 500 merks. His wife and their children in familia. (II. 584.)

.. (Laird of), Elder. A Commissioner for taking poll in Dyce; valuation of his lands of Bedlestone, Dyce, £160, and two daughters in familia. And the Laird of Dyce, younger, a Commissioner for taking poll in Dyce; valuation of his lands of Dyce in said parish, £256 13s 4d, and his lady. (II. 506, 507.)

Echt (Laird of) Elder. A Commissioner for taking poll in Echt parish. His valuation in Echt is £292 15s. His lady and his sons, and sister in familia, and the Laird of Echt younger, also a Commissioner for taking poll in said parish, his valuation wherein is £930 13s. His three sons and one daughter in familia. (I. 203, 213.) See Lady Forbes.

Edinglassie (Laird of), his air. Valuation in Glass £900 Scots, he not residing in said parish. (II. 455.)

Egie (Euphian), mother of Alexander Paterson, armourer in Aberdeen. (See Paterson.)

Elcis (Mr George), session clerk and schoolmaster at Keith Hall. (I. 340.)

Elsmie (Mr George), in Westside, Alford. His fee 4 merks per annum. (I. 400.)

Elphinston (Lord), valuation of lands sometime belonging to him in Migvie £300 (now to George Forbes of Skellater and Mr John Innes of Culquhich and William Forbes of New. (I. 3.)

.. (Alexander) of Meikle Warthill, being a residenter in Town of Aberdeen. Valuation of his said lands in Rayne £290; and of his lands of Biffie, in Deer, £300. His lady. His son James (poll'd as a gentleman), and a daughter Cathren. (I. 273, 630, II. 632.)

.. (Mr James) of Logy (residing in Edinburgh), his valuation in Logidurno £1151 6s 8d; and for his lands of Whytehill (Auchredie), £333 6s 8d. (I. 291, II. 18.)

.. (James), Elder of Glack, a Commissioner for taking poll in Pitsligo (poll'd with his family in Rosehartie, Pitsligo). Marie Elphinstone, his lady; and Sophia Forbes, her daughter. (II., 76, 80.)

.. (Janet), wife of John Logie of Boddom, Inch. See Logie.

.. (,), wife of Mr Alexander Lunan, minister of Daviot. (See Lunan.)

.. (John) of Glack; valuation of his said lands in Daviot, £150. His valuation in Logidurno £19. Anna Irvine his lady; and Mr William and Patrick Elphinstons, his children. (I. 307, 317.)

- Elphinston (John) of Old Craige; valuation of his said lands in Daviot £300. (He living as tenant in Savoeh, Foveran.) His wife and daughter. (I. 316; II. 153.)
- „ (Marie), wife of James Elphinston, elder of Glack. (See Elphinstone, James.)
- „ (William) of Bellabegg. His valuation in Invernochtie pariochin £150. His wife, and John, George, William, James, Marrion, and Elspat Elphinstounes, his children. (I. 543.)
- Elrick (Laird of), a Commissioner for taking poll in Newmachar. (II. 540.)
- England (Isobell), in family of James Middleton, notiar publict in Tarves. (See Middleton.)
- Erroll (Earl of). His valuation in Cruden (where his family are polled), £4450 16s 4d; in Slains, £2034; in Ellon, £1653 6s 8d; in Turriffe, £1530 17s 10d; and for Greenessie, Auchterless, £40. The Countess of Erroll; My Lord Hay; Mr James Hay, second son; Mr Thomas Hay, third son; Lady Marie Hay, a daughter; Lady Anna Hay, another daughter; Lady Margaret Hay, another daughter; Lady Sophia Hay; and Lady Catharin Hay; and Mistris Anna Kinnaird. (II. 102, 135, 244, 340, 374.)
- Erskin (Donakl), portioner of Achallater: Valuation of his portion of said lands in Kindrocht £40 18s, and his brother in familia. (I. 134.)
- „ (Griger), portioner of Achallater: Valuation of his portion of said lands in Kindrocht £40 18s, and his wife. (I. 134.)
- „ (Henreta), wife of Thomas Forbes of Little Achrey (Mountwhiter.) (See Forbes.)
- „ (Isobell), widow, in Threefeld or Milno of Bonitown (Rayne), poll 42s for herself and Isobell Leith her grandchild. (I. 275.)
- „ (—), of Pittoddrie. A Commissioner for taking poll in Logidurno (in which parish his family are polled: his valuation in said parish, £380; in Rayne, £728; in Oyne, £33 6s 8d; and for his lands of Conglass (Inverury), £204. His lady and two sons and four daughters, and the Lady Douager of Pittoddrie: her valuation in Logidurno, £435; and John and James Erskins, her sons in familia. (I. 271, 274, 288, 290, 299, 300, 362.)
- „ (—) — See Areskine.
- Fains (William), tennent in Neather Contly (Peterculter). His proportion of the Laird of Culter's valud rent is £7 18s 8d, and the general poll for himself and wife is £8 10s 8d. (II. 473.)
- Fall (Katharin), wife of Robert Seatoun, gentleman in Scotsmilne, Peterhead. (See Seatoun.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1814.

- 8th January. At Castle Fraser, Elyza Fraser, of Castle Fraser.
- 17th January. Here, Miss Agnes Lumsden of Corrachree, aged 79.
- 20th February. In Belmont Street here, Catharine, infant daughter of Thomas Burnett of Park.
- 26th February. At Monymusk, Rev. Alexander Duff, Minister of that parish, in his 73rd year and 33rd of ministry.
- 6th March. Here, aged 73, Mrs Isabel Rose, widow of Rev. John Fullerton, Minister of Drumoak.
- 3rd March. Aged 81, Mrs Agnes Irvine, relict of John Fordyce, Esq. of Ardo.
- 21st March. Here, Mr John Dun, for some time one of the Masters of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, aged 75.
- 17th April. At her house in Castle Street here, the Right Hon. the Lady Harriot Gordon, daughter of the late William, Earl of Aberdeen, and widow of Robert Gordon, Esq. of Hallhead.
- 15th April. Here, John Ramsay, Esq. of Barra.
- 10th April. Killed in command of the 45th Regiment in the battle of Toulouse, of this date, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Forbes, third son of the late Rev. George Forbes, Minister of Leochel. Killed also in the same battle, Lieutenant William Gordon, of the 42nd Regiment, second son of George Gordon, Esq. of Hallhead.
- 8th May. At Braid, Charles Gordon, Esq. of Cluny.
- 15th June. Patrick Thomson, of the G.P.O., Dublin, son of Rev. Patrick Thomson, late Minister of Tough.
- 4th July. At Aberdeen, in her 9th year, Elizabeth Ogilvie, youngest daughter of the late Charles Bannerman, Esq.
- 21st July. At Manse of Fraserburgh, Rev. Alexander Simpson, Minister of that parish, in his 75th year.
- 5th August. At Manse of Skene, Mrs Meason, in her 105th year.
- 10th September. At Auchlunkart, Mrs Stewart, widow of Andrew Stewart of Auchlunkart.
- 6th October. At Caskieben, John Henderson, Esq., aged 71.
- 2nd October. At St Martin's, Miss Jean Macdonald, daughter of the late James Macdonald of Rinneton.
- 13th November. At Banff, Mrs Russell, spouse to Thomas Russell, Esq. of Rathen.
- 28th November. Here, aged 78, William Young, Esq. of Shedocksley
- 26th December. At Leslie House, Mrs Margaret Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, Esq. of Aberlour, and spouse to Captain Stewart, Leslie House.

Queries.

327. "THE AUGHT AND FORTY DAUGH."—
What did this term apply to, and under what
circumstances was it applied?

A. B.

328. JOHN FORBES OF NEWE.—When Mr
Forbes died in London on 20th June, 1821, in
his 78th year, ten verses (four lines each) of
poetry were written on the event. They pro-
ceed—

When Love expires, and fond affection parts
From all that soothed the spirit here below,
Loud is the wailing of dissevered hearts,
And Hope decays upon the breast of woe.

Mildly the good man views life's closing hour,
Golden and calm as the last cloudless ray,
The lustre of the Sun, without the power;
The glorious light, without the blaze of day.

Lamented Forbes!—thus tranquil and serene
Its parting glance thy stainless spirit cast;
Thus did thy virtues consecrate the scene,
All peace, and joy, and brightness to the
last!

Yet shall we mourn thee—beings of this earth,
All frail and weak and lowly tho' we be;
Still shall our sighs record thy truth, thy
worth,
And our hearts bless thy sacred memory.

Who was the composer?

STRATHDON.

329. EAGLES AT PENNAN.—When were eagles
last seen at Pennan? The weird that "there
would be an eagle in the crags while there was
a Baird in Auchmedden" is well known, but I
am particularly anxious to learn if these birds
were seen in or after 1854.

NATURALIST.

Answers.

25. KILGOUR FAMILY.—In No. 3 (6th May,
1908) information was asked for regarding this
Aberdeenshire family. Recently I came across
the following particulars. They are not what
was specially wanted, but they may be service-
able:—

Robert Kilgour, litster at Waulkmill of
Cruden, and Isobel Barron, his wife, had the
following children and descendants—

1. Patrick Kilgour. Dead before 14th
March, 1783. Was married, and had following
children—

- (1) Thomas Kilgour, at Nether Kinnandy.
- (2) Robert.
- (3) Barbara.
- (4) Margaret.
- (5) Helen.
- (6) Mary.
- (7) Ann.
- (8) Elizabeth.
- (9) Katherine.
- (10) Jean.

2. Thomas Kilgour, merchant in Fraser-
burgh. Married Margaret Dauncey, who sur-
vived him. His will was dated 14th March,
and registered in the Aberdeenshire Sheriff
Court Books on 8th April, 1783.

3. The Right Reverend Robert Kilgour.
Bishop of Aberdeen 1768. Bishop of Edinburgh
and Primate of the Scotch Episcopal Church
1782. Died 23rd March, 1790, aged 76. His
wife was Margaret Arbuthnot, a daughter of
Baillie Thomas Arbuthnot, Peterhead. She
died 22nd February, 1805, aged 84. They had
issue.

4. Isobel Kilgour, wife of Robert Pitten-
dreigh in Cruden.

5. Katherine Kilgour, wife of William Watt
at Waulkmill of Strichen.

6. Elizabeth Kilgour, wife of John Sangster
at Waulkmill of Cruden.

7. A daughter married . . . Baird. They
had a son

Charles Baird, Silk Dyer in Aberdeen.
Married Jean Mathieson.

8. A daughter married . . . Gilson. They
had a son

Thomas Gibson, Cooper in Aberdeen.

J. M. A. W.

324. NELLFIELD CEMETERY, ABERDEEN.—This
cemetery was laid out in the summer of 1834.
The news columns of the "Aberdeen Journal"
of 7th May of that year have a paragraph as
follows:—

"New Cemetery.—We direct attention to an
advertisement inserted in another column, re-
lative to a proposed new burying-ground at
Nellfield, as an object much wanted, and cal-
culated to meet the expectations of those per-
sons who object to the inconvenience of burying
in the town."

The advertisement referred to was—

"New Cemetery or Burying Ground.—It is
proposed to lay out Two Acres of the Ground of
Nellfield, in the vicinity of the Town, for the
above purpose.

The Ground will be inclosed by a Wall, ten
feet high, and laid out in a very superior man-
ner.

The Lairs will measure seven feet by five;
and there will be a gravel walk at each end.

Walks will also intervene between every four graves; and the whole ground will be ornamented with Shrubs and Flowers.

Those subscribing for the Lairs along the Walls may have niches made in the Walls, when building, for Tablets or Monuments, corresponding to the extent of their ground.

Subscribers will also have the privilege of building Vaults, and inclosing their ground by a metal railing, without any additional charge.

Conditions, on which Lairs are offered to the public, may be learned by applying to William Wood, 19 Queen Street, who will be happy to show a plan of the Ground to intending Subscribers any lawful day, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

Aberdeen, 6th May, 1834."

The first interment took place in October, 1834, as shown by an inscription from a railed-in tablestone to the left of the main walk, thus—

"Erected by William Henderson, Painter in Aberdeen, in Memory of his Infant Daughters Jane and Elizabeth, who are interred in Church-yard of Fetteresso. And of his Spouse Jane Walker, who died 27th Jany., 1841, aged 36 years. And of his son William, who died 28th June, 1841, aged 3 years and 9 months. Also his Son John, who died in Infancy. And Georgina, who died 19th Sept., 1845, aged 7 years. Also the above-named William Henderson, who died on 3rd May, 1865, aged 71 years. Also his daughter Jane, born 30th October,

1850, died 8th March, 1887. Also his wife, Mary Young, Born 14th November, 1816, Died, 18th December, 1892.

Also Alexander Fraser, who died 21st October, 1834, aged 26 years, And was the first Interred in this Cemetery."

Mr William Wood, who was the first proprietor of the cemetery, and the person responsible for its formation, is commemorated by a wall-tablet inscription as follows:—

"In memory of William Wood, Proprietor of Nellfield Cemetery, who died 24th October, 1840, aged 51 years. And of his wife, Mary Davidson, who died 21st July, 1844, aged 54 years. . ."

The cemetery has for long been in the possession of the Aberdeen Baker Incorporation, and two separate extensive enlargements have taken place. The grounds are tidily kept.

There was no church nor chapel at Nellfield in former times, and no article upon the cemetery has yet appeared in "Aberdeen in Byegone Days."

H.

325. **BATTLEHILL, HUNTLY.**—"I have not found a single reference to this hill in any old document, and the so-called traditions of a battle between Bruce and the Comyns are mere conjectures." (New Spalding Club's "The Place Names of West Aberdeenshire" by the late James Macdonald, 1899.)

W. T.

No. 74.—September 15, 1909.

Farquharson of Monaltrie: A Romance of the '45.

A great deal has been written about Francis Farquharson of Monaltrie, who is best remembered in Deeside tradition as the "Baron Bhan." He was induced to draw his sword for Prince Charlie under somewhat romantic circumstances. Of course there was a lady in the case, a fair, fickle damsel, to whom he lost his heart, and through whose caprice he lost his all. For love of her he risked life and fortune, yet in the day of his calamity she shewed little regard or sympathy. A Petition to the Duke of Cumberland by Alexander Robertson of Strowan proves how Farquharson was led into the rising:—

. . . by the contrivance of the Ringleaders of the Rebels having been set upon by a young lady with whom he had for several years been distractedly in love, he was by her solicitations prevailed on to suffer his passion to get the better of his duty, and consented to join the rebels contrary to his principles and Inclination. (State Papers Dom. Geo. II., Bundle 92, M. 259.)

The Laird of Monaltrie led a party of men throughout the '45. He fought at Culloden and was made prisoner at Inverness, on 16th April, 1746, being sent south with the other Jacobites who fell into the hands of Cumberland's troops. While led as a prisoner to his trial, he had the good fortune to attract the notice of Miss Margaret Eyre, who promptly fell in love with him. For her it was a case of:—

"A Highland lad my love was born,
The lowland laws he held in scorn;
There's ne'er a lad in a' the lan'
Can match my braw John Highlandman."

The young lady made strenuous efforts to save her "Highland laddie"—this prisoner of handsome person and noble mien. Through her relative Stratford Eyre she sought to secure the release, if not the pardon, of the object of her affections. While the lady who drove Monaltrie into the rising held aloof, Margaret Eyre—totally unknown to Farquharson—was pleading piteously for his life. Indeed, many strained every nerve in their efforts to secure his pardon. From every quarter petitions

poured in upon the authorities, urging them to spare Monaltrie's life. Only a tithe of these appeals have been printed in "Historical Papers of the Jacobite Period" and "Records of Invercauld." After Farquharson was reprieved, Margaret Eyre, along with her mother, used to send him anonymous gifts of money. For seventeen long years she concealed her passion, regularly remitting money under the initials "M. E.," which Farquharson concluded had been adopted by some Jacobite friend for purposes of concealment from the authorities. About 1763 he seems to have found out the identity of his benefactor, and, as the novelists would say, he married her and lived happily ever afterwards.

Farquharson in 1748 pleaded with the authorities for permission to reside in Hertfordshire, as he wished to learn farming from good masters. At his own request, he was sent on parole to Berkhamsted, where he remained until 1766. The people of the surrounding district sent a petition to the Government in his favour, but it was not until 1766 that he was allowed to return to Scotland with his devoted wife. Her ample fortune enabled the couple to do good works on so large a scale that it was said—

Our children's children shall revere thy plan,
And praise Monaltrie as the friend of man!

He effected many improvements on the estate. When he died on 22nd June, 1790, there was lamentation far and wide.

Let me now give the following rental of the Monaltrie estate. According to the report of Grant in 1747, the tenants were obliged to pay the cess and minister's stipend over and above their rents. At this time the houses on the property were in bad order; the tenants were not in flourishing circumstances; they complained of high rents. When Cumberland's troops burnt Monaltrie House in April 1746, the countryside was so ruthlessly pillaged that many years elapsed ere the people recovered from the effects of this plundering. The report discloses the interesting fact that the wood upon the estate had only recently been planted, for it was only worth £5 stg. Some of the tenants—those marked with an asterisk—were in arrears with their rents. A few of them claimed these arrears under the Clan Act of 1715, which provided that when a Crown vassal became guilty of treason the sub-vassals who held under

him were entitled to take his place as direct holders of the Crown. In such case they were relieved of obligation to pay rent for two years. The tenants paid up to Samuel Gordon, the factor for Lady Monaltrie, the laird's mother.

RENTAL OF THE REAL ESTATE, WHICH SOMETIME BELONGED TO FRANCIS FARQUHARSON OF MONALTRY, IN THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN AND PARISH OF CRAITHIE, TAKEN BY MR FRANCIS GRANT, ONE OF THE SURVEYORS APPOINTED UPON FORFEITTED ESTATES IN SCOTLAND:—

Tenants' Names and Possessions.	Scots M.	Butter.	Hens.	£	S.	D.	st.
Francis Ley, Mill of Inver (Also 3 poultry and 30 loads of peats.)	91	13	4	—	—	—	—
Peter Maxwell, Donebric	16	13	4	—	—	—	—
John McAndrew*, Tyrnabeick	27	5	4	1	—	—	6
John Maxwell, Douclurie	16	13	4	—	—	—	—
Margaret Wright, Boat of Monaltry	13	6	8	—	—	—	—
Alex. Durrat, Tynabeick	27	5	4	1	—	—	6
Duncan Stewart and John Nicol*, Drumargity	18	0	0	—	—	—	4
William Symond, Cannacraig	10	0	0	—	—	—	3
Jean Farquharson*, Cannacraig	10	0	0	—	—	—	3
Donald and John Symons*, Cannacraig	20	0	0	—	—	—	6
Peter Wright, Ternagrach	10	0	0	—	—	—	3
Abne Davie*, do.	10	0	0	—	—	—	3
James Davidson, do.	20	0	0	—	—	—	—
Abster Cattanach*, do.	20	0	0	—	—	—	6
Peter Reoch*, Cordevoch	26	13	4	1	—	—	6
John Anderson, do.	20	0	0	—	—	—	4
Isabel M'Pherson, do.	6	13	4	—	—	—	2
Gregor Reoch, Corriedavan. (Also, one wedder.)	26	13	4	1	—	—	—
John Farquharson*, Drumargity	18	0	0	—	—	—	4
Mains of Monaltry, valued at	80	0	0	—	—	—	—
	£188	17	4	8	56		
Deduct public burdens	71	0	0				
Sum of the free rent	£117	17	4	8	56		
Customs converted	36	11	8				
Total free rent in Scots money	£145	9	0				

D. M. R.

John Gordon of Wardhouse.

John Gordon (died 1740) is dealt with in the "House of Gordon" (vol. ii., pp. 361-364). The following additional particulars are interesting:—

Abstract of Warrant by Patrick Duff of Premnay, Commissary of Aberdeen, to . . . to pass to the most patent door of the Parish Kirk of Inch, and there upon one Sunday before noon, immediately after divine service, in presence of the parishioners, etc., warn and charge Mrs Mary Baird, relict of the deceased John Gordon of Wardhouse, now spouse to Jonathan Forbes of Brux, and her said husband for his interest; Arthur Gordon, now of Wardhouse, eldest lawful son to the said deceased John Gordon;

Mary Gordon, relict of the deceased James Gordon of Beldority, only lawful daughter of the said deceased John Gordon; and William Gordon, lawful son to the said deceased John Gordon, procreate betwixt him and the said Mrs Mary Baird and Arthur Gordon of Carnousie, Executor Dative qua Creditor. At Aberdeen 30th January, 1753.

J. M. BULLOCH.

The Romance of a Tombstone.

The following is lifted from the columns of the "Aberdeen Journal" of 14th December, 1859:—

It is not often that the outs and ins of our every-day world present such a groundwork for the novelist as that disclosed before the Court of Session this day week in a case in some degree connected with this locality. The Stow estates, with the personal property left by the late Miss Innes of Stow, amount to the enormous value of two millions, and form the subject of litigation at the present moment. The defenders in the suit entered into possession nearly twenty years ago, one as heir on heritage, and the other on moveables, but it is alleged that these parties are no kin to the deceased lady. The pursuers have not been successful, however, in establishing either this allegation or their own kindred; but latterly, it seems, they think they have discovered a clue to such partial solution of the difficulty as will at least cut out the defenders from all claim. It appears that the true heir must trace his descent from a certain Thomas Simpson, who married an Innes, and resided at Darrahill, in the parish of Belhelvie. This all the parties claim. But the pursuers have recently learnt that there was in the churchyard of Belhelvie a tombstone recording the deaths of one Thomas Simpson, sometime residing at Darrahill, and his wife, Jean Adams, but that it was removed about 20 years ago, and hid somewhere in the churchyard. There were thus, according to their statement, two contemporary Thomas Simpsons in Darrahill, and that it is from the Thomas Simpson who married Jean Adams, and not from his more important namesake, that the present possessors of the two millions of Stow property are descended.

The tombstone is a matter of so much importance, and the mutual suspicions of the litigants so great, that both parties have had three persons watching the churchyard day and night for months past; and not much wonder, when so much depends upon the hidden treasure. Who hid it is not alleged, or why it was hidden, nor are we even informed on what authority its existence is stated. It may be supposed that, in a case so peculiar in its nature, which not only involves a question of legal form on the one hand, and of the danger to the evidence on the other, but in which the feelings of many

different parties are to some extent involved by the search in the churchyard, that the Lord Ordinary did not decide at once, but resolved to report to the court.

Rhymes.

(Continued from No. 25—Vol. I., 122.)

SANDY GOLANDY.

This is a variant of a rhyme I have already seen in print which was current in Strathdon and Glenbuchat, 1857—

Sandy Golandy, the kind o' Giltknay,
Sup't the brose and swallow't the caup;
And aifter that he swallow't the speen,
And wasna sairt when a' was deen.

Another variant, also current in Glenbuchat, 1857, is

JOHNNIE SMITH

Johnnie Smith, my fellow fine,
Can you shoe this horse o' mine?
Yes, indeed, and that I can,
Just as weel as ony man:
Shoe a horse, ca' a nail,
Rig the rumple o'er the tail.

ABERDEEN NURSERY RHYME.

In William Anderson's "Rhymes, Reveries, and Reminiscences" (second edition, Aberdeen, 1867), p. 86-87, he inserts a favourite local nursery rhyme, with these "forewords"—"The substance of the following nursery song, which I but faintly recollect, used to be sung to me by an old aunt; and it would seem, from the mention of Montrose's name in it, to be of local antiquity." Of the nine verses, I reproduce the fourth—

"Has he seen that terrible fellow Montrose—
Wha has iron teeth wi' a nail on his nose,
An' into his wallet wee laddies he throws?
Shoudie, phoudie, pair o' new sheen—
Up the Gallowgate, doun the Green."

The last two lines are often mentioned by older Aberdonians, and regarded as general favourites. Anderson's book is now a local rarity.

A NORTHFIELD RHYME.

Mr Gordon Forbes, in his article "Then and Now; or a Northfield Industry," contributed to the "Denburn Mission Bazaar Book" (Aberdeen, 1908), puts in print a rhyme on the late Mr John Strachan, founder of Gilcomston Mills. "A Northfield Rhyme" described him—

Teesie, weesie, saft and easy,
As aye the mill went on;
O' a' the millers that ever we saw,
There is nane like "Coffee John."

CUSHNIE RHYME.

Cushnie has absurdly enough been proverbial for its cold, rough weather. So the old saying—

Cushnie for cauld,
Culbleen for heat,
Clashanriach for heather.

Another rhyme applicable to the same district is as follows—

Tillyorn grows the corn,
And Wester Corse the straw;
And Tillylodge the blawarts blue,
And Caldhame naething ava'.

SANDY'S MILL.

In L. F. Austin's "At Random" (Essays and Stories), published by Ward, Lock, and Co., London, 1896, there are the first lines (said by the writer to be a folk-lore ballad) of "Sandy's Mill"—

Sandy, he belongs to the mill,
The mill belongs to Sandy still;
Sandy, he belongs to the mill,
The mill belongs to Sandy.

But there are additions to the lines quoted by Mr Austin, such as

Sandy lent the man his mill,
The mill that he lent was Sandy's still.

NORTHERN BARONS.

Delgaty, says Sheriff Ferguson, K.C., in the April (1909) issue of the "Scottish Historical Review," p. 259, passed from the Erroll family (Illy) about the year 1762. The standing of the house during its period of power and prosperity is testified by the old distich—

There be six great barons of the North,
Fyvie, Finklater, and Philorth;
And if ye wad ken the other three,
Pitsligo, Drum, and Delgatie.

(See "The Hays of Delgaty" in No. 54—April 28, 1909.)

COCKABENDY.

In "Gaelic Erotica" (Paris: H. Welter, 1907), page 43, a favourite Lowland nursery rhyme is quoted thus—

Cocky-bendy's lying sick,
Guess you what will mend him?
Twenty kisses in a crack
That his love will send him.

ABERDEEN RIDDLE.

The undernoted riddle (circa 1857), which is connected, it appears, with several places in Scotland, has what may be termed "a local allusion"—

When I gaed o'er the Brig o' Dee,
I saw a mannie stan'in';
I took aff his heid,
And drunk his bluid,
And left his body stan'in'.

(A bottle.)

The harmless pastime of asking each other riddles can be traced back to very ancient times.

DEE AND DON RHYME.

The banks of the Dee have long been famous for the production of wood of good quality, and, together with the salmon, give rise to the saying—

The Dee for fish and tree,
The Don for horn and corn.

There is also an ancient rhyme—

As good o' Don's worth twa o' Dee,
Except it be for fish an' tree.

CANDECAILL SONG.

In James Brown's "Deeside Guide" (Aberdeen, 1868), p. 46, he mentions that Dee Castle was an ancient stronghold of the Gordons, when it was called Candecaill, which, it is said, is a Gaelic word meaning "head of the wood." Only two verses of a song referring to Candecaill have been recovered—

We'll up the muir of Charlestown,
And over the water of Dee,
And hie away to Candecaill,
It's there that we should be.

and

A red cloak o' calico,
A saddle and a wheep,
A hinging-mouthed bridegroom
That lays me down to sleep.

OLD CELTIC RHYME.

An old Celtic rhyme which has thus been Englished, shows the great age to which the stag and the eagle are supposed to arrive—

Thrice the age of a dog is that of a horse;
Thrice the age of a horse is that of a man;
Thrice the age of a man is that of a deer;
Thrice the age of a deer is that of an eagle.

So far as regards eagles, these lines contain an assertion which can neither be proved nor negated. That eagles live a very long time in a state of captivity is notorious, but how much longer they will live in a state of freedom is unknown. As regards deer, there has long existed a custom, in some of the Northern forests, of marking calves; and as the mark of each forester is known, it might be supposed that the extreme age to which deer arrive would ere this have been ascertained, but such is not the fact. But see special chapter on "Deer Stalking" in the "Aberdeen, Braemar, and Deeside Guide" (Edinburgh: issued about 1870), page 56.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Member of The Rymour Club, Edinburgh.

The Field of Culloden.

The following is extracted from the "Aberdeen Journal" of 27th June, 1849:—

We have on more than one occasion alluded to the improvements that were being carried through during the last two years on the barony of Ferintosh by the proprietor, Mr Forbes of Culloden. This week we visited the extensive and picturesque estate of Culloden, in order to see the strides the march of improving the soil was making on that property, which we found to be considerable. . . . On proceeding to the more highly situated grounds, more particularly to the Moor of Culloden, we were gratified to observe the vast change that has been wrought there, . . . so much so, that we could hardly recognise many parts which, but a few years ago, were quite familiar to us. One part of the moor where Bonnie Prince Charlie and his zealous adherents were put to the route by Cumberland and his forces on the 16th of April, 1746, is now almost entirely under cultivation by the enterprising tenant, Mr Rose of Kirkton, which reflects the greatest credit on him as an improver. Before leaving the battlefield, we visited several of the mounds containing the remains of many a brave Highlander who fell in the cause of his Prince. There is one in particular which Mr Rose has left untouched in one of the parks. After the battle, the bodies of several gentlemen belonging to the neighbourhood were removed and deposited in their respective burying-grounds. Even this last act of respect was prohibited by a detachment of the Argyle Militia, stationed there for that purpose for three weeks thereafter, and it was only during night that the friends of the slain could venture in search of their bodies. The large stone on which Cumberland stood during the action, surrounded by 200 of the Argyle Militia, is much resorted to by English tourists, for the purpose of carrying away chips therefrom. In the immediate neighbourhood of the field there is a spring called the "Dead Well." To this well a number of the wounded had repaired for the purpose of quenching their thirst, but were overtaken and slaughtered by a party of English troopers. At a short distance to the south of the well, a Highlander who had been wounded lay stretched on the ground, and when Cumberland and Wolfe came up to him, the Highlander cast a revengeful look at the Duke, who immediately ordered Wolfe to despatch him. To do this inhuman act the officer refused, saying that he would rather resign his commission than perform the part of an executioner. A trooper, however, obeyed the commands of his General, and the poor man was decapitated. It is said that the Duke never thereafter spoke to Wolfe. This was the General Wolfe who afterwards figured so gallantly at the taking of Quebec. Not far from the above spot a great many bullets have been found; and lately one of the workmen, when cutting a drain, came upon a skull which was quite entire.

Local Nomenclature.

Those who are interested in this subject will find an able article on it, entitled "Curiosities of Literature," by Mr W. P. S. Paul, Echt, in the "Aberdeen Herald," 24th November, 1855. The article was based on an examination of "Cornwall's Aberdeen Directory."

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeenshire Poll-Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Farquhar (Alexander) of Munie; valuation of his said lands in Daviot £900; and of his lands of Tonley (Touch) £590 14s. Elizabeth M'Intosh, his lady; Patrick, William, James, Francis Farquhars, his sons in familia; Barbra and Margrat Farquhars, his daughters; and Margrat Farquhar, his sister. (I. 307, 308, 415.)
- „ (Janet), wife of Robert Farquharson in Cornabo (Monymusk). See Farquhar-son.
- „ (John), merchant in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; no wife; William and Agnes his children. (II. 617.)
- Farquharson (Alexander) of Allanaoich, a Commissioner for taking poll in Kindrocht and in Crathie. Valuation of his said lands in Kindrocht £140, and of his lands in Tullich £110. His lady and four children in familia. (I. 129, 138, 145, 160.)
- „ (,) of Tillocairn, valuation of his said lands in Glentaner parish is £50. His wife, and two children in familia—Lewis and Mary Farquharson. (I. 54.)
- „ (,) gentleman in Wris (Kenethmond) and Margaret Shirran, his wife (I. 495.)
- „ (Mr Arthur), gentleman; tennent in Tom-bellie (Glengairden), and his wife. (I. 168.)
- „ (Charles) of Balmurell. His valuation in Crathie is £232. (I. 149.)
- „ (,) of Moultrie, a Commissioner for taking poll in Kindrocht, and in Crathie. His valuation in Crathie £220; and his lady. (I. 129, 145, 147.)
- „ (,) gentleman; occupier of lands of Bandedel (Kinernie); his wife, and Adam, and Anna, his childring in familia. (I. 201.)
- „ (Donald) of Ballfour; valuation of his said lands in Birss £216 13s 4d. (I. 79.)
- „ (,) of Bellamore (Glenmuick), decess. Helen Garden, his relict. (See Garden.)
- „ (,) of Comesnakest; valuation of his said lands in Kindrocht £70 13s 4d. His lady; his four children in familia; and his mother in familia. (I., 135.)
- Farquharson (Elizabeth), wife of John Ross of Roschill (Insch). (See Ross.)
- „ (Findlay), of Cults. His valuation in Glengairden is £110. His wife and Anna Farquharson, his daughter in familia. (I., 168.)
- „ (Francis), of Finzean: a Commissioner for taking poll in Birss. His valuation in Birss £786; in Aboyne £100; in Migvie £300. Robert, Francis, and Daniell Farquharsons, his sons in familia; and Anna Farquharson, his daughter in familia. (I. 2, 70.)
- „ (Crisell), wife of Alexander Cruickshank, chirurgion in Peterhead. (See Cruickshank.)
- „ (Harie), of Bellatrich (or Henry): a Commissioner for taking poll in Tullich, in Glengairden, and in Glenmuick. His valuation in Glenmuick £100, and in Glentanner £86 10s. His wife and six children in familia. (I., 55, 155, 164, 171, 173.)
- „ (Isobell), in family of the Laird of Ble-lack (Loginarr). (See Gordon of Ble-lack.)
- „ (James), of Tullochcoy (Crathie). His wife and James, David, and John Farquharsons, his sons. (I., 149.)
- „ (John), of Fortrie. His valuation in Lon-may (for Blairmormonth) £100. His wife, Two sons, and Three daughters, and Margaret Irvin, his mother, lye-rentrix of Tuterie; and Marjorie Gordon, a friend, in his house. (II., 33.) (See Fortrie.)
- „ (,) of Kirktown; valuation of his said lands in Aboyne is £75. (I., 68.)
- „ (,) of Olderg. His valuation in Inver-nochtie £36 14s 8d. His wife and fyve children, to wit—Andrew, Gustavus, Roderick, Georg, and Jean Fergusons. (I., 547.)
- „ (,), gentleman-tennent in Easter Mures, Tullich. His wife and sone Ludovick in familia. (I., 160.)
- „ (,), gentleman-tennent in Maines of Whythaugh (Tillnessell). His free stock exceeding 500 merks. Janet Downie, his wife, and three children. (I., 480.)
- „ (Lodwick), of Auchendren. Valuation of his said lands in Kindrocht £150; and his wife. (I., 142.)
- „ (,), of Tullochcoy. His valuation in Crathie £90. (I., 148.)
- „ (Margret), wife of David Forbes of Lesly. (See Forbes.)
- „ (,), wife of James Gordon, gentleman, in Woodhead of Gigit (Fyvie). (See Gordon.)
- „ (Robert), Gentleman, tennent in Bella-more (Glenmuick) and his wife. And Charles, James, and John Farquhar-sons there. (I., 175.)

Farquharson (Robert), tenant in Cornabo (Monymusk). His stock 500 merks. Janet Farquharson, his daughter. Janet Farquhar, his wife; and Margaret Farquharson, his daughter, under six years of age. (I., 377.)

., (Thomas), notar in Aberdeen. No wife, nor child. (II., 627.)

., (.), of Invercauld: a Commissioner for taking poll in Logmarr and Coldstone. His valuation in Coldstone £1250; in Crathie £230 13s 4d; in Glengairden £66, and in Kindrochet (where his family are polled) £333 6s 8d. His lady, and his brother Alexander Farquharson. (I., 17, 129, 145, 169.)

Fedderat (Laird of) His valuation in Tyrie, £60. (II., 61.)

Fergus (Janet), mother of Doctor Patrick Chalmer, phisitian in Aberdeen, in his family. (See Chalmers.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1815.

2nd January. At Parkhill, Andrew Skene of Dyce.

9th January. Here, in her 43rd year, Mrs More, wife of Alexander More, Esq., Collector of Customs, Aberdeen, and daughter of the late Alexander Innes, Esq. of Cowie.

10th January. At her house in Edinburgh, Mrs Rickart Hepburn, relict of Colonel Rickart Hepburn of Rickarton.

12th January. At Alphington Lodge, Devonshire, Mrs Lumsden, wife of Hugh Lumsden, Esq. of Pitcahle, advocate.

21st January. Here, Mr Thomas Duncan, jun., advocate.

23rd February. At Manse of Foveran, Rev. William Duff, Minister of that parish, in the 83rd year of his age, and 62nd (? 61st) of his ministry.

8th April. At his house in Aberdeen, William Ritchie of Techmuiry, sometime one of the baillies of Aberdeen, in his 77th year.

16th May. At Peterhead, George Skelton, Esq. [of Invernettie Lodge, aged 62].

18th May. In Old Aberdeen, William Forbes, Esq. of Balbithan.

10th June. At Mill of Forest, near Stonehaven, William Young, Esq., Sheriff Clerk of Kincardineshire.

28th May. At Tivoli Retire, near Bordeaux, Francis Gardon Campbell of Troup and Glenlyon, in his 47th year.

24th June. Helen Davidson, relict of Alexander Carnegie of Cookston.

16th June. Killed in action at Les Quatre Bras, in Flanders, aged 25, George Gerard, Esq. of Midstrath, of H.M. 42nd Regiment, or Royal Highlanders, eldest son of the late George Gerard, Esq., jun. of Midstrath.

21st June. At Edinburgh, William Forbes, Esq. of Callander.

15th July. At Rathen, in his 18th year, Alexander, eldest son of Rev. William Cock, Minister of Rathen.

19th April. At Fort Wellington, Upper Canada, Joseph Morrice, Esq., surgeon, H.M. 16th Regiment of Infantry, youngest son of the late Rev. William Morrice, Minister of Kincardine O'Neil.

20th July. Professor William Duncan of King's College, Aberdeen, in his 67th year.

13th July. At Peterhead, Jane Young, spouse of the Right Rev. Bishop Torry, in her 44th year.

15th October. At Burnhouse, in her 21st year, Andrew, wife of John Thomson, Esq. of Burnhouse, and daughter of Rev. Dr George Pirie, Minister of Slains, and in the same hour her infant son of fourteen days.

14th November. Here, in her 66th year, Mrs Martin, wife of Alexander Martin of Nellfield.

27th November. At Balnacraig, Lewis Innes, Esq. of Balnacraig, aged 88.

6th December. At Aberdeen, Mrs Abel Bisset of Lessendrum, widow of Rev. George Abel, Minister of Drumblade, aged 86.

Queries.

330. JOHN GORDON OF THE GLACK, GLEN-BUCKET.—John Gordon had a daughter Elizabeth, married to William Macdonald, Dufttown, and Margaret, married (1) — Grant and (2) — Stuart. What is known of John Gordon and his kinsfolk?

J. M. BULLOCH.

331. THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—I am desirous of seeing a complete list of the Aberdeenshire holdings of the Knights Templars and of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. Would those in possession of information (no matter how meagre) please communicate?

F. S. A.

332. BURYING RELICS WITH THE DEAD.—Everybody knows that in the Stone and Bronze Ages it was customary to bury sundry articles with the dead. Are authentic cases known—say two centuries ago—where garlands or hour-glasses were interred with the remains?

BUCHAN.

333. WILLIAM GORDON, QUILL MANUFACTURER, ABERDEEN.—I shall be glad to get any particulars about this Gordon. He married Isabella Russell, sister of John Russell, the artist, and had at least three sons—Alexander and Charles—both at the Cape of Good Hope, and a third, who died in New York. Who was William's father, and when did William die? He was a Catholic.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

210. FORBES OF LOCHERMECK.—Further to the Answer in No. 59 (June 2), it may be stated that James Staats Forbes of Lochermeck married Jane, daughter of Andrew Jopp, Busch, and his wife Mary Jardine.

W. SMITH.

323. "THE BURNT KIRK."—The titles "Brunt Kirk," also "Peter Kirk," were applied to the old church of Drumdelgie. The edifice is said to have caught fire through a jackdaw carrying a cinder or burning stick from a cottage in the immediate vicinity, and depositing it in the thatch with which the kirk was roofed.

HUNTLY.

327. "THE AUCHT AND FORTY DAVACH." This term applies to the forty-eight davachs (each davach contained as much as four ploughs could till in a year, or 416 acres), into which Strath-bogio was of old divided. (See Spalding Club "Antiquities," II., 164.)

R.

No. 75.—September 22, 1909.

The Parish School of Kemnay.



The following article is re-printed from "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," 16th January, 1841:—

The parish school of Kemnay has been made known to us by the merest accident; we have not seen it, nor ever had the slightest intercourse or correspondence with anyone connected with it. In now introducing it to notice, we must be considered as animated solely by a wish to make the public acquainted with something which we believe will interest them, and to present to the humbler class of rural teachers an example which seems worthy of being followed. There are, of course, throughout the country, many seminaries of more important character, and which equally merit being celebrated. The reader will, nevertheless, understand what it is which makes one sometimes admire the simple wild flower more than the cultivated denizens of the parterre; and he will soon see that, in the remoteness and obscurity of Kemnay, and the union of enterprise and intelligence with perseverance which has overcome these disadvantages, there is a claim upon his notice which he might be apt to dispute with regard to a much more imposing establishment.

A lady with whom we have the honour to be acquainted chanced in August last to pay a visit to a friend residing at Inverury, in Aberdeenshire. After every object within walking distance had been walked to, and when ennui was beginning to steal over the mind of the stranger, her entertainer proposed that they should have a drive to a country school, five miles off, where she had a son placed for his education as a boarder with a teacher. "Kemnay School, you must know," said the Inverury lady, "is no common parish school. It is under the care of an amiable enthusiast in education, who has done wonders in the place, and is beginning to attract attention in distant quarters. He is, I assure you, respected where he is known." "By all means, then, let us visit Kemnay School," said our friend.

The particulars of the visit were communicated in a letter, from which the following is an extract:—

"Our way was for some time alongside the Don. We then left the river, and passed for some miles through a country generally barren, till at length we descended upon Kemnay, which appeared to me quite as a green spot in the wilderness. I could imagine no simple rural scene possessed of greater beauty than what was presented by the little group of cottages constituting the parish school establishment, planted as they are upon somewhat irregular ground, which for some distance around has been laid out with good taste, and exhibits a variety of fine, green shrubs.

"A few years ago, the school and school-house were, as usual in Scotland, merely a couple of cottages in juxtaposition. Mr Stevenson, the present teacher, has added one new building after another, till it is now a considerable place. His last addition was a pretty large school-room, which is constructed of timber, pitched on the top. One must not wonder at the new buildings not being of a very lasting kind, for not only has the teacher had to do all at his own expense, but he has done it with the certainty that all will become public property when he dies or leaves his situation. The place, nevertheless, seems sufficiently comfortable. The new erections have been made as the views of the teacher, respecting the duties of his charge, expanded, and as his boarding pupils became more numerous. After all, these are as yet only nineteen.

"Generally, if there is a little garden for common vegetables near a Scottish parish school, it is all that is to be expected. Here there is a remarkably neat garden, situated on a piece of undulating ground, comprising a pretty piece of water in a serpentine form; while the ground immediately round the new school-room is laid out in shrubbery and flower-borders, with seats and arbours, the whole being in a style which might not shame a gentleman's mansion. I have never seen finer vegetables, or eaten more delicious fruit, than I did here. Judge my surprise when I was told that the whole is the result of the labours of

the children, who are thus taught an useful and tasteful art, and at the same time indulged in a physical recreation highly conducive to their health. My curiosity was excited to know how their labours were conducted. The garden and ground, I understand, are divided into compartments, and so many boys are attached to each. These companies, as they are called, have each a separate set of tools, all of which are kept in the nicest order and arrangement in a small wooden house erected for the purpose.

"It was singular, you will allow, at a time when industrial education is only beginning to be thought of in England, to find it practised on a large scale, and under the best regulations, in a remote and barren part of the northern county of Aberdeen. I was taken from the garden to a carpentry workshop, where the boys every day exercise themselves in the ingenious trade of the joiner. They make part of the school furniture, seats for the garden and shrubbery, and many other useful articles.

"We were now conducted into the school-room, which I found to be a spacious apartment, fitted up with all the conveniences of blackboards, etc., as in the most improved schools in Edinburgh, with the addition of something which I had never seen in any similar place, namely, a variety of musical instruments hung upon the walls. I found only the boards present, for the day was the last of the week, and all the native pupils had been dismissed, at the usual early hour, to their homes. Mr Stevenson, nevertheless, gave us a small specimen of a concert. Some boys took flutes, others violins, and one or two violas or violoncellos; Mr Stevenson also took his instrument and assumed the office of leader. I then heard several pieces of music, amongst which were some sacred pieces, performed in a manner really astonishing, when the ages of the musicians were considered. I may mention that Mr Stevenson is himself a good musician, and even a composer. The boys are of all ages from six to nineteen, and several of them are from distant parts of the world. Many have made considerable progress in drawing, and in the copying of maps.

"The author, as I may call him, of the extraordinary scene with which I was now so delighted, is an unmarried middle-aged man of gentle and benevolent character. Reared in humble circumstances, in the parish where he now teaches, he had not even the universal privilege of the Scottish peasantry, that of receiving the elements of knowledge at school. He had, however, a natural thirst for learning, and, after experiencing considerable difficulties, he was fortunate enough to attract the regard of the amiable pastor of the parish, the late Dr Mitchell, who was so much interested in his character as to take upon himself the trouble of teaching him, which he persisted in doing until the young man was fitted to proceed to college. When about to take the latter step, the parish school, which had been inefficiently taught for no less than seventy years, became vacant, and he felt it as a proud moment when the place became his, with a salary of twenty-

six pounds. He took home his aged parents, and commenced his duties as a teacher, with a mind eager to do its best, but hampered by the defects of his own education, to overcome which was not the least difficulty he had to contend with. From one thing he went on to another, every improvement in education found in him one willing to try it. He proceeded upon the monitorial plan for some time, but for various reasons now only uses it occasionally. He was, however, and still is, a faithful adherent of the intellectual mode of teaching. In time, he began to add to his course; drawing being amongst the first of the new branches. After twenty years, his little seminary has expanded to what I have described it to be. That the prompting cause of all these exertions is neither ambition nor love of gain, the whole circumstances go to prove; he is apparently animated only by the enthusiasm of his profession. With no family around him to claim his regard, he lives entirely amongst and for his pupils. They are his daily friends and companions. He seeks no other society. Many of the poorer class of the parish children, whose parents are unable to pay even the usual school fees, small as these are, attend gratuitously, and receive all the benefits of the excellent system which good fortune has placed in their out-of-the-way locality. The teacher remembers how precious learning was to himself, when circumstances seemed to forbid that he should ever drink at the fount of knowledge.

"We were now conducted to the eating-room, where a meal was laid out for the master, his assistant, and the pupils, all at one table. This was a long room, composed, I think, of the original school and part of the school-house thrown into one. At the head of the room was a piano-forte; at the bottom, a stove. We had tea, abundance of bread, and, in considerable variety, in addition to butter, were honey and jellies, the two last being in compliment to the strangers. Observing a very little fellow being placed at the foot of the table, and who said grace, I inquired if that was his ordinary situation and duty. I was informed that each boy takes to-day the place next below that which he had yesterday, so that they circulate round the table and experience each in his turn the advantages and duties of each situation. Even in this little arrangement I could see originality and superior understanding.

"The assistant, who joined us at tea, is a young man in delicate health. I learned, in the course of a ramble through the house, that the master, in consideration of that circumstance, had lately given him his own room, for his better accommodation. The two gentlemen began to open their varied stores of information; and I could have willingly sat to listen to them for hours; but the evening was approaching, and we were obliged to take our leave."

Our readers will probably join us in thinking that there is something delightfully interesting, and even affecting, in this account of the

doings of a good man. Good thus done in obscurity, with modesty, and for no object beyond itself—what can have greater claims upon general sympathy or praise? We almost fear to make it publicly known, lest, being so, it become a hackneyed object of curiosity, and so lose the freshness and beauty connected with its present seclusion—lest, also, this worthy man should dislike to be brought so prominently before the world. If what we do is objectionable on these grounds, we would hope that the example will produce such good effects as to counterbalance all such drawbacks.

Mr Andrew Stevenson, whose talents, enterprise, and merits as a teacher are thus favourably depicted, did not always meet with the encouragement he deserved. Shortly after the inauguration of the Dick Bequest in 1832, he was fortunate enough to be enrolled as a participant. Everything went well till September, 1849, when intimation was made to him that the Dick Bequest Trustees were dissatisfied with his method of teaching Scripture, Etymology, and English Grammar, the remedy suggested being "the employment of an Assistant of good education." The Committee of Presbytery, who were the local examiners, loyally supported Mr Stevenson; and a long and somewhat acrimonious correspondence followed. It came out that the adverse opinion had been formed from a surprise visit of the Bequest Clerk. He had not been at the school for five years before, and remained "not more than an hour and a half"! The members of the Presbytery Committee, on the other hand, were educational experts, and they were in the habit of subjecting the scholars to the most rigid periodical examinations. Their reports were always of the most favourable character. That of 1851 bears that 119 scholars are on the roll, that a solid basis is laid for all the branches of a useful education, and that in many of these branches a proficiency is attained which is not surpassed in any parochial seminary. Mr Stevenson was further vindicated by the Milne Bequest examiner, who from time to time reported upon the excellence of the education inculcated.

Mr Stevenson died 19th June, 1857, aged 63; and the obituary notice in the "Journal" describes him as having been upwards of 30 years schoolmaster of the parish. A headstone at his grave in Kemnay Churchyard records that it was "Erected by a few of his friends as a mark of respect."

In the "Kemnay Bazaar Book" (1896), there is an article by the late Mr William Cadenhead, Aberdeen—"Recollections of Kemnay Fifty Years Ago"—in which reference is made to visits paid to Mr Stevenson, a portrait of Mr Stevenson, fiddle in hand ("from a painting by

Stirling"), being prefixed to the article. Mr Cadenhead concluded his "Recollections" with a poem on "Kemnay Revisited," two verses of which may be quoted—

But alas! and dule, and dule!

The dear, sweet, bonnie skule,

That was a' thing ance to me at Kemnay,

It was level'd w' the ground,

And nae trace was to be found

O' the cosiest and kindest hame in Kemnay.

And within the Kirkyard lone

There was graved upon a stone

A name that had a coothie power in Kemnay;

And beneath a grassy heap

There was mouldering in its sleep

The kindest heart that ever beat in Kemnay.

Rev. Patrick Gordon, Geographer.

Gordonologists have long been puzzled with the origins of Rev. Patrick Gordon, author of a once famous book, "Geography Anatomized." It has been suggested that he belonged to the Kethocksnull family. What is certain is that he was a strong Evangelical at a time when that was an unpopular creed. I have described in (London) "Notes and Queries," April 15th, 1905, some events in his career. The following additional particulars are full of interest. They are taken from "A Chapter in English Church History: being the Minutes of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for the years 1698-1704," edited by Rev. Edmund M'Clure (pp. 98, 100, 103, 106, 107, 109, 116, 123, 130, 143, 149, 320, 321, 326, 329, 338, 346, and 353).

Gordon attended (apparently for the first time) a meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge on December 16th, 1700, and was appointed a "correspondent for the navy." At the next meeting (December 23), it was decided that a committee should consider his "proposals for the Christian instruction of seamen." The committee reported that the proposals were, "in the main," approved, and that Gordon had been requested to make some emendations. On January 20th, 1700-1, the proposals were recommitted to Dr Willis. Meantime, Gordon wrote from H.M.S. Salisbury, (January 22, 1700-1) that, since his departure, he had had time enough to methodise some thoughts of his concerning the propagation of the Gospel. He will take especial care to dispose of the sheets the society ordered him, in the manner they intended, and beseeches heaven to prosper their noble designs. On January 27th, Dr Willis reported that he considered the proposal "impracticable," and so the question of the "reformation" of seamen was referred to the Committee of Divines. Gordon must have been away at the time, for he wrote from the Salisbury on February 22nd, 1700-1, to know the society's resolutions about the proposals—whether they are published or not. If they be,

he hopes the society will endeavour to get them established by Act of Parliament at this favourable juncture. He desires that the Bishop of London may be addressed "unto for the sending a real, worthy, exemplary man to be Chaplain for the Admiral in chief." As to the Reformation of the Seamen, he recommends the gift of a little tobacco to be joined to good advice and instruction; which being done with a due air of concern, he says, will have wonderful effects. He therefore writes that the society would send a considerable quantity of coarse tobacco to be disposed of by each Chaplain of a Ship accordingly.

He writes from the Downes, March 22, 1701, that the postage of all letters sent to him in the Fleet Royal should be paid here, which (it seems) occasioned the miscarriage of divers that were sent to him. This seems to account for his hearing nothing about the fate of his proposals, concerning which he writes from Deal, 10th April, 1701, desiring to know what has been done about them. He asks that the Society would send him down 7000 or 8000 copies of the paper against swearing, in order to be distributed through the whole Fleet. He thinks it would be a good method to distribute such sort of papers among the merchants by lodging a good number at Gravesend. Lastly, he wishes that the Society would buy some of our English Bibles, printed in Holland, and lend them thro' the Fleet, for which he proposes a method.

Writing from H.M.S. Swiftsure, at Spithead, 24th May, 1701, he promises to consult with Mr Shewel and Mr Gubs as soon as the Society's Papers come down, and to distribute them throughout the Fleet. He still was in ignorance as to what the Society had done about his proposals for Propagating the Gospel in North America. Writing again from the Swiftsure, at Spithead, 15th July, 1701, he says that Mr Shewel had acquainted him that the Society had sent down papers to be dispers'd among the seamen, and directed to him; but at the same time declared that he would meddle no more in those matters. That thereupon he (Mr Gordon) had taken the box into his own custody, and would keep them 'till he knew the pleasure of the Society. Among the Pastoral Letters there were 100 in Welsh, which he suggests sending to Wales. He cannot learn what Sir George Rook has done with those papers that were put into his hands, and that Mr Sands, Sir George's Chaplain, declines meddling with the papers last sent, without directions from the Society. He wishes the Society would send him a letter, and another to Sir George, unless they shall think fit to take other measures upon the coming down of the Chaplain General. He had not even now received the Society's Opinion of his Proposals for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians of North-America. Writing from the Swiftsure, in Torbay, 17th September, 1701, he frequently thinks upon his voyage to America in order to propagate the Christian knowledge among the Native Indians. Proposals for which he formerly

printed, and being now abt to publish a New Edition of his Geographical Dictionary, he desires that the Society would examine and correct those Proposals, and, as it is a matter of great moment, hopes that the Society will furnish him with ample Instructions concerning it.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Aberdeenshire Fencible Regiment. 1801.

The following is a notice of a desertion from the regiment when it was quartered at Leixlip, Ireland. It appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 5th January, 1801—

William Renney, aged 25 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, round visage, grey eyes, fair hair, born in the parish of Elgin, county of Moray, North Britain; by trade a channan, or travelling merchant. TWO GUINEAS, over and above His Majesty's allowance, will be given to any person who will apprehend the said William Renney, and lodge him in any of His Majesty's guard houses or gaols in this country.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Shipping of Aberdeen in July, 1626.

"A nott of the schippis belonging to the toune of Aبردene and of thair burdenis, to be presented by Gilbert Cullen, thair commissioner, to the Lordis of his Majesties most honourable Privie Counsell at Edinburgh the xxv day of Julij 1626; drawin up the xviii day of Julij in the said yeir—

Item. A barque callit The Bonacord, the maister wadir God callit Gilbert Andersonne, of fyftie twunes in burdine, presentlie absent at hir voyage in France, whair shoe hes almost beino this yeir bypast.

Item. A barque callit The Pelican, pertaining to William Walker, skipper thairof, threttie twunes in burdine, lykwayis absent.

Item. A barque pertaining to Andro Findlay, callit The Johnne, of fourtie twunes, siclyke absent.

Item. A barque callit The Samsone, of thriescoir twunes, Johne Huitoune, present maister, is in Flanderis.

Item. A barque callit The Angell, of threttie twunes, Alexander Kempt, maister and awnar.

Item. A barque callit The Mouse, of fourtie twunes in burdine, pertaining to George Stewart.

Item. Ane barque callit The Gift of God, of thriescoir twunes, James Andersone, maister; onlie meit for Norway, and presentlie lek at a full sea.

Item. Ane barque of threttie twines, per-
taining to Robert Fiddes.

Togidder with tuo auld shippis lyand at a
full sea for laik of men to sail thame, and for
laik of berthing.

Name of these shippis carries any ordinance,
except onlie The Bonacord, quihilk carries bot
twa taliones; and they have not amongis thame
all abone fyftie marineris to sail thame,
quhair of thair is bot fourtie belongis heir: The
remanant ar hyrod elsquhair. And in regarde
of competent [?] sailling in this towne, our
nichtbouris ar forced to send schippis to
fraucht [two] of Leythe and the cost syid, lyke
as presentlie we have twa Leyth shippis in
Danskyn, to witt, Johne Lwikwp in Leyth, and
John Browne and William Lyallis
barque in Leyth, laittie come from Burdeaux.

(Signed) J. Menzies, Prowest; Robert John-
stone, Baillie; A. Jaffray, Baillie."

Remarkable Case of Longevity.

As a well-attested instance of longevity, we
give the following extract from a proof taken
in 1761, in a process before the Court of Ses-
sion, relating to the vicarage-teinds of the
united parishes of Firth and Stenness in Ork-
ney:—"Andrew Clouston, tenant in Clouston in
Stenness, aged one hundred and seven-
teen years: Against whom it was
objected, that he is so old, and his
memory so much impaired, that he
cannot be supposed to answer to any ques-
tion distinctly, therefore not a habile witness.
To which it was answered, That this witness,
though of great ege, walked on foot from
Clouston to Kirkwall, which is nine Scots miles,
upon the day before he was examined: that
his memory at present seems to be pretty en-
tire: and as to his distinctness, that will appear
in the course of his examination: and therefore
the witness is a proper and habile one in the
present question, and therefore his testimony
ought to be received. The commissioner ad-
mitted the witness cum nota: and he depones,"
etc. The deposition follows, and is perfectly
distinct.—"Scots Magazine," October, 1764.

A Generous Proprietor.

Mr George Hogg of Shannaburn, who died
on 28th November, 1826, aged 68, left the fol-
lowing legacies (free of duty):—

To Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen	£2000
To the Pauper Lunatic Fund	1200
To the Education Society in Aberdeen	1000
To the Kirk Session of Aberdeen	300
To found a Bursary in Marischal College ..	300
To the Poor of Banchory-Devenick	100
For an additional School and School- house there	200
To the Poor of Maryculter	50
	£5150

A "Robertson" Book Inscription.

Written at the back of the title-page of a
copy of "Christ's-Kirk on the Green," in
three cantos (Edinburgh, MDCCVIII.), ap-
pears the following:—

Christian Robertson
O Lovely Object.

Mis Christian Robertson unite
Where beauty thus and innocence
Virtue the soul and beauty charm the sight.
She Loves and grows with Peculiar care,
thro' every scene of Life attend ye fair.

FINIS.

The book at one time belonged to a Charles
Robertson. It is now the property of Mr John
Valentine, Old Aberdeen, a notable book col-
lector.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Aberdeenshire Poll-Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Ferguson (George), Chamberland and Gentle-
man (Old Melkrum), and Janet Fer-
gusone, his daughter; and William,
George, Christian, Mary, and Mag-
dalen Fergusons, his children. (I. 326.)
- „ (Janet), wife of Mr William Watt in
Bracco (Logidurno). See Watt.
- „ (John) Bailzie of Inverury, a Commis-
sioner for taking poll in said parish
(having no trade of merchandise).
Bathia Kerr, his spouse; and James
and George (clerk and collector for
taking poll in Inverury) Fergusons, his
sons in familia. (I. 354.)
- „ (Walter), one gentleman in Inverurie (hav-
ing no stock that he trades with), Mar-
garet Parton, his spouse, and James,
William, Walter, John, Margaret,
Janet, and Mary Fergusons, his child-
ren. (I. 355.)
- „ (William) of Baddifurro (Inverurie), de-
ceased; Lucress Burnett, his relict; and
Patrick, Walter, and Mary Fergusons,
her children. (See Burnett and Baddi-
furro.)
- Fettes (Janet), sister, daughter to William
Whyte, merchant in Fraserburgh. (See
Whyte.)
- „ (William) Taylor in Aberdeen. Stock
under 5000 merks. His wife and Mar-
jorie and Anna, his children. (II. 621.)
- Fiddes (James), Fermer in Old Aberdeen. His
stock under 5000 merks. His wife and
six children. (II. 590.)
- „ (Robert), merchant in Tarves. His free
stock above 500 merks. His wyfe and
fyve children. (II. 193.)

- Findargo (Laird of). His valuation in Lumphuan is £66 13s 4d. (I. 128.)
- Findlater (Mr Arthur), Schoolmaster at Crimond and Preacher of the Gospel; and Anna Seatoun, his spouse (no children pollable). (II. 48.)
- .. (Barbara) wife of William Davidsons, merchant in Peterhead. (See Davidsons.)
- .. (Jean), wife of John Rait, portioner of Meikle Follo (Fyvie). (See Rait.)
- .. (Mr John), gentleman; Master of the Grammar School in Aberdeen. His wife and Alexander, John, James, Bessie, Christiane, and Margrat, his children. (II. 623.)
- Findlay (Alexander), gentleman; tennent in Pittgerse (Foverane). His wife, and Anna, Margaret, and Christian Findlays. (II. 158.)
- .. (Christian), wife of George Steven, merchant in Old Meldrum. (See Steven.)
- .. (Elsbet), wife of Robert Stewart, reader in Kirktoome of Culsalmond. (See Stewart.)
- .. (Janet), in Earnhill (Slains), widow of a gentleman, and Charles Hay, her son. (II. 136.)
- .. (William), gentleman; tennent in Mill of Newbrough (Foverane). His wife and Andrew Findlay, his son, in familia. (II. 168.)
- Fine (Alexander) of Corss of Monelly (hee living in the shire of Bamfe); valuation of his said lands in Fergue £100. (II. 411.)
- Finnio (Barbra), wife of George Cruickshank, Thesaurer in Old Aberdeen. (See Cruickshank.)
- .. (Jean), wife of James Rasone in Causiefoord (Deer), and Christian Young, heiress, her daughter. (See Young.) Finny.
- .. (Mr John), in town of Peterhead. His stock at 500 merks. His niece Christian Young, a chyld, but heiress; her free stock at 500 merks. (I. 571.)
- .. (William), merchant in Aberdeen; stock under 5000 merks; no wife nor child. (II. 619.)
- Fleeming (Edward), Portioner, of Muresse. His valuation in Tullich £16; and his wife. (I. 163.)
- .. (Patrick) of Auchintouls; valuation of his said lands in Tullich is £40 13s 4d. (I. 163.)
- Forbes (Lord), his valuation in Clunie £26 13s 4d; valuation of paroch of Keirn, belonging to him £500 (in which parish his family are polled). His lady. His valuation in Cleatt £180, in Auchindoir £150. (I. 230, 443, 472, 572.)

- Forbes (The Master of) (Himself and familie being out of the kingdom). Valuation of the paroch of Forbes, belonging to him £666 13s 4d. His valuation in Keig £420 13s 4d; valuation of his lands of Tollmads (Kincardine O'Niell) £500; and of his lands of Bleridymne and Tolaches (Cleatt) £110. (I. 96, 448, 453, 474.)
- .. (The Lady), liferentrix of the Lands of Echt (Echt); valuation whereof is £268 7s 8d. (I. 207.)
- .. (Sir Alexander) of Tolquhon. His valuation in Tarves £1500, and Mrs Elizabeth Forbes in familia (her poll £3). His valuation in Montwhitter £266 13s 4d; in Fyvie, £429 16s; for lands of Fintray (Turreff), £333 6s 8d; and for his lands of Lonnyay (Lomney), £1000. (II. 30, 195, 196, 370, 300, 354). See Thos. Forbes. Also valuation of his lands of Thaynestoun (Kinkell), 1000 merks (I. 350).
- .. (Mr Alexander) of Foveran. Katherin Gordon in Foveran, his relict. (See Gordon.)
- .. (Alexander) of Auchredie, a Commissioner for taking poll in Auchredie; valuation of his lands of Little Auchredie (in said parish) £133 6s 8d; and (Christian Irving, his spouse. (II. 1,22.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1816.

10th January. Here, Mrs Mary Robertson, relict of Dr Thomas Livingstone, Physician in Aberdeen, aged 81.

24th January. Here, aged 77, Rev. John Reid, whose memory will be long and justly revered by the Roman Catholics of the Lowland District of Scotland.

15th February. At Edinburgh, in his 19th year, Charles, third son of the late Charles Bannerman, Advocate.

9th February. At Clifton, near Bristol, Lieutenant-Colonel James Lumsden, late of the 55th Regiment, and son of the late John Lumsden, Esq. of Cushnie. Colonel Lumsden received a severe wound in the expedition to Ostend in 1795, and ever since suffered great pain.

16th February.* At Cheltenham, Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar, in his 63rd year.

27th March. Here, Miss Elizabeth Burnett, daughter of the late George Burnett, Esq. of Caskieben, in her 71st year.

30th March. At Cowie, John, only son of John Innes, Esq. of Cowie, aged 13.

5th April. At his house in Aberdeen, Alexander Robertson of Hazlehead, M.D., in his 83rd year.

11th April. At Orchard House, Old Aberdeen, John Clark, Esq., in his 75th year.

15th April. At Barnes, Marykirk, in his 64th year, David Herd, farmer.

18th April. At Stuartfield, Rev. Alexander Christie, Episcopal Clergyman.

1st May. Rev. James Trail, Minister of the Gospel at St Cyrus.

11th May. Here, Miss Douglass, Tilwhilly, in her 72nd year.

13th May. At Auchry, in the house of her daughter, in her 84th year, Mrs Robinson, relict of William Robinson, Esq., Banff. This worthy woman lived to see her descendants in the fourth generation, consisting of one son and five daughters, thirty-nine grandchildren, thirty-nine great-grandchildren, and one great great-grandchild, the number of her living descendants being eighty-five, and this, exclusive of thirty deceased, several of whom fell fighting the battles of their country.

25th May. At Maryculter House, in his 81st year, General the Hon. William Gordon of Pyvie, Colonel of His Majesty's 21st Regiment of Foot.

29th May. At the Earl of Buchan's House, Edinburgh, Miss Rachel Fraser, daughter of the late William Fraser, Esq. of Fraserfield.

13th July. Here, in the 73rd year of his age, 52nd of ministry, and 34th of Episcopate, the Right Rev. John Skinner, Senior Bishop and Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

13th July. Mrs Forbes, spouse of Rev. Patrick Forbes, one of the Ministers of Old Aberdeen.

9th July. At Buffle, Rev. Andrew Murray, Minister of the Burgher Associate Congregation, Tough.

2nd August. At Mastrick, Mrs Stuart, widow of Alexander Stuart, of Mastrick, and daughter of the late Alexander Leith, Esq. of Freefield.

8th June. At Cabrach, Mr John Murray, Preacher of the Gospel and Schoolmaster there.

12th August. Through accidental shooting on the moors, aged 24, Alexander Simpson of Collyhill, last surviving child of the late Andrew Simpson of Collyhill.

13th September. Miss Margaret Gordon, eldest daughter of the deceased John Gordon of Craig, Esq.; died at Glenmuick Manse.

29th October. At Manse of Cabrach, Rev. John Gordon, Minister of Cabrach in his 49th year of age and 21st of ministry.

20th November. At Kimmundy, James Forgunson, Esq., aged 57.

8th December. At Manse of Meldrum, Rev. James Likly, Minister of that parish, in 57th year of age, and 29th of ministry.

23rd December. At Mayen, Alexander Duff, Esq. of Mayen.

20th December. At Balbithan, Miss H. Gordon Forbes, second daughter of the late William Forbes of Skellater and Balbithan.

25th December. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Mary Hallyburton, Countess-Dowager of Aboyne, widow of the late Charles Hallyburton, Earl of Aboyne, and daughter of James, Earl of Morton, in her 80th year.

27th December. At Cawnpore, John Maxwell, son of the late Rev. John Maxwell, Minister, Newmachar.

22nd December. At Barbadoes, Captain John Gordon Senior, of the 2nd or Queen's Regiment, third son of the late John Gordon of Balmuir, W.S.

Queries.

334. ADVOCATES IN ABERDEEN.--The editor respectfully solicits descendants of, or those possessing information regarding, the following advocates to communicate with him:—

John Hunter, admitted 1632.
 Alexander Forbes, admitted 1648.
 John Chalmers, admitted 1649.
 Thomas Lillie, admitted 1649.
 Alexander Forbes, jun., admitted 1654.
 Alexander Harvie, admitted 1654.
 William Chalmers, admitted 1654.
 Alexander Paton, admitted 1658.
 Robert Harvie, admitted 1661.
 Thomas Urquhart, admitted 1666.
 John Hay, admitted 1671.
 William Fraser, admitted 1673.
 Alexander Birnie, admitted 1675.
 Gilbert Beidie, admitted 1676.
 George Reid, admitted 1692.
 George Alexander, admitted 1700.
 John Paton, admitted 1703.

335. T. MEARS, BELL-FOUNDER, LONDON, IN 1831.—Would some correspondent oblige me with information regarding Mr Mears and his business? He cast an Aberdeen bell in which I am interested.

L.

336. PRISONERS AT DUNNOTTAR. — Those having a knowledge of local history are aware that prisoners were confined in Dunnottar Castle prior to its surrender in 1652. It is evident, however, that prisoners were confined there in 1654-55. Can any reader say who they were?

C.

337. JOHN RAMSAY, A NATIVE OF PERTHSHIRE.—I am anxious to discover the antecedents of John Ramsay, who is known to have been born in Perthshire in 1731. "After a course of law and physics," he went to England, and sailed for America with his cousin, Robert Mercer, in 1751. His father's name was James Ramsay, whose occupation and residence in Perthshire in 1731 have not yet been ascertained. Particulars will be appreciated.

C.

Answers.

135. FORT FIDDES.—This place is on the sea coast in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire.

BUCHAN.

194. ROBERT CAIRNCROSS.—If "A. F. C." would communicate with Mr Cairncross, merchant, Brechin, he may secure further information as to the different branches of the Cairncross family.

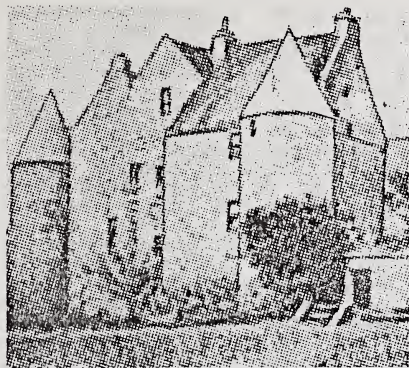
W. F.

290. EDITORSHIP OF ABERDEEN BOOK.—The production of "Summ Notabil Things" (Edinburgh: 1834) is credited to Mr Joseph Robertson. See A. W. Robertson's "Hland List" (Aberdeen: 1893, p. 104).

R. M. L.

No. 76.—September 29, 1909.

Barra Castle.



The Castle of Barra, lying at the foot of the Hill of Barra, on the west, is one of the most picturesque objects in the parish of Bourtie. It stands in the battlefield of Barra Hill, where Bruce fought and routed the Comyns in 1308 (or 1307)—the first of a series of successes that culminated in the victory of Bannockburn—and is contiguous to a patch of ground that is still known as "the King's field." It commands a sight of the primitive camp that surmounts the hill (so dear to the heart of the antiquary), as well as of the circle of huge stones that stands on the farm of Kirkton, near the Manse. The castle is essentially a "fortalice," and its character as such has been strikingly brought out in the "restoration" that has recently been made by the present proprietrix, Mrs Irvine of Barra and Straloch.

Our earliest knowledge of the proprietors of Barra goes back to the middle of the fifteenth century, when the property was held by two families, both portioners of Barra—namely, the Blackhalls of that Ilk and the Kyngs. This continued for about a century and a half—down to (say) 1590. Both families were prominent in the neighbourhood; the Blackhalls owning a considerable extent of land in the Garioch, and rejoicing in the offices of "Coroners" and "Foresters" of the Garioch, and the Kyngs having proprietary rights (at least at certain dates within the period) on the estate of Bourtie, as well as that of Barra. The whole property of Barra passed out of the hands of these two families almost simultane-

ously in the end of the sixteenth century. It was then forfeited to the Crown—doubtless because of some failure, real or feigned, on the part of the proprietors to discharge their feudal duty to the King. This was simply James VI.'s way of replenishing his treasury. On March 24, 1590, he granted the lands that belonged to the Kyngs of Barra to Sir James Sandilands of Slamannan "for good, faithful, and free service." But this occupancy was not of long duration; for, in 1598-99, the whole of the estate of Barra was granted by the King to George Seton, tutor of Meldrum, and Barra was raised into "a free barony." A few years later—namely, in the charter of date June 15, 1615, granted to the said George Seton, "Chancellor of Aberdeen"—the Castle is for the first time designated the "fortalice of Barra," and is ordained to be the chief seat of the free barony.

This seems to determine two things. First, it fixes the date of the building of the Castle. Not before the opening of the seventeenth century was there a "fortalice" of Barra. Nor could there have been; for the property was held in the previous century by two separate families, each designating itself "of Barra"; the Blackhalls possessing the sunny half of Barra, and the Kyngs possessing the shadow half. This does not mean that there was no mansion-house on Barra before the beginning of the seventeenth century, but simply that the house in its present form dates from then; and the characterisation of it as a "fortalice" is precisely that of the building at the present day. Hence, the date of 1614, which is to be found on one of the gables, may quite well be taken as accurately stating the erection of the building as a fortalice.

Next, it explains the monogram on the small window at the south-west angle of the courtyard—"M. G. S." This, probably, means Mary (or is it Margaret?) and George Seton; and the three intersecting circles surmounting the monogram, symbolising the Trinity, seem exceedingly appropriate to one who held the ecclesiastical office of Chancellor of the diocese of Aberdeen. It is in point to note that the Setons were an extremely powerful family in Aberdeenshire. At one time or another they held the lands of Meldrum, Barra, Bourtie, Blair of Bourtie, Pitmedden, and Mounie—these at least.

The Barra property continued in the hands of the Setons till about the year 1630, although we find, in 1595, William Leslie, an important burgher of Inverurie, in possession of a fourth part of the estate. In or about 1630, George Morison was laird; for in 1634 we find him under the designation of "a burgher of Aberdeen," conjoined with the Blackhalls of that Ilk as a defendant in an action raised by the Earl of Mar against the Blackhalls; and, in 1659, he signs documents as laird of Barra for the election of Commissioners to confer with

General Monck. Somewhat later (at what date precisely it is difficult to say), the property passed to the Reids of Barra; the first of whom was James Reid, who was succeeded by his son John before 1696, for, in the Poll Book of that date, John is entered as laird of Barra and rated accordingly. It was John Reid who became the first baronet (a "Nova Scotia" baronetcy) in 1703, and his wife, "Dame Mary Abercrombie," is known specially in the locality as a benefactor to the poor of Bourtie. About 1723, Sir John was succeeded by his son Alexander, a member of the Parliament of Britain in 1710; who, in turn, was succeeded by his son James in 1750. Sir James was the last of the resident baronets; for, in 1754, the property passed into the hands of Mr John Ramsay, a "Russian" merchant in Aberdeen; and in the hands of a Ramsay it continues at this day—for the present proprietrix is the daughter of Colonel Ramsay of Barra and Straloch. With the transfer of the property from Reid to Ramsay, there passed away the resident proprietors of Barra; for, although Mr John Ramsay occasionally visited the Castle, and was married to Miss Shepherd, a daughter of the Minister of Bourtie, his regular residence was in Aberdeen, and Barra Castle has never been more than temporarily occupied by any of his successors.

The "restoration" of the Castle has been done with great taste, and the stately pile of buildings has been made to stand forth in all its simplicity and impressiveness. The turreted section of the Castle—that looking towards the south and east—is now seen to be particularly fine; the north wall has been made to disclose the letters "Jo: R.," intended either for "John Reid" or "John Ramsay"; and the alterations on the interior, effected by Mr G. Bennett Mitchell, architect, Aberdeen, have brought out the exact character of the original architecture. In particular, there have been exposed the outline of the large fireplace and the original mantelpiece of the dining-hall, and many curious nooks and recesses that were formerly concealed from view. The vaulted kitchen, with the curious stone stoup in the wall for pouring water into the kitchen, is shown effectively; telling exposure has been made of the mason work in connection with the room above the kitchen and the "Bruce" room, which may be of value in proving that a portion of the Castle is older than the fortalice; justice is done to the stone staircases; and various monograms in the rooms apparently of the time of the Reids, have been brought to light, associating the Castle once more with the Forglan family, which early married into the Reid connection. Without losing anything of the antique effect, the house has been made admirably suitable for residential purposes; and one welcomes the prospect of a resumption of the active life that characterised the Castle in the eighteenth century, and made it the centre of many interesting incidents and events.

WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON.

The Gordons of Bovaglie.

A very interesting group of Gordons are those associated with the farm of Bovaglie, in the region of Girnock. They were tenants on the Abergeldie estate "for eight generations," but not always on Bovaglie. An attempt to trace the history of the family was made by John Gordon, a son of Donald Gordon, Bovaglie, and his wife Elspet, daughter of John Gordon, Camlet. The manuscript was copied by the late Mr D. S. R. Gordon, and his copy was transcribed by the present writer, who has supplemented it with subsequent data. The manuscript is prefaced by the following remarks:—

"The writer has been enabled to compile the present table of the genealogy of the Gordons of Bovaglie—commonly called the Hallhead Gordons—from the rent books of his father's grandfather and great-grandfather, who were all farmers on the estate. He regrets that it is not in his power to give a fully accurate account, as his books do not give the names of the first generations. But considerable confidence may be placed in the list, as down to the seventh generation there has been but one heir male in each family. The founder of the family was a gentleman named Gordon, a son of the laird of Hallhead, Lochel Cushnie, who went to the estate of Abergeldie about the 16th century and there rented some land. His descendants have never been removed from the estate. The date of the old house of Hallhead engraved on the wall is 1668."

JAMES GORDON IN CLACHENTURN.

The founder of the Bovaglie family, so far as documentary proof goes, was James Gordon in Clachenturn, which is in Crathie. The name comes from a Gaelic phrase meaning "stone of the kiln." There is a lime kiln marked on the map at this place, very likely occupying the site of the kiln which gave rise to the name. A James Gordon, shoemaker, Clachenturn, was a witness on August 2, 1723, and James Gordon, Clachenturn, had a son Charles, February 7th, 1725.

DONALD GORDON, TORNOURAN.

He is given by the manuscript as the son of James Gordon, Clachenturn, and is stated to have married "a daughter of Abergeldie and Janet Abercrombie." He is clearly the Donald Gordon, Tornouran, who is mentioned in the Crathie Register as having married Janet Abercrombie. McLeay ("Highlanders of Scotland"; notice 16) says he died in Tornouran, Bahmacroft. The Crathie Register gives him only three children, but the manuscript adds others:—

1. Charles Gordon, born October 12, 1749. (Crathie Register.)

2. Peter Gordon, born April, 1750, "upon a Friday about the middle of April." (Ibid.)
3. James Gordon, Kintor, Crathie. (Bovaglio MS.)
4. Mary Gordon, born January 3, 1742. (Crathie Register.)
5. Margaret Gordon (MS.). She married Donald McGregor. The Crathie Register says a Margaret Gordon, Crathie, married Alexander McGregor, and had a daughter Ann, born June 6, 1771.
6. Ann Gordon. (MS.) Married — Duncan.

JAMES GORDON, KINTOR, CRATHIE.

He does not appear in the Crathie Register, being given in the Bovaglio MS. only. Again the manuscript says he married "Janet Gow or Smith (Fergus)." The register on the other hand shows that James Gordon, Kintor, married Mary Brown, Lausie, Crathie. Combining the two accounts we get the following issue of James Gordon:—

1. (?) Charles Gordon and Ann Gordon, twins, born July 1, 1791, the children of James Gordon in Tomindoes, Crathie, and Mary Brown (Crathie Register).
2. Peter Gordon (MS.) married Margaret Riach on August 27, 1796, and had the following children:—
 - (1) James Gordon, born at Tombreck, December 12, 1798 (Register). The manuscript says he became a gamekeeper at Abergeldie, and married Mary McHardy. (A James Gordon is given in the register as having married Margaret McHardy on December 29, 1816.) Curious stories are told of "Lang" James as he was called. An old resident of Deeside tells me that James was "notable not as a gamekeeper, but the reverse." In fact, he followed the gentle art of poaching, and would probably not have been ashamed to state it, for the late Rev. J. G. Michie, Dinnit, tells in his own autobiography that his own father did a bit of poaching, and Alexander Davidson, the champion poacher of Upper Deeside, is lionised both in Mr Michie's "Deeside Tales" and in Mr McCombie Smith's "Romance of Poaching," 1904.
 - i. Charles Gordon, born about 1828. He was educated at Ballater Village School under Rev. James Smith. He was a bajau and magistrand at Marischal College 1846-8, and took his M.D. at King's College, 1850. He took the practice of his uncle, Dr Arthur McHardy, at Pernambuco, Brazil, for about fourteen years, and migrated about 1858 to Pietermaritzburg, Natal, where a brother of his also resided. He died at Pietermaritzburg, October 31, 1904. He was married four times. His first wife was Bertha Gordon, daughter of Michael Francis Gordon XV. of

Abergeldie, and he married her at Gettisham, Devon, October 4, 1855. She died at Pernambuco, December 4, 1857. He had:—

- (i) Charles Austin Gordon, by his second wife. He was educated at Oxford, and became a mining engineer. When the South African war broke out in 1899, he joined the Imperial Light Horse, and was present at the battle of Elandslaagte, being afterwards besieged in Ladysmith. On December 17, 1900, he was accidentally wounded at Johannesburg, and lost his left leg.
 - (ii) Margaret Alice Gordon, by the first wife: died at Algiers, March 23, 1883.
 - (iii) Bertha Gordon (by the first wife?), died at Bath, January, 1872.
 - ii. William Skene Gordon, drowned in the Dee.
 - iii. James Gordon, went to Canada.
 - iv. Arthur Gordon, became a soldier.
 - v. Peter Gordon, was a banker at the Cape.
 - vi. Mary Gordon.
 - vii. Betsy Gordon, married R. Menzies, M.D.
 - viii. Margaret Gordon: in Natal.
 - (2) John Gordon, born at Tombreck, July 21, 1797 (Crathie Register). The manuscript says he married Margaret Bowman. (The Crathie Register notes that John Gordon, Littlemill, married Christian Bowman, Gorgarl, Strathdon, December 25, 1808). He had:—
 - James Gordon.
 - Margaret Gordon.
 - (3) Francis Gordon, born at Tombreck, February 11, 1801. (Register). He was killed and was buried at Kirkliston.
 - (4) Donald Gordon, born July 2, 1802 (Register). The manuscript calls him in Spout, Forfar. He married Jean Symon.
 - (5) Peter Gordon (MS.), was a cattle dealer at Banchory.
 - (6) Charles Gordon, had a croft at Kimor (MS.).
 - (7) Helen Gordon (MS.).
 - (8) Rachel Gordon: married and had issue (MS.).
3. Donald Gordon, Bovaglio (1770?-1854): is treated separately. He appears in the manuscript only, unless he be the Donald son of James, Tournaran, born October 8, 1771.
 4. Nicolas Gordon, born January 3, 1779 (Register). The manuscript (which is borne out by the Crathie Register) says she married Joseph Gordon, Camlet, and had:—
 - (1) Joseph Gordon, born March 20, 1817.

- (2)? John Gordon. The manuscript gives a son John who went to Salt Lake City. A John Gordon "born Banff, Aberdeenshire [sic], Scotland," October 3, 1807, died at "Lovele [Tooele?] City," Utah, January 5, 1876. ("Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd series, vol. IV., p. 102): he had married Jessie Bisset, who now resides at West Jordan, Utah. She tells me (January 21, 1909) that her husband's father was called Joseph, so that the Bovaglie MS. may be right. She and her husband had three sons and six daughters:—
- i. Joseph Gordon; when last heard of, he was residing at Sydney.
 - ii. David Gordon lives at Dundee, but has got out of touch with his family.
 - iii. John Bisset Gordon, county attorney, at Tooele City, Utah.
 - iv. Jessie Gordon, married — Kein, and resides at 36 South West Temple Street, Salt Lake City.
 - v. Kate Gordon, married — Steiner, and resides at West Jordan, about 75 miles from Tooele City.
 - vi. Ellen Gordon, married — Conway, and resides at Stockton, Utah.
 - vii. Mary Jane Gordon, married — Kein and is dead.
 - viii. Jane Gordon, married — Buckley, and lived at Logan, Cache County, Utah. She is dead.
 - ix. Margaret Gordon, married — Ricks. She lives in Logan, Cache County, Utah.
- (3) Jean Gordon, born May 7, 1809.
 - (4) Margaret Gordon, born April 9, 1811. The manuscript says she married Donald M'Kenzie, Ardloch, and had issue.
 - (5) Elspet Gordon, born February 16, 1813. The manuscript says she married in Australia.
 - (6) Helen Gordon, born February 4, 1815. The manuscript says she married and went to Australia.
 - (7) Jean, born March 12, 1820. The manuscript says she married Charles Leys, and went to Australia.
5. Helen Gordon, born October 28, 1776. The manuscript says she married James Stewart, Glenmuick, and has issue.
 6. Margaret Gordon, born August 11, 1784. She married as his second wife John Gordon, Camlet. The manuscript says they had three children:—
 - (1) Alexander Gordon.
 - (2) James Gordon, born August 3, 1809. (Crathie Register.)
 - (3) Eliza Gordon, twin of James. The manuscript says she married James Kennedy, Camlet, and had issue.
 7. Janet Gordon (MS.). She married Peter Gordon, "brother to Camlet" (MS.). He

may be the Peter Gordon in Newton of Girnoch, who had by his wife Janet Gordon, Crathie, a daughter Ann, baptised June 13, 1792. (Crathie Register.)

8. Jane Gordon, married John Thow.

DONALD GORDON, BOVAGLIE (DIED 1854).

He was the younger son of James Gordon, Kintor, and seems to have been the first of his family to farm land in Bovaglie. The MS. says that, originally, there were five tenants in Bovaglie, and two householders (Betty Gall and Jean Stephen). On February 17th, 1788, Jean Gordon, Bovaglie, married Charles Gall, and had two sons and three daughters (Crathie Register). A John Gordon, Bovaglie, married Margaret Flenning, January 18th, 1793, and had a son John (ibid.). A Joseph Gordon, Bovaglie, married Rachel Tastard, July 27th, 1788, and had four sons (ibid.). Joseph Gordon, Bovaglie, married Margaret Stewart, Toldhu, and had a son born May, 1801. Peter Gordon, Bovaglie, had a son John, born 1786, and Peter Gordon, Bovaglie, married Margaret M'Pherson, and had Mary, born July 21, 1813. I am quite unable to co-ordinate these people. Donald, however, in course of time, got all Bovaglie, which was rented in 1828 at £40.

Donald Gordon married Elspet Gordon (eldest daughter of John Gordon of Camlet), whose brother Joseph Gordon married Nicholas Gordon, the sister of Donald. He died in March, 1854, aged 84. (Maclean's "Highlanders") They had:—

1. John Gordon, Bovaglie, born April 3, 1805. He migrated to Foulzie, King Edward, and then to Crovie, Macduff. He retired to the town of Macduff, where he died. He married on August 19, 1845, Elizabeth Pyper (born September 18, 1822), second daughter of Alexander Pyper, Bridge-End, King Edward, and had:—
 - (1) John Gordon, born at Foulzie, June 10, 1846.
 - (2) Peter Gordon, born at Foulzie, April 13, 1848. He married Isabell Murdoch M'Gillivray, and had a son.
 - (3) Alexander Gordon, born at Foulzie, June 11, 1850.
 - (4) William Gordon, born at Crovie, Gaurie, November 12, 1852.
 - (5) William Wernham Gordon, born at Crovie, November 20, 1859.
 - (6) Donald Gordon, born at Crovie, August 2, 1862.
 - (7) Charles Collie Gordon, born at Crovie, October 20, 1865.
 - (8) Elizabeth Gordon, born at Crovie, February 13, 1854. She married William Menty, and had a son.
 - (9) Margaret Gordon, born at Crovie, February 16, 1857.
2. Donald Gordon, Bovaglie, born September 4, 1811.
3. Peter Gordon, born October 1, 1815, at

Baddoch, Braemar. The manuscript says he married Euphemia Meston, October 5, 1845. They had, according to the manuscript:—

- (1) Donald Gordon, born June 24, 1847.
 - (2) Peter Gordon, born October 16, 1848. He married at Glasgow, June 15, 1877, Elizabeth Drummond, and had a daughter, Euphemia Gordon.
 - (3) John Gordon, died aged 11.
 - (4) James Gordon, died aged 9.
 - (5) Meston Gordon, born January 19, 1861.
 - (6) Helen Gordon, born February 19, 1843.
 - (7) Margaret Gordon, born January 18, 1844.
 - (8) Euphemia Gordon, died aged 5.
4. James Gordon, born January 1, 1826. He went to Finnylost, Invernetty, and married Ann Grassick, Parkville, on June 29, 1855. They had:—
- (1) James Gordon.
 - (2) John Gordon.
 - (3) Donald Gordon.
 - (4) William Gordon.
 - (5) Alexander Peter Gordon.
 - (6) Jean Gordon.
 - (7) Mary Anne Gordon.
 - (8) Ann Gordon.
5. Margaret Gordon, born May 2, 1808. She married John McColl, gamekeeper, Abergeldie.
6. Jean Gordon, born August 22, 1809; died 1816.
7. Elspet Gordon, born October 18, 1813; married Patrick Glennie, Eastfield, Balalater.
8. Mary Gordon, born May 11, 1821. (MS.): died young.
9. Elizabeth Gordon. (MS.): died young.
10. Helen Gordon: married (1) James Glass, Heughhead, Colston, Tarland; (2) James Hay, Heughhead, Tarland. She had issue by both husbands. (MS.)

DONALD GORDON, BOVAGLIE.

He was the second son of Donald Gordon, Bovaglie, Kintor. He was born on September 4, 1811. He is represented in one of the handsome, coloured, lithograph portraits in Kenneth M'Leay's "Highlanders of Scotland," R.S.A. (atlas folio, 1868, notice 16). The notice says:—

Donald Gordon . . . now [1868] occupies Bovaglie. As the estate of Abergeldie is leased to the Queen, he is personally known to Her Majesty and "turns out" with the Queen's Highlanders. . . . He holds another farm, Wester Morven, on the Marquis of Huntly's estate [which was considered locally to have been a great catch for him to get]. The family have lived for eight generations on the Abergeldie property.

He married January 26, 1855 (MS.), Margaret Smith, daughter of James Smith at Kintor

(M'Leay), and died February 5, 1897. He had:—

1. John Gordon.
2. Donald Gordon, farms Bovaglie and Morven.
3. James Gordon, merchant in Aberdeen.
4. David Gordon.
5. Mary Gordon.
6. Margaret Gordon, married James Walker, ex-Lord Provost of Aberdeen (1902-5), and has issue:—
James Gordon Walker.
Margaret Gordon Walker.
Agnes Elizabeth Walker.
7. Elizabeth Gordon.
8. Victoria Gordon married (November 11th, 1896) Robert S. Cook, son of Charles Cook, Carden Place House, Aberdeen, by his wife, Elspet Nicol (whose mother, Margaret Hunter's sister, married Samuel Gordon, Crofts of Glenmuick), and has issue:—
Robert Charles Victor Cook.
Norman Gordon Cook.
9. Janie Gordon married at Richmondhill, Aberdeen, February 14, 1907, Allan Hair, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), Fairmead House, Holloway, second son of John Hair, Upper Park Road, Hampstead, and has issue:—
John Allan Gordon Hair.
10. Mary Gordon.

J. M. BULLOCH.

The Farquharsons of Deeside.

The following is extracted from a letter, by a correspondent signing himself "Carn-na-Cuimhne," which appeared in the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" of 18th September, 1909:—

They (the Farquharsons) always acted as an independent clan. In the account of the Highland Clans laid before Louis XIV. at the close of the 17th century they are stated to have had betwixt 800 and 900 men in the field for King James VII. under the Black Colonel of Inverey. In the well-known report of Lord President Forbes before the rebellion of 1745 it is said they 'could bring out about 500 men'; while another Clan Chattan historian, Mr Mackintosh Shaw, says that "the acts and power of the Farquharsons entitle them to reckon as one of the principal clans of the later days of the clan system." Moreover, they figured prominently in war long before the close of the 17th century, and for a good while after, say for the 200 years from Pinkie to Culloden; and there is no list to be found in any history of the Highland clans in which they are not named as an independent clan just as much so as the Macdonalds or Mackenzies or Camerons, or as the other two great branches of the confederacy of the Clan Chattan, to which they belonged—the Macintoshes and the Macphersons.

An Aberdeen Tale.

A little volume has just made its appearance which ought to appeal to Aberdeen readers—"Jeannie Jaffray: Aberdeen 260 Years Ago; and Other Old-World Sketches," by "J. T.," these initials denoting a worthy citizen and ex-Town Councillor, now retired from business and active public life. [Mr Joseph Tennant.] The larger part of the book presents, in the guise of a story of which Jeannie Jaffray is the heroine, a series of sketches of Aberdeen, covering briefly the principal events in its history from 1635 onwards; and these sketches, we are told in a preface, "were written with the object of showing the troublous times Aberdeen passed through while acquiring some of those religious, social, and political liberties it now enjoys." In fact, this little book gives us very much an outline of Spalding's "History of the Troubles" in the pleasant form of a homely tale, the political and ecclesiastical commotions of the time being illustrated by the effects produced on the household of "Baxter" (or Baker) Jaffray, who "lived above his shop in the Broadgate, where his father, grandfather, and perhaps great-grandfather had lived before him." The struggle between Episcopacy and Presbytery, King and Covenant, was at its height; and we are introduced to the occupation of Aberdeen by Montrose and the battle of the Bridge of Dee in 1639, the raid on the town by the Gordons and other Royalists in 1644, and the carrying off of the Provost, a Baillie, and the Dean of Guild, and the subsequent battle of the Justice Mills, and other notable incidents. These are worked naturally and effectively into the tragic career of Jeannie Jaffray—a victim to the civic and national ferment of the period; and, altogether, we have quite an interesting story in itself—doubly interesting on account of its setting. Incidentally, we have many references to Provost Alexander Jaffray (who subsequently became a Quaker) and to the introduction of Independency. The "Old-World Sketches" which make up the rest of the volume relate to "the village of Redstone" and "Monquhar parish kirk"—"Redstone" and "Monquhar," being very thin disguises for Cuminstown and Monquhitter. These sketches—evidently from life, so vividly are they depicted the notable characters of the parish and village—the minister, the schoolmaster, the beadle, the innkeeper, and others; and also the annual "events"—the school "visitation," "Sacrament Sunday," the "tryst," and so on. Such "old-world" scenes and the individuality of the persons who took part in them are fast passing away; and readers owe a large debt of gratitude to "J. T." for placing on record these admirable pictures of a social life and of manners and customs that are rapidly vanishing. As representations of rural Aberdeenshire a couple of generations ago, they have a very distinct value.

Interesting Tablet Inscription at Kinneff.

Through the courtesy of Rev. William Cruickshank, minister of Kinneff, we are enabled to give the following inscription upon a mural tablet fixed to the right of the pulpit of the Parish Church:—

In Memory of

Mr James Honyman, Brother of Andrew, Bishop of Orkney, and Robert, Arch-dean of St Andrew, who was settled Minister of this parish of Kinneff, 30th Sept., 1663, and died 25th May, 1693, and is here interred.

And of

Mr Andrew Honyman, his eldest son, who succeeded in this charge, and died 30th Dec., 1732, and together with his wife Helen Rait, of the Family of Finlawston, is here interred.

(His Younger Brother, Mr James, was settled Minister in Newport, Rhode Island, and left a family, one of his Sons being lately Attorney-general there.)

And of

Mr James Honyman, his eldest son, and successor in this charge, who died 6th Janry., 1780, aged 77 years, and is interred here with his wife, Katharine Allardyce, daughter of Provost Allardyce in Aberdeen.

And of

Mr James Honyman, his Eldest Son, who succeeded him in this charge, and died 5th Augt., 1761, aged 36 years, and is here interred.

This Monument is erected by Mr John a Dissenting Clergyman in England, Dr Robert, a Physician in Virginia, and Helen, the Wife of Robert Edward in Harvieston, Brothers and Sister of the last deceased.

The first-mentioned Mr Honyman, who died 25th May, 1693, was survived by a young family, of whom his son Andrew was licensed as a preacher of the gospel, 16th August, 1700. On that day Mr James Fleming, who had been presented to the charge, complained to the Presbytery "that yr is not a manse at Kinneff, and that the kirk yr'of is ruinous." This probably meant that the manse had become uninhabitable, as it and the church were clasped together and declared "ruinous." On 20th July, 1699, the above Mr Andrew Honyman forcibly resisted the preaching of the kirk vacant, to which he himself "pretended" to have a call from the parishioners; but having manifested contrition and expressed sorrow for his conduct before the Presbytery, they agreed, from sympathy and consideration of his "young brethren and sisters of qm, he hath the charge" to allow him the stipend and crop for the year 1699. It is evident that he ultimately succeeded to the charge, and it is believed that his eldest son and successor was the composer of the popular song, "Hie, bonnie lassie, blink over the burn." Although the date of the death of the latter is given above

as 6th January, 1780, the parish session records have entries:—"The laiter end of this month (December, 1779) Mr James Honyman, Minister of this parish, departed this mortal life." "The beginning of this month (January, 1780) Mr James Honyman, junr., was appointed by the Presbytery to preach here, and supply the congregation weekly in the view of his being ordained Minister of this parish in his father's place." A third entry of date 3rd August, 1781, bears:—"The third day of this month Mr James Honyman, Minister of this parish, departed this life."

Bishop Honyman succeeded Bishop Sydserf in the See of Orkney; and on 11th July, 1668, while entering the coach of Archbishop Sharp in Edinburgh, he received a shot in his wrist from a poisoned bullet (intended for Sharp), from the effects of which he never fully recovered. The shot was fired by a preacher named James Mitchell, who had been at the rising of Pentland, and had been excepted from the indemnity.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1817.

2nd January. At Foveran House, Andrew Robertson, Esq. of Foveran, aged 86.

6th January. Rev. Alexander Smith, D.D., Minister of Chapel of Garioch, in his 47th year.

16th January. At Kintore, Miss Eliza Shand, daughter of Rev. John Shand, Minister of Kintore.

4th February. At Broadland, Alexander Harvey, Esq. of Broadland.

13th March. Here, Alexander Anderson, Esq., of Candacraig, aged 65.

26th February. Here, Mrs Helen [Constable] Moir, relict of Rev. William Moir, Minister of the parish of Fyvie.

20th April. At Aberdeen, Mrs Helen Pater-son, relict of Rev. William Morrice, Minister of Kincardine O'Neil, aged 73.

23rd April. At Pittodrie, Mrs Grace Knight Erskine, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Knight Erskine of Pittodrie.

17th June. At Bridge of Earn, Mr James Stronach, surgeon, second son of Rev. William Stronach, Minister of Marnoch, in his 24th year.

19th June. At Manse of Cabraach, aged 19, Mr Robert Gordon, son of the late Rev. John Gordon, Minister of that parish.

11th August. Isabella, daughter of Mr Innes of Pitmedden.

28th August. Here, John Low, Esq., advocate, in his 49th year.

3rd September. At Tonley, in his 84th year, James Byres, Esq. . . .

20th September. At Learney, Margaret Brebner, eldest unmarried daughter of Alexander Brebner of Learney.

25th November. At Tillery, Mrs Chambers Hunter of Tillery.

11th December. At Manse of Gartly, Rev. James Scott, in his 88th year of age, and 48th of ministry in that parish.

Queries.

338. ALTERATION IN DATES OF FAIRS.—In October, 1628, the Diocesan Assembly of Aberdeen "having tane to thair consideration the great profanation of the Lords day occasioned within the bounds of the diocese of Aberdeen by keeping of mercats upon the ordinarie and accustomed dayes of the faires underwritten, whilks oft tymis fell out according to the usuall changes in the yeere to be in one or other of the saids faire dayes upon the Sunday, they have thairfor thought fit that the ordinarie dayes of the saids faires and mercats sall be changed in maner underwritten, that is to say—

St Serfes faire, whilk had its beginning upon the 23 of Junij yeerlic, to be changed to the last Tuisday of the said month.

St James faire, whilk wes in use to sitt down upon the 23 of Julij, to be altered to the penult Tuesday of said moneth.

Lambesso faire, from 27th July to the last Tuesday thereof.

Laurence faire in Rayne, from 1st August to first Tuesday thereof.

Laurence faire in Mearmes, from the Aucht day of August to second Tuesday thereof.

Marimes faire, from 14th August to the second Tuesday thereof.

Barilmewes faire, from about the 24 of August to the last Tuesday thereof.

St Makruis fair, from 27th August to first Tuesday of September.

Michael faire, from 28th September to last Tuesday thereof.

Cowin fair, from 7th October to first Tuesday thereof.

Trewel fair, from 14th October to second Tuesday thereof.

Hallow fair,* to begin last Tuesday of October.

Martimes faire, from 5th November to first Tuesday thereof.

Bryak faire, to continue in its beginning upon the precise Tuisday after Martimes.

Andirsnesse faire, from 28th November to last Tuesday thereof.

Dustan fair, to begin ever on the second Tuisday of December.

Ashe Wednesday fair, quhilk had its beginning on Tuesday, being Fastings Even night, thairfoir to be confirmed.

Mid Lentron faire, from Fryday be Mid lentron to the Thursday before.

Skeirthurdayes fare, quilk hes its beginning ever on Wednesday before Pasche, to be confirmed.

Donald faire, from 16th April to second Tuesday thereof.

Ruid faire, from 2nd May to first Tuesday thereof.

The Privy Council approved of these alterations, and issued instructions accordingly. (Register Privy Council, 2nd Series, IV., pp 87-88.)

At what places were all these fairs held?

TOPOGRAPHER.

339. JEW'S-HARP.—What is known regarding the Jew's-harp or Jew-trump? When was it introduced into Scotland, and was it ever made there?

INSTRUMENTALIST.

340. OLD LEGAL TERM, "GUIDSIR."—What does it mean?

R. B. S.

341. WILLIAM MESTON.—Jervise (Epitaphs II., 83) states that the remains of William Meston, sometime professor in Marischal College and author of numerous poems, including "Old Mother Grim's Tales" and "Mob Contra Mob," were interred in the Spital burying-ground, Aberdeen. If a tombstone has been erected, the inscription would be esteemed.

JACOBITE.

Answers.

25. KILGOUR FAMILY.—Tablestones in Old-machar Graveyard are inscribed respectively:— (1) T. K. 1819. (2) Sacred to the memory of Thomas Kilgour, who died 27th August, 1833, aged 82 years. And of Isobella Hall, his wife, who died 20th April, 1846, aged 83 years. And of their children—Ann, who died 19th November, 1804, aged 7 years. Ann, who died 8th July, 1806, aged 15 months. Thomas, who died 29th September, 1819, aged 13 years. Grace, who died 5th June, 1839, aged 35 years. Patrick, who died 19th September, 1842, aged 41 years, and is buried at Orgon, France. Elizabeth, who died 18th January, 1846, aged 47 years. James, who died 14th February, 1855, aged 63 years, and is buried at Kirkbradlan, Isle of Man. Jane, who died 30th June, 1855, aged 59 years.

II.

311. OLD ABERDEENSHIRE MARKET.—The place itself was called Sleepy Kirk and Sleepy Town, but whether from Kirk, Town, or Market, we are not told. Its ecclesiastical designation was Christ Kirk. The Rath in the old name Rathmuriel suggests the presence of a Scottish Boadicea rather than that of a St Margaret. It lies beautifully fore-and Dumni-deer.

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

314. "ARTLESS LAYS," BY JANE ADAMS, OLD ABERDEEN.—I have a copy of the second edition, and would be pleased to arrange for "J. A. B." having a look of it.

J. VALENTINE.

No. 77.—October 6, 1909.

Gordons as Clockmakers.

The following is the (very imperfect) list of Gordons in F. J. Britten's "Old Clocks and Watches and Their Makers":—

Alexander Gordon, 336 Strand, 1815-19.

Alexander Gordon, Dublin, watch, about 1780.

James Gordon, Beith, 1780.

James Gordon, London; watch, 1842.

John Gordon, Black Spread Eagle, Ludgate Street; admitted Clockmakers' Company, 1698, bracket clock, black case, arch dial, inscribed "John Gordon, London" on oval silvered plate 1698-1712.

Theodore Gordon, Great Jane Street, Bedford Row. Born at Barbadoes; apprenticed in Aberdeen; horizontal and duplex escapement maker; also assistant of B. L. Vuillame; sometime editor of the "Horological Journal": died 1870, aged 81.

Thomas Gordon, "from London," opposite the Merchants' Coffee House, New York, 1759.

William Gordon, 15 Cross Street, Islington, 1794-1805.

Patrick Gordon, Edinburgh, 1705-15.

Robert Gordon, Edinburgh; an eminent maker; admitted freeman of the Incorporation of Hammermen in 1703, afterwards . . . "boxmaster" or treasurer; was also captain of the trained band for protecting the City; a chiming clock by him in the Bank of Scotland, another in the possession of Mr L. W. Auchterlonie, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, 1703-30.

William Gordon, watchmaker, Dufftown, died February 23, 1864, aged 70, and is buried at Mortlach. "Watchy Gordon," as he was called, made all the grandfather clocks in the Dufftown district. A correspondent writes—He was far ahead of his generation—a skilled engraver and a man of uncommon intelligence in every way. We have in this house a small cairn of his old copper-plates engraved by himself—bill headings, ball tickets, raffle tickets, even an occasional visiting-card—a thing which only the very soaring ones of earth aspired to in these days. He also left a curious little memorandum book, dated September 28, 1830. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and contains 195 pages and index. Its diversity may be understood from the opening items of the index:—"Act of Assembly, 1835"; "Act Respecting Friendly Societies"; "Aehendoun Castle, View of S.E."; "Arch, Length of"; "Aberdeenshire Teinds Unappropriated"; "Aurum Mnsivum or Gold Bronze." Among other items, it contains—"Recipe for Rat Poison," "The Parish Minister in the Old Patronage Days," "How to Mend Stone Dishes," "How to Find the Time at Acapulco, when it is so and so in the Town Clock of Dufftown."

J. M. BULLOCK.

Rev. John Shand, Kintore.

In No. 72 (September 1st) there is a notice of the death of the eldest son of Rev. John Shand, of Kintore, who exercised his gifts in three charges in the Garioch Presbytery for 54 years. He was minister of Kemnay for nine years, of Chapel of Garioch for twelve, and finished his course in Kintore after a ministry there of 33 years. The present writer remembers hearing a characteristic story about Mr Shand, which is worth preserving. Like a good many ministers of that period, Mr Shand had an unwritten liturgy, and used the same phrases every Sunday. An elder, who lived at the extreme end of the parish, had a habit of often being late. One of the current phrases, taken from the book of Lamentations, came out regularly near the beginning of the opening prayer—"Behold how is the gold become dim, and the most fine gold changed." In the course of a visitation at the elder's residence, the minister took it upon him to remark on this habit of being late, instancing the preceding Sunday as an example of this bad habit. The elder was equal to the occasion, however, for he naively replied—"I wasna' sae bad last Sunday. Ye was changin' the gowd when I cam' ben the kirk."

Rev. John Shand had a family that did well in the world. One of them, Alexander, was for some time senior partner of the firm of Stand and Simpson, clothiers, Aberdeen. He married Louisa, daughter of Dr Whyte, of Banff, and had a son, Alexander Burns Shand, who rose to the highest rank in the legal profession. He became a Lord of Session after passing through the usual steps as Advocate-Depute and Sheriff. Latterly, he was raised to the peerage, and became a Lord of Appeal. He was Baron Shand of Woodhouse, in the county of Dumfries. He will be remembered as one of the Judges of Appeal who tried the famous case, Bannatyne and others v. Overton and others (the Free Church v. the United Free Church) in 1903. He died during the progress of the case, but is understood to have arrived at a decision in favour of the defenders, the United Free Church.

Lord Shand is buried in the churchyard of Kintore. On his tombstone some lines from a poem by Mrs Huxley are inscribed—

"And if there be no meeting past the grave,
If all is darkness, silence, yet 'tis rest,
Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep,
For God still giveth his beloved sleep,
And if an endless sleep He wills—so best,
Perchance a little light will come with morning;
Perchance I shall but sleep."

J. A.

Reopening of the Church of Kinkell.

Divine service was held within the walls of the old church of Kinkell on Sunday afternoon, 19th September, 1909. This is the first time that public worship has been celebrated there since the middle of the 18th century, the northern part of the old parish of Kinkell, including the Parish Church having been united to Keith-hall on 20th February, 1754. The walls of the church have been repaired and its ancient monuments preserved by Mr Oldrieve, H.M. Chief Architect for Scotland, whose orders were carried out in the most careful manner by Mr George Paul, mason, Inverurie. The church and its monuments are now the property of H.M. Office of Works. The adjoining churchyard has been beautified by the Parish Council, with the assistance of a few friends, the work of laying it out having been done by Mr Benzie, Inverurie, in accordance with the plans and under the superintendence of Mr Bremner, surveyor, Kemnay. A large number of people assembled for the service on Sunday, at which Rev. Dr Donald officiated. He took for his text Psalm lxxvii., 5—"I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times," and addressed the congregation as follows:—

Standing as we now do within the walls of a once famous church, none of us can help feeling in some measure the influences of the place. It was for hundreds of years a seat of Christian worship: under its shadow there lie many generations of the Christian departed. It is a spot upon which it is appropriate to set forth some thoughts that arise from a contemplation, like that of the Psalmist, of "the days of old, the years of ancient times." I will speak, first, of the reverence that we owe to antiquity. Antiquity is to be revered for the deep lessons it teaches us, for the rich inheritance it has handed down to us. "Ancient times" are entitled to share in the veneration with which we regard our forefathers who lived in them. "What man is there," asks the Roman orator, "who does not gain information and inspiration from the well-authenticated records of antiquity?" And when the antiquity which we contemplate is "Christian antiquity," the impression which it should produce on our minds is of the most powerful kind. Well known are the words of Dr Samuel Johnson, on his visiting the sacred island of Iona—words that will endure as long as the English language is spoken—"We were now treading that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. . . .

Far from me, and from my friends, be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona!" Local

emotions, such as those pictured in this eloquent passage, are present with us who are assembled here. There is the tombstone of the knight who fell in turning back the tide of Highland invasion in a fight depicted by the genius of Scott—

"The coronach's cried on Bennachie,
And down the Don and a',
And hieland and lowland may mournfu' be,
For the sair field of Harlaw."

This was one of Scotland's decisive battles, and was fought on the 24th July, 1411. Before that, the church must have been a sanctuary of some renown; this is implied in the knight being brought here for burial. There, on my right hand, are the Sacrament house or ambry, where the elements of the Holy Communion were kept, and the mural tablet representing Christ on the Cross—both bearing the initials of the pious Alexander Galloway, and a date over a century later than Harlaw. Below Christ's body, and attached to it by a wire, there stood a representation of the chalice or communion cup; the truth being thus taught that the sacrament becomes an effectual means of salvation, not from any virtue in itself, but from its connection with the redemptive death of Him who instituted it. Again, under what was once the great eastern window, you will find some scanty memorials of the preachers of the Reformed faith. As we look, then, on those monuments of the past, we feel that it is a past to which we are debtors, and salute it with reverence

In the providence of God we were enabled to engage the more than kind interest and the eminent skill of Mr Oldrieve, H.M. Architect for Scotland in the work of restoring and preserving this ancient church and its monuments. The Parish Council, assisted by the kindness of others, have now completed the work of beautifying the churchyard, and making it worthy of being a place of pious pilgrimage

Inscriptions in St John's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen.

A brass tablet in the church bears:—

† In Memory of †

Isabella Browning,

Widow of the late

Revd. William Browning.

She was born 14th February, 1798,

and Died 23rd September, 1881.

Isabella Browning was a daughter of Alexander Simpson, banker, and his wife, Isabella Watson [Aberdeen Death Registers]. Her husband, who died on 29th May, 1843, in the 51st year of his age, was for the long period of twenty-six years second pastor of St Andrew's Episcopal Church, King Street, Aberdeen, where there is a handsome window to his memory.

A beautiful window on the north side of the chancel bears a Latin inscription, which, translated into English, reads—

In Memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Stuart. She died 1st March in the year of our Lord 1848, in the 24th year of her age.

Elizabeth Smith Burness (buried in Banchory-Devenick Churchyard—only daughter of Alexander Burness, J.P., of Mastrick, and his wife Mary, only daughter of James Smith, architect in Aberdeen) was the first wife of John Stuart, LL.D. She had two children—Mary, born 1843; and Jane Gordon, who married, 1867, Rev. John Woodward, LL.D., Montrose, the celebrated heraldist.

Dr John Stuart (1813-1877), eldest son of Robert Stuart of Aucharnie, and his wife Jane, eldest daughter of James Glashan, writer, Keith, was born at Forgue on 11th November, 1813. He was educated at Aberdeen University, and in 1836 became a member of the Society of Advocates, Aberdeen. In 1853 he was appointed one of the official searchers of records in the Register House, Edinburgh, and in 1873 became principal keeper of the register of deeds. In 1854 he was appointed secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and from that time onward he was the guiding spirit of the association. In 1839, along with Joseph Robertson (1810-1866), author of "Scottish Abbeys and Cathedrals," and other works, and Cosmo Innes, he set on foot the old Spalding Club, of which he acted as secretary till the close of its existence, 22nd December, 1870. Of the 38 quarto volumes issued by the club, 14 were produced under Dr Stuart's editorship. In 1866 the University of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in recognition of his scholarly attainments. For further particulars of his valuable contributions to the Spalding Club and to the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland see "Dictionary of National Biography," vol. lv., p. 102 (1898 edition). See also long obituary notice in "Scotsman," 21st July, 1877; Irving's "Eminent Scotsmen"; "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," xii., pp. 363-364 (with portrait by George Reid, reproduced from notices on the old Spalding Club); "Scottish Notes and Queries," vol. xii., 1st Series, pp. 101-102; Temple's "Thanage of Fearnartyn," pp. 188-189, 201; "House of Gordon," ii., 322; Jervise's "Epitaphs," ii., 176-177, 280. Dr Stuart died at Ampleside on 19th July, 1877, and was buried in Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Another window bears a Latin inscription translated thus—

To the Glory of God and the memory
of William Browning, for 26 years
Minister of the Church of St Andrew,
Aberdeen,

who died May 29 in the year of the Lord 1843.

His wife Isabella Browning placed this
memorial.

Sorrowful, hopeful. Blessed are the peace-makers, who shall be called the sons of God.

Mrs Browning became a member of this congregation after the death of her husband, as already stated.

A beautiful window on the south side of the chancel is inscribed in Latin—

Margaret Cheyne

died Oct. xxii. MDCCCXXXVIII.

William Annand Cheyne,

scholar of the school of Durham,

died ix. Oct. MDCCCLVIII.

Margaret Cheyne was the third daughter of Rev. Patrick Cheyne. She died at Aberdeen, aged 14. William Annand Cheyne, who also died at Aberdeen, in the 20th year of his age, was the only son of Rev. Patrick Cheyne.

A brass tablet affixed to the north wall bears—

In Loving Memory of

Stuart Clyne,

Born 2nd April, 1851,

Died at Madras,

25th April, 1882.

† Requiescat. †

Stuart Clyne was the third son of Norval Clyne, advocate in Aberdeen, and his wife, Elizabeth Notman, of Edinburgh. He was born at Aberdeen, and died unmarried.

A brass tablet under the north-west window is inscribed—

† In loving memory of the Rev. John Stewart
Falconer, M.A.,

Pastor of this Church from 21st January, 1871,
till 27th May, 1874,

when he entered into Rest in the 31st year of
his age.

Learned as a scholar, able as a preacher, holy
in life

and Self-Sacrificing, he gave full proof of
his Ministry

during the brief space his Master spared him
to this Congregation and the Church in
Scotland. †

Rev. J. S. Falconer died unmarried at Bal-craig House, near Perth. He was a graduate of St Andrews University, and his name is entered in the Matriculation Roll as of Kirk-linton, Linlithgowshire. (Information from Mr J. Maitland Anderson, librarian, St Andrews University). He was author of "On the Scriptural Evidence for Episcopacy" (Aberdeen, 1872), and "Dr Pirie's Views on Episcopacy Considered" (Aberdeen, 1873). There is a framed portrait of Mr Falconer in the church vestry.

A massive bronze lectern, with brass attached, bears the following inscription—

Deo et
Eccles
Steph.
Allen
D D D
1850.

Rev. Stephen Allen, who is thus commemorated, was appointed incumbent of St Andrew's in succession to Dr William Skinner, who resigned in 1847, but he and Mr Wagstaff, the junior incumbent, both resigned in 1850, "on account of differences of opinion regarding certain changes they had introduced in the mode of conducting part of the church service."

Two richly carved oak priest's reading desks, with brasses attached, are each inscribed—

Erected to the Glory of God
and in memory of

Margaret Garioch Thain
by her sister Lillias Thain
1902.

"Requiescat in pace."

The Misses Thain were daughters of the late John Richardson Thain, of Drumblair. The younger daughter, Miss Lillias Thain of Auchaber and Largue, Forgue, died at her residence, 22 Carden Place, Aberdeen, on 21st December, 1907 ("In Memoriam," 1907, p. 268). Both were buried in Allenvale Cemetery, Aberdeen, where a cross bears—

Margaret Garioch Thain
entered into rest
June 3, 1897.

The beloved of the Lord shall dwell
in safety by Him.

R.I.P.

Also her sister,
Lillias Thain,

who died on December 21, 1907.

"Enter thou into the joy of Thy Lord."

R.I.P.

(To be Continued.)

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Dr Johnson's "Oats."

That Johnson thought any stone good enough to throw at a Scoteman, whether in jest or earnest, will not readily be denied. From the following it would seem that he did not scruple to use other people's weapons in attacking our countrymen. His celebrated definition of oats as food for men in Scotland and for horses in England had its final answer long ago from Lord Elibank, but the matter does not rest there. In Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy"

(1621), "Causes of Melancholy" (Mem. II., Subs. I.) we read—"Bread that is made of baser grain, as pease, beans, oats, rye, or over-hard baked, crusty, and black is often spoken against as causing melancholy. Joh. Mayor (Knox's teacher), in the first book of his History of Scotland, contends much for the wholesomeness of oaten bread. It was objected to him then living in Paris that his countrymen fed on oats and base grain as a disgrace; but he doth ingenuously confess, Scotland, Wales, and a third part of England did most part use that kind of bread, that it was as wholesome as any grain, and yielded as good nourishment. And yet Wecker (out of Galen) calls it horsemeat, and fitter for juments than men to feed on."

M.

Aberdeenshire Poll-Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Forbes (Alexander) (elder) of Ballogie, is of valuation in Midmar £210. His lady, and Margrat, Barbara, and Elizabeth Forbeses, his daughters; and in Kinermie the valuation of the laird of Ballogie is £300; and Alexander Forbes (younger) of Ballogie, a Commissioner for taking poll in Midmar parish, his valuation wherein is £1180 16s. His lady and John and Alexander Forbeses, his sons, and one daughter. (I., 180, 181, 194.)
- " (,,) of Blacktoun; valuation of his said lands £176 13s 4d: and of his lands of Straquharie (both in Kingedward) £70. His Lady, his son, and one daughter; and Helen Forbes lyfrentrix of Blacktoun, being only a widow; and Christian Ogilvie, who stays with her, but gets no fee. (II., 336.)
- " (,,) of Culquharrie. His valuation in Invernochtie £132 15s. His wife and three daughters. (I., 543.)
- " (,,) of Haughtone: gentleman in Town, of Old Aberdeen. His wife and three children. (II., 592.)
- " (,,) of Invernochtie. His valuation in Invernochtie parish is £100. His wife and four children—to wit, William, Adam, Arthur, and Helen Forbeses. (I., 544.)
- " (,,) of Easter Migvie, gentleman, in Town of Old Aberdeen. His wife and two daughters. (II., 592.)
- " (,,) of Savock. His relict Anna Skeen in Mays of Knockhall, Foveran. (See Skeen.)
- " (,,) a young gentleman in Inverurie, unmarried. (I., 356.)
- " (,,) (Craigie) in Town of Aberdeen. Stock above 10,000 merks. His wife and child Issobell. (II. 631.)

- Forbes (Alexander) (Elder) in Town of Aberdeen; stock under 10,000 merks. His wife, and William, James, Jean, and Elizabeth, his children. (II., 627.)
- .. (, ,) (Junior) in Town of Aberdeen: stock above 10,000 merks. No wife, nor child. (II., 630.)
- .. (, ,) (Youngest) Merchant in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. His wife and Jean, Alexander, and Sarah, his children. (II., 619.)
- .. (Anna) in Town of Aberdeen; relict of Provost Forbes, whose stock was 10,000 merks. no child. (II., 625.)
- .. (, ,) wife of Mr Adam Hay, minister at Montwhitter and an heritor in said parish. (See Hay.)
- .. (, ,) wife of Mr Alexander Ross of Insch. (See Ross.)
- .. (Mr Archibald) of Licklyheed (and third son to my Lord Forbes), a Commissioner for taking poll in Premney. (His valuation in said parish, along with valuation of David Forbes of Lesly, taken together £666 13s 4d). Margrat Forbes, spouse to the said Mr Archibald; David Forbes, his sons: Barbra Forbes, his daughter, and the Lady Dowager of Lesly: and Lillias, Anna, and Barbra Forbesses, daughters to the deceast Laird of Lesly: (all residing within the Family of Licklyheed). (I., 239, 245.)
- .. (Mr Arthur) of Auchentowll and Asloun, a Commissioner for taking poll in Keirn and Forbes: valuation of his said lands in Alfoord £885 10s (but not pollable, there being hyer classed in Keirn: where he payes of poll £24 6s) and Elizabeth Forbess, Lady Auchintoull. (I., 405, 443, 444, 448.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1818.

15th January. Alexander Brodie, Esq., late of Arnhall, second brother of James Brodie of Brodie, aged 69, father of the Marchioness of Huntly.

2nd February. At Stonehaven, Rev. Robert Meness, Episcopal Clergyman there, in his 91st year of age and 64th of ministry.

13th January. At Forresterhill, in her 81st year, Mrs Jean Seymour, wife of Mr John Black of Forresterhill.

12th February. At Peterhead, Grissel, second daughter of the late Thomas Buchan of Auchmacoy, and spouse of James Arbuthnot, Junior, in her 63rd year.

26th February. At his house in Union Place here, Sir William Seton of Pitmedden, Bart., aged 71.

17th March. At Walworth, Mr Gavin Glennie, merchant in London, third son of Rev. Dr Glennie, late Minister of Maryculter.

18th March. At Peterhead, Rev. Dr George Moir, 55 years Minister of that parish.

15th March. At Campfield, John Strachan, Esq. of Campfield, aged 94.

1st April. Here, Rev. Adam Annand, Episcopal Clergyman, St John's Chapel, in his 30th year.

3rd April. At Laggan, aged 81, Mrs Ann Forbes, spouse of the late James Gordon of Croughly.

7th April. Here, in his 25th year, Mr Alexander Copland, Surgeon, late of Jamaica, and a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, eldest son of Mr William Copland, Advocate.

8th May. At Logie [Crimond], James Tower, Esq., aged 58.

21st May. At Friendville, Mrs Amelia Morison Shirrefs, wife of Rev. Dr Shirrefs.

27th June. In King's College, in his 75th year, Mr John Gray, many years Schoolmaster of Oldmachar, and long an useful Magistrate of Old Aberdeen.

29th June. At Lynn Regis, Norfolk, in his 42nd year, Gavin Mitchell, son of the late Rev. Dr Gavin Mitchell, Minister of Kinellar.

28th June. Here, Janet Youngson, aged 101. Her mother Margaret Milne, a native of Foveran, lived also to the age of 101.

24th July. At Manse of Glenmuick, Rev. George Brown, Minister of Glenmuick, Glogarden, and Tullich.

24th July. At Argyle House, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Catherine Gordon, second daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.

14th August. Here, in her 70th year, Mrs Chalmers, widow of Mr James Chalmers, Printer in Aberdeen.

25th August. At Milton of Durno, in his 78th year, James Garioch, Esq. of Gariochford, for upwards of forty years Medical Practitioner in Oldmeldrum.

7th September. At Bucharn, Rev. Robert Leith, Minister of Towie, in his 74th year.

17th September. At Banff, Elizabeth Boyd, widow of Alexander Garden, shipmaster there, aged 103. She was a native of England, and retained all her faculties (particularly a great liking for Highland whisky) till within a few days of her death.

29th September. In London, John Brown, Esq., son to the late Rev. Dr Brown, Newhills.

25th November. At Elgin, the Hon. George Duff of Milton, third son of William, Earl of Fife, in his 83rd year.

12th December. At Bombay, John Copland, Esq., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, second son of Dr Copland, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College and University.

The Corbet Family.

Re the extracts from the old Family Bible which appeared in No. 69 (August 11), the following corrections should be noted:—

Paragraph 5. The date of baptism of William Corbet was 3rd September (not 14th August), 1797.

Paragraph 11. Christian Corbet was born and baptised in 1815 (not 1813).

Queries.

342. TRINITY OR RED FRIARS OF ABERDEEN.—In John Spotiswood's "Account of All the Religious Houses that were in Scotland at the time of the Reformation" (printed as an Appendix to Hope's "Minor Practieks," 1734; and afterwards to Keith's "Scottish Bishops," 1760), occurs the statement:—

"Red Friars . . . at the Reformation we find mention of thirteen houses, which were situated at the following places:—

"1. Aberdeen, the chief town of the shire of that name, founded by King William the Lyon, where now the Trades Hospital stands and Trinity Church. The King gave thereunto the lands of Banchory, Coway, Merellof, a fishing in Dee and Don, with the mills of Skerthak, Rothenny, Tullifully, Manismuch."

Hector Boece tells of the foundation by William, but what authority is there for the endowments mentioned by Spotiswood? "Manismuch," I suppose, is Monymusk, but Rev. Dr Macpherson says nothing about the grant of the mill, and Mr J. A. Henderson is equally silent as to the grant of the lands of Banchory. Where were Merellof, Skerthak, and Tullifully?

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

343. CUMMING FAMILY.—Were Alexander Cumming of Crimond and Robert Cumming of Birness brothers?

J. M. BULLOCH.

344. AUTHOR WANTED OF THE LINES:—

While Death amid the tufted glade,
Like the dun robber waits his prey.

W. G.

345. PARENTAGE WANTED.—I am desirous of learning the parentage of Captain or Major Campbell, 42nd Highlanders, who fell at Waterloo. To what source should I apply?

B.

324. NELLFIELD CEMETERY, ABERDEEN.—While appreciating highly the interesting facts furnished by "H." in No. 73 (September 8th), I am anxious to learn further—(1) The origin of the name Nellfield, (2) the name of the parish in which the cemetery is situated, (3) to whom the ground belonged for, say, a hundred years before the formation of the cemetery, (4) for what purpose it was then applied, (5) the names of the two first sextons. Would "H." or other correspondent oblige?

M. H. M.

Answers.

127. STRONG CASTLE.—This was another name for Castleton. See wall tablet inscription in Oldmachar Graveyard.

T. D.

322. JOHN MOWAT, BELL-FOUNDER, OLD ABERDEEN.—In a series of articles—"St Pittack's: The Story of the Old Church and Parish of Nigg"—contributed to a local newspaper in the winter of 1907, by Mr G. M. Fraser, librarian, Public Library, Aberdeen, interesting particulars are given regarding John Mowat, from which, by Mr Fraser's permission, I extract the following—

John Mowat was the only bell-founder of eminence that the north of Scotland has produced. He was a blacksmith, clockmaker, and bell-founder in Old Aberdeen. He was born in the closing years of the 17th century—at least, he had completed his apprenticeship as a blacksmith by the year 1717, as in that year he was admitted a freeman of his craft by the Hammerman Trade of Old Aberdeen, on his competent discharge of the usual craft "exercise." He lived till 1771, and all that is known of him shows him to have been a man of singularly marked individuality, often at variance with his brethren, and sometimes suffering for it, to the extent of being deposed from office in the craft guild. But always he put his heart into his work with the instinct of a true artist. John Mowat's church bells are still to be found doing duty in various parts of Aberdeenshire and the north, always beautifully cast, and always bearing the distinctive Mowat inscription. . . . His bells have been found at Nigg, Arbuthnott, Cairney, Cluny, Daviot, Durris, Foveran, Gartly, Haughton, Inverkeithnie, Kildrumny, Ordiquhill, and Skene. Following the old monkish practice of the Middle Ages, John Mowat inscribed on his bells part of the Latin jingle which embodied a once-current belief that the ringing of bells not merely added to the solemnity of a funeral, but quickened the tarly, dissipated storms, and pacified the turbulent—a jingle which, in its fuller form, Longfellow used effectively in poetry. . . .

H.

I have the clock No. 22 as made by John Mowat, and would be glad to learn how many he turned out.

J. VALENTINE.

335. T. MEARS, BELL-FOUNDER, LONDON.—In "The Church and Other Bells of Kincardineshire." by F. C. Eeles, the following remarks occur in the description of the Whitechapel bell-foundry—Pack died in 1781, and Chapman, who survived him three years, admitted as his partner William Mears. . . . In 1787 Thomas Mears became associated with William

in the firm, which was then designated W. and T. Mears, late Lester, Pack, and Chapman. William Mears having retired in 1789, Thomas Mears was alone till 1804, when he assumed as partner his son, Thomas Mears the younger, whom we also find alone from 1810 till 1844. Thomas Mears (the younger) cast "Great Tom" of Lincoln (5½ tons) in 1835, and was succeeded by Charles and George Mears, who cast "Great Peter" of York (10½ tons) in 1845, the Bourdon bell of Montreal (11½ tons) in 1847, and recast "Big Ben" (13½ tons) in 1858.

X. Y.

No. 78.—October 13, 1909.

The Records of Tain.*

The publication of ancient documents forms such a valuable addition to our knowledge of the times with which they deal and of the persons who figured in them, and such a useful storehouse for genealogical and historical research, that a cordial welcome is to be accorded to Mr Macgill's volume. He was apparently the first to subject the documents stored in the County and Municipal Buildings at Tain to a systematic examination, with the result that he has got together a most interesting compilation. Many of the documents, unfortunately, have suffered in the past—from "fire and sword" as well as from careless custody—with the consequence that gaps occasionally occur in their reproduction. The examination of the Tain records disclosed the existence of a collection of documents at Balnagown Castle, and this collection was duly discovered and its contents placed at the disposal of Mr Macgill, who has now published them indiscriminately with the others. For the sake of condensation, all legal verbiage, repetitions, and well-known formulae have been omitted from the documents as reproduced, as well as "everything else of no apparent importance." Not much fault is to be found with this procedure, but we are not quite so sure that Mr Macgill's method of annotation is to be commended. He takes a document, prefaces it with a few lines as to what it is and the condition it is in, quotes the essential parts, and then adds what comments occur to him. There is an advantage perhaps in that the reader must, presumably, get through the document itself before arriving at the editor's exposition of it; but the exposition necessarily becomes very much disconnected. It would have been far better—and certainly would have shown Mr Macgill's expository and critical work to greater advantage—had he furnished us—by way of introduction, say—with a continuous account of the documents and their personal and historical import, and of the revelation they give of the social, ecclesiastical, and political affairs with which they deal. As it stands, the book is very much like a quarry, with a great number of serviceable stones hewn out; the hand of the builder is wanting to fit them into their proper place in an orderly and effective structure.

* "OLD ROSS-SHIRE AND SCOTLAND As Seen in the Tain and Balnagown Documents." By W. Macgill, B.A. (Lond.). Inverness: The Northern Counties Newspaper and Printing and Publishing Company, Limited. 20s.

The work is arranged in sections, the documents being so selected and grouped as to present different phases of human life and its activities—Church affairs; education, language, and medicine; law and order, politics, and revenue; social matters (houses and furniture, dress, food, and drink); industries; the various national "straggles" (the Covenant, the Commonwealth and Restoration, the Stuart risings); and topography and local history. In this arrangement and in many other respects, Mr Macgill's immense industry is patent; and no less observable is the highly intelligent manner in which he has connoted the mass of documents and the information they contain, furnishing innumerable cross-references. The section on Church affairs opens with the oldest document in the book—a Latin charter, dated 1486, in which Sir Thomas Monclaw, "perpetual vicar of the town of the bountiful Confessor the blessed Duthac of Tain," transfers some property to his "beloved cousin." It is followed by a Papal Bull, dated 1492, raising the church into a collegiate one. A century later, the documents are of an entirely different nature, and serve to show the gradual development of the Presbyterian regime. In the language section—the documents here beginning in 1561—we have many side-lights on the backward state of education and the common inability to write, not a few of the signatories of contracts acknowledging that they sign "wt. my hand at ye penn lede be" so-and-so. A more than usually long review of the general position is given by Mr Macgill, and is so interesting that it may be quoted in full—

The language of the educated as seen in letters, and of the officials as seen in documents, of the 17th and early 18th centuries in the north was Scots. There are often found such words as stent, thair, meikle, by and attour, pock, theik, ravill, creepies, chappin, drouth, graith, blae, the morne (the Earl of Sutherland says that), forienst (in front of), brewing looms, watter stank, tocher, horse with lug cuttit thorow, cow coloured lyart with horns bowed inward, seart, speir, laich, prins (for pins), geir, goucks (sillies), thrapple (throat), yett (gate), sowen kitt, flats (saucers), hippen (trust), knock (clock). In 1667 Fairburn asserts his right "past memorie of man and ay sen syne to the ferrie of Scuddell on the Conon."

There will be noticed many words used in a sense now obsolete, such as undertaker for contractor; discoverer for discloser; famous witnesses, i.e., of good fame; labour and labourer for cultivate and cultivator; "but any let" for "without any hindrance"; literally summoned, i.e., by letter. In 1751 Fraser of Balnain writes—"It is ridiculous a humorous woman should be allowed such sway," i.e., full of humours or caprices.

As to script, there is a gradation from mediæval to modern, so that it is usually possible to tell by its style, within certain limits, to what period a paper belongs. But in the

transition period—16th and 17th centuries—the script common in these northern counties was about half a century behind that of the south. A paper of the Commonwealth time from London is fairly modern and readable; one from Edinburgh with more difficulty; and one from Ross-shire unreadable by a person unaccustomed to old script.

Spelling, being so much by sound in those times, often gives a clear indication of a pronunciation by the upper classes like that now current in the south of Scotland. Thus, in an inventory of Ardmore, 1779, we find "cups and flats" (saucers), and a book on "The art of Hatching and bringing up Domestic fowls"; and Kenneth Mackenzie, Lord of Kintail, in 1601, writes "wechtie."

The section devoted to Social Matters is, as might naturally be expected, replete with interest. Mr Macgill cites tacks, notarial instruments, inventories, accounts, and letters, all furnishing details as to the construction of houses, the number of rooms, and the furniture. He mentions incidentally that Prince Charlie could find only one house in Inverness that had a furnished room without a bed, and it would seem that a similar search in "Old Ross-shire" would have had much the same result. Wakes were common in the eighteenth century, and the funeral expenses were largely swollen by the liberal provision made for feasting, smoking, and drinking. Documents relating to agriculture show that here was far and away the chief gain; and Mr Macgill mentions a curious fact—that cattle and sheep in the 17th and 18th centuries held in Ross-shire about the same values in Scots money as they now do in sterling, the inference being that, if we can take cattle as the abiding unit of value, money then was worth twelve times as much as now. The nature of other occupations followed is indicated in the Stent Roll of Tain of 1659, of which Mr Macgill furnishes the following summary—

The highest assessment is on a merchant, 48s; two bailies, a maltman, and the Provost, 20s; a "chapman" comes in for 8s; a lister or dyer, 12s; a tailyer and customer (Custom House officer), 3s each; a cordiner (shoemaker), 6s; a goldsmith, and two women, only 1s each; a cooper, 2s; a weaver, 6s; and a mason, 10s; Wm. Ross, cremer, 13s 4d; a Burne wyffe and a burne woman (washers), each 6d; Waiter Denune, sneisih (smiff) maker, 1s; poists (post-men), 2s and 1s 6d.

With 34 names no trade is given—likely farmers or property owners; there are also 28 women taxed, 4 maitmen, 1 officer, and 1 messenger (law), 4 weavers, 15 merchants 2 listers, 2 skimmers, 9 shoemakers, 5 tailors, 1 customer, 1 cremer (pedlar), 1 sadler, 4 masons, 1 wright, 1 bower, 1 baxter, 1 peit easter, 1 sneisih maker, 4 posts, and the two "burne women."

Regarding commerce and communication, roads and travel, much could be cited that is distinctly novel, particularly as contrasted with the circumstances of to-day; but we have possibly said enough to indicate the very varied contents of the volume and the light they throw on social and other conditions in the past. We

may content ourselves in conclusion with extracting a passage relating to Fraserburgh. It occurs in connection with a complaint (in 1659) by "our lovit Johne Urquhart, merchand in Ffrasersburgh." Mr Macgill, who was at one time a prominent resident of the town adjacent to Kinnaid Head, appends the following note—

Fraserburgh is still very often pronounced in the district with the "s" in the middle. Such pronunciation is reckoned a vulgar one, but here is very old authority for the "s," with which it is spelt each time. Another current pronunciation reckoned vulgar is "brogh" or "broch," for "burgh" in the name; but in this very paper "burgh" is used for both towns, while "borrow" and "bruch" are also applied to Tain. The doubling of "f" at the beginning of words was a fashion or conceit prevailing from early in the seventeenth century till late in the eighteenth. The tobacco consignment betokens an import trade at Fraserburgh—most likely from one of the larger English ports. The English colony of Virginia was then the chief source of supply, and there were no Scottish ships—or almost none—fit to cross the Atlantic; certainly no harbour then at Fraserburgh fit to take them. But in 1659 the smaller Scottish ports were profiting by Cromwell's enlightened policy of free navigation between England and Scotland. After the tobacco, apparently from an English port or colony, and the worsteds, probably produced in Aberdeenshire, were sold in Tain, the free proceeds should have been laid out in getting goods in Holland for Urquhart.

Old Customs in Glengairn.

In few districts of the Highlands did the old customs survive longer than in Glengairn, but as many and very charming descriptions of them have appeared in numerous volumes, it is needless to repeat them here. A few additional ones, however, are inserted in the hope that they will prove of interest.

On Candlemas Day the people all brought to church candles dipped by themselves. Each house had a mould, but the candles made in it were not considered of such good quality as those made with the hand. Besides, there was at one time a tax on candles, with the result that these moulds had to be kept out of the gauger's way. The better way of making the candles was to fasten the wicks, five or six at a time, round a stick. The tallow was then melted, and placed in water, neither too hot nor too cold. The wicks suspended from the stick were dipped into the liquid tallow, and then taken out, the process being repeated until the candles were the right thickness, when the thumb and forefinger were passed over them to give them a neat finish.

At this time the cruse—the old form of iron lamp—was in common use, and a "grand light it did give." The best wick was the dry pith of the common rush, and three or four of

these would often be plaited together. Train oil was most commonly used.

The "casing" of the priest's peats was a day of great importance and no little fun. The people all gathered on the day appointed, and went to the priest's moss, whilst the gudewives of the glen sent of their best for the dinner—chickens and scones and abundance of milk. The peats were cut and stacked—the lads and lasses not scrupling at times to cast a turf at one another. At the end of the day the company repaired to the house, the barn was cleared, and the party ended the day with a festive dance, his reverence himself being there, well pleased to see the company full of mirth.

When the peats were dry, the clerk announced the fact and begged the congregation to help to bring them home. In Glengairn Willie Ritchie, the clerk, is well remembered. He was almost as venerable-looking as the old priest himself. He would let all the people out of church, and then, hastening outside himself, would call out with an air of the greatest solemnity—"Eisdibh! Eisdibh! Tha moine 'n t-sagairt tioram an diugh!" "Hearken ye! Hearken ye! The priest's peats are dry to-day"; which meant that the good people were to come on the morrow to help to bring the peats to the house. Towards evening, as the loads of peat were known to be coming to an end, the company would assemble once again round the house. The last load was always brought in to the sound of the pipes, refreshments were served, and again there was a "wee bit dance." On a good day, as many as fifty loads of peats would be brought in.

Such meetings, however, had their due season, outside of which they dared not be held. The story is told how, at a meeting in Lent, the company greatly wished that "a wee dance" would end the proceedings. James Mackenzie was willing to pipe, but he had not his pipes with him. A lad was sent down to his house for them, and requested them of Mrs Mackenzie. The good woman was sore perplexed. She dared not refuse her husband the pipes, and she foresaw the wrath of Mr Mackintosh, the priest, if she co-operated in the breaking of Lent. She decided on a middle course, and handed the lad the pipes after removing the reeds. The company rejoiced as they saw their messenger return with the music, but their spirits fell when the chief parts were found to be missing. On the following Sunday, Mr Mackintosh severely scolded the company at the meeting. "And you, James Mackenzie," said he, "who tried to play the pipes, kneel, you out here in the middle."

Of the (Roman Catholic) congregation, it must be said that their simple piety cannot be too highly extolled. The life of many was very austere. Charles Durward used to fast very rigorously, and led the life of a hermit, leaving his dwelling only to do a neighbourly turn for someone, or to go to church. He was found dying in his lonely room, with a stone for his pillow. Several of the congregation had the

habit of fasting every Sunday till after Mass out of reverence for the Holy Sacrifice.

But the person whose name was the most respected for sanctity was Margaret McGregor—Margaret of the Laggan, as she was called. She lived at the beginning of last century, and occupied a small hut near the Laggan burn. She employed her time spinning and carding, whilst on a small loom she made "gartens," which were thought to be so strong that no wear and tear would use them up. She also made ropes of rough wool sent in by the neighbours, the ropes being used at clipping time to tie the sheep. Her shoes were made by herself of the same rough wool, and were something akin to carpet slippers. The soles were of old cloths laid fourfold beneath the foot, and sewn together with strong twine. Her gown was of blue homespun, and over it she habitually wore a grey cloak with a hood. Thus clad, she was often seen walking over the hill the nine miles to the Corgarff Chapel, for she seldom left her cottage save to go to Mass. Her food was of the simplest—a boiled turnip, over which she sometimes cast a handful of meal for her dinner.

Margaret was well educated, and had many books, whilst her piety was the admiration of the countryside: all day long she worked and prayed at intervals. She had an hour-glass which told her the time for prayer and the time for labour, and she passed from her knitting to her prayers and from her prayers to her knitting as methodically as possible. "She composed and repeated constantly Gaelic prayers. I sometimes brought her meal or other food, and learned these prayers from her own lips."

Eastern E'en—Shrove Tuesday—was the day of the annual cock fight. As many as thirty birds would be brought in on one day. The best fighter was called the King, the second the Queen, the third the Knave. They that would not fight were called "fougies." There were no lessons that day, it was a day by itself. "What waps"—continued the party above mentioned—"what waps the birds did gie! People came from far and near and stood in the school to see the fight. Each boy brought a bird and held it under his oter, waiting his turn to fight."

The children all brought a peat each to the school, and they always tried to find a hard one, as on the way to the school there was often a "battle of peats." Probably this accounted for the peats being none too dry when at last they got to their proper destination.—From "The Catholic Highlands of Scotland," by Dom. Odo Blundell, O.S.B.

Gordon of Braco.

A white marble mural tablet, decorated with arms and the motto "Animo non astutia," is placed in Great Berkhamssted Church, with the following inscription:—

In memory of Charles Gordon, Esq. of Braco, in the Island of Jamaica, and of this

place, who departed this life on the 25th of June, 1829, aged 82 years. His remains were deposited in the vault of Pilkington Manor House. Also of Eliza Anne Gordon, third daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq., who died on the 16th of April, 1820, aged 25 years. Also of Mary, wife of the above Charles Gordon, who died 18 June, 1859, aged 79 years.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Farquharson Family.

A white marble mural slab in St Catherine's Chapel, Parish Church of Great Berkhamsied, contains the following inscription, which may interest northern genealogists:—

Here resteth the remains of Mrs Rachel Farquharson, sister to Francis Farquharson, of Monaltrie, in the County of Aberdeen, Scotland. She died July the second (?) 1757, aged 79.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Bibliographical Technical Terms.

"Monocerotis Cornu."—A curious booklet lies before me with this title-page:—

MONOCEROTIS CORNU
ABREPTVM RESTITVTVM CELEBRATVM
AB
AAAAA AAAAAA ABBCDDDDDEEEEEEEEEEE
EGGGGGHHHLLLLMMMMNNNNNNNN
NNOOOOOOOOOPRRRRRRRRSSSTTVVXX
ABERDONIE
MDCCLXXII. MDCCXCII. MDCCCVC.

It has this concluding note:—

"Of this work only seven copies have been printed—

1. For the Library of the British Museum.
2. do. Faculty of Advocates.
3. do. University of St Andrews.
4. do. University of Glasgow.
5. do. University of Aberdeen.
6. do. University of Edinburgh.
7. For the surviving criminals."

Hereby are suggested three queries for Mr Ralph Thomas. How would he designate—

1. The pseudonym assumed by the authors?
2. The imprint with a triple date?
3. A work of which only seven copies are printed?

The booklet is concerned with the story hinted at in a mysterious Latin advertisement which attracted some attention in the "Scotsman" of 5th January, 1891, over the signature

of the late Sir William D. Geddes, Principal of the University of Aberdeen—

QUOD BONUM FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT.

Cornu ferroum de capite Monocerotis nostri Regii duodeviginti abhinc annis per iocum abreptum, jam redditum est, et in locum pristinum exstat restitutum.

Satelles igitur Regius excubat ut olim incohmis, quod quidem libens libens publice testari aueo.

GUL. D. GEDDES, Præfectus.

Aberdonie, Kalendis Januariis, MDCCXCII.

N.B.—Adjicio rogatus, impensarum summam (non sine hoc indicio) sedecim solidos Anglicos expleturos.

The pseudonym comprises the letters in the full names (Latinised ablatives) of five young men who were students in the University of Aberdeen seven-and-thirty years ago. I (and now, alas! I alone) know these names: the copy in my possession is No. 7.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

(Reprinted from "Notes and Queries," September 11, 1909, 10th S., xii., 205.)

Notes on Northern Ministers.

DR JOHN OGILVIE.

Rev. Dr John Ogilvie, who died in the end of the year 1813, was a member of the Presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil for 55 years—first at Lamphanan, and finally at Midmar. He was a curious and remarkable figure—a dungeon of learning, but the key was lost. Dr Ogilvie was a fine scholar, an able divine, an orator of a kind, and a good man. He lived in a world of his own, and had a mania for writing books. For want of concentration, Dr John Ogilvie was like the man whom Voltaire compared to a baker's oven—always heating up, but never baking anything. He could not turn his great powers to any practical use—simply lost himself in speculations and beautiful conceptions. His books were never read, and have passed into oblivion.

THE WALKERS OF DUNNOTTAR.

Two ministers—father and son—of the name of Walker, held the cure of souls in the parish of Dunnottar for well-nigh eighty years. Rev. James Walker, who died in 1813, had a visit from the great Sir Walter Scott and furnished him with local colouring for some of his characters in "The Antiquary" and "Old Mortality," and for the sketches which aroused the anger of the Evangelical party in the Church of Scotland later on. From all accounts, the son was a stronger man than the father. For one thing, he took a great interest in the founding of the Society for the Sons of the Clergy, showing his practical interest in it by bequeathing it a legacy of £1000.

J. A.

Inscriptions in St John's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen.

(Continued.)

A brass affixed to the altar rails is inscribed—
 Gifted to the Church of S. John the
 Evangelist, Aberdeen,
 In loving memory of
 Captain George Hunter of Tynefield,
 And of his spouse, Isabella Forrester,
 By their daughter, Elizabeth Arbuthnott
 Hunter,
 Christmas, 1900.

Captain George Hunter of Tynefield, near Dunbar, above commemorated, died 9th December, 1843, having succeeded to the property on the death of his brother, Captain Robert Hunter. He married, first, Clementina Maxwell (issue all dead); secondly, Isabella Forrester (born in Peterhead; died 22nd April, 1853; daughter of Major William Forrester, twenty-second laird of Culmore and Culbeg, Stirlingshire, by his wife Catherine Gordon, daughter of Alexander Gordon and Jean Arbuthnott), and had by her two daughters—Catherine Gordon Hunter, who died young, and Elizabeth Arbuthnott Hunter, born 1842, who presented the altar rails; she resides in Aberdeen. Both Captain George Hunter and his second wife, Isabella Forrester, are buried in Trinity Episcopal Churchyard, Edinburgh, where there is a tombstone to their memory. Major William Forrester's other daughters, Catherine was born in Stirling Castle; and May, born in Edinburgh Castle, married James Hutchison, Springfield, Peterhead (son of Colonel Hutchison of Cairngall, Longside), and their daughter Mary, married the Very Rev. William Webster. (See inscription below.)

A richly-carved Bishop's chair, in relief, has "Christmas, MDCCCC"; and a brass attached to the edge of the seat is inscribed thus—

Presented to the Church of St John the Evangelist, Aberdeen, by Mrs Mary Hutchison or Webster, widow of the Very Reverend William Webster, some time Dean of the United Diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney, in loving memory of her husband.

The Very Rev. William Webster, M.A., was for fifty-two years Incumbent of St John's, New Pitsligo. He was born in Aberdeen, 12th November, 1810, and died 10th April, 1896. His wife—Mary Hutchison, daughter of James Hutchison, Springfield, Peterhead—was born 2nd December, 1818; died in Aberdeen 25th December, 1901. Both are buried in St John's Churchyard, New Pitsligo. (Henderson's "Epitaphs," Vol. I., pp. 46-47.)

From the Tyrie Register of Baptisms preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh, the writer transcribed the following —

1842, 6 July. Rev. William Webster, Episcopal Clergyman at New Pitsligo, and Catherine Lyell—a son, Alexander Lyell; witnesses—The Rev. Arthur Ranken, Old Deer, and Martha Lyell, widow, Aberdeen.

On 7 July, 1845, a son John was baptised, and the witnesses were—Mrs Widow Lyell, Aberdeen, and Mr Gibb, Aberdeen.

Dean Webster, who was thrice married, was a brother-in-law of Dr George Grub (born at Old Aberdeen, 4th April, 1812; died in Aberdeen 20 September, 1892).

A bronze alms dish is inscribed in the inner circle—"Give Alms. Give Alms. Give Alms." And on the outer circle—"God loveth a cheerful giver. God loveth a cheerful giver." The dish is of beautiful design and workmanship.

A small vial for carrying the wine for sick communion is inscribed on silver cap—

St John's
 Episcopal Chapel,
 Aberdeen,
 1832.

The vial was used in the old chapel in Golden Square. It is still in use.

A small silver-gilt chalice for private communion is inscribed on the base—"St John's Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen, 1832." This chalice was used when the congregation was worshipping in the Golden Square Chapel, and is still in use. On the outside of the same appears the sacred monogram, I.H.S. (cross through the "H"), enclosed in a circle of flame emblematic of the Holy Ghost.

A silver-gilt paten is inscribed on the back—

A.M.D.G. AND IN MEM. OF P.O. FIRST INCUMBENT OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST ABERDEEN ALSO OF A.J. S.J. S.J. A.D. 1897.

These initials represent Patrick Cheyne, Alexander Jopp, Sophia Jopp, and Sophia Jopp. The donor was Miss Agnes Annand, niece of the Mrs Sophia Jopp commemorated, and grand-niece of Rev. Adam Annand, formerly incumbent of St John's. Rev. Adam Annand, son of Mr John Annand of Belmont, died in 1818, in the 30th year of his age, to the great grief of his congregation.

A richly-jewelled silver-gilt paten, also the gift of Miss Agnes Annand, is inscribed on the base—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD. IN LOV. MEM. OF PATRICK CHEYNE, PRIEST + 26 NOV. 1878. ALEXANDER JOPP + 7 NOV 1870, AND HIS WIFE SOPHIA + 3 JUNE 1886. ALSO SOPHIA THEIR DAUGHTER + 8 MAY 1877 +

R.I.P.

Rev Patrick Cheyne was born in Turriff in 1794, and was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh. He was for some time a curate in St John's Edinburgh. He succeeded Rev. Adam Annand, the proprietor and incumbent of St John's Chapel, in

1818. It was during Mr Cheyne's incumbency that the present fabric was built (opened and consecrated 6th May, 1851). Mr Cheyne married the sister of his predecessor, and died in 1878 in his 85th year, and was buried in the Churchyard of Oldmachar. A list of his writings is given in Robertson's "Hand List" (p. 29), and an interesting account of his ministry in St John's Episcopal Church appears in the "Aberdeen and Buehan Churchman," February, 1909, p. 30.

The font—which is of exquisite workmanship—has a brass attached to the base. The Latin inscription on it has been almost entirely worn away, through the use of chemicals in the cleaning. The translation in English is—

This font, Alexander Galloway, Pastor of Kinkell, dedicated to God and St Michael, 1523. Restored 1851.

A brass font ewer is inscribed—

†
A.M.D.G.
ET IN MEM.
Margaret Robson.
OB. FRID: KAL: OCT: MDCCC.

It was gifted to the church by Mr and Mrs Edward Claude Griffith, in memory of their old and faithful nurse.

A memorial window in the transept is inscribed on the base—

† In Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his grace shewed / forth in the life of his servant Catherine Scott of Craibstone. / Born St Matthew's Day 1784, departed Jan. 21st 1855. / † Grant her, O Lord, eternal rest. Let light perpetual shine upon her./

This commemorates Catherine Forbes, eldest daughter of John Forbes of Boyndlic, and wife of Dr Alexander Scott of Craibstone (who died 10th June, 1853, aged 66), the founder of the Scott Hospital, Huntly, and also of two theological bursaries in the University of Aberdeen. Dr Alexander Scott, a native of the parish of Huntly (buried in the churchyard of Dunbennan), was the son of Alexander Scott, manufacturer in Huntly (died 24th April, 1807, aged 73), and his wife, Elizabeth Burgie (died December, 1813, aged 83). For additional particulars of the Scott family and estate of Craibstone see Jervise's "Epitaphs," II., 380.

Another window in the transept, to the right of the last, is inscribed at the base—

† Erected by the members of this church in memory of Isabella Cheyne, / who for years devoted herself to spiritual and corporal works of mercy among them. / † She departed this life 26th November, eve of Advent, MDCCCLIX., aged XXXV. † She chose best part which shall not be taken away from her.

Isabella Cheyne, second daughter of Rev. Patrick Cheyne, died in Aberdeen.

A granite slab inserted over the entrance of the day school attached to the church bears—

MEMORIAL
OF THE
FORTY YEARS' MINISTRY
OF THE
REVEREND PATRICK CHEYNE.
MDCCC. LXII.

Rev. John Comper secured the erection of the day school as a memorial to Mr Cheyne at a cost of £1300. I have already referred to Mr Cheyne, but I notice that on the walls of the church vestry there are no fewer than four portraits of him taken at different periods. One of these, a chalk drawing, was drawn from memory by Mr Mitchell, artist, and is dated Christmas, 1876.

On the ground outside the church, a small cross is inscribed on the base.

Maria Cheyne Comper.

"Without fault before the throne of God."

The above was an infant daughter of Rev. John Comper, who was for a short time incumbent of the church. Mr Comper died on 27th July, 1903, aged 79 years. A full account of his ministerial career, accompanied by a portrait, is given in "In Memoriam" of 1903, pp. 23-32.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1819.

13th January. Here, Mrs Elizabeth Arbuthnot, wife of William Forbes of Echt.

18th January. Died here of this date, Mrs Moir of Scotstown.

26th January. At Lyndhurst, Hampshire, the Right Hon. the Earl of Erroll.

29th January. Here, in her 46th year, Mrs Elizabeth Gordon, relict of Rev. John Gordon of Cabraich.

14th February. Here, William Ogilvie, Esq., Professor of Humanity in King's College.

1st April. In his 87th year, Mr Joseph Allan, Schoolmaster at Skene.

20th March. At Monymusk, Rev. Alexander Walker, Episcopal Clergyman there.

30th March. At his house in Conduit Street, London, Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., in his 81st year [son of Rev. Robert Farquhar, minister of Chapel of Garioch].

1st April. At Mause of Nigg, Mrs Marjory Cruden, sister of Rev. Dr Cruden, aged 80.

15th April. At her house in Belmont Street here, Mrs Christian Baxter of Glassell, relict of William Aberdeen, Esq., in her 81st year.

10th April. In her 11th year, Miss Anne Gordon, daughter of the late Rev. John Gordon of Cabraich.

21st April. In Old Aberdeen, Miss Teresa Lumsden, aged 88, daughter of Rev. John Lumsden, sometime Professor of Divinity in King's College.

26th April. At Fraserburgh in her 79th year, Mrs Helen Ogilvie, relict of William Shand, Esq. of Craigellie.

20th May. At Woodcot, near Stonehaven, Mrs Elizabeth Logie, relict of William Garden, Esq. of Braco Park.

21st May. At Manse of Rayne, in his 76th year of age and 44th of ministry, Rev. Patrick Davidson, D.D.

14th June. At Tillery, John Chambers Hunter, Esq. of Tillery, in his 76th year.

9th July. At Inglismakie, after a few days' illness, Juliet, Countess of Kintore.

6th July. At Forbes Lodge, Alexander Forbes, Esq. of Inverernan, in his 74th year.

19th July. In London, Thomas Gordon, Esq., late of Premay.

6th August. Here, Miss Margaret Thomson, daughter of the late Andrew Thomson, advocate in Aberdeen.

12th August. In Old Aberdeen, Thomas Buchan, Esq. of Auchmacoy, aged 73.

10th August. At Forbes Lodge, Mrs Forbes of Inverernan, in her 67th year.

21st August. Lost while bathing in the Isla, Mr John Gordon, Surgeon in Keith.

6th September. At Whitelough, Theodore Forbes Leith, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., in his 74th year.

10th September. Here, William Forbes, Esq., late of Skellater, aged 83.

25th September. At Manse of St Fergus, Mrs Mary Groat, spouse of Rev. William Anderson, Minister of that parish [daughter of Dr Robert Groat of Newhall].

Queries.

346. WILLIAM KEITH OF TULLOCH.—Who was he, and what is known of his ancestry?

B.

347. GRACE DARLING.—When walking home from school about sixty years ago and going up the Castlehill, Turriff, I chanced to find a piece of paper lying on the surface of the gutter in front of Jeanie Coley's house and below Johnie Beckie's yard. Without special reason I took up the paper and carried it the few yards home. When I dried it at the fire I was much pleased to read—

"Longston Light House,
Sept. 3, 1839.

"Mr James Sinclair, agent to Lloyd's, Berwick-upon-Tweed, begs to present you with my handwriting.

"G. H. Darling."

I have consigned this to the care of my son, Rev. John W. Gammack, Glen Cove, Long Island. Are there any other such autographs of Grace Darling known to exist?

JAMES GAMMACK, LL.D.

West Hartford, Conn.

348. POEM BY TENNYSON AND PARODY BY "PUNCH."—Tennyson published a poem in "Good Words," about 1864 to 1870, beginning—

"I stood on a tower in the wet,
And New Year and Old Year met."

"Punch," I think, immediately thereafter published a parody, which began—

"I sat on a 'bus in the wet,
'Good Words' I had happened to get,
With Tennyson's last bestowing,
And I said, 'O bard! that works so hard,
Is there aught that is worth the knowing?'"

I have never found the above poem in Tennyson's published works. Can any reader give the complete poem by Tennyson, and the complete parody by "Punch," with references to the issues of "Good Words" and "Punch" in which they appeared?

W. G. P.

349. REV. JOHN FORBES.—Can any reader state authoritatively whom Rev. John Forbes, sometime minister of Logie-Coldstone and subsequently of Kincardine O'Neil, married?

DEESIDE.

Answers.

43. WILLIAM FRASER, ADVOCATE, ABERDEEN.—There was no William Fraser in practice in Aberdeen as an advocate in 1753. "H" should look up the Edinburgh Registers, as these are likely to afford the information desired.

F.

340. OLD LEGAL TERM, "GUIDSIR."—"Guidsir" means grandfather, and was a term frequently used in connection with the service of heirs.

LAW APPRENTICE.

332. BURYING RELICS WITH THE DEAD.—If "Buchan" would consult "A Selection of Curious Articles from the 'Gentleman's Magazine,'" I., 134-37, he would find notes on the old custom of burying both hour-glasses and garlands with human remains.

J. P.

No. 79.—October 20, 1909.

An Aberdeen Militia Officer's Family Affairs.

The following document from the Aberdeen Sheriff Court Books throws much light on the famous military family descended from Adam Gordon of Griamachary, Ross-shire—

I, William Gordon [1788-1834], late captain in the Portugese Service and now Adjutant of the Aberdeenshire Militia, in order to regulate the management and distribution of my means and estate after my decease, do hereby dispone, assign, and convey to John Gordon, Esquire, late Major of the Second or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot; Captain Thomas Gordon, of the First Royal Regiment of Foot; Edward Strathearn Gordon, second son of the said John Gordon; and to the survivors or survivor, acceptors or acceptor of them as trustees for the ends, uses, and purposes aftermentioned, all and sundry lands, and heritages of whatever kind or denomination; as also my whole moveable or personal means and estate of whatever kind at present belonging or which may belong to me at the time of my death, disposing with the generality hereof, and declaring that these presents shall be as valid and effectual as if every particular of my whole real and personal means and estate were herein enumerated. And I do hereby nominate and appoint the said John Gordon, Thomas Gordon, and Edward Strathearn Gordon to be my sole executors and intrumitters with my whole goods and effects excluding all others from that office, but in trust always for the following uses and purposes, vizt.

(1) That my said trustees or trustee shall, out of my said means and estate hereby assigned, pay all my just and lawful debts and funeral charges, together with such legacies as I may leave and bequeath hereby, or by any other writing under my hand.

(2) Considering that my Wife Marianna Elloy or Gordon will be entitled to a Pension of £50 from Government at my death, and that the education of my son William [who is entered in the King's College Register of 1832 as belonging to Santeren, Portugal] has been very expensive, and is now nearly finished, I hereby direct my said trustees or trustee to lay out and invest the residue of my said means and estate upon such securities as they may deem eligible, and to pay the yearly interest or annual rent thereof to my wife, the said Marianna Elloy or Gordon, so long only as she remains unmarried and in this country, at such terms and by such proportions as they may think proper, and as long as my younger

children herein afternamed shall live with her, to enable her to maintain and educate them suitably to their rank and means.

And I hereby give full power to my said trustees to pay over to my said younger children, vizt., Bessie Gordon, George Adam Gordon, Anna Rosa Gordon, John James Gordon, and Thomas Edward Gordon or the survivors of them on respectively attaining majority an equal share of the said residue as it shall then amount to, it being hereby declared that if any of the said children shall happen to die before attaining majority, then the share or shares of him, her, or them so dying shall go and accreece to the survivors or survivor of the said younger children equally amongst them, share and share alike, the eldest, the said William Gordon, being, for the reason above-mentioned, excluded from any participation in the said residue.

And I hereby declare that as my children are now brought up in the Protestant religion, it is my earnest wish and desire that they should continue the same; and I do hereby declare that a majority of the said trustees while there are more than two alive and acting shall be a quorum, and that they shall not be liable for omissions or neglect in the management of this trust, nor shall they be liable one for another, but only each for his own Intrumissions.

And, Lastly, I do hereby reserve power to revoke or alter these presents in whole or in part by any writing under my hand; but, in case of no such writing, I hereby declare that these presents shall be valid and effectual although found lying in my own custody or in the custody of any third party undelivered at the time of my death with the delivery whereof I hereby dispense, and I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session or others competent, therein to remain for preservation and execution in common form, and for that purpose I hereby constitute . . . my Prors. In Witness whereof these presents written on this and the two preceding pages by Peter Wood, Writer in Edinburgh, are subscribed by me at Edinburgh, the Seventh day of November, Eighteen hundred and thirty-three years, before these witnesses—Alexander Drysdale and Adolphus Secales Drysdale, residing in No. 6 Inverleith Row, Edinburgh.

W. GORDON.

ALEXANDER DRYSDALE, Witness.

ADOLPHUS S. DRYSDALE, Witness.

Geological Notes on Buchan.

Buchan is not so wholly destitute of points of interest as at first sight might appear. And there are many other fragments, as it were, of geological problems on which we have not touched. What, for instance, are those quartzites that build up Mormond Hill in the north, with the well-known "White Horse" on its moory declivity? What, again, are the lime-

stones cropping out in several points around? and whence comes the ironstone spread over the fields near Fraserburgh? Whence, again, come the lias fossils, the ammonites, and belemnites found on many points in the valley of the Deveron? And, returning to the drift over the granite of the Bulters of Buchan, look at the curious mixture found there. With fragments of granite, gneiss, and other primary rocks, we pick up black flints like those on the Downs in the south of England. The first we broke revealed a beautiful coral-like bryozoa, another part of the richly-sculptured shell of a cidaris. Local collectors have now made a pretty long roll of fossils characteristic of the chalk and greensand. These rocks are nowhere known in Britain north of Flaunborough Head, in Yorkshire; and yet, in a walk across the fields near Cruden, you may pick up chalk flints—black, white, brown, or red—by scores. We still ask in vain—Are the beds from which these fragments come buried in the depth of the German Ocean, or, as is more probable, did they once cover this northern region, and may we not find some remnants in the high moorlands round Dudwick and Moresat? When, too, were those beds of clay and sand, containing sea shells of Arctic forms now vanished from Britain, with star-fish and bones of birds, deposited on many parts of the country far above the level of the present ocean? However these questions may be answered, it is no less a proof of how much is yet to be discovered in relation to the ancient history of our native land.—J. N., in "Scotsman," quoted in "Aberdeen Journal," 24th June, 1857.

Inscriptions in St Paul's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen.

A beautiful memorial window in the chancel is inscribed at base—

In Memory of Jane Mary Pirie.

Jane Mary Hogarth or Pirie (daughter of Mr Thomas Hogarth), who is thus commemorated, was the first wife of Alexander George Pirie (son of Mr Francis Pirie, who died 1870), whom she married in 1862. She died at Waterton, Aberdeen, 21st March, 1863, aged 21. Her husband, Mr Pirie, proprietor of the estate of Leckmeln, in Ross-shire (died at Stoneywood House, 13th January, 1904), married, secondly, in 1867, Barbara Hill Watson (died 18th July, 1906), daughter of Mr David Watson, Glasgow. By her he had two sons, Frank Pirie and G. L. Pirie, and two daughters. The burial ground of the Pirie family is situated in St Peter's Cemetery, Aberdeen, where the following inscriptions may be seen—

(Wall Monuments.)

(1.)

Ann Logie, / wife of / Alexander Pirie, / died 6th July, 1856, / aged 72 years. / Alex-

ander Pirie, / died 28th December, 1860, / aged 32 years.

(2.)

In Memory of / Jane Mary, / wife of Alex-
ander George Pirie, / who died 21st March,
1863, / aged 21.

(3.)

In Memory of / Francis Pirie, / who died on
the 1st August, 1870, aged 61. Within the same
enclosure a small cross bears—Alexander
George Pirie, / Born 1836, Died 1904, / and
another in front of it has—Barbara Hill Pirie, /
Died 18th July, 1906.

For further particulars of Mr A. G. Pirie see
"In Memoriam" of 1904, pp. 106-108 and 231.

On a brass affixed to a beautifully-carved
Communion table—

In Memory of

the late Colonel W. Jopp, by his
wife and son, 1892.

Presented together with two vases.

The above Colonel William Jopp, who was
for nearly twenty years Commander of the 1st
Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, died
at 5 Albyn Terrace, Aberdeen, 18th June, 1891.
The son of Andrew Jopp, advocate in Aber-
deen, and his wife, Margaret Abercromby, on
both sides he claimed connection with former
Provosts of Aberdeen: on his father's side
from James Jopp of Cotton, and on his
mother's side from Provost Abercromby, after
whom Abercromby's Jetty is named. It was
in connection with the volunteers that Colonel
Jopp was best known in Aberdeen. He at-
tended the meeting on 14th June, 1859, at
which the local corps was inaugurated; also
the famous volunteer review before the late
Queen Victoria in Queen's Park, Edinburgh,
7th August, 1860. He succeeded to the com-
mand of the regiment, which had been held by
Colonel Erskine of Pittodrie, in 1870, and con-
tinued Commander till he resigned in 1890.
In 1857, he married Miss Louisa Richards,
daughter of an English clergyman;
and had issue one son, Henry Jopp. Colonel
Jopp's portrait is given in the "Volunteer
Bazaar Book," issued in Aberdeen, 1887.

On the north side a brass has—

To the Glory of God

and to the dear memory of

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden,

K.C.S.I., C.B.,

of Belhelvie Lodge.

He raised the Queen's Own Guide Corps
in India, December, 1846, commanded them in
sixteen engagements, and after a life of
thorough

unselfishness and devotion to duty, entered
into rest 12th August, 1896, aged 74.

Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden (born 12th
November, 1821) was the eldest son of Colonel
Thomas Lumsden, C.B., of Belhelvie Lodge,
and Hay, daughter of John Burnett of Elrick,

his wife. At the age of 16, he entered the Bengal Army, having secured a commission in the 59th Regiment of Native Infantry; and he became in succession Captain and Major in 1853, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1858, Colonel in 1862, Major-General in 1868, and Lieutenant-General in 1875. His career in India was one of great brilliancy, and was rendered conspicuous by his organisation of a corps of Guides, which distinguished itself between 1847 and 1852, and whose doings are recorded in a volume, "Lumsden of the Guides." His father having died 8th December, 1874, aged 85, he succeeded as heir of entail. In 1866, he married Fanny, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Myers of Dunningwell, Cumberland, vicar of Flintham. He left no issue. A very interesting account of General Lumsden's war services will be found in "In Memoriam" of 1896, pp. 180-184, where a striking portrait of him appears in regimentals. See also Henderson's "Aberdeenshire Epitaphs and Inscriptions," Vol. I., pp. 140-141 (Aberdeen, 1907).

A marble tablet on the east side bears—

In Memory

of

Patrick Bannerman, Esqr.,
who died in Edinburgh, Sept. 16, 1854, aged 59.
"Though He slay me yet I will trust in Him."

Also of his children,

Charles, Margaret, Anne, and Emily,
who died in infancy.

And of his 4th son, Charles Bromhead,
Lieutenant, Bombay Army,

Killed before Delhi on the 8th Sept., 1857,
aged 22.

"Those that seek Me early shall find Me."

The above Patrick Bannerman, advocate, Aberdeen, was the son of Charles Bannerman, advocate in Aberdeen. At his death, he left £105 towards creating a fund for building a new chapel. (See the second mortification board already mentioned.) The new chapel was accordingly built thirteen years later, in 1867.

A granite baptismal font of chaste design has inscribed round the top rim—"Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God"; and at the base

M. F.,

6 Sep., 1870.

The initials M. F. represent Mary Field, wife of Sidney Field, Parkhill House, Aberdeenshire, partner of the firm of Messrs Macdonald, Field, and Co., granite workers, Aberdeen. She died at the Marine Hotel, Nairn, on Tuesday, 6th September, 1870, in her 33rd year.

A bread plate is inscribed—

St Paul's Church,

Aberdeen,

1908.

A Communion plate is inscribed—

I. H. S. (obverse) and (reverse),

1882,

Made

From the Silver of Two Cups

and Two Plates

which were

Presented to St Paul's Church

in

1757.

In 1757 the incumbent was Rev. John Gordon, M.A., Mar. Coll., 1737; D.D., 1764. He retired in 1789.

The chest which contains the Communion set has a brass attached—

St Paul's Church, Aberdeen.

The Communion Plate contained in this Chest,
viz :

Two Chalices, Three Patens, a Flagon, and
Spoon,

together with the Chancel Furniture,

Carpet, Vel-

vet, and Linen Cloths, Chairs, etc., Are

Presented

to this Church on the occasion of the first celebration of Divine Service in New St Paul's, on the 4th day of July, 1867, by the Revd.

Fred. W. B.

Bouverie, Incumbent, and Mrs Bouverie,
chiefly through

the kind help of their Relations and Friends
in England.

Rev. Frederick William Bryon Bouverie, B. es L., was inducted 1st November, 1858, and resigned in 1869. During his incumbency the church was rebuilt. He is mentioned in William Carnie's "Reminiscences," Vol. II., pp. 102, 204, 307; and a list of his writings is given in Mr A. W. Robertson's Hand List, page 20.

A brass attached to the organ bears—

This organ was rebuilt

and enlarged by

Edwd. Wadsworth & Bro.

Manchester, April, 1880.

It may be mentioned that of organists of this church, one, John Ross, stands out amongst his compeers. When John Ewen, jeweller, Aberdeen (who wrote that excellent song "The Boatie Rows"), wrote a song on "The Aberdeen Volunteers" in 1797, John Ross produced the music for it. The publishers were Messrs Longman and Broderip, London, 1797. (See "K. J." in "Scottish Notes and Queries," Vol. X., 1st Series, February, 1897, pp. 139-140.)

The song mentioned consists of ten verses of

four lines each. The last has a fine ring about it—

The King,* may God bless him, and send him
long life,
And soon put an end to all Friction and Strife;
Then fill up your glasses and drink with three
cheers
A bumper to Hay and brave Volunteers.

* George III. (1760-1820).

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Extraordinary Orkney Marriage.

Lately, at Kirkwall, in Orkney, the Rev. Mr Pitcairn, Minister of the Gospel at Shapinshay, to Miss Peggy Ross, whose ages united make 150 years. The reverend gentleman had witnessed the interment of his late wife only three weeks before. — "Gentleman's Magazine," April, 1790.

Aberdeen Relics.

Referring to James Logan's letter of 26th August, 1857 (in No. 71—August 25), wherein notice is taken of the ancient "seat" and "deask" of the "Baxteres" and "Tailziors" respectively, the officer of the East Church has kindly permitted us to examine the former as it now stands in Drum's Aisle. Although partly renewed, it contains much of the original panelling and carving, with the following inscription in bold raised letters:—

THIS . SEAT . IS . APOINTED . FOR . THE
BAXTERIS . AND . ERECTED . BE . THAM . 1607.

Portions of the panelling of what had formed the original "Tailziors' 'deask'" is fixed in the inner wall of St Mary's Chapel, to the right of the entrance door. A shield is shown having a scissors expanded, flanked by the initials T. G., Adl.; while underneath is the inscription—

THIS . DEASK . IS . BVILDET . BE . THE
TAILZIORS . 1627.

A second piece of the panelling is fixed to the left of the entrance. It displays a shield with a boar's head erased, flanked by the initials T. G., the following inscription being immediately underneath:—

THOMAS . GARDEN . DEAKEN . AND . DEAKEN.
I . CONVINCER . ANNO . 1627.

Bannockburn Legends.

It requires a good deal of courage, not to speak of patient and prolonged inquiry and critical acumen, to challenge such a widely-accepted story as the current version of the battle of Bannockburn; but all these qualities are displayed by Mr John E. Shearer, F.S.A.,

Scot., in a little work, "Fact and Fiction in the Story of Bannockburn," just published. The scientific investigator in Mr Shearer, in fact, overcame the perverid Scot. He set out to discover evidence to support all the traditional details, and he laboured long and hard at the task; but the desiderated evidence was not forthcoming, and he had—reluctantly—to come to the conclusion that a good deal of what is termed historical is really fictitious—that "we have a Bannockburn full of romance, and a story, in many of its details, bordering on the fabulous." Sad to relate, the chief romancer is John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, the author of "The Bruce," who, born two years subsequent to Bannockburn, finished his great historical poem 61 years after the battle, and 46 years after the death of Bruce. "As he was himself a very patriotic Scotsman," says Mr Shearer, "it is only natural he should have added as much fine colouring as he could to glorify his countrymen and enhance the popularity of his narrative. Moreover, as became a poet, he was gifted with a great power of imagination, and saw much that is concealed from the eyes of common men." The bulk of subsequent historians, especially the early ecclesiastical chroniclers, simply accepted Barbour's version of the details of the battle; a host of great and small writers "copied his history." Mr Shearer, however—pursuing his researches indifferent to the glamour of "authorities," and desirous only of getting at bed-rock facts—has become intensely sceptical of all the incidents that have added colour and animation to the glowing picture of Bannockburn as ordinarily conceived. He will not have it that the Scots dug pits and ditches and strewed the bogs and morasses with "the cruel and cowardly caltrop"—indeed, he is evidently disposed to think that caltrops (sharp pointed irons) never had any existence, except in the minds of imaginative writers cultivating the picturesque and the sensational, and a careful examination of the site of the battle renders him equally suspicious of the existence of bogs and morasses of any account—at any rate, almost to a certainty they must have been dry during summer. Then, the Bruce and De Bohun duel is "undoubtedly very much of a romance." On this point, Mr Shearer is sarcastic as well as sceptical. "Knowing the obstructions in the way of the advance of the English, it must have been a great sight," he says, "to see De Bohun's charger negotiating the Bannock, the morass, and, whether it turned to its right or its left, having to make its way through the caltrops and past the pits. This achievement of the horse has never been properly recognised by historians." Other incidents of the battle are ruthlessly dismissed as unworthy of credence. The story of the camp followers on the Gillies Hill is "an interesting fable"; the account of the flight of the English into the country lying to the rear of the victorious Scots is "preposterous"; and so on—quite a torrent of destructive criticism. It may be a question whether

Mr Shearer has not carried his cruelly dissecting process too far—he hardly leaves us anything reliable except that the battle was fought, and that the earliest traditional site of it, at or near the Bore Stone, is "the most probable." But "the rubbish of fable," as Dr David Laing said, requires to be cleared away; and the story of Bannockburn, with all its historical import and sentimental associations, will not suffer one whit by being freed of the unaccredited and worthless accretions that have gathered round it.

Tariff Reform Three Centuries Ago.

In these times, when so much attention is devoted to the subject of Tariff Reform, it is pertinent to recall that a new and revised list of Government tariff duties on all exports from and imports into Scotland took effect as from 31st October, 1612. In every case the tariff duty on imports was 5 per cent, and for the simplifying of its collection fixed average values of the goods were adjusted and tabulated. As these values show what our merchant forefathers had then to pay for their goods, we record a few of them as under:—

Anchovies, per barrel	£3 0 0
Apples, per barrel	1 10 0
Aquavita, per 10 gallons	50 0 0
Arrows (shooting), per gross	24 0 0
Babies (dolls), per gross	3 0 0
Beer (English), per tun	120 0 0
Beer (Dutch), the last	40 0 0
Bows (hand), the dozen	24 0 0
Bows (cross), each	3 0 0
Bracelets (glass), per gross	0 12 0
Bracelets (coral), the gross	6 0 0
Brass, per cwt.	40 0 0
Brass work, per pound weight	0 8 0
Bricks, per thousand	3 0 0
Brushes (of hair), per dozen	0 6 8
Butter (English or Dutch) per 12st. barrel	20 0 0
Carpets (Brunswick), each	4 0 0
Carpets (China cotton), each	1 10 0
Carpets (Turkey or Venice, short), each	12 0 0
Carpets (Turkey or Venice, over 4 ells), each	48 0 0
Carraway seeds, per cwt.	12 0 0
Cavaire, per cwt.	8 0 0
Chairs (walnut), each	2 0 0
Chairs (leather, gilt, large arm), each	6 0 0
Chairs (leather, gilt, small), each	3 0 0
Cheese, per cwt.	4 0 0
Chess boards, per dozen	6 0 0
Chess men (wood), per gross	3 0 0
Chess men (bone), the gross	30 0 0
Copper (wrought), per lb.	0 8 0
Copper (unwrought), per cwt.	40 0 0
Cork, per cwt.	6 0 0
Coral (white or red), per lb.	15 0 0
Ebony, per cwt.	8 0 0
Elephants' teeth, per cwt.	40 0 0

Emery, per cwt.	£2 0 0
Fans of ostrich feathers, per lb.	4 0 0
Fans of counterfeit ostrich feathers, each	1 6 8
Files, the gross	4 0 0
Flannel, the ell	0 8 0
Galls, per cwt.	24 0 0
Garlic, the hundred bunches	12 0 0
Gittens, each	2 0 0
Globes, small pair	16 0 0
Globes, large pair	24 0 0
Glue, per cwt.	6 0 0
Guns: three sorts: viz.—	
Hacquebuts, each	3 0 0
Muskets, each	6 0 0
Pistols, per pair	6 0 0
Harp strings, per gross	0 16 0
Hops, Flemish, per cwt.	6 0 0
Hops, English, per cwt.	20 0 0
Horses or mares, each	40 0 0
Jet, per lb.	2 0 0
Jewish harps, the gross	3 0 0
Indigo, per lb.	3 0 0
Ink (printer's), per cwt.	10 0 0
Ivory, per lb.	3 0 0
Kettles, per cwt.	40 0 0
Lanterns, common, per doz.	1 0 0
Lanterns, of fine English make, per dozen	12 0 0
Locks, small, per gross	8 0 0
Locks, large, per gross	16 0 0
Molasses, the tun	120 0 0
Mustard, in seed, per cwt.	3 0 0
Needles, per clont	0 5 0
Onions, the barrel	1 10 0
Oranges, the thousand	4 0 0
Oxen, each	20 0 0
Parchment, the hundred skins	20 0 0
Pearls, the ounce troy	1 10 0
Plate, silver wrought, per oz.	2 8 0
Plate, silver gilt, per oz.	4 0 0
Powder, per cwt.	40 0 0
Quicksilver, per lb.	1 0 0
Rattles for children, per gross	4 0 0
Ribbons of silk, per lb.	13 6 8
Rugs, Irish, each	8 0 0
Rugs, Polish, each	4 16 0
Rye, per boll	1 0 0
Scissors, the gross	8 0 0
Soap ("Saip") of the Netherlands, per barrel	13 6 8
Soap ("Saip") of Castile or Venice, per cwt.	20 0 0
Spectacles, per gross	6 0 0
Sponges, per lb.	1 0 0
Strings (for harps, lutes, or gittens), per gross	0 12 0
Thimbles, per thousand	6 0 0
Tin (unwrought), per cwt.	30 0 0
Tin (wrought or pewter), per cwt.	40 0 0
Tobacco (leaf), per lb.	16 0 0
Tobacco ("cane, pudding, or bale"), per lb.	18 0 0
Vinegar, the tun	40 0 0
Viols, each	4 0 0
Virginals, the pair	20 0 0
Vizards, per doz.	3 0 0
Whistles for children, per gross	0 12 0

Aberdeen Poll-Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Forbes (Arthur) of Brux, a Commissioner for taking poll in Kildrumny. His valuation in said parish (where he resides), £240 16s 8d; in Cushnie, £90; and in Kinbetach, £486. Elizabeth Murray, his lady; Roderick and Charles Forbes, his sons; and Sophia Forbes, his daughter. (I. 442, 496, 501, 528.)
- „ („), valuation in Invernoohie, £130 17s 8d. His wife and his four children. (I. 544.)
- „ („), gentleman (factor of Cysinde), and tenant in Mains of Corsinday (Midmar), a Commissioner for taking poll in said parish. His wife, Alexander and David Forbesses, his sons, and Margaret Forbes, his daughter, in familia. (I. 180, 183.)
- „ („), gentleman, tenant in Milne of Culfork (Kinbetach). Elspet Forbes, his spouse, and William Forbes, his son. (I. 529.)
- „ (Barbara), wife of Alexander Garioch of Tillichettlic, in Mains of Craigiovarr (Lochel). (See Garioch.)
- „ (Cathren and Elizabeth), grandchildren of Margrat Nicolson, relict of Walter Morison, merchant in Aberdeen, in her family. (See Nicolson.)
- „ (Charles), in family of Mr Robert Burnet, minister of Rayne, being some of his wife. (See Burnet.)
- „ (David) of Lesly, a Commissioner for taking poll in said parish of Leslie; valuation of his said lands in said parish, £833; in Kinethmond, £150; in Keig, £510 and in Premnay (along with Mr Archibald Forbes of Licklyhead, valuation taken together), £666 13s 4d. Margret Farquharson, his lady; William, John, James, and Alexander, his male children; and Janet, Jean, Margrat and Anna, his daughters; and the Lady Dowager of Lesly and Lillius, Anna, and Barbara Forbesses, daughters to the deceased Lord of Lesly, residing within the family of Mr Archibald Forbes of Licklyhead. (I. 231, 232, 239, 457, 493.)
- „ (Duncan), gentleman, in Brayside (Keirn), and — Lindsay, his spouse. (I. 447.)
- „ („), gentleman, tenant in Templetoone (Kildrumny), and Jeane Glass, his spouse; Arthur Forbes, his son; and Sophia and Jeane Forbesses, his daughters. (I. 497, 499.)
- „ (Elizabeth), Lady Auchintoull. (See Mr Arthur Forbes.)
- „ („), wife of — Forbes, laird of Campbeld. (See Forbes of Campbeld.)
- „ (Mrs Elizabeth), in Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhon's family (Tarvis); her poll, £3. (II. 196.)

Forbes (Elspet), wife of Arthour Forbes, gentleman in Milne of Culfork (Kinbetach). (See Arthur Forbes.)

„ (Mr George), of Old Whatt; valuation of his said lands in Auchredie, £166 13s 4d; Issobell Challmer, his spouse; Hellen Forbes, his daughter, anc chyld; and Issobell Forbes, his mother-in-law, live-rentrix. (II. 20.)

„ (George) of Kebbettie; valuation of his said lands in Midmar, £282; his lady and Alexander Forbes, his son, in familia. (I. 189.)

“Aberdeen Journal” Obituary.

1820.

11th January. Rev. William Gordon, Minister of Clatt, in his 69th year.

14th January. At Grant's Braes, near Haddington, Agnes Brown, mother of Burns the poet, in her 83th year.

27th February. At Manse of Turriff, Mrs Stuart, wife of Rev. William Stuart, Minister of that parish.

8th March. At Law of Craigo, Mr Alexander Rae, who officiated as preacher to the Berean Congregation at Laurencekirk while his strength permitted.

11th March. At Foresterhill, Mr John Black, in his 87th year.

11th March. At Peterhead, Mrs Jane Arbuthnot, spouse of Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Invernettie, and daughter of the late Dr Thomas Arbuthnot of Montrose.

16th March. At Edinburgh, Miss Graeme Hepburn, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Rickart Hepburn of Rickarton.

29th March. At Edinburgh, Mrs Skene, senior of Rubislaw.

25th March. At Manse of Rathen, in his 13th year, Duncan, son of Rev. William Cock, Minister of that parish.

8th April. At Peterhead, in his 77th year, Mr Thomas Arbuthnot, agent for the Banking Company in Aberdeen.

8th April. At Auchinclech, John Wilson, Esq., in his 66th year.

8th April. At Rathen, in her 78th year, Anne, daughter of Rev. James Cock, late Minister of the united parishes of Keith-hail and Kinkell.

16th April. At Edinburgh, John, eldest son of Patrick Irvine of Inveramsay, Esq., Writer to the Signet.

17th April. At Monymusk House, Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bart.

20th April. Mrs Janet Reid, aged 73, youngest daughter of William Reid, Esq. of Glassel.

23rd April. At Manse of Cluny, Rev. Alexander Mearns, Minister of that parish, in his 78th year.

26th April. At Peterhead, Mrs Martha Farquharson, or Knowles, widow of Rev. George Knowles, late Minister of Birse.

16th May. Here, Patrick Milne, Esq. of Crimmonogate.

11th May. At Rinneton, Rev. James Macdonald, late Chaplain to the 76th Regiment of Foot, son of the late James Macdonald, Esq. of Rinneton.

6th April. Suddenly at Old Harbour, Jamaica, in his 57th year, Charles Copland, Esq., late of this city.

3rd June. Mary, daughter of Alexander Innes, Esq. of Pitmedden.

9th June. Here, John Abercrombie, Esq., late Provost of this city.

23rd July. At Kemnay, Mr Charles Dawson, who for forty years had been the Parochial Schoolmaster.

22nd September. At Broomhill, Aberdeen, Mrs Jane Rose, relict of Rev. Alexander Rose, Minister of Auchterless.

8th November. Mr John Bower, late Teacher in Aberdeen, in his 70th year.

14th November. At Housedale, William Forbes, Esq. of Echt, aged 72.

22nd November. Here, Rev William Stuart, Turriff, in his 80th year.

23rd November. At her house in Marischal Street, the Dowager Lady Bannerman, in her 77th year.

27th November. At Manse of Drumblades, Rev. Robert Gordon, Minister of that parish.

2nd December. At East Sheen, George, second son of William Gordon, Esq. Aberdeen.

23rd December. At Manse of Leochel-Cushnie, Rev. George Anderson, aged 54.

27th December. At her house in Queen Street, here, Mrs Elizabeth Forbes of Blackford.

29th December. At Pitfour, in his 72nd year, George Ferguson, Esq. of Pitfour, only surviving brother of the late James Ferguson, Esq., Member of Parliament for Aberdeenshire.

27th December. At Madeira, Captain Jonathan D. Michie, 2nd Regiment Cavalry, H.E.I.C.S., Bombay Establishment.

Queries.

350. MISS GORDON, SKENE'S SQUARE.—She was buried in Gordon's "Ail" on August 14, 1805. (Old Machar Register.) As she lay in Gordon's Aisle and paid £1 2s 3d in burial fees, she must have been somebody. Who?

J. M. BULLOCH.

351. MOURNING APPAREL.—When did mourning apparel come into general use in Scotland?

T. SMITH.

352. "IMPALED ARMS."—What is the date of the earliest known instance in Scotland of "Impaled Arms"? Particulars would also oblige.

R. SKIRVING.

353. GARDENS OF BLACKFORD.—What genealogical particulars have been preserved of this old family?

P.

354. FEINZEIS.—The Oldmachar Burial Register, which Rev James Smith has transcribed, gives this entry—"Thomas Gordon, lawful son to Alexander Gordon of Feinzeis [was buried] March 5, 1709." Where is "Feinzeis"?

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

329. EAGLES AT PENNAN.—Rev. George Gardiner, who refers to the Pennan eagles in his account of Aberdeen in the "New Statistical Account of Scotland," subsequently wrote:—"Soon after the late Robert Baird purchased the lands of Auchmedden (about 1853), one eagle returned to the rocks, but the men of the Coastguard, either ignorant of the singular history connected with the return of these birds, or indifferent to the romance of the story, pursued it from crag to crag with their guns till they either killed or dislodged it." This statement is accurate, for, being in employment at Auchmedden at the time, I recollect distinctly the large bird which caused terror among some of the residents.

SAMUEL GERRARD, Senior.

331. THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—Prior to 1345 the lands of Ochtyre Elon (Ochterellon) belonged to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. There were also "Tempill" lands in Leslie, Bethelmie, Kemnay, etc.

R. D. B.

345. PARENTAGE WANTED.—"B" is recommended to write to the Secretary of State for War, stating exactly the points on which he desires information respecting Captain or Major Campbell. The Secretary will then cause the records to be looked up, same as he obligingly did for me some time ago.

T. Y.

U 2

No. 80.—October 27, 1909.

The Goose Croft of Kintore and its Proprietors.

The history of this parcel of land within the Royal Burgh of Kintore is interesting as illustrative of the kind of tradition and family history that attaches to many of the holdings of land in Scotland—possessed for generations by the class of proprietors referred to as "bonnet lairds."

The tradition connected with the Goose Croft dates back to the time of the second James of Scotland, and has been transmitted orally through members of the family to the last of them who has just died at the advanced age of 86 years. The story as put on record by a member of the family in 1843 is to the following effect (M'Comochie's "Donside," p. 65. Cf. "Donside Guide"; Bulloch's "Historic Scenes in Aberdeenshire"; and "Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire," 1849):

"Some time during the reign of James II., a person, in the garb of a traveller, called one evening at a house in Kintore, which appears to have stood on or near by the spot where the Post Office now stands. The stranger, after discoursing a while and inquiring after the news of the place, asked the goodman, whose name was Thain, if he knew anything about the family at Hallforest Castle, and, on being answered in the affirmative, he asked if Thain would carry a message from him to Geordie Keith. 'Geordie Keith!' indignantly exclaimed the goodman, 'a better man than you would have called him Lord George Keith.' Thain, however, delivered his message. The message, it is said, consisted of 'a knife and fork so constructed that the handles fitted into each other and appeared to be one, the blade and prongs being covered by a single scabbard.' Lord George Keith told Thain that the stranger was no less a personage than the King. This information rather staggered poor Thain, who was accompanied home by Lord George. During his absence the goodwife suspected that her visitor was more than he seemed, so she ordered the hen next the cock to be dressed for his supper, and placed him in the 'low' chair. For this piece of service my ancestor got a grant of the piece of ground designated in the title-deeds 'The Goose Croft.'"

An alteration that ought to be made in the above story is the substitution of "Willie" for "Geordie" Keith, as there was no Lord George at this period, whereas Lord William Keith was a favourite of James II., who created him Earl Marischal in 1455.

Although the existing writs do not directly support the traditional story, yet they are of interest as showing that the Goose Croft was

in the hands of the Thain family for a period that might well stretch back to the middle of the 15th century.

The first deed is a Service dated at Kintore 16th August, 1661, of John Smith to his great-grandfather, Alexander Thain. The service was given by fifteen "faithfull and honest citizens induellars in the said burgh of Kintore within the chalmere of William Fraser lair provost off the said burgh." The applicant, who compared personally, is described as "Jhon Smith in Brac Neill suntyme in Cottowne of Hallforrest oy to the decessit Margaret Thine eldest laull. dochter to ungl. Alexr. Thine suntyme burges of Kintore neirst and laull. air laullie serwit to the decessit Alexr. Thine eldest laull. some and air serwit to Jhon Thine burges of Kintore his vngl. father and to ungl. Alexr. Thine his guideschur." The name of Alexander Thine appears in the assize 19th February, 1595-6, for trial of Isobel Cockie in Kintore for witchcraft.

The property to which John Smith was served is described as follows—"In the peice off land callit the gusse croft lyand upon the north syd off the said burgh of Kintore betwixt the landes off the decessit Gilbert Chalmere at the north the loch burne and loch, at the east the kinges cowmond way at the west, ane tenement and yaird off the said Alexr. Thine yunger at the south Also in and to the said tenement and yaird lyand upon the said north syd off the said Kintore betwixt the landes off the kirk gleib at the south the said guss croft at the north the Loch at the east the cowmond kinges gait at the west." The service is certified by the signatures of William Fraser, late provost, and James Ferguson, notary public and clerk of Kintore.

From the deed just quoted it will be observed that the descent of John Smith for six generations, on the mother's side, is vouched for, and allowing thirty-five years, on an average, for each generation, it is possible that the Alexander last mentioned may have been the hero of the story given above. Of even date with the service there is a sasine infesting John Smith in the two properties of the Goose Croft and the adjoining tenement of land.

The next deed is likewise a sasine, of date 2nd April, 1670, infesting, in terms of a marriage contract, 15th March, 1670, Elspet, daughter of Michael Davidson, burgess of Taverurie, in the property of the Goose Croft for her lifetime, and the heirs of the marriage to be celebrated between her and John Smith in fee.

From a disposition of the Goose Croft made by Smith, evidently in security of moneys advanced by David Anderson, late provost of Kintore, dated 7th March, 1666, it appears that he was then married, as his wife, though not mentioned by name, is a consenting party to the transaction. The marriage in 1670 with Elspet Davidson was thus a second marriage. It is interesting to note in this disposition that the statement is made that the lands are to be held by Anderson "of our Sovereign Lord in frie burgane in sic forme and manner as I hold the samen my self."

In the progress of writs the next is a sasine of

date 10th May, 1700, following upon a service infesting Daniel, the eldest son of the above John Smith, in the two properties held by his deceased father.

The next paper is of an interesting character, being a Letter of Obligation dated 12th February, 1705, by Daniel Smith, with consent of his future spouse, Elspet Fuller, only daughter of William Fuller in Tiltie, by his wife Elspet Syme. In view of the approaching marriage of his daughter, Fuller conveys to his son-in-law his "haill guides, gear, horses, milt, sheep, cornes, cattell, insight pleishish utensils and domiciles," while Smith undertakes to supply his wife's parents with "their honest subsistence and livlihood with us within our familie in bed and boorde dureing all the dayes of their lyftymes the largest livar of them two." Provision is at the same time made that should Fuller and his wife "not find themselves honestly used and entertained within the family as said is then and in that caice it shall be leisum to them or either of them surviving to take themselves outwith the family And whenever the samen shall happin (for reasonable causes) I the sayd Daniell Smith and Elspet Syme [? Fuller] binds and obligdes us to give and deliver to them or either of them four pair of plaides two sheetes two cannissis on bolster on stand bed on cloath chist and meall chist one pott and pan with two cheeres with a third chist with one cow and calf and threttie heades of sheep and to build and putt to them one fyr hous and pantrie one byr and barme and to designe off one croft from off our own laud and portione worth twentie pounde Scots yearly, and labour and manure the samen yearly and tynously with our own horss and oxen free of any dewtie or due service to be payed be them therfor, and to cast winn and lead peates sufficient to serve ther famly." A further provision was made that whatever the Fullers might leave at their death should revert to their daughter and son-in-law.

In 1742, Daniel Smith obtained from John, Earl of Kintore, a discharge of an annuity of one firlof of meal, comunonly called Tollmetts, due and payable out of the Goose Croft lying in the north side of the Burgh of Kintore.

The next paper extant is the will of the above-mentioned Daniel Smith, wholly in his own handwriting, and as it is of a curious nature it is given here in full—

"I ame the man who his head many dayes and maney meareys from the bowntefull God and now I most leave this world and nowe I cast my self over upon boundles Reddeeming Love of the Lord Jesus Christ who heas beane my God and my gyde my hope is in him and my help has becin still from him I have sinfully strayed but my healp is in his mereye O my soul bles the Lord thy God who brings heame the prodigalls who heas no delight in Death of pearshing siners.

"Kintor, May 18. 1750 yers.

"Nowe es for what the Lord bestowed upon me in this world I leave all to my wife during hire liftime in this world all mowabls whatever she being infest in the land befor and when

it pleases the Lord call hir from time my eldest son entering with the Land he gives to Willeam Smith his brother the some of fourty pounde Scots and fourty to Georg his brother and twantie pounde Scots to his sister Marey and Lekways to this three I order that they geat all mowabls come crops nowt or what is within doors equally dewided to Willeam Georg and Meary and this I trst upon and in hoop ye will not break what I have writtin with my owen hand and be helpfull on to a nother and Loue on a nother and the Lord will blis voue who his giben voue beings in this world Now flis I have written this with my own hand and subscribe the seam.

"DANIEL SMITH."

Daniel Smith acted for some time as clerk of the Burgh of Kintore, and from the election in 1744 onwards for several years he acted as one of the Magistrates. During the troublesome period of the '45 he suffered on more than one occasion for his sincere attachment to the Government.

In the will quoted above, the name of the eldest son is not mentioned, but by a discharge executed on the 10th June, 1797, it appears that his name was Robert, and that in 1771 he had executed a settlement in which his eldest son William was appointed executor. This is borne out by the factor's books of the Earl of Kintore (Watt's "History of Kintore"), as in 1770 Robert pays cees for two roods of land, and in 1780 the name of William appears, so that in all probability the former was dead by 1780.

The position of the family in 1797, the date of the discharge, was that Robert Smith, his wife, and two sons, William and Daniel, were dead, and that three daughters were still alive; Anne, married to William Mackie; Mary, married to Alexander Simpson; and Elspet, married to William Rough. William, the eldest son of Robert, married Elspet Smith, and the issue of the marriage was an only son, in whose favour the discharge by his aunts was granted. This only son, born in 1790, was named William after his father, and was afterwards merchant and postmaster in Kintore. He married Elizabeth Smith (1787-1871), by whom he had a son, John, born in 1824, and two daughters, Elspet and Elizabeth. As mentioned in the beginning of this notice, Mr Smith, the last surviving member of the family, died on 23rd September last, aged 86 years; and up to his death he still retained a small interest in the property of the Goose Croft held for so long by his forbears.

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

The Gordons of Crathienaird.

Crathienaird, which means "Crathie-on-the-height," is in the parish of Crathie, and has been associated with the Gordons for many years. In 1539 a certain John Reid Gordon appears as one of the King's tenants in Crathienaird (Michie's "Deeside Tales," 1903 edition, p. 290). The connected family of modern times begins with

THOMAS GORDON OF CRATHIENAIRD.

I do not know his origin, but his descendants are clear. He had at least two children—

1. John Gordon of Crathienaird (died 1760).

2. — Gordon, who married David Farquharson (son of James Farquharson of Tullochcoy, who trace from the Inverey Farquharsons.) Dr Michie says they had issue, but he gives no names. ("Records of Invercauld," p. 112.)

JOHN GORDON, CRATHIENAIRD.

On December 11, 1739, sasine was granted to John Gordon, eldest son of Thomas Gordon, portioner of Crathienaird, of part of the lands of Lamsio and Blairglass, in the shire of Aberdeen. (General Register of Sasines.)

John Gordon of Crathienaird died December, 1766. He signed his will at Milntown of Rippachie, December 19, 1766, before these witnesses — Alexander Tawse, miller at the Mill of Rippachie, and Rev. James Lumsden, minister of Towie. The document opens thus—

I, John Gordon of Crathienaird, being at the present time sick in body, but by the blessing of God sound in memory, judgment, and understanding, and considering myself subject to mortality with the rest of mankind, have thought fit to make my testament.

He died at Milton of Rippachie the same day. ("Aberdeen Journal.") There was owing to him certain money by James Farquharson, in Balmoral, in a bond by him to William Young, in Riebrach, and assigned to Gordon by Young and his children (James and Margaret Young) on November 15, 1765. There was also due £36 15s Scots and annual rent thereof contained in a bill of October 13, 1764, by the late John Ross at Mill of Lairny and James Low in Furfins (?Torphins). The will was confirmed February 28, 1767 (John Forbes of Bellabeg being cautioner); and the eik on March 3, 1769. (Aberdeen Commissariat.) Gordon married on December 29, 1738, Isobel Shepherd (Crathie Register), and had

1. Rev. Thomas Gordon of Crathienaird, born 1743.

2. John Gordon, born May 4, 1744 (Register). His father bequeathed him 1800 merks Scots to be paid "at the first term of Martinmas after the years of his apprenticeship are expired, with the ordinary annual rent thereof during the not payment after the said term of payment, and to support him in clothes and other necessarys until the saids years are run."

3. Charles Gordon, born June 30, 1748 (Register). He got 1000 merks from his father under the same conditions as John.

4. George Gordon, born July 6, 1752 (Register). Thomas was instructed under the father's will that "on his own proper charges and expenses to aliment George Gordon, my

fourth son, and Patrick Gordon, my fifth son, and by the advice of his and their nearest relatives and friends on the father's and mother's side, to put them to said trades and employments as their genius and inclinations lead and incline them to, and whereby, by the Divine Blessing, they may gain their bread and livelihood in the world, and to pay their apprentice fees if they shall be bred artificers and merchants, and then to pay to each of them the sum of 1000 merks money foresaid at the first term of Martinmas after either their attaining to the age of 21 years compleat or after the years of their apprenticeship are expired, with the ordinary annual rent thereafter during the next payment."

5. Patrick Gordon.

6. Isobel Gordon, born March 25, 1747 (Register). Not mentioned in the will.

7. Janet Gordon, born July 27, 1750 (Register). Her father left her 2300 merks at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas after her attaining the age of 21 years compleat, or within year and day after her marriage, if it shall happen before that time, [Thomas] being obliged to afford her a decent aliment and support as her father's daughter, ay and until her said portion become payable, which portion is to bear annual rent during the not payment after the terms above expressed.

REV. THOMAS GORDON OF CRATHIENAIRD.

He was the eldest son of John Gordon of Crathienaird, to whom he was served heir on July 7, 1767, and he was born in 1743. He was the sole executor of his father's will. He went to Marischal College, taking his M.A. in 1761, but instead of becoming a country laird, entered the Church, being licensed by the Presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, April 23, 1768, and ordained January 11, 1769, as missionary at Crathie, afterwards removing to Glenmuick. He was presented to the Kirk of Aboyno by the Earl of Aboyno April, 1784, being admitted colleague and successor in the following year. He married at the manse of Cluny Elizabeth Michie, daughter of the Rev. Robert Michie ("Aberdeen Journal," April 23, 1781). He died January 13, 1826, in his 83rd year. His widow died August 3, 1830. He had

1. John Gordon, who took his M.A. at Marischal College, 1799, and went to Jamaica (Scott's Fasti, iii. 520).

2. George Gordon of Buxburn. The estate was feued to him December 22, 1827, a charter being granted by the Town Council of Aberdeen January 1, 1828, for a feuduty of £162 (Morgan's "Woodside," p. 198). He married at St Paul's Church, Aberdeen, June 18, 1832, Rachel Young, daughter of Provost William Young of Sheddocksley (St Paul's Marriage Register). She acquired her father's estate of Sheddocksley, and was served heir to her uncle Alexander Ander-

son of Bourtie, December 10, 1852. Gordon died in 1847, aged 56, and was buried in St Nicholas Church, Aberdeen. His wife died without issue May 16, 1873, in her 90th year (Munro's "Provosts of Aberdeen," p. 249).

3. Barbara Gordon, youngest daughter ("Scott's Fasti").

Tradition assigns another kinsman to the Rev. Thomas Gordon in the person of Charles Gordon, farmer of Crathienaird, who died in 1900. His son James Gordon, now at Crathienaird, tells me, however, that the parson laird was his father's "grand-uncle." To return to Charles Gordon, he was the son of Charles Gordon and his wife Margaret Macpherson, and he died in 1900 at the age of 78. He was a cousin of John Brown. He married Mary Brown, and left two sons—James, now at Crathienaird, and Charles, and six daughters, (Eliza, Margaret, Mary, Charlotte, Jessie, and Jane). James, now at Crathienaird, married Mary Mathieson.

Some Gordons at Crathienaird were apparently quite unconnected with the laird thereof. One of these is Donald Gordon, Crathienaird, who married Euphemia Small, on March 28, 1771, and had a son Donald, baptised July 2, 1785.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Inscriptions in John Knox's Parish Church, Aberdeen.

Inserted in the outer west wall, a granite slab bears—

John Knox
Parish Church,
1833.

The erection of John Knox's Parish Church was begun in 1833, and finished for public worship in 1835. It was largely, if not entirely, due to the energy of Rev. Abercromby Lockhart Gordon, who was minister of Greyfriars Parish Church at that date. (See Dr J. H. Wilson's "Bon-Accord Repository," Aberdeen, 1842, p. 109.)

A granite slab affixed to the north wall is inscribed—

In Memory
of
The Rev. Herbert Bell, M.A.,
for 10 years

Minister of this church,
who died at Aberdeen,
21st November, 1837,
aged 45 years.

He is interred at
Canonbie, Dumfriesshire.
"Faithful unto death."

— — —
Erected by the congregation.

Rev. Herbert Bell, who was a native of Langhorn, took his degree of M.A. at Edinburgh University in 1864 (information from Mr W. Innes Addison, of Glasgow University), and was ordained as a preacher in 1869. He was for some time minister at Persie, Perthshire, and in 1877 was, on the death of Rev. Charles Skene, elected minister of John Knox's Parish Church, being the fourth minister of the church. The congregation was then a small one, but Mr Bell rapidly built up a large working-class membership. The church hall was built through his efforts, and opened entirely free of debt. As a member of the Presbytery, he took an active part in debate, and not infrequently contributed to the discussions in a cogent and pointed manner. Well liked by his brother-ministers, Mr Bell retained in an eminent degree the esteem of his congregation. He resided at 2 Belmont Place. He was survived by his wife and two sons and three daughters. (See obituary notice in "Daily Free Press," 22nd November, 1887.) A framed portrait of him hangs on the wall of the church hall, and is inscribed at the foot—

Rev. Herbert Bell, M.A.,
Minister of John Knox Parish,
1877-1887.

This portrait is placed here as a loving
tribute to his memory by the scholars
of his Sabbath School,
1888.

A harmonium in the vestry (acquired from the proceeds of a congregational sale of work) has a silver plate attached, inscribed—

A Gift
to
The Parish Mission
from
John Knox's Parish Church
Working Party.
New Year's Day. 1890.

A Communion flagon bears—

Presented
to
John Knox's Parish Church,
Aberdeen,
by
A. Blackwood.
8th October,
1881.

The donor of the flagon was Alexander Blackwood, tea merchant, who was ordained to the eldership of the church in 1880. The following is an extract from the Kirk-Session Minute Book, dated 30th October, 1881—"The Session cordially thanked Mr Alexander Blackwood for his excellent and useful present of a Flagon to be used at the communion." He died 15th August, 1882, aged 50 ("Weekly Free Press," 19th August, 1882), and on 27th August later, the following excerpt was sent to his wife

—"The Session desire to express their sorrow for the premature and unexpected removal by death of Mr Alexander Blackwood, one of their number, and to record their sense of appreciation of the kindness and disinterested devotedness he showed towards the congregation, also for the interest he took as a member of session in matters relating to the church, and they instruct the Clerk to send an excerpt of this minute to Mrs Blackwood." (Session Records.) It appears that Mrs Blackwood left the church and joined Greyfriars Parish Church congregation on 5th April, 1883 (Communicants' Roll Book).

A Communion plate belonging to the service is inscribed—

John Knox's Parish
Church.
Aberdeen,
1895.

The Communion service at present in use was presented to the church by the Elders and Managers; and was used for the first time at the April Communion, 1895.

The pulpit Bible used by the first minister, Rev. Alexander Philip, M.A., is carefully preserved in the church. The inscription stamped on leather, and affixed to the front board tells that it was

Presented
to John Knox's Church,
by the Revd. Abercr. L. Gordon,
Minister of Greyfriars Church.
May, 1835.

The above Rev. A. L. Gordon was born in Banff Manse in 1801. After graduating at Aberdeen University he was ordained, in 1826, to the charge of Greyfriars Church, Aberdeen. There he continued till the Disruption, when he joined the Free Church and retired from the ministry. He died in 1871. Amongst his writings, there was published in Aberdeen during 1841 a pamphlet on "The Seizure of John Knox's Church." (See also "Scottish Notes and Queries," 1st Series, Vol. vi., p. 170; and Mr A. W. Robertson's "Hand List," p. 55.)

The ministers of this church have been as follows—

1. Rev. Alexander Philip, M.A., inducted 4th August, 1836—1838.
2. Rev. John Stephen, M.A., inducted 27th September, 1838—1843.
3. Rev. Charles Skene, inducted 21st December, 1843—1877.
4. Rev. Herbert Bell, M.A., inducted 1st October, 1877; died, at Aberdeen, 21st November, 1887.
5. Rev. Henry Ranken, B.D., inducted 16th March, 1888—1891.
6. Rev. Arthur Eugene Claxton, M.A., inducted 22nd March, 1892—1896.
7. Rev. Duncan Hunter Brodie, B.D., inducted April, 1897—1905.

8. Rev. George Andrew Johnston, M.A., B.D., inducted 27th September, 1905-1909. He is a son of Peter Johnston, and was born at Inverurie on 5th June, 1859.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Etymology of "Banff."

The following "Letter to the Editor" appeared in the "Banffshire Journal," 28th September, 1909—

Sir,—In Vol. I., p. 4, of his "Annals," Dr Cramond puts forth three suggestions, one of which I drew his attention to, for the derivation of Banff as a place name, and in the footnote on p. 412, Vol. II., in referring to the oldest seal of the burgh, which shows a boar passant, he says, "The adoption of the ancient form of arms may be explained from the fact that the word Banbh is in Irish 'a sucking pig.'"

To these suggestions may be added the under-noted two. If the root be Celtic, the inference is that the word would be descriptive; but there is just the probability that the origin may be Pictish.

The name is found elsewhere in Scotland, in the farms of Banff and Banffhill—as well as a hill of that name on the latter—which lie respectively a mile and a mile and a half southward of Arbuthnott House, in Kincardineshire; in the estate and house of Bamff, near Alyth, in Perthshire, but perhaps in this instance the word is a corruption of Balduff, by which Bamff Hill there is also known, although "Bamff" appears in a charter by Alexander II., dated 1232, in favour of Nessus de Ramsay, physician to that King; and in Banff (Meal) Mills, on the south bank of the Tweed, to the east of Keelo. These mills, which are no longer worked and are now tenantless, may, however, have been so called by an incomer from the North.

Everyone will be aware of the town of Banff away at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and how it was so named; but it may not be so generally known that there is a distinguished Hungarian statesman—Primo Minister of his country, 1895-9—who rejoices in the title and name of Baron Desiderius Banffy. The surname certainly savours of the shore of the Moray Firth.—I am, etc.,

JOHN CHRISTIE.

1. Banff, bamf, supposed to be from Bandh a corr. of Ban bhaidh, the inner part of a bay. Oliver and Boyd's "Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World," fourth edition.

2. Banff, the county town of Banffshire, is called in the thirteenth century Bamphle and Banfle. According to an Irish legend Banba was a queen of the Tuatha de Danann, who came from Scotland. Hence Mr Whitley Stokes conjectures that Banff (banbh) is a Pictish name cognate with Banba, an old name of Ireland. The Irish banb (Welsh banbw) means a pig. "Names and their histories," by Rev. Dr Isaac Taylor, Canon of York, London, 1896.

A Notorious Aberdeen Scoundrel.

On 23rd May, 1611, a commission of justiciary was granted against Harry Domingo Moir, charged with highway robbery and other capital crimes, committed in and about Aberdeen. The narrative quaintly narrates—

As Harie Domingo Moir, sometime in the burgh of Aberdene, and for a long while "levit in a most Godles and prophane soirt" in and about the said burgh, committing "filthy adultereis. . . . theftes, breking of waired, and utheris villanyis," and lying in wait "as a brigand and vagabound" for the liegis travelling in those parts, "with purpois and resolutioun to cut thair throttis, and tak thair pursis"—of which Patrick Findlay had experience, "whenas he wes laittie persewit of his lyff be the said Harie becaus he wald not gif unto him his purs and all the silver he had"—and as the said Harie has been lately apprehended by the magistrates of Abirdene, and committed to their ward for these crimes, commission, under the signet, subscribed by the Chancellor, Argyle, Glencarne, Cassillis, and Balfoure, is granted to Mr Johne Cheyne of Pitfeychie, one of the Justices of Peace in the shire of Abirdene, and to the provost and bailies of the said burgh, to put the said Harie to the knowledge of an assize and minister justice on him accordingly.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1821.

16th January. In his 22nd year, James Minty, student at Marischal College, fourth son of Rev. Dr Minty, Minister of Kennethmont.

22nd January. Here, William Copland, Esq., advocate, town clerk depute, and collector of cess for the City and Liberties since 1788.

24th January. At his house here, John Urquhart, Esq. of Craigston.

22nd January. At Banff, at a very advanced age, John Russell, Esq. of Balmade.

20th February. At her house in the Schoolhill here, the Dowager Mrs Russell of Moncoffer.

18th February. At Manse of Dyce, Rev. William Wilson, Minister of that parish.

23th February. At Bellabeg, Mrs Stuart, daughter of James Gordon, Esq., late of Croughly.

1st March. Mr Robert Aberdeen, late merchant in Aberdeen, aged 47.

12th March. At Banff, Rev. Abercromby Gordon, in his 63rd year.

18th April. Here, Miss Isobel Chalmers, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Chalmers, Minister of Daviot.

18th May. Here, Miss Marion Brands, youngest daughter of the deceased James Brands, Esq. of Ferryhill.

21st May. At Manse of Insch, in his 71st year of age, and 31st of ministry there, Rev. George Daun.

24th May. At Elgin, Patrick Duff Esq., town clerk, aged 58.

31st May. Here, Miss Ann Caroline Brands, eldest daughter of the late James Brands, Esq. of Ferryhill.

5th June. At Inglismakdie, the Hon. Alexander Keith, son of the late Earl of Kintore.

20th June. In Fitzroy Square, London, in his 78th year, John Forbes, Esq. of New, Strathdon.

10th July. At Carlogie Cottage, Mrs Garden Campbell of Troup and Glenlyon.

11th August. At Bervie, Miss Stewart, eldest daughter of the late James Stewart, Esq. of Carnaveron, aged 75.

20th August. At Peterculter, Rev. David Gillatly, Minister of the Shiprow Chapel, Aberdeen.

10th September. At Oldmeldrum, in his 70th year, Baillie George Cooper, Parochial Schoolmaster of Meldrum for 41 years.

6th September. At Kennethmont, in his 29th year, and in the bloom of youth, Rev. James Thomson, schoolmaster of that parish.

22nd September. Here, Captain Alexander Stuart, late at Leslie House, in his 84th year.

9th October. At Manse of Deer, Rev. John Craigie, in his 81st year.

5th November. Here, Miss Rebecca Cumine, youngest daughter of Charles Cumine of Kininmonth.

12th November. At Manse of Rathven, Rev. George Donaldson, Minister of that parish, in his 79th year.

15th December. At Echt House, Sir Harry Niven Lumsden of Auchindoir, Baronet, aged 37.

20th December. At Whitehill, New Deer, Rev. John Bunyan, Minister of the United Assoc. Congregation there, in his 70th year.

Queries.

355. MONSIGNOR FRASER'S MOTHER.—"J. A.," writing in the "Huntly Express," says that Monsignor Fraser's mother was Janet Ann Gordon. Where did she come from? Glenlivet?

J. M. BULLOCK.

356. PESTILENCE IN SCOTLAND.—I understand that, in the fourteenth century, Scotland was ravaged by the pestilence on at least two occasions. Brief particulars of dates, with notes of authorities which might be consulted, would oblige.

MEDIOUS.

357. "GARIOCH GARLAND."—What is known concerning this pamphlet?

W. GARIOCH.

358. JOHN GORDON, CIVILIST, KING'S COLLEGE.—He was buried in Gordon's Aisle, September 23, 1741. Who was he?

J. M. BULLOCH.

359. "THE HAPPY LAND."—Who was the composer of this hymn or sacred song, and what is known of him?

T. D.

Answers.

338. FAIRS.—Of the fairs enumerated by "Topographer" I have ascertained that the following were held at the places mentioned:—

St Serf's, or St Sair's, Culsalmond.

Marymass, Ellon.

Bartilnewes, Bartlemuir, near Barthol-Chapel.

Michael, Kinkell.

Cowin (or St Congal), Durris.

Cowin (,), Turriff.

Truel, Kennethmont.

Bryack, Coull.

Andermass, Strathdon.

Dustan, Old Deer.

Donan, Auchterless. Dr John Milne kindly explains that this market was held in April, and that kale plants were sold at it, from which fact it was locally called the kale market. The Duke of Cumberland passed through Auchterless in pursuit of Prince Charlie while the market was being held.

Ruid, Ellon.

G. R.

339. JEW'S HARP.—This simple musical instrument was popular in Scotland many centuries ago, being manufactured both at home and abroad. In 1612, foreign supplies were valued for revenue purposes at £3 per gross.

R. G.

It was made in Stonehaven about from 40 to 60 years ago by Mr Robert Glegg, and was locally known as "The Trump," from which name the maker received his local cognomen. The Trump was made with one and two stangs, or tongues, and sold for 1d and 2d.

R. T. M.

351. MOURNING APPAREL.—Mourning Apparel, or "Dool Weeds," first came into general use in Scotland in 1537.

D. THOMSON.

No. 81.—November 3, 1909.

Norse Names in Sutherlandshire.

In the quarterly number of the "Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland," issued by the Viking Club, there is an interesting communication from Mr James Gray on "The Scandinavian Place-Names of Sutherland." He points out that the north coast of the county has names of Norse origin, not only on its shores, but on the banks of certain of its rivers; but such names are more frequent in the valleys nearest to Caithness, and become more and more rare as the distance from Caithness increases. Then, on the southern coast of Sutherland Norse names are found all the way from Navidale to Oykel, though, except in the Helmsdale valley, they are seldom discoverable away from the sea. The main distinguishing marks of the Norse names in Sutherland, according to Mr Gray—who acknowledges assistance received from the late Mr John Mackay, of Hereford—are the terminations "boll," "ble," "bo," homestead, as in Erriboll, Eldrable, and Embo; "gill," as in Suisgill and Geisgill, meaning stream in a gully; "dale," Norse, "dalr," a valley, as in Skuisdale and Halladale; "geo," as in Sango, VASGO, Lamigo, a narrow, rocky bay; "ey" or "a," as in Oklany, Calva, Crona, and Choarey, which are all islands. But a curious feature of some Sutherland place-names is that they are a compound of Gaelic and Norse. Forsinard and Forsinain, for instance, have Gaelic terminations, but the word "Fors" is the Norse for a waterfall, and the two names mean the upper and the lower waterfall respectively. Kyle-strome also is a compound Gaelic and Norse word, "strom" being Norse for tideway, such as exists at Kyle-strome when the pent-up water of Loch Glendhu and Loch Coul rush outwards through the narrows of the Kyle. Loch-fleet is a similar compound of Gaelic and Norse, and, adds Mr Gray, "before the Mound was erected, 'the flood' there must have poured even more swiftly than now."

Brodies in Aberdeenshire.

(Continued from No. 73—September 8, 1909.)

VOL. III. GLENBUCHAT—BIRTHS, 1820-1854.

GLENBUCHAT—MARRIAGES, 1838-1854.

1821. November 20. William Brodie in Backies, and Mary Reid, his spouse, had a daughter baptised and named Isobel. Witnesses—William Gauld, Crofts, and John Begg, Badenyon. [Mary Reid was a daughter of Archibald Reid in Glenbuchat, and Jean Middleton, parish of Tarland, who were married September 4, 1786, after having been pro-

claimed three times on that date (Glenbuchat Marriages, 1783-1825).]

1822. May 16. John Brodie in Belnaglack, and Jean Gibbon, his wife, had twins, a boy and a girl, baptised and named John and Anna. Witnesses—Janet Gauld and John Farquharson, both residing in Belnaglack.

1824. May 31. John Brody in Belnaglack, and his wife, Jean Gibbon, had a son born, named Alexander, baptised before witnesses.

1825. July 2. William Brodie in Backies, had a son by his wife, Mary Reid, born of the above date, and baptised the 13th and named William before witnesses.

1828. September 28. Hellen Brodie, a young woman, had a daughter born, baptised and named Jean, the father George Paterson, a young man in the parish.

1828. William Brodie in Backies, and Mary Reid, his wife, had a daughter born on the 11th day of December, baptised and named Mary Ann before witnesses.

1831. January 5. James Brodie in Drumnagarrow, and Barbara Murdoch, had a son baptised named William.

1831. July 5. Elizabeth Brodie and Gordon Forbes were witnesses to the baptism of Charlotte, daughter of Alexander Roy, Belnaboth, and his wife, Mary Kellas.

1832. September 13. James Brodie in Belnaglack, had a daughter by his wife, Barbara Murdoch, baptised and named Mary Margaret, before witnesses.

1834. James Brodie, Drumnagarrie, and Barbara Murdoch, had a son born 31st November, baptised and named James before witnesses.

1835. July 11. Elizabeth Brodie and Jane Milne were witnesses to the baptism of Charles, son of John Wood and his wife, Martha Glenie.

1835. Elizabeth Brodie and Alexander Brodie were witnesses to the baptism of Jane, daughter of William Paterson in Belnagraig, 7 November, 1835. Jane [was] born 3 November, 1835.

1837. James Brodie in Drumnagarrie, and Barbara Murdoch, his wife, had a son born on the 22nd day of February, 1837, baptised and named John, on the 25th day of the same month. Witnesses—John Brodie and Alexander William.

1837. Charles Beattie, Netherton, and Elizabeth Brodie, had a son born 28 February, 1837, baptised and named William before witnesses.

1838. James Brodie in Drumnagarrow, had a son by his wife, Barbara Murdoch, born 28 September, and baptised 9 October, before witnesses.

1844. July 14. James Brodie in Drumnagarrow, and his wife, Barbara Murdoch, had a daughter baptised and named Ann before witnesses.

1845. January 16. William Kellas and his wife, Margaret Brodie, in Belnaglack, had a

son baptised 2 February and named John before witnesses.

1846. June 23. William Brodie, Belnaglack, and his wife, Mary Grassick, had a son born 23rd day of June, 1846; baptised the 12 July and named John before witnesses.

1846. October 1. William Kellas, Belnaglack, and his wife, Margaret Brodie, had a daughter baptised and named Jean.

1846. December 29. James Brodie, Drumnagarrow, and his wife, Barbara Murdoch, had a daughter baptised the 19 January, 1847, and named Jean before witnesses.

1848. January 17. William Brodie, Belnaglack, and his wife, Mary Grassick, had a son born, baptised and named William before witnesses. [William Brodie, who was born on January 17, 1848, was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, taking the degree of M.A. in 1871. In 1875 he received the degree of B.D. from the Edinburgh University. Ordained in 1877 to the Established Church, Kirkpatrick—Juxta, Dumfriesshire. He is unmarried.]

1850. January 28. William Brodie, Belnaglack, and his wife, Mary Grassick, had a daughter born, baptised and named Isobel before witnesses.

1851. January 19. John Brodie and Catherine Michie, Badenyon, had a son born, baptised and named William before witnesses.

1852. May 15. William Brodie, Belnaglack, and his wife, Mary Grassick, had a son born, baptised and named Alexander before witnesses.

1853. June 2. Alexander Brodie, Backies, and his wife, Mary Farquharson, had a son born, baptised and named James before witnesses.

1854. May 14. Margaret Brodie, Belnaglack, had a daughter named Margaret, the father Gordon Riddel.

1854. May 17. William Brodie, Belnaglack, and his wife, Mary Grassick, had a son born, baptised June 12, and named James before witnesses.

MARRIAGES, 1819-1854.

1820. May 28. James Roy in Smithyford, and Elizabeth Brodie in Belnaglack, having had their banns of marriage regularly proclaimed, were married before witnesses. [Elizabeth Brodie (born July 5, 1790) was a daughter of William Brodie in Belnaglack, and his wife, Jannet Gauld.]

1830. June 12. James Brodie in Drumnagarrie, and Barbara Murdoch in Belnaboth, were proclaimed and married before witnesses. [Barbara Murdoch was a daughter of William Murdoch and Jean Milne.]

1838. July 24. Charles Beattie, parish of Insoch, and Elizabeth Brodie in this parish, were regularly married before witnesses. [Elizabeth Brodie (born November 5, 1810; died 26th September, 1856) was the eldest daughter of John Brodie, Belnaglack, and his wife, Jean Gibbon.]

1845. July 5. William Brodie, Belnaglack, and Mary Grassick, having had their banns

of marriage proclaimed, were married in presence of witnesses. [William Brodie was the eldest son of John Brodie and Jean Gibbon.]

1852. November 20. Alexander Brodie, Backies, and Mary Farquharson, Belnaglack, having had their banns of marriage regularly proclaimed, were married in the presence of witnesses. [Alexander Brodie was a son of William Brodie, Backies, and his wife, Mary Reid.]

1853. March 29. John Reid, Axlder, Strathdon, and Isobel Brodie, Belnaglack, Glenbucket, were married before witnesses. [Isobel Brodie was a daughter of John Brodie, Belnaglack, and his wife, Jean Gibbon.]

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Gordons of Gight.

The Oldmachar Burial Register records the burial of "Robert Gordon, brother to Laird of Gight, [in the] Marquess [of Huntly's] isle, 20th Sept., 1683." He was apparently the brother of Sir George Gordon of Gight—the laird (9th) of Gight at this time. He is not given in "The House of Gordon" (Vol. I., p. 270).

J. M. BULLOCK.

Gordons as Clockmakers.

The following particulars regarding Mr William Gordon, watch and clock maker, Dufftown, have been obligingly furnished by a correspondent. They supplement the interesting facts recorded by Mr Bullock in No. 77 (October 6th):—

William Gordon and William Ross were both for a time with the celebrated Aberdeen clock-maker, John Garty, Ross ultimately settling in Huntly. "Watchy" Gordon took the important step in 1818 of going to Dufftown, which was then known by the title of Balvenie town. He was associated with William Marshall, Keithmore, in the making of a celebrated clock for Gordon Castle, the description of which is as follows:—

1. Outer circle—Months of the year—calendar.
2. Days in each month—calendar.
3. Equation of time, clock fast or slow of sun.
4. Signs of Zodiac, showing sun's position.
5. Degrees of the circle, 30 degrees in each sign.
6. Sun's declination in degrees and minutes.
7. Minute circles—time of day.
8. 24 hours circle—time of day.
9. Time of high water at different parts.
10. Rising and setting of the sun.
11. Second circle.

12. Revolving disc, showing the time at different places on the earth's surface.

13. Recess showing the days of the week.

14. Makers' name.

"Watchy" was an active Freemason of St John's Lodge, Dufftown, and he acted as secretary and treasurer of the lodge till it was wound up. It has since been resuscitated, however.

"Watchy's" nephew, Peter Gordon, after serving an apprenticeship with his uncle William, went to London, and was with the late Mr Robertson, Kingsland Road, afterwards going back to Huntly in 1859 to succeed the aforementioned William Ross. Peter's nephew John, now watchmaker in Oldmeldrum, served his apprenticeship with him, and of other nephews, William, who served his time with Mr John Wood, watchmaker, Banff, died in South Africa; while Alexander is watchmaker in Macduff. Peter Gordon left Huntly many years ago, and resides in London. Although he is 75 years of age, he still works at his trade. He possesses two beautiful plates of Dufftown, one of Balvenie and one of the new Castle, engraved by old William. Peter's daughter Isabella is an authoress and editress of a newspaper in Washington, U.S.A., and has just concluded a visit to this country, when she revisited Fochabers. She is the wife of the author Mr Curless, to one of whose books ex-President Theodore Roosevelt wrote a preface. A notice of her visit to Fochabers appeared in the "Evening Express" in September.

It may be added that the before-mentioned William Marshall, Peter Stewart, "Watchy's" brother-in-law, and the father of the late Mr John Walker, bank agent, Old Deer, laboured long and diligently endeavouring to discover perpetual motion, but the problem defied them, the reason assigned by "Watchy" being that friction wore out the ball!—whatever that meant.

Scottish Bishops in the Medieval Period.

In the October number of the "Scottish Historical Review," Bishop Dowden, of Edinburgh, has an article, or rather the first instalment of an article, on "The Appointment of Bishops in Scotland during the Medieval Period"—that is, from the death of Malcolm Canmore down to the middle of the sixteenth century, or during the period of some four centuries and a half preceding the Reformation. At the date of Malcolm's death (1033), episcopal jurisdiction was, at least in theory, exercised over the whole of the dominions of the King of Scots by a Bishop,

whose seat was at Killymont or St Andrews, and who was known as "Episcopus Scottorum." New dioceses were created in the twelfth century, however, and Cathedral Chapters erected, and after that time the election of Bishops lay with the chapters of the respective dioceses. Permission to proceed to an election was ordinarily sought and obtained from the King, and his "assent" was afterwards asked to the result, and in all cases the election had to be confirmed by the Pope. This mode of election was well established, and, except in certain exceptional cases, held its recognised place for many years. Gradually, however, the rights of the chapters came to be ignored, and the appointments to bishoprics, and to many other ecclesiastical offices of dignity or emolument were made at the will of the Pope, "though ordinarily not without a discreet regard for the wishes of the King, and eventually largely at his nomination." This "new era" may be said to begin with Pope John XXII. (1316). Prior to that date, the mode of election often followed what was then known as "per compromissum"—the whole body of the electors committed the choice of the Bishop to certain persons, either of their own body or of outsiders, or to some of their own body conjoined with one or more outsiders. In the narrative of the election that took place at Aberdeen on the death of Bishop Gilbert Sterline, as recounted in the brief of Pope Gregory IX., dated 17th June, 1239, it is stated that "the clergy of the city of Aberdeen were convoked," and the power of choosing the Bishop was conferred on four of the canons of the chapter and three of the city clergy, who elected the Abbot of Arbroath. The convoking of the city clergy seems to have been unusual. "It is possible," says Bishop Dowden, "that in this case there were some exceptional reasons for the course pursued. I have not, however, observed any subsequent reference to the association of the city clergy with the chapter of Aberdeen in the election of Bishops." As already mentioned, a new system was introduced during the Papacy of John XXII. From that time, with rare exceptions, the Pope claimed to have "reserved" to his own appointment—or "provision," as it was styled—all the bishoprics, and, indeed, all elective offices and dignities of value, such as deaneries and the headships of the monastic houses. This "Papal usurpation of ecclesiastical patronage" was strongly objected to in England and on the Continent; but in Scotland, Bishop Dowden says, nothing more than "some rather indistinct mutterings" can be detected till towards the close of the fifteenth century. The reason he finds in the fact that, while the election by the chapter was formally declared null and void, the Pope generally appointed as Bishop the person who had been (illegally) chosen. "Although the election was declared null and void, the electors were ordinarily granted to have as their Bishop the person whom they had chosen. In theory the rights of the chapters were set at naught; in actual fact their choice was generally made good."

Antiquarian Discoveries in Edinburgh.

The excavations in Parliament Square, Edinburgh, in connection with the building of the Knights of the Thistle Chapel at St Giles's Cathedral have resulted in a number of remarkable discoveries. While the work has been in progress several walls of varying thickness have been discovered some 10 or 12 feet below the level of Parliament Square, and the compartments which they form are without a doubt the cellars of the Luckenbooths which at one time clustered round the old building. The excavations have also brought to light a quantity of human bones, the explanation of which is that the place was at one time a burying place—in fact at the time the only burying place in Edinburgh—so that its antiquity is even older than the historic burying grounds of Calton, Canongate, and Greyfriars. It was here that John Knox was buried; the plate in Parliament Square at the entrance to the Law Courts marking his burying place is familiar to everybody.

The remarkable thing about the bones which have been discovered is that none of them seem to have been enclosed in any kind of coffin, unless it be that the wood was of such thin material that it has completely disappeared. One skull was found with the teeth—apparently of an adult, for they were well worn—in perfect preservation. The remains had apparently never been disturbed, for though much had disappeared, a thigh-bone was lying in its exact position in relation to the skull. The bones which have been discovered have probably lain here from 300 to 400 years. A number of coins have also been found, though they are too far defaced to be recognisable. All the articles found are the property of the Crown.—"Glasgow Herald," 9th October, 1909.

The Bereans of Laurencekirk.

In No. 79 (20th October) the death is mentioned as having taken place, on 8th March, 1820, at Law of Craigo, of "Mr Alexander Rae, who officiated as preacher to the Berean Congregation at Laurencekirk while his strength permitted." The congregation, which was formed about 1770, had a trying experience. Rev. W. R. Fraser in his "History of the Parish and Burgh of Laurencekirk" mentions that Peter Brymer, a carpenter, after he had made a pulpit in the chapel, was requested by two of the leading elders to show them how he could use it, and nothing loth, he at once delivered an address from the text, emphasising the personal reference by pointing at the two leaders, "Saul, the son of Kish, went out to seek his father's asses," and lo! two of them. The office of minister seems to have been purely honorary, to judge from the reply of one of Peter's successors, David Low, a shoemaker,

to an inquisitive neighbour who questioned him about his stipend: "I git nae steepin'; they dinna even come to me for their shoon." But the flock dwindled, and at last the chapel was sold, two old women being the sole survivors of the denomination in the place. When one of them was taken away, the other pathetically lamented, "Ah, sir! an' when I gine too, the Bereans'll be clean licket aff."

The Bereans are a small sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland, taking their title from, and professing to follow the example of, the ancient Bereans. (See Acts xvii. 10-13.)

Aberdeenshire Poll-Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Forbes (George), of Newscatt, pupill of Patrick Chein, soumtyme of Ardmurdoe. His valuation in Peterhead parish £80, but his poll given up in his said master's family in Town of Peterhead. (I., 564, 573.)
- „ (..), of Skellater, a Commissioner for taking poll in Luvernochtie. His valuation in said parish £88 2s 4d; in Kinbetach, £60; in Migvie (for lands belonging to him, Mr John James of Culquhlich and William Forbes of New), £300; and in Tarland (where his family are polled), £215. His lady and his children, George, Lachlan, Nathaniel, and Barbara, in familia. (I., 3, 4, 14, 532, 534, 547.)
- „ (..), gentleman, in Udmie parish, brother german to Thomas Forbes of Water-tounne. (II., 131.)
- „ (..), gentleman, tennent in Auchquhar-nie (Cruden). Jeane Smith, his spouse, and Thomas, Robert, Margaret, Christian, Elizabeth, and Magdalen Forbeses, their children. (II., 132.)
- „ (..), gentleman; tennent in Killiwhairu (Aberdour). His wife and two children; and Janet Mowat, his mother-in-law. (II., 64.)
- „ (..), gentleman; tennent in Saplinbrae (Deer). His wife and three bairnes. (I., 636.)
- „ (..), merchant in Aberdeen; Stock under 5000 merks. His wife and two children. (II., 622.)
- „ (Helen), widow; Lyfrentrix of Blacktounne (Kingedward). (See Alex. Forbes of Blacktounne.)
- „ (..), wife of Adam Panton, gentleman in Milne of Mackterrie (Fyvie). (See Panton.)
- „ (Issobell), Liverentrix; in family of Mr George Forbes of Oldwhatt (Auchredie); being his mother-in-law. (See Mr George Forbes.)
- „ (..), wyce of Alexander Paton of Kinnaldie; in his family (Kinnellar). (See Paton.)

- Forbes (Issobell and Marjorie), grandchildren of Issobell Keith, relict of the Laird of Kinaldio: in her family in Town of Aberdeen. (II., 623.) (See Keith.)
- " (Issobell), widow of a gentleman; and tenant in Milne of Auchterfoull (Coul), and five children in familia. (I., 40.)
- " (Janet), in Town of Old Aberdeen, relict of Mr George Riccart of Arnadge. Her poll (as the third part of her deceased husband's), £4 6s. (II., 594.)
- " (Jeane), wife of John Hay, gentleman in Adiffrie (Cruden). (See Hay.)
- " (..), wife of Mr William Johnston, minister at Keirn. (See Johnston.)
- " (..), wife of Kincaigie Leslie, elder. (See Leslie.)
- " (..), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Mr William Moire, principal: Valued rent under £500; no child: a grandchild Colin Campbell, 6s. (II., 624.)
- " (..), wife of John Thomson of Hairmoss (Montwhiter): residing in Turreff. (See Thomson.)
- " (James), of Greens. His valuation in Montwhiter £300; and Jean Collisone, his spouse. (II., 371.)
- " (..), of Pitnacalder; a Commissioner for taking poll in Aberdeen. His valuation in said parish £80. His wife; and Anna, Jean, Margaret, Barbara, John, Alexander, and Katharin Forbeses, their children. (II., 63, 69.)
- " (..), gentleman; and tenant in Buchan (Invernochtie) and his wyfe. I., 548.)
- " (..), gentleman; tenant in Kinadie (Coldstone). His wife and Harie, James and Arthur Forbeses, his children. (I., 18.)
- " (..), merchant in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. No wife, nor child. (II., 620.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1822.

1st January. Mrs Elizabeth Adams, relict of Rev. Mr Adams, formerly Minister of Kintore, in her 78th year.

4th January. At Hewitree, near Exeter, Janet, eldest daughter of the late James Allardyce, Esq., Collector of H.M. Customs, Aberdeen.

25th January. Here, aged 27, Mrs Eliza Mortimer, wife of Mr Alexander Mortimer, Baker, Quay, and daughter of Rev. Dr Thomson, Minister of Footdee.

4th February. At Aberdour House, Anna, fifth daughter of William Gordon, Esq.

10th March. At Manse of Huntly, Rev. George Ross Monro, Minister of that parish.

2nd April. At Paris, Miss Margaret Davidson, daughter of the late Captain Alexander Davidson of Newton, Aberdeenshire.

19th February. At Mount Rose, St Vincent, the Hon. Andrew Rose, Secretary to the Council, seventh son of the late William Rose, Esq. of Gask, Aberdeenshire.

29th April. At Charlestown of Aboyne, Adam Mason, aged 103.

11th May. In London, Walter Ogilvie, son of the late Rev. John Ogilvie, D.D., Minister of Midmar.

14th May. Here, Rev. Charles M'Hardy, Minister of Crathie and Braemar, in his 76th year.

1st June. Here, Miss Seton, daughter of the late George Seton, Esq. of Mounie.

27th May. At Manse of Rhynie, Rev. James Milne, Minister of that parish, aged 79.

4th June. At Peterhead, James Hutchison, Esq., aged 65.

9th June. Here John Burnett, Esq. of Elrick, in his 77th year.

3rd June. At Banff, in his 84th year, James Mackenzie, Esq. of Pittrichie.

15th January. At Calcutta, Alexander Robertson, Esq., youngest son of the late Andrew Robertson, Esq. of Foveran, and partner of Davidson and Robertson, of Calcutta.

22nd June. At Angustown, Jane Corbet, wife of Mr John Stuart, farmer, in her 28th year.

4th July. Suddenly, in his 58th year, Rev. George Mitchell, who had been for thirty-one years schoolmaster of Cluny, and latterly assistant minister of that parish.

9th July. At Tarara, near Lyons, John Forbes Mitchell, Esq. of Thainston.

2nd August. At Haddo, Thomas Laing, Esq., in his 69th year.

2nd August. Here, Mrs Clementina Forbes, widow of Rev. Charles M'Hardy, Minister of Crathie and Braemar.

30th August. At Pitcaithly, Barbara, youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas Gordon, Aboyne.

4th October. Here, William Livingston, Esq., M.D., Professor of Medicine in Marischal College.

28th October. At Kincairdine Lodge, Mrs Gordon of Kincairdine.

12th November. At Manse of Birse, Margaret, daughter of Rev. Joseph Smith, in her 18th year.

10th November. Here, in his 74th year, Patrick Copland, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College.

16th November. Here, Mr James Anderson, formerly master of Robert Gordon's Hospital, aged 79.

2nd December. At Campfield, William Scott, Esq. of Campfield, in his 42nd year.

5th December. At Peterhead, John Forbes, M.D., aged 29.

15th December. In France, Mr John Ferdiand Lumsden, eldest son of Hary Lumsden, Esq. of Belhelvie.

Queries.

360. **THE GORDONS IN FICTION.**—"Sandy Gordon, Missionar: a Story of Struggle," by John Harlaw (i.e., G. Watt Smith), was published in London without a date. What was the date? It is dedicated, "To the memory of John Fyfe and William Minto," and deals, inter alia, with life at King's College.

J. M. BULLOCH.

361. **SAMUEL M'KNIGHT.**—What facts are recorded regarding Samuel M'Knight, a Scotsman living in New Orleans, who mortified £525 to buy books to poor scholars of Aberdeen? What was his connection with Aberdeen?

A. B.

362. **"THE MUSE OF THE MEANS."**—This work, by William Jamie, was published at Aberdeen in 1844, and extends to 166 pages. Where could I get a copy of it, and at what price?

G.

363. **CHARLES CHALMERS OF PORTLETHEN.**—What is known of the parentage and career of Mr Chalmers, who is known to have followed the legal profession? Was he an advocate in Aberdeen?

KINCARDINESHIRE.

364. **GORDON'S CURRANT.**—Professor de Vries, the well-known botanist of Amsterdam, treating of sterile plant hybrids, mentions Gordon's currant, which is said to be a cross between the Californian and the Missouri species. Why was it called "Gordon's" currant? Perhaps Professor Trail may know.

J. M. BULLOCH

Answers.

311. **OLD ABERDEENSHIRE MARKET.**—There is a Gaelic word "sliabh" or "sleibh," meaning hill, and the Sleepy Market was held on the top of a hill, where Christ's Kirk stood. I make no doubt the Sleepy Market originally meant the market on the hill, and that the name Sleepy Town means hill town.

JOHN MILNE, LL.D.

322. **JOHN MOWAT, BELLFOUNDER, OLD ABERDEEN.**—I have clock No. 96. The maker's name on it is spelt "John Mowatt."

WILLIAM GARDEN.

324. **NELLFIELD CEMETERY.**—Replying to "M. H. M.'s" further inquiries, I have to state that Dr John Milne informs me that Taylor's map of 1773 shows Mr Cochrane as the owner of the field in which Nellfield Cemetery now is. Subsequently a Mr Martin acquired the property, on the north-western portion of which he erected a small mansion-house which he named Nellfield—probably after his wife or other relative. He left the south-eastern portion as agricultural land, and this was the first part formed into the cemetery. I knew gentlemen who as boys played in it after the corn was cut. It stands in the parish of Oldmachar.

II.

348. **POEM BY TENNYSON.**—The lines by Tennyson appeared in "Good Words" for March, 1868, and were as follows:—

1865-1866.

I stood on a tower in the wet,
And New Year and Old Year met,
And winds were roaring and blowing:
And I said, "O years, that meet in tears,
Have ye aught that is worth the knowing?
Science enough and exploring,
Wanderers coming and going,
Matter enough for deploring,
But aught that is worth the knowing?"
Seas at my feet were flowing,
Waves on the shingle pouring
Old Year roaring and blowing,
And New Year blowing and roaring.

I have searched "Punch" for several months after March, 1868, but have not found the parody quoted by "W. G. P." But the parody is familiar all the same.

A.

In the "Bibliography of Tennyson" the short poem "I stood on a tower" is stated to "have never been re-published by the author in any volume or collected edition of his works." I have failed to trace the parody in "Punch," and the present Lord Tennyson writes me that he knows nothing of it.

JAMES B. THOMSON.

No. 82.—November 10, 1909.

Diamond Jubilee of "Notes and Queries."

"Notes and Queries"—the original English publication of that name—attained its diamond jubilee last week, its first number, of 16 small quarto pages, bearing the date November 3, 1849. Among its projectors were included, besides W. J. Thoms, its first editor, J. W. Croker and Monckton Milnes. The singularly appropriate motto of the little journal, "When found, make a note of," was the suggestion of a lady; in its early issues the names of John Payne Collier and Peter Cunningham are prominent as contributors—some notes from the pen of the former on the old and vexed question of Shakespeare and deer-stealing appearing in the first number; and George Bell was the original publisher. Thoms edited "Notes and Queries" for almost a quarter of a century, successive editors being Dr Doran, H. F. Turle, Joseph Knight, and Mr Vernon H. Rendell, editor of the "Athenæum," who, with the efficient assistance of Mr John Randall, has conducted the welcome weekly since 1907. (See "The Original 'Notes and Queries,'" in No. 67, July 28, 1909.)

Sir Archibald Michie.

I read with interest Mr Charles Michie's account of the Michies, dated from Calcutta, India. I venture to state that he has overlooked one of the most eminent of the family—viz., Sir Archibald Michie, Q.C., who flourished in Australia some 50 years ago or more. From Sir Bernard Burke's "Knighthood," I learn that he was the son of Archibald Michie, of Aberdeen Place, Maida Vale (suburb of London); was born there in 1813; and educated at Westminster School. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1838, and emigrated the following year to Sydney, New South Wales, where he practised for some time. He then, in 1847, settled in Melbourne, where he rapidly acquired fame and fortune as an able, shrewd, and witty lawyer. He entered the Parliamentary arena, and was Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in various Ministries, until, in 1873, he was appointed Agent-General to represent the colony of Victoria in London. He remained there till 1879. He was knighted on 25th May, 1878. He returned to Melbourne and lived in retirement till his death at St Kilda (marine suburb of this city) on 21st June, 1899, aged 86. He left a son named William Michie.

The correct pronunciation of his name was a frequent source of debate here; English people would have it to be "Mitchie," and the Irish

called it "Mickey," and insisted that he was of Irish origin, as the most of our leading lawyers came from the Green Isle. I brought a storm of disapprobation from contending parties by assuring them that they were both wrong, and a Cockney was highly indignant that a new-chum Scot had the temerity to dispute his judgment, inasmuch as Michie was a townsman of his. I said I knew next to nothing of the lawyer, but I did know something of the family, as it was a common name in my native town, and, indeed, a fellow-apprentice with me was named John Michie. But I might as well have appealed to a door-post. The Irishman was amenable to reason; not so the Cockney, who gabbled away like a belligerent turkey-cock.

However, I was right in my conjecture that Sir Archibald Michie was of Aberdeenshire lineage, for, after his death, a portion of his library was sold, and I bought two of his books, both Scottish ones, one of them being Irving's "History of Scottish Poetry" (1861), and on the inner board of this book is Sir Archibald's book-plate—a big hand grasping a short sword or dagger, blade upwards, with a scroll underneath and a motto thereon—"Manu forti" (strong hand), and his own name, "Archibald Michie," immediately below. This is the identical crest of the Michie coat-of-arms, as given by Mr C. Michie. That gentleman might know something of the knight's ancestors, but the "Aberdeen Place" is unquestionably confirmatory of the nativity of his forbears.

THOMAS I. WORK.

Melbourne, Australia.

Scottish Historical Clubs.

Among the books just published is "A Catalogue of the Publications of Scottish Historical and Kindred Clubs and Societies, 1780-1908. With a Subject-Index," by Charles Sanford Terry, M.A. (Glasgow: James Maclehose and Sons.) This, in its way, is a supplement to—or an extension of—the Index to Scottish Papers in the Historical MSS. Commission's reports which Professor Terry published a short time ago, and it is calculated to prove equally serviceable to the historical student. With an industry that is altogether praiseworthy the Professor has tabulated the publications of the various Scottish historical, antiquarian, archaeological, and kindred clubs and societies, giving a list of the contents, and adding a most valuable subject-index. The book is a book of reference, and does not pretend to be anything else; but it is an extremely useful book of reference, particularly as the net has been cast so wide. One would hardly expect to find a paper on Druid Circles in the neighbourhood of Inverness in the Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, but Professor Terry's volume enables us to detect it almost at a glance. In the same way, we are provided with the handy means of tracing papers of

more or less moment, not only in the publications of the bigger and better-known societies such as the Society of Antiquaries, the Scottish History Society, and the Scottish Text Society, but in those of the lesser and more local societies. Such as the Field Clubs of Banffshire, Buchan, Huntly, and Inverness. It is wonderful what an amount of material for the historical or antiquarian investigator lies in the transactions of these societies, and Professor Terry is to be heartily thanked for furnishing the key, as it were, to these treasures. The Professor, in a prefatory note, alludes to the number of clubs and societies formed for the investigation of Scottish history and antiquities as "remarkable." The father of them, the Society of Antiquaries, was founded in 1780, published its first volume in 1792, and still fulfils its original purpose. An extraordinary outburst of historical research occurred in the early years of the nineteenth century, which were marked by the formation of the Bannatyne Club (1823), Maitland Club (1828), Abbotsford Club (1833), and Spalding Club (1839). In the last twenty years of the century many new clubs were formed—the Aungervyle Society, for the issue of reprints of historical and literary interest (1881), Regality Club, Glasgow (1895), and the New Spalding Club and Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society (1886). Equally significant of awakened interest in historical investigation was the general institution of Scottish Field Clubs in the nineteenth century—among them, the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club (1875), Banffshire Field Club (1880), Huntly Field Club (1883), Buchan Field Club (1887), and Northern Association of Literary and Scientific Societies (1887).

The Northern Fencibles.

Mr J. M. Bulloch has published (for private circulation only) an 8-page pamphlet (quarto size)—"The 4th Duke of Gordon's Third Regiment: Muster Roll of the Northern Fencibles, 1793-9." Two regiments, as indicated by the title, had been previously raised by the duke, one in 1759 and the other in 1778, while he also raised a company for the Fraser Highlanders in 1775, and one for the Black Watch in 1790. (The enrolment of the Gordon Highlanders did not take place till 1794.) Mr Bulloch has already furnished accounts of the muster-rolls of the 1775 company and the 1778 regiment (see "The Northern Fencibles" in "Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries," May 5, 1909), and now he deals with the muster-roll of the 1793 regiment. It was one of the seven Fencible regiments raised for home defence, the new demand for more men arising from the outbreak of war with the French Republic in February, 1793. The regiment, consisting of eight companies of about 570 men, was raised within six weeks of its authorisation, and in February, 1794, two companies were added and the establishment so augmented that the strength of the regiment was practically doubled, being brought up to 1150. The muster-roll, as preserved at

Gordon Castle, is, says Mr Bulloch, "much less satisfactory than one could wish." Indeed, particulars of the enlistment of only 242 men are given, and the roll has been supplemented from various notes and letters in the possession of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The recruiting was confined to the county of Inverness and to "such other counties wherein your Grace's estates and superiorities are, and to the neighbourhood thereof"; and it is noticeable that the entry, "Farmers of Strathbogie," appears repeatedly in the column giving the names of those by whom the enlistment was made. A War Office notification provided that "The regiment is to serve in any part of Scotland, but not to march out of it, except in case of invasion of the more southern parts of the kingdom. The men are not to be drafted; and in the event of their being ordered to march into England, His Majesty consents that they shall not be reduced there, but be marched back in a corps and disembodied in the country where they were principally raised, or as near thereto as possible." There was apparently good cause for such provisions, for on the regiment being ordered into England in 1794, the men strongly objected to crossing the Border, "the reason probably being the fear lest they should be drafted into regiments of the line." This Fencible regiment seems to have been mainly recruited from Badenoch and Lochaber—hence a predominance of Macphersons, Macdonalds, and Camerons; but Fochabers, Glenlivet, and Huntly also sent contingents, though only five Gordons figure in the list. There were more Gordons among the officers—John Gordon-Cunning of Pitlurg, Charles Gordon of Wardhouse, Pryse Lockhart Gordon, John Gordon, Tombae; William Gordon of Aberdour; Alexander Gordon in Croughly; and Gordon, "nephew to Coynachie." The chaplain was Samuel Copland, minister of Fintroy.

The Highlands in 1750.

In a volume, "The Highlands of Scotland in 1750, from Manuscript 104 in the King's Library, British Museum—Edited by Andrew Lang"—(Blackwood 1898), there is some interesting genealogical information. The author is unknown, but Mr Lang believes that he was a Mr Bruce, a Government official who in 1749 was employed to survey the forfeited and other estates in the Highlands. It also appears that this Bruce was a "Court Trusty" or secret service man, who accompanied the spy, Pickle, to Scotland in 1754. The author, whoever he may have been, was undoubtedly a violent Whig and Protestant, and his work must therefore be read with every allowance for prejudice. The following extracts may be of interest:—

SINCLAIRS OF CAITHNESS.

The Sinclairs have been in Caithness for about 300 years. The Earl of Caithness is chief of the clan, but because his estate is small and

his disposition unsociable, he is but little regarded. The principal branches of his family are the Lairds of Ulpster (Ullster?), Dumbcaith, and May. It appears that just before Culloden some of the Sinclairs were raising a force which was to join Sir James Stuart of Burrows, from the Orkneys, and so take the Hanoverian Makays of Sutherland between two fires. But the news of the Battle of Culloden spoiled their parade.

M'KAYS OF STRATHNAVER.

Lord Reae is the chief in the country of the M'Kays. The common people of the M'Kays are the most religious of all the tribes. Of old they were reckoned the most barbarous and wicked of all the clans, but they were effectually civilized in the time of Lord Reae. It was the Mackays who opposed Donald, Lord of the Isles, when he marched through Ross to the battle of Harlaw (1411). It was they also who under Ensign John Mackay, cut off Lord Cromarty at Dunrobin, and prevented him from joining the Prince at Culloden.

SUTHERLANDS OF SUTHERLAND.

The Sutherlands are a branch of the old Catti (Chatti) from the German coast. As everyone knows, the Duchess is "The Great Lady of the Cat." In Lord Sutherland's lands live a small but fierce clan of the name of Gun to the number of about 150. They have a chieftain who lives by the generous assistance of his clan in addition to a small mortgage not above £20. This clan have inhabited Sutherland for above 500 years, and they were so much considered of old, that Macdonald of the Isles married a daughter of their chieftain. About 200 years ago a son of the Huntley (or was it Gordon?) family married the Heiress of Sutherland, and for two or three succeeding generations the Earls of Sutherland were called Gordon.

ROSSES OF ROSS.

Robert II. married a daughter of this family, and Sir Alexander Leslie, by marrying the heiress, became Earl of Ross. Sir Alexander had a son who succeeded him in the earldom, and a daughter who married M'Donald, Laird of the Isles. The young earl was succeeded by a daughter, who, being deformed, retired to a nunnery, and resigned the earldom in favour of John Stuart, Earl of Buchan, her uncle by her mother's side, and grandson of Robert II. Thereafter M'Donald of the Isles, reckoning his wife the true heir, marched into Aberdeenshire to destroy the Earl of Buchan. Red Harlaw was fought with results that are well known. The Rosses were estimated in 1750 to be about 600 in number.

MONROES OF CROMARTY FIRTH.

The Monroes can raise 600 good men. Their country, of which they have been very ancient

possessors, is called Ferrindonnal. The estate of Sir John Gordon of Invergordon, secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, lies in the bosom of the Monroes' country. The disposition of this gentleman, with the zeal of Gordon of Ardoch, his uncle, and Ardoch the younger, is sufficiently known.

MACKENZIES OF BRAHAN CASTLE.

Brahan Castle is on the east side of Ross. The Mackenzies were originally Fitzgeralds of the family of Kildare or Desmond in Ireland, but they have had land in Ross-shire for upwards of 400 years. There were many fights between the Mackenzies and the Macdonalds. One may be recalled. A Mackenzie of Kintail had married a daughter of the Lord of the Isles, far above his station, but the lady had only one eye. Mackenzie, coming to visit his brother-in-law, Angus Og, was offered the kiln for a chamber. Deeming this unworthy of his blood, he began a ruction, knocked down a Maclean, and presently sent back his one-eyed bride, on a one-eyed horse, led by a one-eyed man, followed by a one-eyed dog. This, of course, was an insult. Angus Og therefore invaded Ross and won Lagabraad (1437). Though Jacobites, the Mackenzies "are frugal and industrious in their way."

CLANRONALDS OF UIST.

The Clanronalds were always Popish and remarkable for Rapine and wickedness while they lived on the Continent. The young Clanronald, who is described as "a very weak man," was the hero of the Forty-Five. He visited the Prince on shipboard before his landing: he proclaimed King James at Dundee and captured two English ships.

MACDONALDS.

The author of this manuscript has, of course, a great antipathy to the Macdonalds. Their long descent is ridiculed. But the great importance of the Lords of the Isles, who treated direct as sovereign princes with England, is certainly no "foolish idle tale." Skene says "the genealogies, as far back as Somerled, are undoubtedly authentic" and historically ancestors of the Macdonalds may be traced to 1031. Sir Alexander Macdonald of Slate was hated as being an apostate from the politics of his family. When he died, the following epitaph was handed about among the Jacobites with great applause:—

If Heaven be pleased when sinners cease to sin,
If Hell be pleased when sinners enter in,
If earth be pleased to quit a truckling knave,
Then all are pleased M'Donald's in his grave.

(To be Continued.)

The Kirk-Session Records of Oyne.

The following is extracted from a letter by James Logan, which appeared in the "Aberdeen Journal" of 15th June, 1853:—

When engaged in some investigations during the year 1818, I was desirous of examining the session books of Oyne, and sought that favour from Mr Cushnie, then the worthy minister of the parish, who referred me to the schoolmaster, observing that they had no book older than 1703; but, he added, "there are older records, although not in custody of the Session." Anxious to see them, he thereupon informed me that an old man, who had been precursor, retained them in his possession, and pointing out the farm of Scataraigs, he said I would there find old John Benzie, who might let me see them, and make extracts. . . . I forthwith proceeded up the hill to the said steading, and found the aged man and his wife in an outhouse of the farm, then occupied by his son, who thus, according to the good patriarchal usage, supported his parents on the lands whereon they had, in bygone days, laboured for their offspring. He brought the relics from the ambry, and I found a folio and a quarto—the books of kirk discipline—commencing 1663. I sat down to read and transcribe; but it was the evening of a winter night, and I found so much curious matter that time would not serve for my gratification; and I was desirous of returning to Aberdeen. He saw my anxiety, and observing that I looked like "an honest chiel," he allowed me to take them with me, on the promise that I would return them as soon as I came again that way. Happy in my acquisition, I left Scataraigs, and, in a clear moonlight night, I walked on to Aberdeen. There I made my extracts at leisure, and, as the volumes were in a sad state of decay, I bound them up, wrote inside that they had been in my possession, and rebound in 1818, and not to forfeit Benzie's belief, I took them again to Oyne, and restored them to him.

He accounted for getting "ha'd o' them" thus—His relation the clerk and schoolmaster, whose name, I think, was M'William, being presented to the Kirk of Kildrumny, carried them with him, and they fell on his death into the hands of John, who maintained that as he got them neither from the minister of Oyne nor his Session, he would not part with them.

Several years after I revisited Oyne, but the old man was dead, and his son could give no account of these volumes.

I may finish by saying that my old friend sat, to use his own expression, "fourtie years afore the poopit"; and besides his precensorship he was an active Sheriff officer, by which he got possession of several old papers. Among others, a quarto of almost twenty leaves on Scots law, written by the eminent lawyer Mr Horne of Westhall, ancestor of Sir [J.] D. II. Elphinstone, which is now in my possession. Benzie

was proud to say he was descended of one of the eleven brothers of that name who fought so valiantly with the Bruce against the Comyns, for which Inverury was parceled into as many allotments. He regretted that this division was now only matter of tradition, but, although he had no property in the burgh, he could claim a bit of freehold in a good many parishes—he had a right of burial in several.

It is satisfactory to be able to add that the old Minute Books stated have been restored to the Kirk-Session of Oyne, and Mr Alexander Riddell, schoolmaster and session-clerk, has obligingly made a selection of extracts from them, which we purpose giving in succeeding issues.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

Forbes (Sir John), of Craigievarr; a Commissioner for taking poll in Fintray. His valuation in said parish (where his family are polled) £1749 13s 10d. His (the Laird of Craigievarr, Elder) valuation in Coull, £72; in Cushnie, £80; in Kimbatach, £260; and in Lochell, £841. His Lady: Mary and Margaret Forbeses, his daughters, and Margaret Garden, his grandchild, in familia. (I., 45, 426, 439, 536; II., 513.) (See also William Forbes, Yr. of Craigievarr.)

" (., .), of Monymusk; a Commissioner for taking poll in Monymusk. Valuation of said whole parish belonging to him £2476. His lady; Mr Robert Forbes, his son, above 21 years of age. John and Charles Forbeses, his sons, below 16 years of age; and Agnes, Katharine, and Barbara Forbeses, his daughters, below the age of 16 years; all in Manor House of Monymusk. (I., 373.) (See also William Forbes, Yr. of Monymusk.)

Forbes (Mr John), gentleman in Crathie, and — M'Intosh, his wife. (I., 146.)

" (John), of Achorthies: valuation of his said lands in Tarves (where his family are polled) £200; and valuation of his lands of Collichill (Bourtie) £200. His lady and seven children in familia; and Anna Seaton, liferentrix of Achorthies (pollable at £3, the third part of her deceased husband's poll), and her daughter in familia. (I., 336; II., 194.)

" (., .), of Ardmurdoo (pollable as a gentleman), in Town of Aberdeen. His wife and daughter Jean. (II., 623.)

" (., .), designed of Aslowne; in Longside. (I., 593.)

" (., .), Elder of Balfuig: (valuation of which lands in Alford: proportionate between him and John Forbes, Yr. of Balfuig, is £1233 6s 8d). His valuation £760. His four sons living in familia, viz., Arthur (tennent in Ferntoune,

- Alford), Mr Robert, Patrick, Joseph, and Elizabeth Forbes, his daughter: and John Forbes of Balfluig, Younger: a Commissioner (?) for taking poll in Alford £473 6s; and Mrs May Ogilvie, his ladie; Mr George and Alexander Forbes, his sons, both children; and Agness, Katharin, Marie, and Isobell, his daughters, all children. (I., 398, 399, 402.)
- Forbes (John), of Bucham, his valuation in Invernochtie £90. (I., 548.)
- " (,), of Invereman: a Commissioner for taking poll in Invernochtie. His valuation in said parish (for Tokloquhill) £74; and in Tarland (where his family are polled) £123 5s. His lady and his children—William, Kenneth, and Anna, and Christian in familia. (I., 15, 534, 548.)
- " (,), of Invernettie: His valuation in Invernochtie parish £323 3s 8d. His wife and William Forbes, his son. (I., 539.)
- " (,), of Invernochtie: a Commissioner for taking poll in Glenbucket. (I., 517.)
- " (,), of Lodmacoy. His valuation in Invernochtie £130 (and along with John Forbes of Invernettie £200, makes up £300). His (Lodmacoy's) wife, together with his son and daughter, William and Elizabeth Forbesses. (I., 545.)
- " (,), tennent in Tombeg (Monymusk). His stock exceeding 10,000 merks. Anna Luman, his wife, and William, Alexander, Robert, and Jean Forbesses, his children. (I., 382.)
- " (,), gentleman: in Tuloes (Logidurno). (I., 295.)
- " (,), in Towie: Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Kimbetach. (I., 526.)
- " (,), lister in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. His wife and Margrat and Helen, his children. (II., 622.)
- " (,), messenger in Aberdeen. His wife, and William, James, Isobell, Elizabeth, and Janet, his children. (II., 62b.)
- " (,), printer in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. His wife and Margrat, Marjorie, Jean, and John, his children. (II., 622.)
- " (Kenneth), Clerk and Collector for taking poll in Keirn and in Forbes. (I., 443, 448.)
- " (Lilias), wife of Alexander Brodie of Muireisk. (See Brodie.)
- " (Margaret), wife of — Forbes, laird of Foulis, Touch. (See Forbes of Foulis.)
- 10th January. Here, Alexander Robertson, Esq., Advocate, aged 37.
- 14th January. Maria, youngest daughter of Patrick Irvine, Esq. of Inveramsay, W.S.
- 20th January. In her 21st year, Janet Dingwall, wife of William Allardyce, Esq., Merchant in Aberdeen.
- 17th February. At Foveran House, Mrs Robertson of Foveran, in her 81st year.
- 19th February. Here, Isabella, daughter of Charles Gordon, Advocate.
- 21st February. Here, Joseph Smith, son of Rev. Joseph Smith, Minister of Birse, aged 19.
- 28th February. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart., Craigievar.
- 28th February. At Edinburgh, Alexander Brebner, Esq. of Learney.
- 5th March. At Manse of St Fergus, Rev. William Anderson, Minister of that parish, in his 77th year.
- 7th March. At Tulliallan, Rev. George Skene Keith, D.D., in his 71st year.
- 19th March. At Peterhead, James Arbuthnot of Dens, in his 82nd year.
- 23rd March. Here, Robert Charles Grant, Esq. of Balgowan, Advocate, in his 35th year.
- 22nd March. At Parkhead, Maryculter, Plepset Archie, widow of George Fyfe, crofter in Elsick, at the advanced age of 102.
- 2nd May. At Cheltenham, in his 30th year, the Right Hon. Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie, author of several important legal works.
- 27th May. At Freefield, Mary Eliza Gordon, wife of Alexander Leith, Esq., of Freefield.
- 2nd June. At Peterhead, James Trail, Esq., Surgeon, in his 28th year.
- 15th June. At Manse of Durris, Rev. William Strachan, Minister there, in his 79th year.
- 19th June. At his house in Edinburgh, Charles Fraser, Esq. of Williamston.
- 20th June. At Rothie House, James Leslie, Esq. of Rothie.
- 1st July. At Manse of Newhills, in which parish he had been 25 years minister, Rev. George Allan, in his 66th year.
- 6th July. Here, in her 86th year, Mrs Ann Morrison widow of Rev. Alexander Mearns, Minister of Cluny.
- 19th July. At Viewfield, William Gibbon, Esq., in his 51st year.
- 19th July. At New Pittsigo, Mrs Barbara Simpson, wife of Rev. John Glegg, Minister of the Scotch Episcopal Chapel there.
- 22nd July. Here, Alexander Shirrefs, Esq., Advocate, aged 63.
- 2nd August. At Old Aberdeen, Dr James Brown, Physician in Aberdeen.
- 28th August. Here, Rev. Alexander Browne, Minister of Coull.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1823.

3rd January. Here, in his 58th year, Rev. David Sim, Minister of the Union Chapel of Ease in this city.

24th September. At Grenada lately, in his 43rd year, A. F. Webster, Esq. His corpse weighed 555 pounds—nearly 40 stones.

27th September. George Gordon, Esq. of Hallhead.

22nd September. At Kirktown of Glenbucket, Christian Benton, in her 110th year.

7th October. John Sim, Esq., Advocate, aged 32.

6th October. Here, John Orrok, Esq. of Orrok, Belhelvie.

8th October. Here, John Chambers Hunter, Esq. of Auchiries, aged 19.

12th October. At Old Aberdeen, Mrs Euphemia Turner, relict of Robert Turner, Esq. of Menie.

11th November. At Craibestone, Mrs Thom, aged 92.

28th November. At Manso of Skene, after three days' illness, Rev. James Hogg, D.D., in his 72nd year.

29th November. At Manse of Premnay, Rev. James Douglas, in his 78th year.

8th December. Here, in his 63rd year, Rev. John Gordon, R.C. Clergyman.

17th December. At Midmar Castle, James Mansfield, Esq. of Midmar.

13th December. Mrs Jane Turner, relict of Charles Gordon, Esq. of Blalack, aged 61.

12th November. At Lonioru, Corgarf, Rev. Samuel Mason, Missionary Clergyman there.

Queries.

365. SCOTTISH CENTENARIANS.—Wanted—the Christian names of the following old ladies, who died recently:—

Mrs Neil, of Balmerino, the Fifeshire centenarian, died in May, 1894, aged 102.

Mrs Caldwell, of Beith, known as "Grammy Caldwell," died in February, 1907, aged 101.

Mrs Donaldson, of Monkton, Ayrshire, died January, 1903, aged 104.

Mrs Hugh Murchie, of Irvine, Ayrshire, died March, 1907, aged 102.

While copious accounts are given by the newspapers of those centenarians, in every instance the Christian name has been omitted, which renders their accounts somewhat defective.

ALBA.

366. GOLD COINS IN SCOTLAND.—About what date were the first coins of gold made in Scotland?

BUDDING NUMISMATIST.

367. THOMSONS.—In Lieutenant-General Leslie's volume on "The Irvines of Drum," considerable mention is made of the Thomsons of Faichfield. If any genealogical particulars of this family have ever been published, I shall be glad to have a reference. If not, perhaps someone may be able to supply them. Was the name spelt with a "p"? Where is Faichfield? What is known regarding Alexander Thomson, Town Clerk of Aberdeen? and John Thomson of Cults, who disposed the lands of Cults and Over Boddam to Robert Irvine of Beildside in 1679?

A READER

[Faichfield is an estate in the parish of Longside, Aberdeenshire.]

368. WILLIAM LYLE.—I ask Dr Gammack, whose knowledge of Scots in America is unquestionable—Is William Lyle, a Scottish poet, resident in Rochester, New York State, still alive? As he was born in Edinburgh in 1822, he must be nearing the nonagenarian limit. He was poet laureate to the Scottish Society of Rochester. I have a great deal of his verse, dated from Annfield Pottery, Glasgow (for a potter was his trade), away back in the 'fifties and 'sixties of last century. He emigrated to America about 1868, and his last book of poems, "The Martyr Queen," was published in 1867. I wad be blithe to ken gin he's aye abum the grun' yet, but I hae my doots.

ALBA.

369. BELTANE.—An old Scottish Charter to which I have had access is dated "the 20th day of the month of Beltane." What does Beltane mean?

G. Y.

Answers.

322. JOHN MOWAT, BELLFOUNDER, OLD ABERDEEN.—To the list of bells made by John Mowat, given in No. 77, October 6, the one in the Parish Church of Aboyne may be added. The bell for this church was made by John Mowat in 1753. (See Mr John A. Henderson's "Aberdeenshire Epitaphs and Inscriptions," p. 118.)

A READER.

352. "IMPALED ARMS."—According to Dunbar's "Scottish Kings" (second edition, 1906) the earliest known instance of impaled arms connected with Scotland is an impression of the seal of "Isabelle de Dunbar," which, together with an impression of the seal of her husband, Sir Patric of Dunbar, is appended to a charter

granted at Wester Spot, in East Lothian, dated 2nd January, 1351-2

GEORGE WOOD.

353. GARDENS OF BLACKFORD.—In 1503-4 Ingram Garden is designed of Blackford. In 1574 the proprietor was Alexander Garden, who was survived by his wife, Margaret Lamb, against whom, in 1603, James Garden of Blackford instituted legal proceedings for violent profits. (See New Spalding Club's "Sheriff Court Records.")

Y.

356. PESTILENCE IN SCOTLAND.—The first great pestilence in Scotland took place in 1349-50, when it is said to have carried off one-third of the inhabitants. A second deadly attack took place in 1362. Consult Fordun's

"Annals"; Wyntoun's Chronicles; Sooti-chronicon; and Book of Pluscarden.

R. G.

"In 1350 the Black Death, having done its work on the Continent and in England, at length appeared in Scotland, which had begun to consider itself protected by a special Providence. In Scotland it was known as 'the first pestilence' (the Scots spoke of the pestilence as 'the foul death of the English'); and it raged in the land for more than a year, and slew a full third of the people." ("History of Scotland," by P. Hume Brown, I., 176.)

For some account of the Black Death, see the section by Dr Charles Creighton in "Social England," II., 133 (1894 edition).

A.

No. 83.—November 17, 1909.

The Social Life of the Celts.

Mr Ronald M'Neill, the Unionist candidate for South Aberdeen, gave a lecture on "The Social Life of the Ancient Celts" under the auspices of the Aberdeen Grammar School Former Pupils' Club in the Grand Hotel on 9th inst.

After an introductory reference to the "Celtic revival," and a criticism of Mr Andrew Lang's view that "the civilisation of Scotland has always depended on the predominance of the English element over the Celtic," Mr M'Neill pointed out that to obtain a clear idea of what the life of the ancient Celts was like, we must study them in Ireland, where a large mass of ancient literature existed in the Gaelic tongue, while in Scotland there was little or nothing in the way of such records. The Scots came from Ireland to Scotland before the Romans, under Severus, about A.D. 210, marched to the Moray Firth; and in A.D. 500 a further invasion of Scots, under Fergus MacEre, established a kingdom in what is now Argyshire. But many centuries before this, the Scots in Ireland, before the introduction of Christianity by Patrick and Palladius, had established a civilisation and a social condition very like that described in the Homeric poems. There was a great number of kings, which perhaps accounted for the fact that so many Irishmen to-day claimed royal descent. The high-king of all Ireland had his capital at Tara, in County Meath, each province had its petty sovereign, and numerous petty kings were little more than chiefs of clans, as in the Scottish Highlands at a much later date. The ancient Pagan Celts had no definite system of religion; and while they believed in numerous supernatural beings, they appear to have had no supreme God like Zeus among the Greeks. Such religion as they knew went by the name of Druidism.

THE DRUIDS.

The Druids, who formed one of the most important classes in Celtic society were not priests, but wizards; and Mr M'Neill related a number of curious legends illustrating the evil power which the Druids were believed to exercise. Perhaps a still more prominent place in the minds of the ancient Celts was occupied by the fairies, the name for which was *Shce* (side). The *Tuatha Dedannaus*, a people who perhaps were mythical but perhaps real, after their conquest by the Milesians, were believed to have joined the fairy race in their habitations within the fairy hills, or elf-mounds, which are still to be seen in all parts of Ireland. Sometimes, too, the fairies dwelt under lakes

or wells which accounted for a picturesque passage in the ancient "Book of Armagh," where it was related that "The two daughters of King Leary, Eúmea the Fair and Fedelma the Ruddy, came one day to the well that is called Clabach, to wash their hands, as was their custom. And they found near the well a synod of holy bishops with Patrick. And they knew not whence they came or from what people, but supposed them to be *Shce*, or gods of the earth." The power of the fairies was oftenest exercised for evil. And even now, if you ever go to the west of Ireland and see a little whirl of dust moving along the road on a fine calm day, that is called "*shce-gacha*," or *wald-fairies*, travelling from one elf-mound to another—and it will be as well to get out of the way. The *Leprechauns*, or "*wee-bodies*," were the fairies' shoemakers, and if you catch a Leprechaun—which is no easy matter—he will ransom himself by giving you a pair of magic shoes which will enable you to stay under water as long as you like. The lecturer then told of the Celtic sea god, *Mannanan Mac Lir*, from whom the Isle of Man took its name. This sea god was not at his ease on shore. He had three legs joined together at the hip like the spokes of a wheel, on which he rolled himself along on land. These legs of *Mannanan* are still to be seen in the coat-of-arms of the Isle of Man, and of several families descended from the ancient kings of that island.

DOMESTIC CUSTOMS.

Mr M'Neill then turned to the domestic customs of the ancient Celts. He described their marriage arrangements, and the important institution of fosterage. He said it was a mark of distinction for the child to be fostered in several families successively. This was seen in the story that when the daughters of King Leary heard from St Patrick the Christian Gospel they asked whether Christ had been "fostered by many," implying that this would be natural in the case of a person so distinguished. A description was then given of Celtic houses, in which each room was a separate building. Round the whole group ran a rampart called the "*rath*," and the remains of these *raths* are still to be seen all over Ireland marking the sites of ancient Celtic dwellings. They gave names to numerous places of the present day and when you come to a place, for example, called *Rathdonnell* or *Rathswenny* you know that in some dim and distant past and forgotten time a notable man called *Donnell* or *Sweeny* had his habitation within the deserted circular ridge, now overgrown with ferns and rank grass, which you see for a moment from the window of a railway carriage. Mr M'Neill gave an interesting account of the furniture, the ornaments, and the clothes of the ancient Celts, showing how the tartan and the kilt were of Irish origin, as evidenced by surviving monuments and illustrated manuscripts; and he then gave a description of the great fairs which played an important part in the social

life of the ancient Celts. Their intense love of sport was shown in the fact that one of their names for heaven was "the plain of sport," and that one of the delights they looked for in the next world was horse racing.

Castle Street Incidents.

Castle Street is one of the oldest streets of Aberdeen, and is connected with various curious incidents in its history. In 1596, as appears from a publication by the Spalding Club, it was the scene of a most portentous exhibition—nothing less, in short, than a midnight dance of witches! In the dittay, or indictment, of Thomas Leyis, stabler, he is charged with having, on Halloweven of the year mentioned, accompanied by a large band of witches, "come to the Mercat and Fish Cross of Aberdeen, under the conduct and guiding of the Devil with them, all in company, playing on his kind of instruments." Thomas did not, it would seem, appear in propria persona, for it is said to have been proven that "he was a little cuttie fellow, with a staff in his hand, less nor he is now"! Nevertheless, the dittay goes on to say, "Ye all danced about bath the saids crosses, and the meak mercat, and lang space of time; in the quilk Devil's dance thou, the said Thomas, was foremost and led the ring, and dang the said Katharine Mitchell, because she spoilt your dance, and ran not so fast about as the rest. Testified by the said Katharine Mitchell, who was present with thee at the time foresaid, dancing with the Devil!" Of Isobel Cockie, one of the figurantes, it is said—"In the whilk dance thou was the ringleader, next Thomas Leyis: and because the Devil played not so melodiously and well as thou craved, thou took his instrument out of his mouth, then took him on the chafts therewith, and played thyself thereon, to thy hail company!" It appears from the Dean of Guild's accounts, that poor Thomas was burnt at the stake, as a convicted witch and sorcerer.

Many others, about this time, shared a like dreadful fate for the same imaginary crime. A Charles Dun was then Dean of Guild; and so diligent was he in the discharge of his duties, particularly in "his extraordinarily taken pains on the burning of the great number of witches burnt this year (1597)" that the Town Council granted him a handsome gratuity for the "faithfulness" by him shown in the discharge of his duty! The hapless victims of superstition and barbarity were generally confined in a "vout," or vault,

of the old Church, or in the steeple; perhaps from a notion that the supposed anti-sorcery virtues of the bells would neutralise their powers of mischief. The place of incineration was between the Castle and Heading Hills.

During the civil commotions of the seventeenth century a Court de Guerre was erected in Castle Street for the accommodation of troops, and near it a "German Mere," or "Stang," as Spalding calls it, on which certain trespassers were compelled to perform painful equestrianship.

During the period of the first American War Castle Street was the scene of the application of an exploded test for the detection of murder, when it was believed that the wounds of the corpse would bleed afresh on being touched by the murderer. A newly-raised regiment was then quartered in Aberdeen, in which there were a great many riff raff characters, including some Irish desperadoes. One of the Skene family held a captaincy in the regiment, and in his company was the son of one of his tenants, who attended him as his servant. The lad was in great favour with his master, who had presented him with a watch, silver buckles, and some other little valuables, besides a larger share of pocket-money than his fellow-privates could boast of. One morning the young man was missing at muster-time, nor could he be found after the most diligent inquiry. It came out that, on the previous evening, he had been in a public-house on the north side of Castle Street with some of his companions. On searching the house, the stair was observed to have been very carefully strewn with sand, on the removal of which the marks of bloody footsteps were visible. The suspicions induced by this discovery were confirmed by the testimony of a ropemaker, who communicated to the authorities the fact that, as he was going to his work, in the grey dawn of the morning, he descried, at a considerable distance, two soldiers carrying a burden between them across the Links, which they appeared to be carrying towards the bents. The bents were explored, and there was found the mangled corpse of the unfortunate youth; his person stripped of his watch, silver buckles, etc., etc., and his pockets emptied of their contents. It was at once conjectured that the lad had been robbed and murdered by some of the bad characters, of whom there were so many in the regiment. The body was laid out in Castle Street, and every man in the corps was obliged to lay his hand on it, not so much, perhaps, with a view to the efficacy of the superstitious test, as to the betrayal of some symptoms of misgiving horror by the conscious-stricken murderers. The scheme, however, failed, and the principals in this savage transaction were never discovered. The regiment was immediately afterwards despatched to America; and to this day the sad affair of "Skene's Recruit" remains a mystery.

(To be Continued.)

Mortifications to the Church Session of Aberdeen.

The following is a list of the Mortifications left to the Church Session of Aberdeen, as per lists painted in four panels attached to the wall of Drum's Aisle:—

	Mks.
Mr James Cargill, Dr of Physick at Aberdeen	Anno 1616 ... 300
Thomas Forbes of Robslaw... ..	Anno 1621 ... 150
Isobel Alexander, R' of Js' Tosh, Merch. at Aberdeen	Anno 1621 ... 350
James Toash, Merchant at Aberdeen	Anno 1621 ... 120
William Lawson, Merchant at Aberdeen	Anno 1623 ... 150
George Nicolson, Provost of Aberdeen	Anno 1624 ... 600
William Duncan, Merchant at Aberdeen	Anno 1623 ... 150
William Gray, Merchant at Aberdeen	Anno 1631 ... 1000
Mr William Johnstone, Dr of Physick at Abdn.	Anno 1632 ... 1000
Thomas Forbes, Writer in Aberdeen	Anno 1634 ... 100
Isobel Coutis, R' of T' Forbes, Aberdeen	Anno 1636 ... 300
Mr George Robertson, Merchant at Abdn.	Anno 1644 ... 500
Thomas Buck, Merchant at Aberdeen	Anno 1644 ... 1000
Mr Alexander Jaffrey, Provost, Aberdeen	Anno 1644 ... 400
William Forbes, Merchant at Aberdeen	Anno 1645 ... 1000
Andrew McKie, Merchant at Aberdeen	Anno 1645 ... 100
James Abdour, Litster at Aberdeen	Anno 1654 ... 150
Richard Cruickshank, Merchant at Abdn.	Anno 1656 ... 500
Alexander Anderson, Merchant at Abdn.	Anno 1657 ... 150
George Morison, Provost of Abdn.	Anno 1659 ... 500
The said George Morison, his Mother	Anno 1659 ... 500
Alexander Blair, Merchant in London	Anno 1674 ... 500
John Duncan, Bailie in Aberdeen	Anno 1675 ... 100
John Burnot, Senior, Merchant at Aberdeen	Anno 1675 ... 200
James Miln, Merchant at Aberdeen	Anno 1678 ... 500
Robert Forbes of Robslaw....	Anno 1678 ... 300
James Lorimer, Merchant in Aberdeen	Anno 1679 ... 30
Alexander Pyper, Merchant in Aberdeen	Anno 1684 ... 300
John Lesly, Bailie in Aberdeen	Anno 1692 ... 500
James Chirnsyde, Merchant in Aberdeen	Anno 1692 ... 500

	Mks.
Andrew Thomson, Advocate in Aberdeen	Anno 1694 ... 300
John Fife, Merchant in Aberdeen	Anno 1694 ... 200
Agnes Grub, Spouse to Ja' Watson, Merchant in Aberdeen	Anno 1695 ... 200
Alexander Forbes, Senior, Merchant in Aberdeen.....	Anno 1696 ... 150
Doctor Patrick Sibald, Minister at Aberdeen	Anno 1697 ... 500
Doctor Lowes Gordon, Physician in Aberdeen	Anno 1706 ... 1500
Thomas Burnet, Merchant in Aberdeen	Anno 1707 ... 500
Sir George Skene of Robslaw	Anno 1707 ... 1000
Alexander Galloway, Merchant, Aberdeen	Anno 1707 ... 500
Mr George Meldrum, Minister at Aberdeen	Anno 1707 ... 500
Baillie Gordon, Merchant in Old Abdn., his Daughter ...	Anno 1713 ... 400
Mrs Fraser	Anno 1715 ... 100
Thomas Mitchell, Provost of Aberdeen	Anno 1719 ... 500
Thomas Finnie, Mert. in Dublin	Anno 1733 ... 1000
Alexander Ragg, Baillie in Aberdeen	Anno 1719 ... 300
Margaret Caie, old Servant in Aberdeen	Anno 1719 ... 40
Marjorie Forbes, Spouse to Patk. Gordon of Broadland	Anno 1719 ... 50
Andrew Ritchie of Forresterhill	Anno 1722 ... 1500
Isobell Black, Relict of Baillie Cuning	Anno 1722 ... 300
John Gordon, Provost of Aberdeen	Anno 1724 ... 1000
Isobell Black, Relict of Robert Cuning, Baillie in Abdn....	Anno 1725 ... 200
William Gellie, late Dean of Gild in Aberdeen	Anno 1725 ... 500
Jean Mercer, Relict of Thomas Mitchell, Provost of Aberdeen	Anno 1725 ... 500
Helen Irvine, dau. to Mr John Irvin of Savoek	Anno 1725 ... 500
Alexr. Pyper, Late D' of Gild	Anno 1707 ... 500
John Strachan, Senior, Merchant	Anno 1730 ... 500
The Lady Dowager of Bracco	1735 ... 1000
Robert Gellie, Mert. in Aberdeen	1735 ... 500
John Gall, Mert., and Margat Smith	1736 ... 500
Anna Jeffry, dau. of David Jeffry, Mert.	1736 ... 1000
Alexr. Massie, Mert. in Aberdeen	1745 ... 430
George Mar, Mert.	1742 ... 300
The Rev. Mr Jas. Ogilvie, Minister in Abdn.	1747 ... 500
Jean Lesslie, Relict of Patk. Sinclair, Mert.	1735 ... 182

	Mks.
John Fraser, Merch,	1753 ... 220
Katharine Moir, Relict of the deceased John Sharp, Barber	Anno 1756 ... 100
Baillie William Smith	Anno 1757 ... 180
James Hendry, Merchant in London	Anno 1758 ... 1800
Christian Gordon, Relict of Mr Andrew Inison	Anno 1758 ... 1000
Mr Alexr. Knight, Ac- comptant in Aberdeen, disponed a House, Value... 369
Alexr. Thomson of Banchory, Esq., Advocate in Aber- deen	1771 ... 900
Janet Reid, Relict of Alexr. Duncan, Merchant in Aber- deen	1772 ... 300
John Fraser, Yost, Mer- chant in Aberdeen	1779 ... 180
John Dingwall, Esq. of Raniestoun	1792 ... 450

The above list appears in Logan's "Accurate and Minute Description of the East Kirk, 1818," and is printed in the New Spalding Club's "Cartularium Ecclesie S. Nicholai Aberdonensis," II., 457-59, but alterations have since been made on it.

An Unworthy Sheriff of Aberdeenshire.

On 15th February, 1596-97 it was complained to the Privy Council as follows:—

Johne Leslie of Balquhane, forgetful of his duty as Sheriff of Aberdein, "hes now of lait, as at dyvers tymes of befor, yerric inscilentlie, to the contempt and misregaird of His Majestie and his autoritie, behavit himself: as namselic, upoun the penult day of December last, Archibald Douglas, messenger, accompanied with a grit numour of His Hienes' letteris, purchest at the instance of Maister Williame Leslie of Sivillie, and uthiris His Majesteis guid subjectis agais the said Johne, having past and chargeit the said Johne be virtew of the same letteris at his place of Pettirneir, alsweill for doing and dischargeing of his office in taking and apprehending of certane of His Hienes rebellis as for satisfeing and obeying of certane his awne particular actionis, and the said Archibald, efter the same chargeis, being returning in peceabill and quyot maner, lippyng for na violence nor injurie to have bene offertit to him, the said Johne Leslie of Balquhane directit, send, and houndit oute Thomas and Leonard Hattles and William Many, his servandis, efter the said messenger; quha having ouertane him betuix Pettirneir and Blairdaff, thay sohamerfullie, mischeantlie, and unbonestlie, with rungis, forkis, and utherwise, stralk and dang the said messenger; being a pair man past founscoir yeiris of aige, brak sindric ribis in his syde, and sua outrageouslie misusit him as he wes almost confoundit, and reft the haill letteris

fra him, and caryed the same to the said Johne Leslie, thair maister, quha hes resset, keipit, and interteneit thame continewallie sensyne; as alsua stralk and dang Alexander Leslie and Johnnie Malice, witnessis to the said Archibald Douglas, and left thame for deid with many bluidie and deidlie woundis."

Neither Leslie nor any of his said three servants appearing, the order was pronounced to denounce them rebels.

Oyne Kirk-Session Records.

The following are extracts from the records of the kirk-session of Oyne as mentioned in the preceding number:—

May 17, 1663.—The sd. day efter sermone the minister and elders being convened and efter prayer there was ane contract made betveen the sessione and Mr Ju. Sihand, Shoolemaster, lasting from May '63 to May '64, they peyng to him fourtie merkes and aught bolls of . . . and the sd. Mr Sihand dischargeing faithfullie the dutie of a shoolemaster.

The sd. day it was considered by the sessione that the minister the next ensueing Sabbath should intimate from pulpit that upon the last Sabbath of May instant there should be ane collectione for erecting of tables for celebrating the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

May 24.—The sd. day efter sermone the minister and elders being convened and efter prayer Agnes King being called compeared and being challenged upon the forsd. asseveratione confessed graduallie and was ordained to appear upon the publick place of repentance the next Sabbath day. The sd. day Issobel Crombie in Ardaie was debarit for abusing herself by drinkine on the Sabbath day, and ordained to be sumoned to the next sessione pro lo.

The sd day intimation was made for keeeping the 29th May instant.

May 29.—The sd. day efter sermone of thanks giving the minister and elders being convened and efter prayer the minister desired the elders to search diligientlie who were at varriance, because the time of the celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was now approaching.

May 31.—The sd. day efter sermone the minister and elders being convened and efter prayer Issobel Crombie being called compeared, and she being ane ignorant fool the sessione thought fitt that the minister should sharplie rebuik her, which he did, promising that if ever she should be found guiltie of such mis-carriage in time coming she should be severlie punished.

The sd. day the sessione agreed with Andrew Chappman in Loggiedurnochie for poynting of the Kirke, and promised to give him aught £ sterling, and he engaged to poynt it sufficientlie.

The sd. day intimatione was made that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to be cele-

brated next Sabbath and a preparatorie sermone to be on Saturday next for that effect.

The sd. day Agnes King made her professione of repentance and was absolved.

June 6.—Efter the preparatorie sermone the minister and elders being conveined the minister desired the elders to attend in serveing the tables according as they used formerlie in time of celebrating of the sacrament.

(To be continued.)

The Diamond Jubilee of "Notes and Queries."

"Notes and Queries," says Mr Wilfred Whitten in the "Literary Cossip" of the "Globe," is the moon of the "Athenæum," and was thrown off from that journal as our own moon was from the earth. The story is told entertainingly by Mr John C. Francis. In the summer of 1846 M. William John Thoms wrote to the "Athenæum" suggesting that some of its space should be set apart for correspondence on manners, customs, ballads, proverbs, etc. Mr Dilke, the proprietor, liked the idea, and in the issue of August 22, the first article of this kind appeared, Mr Thoms writing under the pseudonym of "Ambrose Merton," and heading his column "Folk Lore." This was the first use of this term, yet twelve months later the "Athenæum" was able to remark that "Folk Lore" had become almost a household word. In 1849 the Folk Lore matter had increased to such an extent that Mr Thoms felt that a separate organ devoted to it would have every chance of success. The first number of "Notes and Queries" was published on the 3rd of November, 1849. From that day to this "Notes and Queries" has gathered into its pages all that is curious and helpful in literary research. It still bears its old motto, Captain Cuttle's "When found, make a note of." This was suggested by a lady, and was preferred to Mr Peter Cunningham's suggestion to use these lines of Cowper:—

By thee I might correct, erroneous oft,
The clock of History—facts and events
Timing more punctual, unrecorded facts
Recovering, and mis-stated setting right.

Although, as it is now obvious, the new journal supplied a real want, only forty copies were sold on the day of publication. Alike in form and matter the first numbers are wonderfully typical of all that have followed. The first article of all was an inquiry into the place of capture of the Duke of Monmouth. The editor wrote on "Pray Remember the Grotto." John Payne Collier had a note on Shakespeare and his alleged deer-stealing. Someone wanted the derivation of Grog, and another correspondent was as learned on the subject of the pawnbroker's three brass balls as Charles Lamb's comrade on the "Morning Chronicle." To des-

cribe the onward course of "Notes and Queries" is impossible here; even a list of its most distinguished contributors would be too long. The character of the journal and the affection which scholars feel toward it, were neatly expressed in its Christmas number of 1882, by Mr Austin Dobson, who wrote this rondeau:—

In "N. and Q." we meet to weigh
The Hannibals of yesterday;
We trace, thro' all its moss o'ergrown,
The script upon Time's oldest stone,
Nor scorn his latest waif and stray,
Letters and Folk-lore, Art, the Play;
Whate'er, in short, men think or say,
We make our theme—we make our own—
In "N. and Q."

Stranger, whoe'er you be, who may
From China to Peru survey,
Against the waste of things unknown,
Take heart of grace, you're not alone,
But all (who will) may find the way.
In "N. and Q."

The literary world will join in hoping that "N. and Q." will long live to fulfil these ideals. (See No. 82—November 10.)

David and John Leitch.

("Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd Series,
VII., 178.)

I am of opinion that Rev. David Leitch remained a Presbyterian minister in London till his death, and that he would probably have been interred in the Dissenters' Burying-Ground in Bunhill Fields. The registers of Nonconformists buried in that cemetery are kept in Somerset House, London, in 27 volumes, and a search there from the date of his last publication in 1657, "Parerga" (or Supplementary Latin poems), onwards to 1670, might reveal the year and month of his decease. It is worth the scrutiny, and would settle the question. Concerning his uncle, John Leitch, Dempster includes him in his Scottish writers, and after enumerating several of his poetical works, states that he was then (1625) living in France, doubtless holding a professoriate in one of the many colleges there. They were contemporaries and probably acquainted, as Dempster lived in Brechin, and Leitch was a native of Montrose. Leitch has an amatory poem, "The Dream" (finely translated by Leyden), which he inscribed to Drummond of Hawthornden, beginning and ending in this strain—

"Drummond, to all the Muses dear,
Lend to thy friend thy partial ear;
Thou, gifted bard, canst best explain
This dream that haunts the poet's brain."

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

- Forbes (Margaret), wife of Thomas Fraser of Cairnbulg. (See Fraser.)
- .. (..), wife of George Fraser, Chamberlain to the Countess of Marr, Kildrumny. (See Fraser.)
- .. (..), wife of John Gordoun, gentleman in Nether Achrie and Bridgend (Cruden). (See Gordoun.)
- .. (..), wife of Charles Innes of Belnaboth (Kinbetach). (See Innes.)
- .. (..), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of Mr John Menzies, professor of Divinity in Aberdeen. Her poll 26s; no child. (II., 614.)
- .. (..), wife of Mr Walter Stewart, minister of Ellone. (See Stewart.)
- .. (Marjorie), in Town of Aberdeen, relict of the deceased Sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodells (the third of her husband's poll), no children. (II., 629.)
- .. (..), wife of James Gordone of Seatonne, Old Machar. (See Gordon.)
- .. (Mary), wife of George Leith, gentleman in Terrinilne, Tillinessell. (See Leith.)
- .. (..), wife of George Stewart, notary public in Turriff. (See Stewart.)
- .. (Patrick), of Foulis: a Commissioner for taking poll in Lochell. His valuation in said parish £370 (but not pollable there: being a residenter in Touch for the time). His valuation in Touch £268 13s 4d. Margaret Forbes, his lady. James and William Forbeses, his sons, and Mary Forbes, his daughter. (I., 418, 426, 433.)
- .. (..), his valuation in Auchterless £26 13s 4d (? including Blackfoord's valuation). (II., 376.)
- .. (..), Skipper in Aberdeen. Stock under 5000 merks. His wife and Patrick, Robert, and Issobell, his children. (II., 617.)
- .. (Provost), deceased. His stock was 10,000 merks. Anna Forbes in Town of Aberdeen; his relict. (II., 625.)
- .. (Mr Robert), of Birrsmore (Birrs), advocate in Edinburgh: valuation of his said lands in Birse parish £153 19s. (I., 83.)
- .. (Robert), of Glencarvie: gentleman in Town of Old Aberdeen: and his wife. (II., 586.)
- .. (..), of Pittentaggart (Migvie), deceased: Anna Gordon, his relict, liferentrix, and two children in familia. (See Gordon.)
- .. (..), gentleman in Maynes of Auchterfoull (Coull), tennent: landholder in Birse (to £50 of valued rent): Commissioner for taking poll in Tarland and Migvie. His wife and six children in familia. (I., 1, 41.)

- Forbes (Robert), gentleman in Milne of Creichie (Deor). His wife and Jean Keith, and Jean Forbes, their daughter. (I., 613.)
- .. (..), gentleman: tennent in the Park (Lonmay): Jean Cumine, his wife, and Alexander, John, and Robert Forbeses, their sons. (II., 34.)
- .. (..), gentleman: tennent in Seafeld (Slains). His wife and George, Patrick, and Issobell Forbeses, his children in familia. (II., 138.)
- .. (..), gentleman: in Mill of Ythsie (Tarves): His wife and daughter. (II., 197.)
- .. (Samuel), of Foveran: a Commissioner for taking poll in Foveran. His valuation in said parish £2132 4s 8d; and in Urdnie £566 13s 4d. Alexander, John, Patrick Forbeses, his sons, in familia: and Anna Forbes, his daughter. (II., 149, 184.)
- .. (Sophie), in family of James Elphinston, elder of Glack, in Roschartie, being daughter of Marie Elphinston, his lady. (See Elphinston.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1824.

7th January. At Aberdeen, John Davidson of Kebabty, in his 74th year.

24th January. At Aberdeen, Mrs Margaret M'Killigan, wife of Alexander Webster, Esq., Advocate, aged 36.

5th February. At Clochtow, Slains, John Sim, in his 90th year. He was twice married, and had a family of 21 children, 13 of whom, with his widow, survive him.

5th February. At Leith-hall, Mrs Hay of Rannes.

2nd March. Mrs Gordon of Avochie, widow of Peter Gordon of Avochie, and eldest daughter of John Burnett of Elrick, in her 84th year.

7th March. Here, James Moir, aged 101. He was brother-in-law to the Veteran M'Dougal who supported General Wolfe after he received his mortal wound on the Plains of Quebec. The wife of James Moir was buried on Sunday last, aged 81, and her husband died within an hour after she had been laid in the grave.

20th March. Mrs Cumine of Auchry.

25th March. Here, Mrs Ogilvie, widow of George Ogilvie, Esq. of Auchiries.

24th March. At Bridge of Garden, in the parish of Glengarden, of this date, Nathaniel Gordon, at the advanced age of 97, retaining all his faculties to the last. He was never confined to bed for a day during his long life.

16th April. Here, Charles Donaldson, Esq., Advocate, and Procurator-Fiscal of Peace for the County.

23rd April. At Findrack, Francois Fraser, Esq. of Findrack, Lieutenant, Royal Navy.

6th May. At Foveran House, John Robertson, Esq. of Foveran.

23th May. At Banff, Mrs Gordon, widow of Rev. Abercromby Gordon, Minister of Banff.

28th May. At Strichen, Mr James Taylor, Surgeon there, aged 27.

3rd June. At Fyvie, the Hon. Mrs Gordon, relict of General the Hon. William Gordon of Fyvie, in her 81st year.

21st June. At Scotstown, Alexander Moir, Esq. of Scotstown.

22nd June. Here, in her 59th year, Miss Jean Skinner, eldest daughter of the late Right Rev. Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen.

21st June. At Strathpeffer, Thomas Morison, M.D., of Elsick.

2nd July. Here, Mr Robert Gordon Rose, son of the late Charles Gordon Rose, Esq. of Belack.

27th July. Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon.

26th July. At Edinburgh, Rev. Robert Doig, one of the Ministers of St Nicholas parish, Aberdeen, in his 56th year.

2nd August. At his house, Richmond Hill, near Aberdeen, aged 62, Thomas M'Combie of Easter Skene, Esq.

20th August. At Eden, Mrs Grant Duff, relict of John Grant, Esq., of Kincardine O'Neil.

23rd August. At Bilbo-Park, Logie-Buchan, James Perry, Esq., Surgeon, aged 63.

6th September. At Old Aberdeen, Isabella, daughter of the late George Seton of Mounie, and wife of Dr Skene Ogilvy, Minister of Old Machar.

7th September. At Kincardine O'Neil, Patrick Henderson, Advocate in Aberdeen.

17th September. At Dublin, Urquhart Thomson, son of the late Rev. Patrick Thomson, Minister of Tough.

18th October. At Mause of Leslie, Mrs Dunbar, wife of Rev. Mr Dunbar, Minister of Leslie, aged 72.

24th October. At Edinburgh, Mrs Marion Mansfield, widow of James Mansfield, Esq. of Midmar.

12th December. Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Newton, in his 70th year.

25th December. Here, John Robert Smith of Coneraig, aged 17.

Queries.

370. THE DAVIDSONS IN ALFORD. The Davidsons have been settled in the parish of Alford for several centuries, and I would esteem it a great favour if any local reader would tell me the traditional origin of these Davidsons. Are they descendants of "William Davidson, gentleman," who was settled at Fermeton in the 17th century? Later on, a James Davidson was settled at Tillychety (1746). What relationship existed between this James and William Davidson, Baillie of Aberdeen, and John Davidson, merchant in London, who were both connected with the district in 1751? Were they descendants of Captain Thomas Davidson, Milnbuy, Loch of Skene (1645)?

INTERESTED.

371. RICHARD JORDAN.—This celebrated draughts player was mentioned in an Australian paper as "the late," and it was likewise stated that he was a native of Edinburgh. What was the date of his decease? A brief biography of him would be a favour.

ALBA.

372. "HISTORY OF BALMORAL."—"By Her Majesty's command, a distinguished author has produced the History of Balmoral. Not many copies have been printed. The work is beautifully got up, and contains illustrations of the surrounding scenery, mixed up with an account of its historical associations, and of its geological and botanical features."—"Aberdeen Journal," 9th October, 1861. Who was the distinguished author?

A.

373. "SILLERTON."—I am anxious to know the origin and meaning of the term "Sillerton" [Sillerton] Hospital as applied to Robert Gordon's College.

J. B. T.

[According to Mr Robert Anderson's "History of Robert Gordon's Hospital," "Whence 'Sillerton' or 'Silverton' is derived remains a mystery." A query on the subject inserted by Mr Anderson in "Scottish Notes and Queries," May, 1894, elicited no response.—Ed.]

Answers.

290. EDITORSHIP OF ABERDEEN BOOK.—
 "Sum Notabil Thinges, excerptit frome the
 Auld Records of the Honorabil Civic of Aber-
 deen, 1565-1635," the only copy printed on vell.,
 more: ex., privately printed, Edinburgh, 1834,
 8vo., was sold by Messrs Christie, Manson,
 and Woods for £1 18s in June this year. This
 book and many others were sold from the
 library of the late Mr Henry B. H. Beaufort.
 ("Book Prices Current 1909," page 505.)

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

354. FEINZIES.—This is a property in the
 parish of Daviot, Aberdeenshire. In 1696 it
 belonged to the Laird of Meldrum, and had
 a valuation of £233 6s 8d Scots.

Y.

357. "GARIOCH GARLAND."—The following
 particulars are furnished in Walker's "The
 Bards of Bon-Accord," 648—Garioch Garland,
 or the Life and Death of the famous Charles

Leslie, ballad-singer, commonly called "Muckle
 mow'd Charlie," who died at Old Rayne, aged
 five-score and five. To which is added two ex-
 cellent new songs, entitled and called "Johny
 Lad" and the "Old Way of the Highland
 Laddie," by the foresaid author. With the
 right and true Effigies of the said Charles
 Leslie. Licensed and entered according to
 order, N. D. 8vo., 8 pages. Portrait on
 verso of last leaf.

T. DUNCAN.

363. CHARLES CHALMERS OF PORTLETHEN.—
 Mr Chalmers was the second son of James
 Chalmers, Professor of Philosophy in Marischal
 College, and, having served the necessary legal
 apprenticeship, etc., was admitted a Writer
 to the Signet on 20th October, 1704. He mar-
 ried first Jean, daughter of Alexander Boog of
 Burnhouses, and, secondly, Helen, daughter of
 Alexander Young, Bishop of Edinburgh. The
 sword appears to have had a greater fascina-
 tion for him than the pen, and he became a
 captain in the Scots Guards. He fell, fighting
 for King James, at Sheriffmuir, 13th Novem-
 ber, 1715.

C. D.

No. 84.—November 24, 1909.

The Forest of Mar.

The "Scottish Field" for November has the first of a series of articles on "The Forest of Mar," by Alexander Inkson M'Connochie, from which the following is excerpted:—

The ducal forest of Mar, with its enormous area of 87,000 acres, is the largest in Scotland. It lies in the old parish of Braemar (Crathie-Braemar) in Aberdeenshire, and has the county (Perth, Inverness, and Banff) march on three sides; on the fourth, the east, it is bounded by the forest of Invercauld, which in olden times was part of Mar.

As a forest, Mar has never lacked either deer or trees, and contains an unequalled number of the highest mountains in Scotland, as well as numerous glens and flats, where pasture of the very highest class is plentiful. Mar is an excellent example of the appreciation of deer forests during the past century, and illustrates how grouse have gradually lost favour and stags have been held in consideration instead.

The story of the forest of Mar is peculiarly interesting, and embraces accounts of sport under the best auspices for centuries. During the last five hundred years the most notable events have been:—

1371—First visit of Robert II.

1584—James VI. appoints a forester.

1609—Earl of Mar's complaint about poachers.

1618—Earl of Mar's great hunt, and "Water Poet's" visit.

1710—Invitations to Atholl drive.

1763—Lulbeg reserved for deer.

1769—Pennant's visit.

1816—A week's sport from a tent in Glen Dee.

1817—Big bag of game.

1822—A boar hunt.

1826—Advertised to let.

1830—Live roe-deer presented to King William IV.

1850—Deer drive to Queen Victoria

Tradition has failed to preserve any particulars of the great hunts of Malcolm Canmore (1057-1093), but an account of the origin of the Mackenzie armorial bearings in the thirteenth century throws some light on the subject. Colin Fitzgerald is said to have been hunting with Alexander III. in the forest of Mar in 1265, when a stag, chased by the hounds, attacked the King. Fitzgerald shot the stag in the head with an arrow, and so Alexander granted him a stag's head passant as his armorial bearings. This remains the crest of the Mackenzies, who, according to some authorities, are descended from Fitzgerald.

The original district of Mar belonged to the Earl of Mar, whose chief seat was the Castle of Kildrummy, on Donside. Powerful as he was in Aberdeenshire, however, we find him complaining to the Privy Council on 13th April, 1609, that certain persons named had "almost daily carried hagsbuts in the country of Mar, and shot with the same great numbers of deer and wild fowls." Long before the "Rising" of 1715, John, Earl of Mar, had parted with much of his huge estates; but his ill-starred raising of the Standard at Castletown of Braemar led to the forfeiture of all. That and the Rebellion of 1745 gave the opportunity to the Duff family of acquiring, in various portions, Mar Forest as now known, though the exact boundaries and precise rights were not finally determined till after some litigation with the laird of Invercauld.

The ancient name of Mar Lodge was Dalmore, the property attaching to which was mainly Glen Lui, Glen Derry, and Glen Dee. Mackenzies from Kintail are said to have held Dalmore from the time of James IV., but they, having been "out" in 1715, fell into financial difficulties, and the property came into possession of William Duff, who in 1735 was created Lord Braco, and in 1759 Earl Fife.

The next purchase was in 1735, when Lord Braco bought a considerable portion of Mar, the estate being rounded off by a sale by Farquharson of Inverey, who also had been "out" in the '45, of the properties of Inverey and Auchindryne, as well as Balmoral, lower down the valley. Auchindryne is the westerly portion of the village of Braemar, as Castletown is the eastern. Balmoral was ultimately sold to the late Prince Consort.

The Cordons and the Skenes.

The following paragraph recently appeared in a column of the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" bearing the attractive and exceedingly appropriate title of "At the Sign of the Broadgate":—

Touching the question of patents taken out by north-country people, very few people know that one of the Parkhill family was an inventor. This was Miss Alice Isabel Luckan Gordon, a distant cousin of the late John Gordon, who founded the Gordon Mission, Aberdeen. She was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Gordon of Harperfield, and the sister of a very distinguished Engineer officer, Sir John William Gordon, who committed suicide in 1870. She spent over 20 years inventing, and took out at least eight patents—for hats, clasps, candlesticks, railway guard alarms, railway telegraphs, protection for window sashes, screw-drivers, and bodkins. She became a Roman Catholic, and left the bulk of her estate in 1886 to Monsignor Gaetano Carli, Roman

Catholic Bishop of Almira. Had she lived, she would, with such a record, probably have been a Suffragist.

With reference to this paragraph, a correspondent who is in a position to speak authoritatively in the matter has since written—

The late Miss Alice Isabel Lucken Gordon was the grand-niece (not the daughter) of Colonel Thomas Gordon of Harperfield, Lanarkshire, she being the daughter and only child of the late Captain Thomas Gordon, of the 74th Highlanders, nephew of Colonel Gordon of Harperfield (who died in 1852). She was the first cousin, half-degree, (not the sister) of the late Major-General Sir John William Gordon, K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers (whose death took place in 1870). And she was the full first cousin (instead of "a distant cousin") of the late Mr John Gordon Cuming Skene of Pitlurg and Parkhill (who died in 1882).

The relationships are perhaps more clearly set forth in this genealogical exposition:—

Colonel Thomas Gordon of Harperfield was a younger brother of General John Gordon (Cuming Skene of Pitlurg and Parkhill). The latter succeeded to the estates of Parkhill and Dyce in 1815, on the death of his kinsman, Andrew Skene, and, in conformity with the deed of entail, added the name of Skene to that of Gordon Cuming. He died in 1828.

Captain Thomas Gordon, 74th Highlanders, was a younger son of General John Gordon Cuming Skene, and nephew of Colonel Thomas Gordon of Harperfield.

General Sir John William Gordon, K.C.B., was the eldest son of Colonel Thomas Gordon of Harperfield, and first cousin of Captain Thomas Gordon. He died in 1870.

The late Mr John Gordon Cuming Skene was a grandson of General John Gordon Cuming Skene, by William, the eldest son of the latter. This William entered the Gordon Highlanders, but was afterwards a captain in the 6th Foot, and served with that regiment in Sir John Moore's campaign in the Peninsular War. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the above-mentioned John Gordon Cuming Skene, who died in 1882.

Captain William Gordon, of the 6th Foot, and Captain Thomas Gordon, of the 74th Highlanders, being brothers, their respective children—the late Mr John Gordon Cuming Skene and Miss Alice Isabel Lucken Gordon—were of course first cousins.

The correspondent adds—Regarding the statement that Miss Alice I. L. Gordon "left the bulk of her estate to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Almira," this was not the case, although it is true that a small annuity was settled on her late confessor, he, it is understood, having declined to receive a larger sum. Miss Gordon, predeceasing her mother, the late Mrs Thomas Gordon, had but limited powers of disposal over what would have been her natural inheritance. None of this was alienated in favour of any member of the Roman Catholic Church, to the detriment of her own near and natural relations.

Castle Street Incidents.

(Continued.)

The levelling and repaving of this street are [in 1842] proceeding as rapidly as the season will permit. Already has the Cross disappeared from the situation which it occupied for about 160 years, to be re-erected on a spot where it will be less obstructive of the thoroughfare, and show its fair proportions to more advantage. Its removal has been effected with great care, and without injury to any of its beautiful features. It will be rebuilt in the most substantial manner, while suitable precautions will be taken to preserve it entire to future times. On the spot just vacated stood the ancient Cross of the burgh. Its erection is referable to a very remote period, and was probably coeval with the earliest grants of municipal privileges to the burgh. At what particular time it was built, however, has not been ascertained; neither has any description of it reached the present day. By some, it is conjectured to have differed little in form from the building by which it was replaced. It was certainly adorned with a crucifix, which, as Spalding informs us, was so obnoxious to the Covenanted folks of his day, that they caused it to be built up, "being loath to break the stone." Under these circumstances, we can easily conceive that the Cross presented a very ungainly appearance. The Town Council appear to have felt this, for in 1644, we find them declaring, that, "taking into consideration that, notwithstanding this burgh was one of the most ancient loyal burghs of this kingdom, the mercat cross thereof, which should be an ornament therein, was far inferior to those of many meaner burghs; therefore, they ordain the Dean of Guild to cause make up the mercat cross of the said burgh in the west-end of the Castle-gate with hewn and cut stones, according to the stance and form of the mercat cross of the burgh of Edinburgh, and to cause bring home cut stones, and to do everything requisite thereunto." This order by the Council does not appear to have been carried into effect; for in 1680 "the Provost, Baillies, and Council, finding it was convenient and decent for the credit and decorum of the town, that a new cross should be erected and built upon the public mercat street in the Castlegate, at the westmost cross thereof, near or about the same, as should be found convenient; and that John Montgomerie, mason, had offered and undertaken to make up the said cross in good form and order, of hewn stone and esklar work, with the present, and eight kings, and Queen Marie, formerly immediately preceding, in effigy, engraven upon cashier hewn stone, with shops underneath the first storie, with a great high pillar in the middle part of the said cross; and had formed and given in a model thereof of timber and pasteboard, and was content to perfyte and accomplish the said work, conform to the said model and frame, and otherwise as

the Magistrates and Council should devise; and that for the sum of one hundred pounds sterling money, to be paid by them to him:—unto all of which the said Magistrates and Council condescended, and recommend to the Magistrates and Dean of Guild to meet with John Montgomerie, and to contract anent the said affair; and the foresaid sum to be paid out of the Guild Wine Monies, at such time as they shall appoint; and the benefit of the shops under the said Cross to belong to the said Guild Wine Monies' charge; in respect the said charge is advanced and paid out of the same."

The Cross was accordingly built, much to the credit of John Montgomerie, who was a native of the parish of Rayne. Doubts have been expressed whether John planned the Cross, but the Minute seems to warrant the conclusion that he did. Tradition says that the whole of the ornaments were executed with his own hand. In 1821 the Cross was taken down, by order of the Council, for the purpose of repairing and rebuilding it, and altering it so far as to convert the interior into a shop. In the course of these operations, the beautiful central column was unfortunately broken in twain; but it was afterwards put together so carefully that the fracture was not visible. In the column which supported the roof, while the interior was divided into small compartments, there was found a circular cistern, with a communication with the throats of the canine effigies that adorned the angles of the building—probably for those grand occasions when the Cross was made to run with wine pro bono publico. Many will recollect that the small shops in the building were occupied by humble hucksters, who dealt in little matters congenial with the tastes of the juvenile portion of the community. There the "Friday's bawbee" was in ready circulation. Fortune here displayed the "wheel," the "dice," and the "cap," with its revolving "regular solid" of some eighteen sides. There were three of these gambling establishments kept by well-known characters in their day; while there were three where no dealings with the fickle goddess were allowed. Two of the latter were kept by decent old ladies, regular sitters in the "latron" of the old East Kirk. Nor was the Cross without its literary attractions; for there a stand was kept by an old tar, who could spin you many stories. Small, indeed, must have been the profits of his business; but he was a cheerful and contented old soul, and always humming some sea song as he sat in the corner of his crazy booth, his wooden leg projecting in front. Of a different kidney was an old campaigner, who had lost a thumb in the service of his country. Many a skirmish had he with the thrower of the dice; but "the cap" was the great source of discord. A series of successful casts was sure to throw the old soldier into a towering passion, his virago of a wife, who was also "of the complexion of Mars" backing him to the last. High words, and sometimes compliments of a more palpable kind, were inter-

changed, which generally led to a sortie on the part of the lady, while John guarded the citadel. To a little, deformed old woman, who kept a rival establishment, these squabbles afforded manifest satisfaction. Then it was that she wooed her young customers in her most winning phraseology. But all her fair speech failed at times to save her from the rudeness of her youthful acquaintances, who delighted in giving her practical proof that her little stand was no fixture.

The "Plainstones," which are so associated in the minds of most of the present generation with the Cross, will be removed, as an obstruction to the street. They were laid out about the middle of the last century, during the provostship of Robertson of Glasgowgo. Tradition says that the space which they occupy was formerly ingrossed by the fishwives, who were most indignant at the innovation. They said, tauntingly, that the next thing the Provost would do, would be to plant the causeway with "jillie-flowers." It was with no little difficulty that they were compelled to quit their old quarters. In former times, the "Plainstones" were the resort of the principal merchants and burghers; but for many years they have been the favourite promenade of recruiting parties. Their removal will greatly improve the western division of Castle Street.—"Aberdeen Journal," February 2, 1842.

Forby Sutherland.

This man was only a seaman, one of the crew of Captain Cook's discovery vessel, the Endeavour; and when they came to an anchorage in Botany Bay, New South Wales, he died on board ship on 1st May, 1770, and was buried ashore, the place being called after him Sutherland Point. His singular fate was to be the first Briton whose body was buried in Australian soil. I have no hesitation in affirming that he was an Aberdeenshire sailor, and that his proper name was Forbes Sutherland, for "Forbes" as a prenomer is common to both sexes in and around Aberdeen to this day. Doubtless his messmates called him familiarly "Forby," which is certainly better than the hideous mispronunciation "Fobs"! I remember several lads who had Forbes as a Christian name, and one young girl in Footdee, who must be a staid matron now if alive, who was called by her companions "Forby" Leiper. The name is unquestionably Scottish; but, with that perversity which determinedly ignores anything to our credit, Forby Sutherland is styled "the English Sailor." It is a small matter, and not worth wrangling over.

Our Australian poets have sung many dirges over this Scottish seaman's lair. George Gordon McCrae, himself of Caledonian ancestry, has a long ballad about the "English" sailor, Forby Sutherland, and his sweetheart Nell; and the late Henry Clarence Kendall has a very fine descriptive poem, entitled "Sutherland's Grave," in his "Leaves from Australian

Forests" (1869), but too long for transcription here. I subjoin a brief extract from a Sydney Cantata of 1878:—

"Beyond a mossy, yellow-gleaming glade,
The last of Forby Sutherland was laid:
The blue-eyed Saxon from the hills of snow,
Who fell asleep a hundred years ago."

That is nearer the actual truth. The Aberdeen-awa' sailor lad, by his early death, has achieved an immortality on this island continent.

ALBA.

The Highlands in 1750.

(Continued.)

GLENGARRY'S COUNTRY, KNODART.

The inhabitants of this country are described as having been ever wild, rapacious, and a plague and disturbance to their neighbours, but lately they have exceeded their ordinary bounds. Coll M'Donald of Barisdale, Cousin Germane to Glengarry, took up his residence at Knodart, and entered into a confederacy with M'Donald of Lochgarry and the Camerons of Loch Arkeg. This company turned theft into a regular trade, and kept a number of savages, dependent upon them for this purpose, whom they outthounded upon the Sutherlands, Rosses, Munroes, and M'Kenzies to the north; the Frasers, M'Intoshes, Grants, Roses of Kilravock, Brodies, Gordons, Farquharsons, Forbesees, and Ogilvies to the east; and the shires of Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Argyle to the south. I have been unable to confirm our author's statement that Lochgarry was "an arch thief." In any case his loyalty to the Rightful Cause was stainless.

M'LEANS.

The M'Leans are remarkable for a lively, handsome, forward people, though not so tall as the Camerons or Stuarts, but they are proud and inconsiderate. It was a maxim with them never to turn their backs upon an enemy, though ever so unequal in numbers; but either to conquer or fall upon the spot. It was in this way that they stood at Inverkeithing in 1651 only to be slaughtered by Lambert, and at Culloden no clan lost in the same proportion as the M'Leans. Out of 240 they are said to have lost most of their officers and about 160 of their men. I think our author slightly overstates the numbers of M'Leans engaged. This may have been because they were brigaded with the M'Lachlans.

THE CAMERONS.

The Camerons are described as most tall, large, well-bodied men, but a lazy, silent, shy, and enterprising people. They were deeply disaffected to the Revolution interest, and had a large share in all the plots and rebellions at that time. They were accused of being good plunderers but bad soldiers, until about

100 years previously their chief, Sir Evan Cameron, a bold resolute man, brought them to perform considerable feats against Cromwell, and afterwards against King William at Killierankey, but in his son's time they behaved so shamefully at Sheriffmuir that they exerted themselves in the late rebellion (1745) in order to recover their character. The names of the tribes who composed the Camerons are—

1. The M'Lonicks, whose chieftain is Stron.
2. The M'Ovies, whose chieftain lives at the west end of Locharkeg.
3. The M'Ilevoils, whose chieftain is called Murlagan, though but a movable tenant of Lochiel's.
4. The M'Ovaisters, whose chieftain, called Achadaleo, is in the same condition.
5. The M'Martins, whose chieftain has a small estate, which he holds of the Duke of Gordon. (Would Mr J. M. Bulloch please tell us what was the name of this estate?) According to Mr William Mackay—

M'Lonicks	—	MacGillonies.
MacOvies	—	Macphes.
MacIlevoils	—	Mac 'Ilemhaoil or Macmillans.
MacOvaisters	—	Macmasters.

Our author falls into the common error of attributing a Danish ancestry to the Camerons. Mr Skene tells us that the Camerons were originally part of the Clan Chattan, and in the time of Alexander II. their real ancestor was Gilbroid, son of Gillamartan, a warm supporter of the Macwilliam Pretender of the period. These early Pretenders represented Celtic ideas and ambitions as opposed to the Anglicised reigning House of Scotland. In order to show the present disposition of the Clan Cameron, our author relates an instance of their barbarity, which happened after the year 1725—

"The possessor of a farm belonging to the Duke of Gordon (of the tribe of the M'Martins), about three miles to the north of Fort William, demanded an abatement of the usual rent, which the Duke refusing, he left the farm boasting that no man would dare to succeed him in it: for some years it was untenanted, 'till at last the Duke prevailed on Mr Sheldoch, who was then minister of the Parish, who could not find a place to reside in, to take this farm. The former possessor lay still 'till the minister had plentifully stocked the farm with cattle, and built a house on it, then with some other rogues (finding that the cattle were carefully watched), went to the place where the calves were kept, and with their Durks, cut off their heads and cut the skins, so that they could not be of any use, then laid them in two separate heaps. That same night they cut and destroyed the nets and utensils of the salmon fishery on the river Lochy, belonging to the Duke of Gordon. But finding that this did not force the minister to leave the place, they waited an opportunity of

his being from home, when a company of them went well armed, surrounded his house, pulled down a part of it, and fired several shots towards the bed where his wife lay, which at last obliged the minister to retire with his family to Fort William."

Mr Sheldeoch was minister from 1725 to 1733.

THE GRANTS OF STRATHSPEY.

Our author seems to get tired and weary towards the end of his journey. At anyrate, he has little of interest to tell. The Grants of Strathspey consist of about 1000 good men. The Laird of Grant was very zealous at the Revolution, but he and his men suffered so much by the depredations of the Camerons and M'Donalds that they behaved with more caution than zeal in the time of the 1745 Rebellion. They were in a bad situation—hemmed in between the Gordons and Clan Chattan tribes.

VARIOUS.

In all the countries through which the writer travelled, with the exception of Caithness, Irish was the common language. But he finds that English is spoken by the common people in the county of "Murray," the principal families in which are the Laird of Brody, Sir Robert Gordon, Sir Henry Innes, and several gentlemen of the Dunbars and Cumines. The commons in "Murray" are an industrious, honest, strong, well-bodied people.

THE GORDONS.

Crossing the Spey, our author finds himself in the Duke of Gordon's country. He writes, "His grace was thought to be sincere in his affection to the Government, but his ancestors were so disaffected to the Protestant interest, and at so much pains to instil those principles into their clan, that I am afraid it will take some time entirely to eradicate an evil which has taken so deep root and which has grown to such a height. . . . About 150 years ago the Gordons were a strong and warlike clan, and could bring of their vassals and tenants above 3000 men into the field, but they are now so greatly degenerated that all the other Highland Clans despise them."

A READER.

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1825.

12th January. At Bellevue, Miss Ann Farquhar, daughter of Rev. Robert Farquhar, late Minister of Chapel of Garioch.

9th January. Eliza, eldest daughter of Andrew Ferguson, Physician in Aberdeen, aged 19.

12th January. At Meins of Mountblairy, Captain Thomas Stewart, late of the 76th Regiment, in his 85th year.

8th February. Mrs Jean Morison, spouse of Dr Robert Hamilton, Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College.

9th February. At Turriff, Miss Helen Paton, eldest daughter of the late George Paton, Esq. of Grandhome.

16th February. Here, Mrs Patrick Pirie, aged 68.

7th February. At his father's house, 19 Sloan Street, London, Captain Charles Forbes, late of the 56th Regiment, only son of General N. Forbes of Auchernack.

12th February. At Aberdeen, aged 32, Rev. John Farquharson, Minister of Rathven.

11th March. Here, Margaret, third daughter of George Ogilvie, Esq. of Auchirice.

24th March. At Rothmaise, Mrs Forbes, Younger of Blackford.

21st March. At his house in Aberdeen, Alexander Anderson, Esq. of Bourtie, aged 80.

14th April. At Aberdeen Miss Garioch, late of Mergie, in her 81st year.

25th April. At Kenpeaim, near Keith, Rev. William Reid, R.C. Clergyman, in his 71st year.

27th April. At Skene, George Skene, Esq. of Skene and Careston, aged 76.

6th May. Here, Helen Leslie, relict of John Henderson of Caskieben, aged 75.

3rd May. At Peterhead, Miss Marjory Arbuthnot, daughter of the late Nathaniel Arbuthnot, Esq. of Hatton, in her 78th year.

22nd May. At Mause of Strichen, in her 75th year, Mrs Agnes Anderson, relict of Rev. Andrew Youngson, Minister of Aberdour.

28th May. At Mause of Bourtie, Rev. William Smith, minister of that parish, in his 59th year.

3rd August. At Alehonsell, James Reid, Esq., aged 82.

12th August. At Glasgowege, in her 91st year, Mrs Grace Harvey, widow of Mr Thomas Aberdeen, farmer in Hillside of Echt.

20th August. At Mause of Cairney, Rev. John Finkater, minister of that parish, in his 70th year.

18th August. Here, aged 81, James Brand, Esq., cashier to the Banking Company in Aberdeen.

2nd September. Here, William Shepherd, Esq., formerly one of the Baillies of this city, in his 89th year.

14th September. At Banff, Patrick Duff, Esq. of Carnousie.

15th September. At Drumtochty Castle, James Gammell, Esq. of Countesswells and Drumtochty, in his 90th year.

14th September. At Raeden, Miss Jane Stratton of Kirkside, St Cyrus, in her 67th year.

20th September. Here, Miss Isobel Adam, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Adam, Minister of Cushnie.

15th September. At Druminnor, Major H. J. Phelps, 80th Regiment.

30th September. At Heavitree, near Exeter, Jessie Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Gordon of Kincardine.

31st August. At Richmond, Virginia, in his 29th year, William Campbell Kidd, A.M., eldest son of Rev. James Kidd, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College.

20th October. At London, Anne, daughter of the late William Duff, Esq. of Corsinday.

31st October. At King-Edward. Rev. Dr Robert Duff, in his 87th year.

10th November. Here, in his 60th year, Mr James Cromar, Rector of the Grammar School for the last 22 years.

18th November. At Brucklay Castle, Mrs Dingwall [Mary, eldest daughter of William Gordon of Aberdeen], wife of John Dingwall, Esq. of Brucklay.

5th December. At Aberdeen, Robert Harvey, Esq. of Braco.

21st November. At Pau, Mary Rannie Mansfield, third daughter of John Mansfield of Midnair.

3rd December. At Moss-side of Mounie, Daviot, Alexander Angus, aged 105.

8th December. At Manse of Peterculter, Janet, daughter of the late Patrick Stirling, writer in Dunblane.

12th December. At Manse of Birse, Mrs Barbara Reid, spouse of Rev. James (Joseph ?) Smith, Minister of that parish, aged 66.

19th December. At Aberdeen, in her 84th year, Mrs Rachel Morice, widow of David Morice, Advocate, for several years Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire.

20th December. At Aberdeen, Miss Helen Forbes, daughter of the late George Forbes, Esq. of Ledmacay, aged 65.

20th December. At Manse of Fyvie, Jane, only child of Rev. John Falconer, aged 12 years.

31st December. At Glasgowejo, Adam Wilson, Esq. of Glasgowejo, in his 74th year.

30th December. At Manse of Daviot, Mr George Shepherd, fifth son of Rev. Robert Shepherd.

Queries.

374. THE DURWARDS, BARONS OF COULL.—What is known concerning this old family and their Castle of Coull?

M.

375. JAMES MERCER.—In the "Aberdeen Journal" obituary for 1804, the death of Major Mercer at Sunnyside is recorded as having

taken place on the 17th November. This was the poet friend of Drs Beattie, Campbell, and Gerard. In Anderson's "Scottish Nation" (1809) and "Lives of the Scottish Poets" (1822), Mercer's death is stated as having taken place in 1803. His brother-in-law, Sir Sylvester Douglas, afterwards Lord Glenbervie, published an edition of the poems, with a memoir. The "Journal" must be right; but then, did his lordship make the mistake of the year of death, for both Anderson and the other scribe refer to that memoir as their authority? It is somewhat curious. There is a tablet in St Nicholas Church to the Mercers, but the date appears like 1801—possibly the end of the figure 4 has become defaced. Perhaps Mr R. Murdoch-Lawrance, whose labours in copying out the inscriptions on memorial tablets in Aberdeen churches I appreciate, may take a look at this one in St Nicholas Church and settle the point. Also, where is Sunnyside? It was stated to have been a cottage in the vicinity of Aberdeen. Perhaps it has been improved out of existence long ago.

ALBA.

376. FORGOTTEN AUTHORS.—Dr Jamieson, in his "Dictionary of the Scottish Language," refers to writers using certain Scottish words in their books, and amongst the number cites the names of authors who apparently belonged to Aberdeenshire or the adjacent southern counties. I specify two of his authorities—"A. Beattie's Tales" and "Tarras' Poems." Probably both are deservedly obscured, having only the use of the vernacular local speech to give them an adventitious merit to the lexicographer. Is anything known of A. Beattie, the story-teller, or of Tarras the rhymster? When did they publish? I presume that it is useless to seek further information, as in all probability they dropped off unnoticed and unknown.

ALBA.

377. WILLIAM THOM.—It has been stated—for instance, by the late Professor Masson in "Macmillan's Magazine"—that Thom's first poem, "The Blind Boy's Pranks," which appeared in the "Aberdeen Herald" on 2nd January, 1841, was copied by other newspapers. Has ever there been published a list of the newspapers that copied Thom's poem? Could any reader supply such a list, either complete or incomplete?

JAMES B. THOMSON.

378. ROB ROY RELICS.—In the appendix to Mr A. H. Millar's "History of Rob Roy" the following two certificates appear—

Inversnaid, Loch Lomond,
June 21st, 1869.

"Jean Campbell, widow of Donald Campbell, Balquidder, has this day sold to Mr D. Wright, Aberdeen, a pistol which has been for many years in the family, and which was always carefully preserved by her late husband, 29

having been given to his grandfather by Rob Roy M'Gregor Campbell of Glengyle.

"JEAN CAMPBELL."

"This [snuff] box was bought at the sale of Finn Macgregor, of Doune Place, Aberdeen, a descendant of Rb. Roy Macgregor, by whom it was much prized as a relic of the once famous outlaw. The words 'Crom a Boo' (I will burn) during the reign of George III. were declared High Treason if used in Gr. Britain.

"The letters R.B.R.G. attest Rob Roy Macgregor.

R. T. MACSWAINE, Witness.

JA. COLERIDGE, Witness."

Glasgow, July 10, 1820.

Can any reader identify Mr D. Wright; or give additional particulars of "Finn Macgregor of Doune Place, Aberdeen"? Where was Doune Place?

A READER.

Answers.

359. "THE HAPPY LAND."—The writer of this hymn was Andrew Young. He was born in Edinburgh on 23rd April, 1807, studied and graduated at the University, and thereafter devoted his life to the teaching of the young. He became headmaster of Niddry Street School, and later occupied the same position in Madras College, St Andrews. He retired to Edinburgh in 1854, and in his retirement continued to interest himself in the young, especially in Sunday School work. "The Happy Land" was written at Rothsay in 1838, and has been translated into many languages. Mr Young died at Edinburgh, 30th November, 1889.

J. B. T.

The name of Andrew Young will be ever memorable as the author of the popular hymn "There is a Happy Land." He wrote it more than fifty years ago, in 1838, the year after the accession of Queen Victoria. He was then still headmaster of Niddry Street School. He has himself told the occasion of the hymn being written. He was spending the evening at a house where the lady and her family were musical. Here are his own words, as narrated not long ago to a friend who has written a memoir of him in the "Christian World":—"After tea, the lady of whom I speak, played, among other pieces of music, one which was entitled 'The Siego of Delhi' (Clive's, not Clyde's, siege). As is well known, in that selection there occurs a very sweet air—soft, pathetic, and yet with an influence that stirs while it enamours the sense. My friend played

it so beautifully that I requested a repetition of it, and afterwards begged for another repetition, and yet another, until I would for some time have nothing else played. My soul was won by its charm and rapture, and I was, for the time being, like 'one beside himself,' as if carried away to another world of being by some potent and mysterious influence. Leaving the house shortly afterwards, and still in an excited state of feeling, I was filled with but one strong controlling desire, viz.—to write words appropriate as far as possible (for I had the rhythmic faculty) to the highly-devotional suggestiveness of the music. During the entire night my heart throbbed with a strange emotion; thoughts thronged my brain; words began to take a melodious flow; and in the early morning hours my first act was to sit down and write the words of a hymn identical almost in every particular with those now composing it." (From "Sunday at Home.")

C. M. LAWRENCE.

The author of "There is a Happy Land" was Andrew Young (1807-1889), the son of an Edinburgh teacher. At the university he won a prize in the class of Christopher North. It was while headmaster of the Niddry Street Public School that he wrote the simplest of our children's hymns. He had gone on holiday to Rothsay. One evening he was in the house of a friend, Mrs Marshall, who played on the piano several compositions, among them a sweet and tender air, which, she said, was a favourite with the natives of India. Andrew Young tells us that he left the house with the tune ringing in his ear, that the tune haunted him all night, and that, walking in the garden before breakfast next day, he wedded the words to the tune. That was in 1838. Two years later, Mr Young removed to the Madras College, St Andrews, where his boarders included Sir Charles Wyndham, the actor, and Mr Robert Herdman, R.S.A. In his retirement, he lived in Edinburgh, and was an elder in Greenside Parish Church and superintendent of the Sunday School. On sunny days his was a familiar figure in Prince's Street Gardens, near the Scott Monument, as he fed the sparrows, as tame as the pigeons of St Mark's at Venice. In private life, Mr Young was gentle and unobtrusive. His only child, Mrs Thomson, a friend of my own, has allowed me to photograph the MS., and she once told me that before her father's death the hymn had been translated into thirty-three languages.

ROBERT T. SKINNER.

360. THE GORDONS IN FICTION.—"Sandy Gordon, Missionar," by John Harlaw, was published by H. R. Allenson, Ltd., London, in October, 1907.

R. A.

369. BELTANE.—According to Sir Archibald Dunbar's "Scottish Kings," 1st May was Beltane. Sir Archibald also mentions (p. 184) that

"A Gaelic charter, supposed to be the earliest dated charter in Celtic speech now extant, is one by which M'Domhnaill of the Isles granted lands in Islay to Brian Vicar Mackay. The charter is dated 'the sixth day of the month of Beltane' (6th May), 1408."

"Beltane, or Beltein, a festival originally common to all the Celtic peoples, of which traces were to be found in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The name is compounded of 'bel' or 'beal,' the Celtic god of light, and 'tin' or 'teine,' meaning fire. The principal Beltane celebration was held annually in the beginning (generally on the first day) of May, though the name is also applied to a similar festival which occurred in the beginning of November. According to Cormac, Archbishop of Cashel about the year 908, who furnishes the earliest notice of Beltane, it was customary to kindle, in very close proximity, two fires, between which both men and cattle were driven, under the belief that health was thereby promoted and disease warded off (see 'Transactions of the Irish Academy,' XIV., pp. 100, 122, 123). Of the celebration in more recent times an account is given by Armstrong in his 'Gaelic Dictionary,' s.v. 'Bealtainn.'

The whole subject is fully treated by J. Grimm in his 'Deutsche Mythologie,' c. xx.—'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 9th Edition. (See also article "Beltein, Beltane, Beiltine, or Baitainn," in "Chambers's Encyclopædia," 1861 edition, and the chapter on "Sun-Worship and Well-Worship" in James M. Mackinlay's "Folklore of Scottish Lochs and Springs.")

Δ.

This word is an old Scottish term for the month of May, and is derived from Beal, or Bel, the sun, or sun-god, and tein, fire. Beltane was the title given to a festival formerly observed in Scotland, but now restricted to remote parts. It is celebrated on the 1st of May (old style) sometimes by the kindling of fires on hills and prominent sites, and in early times it was incumbent on all to have their domestic fires extinguished before the Beltane fires were lighted, and it was customary to rekindle the former from the embers of the latter. The custom doubtless derived its origin from the worship of the sun or fire, which was formerly practised among the Celts, etc.

A. B.

No. 85.—December 1, 1909.

Gipsies in Aberdeen.

From a letter written by James IV. of Scotland to the King of Denmark, in favour of Anthonius Gawino, Earl of Little Egypt, a gipsy thief, it appears certain that the gipsies were in Scotland in the year 1506. There is a story in Crawford's "Peerage" that a company of gipsies were committing depredations in Scotland before 1460, but this story lacks confirmation. The next authentic reference to the presence of gipsies in Scotland, so far as is known to the present writer, occurs in the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen in the year 1527—

"8th May, 1527.—The said day, it was sufficientlie provin afor the baillies and a pairt of counsall, present for the tyme, be famous diuers wintes, that the Egiphtians tuk out of Thomas Watsoun's housse tua siluer spounis hand in the locker of ane schryne, quhilks contentit ilk ane a wnce of siluer, quhairfor thair chargit lken Jaks, maister of the said Egiphtians to deliuer the said spounis agane, or thane thair awaill, within xxxiii. hours, becauss he ansuerit and come guid for his company in judgement; and as to the moneie the said Thomas allagit tane away be thame, the bailzeis continewit the same, quhilke thair got na wintes to preif mair cleirlye. And atoure John [sic] Watsoun, and his mother and serwand, was maid quit of all strubulance of the said Egiphtians, and that was given for doom."

It has been impossible to find out how long these gipsies remained in Aberdeen. But two things may be noted from this entry—(1) that the company referred to were under a different leader or chief than that named in James IV.'s letter; (2) that the entry supports the popular belief that "gipsy" and "thief" were once synonymous terms.

A company of gipsies came into prominence in Aberdeen in October, 1539, in the same reprehensible fashion. Andro Chalmer, in "Westar Futra," raised an action against "Barbara Dya Baptista and Helen Andree, thair complices to the number of ten persons, frends, and servands to Erle George callit of Egypt," for going to his house in Westar Futra, "and thair thiftiusly staw and tuk fra hym out of his kyst in his chalmer the sown of twenty-four marks moneie of the realme." The two gipsies specially accused of the theft were unanimously acquitted by the jury on 21st January, 1540, and, as will be seen, turned the tables upon their accuser by claiming from him the expenses due by them for the trial. Whether it was that these gipsies were morally guilty although legally in-

nocent, or on account of their continued troublesome-ness, the Council found it necessary to banish them from the town immediately after—

"21st February, 1540.—The bailzeis charged George Faw, Egiphtian, and his brother, to remoit thameself, their company, and gudis of this town, betuix this and Sunday nixt cummis, under all pane and charge that oftir ma follow; and in the myntime, that nane of their company cum in ony housse or cloies in this town, bot gif thair be sent about, and gif ony dois quhat beis away in the same housse, that the said George and his brother sal refund sayne."

This, be it noted, is the earliest known instance in Scotland of legislation directed specially against gipsies. Although the reputation of these gipsies was so notorious as to warrant the civic authorities issuing this decree of banishment against them on 21st February, yet we see from the following extract that the very same gipsies were empowered by the same authorities to continue their suit against their accuser of the previous January—

"4th March, 1540.—The said day, the Egiphtians quhilks wer maid quytt obefor of Androw Chalmeris claime maid [George and ?] Jeh Faw thair capitaneis procurators for thaimne, to persew thair expensis, and the bailzie geff him [them?] power to follow the same on the quilkles they tuk nott."

This may be an illustration of the fact that the offences and crimes of gipsies were often overlooked by the officers of the law; and, in spite of the fact that their general manner of living was a constant infringement of existing laws, and that several of their leaders were at various times condemned to death and to banishment for murder, these special individuals are somehow found living on in their old way for many years afterwards, calmly ignoring the legislation directed against them.

Another incident regarding those gipsies is revealed to us by the Council Register. On this occasion they appear to have been treated will all justice, if not with leniency—

"28th January, 1540.—The said day, George Faw and Johnne Faw, Egiphtians, were convict be the sworne assys aboune wrytine for the blud drawing of Sande Barrowne, and the said Barrowne convict for the strublens of thaim and the prouocatioune fundin in hym; quhairfor thair and ilk ane of thaim war in amercia-ment of court, to forbeir in tym cumming, and amend as law will, and ordanit the saids Egiphtians to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne, and to gyf him a crowne of the sone for the amends of the said blud within viii. days."

It may be explained that at that period barbers (barbours) practised surgery, and that "a crowne of the sone" corresponds to the French "ecu d'or." The only similar piece in the Scottish series is the unique gold crown of Mary, dated 1561, which has the sun for mint mark.

It is well known that James V. of Scotland was a friend of the gipsies. In his solitary roving expeditions, he used often to associate with

them. Tradition has it that on one occasion he fell in with a band of gypsies in a cave near Wemyss, in Fifeshire. His Majesty heartily joined in their revels, but it was not long ere trouble began. The gypsies asserted that the King attempted to take liberties with one of their women, and that "a male gypsy came crack over his head with a bottle." A scuffle ensued, the King was roughly handled, and the gypsies, discovering that he was none of their people, treated him with great indignity. They compelled His Majesty to carry their budgets and wallets on his back for several miles, until he was exhausted; and, being unable to proceed further, he sank under his load. He was then dismissed with scorn and contempt. Whether this story be true or not, it remains a historical fact that James V. entered into a league or treaty with "John Faw, Lord and Earl of Little Egypt," and a writ passed the Privy Seal on 15th February, 1540, in favour of this chief or "rajah" of the gypsies. In this remarkable document, the civic authorities are charged to allow no one to "molest, vex, inquiet, or trouble the said John Faw and his company in doing their lawful business, within our realm and in their passing, remaining, or away-going forth of the same."

Perhaps the explanation of the occurrence previously stated—that the gypsies were living in Aberdeen twelve days after the date of the municipal edict—may be found in the surmise that the edict had been practically cancelled by the Privy Council decree, which, although signed on 15th February, may not have reached Aberdeen until after the 21st February, 1540.

For seventy-nine years nothing of importance about the gypsies occurred in Aberdeen worth chronicling; but on 31st January, 1619, a local tailor found himself in trouble because of a visit he had paid to those Egyptians—

"31st January, 1619. — Patrick Bodie, tayleour, confessit he maid inquirie at the Egypitians for a gentill womanis gowne, quhillk wes stowin out of his buyth, and thairfor, in respect of his consultatioun with witches, the bishop and sessioun ordaines him to comper befor the pulpitt on Sunday next, and thair, immediatlie after sermon befor noone, sit down on his kneis befor the pulpitt, and confes his offence in presence of the congregatioun, and crave God and the congregatioun pardoun." ("Selections from the Records of the Kirk-Session of Aberdeen"; Spalding Club, p. 87.)

In all probability, the gypsies could have returned the missing gown had they thought it judicious. The offence in the eyes of "the bishop and sessioun" was that the tailor, by consulting the gypsies, was making use of a supernatural agency which they did not regard as the proper one. This unhappy tailor was severely censured, but nothing seems to have been done to the gypsies themselves.

It is, indeed, curious that, although the baillies of Aberdeen, in 1540, had forbidden the gypsies camping near the town, and although the year 1616 witnessed the passing

of an Act that was to put an end for ever to the gypsy trouble, yet we have here a company of gypsies living at or near Aberdeen in 1619, apparently quite at their ease. This all goes to prove that these wandering tribes had no regard for the laws of the land which they inhabited, and that the guardians of the peace did not enforce these laws unless the crimes committed by the gypsies were all the more serious.

A READER.

The Bishop Elphinstone Memorial.

A special Committee of the Aberdeen University General Council has under consideration a proposal to restore the tomb of Bishop Elphinstone in the University Chapel, King's College. No definite finding has been arrived at, as yet.

The following is a translation of references in Latin to the tomb, which appears in a memorandum on the subject furnished to the members of the Committee by Professor Harrower—

"Such was the death of this fortunate bishop after thirty years of office. His body was disembowelled, preserved with aromatics, then conveyed to Aberdeen, and interred in his own college before the high altar, not so much with honour and pomp as with mourning."

"When Bishop Gavin [Dunbar] came into the college he wished to see the tomb of Bishop William, but he became sorry when he saw it, for the place has not as yet been adorned with any becoming monument. Immediately there entered the mind of the bishop indignation and regret that the remains of so great a man should be neglected, without a name, without an honourable monument, a man whose memory is revered over so great a part of the world." (From Boece's "Lives of the Bishops," printed in 1522.)

"Likewise bought [by the executors of Gavin Dunbar] the image of the lord bishop cast in brass, with his epitaph borne by two graven angels." (From inventory of brass vessels bought by the said Gavin and his executors. He died in 1531.)

"The tomb of the lord Founder, in the upper part of which is his image in pontifical robes, with two angels bearing two candle-sticks at the head, and two servants supporting his epitaph carved on brass at the feet; and in the lower part on the south side, the three divine virtues [Faith, Hope, Love] and meditation; on the north side the four cardinal virtues [Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, Temperance] with their distinctive emblems; on the east and west ends the arms of the lord Founder supported by angels." (From the Register of all the silver and brass and other goods contained in the church of King's College, Aberdeen, in the year 1542.)

"In the church the tomb of William Elphinstone showed a beautiful stone of black marble,

his image, and thirteen brass gilt figures standing round it, now stolen and sold." (From "Description of Both Towns of Aberdeen," 1661.)

Gordons in Camlet, Crathie.

Closely related to the Gordons in Bovaglie were the Gordons in Camlet. Mr John Gordon, Foulzie, Strathdon, drew up a pedigree of the family, and Mr Charles Brown, 56 Dee Street, Aberdeen, has lent me his aid in completing it. The family begins, so far as can be traced, with

John Gordon, Camlet, who is given (by Mr Gordon, Foulzie) as the son of — Gordon and Mary Leys. A Nathaniel Gordon, Bal-later, married Margaret Leys, Tulloch, Glen-nieck, July 23, 1757. John was twice married (1) to Euphemia McAndrew on September 17, 1782: she died November 10, 1801, aged 71: (2) to Margaret Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, Bovaglie, and his wife, Mary Brown. The intermarriage of Bovaglie and Camlet was remarkable, for Margaret Gordon's brother Donald and her sister Nicholas married her own step-children Elspet and Joseph respectively. John Gordon, Camlet, had:—

1. Joseph Gordon, Mill of Cosh, by the first wife. He married his step-mother's sister, Nicholas Gordon, Bovaglie, and had issue. He is mentioned first on his mother's gravestone, which he helped to erect.
2. John Gordon, Loinveg, by the first wife. He married his second cousin, Mary Downie, Ardoch, and had John and James Gordon, Loinveg, who died there lately, leaving no issue.
3. Peter Gordon, by the first wife, born March 16, 1795 (Crathie Register). He married Margaret Macpherson, and had James, John, Mary, Jean, and Margaret.
4. Alexander Gordon, by the second wife, born June 15, 1803 (Register).
5. Elspet Gordon, by the first wife, married her step-mother's brother, Donald Gordon, Bovaglie (died 1854), and had issue, as already stated in these pages (September 29, 1909).
6. Margaret Gordon, by the first wife, born February 14, 1790. She married on November 5, 1820, George Brown, tailor, Greystone (Glenmieck Register), who was the son of George Brown, the "Seunachie" in "Deeside Tales." She had issue in Cairnandrew, Macduff.
7. Jean Gordon, by the first wife, born May 29, 1795 (Register).
8. Elizabeth Gordon, by the first wife, born November 7, 1797 (Register).

J. M. BULLOCH.

The Authorship of the "Canadian Boat Song."

From the newspapers I learn that Mr G. M. Fraser, Librarian, Public Library, Aberdeen, has published a book in which he assigns the authorship of the above song to Professor Wilson. I have not seen the book; but I am glad that a man of literary ability should have secured the position Mr Fraser holds. We are at the Antipodes here, and possibly in a topsyturvy condition, for I have known a person wholly ignorant of books, and only capable of signing his name for a monthly cheque, rewarded by a partisan Government with a sinecure as librarian on account of his political subserviency.

With respect to the song, I think this "vexata questio" ought to have been authoritatively settled by Mrs Oliphant in her "History of the Publishing House of Blackwood"; but the searcher there for information will be disappointed, for she apparently received no records of the early contributors to the magazine—probably none were kept, and all who might have supplied them were dead before she began to write for it. I am compelled to differ from Mr Fraser for three sufficient reasons—

1. That the poem in question was what it purported to be—a translation from the Gaelic, and not a Lowlander's spurious attempt to depict the bitter feelings of an expatriated race, banished from home that a degenerate lordling might have room to fatten sheep for the London market. It is only reasonable to suppose that such exiles should lament in native song their ruthless separation from their homes. Gaelic minstrelsy was not extinguished in them when they arrived at the other side of the Atlantic. It shows a very poor opinion of the Highlander to think him incompetent to bewail his exile, but that, forsooth! he must have recourse to a Sassenach.

2. That Wilson was a smooth and mellifluous verse-writer, whereas the Boat Song is rugged, abrupt, and not in consonance with his strong Tory sympathies—in short, it has not the Wilson brand upon it.

3. That the particular "Noces" in which it first appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine" (September, 1829) is not included in Professor Ferrier's edition of his father-in-law's works, although four volumes are devoted to his share in the "Noces Ambrosiane." Likely enough, Wilson was away on one of his fishing excursions in the Highlands during the month of August, and that "Noces" was written by others. If he had had any collaboration therewith, Ferrier would have mentioned it. That is, I think, a fatal objection to Wilson's claim.

I have seen Lockhart's name appended to the poem, but he was then in London editing the "Quarterly Review," and clearly he also is out of the running. Then who paraphrased the Gaelic ditty into English verse? That is the point. Let us refer to that "Noces" itself.

North (who is understood to be Wilson) said he had received a letter from a friend in Upper

Canada, informing him that he had been rowed down the St Lawrence River by a set of strapping fellows, yet all speaking Gaelic, and singing Highland jorjans in true Hebridean fashion, and some of their own too in Gaelic, which he noted down, both words and music; and then the "Canadian Boat Song" is given. Taking this statement to be literal fact and not a literary fake, who was the friend in Upper Canada? Some say Galt, but he was in London then, writing persistently until he brought upon himself an attack of paralysis. His claim is also inadmissible, although it is a better one than any of the others.

Well, I have no hesitation in saying that the friend was Dr Dunlop, an old contributor to the magazine, whose biography I will send along by-and-bye. I think Dunlop forwarded an article to William Blackwood, with a prose translation of the song, and that the publisher submitted it to "Delta" and the Ettrick Shepherd, and they paraphrased it between them. It may be urged that Hogg was at Altrive Lake, but it is known that he was in Edinburgh in 1829 "shepherding" (to use a colonialism) an edition of his songs published by Blackwood that year. He had obtained great fame for his free translations from the Gaelic in his "Relics of Jacobite Minstrelsy" (1819-21), and probably Blackwood gave him Dunlop's prose version to operate upon, and doubtless "Delta" helped, for they were great cronies. The last verses written by Hogg were those on "Delta's" Birthday—not to be found in Hogg's collected poems (as well as 20 other pieces I could particularise), but to be found in Aird's selection from Moir's poems, 2 vols., 1852. Indeed, the Shepherd observed (see "Notes"), after the reading of the poem, that "it was a verra affectin' thing," and he suggested another bowl of toddy to restore his equanimity.

The same process was adopted by Clarence Mangan in his poems from the Irish language. Old Nicholas O'Kearney, a venerable Irish scholar with whom I forgathered in Dublin in 1862, assured me that he translated Irish poems into English prose, and gave them to Mangan, who dressed them up into harmonious English verse for the "Dublin University Magazine," being himself unable to read or understand the original. I have watched the old man in our humble lodgings at that time writing the strange Irish characters with great facility. He was a pleasant old fellow, and I had many a keen debate with him concerning Ossian and James Macpherson, he declaring that Macpherson stole the poems from Ireland, and I retaliating by telling him of the Dean of Lismore's book, published in 1860, in which it is stated that the Ossianic poems were written in Gaelic early in the 16th century.

I do not know what evidence Mr Fraser gives in support of his contention; but the above is my theory, and I think it a tenable one. Yet I daresay the general verdict on all such hypotheses will be "Not proven."

THOS. L. WORK.

Melbourne, Australia.

A Group of Garioch Ministers.

Rev. Patrick Davidson, of Rayne, who died in 1819, according to the suggestive obituary in "Notes and Queries," began his ministry at Kemnay. This was, and continues to be, a stepping-stone to promotion to a larger sphere, which, being interpreted, may mean a bigger stipend.

One remembers the long ministry of Rev. George Peter at Kemnay, but since his time two ministers of the name of Smith have gone from Kemnay to Newmachar and Kippin respectively. What was known as the transportation of ministers in the old Acts of Assembly is an interesting study in all its phases. It has quite recently taken another name—the interchange of pastorates. Ministers have a right to live by the Gospel as comfortably as they can, and there are more changes in smaller livings than in the larger.

The Annalist of the Garioch—Rev. Dr John Davidson—was minister of Inverurie for many years. A careful and industrious bookmaker and antiquarian, he was the author of a little work, "Old Aberdeenshire Ministers and Their People," which is redolent of the soil and characteristic of a district predominantly calm in religious temperament.

Rev. William Davidson, minister of Inverurie for upwards of thirty years, wrote for the Statistical Account notes on the parish, which are interesting for some of their suggestions and side lights. Like most of his contemporaries, he was distinctly bucclic, and brought out the connection of the very ancient Royal Burgh with Robert the Bruce, who seems to have taken the Southern Section of Garioch under his special care. Two items of interest are mentioned—one of them is a mark of time about the building of the Bridge over the Don; the other, the precise register of Church connection—a marked feature of this Statistical Account generally. There were five Papists (Inverurie used to share a Priest with Fetternear), and ten Episcopalians. This latter fact will account for the existence of the Episcopal Church to this day in Inverurie. The Garioch is typical of other districts of the county. The people are not given to change, and rather resent religious upheavals of any kind. Mention is made of eight Quakers. One's early recollections of the quaintness and goodness of the members of the Society of Friends are fresh. The four Seceders must have been very staunch in those days. The Methodists have still a chapel of their own. It is curious to think of extreme Evangelism in a Moderate environment.

Rev. Patrick Davidson must have been a man of some pretension to scholarship, but in those days men had to wait for their honours. The D.D. was not conferred on him till 1811, and the worthy man died, as we have seen, in 1819. The curious links between the manes of the Presbytery are suggestive. Dr Davidson, of Rayne, married Martha Farquhar, daughter of Rev. Robert Farquhar, minister of Chapel of Garioch, who died Father of the

Church of Scotland in the year 1787. He was a minister for 61 years, and must have been an excellent farmer all his days, which were long in the land.

One of the most typical and excellent Garioch ministers was Rev. Robert Lessel, of Inverurie. His successor, Rev. John Davidson, has placed on record a fine pen-portrait of a quaint and interesting personality, which many stray recollections can homologate. Mr Lessel was a fine type of the old "dominie," who became a minister, and fought his way up by dint of frugality and industry. They cultivated learning on a little oatmeal, and became educationists, and in due time ordained pastors. Mr Lessel was teacher in three parishes—Inverurie, Grange, and Chapel of Garioch. The people of Scotland never liked the law of patronage, but some of the finest preachers in the Church of Scotland were the fruit of it, and some of the patrons made it a matter of conscience to do their best. The Earl of Kintore promoted the schoolmaster because the people wished him, and he made a faithful minister. The way he did it, and still preserved the independence of the parson, was the talk of the country-side. Mr Lessel was never brilliant, but he was "eident" and methodical, simple in his tastes and plain in his diet, all the years of a long life. Mr Davidson says he was a Moderate, but if he was, he had strong Evangelical leanings. He died in the year 1853, after a ministry of 54 years, at the age of 96. He read the "Aberdeen Journal" every week down to the advertisements, lived on porridge and kail, catechised his parishioners, and did his duty as schoolmaster and minister till the end came—the result of an accident.

Mr Lessel's only daughter married one of the most prominent Garioch ministers, Rev. James Bisset, of Bourtie, who was made D.D. in 1850. About his Moderatism no doubt can be expressed. Those who were Evangelical in that corner of Aberdeenshire—and they were distinctly in the minority—had no good word to say about Dr Bisset, for he was a polemical divine, who never spared those on the other side. One has the feeling that "Bisset of Bourtie" spoke out what other men concealed, and that, though very kindly, he was very honest and tenacious of his views. He is a striking figure; and he had a remarkable career. He early lost his father—a fine educationist, schoolmaster of Udry, and founder of an academy—and faced the world when he was very young. The schoolmasters of Aberdeenshire did quite as much, if not more, than the clerics, and the system of partial sessions made it easy to enter the Church.

The speeches of Dr Bisset of Bourtie from the Moderator's chair are refreshing in their outspokenness. He stands out clear to view—first as a young dandy, who consorted with the young lairds of Buchan, and could ride a good horse, and wore knee-breeches. He was a fine Latin scholar, a keen controversialist during the 'Ten Years' Conflict, and an ardent Tory. In

the Statistical Account from his pen, he is quick to note the fact that Bourtie contained 2 Episcopalians, 2 Quakers, and 14 Dissenters—who would doubtless be so many thorns in the flesh to the worthy man. He settled down to be a fine farmer, and became an adept at reclaiming waste land—a much quieter and healthier pursuit than the wordy war of Church courts.

This group does not exhaust the divines of the District of Garioch; but it has an interest of its own, and sheds much light on the past.

J. A.

"Folk-Song of the North-East."

One of the most fascinating aspects of history is that which has properly been called Folk-Song. As a subject of study and research, it is comparatively recent. It is practically a new "cult," and in the hands of Mr Gavin Greig, schoolmaster, Whitehill, New Deer, it is destined to become immensely popular in the north-east of Scotland. It is now about two years since Mr Greig, at the request of the New Spalding Club, prepared a report, wherein he recommended that the work of making a collection of the older popular minstrelsy of the north-east should be proceeded with. These recommendations were approved by the club, and Rev. J. B. Duncan, Lynturk, is now associated with Mr Greig in the production of a Spalding Club volume to be entitled "Folk Music of the North-East."

Meanwhile, Mr Gavin Greig is not idle. From December, 1907, to September, 1909, he contributed to the "Buchan Observer," with the aid of many correspondents, a series of articles which have now been published for private circulation only—"Folk-Song of the North-East" (Peterhead: P. Scroggie).

Mr Greig reminds us that his work is purely that of a collector and editor; but such is more or less the work of every author, and the "Folk-Song" of the north-east could not have got a more enthusiastic exponent than Mr Greig. Moreover, his enthusiasm is infectious: he has gathered round him a band of willing workers; he has clothed his subject with flesh and blood; he has made it live. Mr Greig has set out to collect

"The sangs oor fathers lo'ed to hear,
The sangs oor mithers sang."

The object meantime is to collect the old minstrelsy so as to provide sufficient material for study and ultimate generalisation. The author writes—"The work is urgent, for the old songs are dying out, and unless captured and recorded will, ere long, pass into the limbo of forgotten things, and be absolutely irrecoverable." Tunes as well as words are anxiously wanted, and any readers who may have such in their possession are respectfully asked to send copies to Mr Greig, who, we are sure, will gratefully acknowledge them.

J. B. T.

Cuming of Logie.

"Letters from George Eliot to Elma Stuart," edited by Mrs Stuart's eldest son, Roland Stuart, which Messrs Simpkin Marshall have just published, reminds us of the fact that she was the youngest daughter of William James Fraser, of Ladhope, by his wife, May Anne Cumming, of Logie, and was born about 1837. She married in 1860 an officer in the Black Watch, who died shortly afterwards, and left her with a small pittance on which to live and educate her son.

Oyne Kirk-Session Records.

The following are further extracts from the records of the kirk-session of Oyne:—

At Oyne, June 14th, 1663—

The sd day efter sermone, the minister and elders being convened, and efter prayer, Margaret Morrice in Ardaune was delatied for Sabbath breaking by flailing of grasse, and is ordained to be summoned to the next sessione.

At Oyne, June 28th, 1663—

The sd day efter sermone, the minister and elders being convened, and efter prayer, Margaret Morrice being called, compared, and being challenged upon breake of Sabbath, confessed that she did onlie give some grasse to a cowe laitle calved. Therefor, it was thought fitt that she should be dismissed with a sharpe rebuke to walk more circumspectlie in time comeing.

The sd day, William Knight in Buchanstone was delatied for the scandall of adulterie with Issobel Crombie in Ardaune, and are ordained to be summoned to the sessione pro primo with these witnesses, to wit—George Mackie, younger, and Robert Abel, both in Buchanstone.

At Oyne, July 5, 1663—

The said day efter sermone, the minister and elders being convened, and efter prayer, William Knight and Issobel Crombie being called according to their citatione, and being challenged upon the forsd scandall of adulterie, denied absolutlie. The witnesses being laitle summoned were called, and compared, to wit—George Mackie and Robert Abel—who, being legallie sworn, gave nothing for probatione, and there being no more witnesses for further probatione, the said William is sharpelie rebuked and admonished be the minister to abstain in all time comeing from keepinge any suspect companie with the sd Issobel; and the sd Issobel being provene to be drunke, it being her relapse in that sinn, she was ordained to pay 40p, and to profess her repentance upon the publick place of repentance.

At Oyne, July 12th 1663—

The sd day efter sermone, the minister and elders being convened, and efter prayer, Issobel

Crombie is ordained to be summoned pro secundo to profess her repentance.

At Oyne, Julie 19th, 1663—

The sd day efter sermone, the minister and elders being convened, and efter prayer, Issobel Crombie is ordained to be summoned pro tertio.

The sd day William Smithe, sone to Patrick Smithe, in Pitmeddin, is delatied for the scandall of fornicatione with Elspet Martaine, servitrix to Wm. Hunter, in Pitmeddin, and are ordained to be summoned to the next sessione and for further clearing of the sd scandall these witnesses are ordained to be summoned, to wit, Wm. Hunter in Pitmeddin and William Deans, servitor to the said William.

An Interesting "Find."

It is very interesting to watch how books of genuine interest have a knack of disappearing. A case in point is afforded by the following pamphlet:—"A Canoe Voyage/ In the Rothion/ By the/ Hon. James H. H. Gordon/ Reprinted from/ 'The Light Blue,' a Cambridge University Magazine/ For Private Circulation only/ Cambridge/ William Metcalfe, Trinity Street/ 1868." The volume is an octavo of 74 pages, of which 67 are devoted to the voyage of the canoe, and the rest to an obituary of the writer, reprinted from "The Light Blue" of March, 1868, and it contains two (silver print) photographs of the canoe as drawn by Gordon. A Gordon collector who has had his eye on catalogues for 20 years never came across it till the other day when it appeared in a Portofello bookseller's list for two shillings, which, hastily wired, secured it for him. The copy is inscribed "Principal Shairp, from M. Aberdeen, February, 1869."

The Hon. James Gordon, of course, was no other than the second brother of the present Earl of Aberdeen, and his adventure is extraordinarily interesting in view of the fate of his elder brother, the sixth Earl, who was washed overboard from the "Hera" on January 27, 1870. These two lads, George and James, though bred in a very religious, "homely" atmosphere, had all the spirit of adventure which has been such a strong characteristic of the Gordons. In 1865 they took a voyage together in an open boat from St Leonards to Boulogne, and were nearly lost. In October of that year James went to Cambridge, and in the following January, 1866, George left Hadlo House for the sea and never returned. James's imagination was fired by reading the adventures of John Macgregor (1825-92) in his historic canoe, the "Rob Roy" described in "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe" (1866), and he had a boat built for him-self at Lamlath (14ft. by 2ft. 2in.), christening it (in Greek letters) "Rothion."

He set out in it from Dover on Monday, July 29, 1867, and after much difficulty landed at Capo Gris Nez. From there he traigned to Paris, where he saw the exhibition, and again entrained to Macon, where he took to the Saone, and then via the Rhone to Arles (which left

on August 12), and subsequently to Marseilles, where, having stayed three days, he took steamer to Nice. He set out to row to Genoa, but had to be picked up by an Italian steamer. He then took train to Lucerne and after other adventures in the water, principally in the Rhine, reached Rotterdam, from which he took steamer to Scotland, arriving home on September 11.

The canoe voyage affected his health, producing as a sort of reaction "a feeling of languor and want of energy very opposite to his usual character." He had not long returned to the University when he was found shot dead in his rooms at Cambridge, February 12, 1866, the result of an accident the coroner's jury decided. The rare pamphlet in question had been presented by his mother, Mary Countess of Aberdeen, to Principal Shairp, his superior at St Andrews, who wrote of him—"From the time I first saw James Gordon I felt drawn towards him by a quite peculiar interest. I believe it was impossible for anyone to know him well without admiring and loving him."

The fate of his elder brother, George, who succeeded to the earldom on March 22, 1864, was even more adventurous and tragic. The account of it is also very rare, being contained in a legal folio of 121 pages, entitled—"Gordon Peerage/In the House of Lords/Case/On behalf of/The Right Honourable/John Campbell Earl of Aberdeen/in the Peerage of Scotland / Claiming a writ of summons to Parliament /Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen /In the Peerage of the United Kingdom/1872/Tods, Murray and Jamieson, W.S./Edinburgh/Connell and Hope/3 Princes Street, Westminster." Packed full of romance as it is, it looks a negligible document, but antiquarians know its value. A copy was offered the other day by a genealogical bookseller for thirty shillings. Are there copies of either book in Aberdeen?

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1826.

2nd January. At the Manse, Lunplaman. Rev. William Shand, minister of that parish, in his 87th year of age and 58th of ministry.

4th January. At Lonmay, aged 81, Rev. William Sangster, who for 57 years held the pastoral charge of the Episcopal congregation there.

5th January. At Manso of Coldstone, Rev. Robert Farquharson, aged 78.

18th January. At Canal-side, near Aberdeen, Mr Patrick Walker, late Tacksman of Torry-leith and Kinnmundy.

13th January. At Manso of Aboyne, Rev. Thomas Gordon, Minister of Aboyne, in his 85rd year.

23rd January. At Keithfield, Taryes, William Mickleton, A.M., aged 24, sometime Teacher in Aberdeen.

8th February. In her 76th year, Mrs Hannah Davidson, relict of Dr Alexander Robertson of Hazlehead.

3rd February. At Manso of King-Edward, Mrs Janet Turing, widow of Rev. Robert Duff, D.D.

29th January. At Aberdeen, James Gordon, writer, aged 26.

17th February. At Schoolhouse of Tullynessle, Mr William Reid, Schoolmaster of that parish and clerk to J.P. Court, etc.

11th March. At Peterhead, Mrs Thomas Arbuthnot of Nether Kinnmundy.

21st March. Here, in his 56th year, George Kerr, Esq., Surgeon.

8th April. At Aberdeen, Convener John Webster, in his 84th year.

23rd April. At Edinburgh, Lieut. the Hon. Frederick Forbes, of the 17th Regiment of Foot, third son of General Lord Forbes, in his 23rd year.

23rd April. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Leslie, only daughter of the late George Leslie, Esq. of Coburty.

4th May. At Newton of Skene, Major William Skene, aged 70.

16th May. Here, in her 80th year, Mrs Elspet Mackenzie, widow of William Ritchie, Esq. of Tecluimuiry.

16th May. At Edinburgh, aged 31, James Copland, Esq., Keeper of the Register of Sasines for the counties of Aberdeen and Kintyre.

16th May. At Aberdeen, aged 65, Miss Margaret Farquharson, daughter of the late Alexander Farquharson, Esq. of Urveyry.

9th July. At Barnaby Moor, the Right Hon. Lady Saltoun. Her Ladyship was suddenly taken ill whilst travelling, and afterwards expired in a fit of apoplexy, supposed to have been brought on by an injudicious use of the warm bath.

10th July. At Troup House, Francis Garden Campbell of Troup and Glenlyon, in the 35th year of his age.

23th August. At Aberdour House, Elizabeth, daughter of William Gordon, Esq. of Aberdour.

2nd September. At Banff, Mrs Anne Innes, relict of Rev. Andrew Skene, sometime minister of that parish, in her 93rd year.

29th September. Suddenly, Daniel Joiner, Teacher at Skene Square, in his 75th year.

3rd October. At Skelmuir, George Russel, W.S.

21st October. At Manso of Rothiemay, Rev. Dr James Simmie, Minister of that parish, in his 63rd year.

1st September. Alexander Lumsden, Esq. of Claremont, St Dorothy, Jamaica, third surviving son of Hary Lumsden of Belhelvie.

4th November. At Meiklefolla, Fyvie. Rev. James Innes, in his 65th year of age and 40th of ministry of the Episcopal congregation there.

8th November. At Manse of Nigg, aged 81, Rev. David Cruden, D.D., for fifty-seven years minister of that parish.

16th November. In his 72nd year, Rev. David Waddel, Shiels, Belhelvie; and at London, on 12th inst., his youngest son William, aged 25.

25th November. At her house, Rosebank, Mrs Mary Ochterlony, daughter of the late David Ochterlony, Esq. of Tillyfrusky, Birse, and widow of Alexander Dyce, Esq., of Aberdeen, aged 95.

29th November. At Ashgrove, Mrs Ann Forbes, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Forbes, Minister of Leochell.

24th November. At London, Charles David Gordon, Esq., Younger of Abergeldie, aged 36.

8th December. At Auldar, Patrick Chalmers, Esq. of Auldar, in his 50th year.

15th December. At Elgin, Mrs Margaret Brodie, relict of James Brodie of Muiresk, in her 90th year.

16th December. At Balnagask, Robert Davidson, Esq., aged 90.

Queries.

379. ALEXANDER PYPYR, DEAN OF GUILD, ABERDEEN.—What is known of Pypyr?

R. T. Y.

380. CATERLINE.—When did Caterline cease to be an independent parish?

MEARNSMAN.

381. ABEL LOG.—During the forties of last century there appeared in "Hogg's Instructor" a series of graphic Canadian sketches, subsequently published in book form, entitled "Whittlings from the West," by Abel Log. He was evidently a northern Scot. Believing this to be a pseudonym, what was the real name of the writer? It may be in Halkett's Dictionary, but that book is not accessible to me.

ALBA.

382. JLEWELLYN, PRINCE OF WALES.—Who was Jlewellyn, Prince of Wales, whose daughter, Helen or Elen (who was still living in 1295), married (1) Malcolm, Earl of Fife, who died 1266; (2) Donaki, Earl of Mar, who died c. 1297; and who was mother of the succeeding earls of both lines?

W. D.

Answers.

324. NELLFIELD CEMETERY, ABERDEEN.—The following is a copy of an advertisement in the "Aberdeen Journal," Wednesday, July 24, 1816, page 1:—

For Sale—The House and Lands of Nellfield, the Property of the late Alexander Martin, Esq., with the Garden and Shrubberies thereto. Either as a Summer Villa, or for constant residence, this will be found one of the neatest and choicest accommodations, that has for sometime been offered to the public, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen . . . The place of Nellfield will be shown by William Rennie, Gardener, there; and farther particulars may be learned by applying to Duncan Davidson, Advocate.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

355. GOLD COINS IN SCOTLAND.—David II. would appear to have been the first King of Scotland (1329-1370-1) to institute a gold coinage. Some of the gold coins then minted are in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

J. A.

375. JAMES MERCER.—"Alka" may be referred to the article on "The 'Auld Hoose' of Sunnybank," by J. F. George, in "The Book of Powis" (Aberdeen, 1905). According to this article, Sunnyside was a pendicle of the kirk lands of Kirktown of Spital—roughly speaking, it lay between the Spital and the Canal (or Railway)—and was acquired by Major James Mercer in 1789. Two years previously, he had become, through the death of an elder brother, owner of the small estate of Auchnacant, in Foveran. He built the house of Sunnybank, which is still standing, though what used to be the policies of that little property have been largely cut up by the formation of Sunnysbank Road and the erection of Sunnysbank Public School. Major Mercer married, in 1763, Katherine, the beautiful daughter of John Douglas, the Jacobite laird of Fechel, and sister of Sylvester Douglas, Surveyor-General of Land Revenue and Woods and Forests, who in 1800 was created Lord Glenberrie. Mrs Mercer died in 1802, and Major Mercer in 1804. They left two daughters, co-heiresses of Auchnacant. One of them married a Major West, and the other Charles Gordon of Wardhouse.

A.

674. REV. JAMES ROGER ("Scottish Notes and Queries," 2nd S., VII., 94, 111, 156).—I think it ought to be remembered to the credit of Rev. James Roger that he was the first editor of the "Dundee Advertiser," which attained its centenary in 1901. Mr Roger had been schoolmaster at Monikie, in Forfarshire, and clerical assistant at Cortachy, and while there, had been brought under the notice of Mr George Dempster, M.P., who recommended

Roger as a suitable person to edit the new paper. Roger acted accordingly as editor up to October, 1801, and then went on to London, where he was employed as a Parliamentary reporter. In after years, he used to recount the many eloquent speeches he heard delivered in the House of Commons by Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Dundas, and others, which he had to report. Amongst his London acquaintances was a relative, William Playfair, well known for his many inventions and pamphlets. This gentleman took a fatherly interest in Roger's welfare, knowing that he had been trained for the ministry, and he counselled the young Scot to return home, where he might soon obtain a church, and not to remain in London, which only demoralised men instead of improving them, and where, owing to the fierce competition, he might expect the same bitter disappointments which he (Playfair) had sustained.

James Roger profited by this excellent advice, and returned to Scotland, where, by the influence of Professor Playfair, then Principal of St Andrew's University, he was appointed minister of Dunino, Fifeshire, in 1804, holding that ministry till his death in 1849, aged 83. He was father of Charles Rogers, LL.D. I worked on Dr Rogers's Stirling paper for about a month when he was garrison chaplain at the Castle, and saw him often—a big, florid-complexioned man, like Gilfillan and Russel of the "Scotsman." Rogers was a mighty scrap-hunter, his paper being full of poems, anecdotes, and stories. I gathered sufficient during the short time I was there to form the nucleus of a collection of my own. He gave his melange an airing in his newspaper ere he published it in book form afterwards.

Melbourne, Australia.

ALBA.

No. 86.—December 8, 1909.

Carlyle's "Blumine."*

A handsome volume of over 200 pages devoted to the elucidation of the pedigree and life-story of Carlyle's "Blumine"! We doubt if she was worth it, or if the slight romance in which she and the future Sage of Chelsea were the actors warrants it. That Margaret Gordon was the original, so far as there was an original, of the "Blumine" of "Sartor Resartus," who, "fair and golden as the dawn," rose on the soul of Teufelsdröckh, may now be accepted definitely. Mr Alexander Carlyle, the philosopher's nephew, thinks otherwise, and maintains that the original of "Blumine" was no other than Jane Welsh. But Mr Archibald has established a fairly clear case for the identification of Margaret Gordon with the character in question, and of the episode in "Sartor" with an incident in the career of its author. Carlyle, in short, became acquainted with Margaret Gordon when he was a schoolmaster in Kirkcaldy, was attracted to her, and finally fell in love with her. He was more or less "turned down" by the young lady's aunt, a Mrs Usher, who did not regard a poor schoolmaster as an eligible prospective husband; but the young lady's rejection of his advances, generally attributed to the instigation of the aunt, was really due to there being "another man in the case"—whether this was Alexander Bannerman whom she married three years later is a little uncertain. Two letters written by the lady to Carlyle are reproduced—one of them in fac-simile; and the whole story as just briefly summarised is abundantly supported by various passages from Carlyle's own writings and by the firm belief of Professor Masson and Froude.

The chief interest in the volume, however—particularly to north-country readers—lies in the mass of genealogical details accumulated by the author. Margaret Gordon was the daughter of an Alexander Gordon, who entered the army in 1776 as a medical officer, was a "hospital mate" during the greater part of his military career, settled about 1789-90 in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and there married Miss Margaret Patterson, daughter of Walter Patterson, the first English Governor of the island. Dr Alexander Gordon was son of Robert Gordon of Logie, in Crimond, who sold the estate to Captain (afterwards Admiral)

*CARLYLE'S FIRST LOVE—MARGARET GORDON, LADY BANNERMAN: An Account of Her Life, Ancestry, and Homes, Her Family and Friends. By Raymond Clare Archibald. London: John Lane.

Duff of Fetteresso; and it is one of the curious family ramifications traced in the book that Logie ultimately came into the possession of Sir Charles Bannerman, the eighth Baronet of Elsick, who was a nephew of Robert Gordon. On the other hand, Walter Patterson was a second cousin of William Patterson, of Baltimore, whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth, "the belle of Baltimore," married Jerome Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother. Dr Alexander Gordon and his sister, Mrs Usher (the "aunt" already referred to), were, as may easily be deduced, cousins of Sir Charles Bannerman. Sir Charles was a son of the sixth Baronet, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Professor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen. Thomas Bannerman, a younger brother of Sir Alexander, was a wine merchant in Aberdeen; and his eldest son was the Alexander Bannerman who married Margaret Gordon. This Alexander Bannerman—famously known, in his early days at least, as "Sandy" Bannerman—was the first M.P. elected for Aberdeen when it received an individual representative under the Reform Act of 1832, and he remained the member for the city down till 1847. In 1851, he was appointed Governor of Prince Edward Island and knighted; and so, "after nearly fifty-one years, Margaret Gordon returned, as Governor's Lady, to her native city." Sir Alexander Bannerman was subsequently Governor of the Bahamas (1854-7), and of Newfoundland (1857-64). He died in London on 30th December, 1864, and was buried in Kensal Green. Lady Bannerman survived him till 1878. Two years later, Carlyle died. "It is not a little remarkable," says Mr Archibald, "that of the scores of people whom I have met or with whom I have corresponded who knew Lady Bannerman well, and of the few, including her relatives, who knew her intimately, not one ever heard her mention her acquaintance with Carlyle." He may well ask—"Was Carlyle Margaret Gordon's First Love?"

Scotch Indebtedness to the French Language.

An interesting article, entitled "The French Element in Braid Scots," by Charles Menmuir, appears in the November "Westminster Review," from which we have extracted the following notes:—

As everybody knows, Hogmanay is the name applied in Scotland to the last day of the year, and the writer suggests that it has a probable French derivation in "gui," the mistletoe, and "mener" to lead—"Au gui mener"—to lead to the mistletoe. [But see "Hogmanay" in "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries," l. p. l.] "Country dance" is from "contre," opposite, and "danser," to dance. "Draidgie," a funeral entertainment, is a word unknown to Jamieson, and its original is

"dragee," a comfit or sweetmeat. "Fou," the Scots word for drunk, is the French "fou," insane, and not a contraction of the word "full," which a Scotsman spells "fu'." The fine art of sniffing, not by any means confined to the sterner sex in the palmy days of its practice, has given us the term "mull," a snuff-box, from "malle," a trunk. To "putt" at golf has its root in "bouter," to thrust, and the Scottish pastime of "putting the stone" still preserves for us the same root. In alluding to games, the draught board in Scotland is still known as the "dambrod." The French name for the game is "jeu aux dames," and the derivation of the first part of the Scottish word is, therefore, obvious enough. The word "jockteleg," used in the Scots dialect for a folding-knife, will be familiar to readers of Burns:--

"An gif the custoe's sweet or sour,
Wi' jocktelegs they taste them."

For a long time the etymology of the word was unknown. The finding of an old knife, with the maker's name, Jacques de Liege, engraved upon it, gave the derivation which has been accepted generally since. It is hoped that Captain Grose's confirmation of the fact that Liege formerly supplied Scotland with cutlery will convince the reader. "Leman," a word of frequent occurrence in our ballads, retains, like many other words that have come over the Channel, the article "le." It is more than likely it comes from "Paimant," although the Teutonic "lief," dear, is also given as the root. Phonetically, however, the former derivation has certainly the greater weight.

French influence in legal matters is found in the term "remeid" of "law," which was formerly applicable to that practice whereby justice might be obtained by appeal from a lower to a higher court, when the judgment of the former was considered to be at fault. "Arrest," Fr. "arrestor," to stop, and "poind," to lay a distraint on the belongings of a debtor, French "poigne," the closed fist, are also both employed in legal phraseology.

In educational matters, we are considerably indebted to French culture. King's College, Aberdeen, was a copy of the great French University at Paris, as well as that of Bologna, and in it we have still preserved several of the forms, and to some extent also the nomenclature. Thus the "Rector" is still elected by the students in all the Universities, while in all of them the Professor of Latin is still dubbed the Professor of Humanity, a term full of the old system of culture and the old course of study.

In Aberdeen and Glasgow the students are still divided into "nations," as they were, for more reasons, in mediæval Paris. During the first year of their studies, undergraduates of Aberdeen and St Andrews were termed Bejeants or Bejans. In Paris University this gentleman was a Bejaune or novice. This, in French, is said to be from "bec jaune," or yellow neb, "in allusion to the physical peculiarity of unfledged birds, to whose condition those who have just passed from the function of robbing nests to

the discipline of a University, are supposed to have an obvious resemblance."

In ordinary school life no word is more familiar than "pandie." It is derived from the French "paumee," a stroke or blow on the hand. While the word is familiar, its application is dreaded; but there is one word both familiar and loved—"bawbee." Pinkerton in his "Essay on Medals" says—"The billon coin, worth six pennies Scottish and called bawpiece from the first questionable shape in which it appeared, being of what the French call basillon, or the worst kind of billon, was now in the reign of James VI. struck in copper, and termed by Scotch pronunciation bawbee." The other derivation connects the word with Mary, Queen of Scots. The coin was first supposed to come into use during the childhood of Mary; hence "baby" transformed to "bawbee."

The article in the "Westminster Review" is an important contribution to the subject; and philologists will do well to make a note of it.

A READER.

Recovery of the Stonehaven Old Burgh Seal.

Up till a comparatively recent period the affairs of the Old and New Towns of Stonehaven were managed by separate Town Councils, but ultimately the New Town Council became the legal body for both divisions of the burgh, and had handed over to them the Common Good and other effects of the Old Town. As there was no burgh seal in existence, the Town Council adopted the seal of the Keith family. A few days ago the successor to the clerk to the Old Town Council handed over to the town clerk the seal of the old burgh, which he found among some old papers. This seal is very much like the one in use—two deer supporting a shield, with a deer's head on the top of the shield. There are the letters "G. E. M." on the shield, while on the top is the word "Marischal," and at the foot "Stonhyue," a rather uncommon way of spelling Stonehaven. There is also the motto "Veritas Vincit." It is not known which George, Earl Marischal, lived when the seal was made. There were three Georges in the family, the last being a brother of Field-Marshal Keith, the famous Prussian general. George succeeded his father William in 1712, and took part in the Stuart rebellion in 1715, thus forfeiting his land. As he was only in possession three years, the seal is not supposed to bear his initials, but rather those of George, Fifth Earl Marischal, who died at Dunnottar Castle in 1623, and who was the first to give off feus in the Old Town.

"Dictionary of Deeside."

As inquiries are occasionally made respecting a book with this title, it may be as well to state that there is such a book. It was written by James Courtt, M.A., and was published by the Aberdeen University Press in 1899. Mr Courtt, who is a native of Braemar, was for several years Registrar of the University of Glasgow. Then he bought the "Peterhead Sentinel," and edited it for some time, but eventually withdrew from Peterhead, if not also from journalism. At any rate, he has latterly devoted himself to the compilation of a massive "History of the University of Glasgow," which was published the other day. The "Dictionary of Deeside" is a work of 279 pages, and bears the sub-title—"A Guide to the City of Aberdeen and the villages, hamlets, districts, castles, mansions, and scenery of Deeside, with notes on antiquities, historical and literary associations, etc." It contains a plan of Aberdeen, a map of Aberdeenshire, and ten illustrations, these latter including reproductions of two photographs by Messrs G. W. Wilson and Company now seldom seen—"Weeping Birch at Invercauld Bridge, Braemar," and "Scots Firs in Ballochbuie." The first 20 pages are devoted to a general sketch of Deeside, and then follow a number of "alphabetic articles," every place described being ranged under its initial letter. Mr Courtt finding "precedents in the case of the Forth and Clyde for throwing such a work into the form of a Dictionary." He also eked, as justifying the production of another Guide Book to a district fairly well supplied in that respect, that "one who has lived a long time in a district can hardly fail to know some things—and these not always useless or uninteresting—in a manner in which they can scarcely be known to those who are only occasional visitors." Perhaps the following are included among these "things":—

"Byron, 'when he roved a young Highlander' on Deeside, and visited, among other places, the Linn of Dee, in 1796 or 1797, tripped on the edge of the precipice, and had not the attendant caught him in his fall, the world would never have seen 'Childe Harold' or 'Manfred'."

"On a hill towards the eastern border of Ballochbuie, a cairn has been erected, with an inscription marking the day in 1878 when the Queen came into possession, and adding 'The bonniest plaid in Scotland.' This is an allusion to the tradition that Macgregor of Ballochbuie sold the place to Invercauld for a tartan plaid. If there be any truth in the story, we may be sure the transaction was not a voluntary one on the part of Macgregor. It may be doubted whether the man who sold Ballochbuie in 1878 made a much wiser bargain than Macgregor. Probably the price would not last much longer than the plaid."

Inscriptions in South Parish Church, Aberdeen.

(Continued from No. 62—June 23.)

A central chair has a brass affixed, bearing—

Presented to
the South Church,
along with two side chairs,
by a member of the Congregation.
June. E.W. (monogram). 1888.

The initials represent Miss Elizabeth Williamson, eldest daughter of Peter Williamson, druggist, Aberdeen, sometime one of the bailiffs of the city (died 22nd August, 1859, aged 64), by his wife, Jane Hendry (who died 26th April, 1874, aged 75). Elizabeth Williamson, born 16th December, 1837, died at 68 Carden Place, Aberdeen, on 5th October, 1905, and was buried in the family burial ground in St Nicholas Churchyard. Her sister, Christian Williamson, married George Park, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department (born 1836; died 24th April, 1876), fifth son of John Park (1801-1866), shipowner, Fraserburgh, London, and China, by his wife, Anna Mary Birse (1800-1874), daughter of Thomas Birse, Surgeon, Royal Navy, who served in the same warship with Nelson, and was wounded in action while on duty with the great Admiral. Surgeon George Park's widow died at 19 Seton Place, Edinburgh, 17th January, 1906 ("In Memoriam," 1906, p. 203). Peter Williamson, already mentioned, was a member of the old Spalding Club, and died at his country seat, Craigbank, Cults. He held several offices in the Town Council, and was for some years chairman of the City Parochial Board. He was respected by all classes and denominations as an upright and public-spirited citizen.

The communion set consists of six cups and two flagons. The flagons are each inscribed—

South Church,
Aberdeen,
1855.

After use, the communion set is carefully deposited in the Town House.

The church bell bears the following inscription—

T. Mears, of London.
Fecit 1831.

Presented by John Leith
to the ten Managers and Congregation of
South Church.
1831.

Mr John Leith, the donor of the handsome bell, late coppersmith, Cuparstone Buildings, was father of Rev. William Leith, the second minister of the church. He died 21st December, 1839, aged 86, and his wife, Janet Richardson, died 7th October, 1843, aged 75, both being buried in St Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen.

along with Charles Leith Lumsden (born 19th May, 1900, died 20th June, 1900, a great-grandson of John Leith), son of Mr Charles Downie Lumsden, advocate in Aberdeen. The present minister, Rev. Guy S. Peebles, B.D., informs me that there is no reference to the gift of the bell in the church minutes, but the managers in 1831 consisted of—Messrs Rannie, Nisbet, Barron, John Leith, Harper, Professor Bentley, Webster, Smith, Fraser, M'Donald, Sutherland, Mennie, and Gill.

"T. Mears" on the bell stands for Thomas Mears, son of Thomas Mears, bell-founder, London. See particulars of the Mears family as founders, in "Aberdeen Journal" Notes and Queries," No. 77, October 6, 1909.

A baptismal bowl is inscribed—

Presented by
Mr Alex. Webster, Advocate,
to
the South Church of Aberdeen.
October, 1837.

The donor, Alexander Webster (born 1771; died 26th March, 1855), was the son of John Webster (1742-1826), and his wife, Jean Smith (1742-1826). In the obituary notice at the date of his death it is recorded that he practised as an advocate in Aberdeen for the long period of 61 years, having become a member of the Society in 1794. He took, throughout his long career, a great interest in all local charities, and bore a part for many years in the management of the town's business. He was a devoted member of the [South] Church, a liberal contributor to all her schemes, and long filled the office of factor for the Synod of Aberdeen, which he resigned about 1853. His services, both to the church and town, were gratefully acknowledged—the Synod, on his resigning, presenting him with a piece of plate, in token of their esteem; and the Incorporated Trades placing his portrait in their hall, along with those of other local worthies and benefactors. His portrait, engraved by R. M. Hodgetts, painted by William Dyce, R.S.A., hangs on the wall of the church vestry. He is buried in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Aberdeen, and a railed-in monument surmounted by an urn is inscribed, on the north side—

The family burial place / of / Alexander Webster, / Advocate in Aberdeen, / who died on the 26th March, 1855, / in the 84th year of his age, / and whose remains are interred in the adjoining ground, / along with those of his wife, / Margaret M'Killigan, / who died on the 24th of January, 1824, aged 36.

The south side records the death of his son, John Webster of Edgehill, who married, in 1839, Margaret Chalmers, a daughter of David Chalmers of Westburn, by whom he had issue, a son, Alexander, advocate in Aberdeen. John Webster was Lord Provost of Aberdeen from 1856 to 1859, and M.P. for the city from 1880 till 1885; and he was continuously Assessor to the Lord Rector in the Aberdeen University Court from 1861 till 1880. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1877. While Pro-

vost, he presented the silver keys of the city to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her passing through Aberdeen on the way from Haddo House southward, on 15th October, 1857. As Provost during the formation of the Volunteers, he also took a great interest in the inauguration of the local corps, and did much to further the movement. His armorial bearings recorded on the roof of the Town Hall are—Vert: on a chevron, argent, three oak trees, proper, between three crosslets fitchee or. ("Aberdeen Town Hall Armorial Bearings," Aberdeen, 1877, p. 94.) In 1875, Mr Webster presented the stained glass window (the work of Clayton and Bell), which is such an elegant feature of the fine old University Chapel.

The south side of the monument mentioned is inscribed thus—

In Loving Memory / of / John Webster, LL.D., / Advocate in Aberdeen, / Lord Provost of Aberdeen 1855 to 1859, / Member of Parliament / for the City of Aberdeen, / 1880 to 1885. / Born 6th September, 1810, / Died 31st May, 1891. / And of his wife, / Margaret Chalmers, / Born 24th March, 1816, / Died 7th September, 1895. / "Inscribed by their son."

Within the same enclosure are two table-stones—

(1)

To the memory of / Convener John Webster, / Weaver Burgess of Aberdeen, / who died on the 8th April, 1826 / in the 84th year of his age. / Also, / Jean and Alexander Levie, / two of his grandchildren. / Mrs Jean Smith, / Widow of Convener Webster, / who died on the 29th January, 1828, / in the 86th year of her age, / and Ann Levie, / who died the 2nd March, 1845, / aged 20 years. / Barbara Webster, / died 4th December, 1847, aged 72 years. / John Levie, Junr., Burgess in Aberdeen, / who died 5th September, 1851, aged 35 years. / Also, / Elizabeth Webster, / who died 6th March, 1855, / aged 72 years. / Aleo, / Jane Webster, / spouse of Capt. John Levie, / shipmaster, Aberdeen, / who died 4th May, 1854, aged 68 years, / and of their daughter, Margaret Levie, / who died 2nd August, 1854, aged 32 years.

(2)

To the memory of / James M'Killigan, / merchant in Aberdeen, / and Janet Gow, his spouse, / who both died in the year 1818, / at advanced ages, / Margaret, their daughter, / spouse of Alexander Webster, / Advocate in Aberdeen, / who died on the 24th of Jany., 1824, aged 36. / She was a most affectionate wife, / A loving mother and a sincere Christian, / Doing good to all and wishing ill to none. / Here also are interred the remains / of her second son, / Alexander Webster, Junior, / Advocate in Aberdeen, / and late Treasurer of that city, / who died on 6th November, 1851, / aged 34, / leaving with his attached relatives / the lasting remembrance / of his affectionate and generous nature, / and / of a course of conduct / uniformly manly, / upright, and independent.

In the former article I quoted a commemorative tablet to Rev. Thomas Dewar. He was a son of Mr Dewar, merchant, and Christian Dougal, and married a Miss Grace Allester. An infant male child of Rev. Mr Dewar, aged 1 day, was buried in Nellfield Cemetery, Aberdeen. (Nellfield Burial Registers.) His portrait, painted by C. Cleland, engraved by J. Moffat, printed by J. M'Glashan, and published by Messrs Gifford and Mair, Union Street, Aberdeen, hangs in the church vestry; as do also portraits of Rev. John Bryce and Rev. William Leith, his predecessors.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

The Aberdeen Friars.

A volume of considerable utility in expiscating the history of the various orders of Friars located in Aberdeen in early days has just appeared in the series of "Aberdeen University Studies." It is titled "Aberdeen Friars—Red, Black, White, Grey: Preliminary Calendar of Illustrative Documents," compiled by P. J. Anderson (Aberdeen: Taylor and Henderson, His Majesty's Printers). In a prefatory note it is stated that, as far back as 1847, the Council of the old Spalding Club had resolved on printing "the Charters and other Muniments of the Houses of the Trinity Friars, Friars Preachers, Carmelite Friars, and Franciscans, in the city of Aberdeen," the editorial superintendence of the work being entrusted to Professor Grub and Dr John Stuart. The work was never executed, however, and the New Spalding Club, when it was originated in 1886, adopted the contemplated volume on the Friars' Writs as an item in its programme, the expectation being that Dr Grub might see his way to carry it out. But this, too, was never realised; and since Dr Grub's death in 1892 the scheme has been in abeyance. A step in the direction of its accomplishment has at last been taken, however, mainly through a research grant given by the Carnegie Trust; and the more important documents dealing with the Aberdeen Friars have been examined and calendared. The result is the present volume, the documents enumerated dating from 1211 down to 1790. The earlier documents consist mainly of charters and gifts of land and property to one or other of the four orders, such, for example, as "Ane Chartor giwen be Patrick de Galindia ooy to William de Galuida burges of Abd. to Patrick Baxter burges yrof of ane peice land with the biggingis yairvypoun in the Gallogett on the northe syd of the gett pass and to the Blackfriaris plaice, datit at Abd. the 20 Ja. 1352." or "Ane Chartor giwen be Thomas Earle of Mar to the saidis [Black] 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 milture frie in the mill of Gilquhomestoun, datit at Abd. 15 Mar. 1355." The Reformation period furnishes entries relating to "the spulzeing of the places of the

Black and the White Friars," the putting to death of friars, and the flight of 80 of them to Belgium; and then follows the charter by George, 5th Earl Marischal, endowing Marischal College with the former possessions of the Black Friars and the White Friars. Appended to the Calendar is a serviceable bibliography—"Accounts in Print of Scottish Friars"; and a very complete index is provided. The frontispiece consists of a section of "bygone" Aberdeen, giving the "Sites of the Friaries," based on Milne's map of 1789; a great number of the ancient crofts with their quaint names are also delineated.

William Dunlop, M.D.

In my note on the "Canadian Boat Song" (No. 85), I indicated this gentleman as the probable intermediary who furnished Mr Blackwood, the publisher, with a prose transcript of the song which Hogg and Moir dressed up for the magazine. I promised a brief memoir, and herewith append it. His biography is another neglected one—unaccountably so—for he was an able although a singular man, and, along with John Galt, the Scottish novelist, was the pioneer of emigration and successful settlement in Upper Canada. Both men were sons of Anak, liberally endowed physically and mentally, and warm friends of another magnificent Scot, Professor Wilson.

Dunlop was born at Greenock in 1795, and educated at Glasgow University, where he took his degree of M.D. He entered the army as regimental surgeon, and served in the war with the United States in 1815. He afterwards accompanied his regiment to India; it was stationed at Saugur, a town in the Matwa province of Hindostan, of which he wrote many reminiscences; he bore the sobriquet of "Tiger Dunlop" from some sporting encounter there.

Dr Dunlop quitted the army and returned to Scotland, where he engaged in several undertakings—lecturing, editing a newspaper, publishing a book, writing to "Blackwood's" and "Fraser's Magazines," and comporting himself as a man of vigour and versatility. He was in Edinburgh when Maginn made his memorable visit to Mr William Blackwood, publisher, and the two doctors became very intimate, for the Irishman in his "Shakespeare Papers" compares Dunlop with the melancholy Jacques in the Forest of Arden, and quotes from Dunlop's Canadian experiences and writings proofs in confirmation. Dunlop was associated with Galt in the Canada Company, and went to Canada in 1826. He was, indeed, the moving spirit of the whole enterprise—felling timber, founding townships, adjudicating claims, attending sick and injured, and shining in private theatricals, and grave assemblies of local dignitaries and Red Indians. He lived the simple, strenuous and austere life of a pioneer with voyageurs, backwoodsmen, trappers, and wanderers—far excelling Henry Thoreau in his Concord environment at Walden; and it must have had power-

ful attraction to him, for he declared—"No man who associates with and follows the pursuits of the Indian for any length of time ever voluntarily returns to civilised society." Very little of the "canny Scot" about him. He impressed everyone with his geniality, shrewdness, manliness, and unfeeling good humour. He had troops of friends in both hemispheres—Wilson, Lockhart, Hogg, "Delta," and Macnish all corresponded with him, for all loved and admired his noble and unselfish character.

He wrote a great deal; but it is now difficult to locate his pieces. The "Autobiography of a Rat" and "Statistical Sketches of Upper Canada" contain some good descriptive writing. He remained in Canada till his death in 1848. In 1836 he founded the Toronto Literary Club (first president), before which he frequently lectured. He was elected a member of the local Legislature for Huron County, but resigned in 1846. His will has often been printed as exemplifying his eccentricity. His portrait is in Macleise's group of Fraserian writers. I subjoin Professor Wilson's sonnet on Dunlop's death, probably the last effort of that grand old minstrel:—

ON HEARING OF THE DEATH OF MY FRIEND,
WILLIAM DUNLOP.

A golden cloud came floating o'er my head,
With kindred glories round the sun to blend,
Though fair the scene, my dreams were of the
dead—

Since dawn of morning I had lost a friend,
I felt as if my sorrow ne'er could end.
A cold pale phantom on a breathless bed
The beauty of the crimson west subdued,
And sighs that seem'd my very life to rend,
The silent happiness of eve renewed.
Grief, fear, regret, a self-tormenting brood,
Dwelt on my spirit like a ceaseless noise;
But oh! what tranquil holiness ensued,
When from that cloud exclaimed a well-known
voice—

"God sent me here to bid my friend rejoice!"

THOS. L. WORK.

Melbourne, Australia.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

Forbes (Susanna), wife of Hierom Spence, notary in Peterhead. (See Spence.)

" (Mr Thomas), merchant in Aberdeen. His stock under 500 merks; and his wife; no child of age. (II., 602.)

" (Thomas), of Little Achry (classing himself as an gentleman). Brother to Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhoun. A Commissioner for taking poll in Mountwhiter (where his family are polled). His lady, Henrieta Erskine; William and Thomas Forbeses, his sons; and Barbara Campbell, daughter to unquhall Mr James Campbell, minister at Lundie. (II., 363, 370.)

Forbes (Thomas), of Milnbogg. A Commissioner for taking poll in Lonmay. His valuation in said parish £266 13s 4d. His wife and four children. (II., 29, 37.)

" (,) younger of Thorntoun. A Commissioner for taking poll in Logie Buchan; possessor of lands of Achmaeoy and Meikle Artrachie, in said parish (valuation whereof £800). His proportion of valued rent 26s 8d; but being pollable in a higher capacity, he is not liable for the same. His poll £12 6s. His wife and daughter in familia. (II., 226, 233, 234.)

" (,) of Watertoun. A Commissioner for taking poll in Ellon. His valuation in said parish is £1900, and in Udnie £900. John and George Forbeses, his male childring (poll is £6; with their and his daughter's generale poll is £6 18s). (II., 181, 238, 239.) (See also George Forbes.)

" (,) Farmer in Tarbothill (Old Machar), and gentleman. His free stock under 5000 merks. Jean Summer, his spouse, and five children in familia; Thomas, Alexander, Christian, Elizabeth, and Jean. (II., 565.)

" (,) Merchant; deceased. Stock under 10,000 merks. Marjorie Ramsay, in Town of Aberdeen, his relict, and Thomas and Margrat, his children. (See Ramsay.)

" (,) Procurator in Aberdeen; and his wife; no child. (II., 628.)

" (Walter), gentleman, tenant in Bwss (Auchterless). His wife and son in familia. (II., 389.)

" (William) of Auchorte. Valuation of his said lands in Kinernie £64 5s 8d. His wife and Jane and Elizabeth Forbeses, his childring in familia. (I., 202.)

" (,) sometime of Aslowne, now in Telonguis (Clatt), Commissioner for taking poll in said parish. (I., 463.)

" (,) of Bandodel, a Commissioner for taking poll in Kinernie. Valuation of lands of Bandodel in said parish £85 14s 4d. (I., 194, 200.)

" (,) of Belnaboddach. His valuation in Invernochkie £50 7s 6d. His wife; together with his two children John and Isobell Forbeses. (I., 545.)

" (,) of Craigie, gentleman and tenant in the croft of Newtyle (Foveran); and his wife. (II., 160.)

" (,) younger of Craigievar; a Commissioner for taking poll in Coull. His valuation in said parish £360. His lady and three children in familia. (I., 36, 46, 47.) (See Sir John Forbes.)

" (,) of Disblair; a Commissioner for taking poll in Fintray. Valuation of his said lands in Fintray £333 6s 8d. His lady and two children in familia. (II., 513, 519.)

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1827.

27th January. At Aberdeen, Robert Davidson of Balnagask, aged 44. He was drowned while attempting to cross the ferry.

22nd January. Here, Miss Ann Cumine, daughter of the late Charles Cumine of Kinmonth, aged 87.

24th February. Here, Miss Gordon of Kuoekespock.

4th February. At Cookney, Rev. Mr Pirie, minister of the Chapel of Ease there.

25th February. At Aberdeen, Mr William Duguid, cotton manufacturer, in his 51st year.

6th March. At Manse of Daviot, Mr Robert Shepherd, youngest son of Rev. Robert Shepherd.

27th March. At Coyuachie, aged 75, John Gordon, Esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and Major of the 92nd Regiment.

28th March. At Fordyce, George Riddoch, M.D.

9th April. At Invernettie, in his 84th year, Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Invernettie.

12th April. At Banff, Thomas Russel, Esq. of Rathen, in his 85th year.

30th April. Here, Alexander Skene, Esq. of Carradston, aged 61.

10th May. At Stonehaven, in his 80th year, John Innes, Esq., W.S., late Sheriff-Substitute of Kincardineshire.

14th May. At Manse of Dunnottar, in his 61st year, Rev. John Glennie, minister of that parish.

28th April. At London, Alexander, only son of Major Forbes of Inverman, in his 15th year.

4th June. At Auchterless, William Cowie, M.A., in his 63rd year. He had been schoolmaster of Auchterless for upwards of 40 years, and, during more than 27 years, factor for the Hatton family.

17th June. At London, His Grace Alexander, Duke of Gordon.

3rd July. At London, John Paton of Grandholm, aged 81.

27th August. Here, John Stuart of Inchbreck, Professor of Greek in Marischal College, aged 77.

7th August. At Manse of Edenkillie, Rev. Thomas Macfarlane, minister of that parish, in his 54th year.

9th September. At Belnabodach, Mrs Farquharson of Belnabodach, in her 64th year.

13th September. At Manse of Boharm, in her 34th year, Mrs Penelope Cowie, wife of Rev. Lewis William Forbes, Minister of that parish.

7th October. At Papcastle, near Cocker-mouth, Mr J. H. Mansfield, fifth son of the late James Mansfield, Esq. of Midmar.

18th October. At Banff, George Robinson, Esq., Provost of Banff.

25th October. Convener William Nicol, tailor, aged 64.

8th November. At Forgandenny, Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Rose, Minister of Auchterless.

25th November. At Stonehaven, William Nicol, Esq. of Badentoy, M.D., aged 62.

4th December. Here, Miss Leslie of Rothie.

10th May. At sea, of this date, Dr Henry Michie, H.E.I. Company's Medical Service in the Bombay Establishment, second son of the late Mr John Michie, in Corryhoul, Strathdon, aged 34.

11th December. At Kirkville House, aged 28, Isabella Pitcairn, wife of James Knowles of Kirkville.

23rd December. At her house, Constitution Street, Jean Walker, relict of Andrew Henderson, Physician, and granddaughter of the late Sir Alexander Cumming of Culter, Bart.

24th December. George Thomson, Esq. of Fairley.

26th December. At Woodhead, Fyvie, Rev. Alexander Christie, aged 69.

Queries.

383. KEITH JOPP, M.D.—An Aberdeen physician, book lover, with an antiquarian bias, and writer on such themes. Wanted, the date of his death. An old Aberdonian in Melbourne, named James Jopp, who died 20 years ago, used to speak of Dr Jopp as a relation.

ALBA.

[Dr Keith Jopp died 31st December, 1898.]

384. COLONEL GORDON'S PORTRAIT, 1809.—I have recently seen in the collection of Mr C. Van Noorden a portrait of Colonel Gordon, engraved by Hopwood from a sketch by Rowlandson, and published by J. Stratford, 12 Holborn Hill, April 4, 1809. Who was this Colonel Gordon? Was the Hon. Cosmo Gordon (1737-1813) a son of the second Earl of Aberdeen?

J. M. BULLOCH.

385. IDILL OR YDILL SURNAME.—Has this surname—once fairly common in Aberdeenshire—disappeared? Who was the most recent holder of it?

H. A.

386. REV. GEORGE GORDON, GLENRINNES.—What is known of him? His son, George Wilson Gordon, is captain of a P. and O. liner, and his nephew, John, lives, I believe, in Aberdeen.

J. M. B.

Answers.

348. POEM BY TENNYSON.—The parody certainly appeared somewhere. Possibly it was in the "Saturday Review."

W. G. P.

366. GOLD COINS IN SCOTLAND.—The first coinage of gold in Scotland is reported to have been in the reign of David II., between 1341 and 1371. The coin was a "Noble."

R. T. M.

369. BELTANE.—Beltane was the name of games or sports held in many parts of Scotland on 1st May (old style). Almost every parish in the Highlands held these games; hence, May was "the month of Beltane." In Cleishbotham's Juniors Scottish Dictionary the following appears:—"Beltaine, Beltine, 3 May."

R. T. M.

376. FORGOTTEN AUTHORS.—In the Bibliography appended to William Walker's "Bards of Bon-Accord" there is the following entry—

Poems chiefly in the Scottish Dialect, by William Tarras. 3vo, 151 pages. Edinburgh, 1804.

[Tarras was a Buchan man. At page 125 there are some verses "Written on the Author's return to Buchan, 1801."]

A.

378. ROB ROY RELICS.—"Mr D. Wright, Aberdeen," who is mentioned as purchasing, in 1869, a pistol which originally belonged to Rob Roy, is possibly Mr David Wright, who was latterly (I think) a photographer in Aberdeen. He was fairly well known in his time as a keen politician; he had been a Chartist, if I remember rightly. Mention is made in "In Memoriam" of 1903 of the death at Nottingham, on 7th October, of David Wright, formerly of Aberdeen; but whether this is the same gentleman as the one I have been referring to, I cannot say.

A.

No. 87.—December 15, 1909.

A Famous Aberdeenshire Scholar.

Under the title of "A Scottish Johnson," Mr A. T. S. Goodrick contributes to the December number of "Blackwood's Magazine" an interesting article on Thomas Dempster, "Scot and universal scholar," of the time of James the Sixth and First." Dempster has been described as "one of the most learned men whom Scotland has produced," albeit his autobiography, which is generally referred to for details of his career "is clearly marked by the same habit of grotesquely extravagant falsehood which appears in some of his other writings." According to this autobiography, Dempster was born on 23rd August, 1579 (the date is doubted, like so much else that Thomas narrates of himself) at Cliftbog, on the estate of Muireisk, Auchterless, of which and of Killesmont his father was "baron" (or, in modern language, laird). His mother was Jean Leslie, sister of the "irenarch" (probably Sheriff) of Aberdeen and "viceroi" of Banff and Buchan. His paternal grandmother was daughter of a Stewart Earl of Buchan, and his mother's mother was sister of Lord Forbes and of Arthur of that ilk. The Muireisk estate was sold by the "baron" to the Earl of Erroll, and Thomas ultimately inherited only an empty dignity. He was sent to a school at Turriff; was then taken in hand by a well-known schoolmaster of the time, Thomas Cargill of Aberdeen; and, having a reputation as a "wonderful child," he proceeded to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, at the age of ten! At the age of 16, he assures us, he became a Professor in the College of Navarre; but Mr Goodrick suggests that he probably post-dated his birth some years in order to give semblance to this pretension of precocity.

Dempster had many wanderings as a scholar and teacher. We find him in Toulouse and Nismes, then in Spain, and then back in Scotland, conducting a three days or seven days' controversy with a Protestant champion at Perth (Dempster was a Catholic). Returning to France, he acted as Regent in four Colleges successively—Lisieux, Des Grassins, Du Plessis, and Beauvais; "which may mean," adds Mr Goodrick sardonically, "that he was a very successful teacher, or quite the reverse." He had ultimately to flee from France, and so betook himself to Rome, and made his way to the court of Cosimo of Florence, who, in 1616, appointed him Professor of the Pandects at the Tuscan University of Pisa. "Inspired by the 'genius loci,' Dempster now undertook his great work, the first book on ancient Etruria. . . . The book was never published in his lifetime, but a century later Coke of Norfolk, afterwards Earl of Leicester, 'found'

the manuscript in his library, and published it in two sumptuous volumes at his own expense. It is a marvel of erudition—no more."

Dempster next appears as occupant of the Chair of Humanities at Bologna, where he engaged in an angry controversy with the titular Romanist Bishop of Ossory and other Irishmen, arising out of a work he (Dempster) published, "Nomenclature of Scottish Writers," in which he claimed for his native country well-nigh every saint in the Irish Calendar. Bridget and Brendan and Patrick and all." He lived and taught at Bologna for half-a-dozen years," "working and writing incessantly, though many of his works, like the 'Etruria,' seem to have remained unpublished." He had had much trouble with a worthless wife, Susanna Valeria, and again she abandoned him and fled with a paramour to Vicenza, whither, says Mr Goodrick, "he was foolish enough to pursue her, instead of thanking Heaven that he was rid of her." On his return from his fruitless journey, he took fever; and he died at Bologna on 6th September, 1625.

"For years before his death," writes Mr Goodrick, "the omnivorous scholar had been collecting material for what he called an Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, which was in reality nothing but a 'catalogue raisonne' of writers real or imaginary. The unlucky 'Nomenclature of Scottish Writers' had been published as a kind of specimen of his work, and quite undeterred by the protests and corrections tendered to him, Dempster proceeded to repeat with exaggerations every mistake he had made in his first publication; he even issued a separate volume containing nine arguments to prove Boniface, the Wessex apostle of Germany, to have been a Scot, and twelve more to establish a claim to Duns Scotus. The full 'History' itself was only published after his death, and then only when it had been sufficiently bedevilled by Romanist Scots. Its absurdities they never attempted to correct; it stands as a monument of wrongheaded patriotism."

The Gordons in Aucholzie and Auchallater.

Among the Gordons on Upper Doeside the family which occupied Aucholzie from 1750 to 1875 has made its mark. Aucholzie, which is in Glengairn, is derived from the Gaelic words "Achadh coille," or field of the wood. The lands were held in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by a family of Stewart, and in 1714 there was a marriage contract between Alexander Stewart of Aucholzie and Anna Gordon, only daughter of Robert Gordon of Corse. A long account of the estate is given in Michie's "Records of Invercauld" (pp. 26-37). Alexander Stewart died in May, 1746, and his widow, Anna, was cited with his daughters, Margaret and Helen, as his executors (May 16, 1746). His cautioners were William Durward in Gilconston and Samuel Gordon in Milntrain of Braickly.

The Gordons in Aucholzie were dealt with partly on information supplied by the late Mr D. S. R. Gordon in the first volume of "The House of Gordon" (p. 112), since which time a few further facts have come to light. The family is interesting as one of the few Gordon lines that have shown an instinct for mechanics—a talent they share with the neighbouring family of Littlemill. Three patents (at least) stand to the credit of the Auchallater group, the specifications for which are in the University Library, Old Aberdeen.

DONALD GORDON'S DESCENDANTS.

In 1696, the tenant of "Achole" was William Gordon and his wife, but who he was or what became of him I cannot say.

The modern family traces to a certain Donald Gordon, who in 1750 moved from Bridge of Lee, Glenesk, to Aucholzie. He seems to have been twice married—(1) to — Small, Altonree, Glenmuick; (2) on February 14, 1756, to Elspet Taggart. She and her husband both died in 1810, aged 80. They had—

1. James Gordon, born 1759. He married (1) Ann Leys, Littleton, who died 1791. He married (2) on August 5, 1792, Ann Gordon, Glenmuick. She died 1807 (Jervise's "Epitaphs"). He died 1832, aged 75. He had

(1) William Gordon by his first wife, born 1788; died 1875. He married Helen Fletcher in 1833, and died March 2, 1875, aged 87 (Glenmuick Churchyard). He had

- i. James Gordon, died June 22, 1853, aged 6.

ii. William Gordon, farmer, Auchallater (1844-1908). He was born at Aucholzie. In 1870 he got a lease of the extensive sheep grazing of Auchallater, near Braemar, and in 1888 became tenant of Tippetty, near Ellon. The Auchallater grazing in a good year carried between 5000 and 6000 sheep in addition to lambs. Mr Gordon improved his stock, and for many years the Auchallater blackfaced stock took, almost without exception, a foremost place at the Perth markets, and Mr Gordon was often employed as a judge of the breed. At Tippetty he devoted himself to pure polled Angus cattle, Cheviot ewes, and half-bred lambs. In 1873 he invented a "spout" for separating sheep into lots. The original "spout" is still in use, and has come into general use. He also brought out a "dipper" which was much in advance of previous methods. He took no active part in public affairs. He was keenly interested in practical agriculture, and was a member of the Highland, Royal Northern, and many other agricultural societies, one of the

most recent official positions which he filled in this connection being the convenership of the committee of the Aberdeen Fat Stock Club, in which he took a very warm interest. "Personally Mr Gordon was one of the most kindly and genial of men. It was well said of him that he had not a single enemy." He died on June 12, 1908, at his residence Cluny Cottage, Monaltrie Road, Ballater, from an incurable inter-natal complaint. The inventory of his heritable and movable property amounted to £14,578. The only legacy he left to charity was £100 to Dr Barnardo's Homes. He was unmarried.

iii. John Gordon died young.

iv. Annie Gordon married John Watson.

v. Margaret Gordon married her cousin, James Gordon of Arabella, and died 1900.

(2) Donald Gordon, by first marriage, baptised May, 1791; died young.

(3) Alexander Gordon, by the second marriage, born February 8, 1794. He farmed Crofts, and died March 13, 1847, aged 53 (Glenmuick Churchyard). He married Mary Farquharson, who died February 22, 1837, aged 52 (*ibid.*), and had

i. William Gordon.

ii. Alexander Gordon, twins; both dead.

(4) Samuel Gordon, by second marriage, born March 24, 1798. He went to a farm in Ross-shire in 1854. He married October 9, 1831, Helen Hunter, Pol-mood, Lethnot, Forfarshire, and had

MR GORDON OF ARABELLA'S INVENTIONS.

i. James Adam Gordon, born at Aucholzie; baptised March 3, 1834. He bought the estate of Arabella, Nigg, Easter Ross, 603 acres arable and 41 acres of woodland pasture and out-run, with low ground and wild fowl shooting. It was offered on December 1, 1908, at Inverness for £16,500, but there were no offers. It was ultimately bought by his brother John. He has been a great breeder of shorthorns. He shares the inventive ability of his cousin, William Gordon, Auchallater, for he patented in 1886 a "combined rack and trough for holding food for sheep" (Specification No. 5633). It is described by him in his specification, dated 23rd April, 1866, as follows (a copy of the specification is in the University Library)—

"This invention, which relates to a

new and improved combined rack and trough for holding food for sheep and other animals, consists of a rack divided longitudinally at each side into a number of spaces, which may correspond to the number of animals which it is intended should feed at each side at a time. The rack in its transverse form constitutes a circular segment, so that it can be easily turned or rolled over upon the ground, on which it rests, the underside of the rack being made flat. Into the underside there is fitted a bottom consisting of two troughs. This bottom is hinged at one side of the rack to enable the rack to be opened up from the underside and filled with hay. The bottom also serves as a roof for protecting the hay from moisture, rain, or snow during the time when the sheep and other animals are not feeding from the apparatus, as, during such times, the apparatus is rolled half over in order that the bottom comes uppermost. When the sheep and other animals are about to feed from the apparatus constituting this invention, it is rolled back again so that the bottom occupies the lower part thereof. The bottom also serves the purpose of keeping the hay off damp ground, by which, in the ordinary mode of feeding sheep and other animals, the hay is frequently spoiled. The troughs constituting the bottom also serve as receptacles for holding food stuff, such as the different kinds of feed cakes, grain, and ensilage."

In 1887, he made an improvement on this invention (Specification 4861)—

"The main object of the improvements is to diminish waste of the food stuffs supplied to sheep or other animals in such troughs and racks and analogous contrivances, and for that purpose it is called an 'Economizer.' The Economizer consists of a rectangular frame or a piece of such frames formed with bars stretching across it. One of such frames is hinged at each side of the rack or trough, and when the rack or trough is full of hay or ensilage or other such food stuff these Economizers press upon the same and keep the food stuff well together upon the bottom or within the rack or trough or analogous contrivance. When empty the Economizer hangs down into the rack or trough or analogous contrivance."

Mr Gordon, who has retired and now lives at Tain, married his cousin, Marget Gordon, daughter of

William Gordon, Aucholzie. She died in 1900, leaving four daughters, all unmarried—

- (i.) Annie Gordon.
- (ii.) Elizabeth Gordon.
- (iii.) Meta Gordon.
- (iv.) Ada Gordon.

ii. John Gordon went to Cullisse, Easter Ross. In 1909 he bought the estate of Arabella, which had belonged to his brother. He married Jane Forbes Pater-on. He has two sons and three daughters—

A. P. GORDON'S POTATO SIFTING MACHINE.

(i.) Alexander Paterson Gordon is tenant of Balmuchy, Fearn, his father's lease of that holding having expired. He inherits the inventive faculty of his uncle and his father, and has invented a potato sifting machine (Specification 5795, A.D. 1907). The official description of the machine is as follows—

"The machine consists of an ordinary timber frame, from which is suspended a riddle case containing three or more distinct riddles or screens or different meshes placed one above the other and apart, each riddle or screen slopes towards the front or conveyor or elevator end. The entire riddle case is reciprocated by manual or other power through gearing or pulleys which actuate a crank shaft and connecting rod. At one end of the crank shaft a fly wheel is mounted. To the front end of the machine an elevator or conveyor is attached, driven by chains, shaft, and sprocket wheels, from the crank shaft, and the speed of the elevator or conveyor is made variable to suit requirements. This conveyor is composed preferably of an endless chain of transverse bars set at an angle for carrying the potatoes from Nos. 1 and 2 riddles to a sack, box, sorting table, or sack weighing machine or other suitable receiver. The riddles Nos. 1 and 2 have meshes of suitable sizes. No. 1 riddle is adjustable and interchangeable to discharge either on the right side of the machine, or, if desired, on to the elevator. The No. 2 riddle is also adjustable and interchangeable so as to discharge

either on to the elevator or the right side of the machine. When No. 1 riddle is discharging on to the elevator, No. 2 riddle discharges on to the right side of the machine, and when No. 2 riddle is discharging on to the elevator, No. 1 riddle is discharging to the right side of the machine. The bottom screen or riddle discharges to the left side of the machine. This improved machine dresses the potatoes and delivers them at three different points, as described above. The potatoes are shovelled on to a hopper at the back end of the machine, this hopper being set fairly low so as to make the operation a simple one. The bottom of the hopper on which the potatoes are first thrown consists of light round iron bars slightly apart forming a screen through which earth and sand passes, thus keeping the riddles clear. An adjustable board is fixed in a vertical position, if required, to the front of the hopper to permit of a variable quantity of potatoes passing on to the riddles. At the exits from the riddles, the surfaces on which the potatoes run are inclined and covered with zinc to reduce the friction."

(ii.) Samuel Hunter Gordon. He is also of a mechanical turn. While in the service of Vickers, Son, and Maxim, at Barrow-in-Furness, he superintended the building of the boilers of the Dreadnought and the Russian warship Rurik. In June, 1908, he was appointed manager of the Rose Street Foundry and Engineering Company, Inverness. He married, in 1908, a lady doctor, Mary, daughter of Dr Calderwood, Egremont, Cumberland.

(iii.) Annie Hunter Gordon.

(iv.) Jane Grindley Gordon; married John Scott Riddell, M.D., surgeon, Aberdeen.

(v.) Catherine Gordon.

iii. Anne Gordon, born at Aucholzie; baptised August 4, 1832.

iv. Agnes Gordon, born at Aucholzie; baptised March 16, 1833.

v. Betty Gordon, born at Aucholzie September 21, 1838; baptised October 7.

vi. Margaret Gordon, born at Aucholzie April 21, 1841.

vii. Jane Gordon, lived at Ardeconnel

Terrace East, Inverness. One of her sisters married John Cameron, farmer, Findon and Badrain, Resolis, and had four sons who were brought up (as orphans) by their aunt, Jane Gordon, in Inverness. One of these sons

(i) Samuel Cameron, emigrated in 1833 to Oregon, and later went to North Yakima, Washington State, when he became president of the Wool-growers' Association. He became State Senator on the Republican "ticket" at the last election. He died of pulmonary embolism the other week, leaving a widow and a son and two daughters ("Inverness Courier," Nov. 25, 1909).

(5) Jane Gordon, born February 9, 1804.

JAMES GORDON, AUCHOLZIE.

After the removal of the previous set of Gordons to Ross-shire, Aucholzie was taken by James Gordon, who was born at Bridge-end, a croft near the bridge over the Muick beside the manse of Glenmuick. He was no relation to the other Aucholzie Gordons. He took a prominent part in the celebrations in connection with the estate of Glenmuick, and died at Aucholzie on Saturday, January 26, 1907, aged 85. His widow, Mary Mackenzie, died there January 3, 1908, in her 62nd year. They had issue.

Mr Charles Cook, Carden House, Aberdeen, tells me that this James Gordon had an uncle, Nathaniel Gordon, who was tenant of a farm at Bridge of Gairn, two miles above Ballater, and who died "about 40 years ago." Nathaniel is a rare name among the Gordons, occurring, however, among the Gight family in the person of the notorious Royalist colonel. Four Nathaniels occur in the Glenmuick registers—

Nathaniel, Ballater, married Margaret Leys, Tulloch, Glenmuick, July 23, 1757.

Nathaniel, married Janet Forbes, Ballater, March 26, 1758.

Nathaniel, Wardhead, Glenmuick, died 1786, aged 50, and was buried at Glengairn.

Nathaniel, Glenmuick, married Janet Coutts, Crathie, December 10, 1815.

Nathaniel Gordon died at the Bridge of Garden, Parish of Glengarden, on March 24, 1821, aged 97, "retaining all his faculties to the last. He was never confined to bed for a day during his long life." ("Aberdeen Journal.")

Probably they were the kinsmen of the late James Gordon, Aucholzie.

Aucholzie is now tenanted by Mr Cameron, gamekeeper to Sir Victor Mackenzie, Glenmuick.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Longside.

Mr A. H. Duncan, Monyray, Longside--brother of Mr Douglass Duncan, advocate, Aberdeen, and of the late Colonel Frank Duncan, C.B.—has just published an interesting booklet, "Longside and Its People" (Peterhead: The "Sentinel" Press).

The history of Longside goes back as far as 1226, when Walter, Abbot of Deir, accompanied by the Sub-Prior of the Abbey, and also one of the economists, whose duty it was to attend to the accounts and keep a journal of their travels, set out on a pilgrimage to collect the dues from those living under the patronage of the monks, in the "fischertoon of Petergie." The pathway which they took led eastward from the Abbey of Deir and along a peat bog or marsh, where now runs the Great North of Scotland Railway. Turning to the right, south from the farmhouse of Keplaw Hill, it ascended to the higher ground, and then dropped down to the river bank, opposite the present farm of Massie Brae. The river was in spate, and the three monks followed the river bank till a fallen tree (near Bridgend) gave them an opportunity of crossing. They then followed the south bank of the Ugie till its junction with the Cairngall burn, up which they wended their way till they again struck the path which they had been compelled to leave. After the abbot had given expression to a descriptive prophecy, they all lay down and fell asleep. Here we have the earliest reference to the site on which Longside now stands. The second earliest reference is in the account of the battle between Bruce's troops under the command of his brother Edward and the forces of the Earl of Buchan on the bank of the Ugie.

From such beginnings did Longside grow. It cannot boast of being a picturesque village, and it has no fine buildings, except the Episcopal Church. But what it does possess in a large degree is beautiful gardens.

Longside is immortally associated with Dean Skinner and Jamie Fleeman. The latter worthy is buried in the "Auld Kirkyard," and a beautiful monument, on which is carved his own modest request—"Dimna bury me like a beast," marks the spot. "Tullochgorum," Longside's greatest genius, is sufficiently well known to all possessing any literary taste as to make it needless to repeat any events in his splendid career, but Mr Duncan has woven into his chapter on Dean Skinner many interesting and racy facts.

The pamphlet, which is profusely illustrated, concludes with a description of Longside at the present day.

J. B. T.

Alexander Scott.

I visited the Bibliothek of Frankfort-on-the-Maine in July, 1902. There was no one in the building save the librarian; we had the place to ourselves, but conversation languished, and ceased altogether, for we did not "savvey" each other. My attention was arrested by seeing on his table a number of rare antique duodecimo volumes in Latin lying carelessly and promiscuously about, some bound in vellum, and I began to inspect them. There were treatises issued by Philip Melancthon during his life-time. One I remember was "De Theologo Elementorum Rhetoricus," two volumes, printed at The Hague in 1532; another was "Dialectica," by Rodolph Agricola, printed at Cologne in 1513.

But amongst those early books, which appeared to me to be treated with as much respect as old almanacks, was one which engaged my notice for some time, as it was the production of a forgotten countryman. It consisted of several Latin pamphlets bound together, forming a compact volume, with, on the title-page, "By Alexandri Scotti, Scoti, studio dissecta"—first, an edition, with notes, of Cicero's "Topica," printed at Cologne in 1704; second, Cicero's six Orations to the Senate, also printed at Cologne in 1710; third, another selection from Cicero, with notes, also printed the same year. Is anything known of this erudite "Sandy" Scott, student of anatomy?

I am inclined to think that he never returned to Scotland to practise as a surgeon, for if he had, we should have gleaned something about him as a very learned gentleman. Probably he died prematurely on the Continent, like many other young Scottish scholars. He was a contemporary of Pitcairne, Oliphant, Bower, St Clair, Hepburn, Byzant, and other Scottish mediceos, and would probably have eclipsed them all; but, saving those interesting pamphlets, we have nothing whatever to construct his life's history—not even the name of the University at which he studied, or the family to which he belonged.

ALBA.

George Paton.

In "Scottish Notes and Queries" for March, 1907, Mr Calder Ross asks for tidings concerning one George Patient. I think the name of an esteemed Scottish antiquary has been erroneously twisted into Patient. One requires to be patient indeed when such mistakes are made, and no one rectifies them.

George Paton is the name of the writer in question—he was numismatist, book collector, connoisseur, and antiquary. He died in Edinburgh, aged 87, on 5th March, 1807. Son of a bookseller in our Scottish capital, he was employed as a clerk in the Custom House, and, like his contemporary, David Herd, he cultivated literature and the fine arts on a very slender salary, for the shabby English Government of those remote times only rewarded their

own countrymen with the big-salaried billets. Mr Paton had an extensive correspondence with all the virtuosi of his time, a selection from which was published in two volumes, 1829-30, and his letters on cognate subjects to Richard Gough, the famous English antiquarian, are amongst the manuscripts preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

Mr Ross also alludes in the same note to James Watson, the Aberdeen printer; but I postpone writing about him till a future occasion.

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

The Old Barracks, Woodside.

A correspondent asks—What is the history of the castellated building on the south bank of the Don, near Perseley Bridge, Woodside? The history is told in the "Annals of Woodside and Newhills," by Patrick Morgan (Aberdeen, 1886). The building, a large one, familiarly designated "The Barracks," was erected by Messrs Gordon, Barron, and Company, of Woodside Works, in 1797, for the accommodation of children employed at their cotton mills. "Children" is the word used in a tack quoted by Mr Morgan, but the employees referred to seem to have been a little beyond the children age. Mr Morgan, at any rate, almost immediately says—"The young lads who lived in The Barracks were called 'bun (bound) boys,' because they were all apprenticed to the calico-printing business for some years." Mr Patrick Kilgour of Woodside purchased the building from the firm in December, 1803, for £384 9s, under this stipulation, however—"It being freely understood and agreed upon that the said company shall not be obliged to remove from the said Barracks for the space of twelve months from this date, so that they may be able to get accommodation elsewhere for the servants who reside there at present." "No doubt," adds Mr Morgan, "the laird would find the young people who lived in The Barracks rather troublesome neighbours at times, and, as the houses at the village had by this date been considerably increased, there was less necessity for the building as a dwelling-house than at the time of its erection." There was a snuff mill on the river side near The Barracks—carried on apparently by Messrs Gordon, Barron, and Company—but it was stopped on account of an Act of Parliament, passed early in the nineteenth century, prohibiting snuff mills being carried on within three miles of the sea, probably as a check to the smuggling of tobacco.

Historical Find in Edinburgh.

An interesting relic of Old Edinburgh has been discovered in the city, and it is understood that measures will be taken to preserve the "find" in an appropriate public place. When

in 1632 the Parliament House was built the main entrance faced the east, having St Giles's Cathedral on its left hand with a considerable space between. Above the entrance were sculptured the Royal Arms of Scotland, supported on the right by Mercy holding a crown wreathed with laurel, and on the left by Justice with scales and a palm branch, together with the inscription—"Stant hi felicia regna." An old print of St Giles's Cathedral and the Parliament Square shows this doorway with the coat of arms over it. When the library of the Writers to the Signet was erected over a hundred years ago this doorway was abolished, and apparently no public concern was taken in the preservation of the sculptured arms and figures. These, however, were not destroyed, and recently they have been discovered in a garden in Drummond Place, Edinburgh. It is said that an architect in the city had seen the figures and the sculptured stones in the garden, and not long ago when he chanced to see the print above referred to he connected the two things, with the result that the relics have been pronounced genuine by competent authorities. It is understood that the Faculty of Advocates have purchased the entire group of statuary and are in communication with the Office of Works with a view to its preservation in a suitable place in the Parliament House. As can be readily understood, after the lapse of time the figures and sculptured stones are not in their pristine condition. The figures of Mercy and Justice have each lost a hand, and some of the sculptured work has been defaced.—"Glasgow Herald," 22nd November, 1909

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary.

1828.

12th January. Here, aged 77, Mary Burnett, relict of Rev. John Craigie, Minister of Deer.

18th January. At Aberdour House, Mary, wife of William Gordon of Aberdour, Esq.

31st January. At Manse of Drumoak, Rev. James Fraser, D.D., in his 73rd year.

3rd February. At London, Sir Richard John Strachan of Thornton, Kincardineshire, Bart.

4th February. At Croughly, Robert Gordon, Esq. of Nairn Grove, aged 47.

14th February. At Aberdeen, James Hay, Esq. of Monkshill, aged 53.

12th February. At Edinburgh, John Carnegie, youngest son of the late John Carnegie Fullarton, Esq. of Pittarrow.

27th February. At Fetternear House, John Leslie of Balquhain, Esq.

11th March. At Aberdeen, James Gordon, Esq. of Littlefolla.

14th March. Here, George More, Esq. of Raeden, in his 77th year.

6th April. Here, Lieutenant-General John Gordon Cumming Skene of Pitlurg and Dyce.

15th March. At Cape of Good Hope, of this date, John Gordon, son of the late Rev. John Gordon, Minister of Cabrach, in his 25th year.

16th April. At Inseh House, near Edinburgh Major Robert Gordon of Hallhead.

27th April. At Huntly, Mr William Bonnyman, Surgeon, aged 29.

28th April. At Westfield, Mrs Agnes Forbes, widow of John Chalmers, Esq. of Westfield, aged 84.

16th May. At Manse of Strachan, Dr Garioch of Tarland.

25th May. At Kintore, Jane Ross, wife of Mr David Walker, Land Surveyor, Aberdeen.

10th June. At Newbyth, Robert Baird, Esq. of Newbyth.

26th June. Drowned near Aberdeen, Jane, daughter of James Young, Esq., of Rotterdam, and some time Provost of Aberdeen, in her 15th year.

4th July. Rev. William Lyon, Minister of Union Chapel of Ease, in his 31st year of age and 5th of ministry.

11th July. Here, John Niven, Esq. of Thornton, aged 85.

13th July. At Arbutnott House, the Hon. Isabella Arbutnott, daughter of the Viscount Arbutnott.

24th June. At Clifton, Grace, third daughter of the Very Rev. Dr Jack, Principal of the University and King's College.

14th July. At Manse of Fintray, in his 29th year, Rev. John Walker, eldest son of Mr David Walker in Blair of Fintray, for some years past private classical teacher in Aberdeen.

20th July. Here, Miss Helen More, daughter of the late Gilbert More of Raeden.

30th July. At Manse of Inveraven, Hospital-Assistant-Surgeon James Grant, son of Rev. William Grant, Minister of Inveraven.

28th July. Here, Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Davidson, Rayne.

12th August. Here, Rebecca, second daughter of the late George Ogilvie of Aucheries, Esq.

12th August. Alexander Leith, Esq. of Freefield, aged 80.

17th August. At Manse of Longside, Rev. William Greig, in his 72nd year.

5th September. At Manse of Speymouth, Rev. James Gillan, D.D., minister of that parish, in his 78th year.

5th September. At Knockhall, Elspet Simpson, wife of Mr Donakson Rose, merchant in Aberdeen.

11th September. In Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Maxwell, relict of Mr Andrew Dun, rector of the Grammar School.

24th September. At Ellishill House, Peterhead, James Anderson, Esq., aged 83.

15th October. Here, in his 85th year, Mr John Angus, Bookseller.

19th October. Mrs Gordon of Auchleuchries, aged 57.

24th October. At Edinburgh; Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart.

9th November. At Portsoy, Rev. Daniel Cruickshank, Minister in that place, aged 90.

17th November. At Crichie, Robert Stevens, Esq. of Broadland, in his 89th year.

20th November. At Vevey, in Switzerland, aged 75, William Farquharson of Monaltrie, Esq.

23rd November. In London, Mr Alexander Leslie, youngest son of the late Alexander Leslie, Esq. of Berryden.

11th December. Here, aged 71, Mrs Margaret Anderson, spouse of Mr Peter Gill, watch-maker.

11th December. At Coburty, Alexander Gamack, Esq., aged 72.

18th December. At Aberdeen, Miss Jean Reid, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Reid, Kenmay, aged 71.

19th December. At Manse of Fyvie, Rev. John Falconer, in his 74th year.

20th December. At Manse of Deskford, Rev. Walter Chalmers, in his 84th year.

21st December. At Westfield, Mrs Elizabeth Forbes, widow of Rev. Patrick Duff, sometime Minister of Old Machar, aged 85.

Queries.

387. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND MRS GORDON.—There was sold (on Oct. 29—lot 375) at Glendinning's, at 7 Argyll Street, Oxford Street, London, a letter by the Duke of Wellington. It was bought by Mr H. N. Pinnock, of Ravenscroft, Ditton Hill, Surbiton, who supplies a transcript of it. It is dated Cambay, October 26, 1817, and is addressed to Mrs Gordon, New Green, Surrey, as follows:—

"My dear Mrs Gordon,—I have received your letter of the 15th October, and I am very sorry to inform you not only that I have not yet got two writerships, but not even one; nor do I know whether I shall get one, as I have really no interest with the Court of Directors. I have however asked for one for your son Allan; and you may depend upon my not losing sight of this object, notwithstanding that I cannot hold to you any hopes of success in it.—Ever yours most sincerely,

"WELLINGTON."

Who was this Mrs Gordon? Allan is a rare name among the Gordons.

J. M. BULLOCH.

388. WILLIAM CRAIG, ROSS HERALD.—What is known of Craig, who was buried at Tarves?

J. DOUGLAS.

389. "JEAN OF ABERDEEN."—Can any reader supply the lines of this song, with particulars as to its author?

T. D.

390. DROVER GORDON, TOMINTOUL.—Alexander Gordon, known as Drover Gordon, had some property at Tomintoul, and was the grandfather of the late Mr Alexander Petric Gordon, S.S.C., Edinburgh. What is known of the "Drover"?

J. M. BULLOCH.

Answers.

349. REV. JOHN FORBES.—This minister married Agnes Dnguid, of the Auchinhove family. In 1644 he was proprietor of the lands of Bithnie. Dr Scott [Fasti] says he had five daughters.

A. B.

365. SCOTTISH CENTENARIANS.—The Christian name of Mrs Neill, the Balmerino centenarian, was Catherine Dorward. She died 13th May, 1894. Her marriage certificate dated 19th January, 1817, was used to fix her age, as she declared she was 24 when married. Photograph and notes regarding her will be found in "Balmerino and its Abbey," by Rev. James Campbell, D.D., senior minister of Balmerino.

Balmerino has the honour of a second centenarian, Helen Graham (Mrs Hill), who died at Gualdry, 9th January, 1859, in her 102nd year, as testified by her birth register.

JAMES COUTTS.

371. RICHARD JORDAN. — This celebrated draughts player is still alive, and is one of the picked team fixed to play against England at the New Year. Jordan's father died a few years ago; hence the confusion.

J. VALENTINE.

375. JAMES MERCER.—In Sir William Forbes's "Life and Writings of Dr James Beattie," vol. I., p. 19, the date of Major Mercer's death is stated "18th November, 1804," and in vol. II. there is an appendix of nearly three pages, containing a few particulars of his services and attainments, which concludes—"Major Mercer was born 27th February, 1734, and died 18th November, 1804."

R. T. M.

No. 88.—December 22, 1909.

Aberdeen Almanacs.

("S.N. and Q.," 1st Series, I., 4; IX., 2; X., 161, 191; XI., 75; 2nd Series, II., 140; III., 18.)

Through the courtesy of Dr Macnaughton, medical officer of health for Kincardineshire, the Aberdeen University Library has recently acquired a collection of nineteen Aberdeen Almanacs, which, so far as I am aware, have not hitherto been described. Doubtless an Aberdeen Almanac of some sort has appeared for every year since 1623, when Raban issued his "New Prognostication" (Edmond's "Aberdeen Printers," p. 10), but comparatively few prior to 1771 have been traced. I append a brief note of those now before me.

1757. ABERDEEN'S NEW / ALMANACK, / For the YEAR of our LORD / 1757. / (Adabted [sic] to the NEW STYLE) / Being the first Year after Bissextile or Leap Year; / and from the Creation according to holy Writ, / 5760: But according to the best of prophane / History, 5716. / Together with the Rising and setting of the SUN, the / age and changes of the MOON, and disposition of the / Weather: With the whole known Fairs, within the / Kingdom of Scotland. / The FALLS holds old Stiles. / [rough woodcut of man using sextant]. / Printed for the Year MDCCLVII.

7 in. by 4 in. Pp. [8]. No place or printer's name.

The local fairs are:—

January, 2nd Tuesday: St Naughtan Fair at the town of Old Meldrum.

January 17: Tantan Fair at Laurencekirk.

February 1: Candlemas Fair in Banff.

February 11: Candlemas Fair at the town of Ratry in Buchan.

February, 2nd Tuesday: at Tarves.

March, 1st Tuesday: St Moruock Fair at the Kirk of Luchel.

March, 2nd Tuesday: St Ann's Fair at Tarves.

March, 3rd Tuesday: at the Kirk of Auchendoor.

April, last Tuesday: St George's Fair at Tarves.

May, 3rd Tuesday: at Ellon in Buchan.

May 15: Brandon Fair at Banff.

May, last Tuesday: at Old Meldrum.

June, 2nd Tuesday: at New Dear in Buchan.

June 23: at Banff.

July, 3rd Wednesday: at Tarves.

July, Tuesday after the 15th: at Glass in Strathbogie.

July, last Tuesday: at Turriff in Buchan.

August, 1st Tuesday: Lawrance Fair at Rain.

August, 2nd Tuesday: at Munimusk.

September, 1st Tuesday: at Keith

October, 1st Tuesday: at Turiff.

October, 3rd Tuesday: at Old Aberdeen and Tarves.

November, 2nd Tuesday: at Fordice.

November 29: at Frezerburgh.

November, last Tuesday: at Old Meldrum.

December, 1st Tuesday: at Frezerburgh.

December 14: at Banff, Rothemay, and Deer.

December, 3rd Tuesday: at Tarves.

1758. ABERDEEN'S NEW / ALMANACK, / for the YEAR of our LORD 1758. / (Adabied [sic] etc.). . . . [No woodcut.]

1759. ABERDEENS NEW / ALMANACK, / For the YEAR of our LORD 1759. / (Adabied [sic] etc.). . . . [No woodcut.]

1760. ABERDEEN'S NEW / ALMANACK; / OR, NEW / PROGNOSTICATION / For the Year of our LORD, 1760. / . . . By MERRY ANDREW, / Professor of Prediction by Stargazing at / TAMTALLAN. / [Very rough woodcut, apparently of solar eclipse.] Printed for the Year MDCCCLX.

7 in. by 4 in. Pp. 8. No place or printer's name.

1765. ABERDEEN'S NEW / Prognostication / For the Year of our LORD 1765. / . . . Together with . . . the Distances of the prin- / cipal Towns in Scotland from Edin- / burgh, / and a List of the 16 Scots Peers / . . . Merchants, Travellers, or / others may depend on the correctness of this New / PROGNOSTICA- / TION / By MERRY ANDREW, Professor of Pre- / diction / by Stargazing at TAMTALLAN / [wood- / cut of eclipse] / Printed for the year 1765.

1766 (1767, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1773, 1776). ABER- / DEEN'S NEW / Prognostication / For the Year of our LORD 1766 (1767, etc.). / . . .

1771. ABERDEEN'S FARMER'S / POCKET COM- / PANION: / OR, A NEW / PROGNOSTICATION, / FOR THE / YEAR of our LORD 1771. / . . . [woodcut of man observing eclipse]. Printed for the Year of our LORD 1771.

1774. AN ENTIRE NEW / PROGNOSTICATION; / or, / POCKET COMPANION / For the Year of our LORD 1774 / . . . / ABERDEEN: Printed for the Year 1774. / (Price One Penny).

7 in. by 4 in. Pp. 12.

1775. GOOD NEWS from the STARS: / Or, ABERDEEN'S NEW / PROGNOSTICATION / For the YEAR of our LORD 1775 / . . . Calculated for the Meridian of any Place in SCOTLAND, / where they understand an Ape from an Apple, and a / sucking Pig from a Haystack, and fitted for the Noddles / of most Peoples Under- / standing. / [woodcut of eclipse] . . .

1778. ABERDEEN'S NEW / Prognostication / FOR THE / YEAR of our LORD 1778. / . . . This

being taken and corrected from / the large Edinburgh Almanack, may be depended / upon to be more full and compleat than any of this / kind hitherto offered to the Public / . . . [new woodcut of eclipse] / Printed for the Year, 1778 / Price One Penny.

7 in. by 4 in. Pp. 12. No place or printer's name.

1793. THE / ABERDEEN FARMER'S / LARGE POCKET COMPANION: / OR A NEW / PROGNOSTICATION, / [Improved and greatly Enlarged] / FOR THE / YEAR of our LORD 1793. / . . . [woodcut of several persons observing an eclipse]. Price One Penny.

1802. THE / ABERDEEN FARMER'S / POCKET COMPANION: / OR, A NEW PROGNOSTICATION / FOR THE / YEAR of our LORD 1802 / . . . [no woodcut]. Price Three half-pence.

1806. THE / ABERDEEN / FARMER'S / Pocket Companion / Or a New and Correct / PROGNOSTICATION / For the Year of our Lord 1806. / . . . [no woodcut]. Price two pence.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library.

Colonel the Hon. William Gordon of Fyvie and the Gordon Rioters.

Few readers may know that the Colonel figures in "Barnaby Rudge" as an opponent of his first cousin, Lord George Gordon, and that Dickens practically lifted the (one) speech by him from the "Annual Register," which, like the novelist, speaks of him as simply "Colonel Gordon." The two passages are as follows, the event referred to having taken place in June 6, 1780:—

My Lord George, do you intend to bring your rascally adherents into the House of Commons? If you do—the first man of them that enters, I will plunge my sword not into his, but into your, body. ("Annual Register" for 1780: appendix to the Chronicle, p. 258.)

And my Lord George, I desire them to hear this from me—Colonel Gordon—your near relation. If a man among this crowd, whose uproar strikes us deaf, crosses the threshold of the House of Commons, I swear to run my sword that moment, not into his, but into your body. ("Barnaby Rudge," chapter 49.)

There was bad blood at this time between the ducal and the Aberdeen Gordons. The 4th Duke of Gordon, Lord George's brother, was greatly incensed against the Colonel in 1778 because the latter raised the (81st) Aberdeenshire Highland Regiment at the very time the Duke was raising one of his own regiments of Fencibles. The following letter written by Colonel Gordon to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, from London, January 29, 1780, appears among the Marquis of Lothian's papers as published by the Historical MSS. Commission (p. 362):—

"I had the honour to receive your lordship's most obliging letters, and can assure you that, in whatever rank I may return to Ireland, it

shall be my constant study to do everything in my power to forward His Majesty's service. It makes me extremely happy to hear the 81st do their duty in such a manner as to deserve your approbation.

"Good news is expected soon from Sir Henry Clinton; he is gone with a large body of troops to Charlestown, and General Leslie with another corps is gone to James's River, so that, if Lord Cornwallis can keep Washington at bay, we have reason to expect success. It is not certain that Pensacola is taken. As I know much of your lordship's time must at present be taken up with business of importance, I beg you would not think of giving yourself the trouble of answering my letter. I beg to present my respects to Lady Buckingham. In the name of my Highlanders, I return her Ladyship a thousand thanks for the favourable opinion she is pleased to have of them."

Does any reader know of a portrait of Colonel Gordon?

J. M. BULLOCK.

Sir Archibald Michie.

Mr Work is quite right in saying that Sir Archibald Michie was of Aberdeenshire origin. Alexander Michie in Belnaboth, Glenbucket, had a son William (bap. 21/1/1737), also in Belnaboth, who married on 6/12/1767 Janet Gregorson, and had the following family—

1. John (bapt. 23/1/1774), who went to London.
2. Mary (bapt. 16/12/1778).

3. Archibald (bapt. 15/7/1783), who became a merchant and miller in London, his residence being 16 Aberdeen Place, Edgware Road, Maida Hill. He died on 21/11/1852. He had at least two sons, viz.—

- (1) Alexander, who became a farmer in Grosbe Point, Michigan, U.S.A.
- (2) Archibald (born 21/6/1813), K.C.M.G., Q.C., Melbourne, who married, in 1840, Mary, daughter of John Richardson, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals. They had—
 - (a) Mary, died unmarried in France.
 - (b) Isabella, wife of Sir Justice A'Beckett of the State Supreme Court of Victoria.
 - (c) Archibald Donnelly, barrister, Melbourne.
 - (d) Janet, unmarried.
 - (e) William, tobacco and cigar manufacturer, Melbourne.
 - (f) Douglas Gordon, formerly agent for the P. and O. S. N. Company in Colombo, now poultry-farming in England.

An article appeared in the Melbourne "Argus" of 23rd June, 1899, on the death of Sir Archibald Michie, a copy of which was kindly sent to me by his son, the barrister, with whom I was in communication two years ago regarding the origin of the family. As it gives

a very interesting account of Sir Archibald's career, I append the particulars.

CHARLES MICHIE.

DEATH OF SIR ARCHIBALD MICHIE.

A GREAT CAREER ENDED.

The news of the death, at the age of 86 years, of Sir Archibald Michie, q.c., the last representative of a group of great men who were distinguished in Victoria forty years ago, will be received with regret. Yet it will not surprise. Sir Archibald, it is well known, has been an invalid for many years, quite unable to leave his house, Tregarie, Alnia Road, St Kilda. Though nursed with tender solicitude and comforted by the members of his family, the aged man gradually became weaker and weaker. About ten days ago he slipped and fell, and suffered an abrasion on the leg. This developed into an abscess, and the simple necessary operation in such cases was an ordeal from which he never actually recovered. His end was hastened by the trouble, and he died late on Wednesday night, in the presence of Lady Michie and his son, Mr William Michie. The funeral will take place in St Kilda Cemetery.

Sir Archibald belonged to a generation of public men in Victoria who were liberal by culture as well as in opinions; and who combined high character and rectitude of conduct with exceptional ability, and a disposition to devote much valuable time to the discharge of political duties, in the fulfilment of which they were often called upon to make considerable personal sacrifices. He was the son of a London merchant of the same name, living in what was then the suburban village of Maida Vale. In fact, it was only seven years old when the subject of this memoir was born there in 1813, having derived its name from the famous battle of Maida, fought in 1806. Educated at Westminster School, and entered at the Middle Temple, on attaining his one and twentieth year, the young law student was thrown into the society of men belonging to what was then called the school of philosophical radicals, which included John Stuart Mill, Bowring, Colonel Thompson, and the principal contributors to the "Westminster Review." He espoused their principles, and lived to hear them stigmatised as conservative and retrograde by a community which has deliberately abjured freedom of commerce. Called to the English bar in 1838, Mr Michie resolved upon seeking a less crowded field of professional labour in a British colony, and sailed for Sydney in 1839, where he practised at the bar, and soon became known as an acute, ready-witted and successful pleader, with a quick eye for the weak points of an opponent's case; great aptitude at reparation and a clever knack of raising a laugh at the expense of a witness whom he wished to disconcert, or putting a jury into good humour by a caustic remark, an apposite anecdote or a diverting sally. But in those days the profession of a barrister was not so remunerative as it afterwards became, and Mr Michie

supplemented his legal earnings by contributing law reports and original articles to the press. In the year 1844 a weekly newspaper called the "Atlas" was started in Sydney. It was edited by Mr (afterwards Sir James) Martin, and one of its principal writers was Mr Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, who had arrived in the colony two years previously. Mr Michie and he struck up a friendship, and the former was pressed into the service of the "Atlas," which also numbered Mr William Forster among its contributors.

About 1848 Mr Michie revisited England and made a lengthened stay there, but, in the meanwhile, the discoveries of gold in Australia had opened a new chapter in the history of these colonies, and he returned to them in 1852, selecting Victoria as a place of residence, and settling down in Melbourne, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He was soon recognised as "a man of mark and likelihood," and having been admitted to the Victorian bar, he was, in October, 1852, appointed by the Government a nominee member of the old Legislative Council, which used to hold its sittings in St Patrick's Hall, Bourke Street West. He sat in that body for two sessions, and then resigned, owing to the claims made upon his time by his profession, and also by his having become part-owner of the "Melbourne Herald," a morning paper. But the ability which he and the late Frederick Sinnett, one of his two partners, brought to bear upon the literary conduct of their property were inadequate to atone for its sadly defective business management, and at the end of two years—namely, in 1856—Mr Michie retired from the concern, a very heavy loser by it.

After the unfortunate affair of the Eureka Stockade, when the Government had resolved upon the prosecution of the rioters, Mr Michie, with other prominent barristers, volunteered to undertake the gratuitous defence of the prisoners, and, as is well known, the trial resulted in their acquittal. Soon afterwards the Constitution Act, framed by the old Legislative Council and acquiesced in by the Imperial Parliament, was brought into force, and responsible government was established in Victoria. At the first general election Mr Michie had the honour of being returned to the Legislative Assembly, in conjunction with Messrs O'Shanassy, Stawell, David Moore, and J. T. Smith, for the city of Melbourne, and on the formation of the second Haines Administration, in April, 1857, Mr Michie was offered and accepted the Attorney-Generalship, having for his colleagues Messrs Ebdon, Moore, Fellows, McCulloch, and Mitchell. The Ministry was displaced on the 10th of March in the following year, and the late Attorney-General went into Opposition with his colleagues. In 1859 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly for the borough of St Kilda, in which he resided, and continued to represent it until a fresh election occurred in 1861, when he did not seek reelection, but remained out of Parliament until 1863, when the defeat of the third O'Shanassy

Administration was followed by the formation of an unusually strong Government, with Mr (afterwards Sir James) McCulloch at its head. The two law offices in the Cabinet were filled by Mr Higginbotham as Attorney-General and by Mr Michie as Minister of Justice. Only three years before his accession to office in this Ministry, Mr Michie had delivered an admirable lecture to a thronged and enthusiastic audience in the old Exhibition Building, entitled "Victoria Suffering a Recovery," in which he had brought the artillery of his wit and logic to bear with destructive effect on that section of the community which was just then reviving the doctrines of "protection to native industry." Holding these strong opinions on the fiscal question, and having held them all his life, the new Minister of Justice gave a painful shock to his friends by aiding his colleagues to reverse the public policy of the colony, which had previously been that of levying Customs duties for revenue purposes only, and to make protection its guiding principle in the matter of taxation. After three years' experience of the anxieties and responsibilities of office during this troubled and turbulent period, Mr Michie retired from office, and was succeeded by Mr Samuel Bindon as Minister of Justice. At the general election in 1866 he was returned to the Assembly by the electors of St Kilda, having previously represented Polwarth and Grenville. Two years later he successfully contested South Gippsland, and filled the office of Attorney-General in the third McCulloch Administration from April, 1870, to June, 1871. In the latter year he presented himself for re-election to the same constituency, but was defeated. In fact, it was not his good fortune to meet with an immediate renewal of trust from any electorate; and the fact, paradoxical as it may sound, rebounded to his credit. He declined to merge the representative in the delegate and commission agent.

Mr Michie was afterwards elected to a seat in the Legislative Council, which he resigned in order to revisit Europe in 1872. On his return in the year following, Mr Francis, who was then Premier of a Coalition Ministry, offered him the Agent-Generalship in London vacant by the resignation of Sir George Verdon, who had filled the post from May, 1868, to February, 1872. Mr Michie accepted the position, which he occupied until 1879, when he returned to Melbourne having been created a K.C.M.G. in the previous year. Sir Archibald Michie resumed practice as a barrister, and also, it is understood, the duties devolving upon him as the Melbourne correspondent of the "Times," to which he was a contributor during many previous years. For the deceased gentleman was variously gifted, and his literary tastes and studies had always drawn him towards journalism, while he excelled as a causer. A widely read man, he also possessed a retentive memory, in which was stored an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and apposite quotation wherewith to enrich his conversation. With a keen sense of humour

he combined the faculty of witty expression and a dramatic manner. Few raconteurs could tell a story so well or illustrate it more happily by voice and gesture, until advancing years had weakened the first and impaired the mobility of the second. The presence of Michie, Aspinall, and Ireland at a bar mess was sufficient not only to "set" but to keep "the table in a roar," and their flashes of merriment, to quote the happy expression of Robert Herriek, "outdid the meat, outdid the frolic wine."

If conversation had not possessed the charm it did for Sir Archibald Michie, the probability is he might have made some permanent contribution to the literature of these colonies. He was well qualified to do so, but beyond the articles he wrote for the Sydney "Atlas," for the Melbourne "Morning Herald" and for the "Melbourne Punch," most of which are difficult of identification now, and dealt with topics of ephemeral interest, he has only left behind him the three lectures, together with the fragment of a fourth, and a treatise on "Victoria and Its Resources," which he collected and published in a volume under the title of "Readings in Melbourne," while he was filling the office of Agent-General in London in 1879. And what is wittiest in his lectures suffers in the reading by the absence of the lecturer's voice and manner, which could lend such point to an epigram, such emphasis to a joke, such a mixture of vinegar and honey to a sarcasm.

For upwards of 10 years past, as we have said, Sir Archibald was confined more or less to his house, advancing years and growing infirmities preventing him from maintaining the interest in public affairs for which his active mind and remarkable ability had in years gone by so well fitted him. He was content to remain within the circle of his family and immediate friends. They became his world, and the wider world outside almost forgot that one who had been such a leader among men, as Sir Archibald Michie undoubtedly was, still lived. The deceased married in 1840 Miss Mary Richardson, daughter of Dr John Richardson, Inspector-General of Hospitals, who survives him. He leaves three sons and two daughters, of the latter of whom Mrs A'Beckett, wife of Mr Justice A'Beckett, is one. The eldest son is Mr A. D. Michie, solicitor, the second Mr William Michie, of Melbourne, and the third Mr G. D. Michie, who is in the service of the P. and O. Company at Colombo.

An Apt Reply.

As Mr Neil Izett, a very pawky Scot, was sauntering through the Melbourne Market, off Bourke Street, a Cockney stallholder of a theatrical turn of mind, who was slightly acquainted with Neil, and who had a group of idlers beside him, hailed the Scotsman in a peculiarly patronising and offensive manner, intending to take a "rise" out of him—

"Haw! I say, stands Scotland where it did?"

or, as he pronounced it in East-End gibberish—"Stens Scutlan' weir it deed?"

Neil looked contemptuously at the questioner, and slowly replied—"Yes; I believe it still stands where it has always stood—above England."

The Cockney flared up indignantly, and demanded—"Wot the doose do yer mean?"

"I mean what I say," answered Neil; "Scotland stands above England. It's a geographical fact, and not to be debated or disputed by anyone. Scotland will stand above your country till the crack of doom, and probably after."

The bystanders laughed heartily at this sally, but the stallholder was speechless with astonishment at this unexpected slap; and, as Neil told me afterwards, "the saft-heidit sump hadna the gumption to retaliate that from an Australian point o' view the positions were reversed."

ALBA.

Melbourne, Australia.

Bovaglio Cordons.

The following additional notes on Donald Gordon, who died at Bovaglio, February 5, 1897, aged 85, may be of interest:—For a long period he supplied mutton to the Royal Family, and he was a favourite of the late Queen and the members of the Household. He was well known at all the big sheep fairs. In winter he resided in Dee Street, Aberdeen. He was an elder in Crathie Parish Church, and "was greatly respected as a clear-thinking, upright, and far-seeing business man, and as possessing wide sympathies and largeness of heart."

B.

It may assist Mr Bulloch to know that the whole family of James Gordon and his wife, Mary Brown, who died 23rd July, 1793 (Crathie Death Register), were—

1. Margaret, born in Rintarsuine, 11th August, 1784, mar. (not John Gordon, Camlet) John Brown, Level, 3rd December, 1809 (Glenmuick Reg.), died 12th January, 1836. Issue.

2. Janet (birth unrecorded) mar.—Thomson, Tomidoes. Issue.

3. Charles and Ann, twins, born in Tamidoes 1st July, 1791. Both died in infancy.

4. Mary, born in Tamidows, 2nd March, 1793, mar. — Morgan, tailor, Kyla-chreich (Glenmuick Reg.). Issue. She is well remembered as periodically leaving Coilachreich in the morning with a bin of stockings, etc., on her back such as few women nowadays would think themselves capable of carrying from the bleachgreen to the laundry, wading the Dee below Coilachreich, passing through the Foot o' Gairn and Glenmuick, out the west side of Mount Keen, over the Graupians, up one hill side and down the other, and on to Forfar that night with her pack for disposal next day.

A. B. C.

Dr John Duncan.

No man was better known to the masses of Aberdeen in his day and generation than "John Duncan." His biography, written by his son-in-law, Rev. J. B. Allan, B.D., Dunoon, and published by Messrs Hodder and Stoughton, has just been issued. In this column it is impossible to do other than notice the more outstanding local events in his career.

John Duncan was born at Turriff on 9th August, 1827. His father, John Duncan, sen., was a thinker, a reader, a speaker, and a dreamer, and an ardent Baptist; while his mother, Ellen Sharp, was attached to the Established Church. At ten, he was a "herdladdie," and at thirteen he was an apprentice gardener at Duff House. Afterwards, he was a market gardener on his own account at Turriff for two years, and later he became gardener on the Errol Park estate, in Perthshire. By his association with the temperance movement, his natural gifts of oratory were marvellously developed. In 1858, he was temporarily engaged as colleague to Dr J. H. Wilson, of Albion Street Congregational Church (the "Ragged Church"). The full charge was soon vested in Mr Duncan, and at 31 years of age he attended Marischal College to improve his accomplishments. His congregation grew by leaps and bounds, and in 1873 the question of building a new church was raised. The result was Trinity Congregational Church, built at a cost of £6000, and opened on 15th September, 1878. Here Dr Duncan continued to labour for the rest of his life. He died at Aberdeen, 16th May, 1901. The Aberdeen University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and he was one year chairman of the Congregational Union. Dr Duncan never wrote his sermons or addresses. His natural and spontaneous eloquence, combined with the use which he made of his hands and the power of his eyes, enabled him to appeal to the masses as no local minister has done within living memory. The book contains many amusing anecdotes concerning Dr Duncan, and it has as frontispiece a splendid portrait of that devoted and much-loved minister.

A READER.

Aberdeenshire Poll Book Index.

(Continued.)

Forbes (William) Younger of Monymusk: a Commissioner for taking poll in Monymusk (residing in Manor House of Pitfichie, in said parish). His valuation in the Shyre of the Mearns is £781 16s. His lady: John Forbes, his son, under the age of 16 years. Katharine, Barbara, and Jean Forbesses, under the age of 8 years. (L. 373, 374.) See also Sir John Forbes.

" (,) of New. His valuation in Invernochtiol £250. His wyfe, daughter, and two sones: and William Forbes, Younger

- of New, gentleman. His wife and three children. (I. 540, 541.)
- Forbes (William) of Telongoues. Valuation of his said lands in Cleatt parish £125. His lady and daughter in familia. (I. 471.)
- „ (,,) of Tulloch: a Commissioner for taking poll in Keig: valuation of his said lands in Keige £182 11s 4d: Jean Ross, his spouse: William and John Forbes, his sons, Margaret, Anna, Jean, Elizabeth, and Marie Forbes; his daughters. (I. 453, 460, 461.)
- „ (,,) gentleman: tennent in Auchline (Aberdour): a Commissioner for taking poll in Tyrie: and his wife. (II. 55, 65.)
- „ (,,) younger: gentleman: tennent in Auchmaludie (Aberdour). (II. 65.)
- „ (,,) apothecary and chirurgéone: in Aberdeen: His wife and Mary and Jean his children. (II. 632.)
- „ (,,) one gentleman (in Manor House of Monymusk): servaut to Sir John Forbes of Monymusk. (I. 373.)
- „ (,,) in Ellon. His free stock 500 merks. (II. 240.)
- „ (—) of Campheid. His valuation in Touch £41 8s 8d (polled in Lumphanan, having greatest interest there): Elizabeth Forbes his lady: Margaret and Agnes Forbeses, his daughters. (I. 425.) (See also Camfield.)
- Fordyce (George) merchant at Milne Bruixie (Deer). His stock 5000 merks. His wife and fyve children (I. 612.)
- „ (John) tennent in Turriffe: merchant: woodsetter: Of stock 5000 merks: Valuation of his half of lands of Gask (Turriff) £150. Issobell Lindsay his spouse: his son and three sisters to the said Issobell in familia. (II. 345, 358.)
- „ (,,) gentleman: tennent in Milne of Charletoune (Aboyue): His wife and three daughters in familia. (I. 60.) For-dice.
- Forrest (John) in Tillinamolt: a Commissioner for taking poll in Tyrie. (II. 55.)
- „ (Thomas) merchant in Frasersburgh: above 500 merks: and his wife and two sons. (II. 98.)
- Forsyth (John) merchant in Aberdeen: stock under 10,000 merks. His wife and John, Issobell, Jean, Christian, and Mary, his children. (II. 627.)
- Fortrie (Lands of) valuation thereof in Ellon £133 6s 8d. (II. 254.)
- Fraser (The Lord) His valuation in Rathen is £733 13s 4d. Lady Frasser and Mrs Marie Frasser his daughter-in-law. (I. 643.)
- „ (The Lady) Duager in family of Thomas Fraser of Cairnbulg. (See Thos. Fraser.)
- „ (Mr Alexander) Bailie in Old Aberdeen: a Commissioner for taking poll in Town of Old Aberdeen. (II. 583.)

Fraser (Alexander) of Inveralochie: a Commissioner for taking poll in Rathen. His valuation in said parish is £600 and in Lomney £400: and his ladie. (I. 639, 647, II. 36.)

“Aberdeen Journal” Obituary. 1829.

17th January. At Aden Hense, Alexander Russel, Esq. of Moncoffer, aged 60.

25th January. At Manse of Cairney, Elizabeth Ogilvie, wife of Rev. William Cowie, Minister of that parish.

24th January. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Wharton Duff, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Fife, and wife of Richard Wharton, Esq. of Orton; and on 26th inst., Sophia Henrietta, their eldest daughter.

1st February. At Manse of Monquhitter, Rev. Alexander Johnston, in his 84th year.

9th February. At Peterhead, Mr James Arbutnot, late Postmaster there, aged 62.

24th February. At Liverpool, Lillias Livingstone, daughter of the late Dr Thomas Livingstone, Physician in Aberdeen.

15th February. At Banff, Sarah Lawtie, relict of Rev. William Dingwall, Minister of Forgue, in her 64th year.

23rd March. At Aberdeen, Sir John Innes of Balveny and Edingight, Bart., aged 71.

13th March. At Grantown, aged 96, Mrs Gordon, relict of Rev. William Gordon, Minister of Alvie.

9th April. Here, Mr James Clerk, aged 80, son of the late John Clerk, of Kincardine.

20th April. The memorable Earl of Buchan expired at Dryburgh Abbey of this date. His lordship was in his 88th year, and had lived for some time in retirement. He married in 1771 Margaret, daughter of Mr Fraser of Fraserfield, who, dying without issue, he is succeeded by his nephew, the eldest son of the late Hon. Henry Erskine.

22nd April. At Relugas, Mrs Cumine of Relugas.

27th April. At Hatton Castle, John Duff, Esq., eldest son of Garden Duff, Esq. of Hatton, aged 22.

17th April. At Rosebank, aged 80, Robert Donaldson, Esq. of Rosebank.

1st May. At Keith, Mr John Low, Parochial Schoolmaster.

5th May. At Manse of Dyce, Mrs Gordon Forbes, aged 30.

9th May. At Bath, Maria, fourth daughter of James Forbes, Esq. of Echt.

6th May. At Port-Glasgow, Mrs Bathia Gordon, relict of John Orrok of Orrok.

17th May. At Aden, Rev. Thomas Kidd, Minister of Longside.

4th June. At Aberdeen, in her 63rd year, Jane Boyd, wife of Rev. James Kidd, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College and University.

7th June. At Auchluncart, Mrs Gordon, Senior, of Park, aged 80.

13th June. At Aberdeen, Mrs Janet Forbes, widow of James Allardyce, Esq., many years Collector of H.M. Customs.

20th June. At Manse of Fordoun, in her 92nd year, Margaret Reid, widow of Alexander Leslie, Minister of that parish.

22nd June. Mr M. M. Reid, Teacher, Fyvie, aged 23.

14th July. In his 87th year, Robert Hamilton, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College.

22nd July. At Pitmedden, Alexander Innes, Esq. of Pitmedden, in his 73rd year.

7th August. At Seaton-on-Thames, Islesworth, James Forbes of Seaton, in his 91st year.

27th August. Suddenly, at Kinethmont, in his 33rd year, Mr George Minty, assistant surgeon, 31st Regiment, son of Rev. Dr Minty, Minister of Kinethmont.

8th September. At Manse of Banchory-Ternau, Rev. James Gregory, Minister of that parish, in his 83rd year.

15th September. At Greenhaugh, Mr Alexander Gordon, eldest son of Captain George Gordon, R.N., Greenhaugh.

30th September. At Old Aberdeen, John Irvine, jun., Esq., merchant.

11th September. At Ellon, in his 90th year, Rev. William Massie, having been schoolmaster of that parish during the very unusual period of 65 years.

24th September. At Bellanoir, at the advanced age of 98, Miss Marjory Fleming, daughter of Peter Fleming, Esq. of Auchintoul, who was the 20th Peter of that family, as now represented by John Fleming, Esq., merchant, Montreal.

10th October. At Peterhead, Mr John Smith, Schoolmaster, aged 82.

28th October. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Stuart, widow of the Hon. Sir John Stuart of Fettercairn, Bart., one of the Barons of Exchequer.

5th November. At Mimmore, William Gordon, Esq., aged 74.

3rd November. In Liverpool, Sir John Reid, Bart. [of the Barra family] in his 70th year.

19th November. Here, Rev. William Brown, Congregational Minister of Inverury, in his 54th year.

8th December. Here, in her 81st year, Anne Stephen, wife of Mr James Calder, wine merchant.

Queries.

391. PATRONAGE OF PARISH CHURCHES.—In 1765 there was advertised for sale, jointly or separately, the Patronages of the Kirks of Slains, Aberluthnot, Marykirk, Auchindoir, New Machar, Newhills, Tullynessle, Glenmuick, Glengarden, Abergarden, etc., all belonging to King's College, Aberdeen. What price was realised?

A. G.

392. ABERDEEN GOVERNORS.—Rev. John Bisset, in his Diary concerning the Rebellion, says that when the Duke of Cumberland evacuated the city of Aberdeen on 8th April, 1746, Provosts Cruickshank, Chalmers, Aberdeen, John and Alexander Robertson, Morison, Baillies Mowat, Gordon, and Barnet, Andrew Logie, the Consul, and Convener Aldjoe, were left as Governors. What is known respecting these Governors?

R. D.

393. GEORGE GORDON, "THE MAN OF WIT."—He was a member of the "Beeswing," a club of ten Scotsmen who used to meet in the 18th century at the British Coffee House in Cockspur Street, London, Lord Campbell being one of his fellow-members. The club is illustrated and described very briefly (and without references) in Mr Herbert C. Shelley's "Inns and Taverns of Old London" (1909), p. 224. Who was this George Gordon?

J. M. BULLOCH.

394. FRANCIS PEACOCK, DANCING MASTER, ABERDEEN.—What is known regarding Peacock and his career?

R. D.

Answers.

395. THOMSONS.—For interesting particulars regarding the family of Thomson of Faichfield, Longside, see the "Family Record Dingwall Fordyce," I., 86, 87.

C. D.

373. "SILLERTON."—I am convinced that the name "Sillerton" or "Silverton" was applied in consideration of the handsome bequest by Robert Gordon. Numerous mythical tales regarding the donor were put in circulation, and his Hospital would have been dubbed "Goldtown," had that word been more euphonious.

H.

389. "JEAN OF ABERDEEN."—This song was composed by Alexander Laing, who was born at Brechin in 1787. He learned the trade of a flax-dresser, but having subsequently engaged in commercial business, acquired a moderate competency. He was the author of numerous songs, including "Ae Happy Hour," "Lass, gin ye wad lo'e me," "The Hopeless Exile." The lines of the three verses of "Jean of Aberdeen" are—

Ye've seen the blooming rosy brier,
 On stately Dec's wild woody knowes;
 Ye've seen the op'ning lily fair,
 In streamy Don's gay broomy howes;
 An' ilka bonnie flower that grows
 Among their banks and braes sae green—
 These borrow a' their finest hues
 Frae lovely Jean of Aberdeen.

Ye've seen the dew-eyed bloomy haw,
 When morning gilds the welkin' high;
 Ye've heard the breeze o' summer blaw,
 When e'ning steals along the sky.
 But brighter far is Jeanie's eye
 When we're amang the braes alaunc,
 An' softer is the bosom-sigh
 Of lovely Jean of Aberdeen.

Though I had a' the valleys gay
 Around the airy Bennachie,
 An' a' the fleecy flocks that stray
 Amang the lofty hills o' Dec;
 While Mem'ry lifts her melting o'e,
 An' Hope unfolds her fairy scene,
 My heart wi' them I'd freely gi'e
 To lovely Jean of Aberdeen.

R. Y.

No. 89.—December 29, 1909.

Gordon's Hospital Site.

Through the courtesy of Mr P. J. Anderson, Librarian to the University, we have been permitted to examine the contract entered into between the Patrons and Governors of Robert Gordon's Hospital and the Principal, Professors, and Masters of Marischal College, whereby the latter feued to the former the site whereon the Hospital was erected. The deed was written by an apprentice to Alexander Thomson, advocate in Aberdeen, named John French, who, in 1745, became an advocate in Aberdeen. The following is a copy of the interesting deed—

At Aberdeen the Seventeenth day of March In the year One Thousand seven hundred and thirty two It is appointed Contracted finally ended and agreed upon Betwixt the Patrons and Governours of Robert Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen subscribing On the one part and the Principal Professors and Masters of the Marischal Colledge of Aberdeen subscribing On the other part In manner following That is to say Forasmuch as It is found proper that the saids Patrons and Governours should purchase from the saids Principal Professors and Masters of the said Marischal Colledge, the heritable few right of the Croft of Land houses yaird and others aftermentioned for being a part of the ground whereon the said Robert Gordon's Hospital is to be built and the avenues and Gardens thereof laid out In order whereunto the saids Parties have had several communings anent the forsaid Purchase, and at last have come to the following agreement—viz., The saids Principal Professors and Masters of the forsaid Colledge Bind and oblige them and their Successors in office To make grant subserve and deliver an heritable and irredeemable few Charter and Right (With consent of the Rector, Dean of faculty, and Assessors of the said Colledge) To and in favours of the saids Patrons and Governours and their successors in office in Trust for the use and behooff of the said Hospital Of all and hail That Croft of land with the houses and yaird pertaining thereto, Which of old belonged to the Black Friars of the Burgh of Aberdeen, and now to the Principal Professors and Masters of the said Colledge, Lying contiguous to the Black Friars' Mause and yaird, now belonging to the Master of Mortifications of Aberdeen as Manager of Jean Guild's Mortification, Without the Schoolhill of the said burgh of Aberdeen towards the Woolmanhill thereof, Betwixt the forsaid Mause and yaird formerly of the Black Friars, now belonging to the said Jean Guild's Mortification at the East, The King's common high street leading from the Schoolhill to the Woolmanhill and the houses fewed out by the Town of Aberdeen near Lochernicks house at the South and west parts, And the Lochlands belonging to Alexander and

George Forbeses of Lochernick, Merchants in Aberdeen at the North parts, Which Charter is to bear the holding to be of the saids Principal Professors and Masters of the said Marischal Colledge and their successors in office in few-ferm and heritage perpetually in all time coming for payment of the yearly few duty aftermentioned, And is to contain absolute warrantice, a Precept of Seasine and all other usual clauses, and the same is to be delivered to the saids Patrons and Governours betwixt the date hereof and the day of next, And on the other part the saids Patrons and Governours, of Robert Gordon's Hospital Bind and oblige them and their Successors in office, Not only to pay and deliver to the saids Principal, Professors, and Masters for the use and behooff of the common good of the said Colledge, and for the helping to repair the Fabrick thereof All and hail the sum of Thirty Pounds sterling money in name of Composition by way of Grason or entry money immediately on receiving the forsaid Charter, But also to pay and deliver to the saids Principal Professors and Masters of the said Colledge and their Successors in office for the use and behooff of Doctor Matthew MacKaile, Professor of Medicine and Philosophy in the said Colledge during his incumbency as Regent, and after him for the use and behooff of any of the Regents of the said Colledge, who shall have the same allocat by the Faculty for a part of their Sallary, and that yearly and ilk year perpetually in all time coming All and hail the number of Twenty bolls bear good and sufficient Merchant Stuff (being two bolls of yearly augmentation more than ever was known to be payed heretofore for the said Croft yaird and houses) of the Growth of the lands of Gilcolustoun, which are the neighbouring lands to the said Croft, and grow equally good bear therewith, In respect the said Croft cannot now produce bear for paying the rent, because the Hospital and Gardens are to be situate thereon, Or in the option of the saids Patrons and Governours, the conversion in money for the said Twenty bolls bear, at the same price that the Town Council of Aberdeen makes yearly upon the bear of Gilcolustoun, And that in name of few duty yearly at the term of Candlemass, Beginning the first year's payment of the said few duty at the term of Candlemass next to come in the year One Thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, for the crop One Thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and so furth yearly thereafter at the said term of Candlemass, under the penalty of paying four bolls more bear for each omission of punctual payment of the said few duty or the converted price thereof as said is and annual-ent of the said few duty yearly termly, ay, and so long as the same shall remain unpaid after the term of payment above exprest With this special condition and provision always, Likeas, it is hereby expressly provided and declared that in case the said Patrons and Governours or their Successors in office shall, at any time hereafter incline to pay the said Twenty bolls bear ipsa Corpora, That then and in

that case the Treasurer of the said Hospital, shall be obliged on or before the Eleventh day of November preceeding the delivery of the said bear to make intimation to the said Doctor Matthew Mackaile during his incumbency as Regent, and after him to the Regent who happens to have the allocation thereof unpropriet to him by the Faculty. That the said Twenty bolls bear are to be delivered ipsa corpora on or before Candlemass day after such intimation, But in case there shall be no intimation made on or before the said Eleventh day of November intimating the delivery of the bear, Then and in that case It is hereby expressly agreed betwixt the said Parties, And it is to be taken for granted that the above converted price shall always be payed in money when the intimation is not made on or before the said Eleventh of November intimating the delivery of the bear ipsa corpora as said is, And also, with this express condition and provision always, Likeas it is hereby specially provided and declared that when the Faculty of the Colledge shall make any change or alteration of the allocation of the said few duty, They shall be obliged immediately after the said alteration to give in to the Treasurer of the Hospital for the time an Extract of the Facultys Act, So as the Treasurer may know who has the Allocation. And Sicklike the saids Patrons and Governours bind and oblige them and their Successors in Office To free and relieve the saids Principal, Professors, and Masters of the said Colledge and their successors in office, Of the payment of the teind duties and the teind sheaves of the said Croft of land houses and yaird in all time coming, As also of any publick burdens that shall happen to be imposed upon or due and payable furth thereof in all time hereafter, And that for all manner of duty or due service, which may be anyways asked or required for the said Croft of land houses and yaird thereof in time coming, And both parties bind and oblige them and their successors in their respective offices to perform the premises hinc inde to one another Under the faille of Ten pounds sterline money to be payed by the party breaker to the party performer or willing to perform the premises by and attour performance thereof, And they consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session or any other Register competent To have the Strength of aue Decreet That all Letters and Executionalls of Horning and pinding and others needfull may pass hereon upon a single charge of Ten days and thereto They Constitute,

Their Prors., etc.

In witness whereof (Written by John French Servant to Alexander Thomson Advocat in Aberdeen upon this and the preceeding two pages of this sheet of stampt paper) The saids Parties have subscribed their presents Place, Day, Month, and year respective abovewritten Before these Witnesses Mr James Udny Advocat in Aberdeen, Robert Gordon his Servant, the said Alexander Thomson Advocat in

Aberdeen and Andrew Thomson Writer there Inserter of the date Witnesses names and designations.

Jon. Osborn Prinll, Ja. Chalmers, S.S.T.P., Matthew Mackaile, M. and P'p, John Stewart, Math.P., Dav. Vernor, P.P., T. Blackwell, L.G.P., William Duff, P.P., Ja. Ogilvie, Minr., Patk. Duff, Patrick Gellie, Wm. Shirres, Wm. Cruden, James Mackie, James Sangster, J. Moorison, Provost, Will. Smith, Baillic, Will. Chalmers, Baillic, Al. Livingston, Baillic, Alexander Robertson, Du. Gkl., Alexr. Crombie, Tresr., John Robertson, Baylie, Ja. Udny, Witnes, Al. Thomson, Witnes, Robert Gordon, Witnes, Andrew Thomson, Witnes.

H.M.S. St Andrew.

Scotland's patron saint (says a recent article in the "Globe") has been too long absent from the Navy List, and, considering the associations of the name St Andrew with our early naval history, it is not a little remarkable that Scotsmen have not risen in their wrath long since and demanded a ship of their own among the Dreadnoughts. Since the name Lion, a reminiscence of the early Scottish Navy, is now restored, St Andrew might very well return also and take its place among the ship-names of modern men-of-war. In the very early days of naval history, few of the ships were given names, and the general custom seems to have been for a ship to take the name either of her owner or of the port to which she belonged. Then, however, there rose the custom of dedicating ships to certain saints, among the earliest being naturally St Nicholas, who was the patron saint of seamen, St Edward, St Mary, and St Thomas. The St Andrew first appeared in the days of Henry V., and for over 250 years the name is found, nearly always in connection with some famous exploit or other.

It was to John, Earl of Huntingdon, that he owed the first St Andrew, for he captured the ship in his fight with the combined Genoese and French forces on July 25, 1417, after a battle that lasted all day. There were six prizes in all, and when they entered into the English service their names were Christopher Spayne, Mario Spayne, Holigost Spayne, Peter, Paul, and Andrew, but, curiously enough, although the fight took place on St James's Day, it does not appear to have struck anyone to name a ship after that saint. Later in the same year the Andrew went with Henry V. to Honfleur, on an expedition famous in song and story, and her master then was one John Thornyng. In the spacious times of Elizabeth we find another St Andrew captured from the enemy; she was one of the Spanish vessels taken at Cadiz in 1596, and was a fine ship for those days, 900 tons and carrying altogether 400 men with 50 guns. She was with Essex at Faro in Algarve, and it was in her that he brought home the library of the Bishop. Part of this library he subsequently presented to Sir Thomas Bodley, and so it became the nucleus

of the now world-famous Bodleian Library. In the following year she was away again, this time upon a less glorious expedition, for she sailed to Fayal, which is not an exploit that is among the golden deeds of history. She passed out of the Royal service in 1604, when she was given as a perquisite to Sir John Leigh.

A new *St Andrew* was built in 1622 of 895 tons burden, and carrying 42 guns. She was classed as a second-rate, but she lasted nearly half a century, and saw some fierce fighting in her time, though her first experience was not of the most glorious description. She was flagship to Vice-Admiral Lord Denbigh in Viscount Wimbledon's extraordinary expedition to Cadiz in 1625, when the naval and military commanders argued so continuously among themselves, that, despite their force of 80 ships and 10,000 men, the Spaniards had time to put Cadiz into a splendid state of defence, and were able to save their slipping.

In Commonwealth times, like many other ships, she dropped the prefix to her name, and figured only as the *Andrew*, but she lost none of her fighting qualities, and in 1650 we find her as flagship in Popham's squadron in the blockade of Rupert in Lisbon. In 1652 she took part in a couple of big sea fights; as flagship of Boune she was at the battle off Dover in May, and later in the year played a brave part in the battle of the Kentish Knock. Sir Thomas Graves hoisted his flag in the *Andrew* in 1653, in the White Squadron under Penn, and again she got into the thick of the fighting, this time at the battle of Scheveningen. The *Andrew* was one of the ships that fell a prey to the Dutch fire ships—she was a furnace within a few minutes, and in the thick of the battle it was some time before help could be sent from other ships of the squadron. Rear-Admiral Graves and many of his men perished miserably before any attempt at rescue was made, and the ship was more than half burned before the flames were stamped under. But in those days of hard fighting and continual need for ships such an adventure did not relegate a ship to the scrapheap. Within twelve months the *Andrew* was rebuilt and ready once more for service, and she went off with the companion "saintship" *George*, Blake's flagship, to the Mediterranean. On this occasion the *Andrew* was the flagship of Vice-Admiral Richard Baddiley, and she followed Blake in his adventures at Cádiz and Alaga, at Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, and was returning home with him after his famous success at Teneriffe, when he died on board his flagship, almost within sight of home. By a curious coincidence, four days later the men of the *Andrew* had to mourn the loss of their own admiral, for Baddiley also died in the Channel.

The last *St Andrew* was built in 1670, a vessel of 1333 tons, and carrying 96 guns. She was at the battle of Solebay, flying the flag of Sir John Kempthorne, and other battle honours that she won were Beachy Head in 1690, and Barfleur in 1692. At the former she served in the rear,

or *Blue*, division, her captain being Robert Donnell, and students of naval history will remember that it was upon the *Blue Division* and the Dutch ships that de Tourville threw himself impetuously in the opening stages of that fight, and that it was only their heroic defence against enormous odds which saved Lord Touringron from a crushing defeat. With Russell at Barfleur, the *St Andrew*, commanded by Captain George Churchill, had more fortune, and by a coincidence which the sentimentalists may note with interest, she was associated with the *Britannia* and the *London* in a gallant fight against the *Soleil Royal*, and five ships of D'Amfreville's squadron, and the three beat the six and sank the largest of them, the *Soleil Royal*, which carried 112 guns.

How Aberdeen Formerly Defended Its Rights.

In 1663 it was complained to the Privy Council by Thomas Fraser and Alexander Burnett, younger, merchants, burgesses of Aberdeen, the parties aggrieved, and the Provost, Baillies, and Council of the Burgh for themselves and in the name of the community for their interest as follows:—

"The said Thomas Merser [sic] and Alexander Burnett in September last, 1662, went to Seim Rufes fair held at Keith and bought from James Grant at Keithick at Auchindoun a web of linen cloth measured to seventy ells. But the said James Grant, with Alexander Duff in Keithmore and other accomplices of sett purpose to affront and abuse the merchants and burgesses of Aberdeen, upon pretence that the said cloath was not rightly measured, did, instead of performing their bargan for delyverie of the same, having first most basly calumniat and abused the saids compleaners in their good name, credit and reputation by calling them theivis, knaves, rogues and such lyk base and opprobrious expressions, did cruellie threaten and minace them and in the open mercat did draw furth durks of purpose to have murdered them, quhilk they undowbededly had not failed to have done if they had not been restrained; which abuse was principally occasioned by the ignorance of James Barclay, dean of gild of Banff, who pretendit to have the rule and government of the said mercat and decision of contraversies therintill betwixt merchands and cuntry people and others resorting therto, who being dysired to measur or cause some understanding person measur, the same upon oath, as use is in such contraversies, he not only declared his oune ignorance therein bot also refused that any understanding man should measur the same upon oath, but most partiallie and illegallie caused one George Mintie, indweller in Banff, measur the said web, who declared he had never measurd a web in his lyfetime before, without requyring his oath upon the true measuring, and expressly contrar to the Acts of Parliaments and constant

practicque of mercatts appoynting plying to be measured of the ground, caused the same to be holden and drawne be thrie severall persons and therby rent and racked the same to tuo elnes more nor the said James Grant had caused the said Alexander Duff to measur the same and four elnes more then the seventy elnes, which was the number at which the same was bought and measured, and by force, bangestry, and oppression of the said James Grant and Alexander Duff and throw the malice and ignorance of the said dean of gild forced the saids compleaners to make payment for four elnes more of the said plying cloath than was true and just measur of the same as it was first measured upon the place be the saids compleaners and afterwards be honest merchands in Aberdeen. Lykas the said James Grant did confesse openly in presens of severall famous persons, after that the said compleaners were constrained to receive the cloath, that they were wronged in the measur, that the said web was only seventy elnes truly and that he had cutted off four elnes therfrae before he had come from home.' The said James Grant and Alexander Duff and their accomplices ought therefore to be punished, and also especially the said James Bareley, who hath so notoriously malversed in his duty and trnst, by whose ignorance, malice, and partiality the said abuse was occasioned, to the great affront and disgrace not only of the saids compleaners, but the whole tonne of Aberdeen."

The charge having been given to the defenders, and the compleaners appearing personally, but none of the defenders, the Lords ordain them to be put to the horn and escheated.

Gordons as Clockmakers.

Referring to the notes under this heading in No. 77 (October 6th) and No. 81 (November



3rd), it may be stated further that old William Gordon, watchmaker, Dufftown, was in the habit of using a grace the words of which no hearer understood. The two illustrations are reproductions of the watch labels used by him, and were engraved by his own hands—



The first illustration shows the ruins of the old castle of Balvenie, near Dufftown, with the motto of the Stuarts, Earls of Athol, which is boldly carved on the front wall. The second represents the new castle, now utilised as part of the buildings of Balvenie Distillery.

Old William's nephew, Peter Gordon, when in Dumfries, served three years on the Police Commission, and for thirteen years he was an enthusiastic volunteer there. He subsequently served for fifteen years with the London Scottish, obtaining the long-service medal in 1895.

"Douglas, Tender and True."

This phrase, which has become proverbial of the great family of Douglas, is found as early as 1450, in Sir Richard Holland's "Buke of the Howlat," an allegorical poem preserved in the Bannatyne MS., and printed in black letter by the Bannatyne Club.

Mrs Craik, author of the Scottish songs "Rothsay Bay" and "Strathairlie," has a sweet little ballad on the theme.

Many instances in support of the byword occur—e.g., Sir James Douglas's chivalrous quest with the heart of Bruce; Lady Janet Douglas's death by fire on Edinburgh Castle Hill; and Captain Douglas's heroic death in 1667 on board his burning ship, which was commemorated in striking verse by Andrew Marvell.

The Lord Provost's Lamps.

The practice of setting up a couple of lamps in front of the residence of the Lord Provost of the city for the time being is traceable to a custom which prevailed in the seventeenth century of erecting two ornamental posts beside the gates of the house of the Chief Magistrate in English towns. Some interesting notes on the subject were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries as far back as 1821, by Mr John Adey Repton, who showed that the custom was even older than the period mentioned, citing an example of posts erected beside the door of the dwelling-house of Mr Thomas Pettys, who was Mayor of Norwich in 1592. This feature of old municipal usage is, moreover, frequently alluded to by dramatists and poets. Thus, in "Lingua; or a Combat of the Tongue and the Five Senses for Superiority: a Pleasant Comedy," published in 1607, there occurs the following passage—

"COMMUNIS SENSUS.—Crave my counsel, tell me what manner of man is he? Can he entertain a man into his house? Can he hold his velvet cap in one hand, and veil his bonnet with the other? Knows he how to become a scarlet gown? Hath he a pair of fresh posts at his door?"

"PHANTASTES.—He's about some hasty State matters. He talks of posts methinks.

"COM. S.—Can he part a couple of dogs brawling in the street? Why, then, chuse him Mayor?" etc.

The traces of this old custom are now seen in most of the Royal burghs of Scotland, where it is a rule that a pair of gilded lamps and posts are always erected before the door of a new Lord Provost on his appointment. To Edinburgh belongs the distinction of being the first city to adopt this municipal honour for its civic head.

As regards Aberdeen, the custom was first introduced in 1838, when a pair of gilded lamp posts with the city arms were erected before the door of Provost James Milne. In returning thanks at a meeting of the Town Council on 5th November, Provost Milne said the Commissioners of Police had done him the honour, as Chief Magistrate of Aberdeen, of placing two elegant lamps, with the town's arms on them, at the entrance to his house. He hoped the Council would appreciate, as he did, the handsome compliment paid to the city through its Chief Magistrate, and join with him in acknowledging this mark of distinction.

There is an interesting allusion to Provost Milne in Lord Cockburn's "Circuit Journeys." "We had a most diverting party at the Provost's on Saturday," he says; "a quadrille party and a solid supper. His name is Milne, an excellent octogenarian Whig, with a queer, out-of-the-way, capacious, old-fashioned house, and a, still more queer and old-fashioned wife, but nice, kind, respectable, natural, happy bodies, with all manner of substantial comforts,

and the accent and dialect of the place in great purity—much kindness and much laughter we had."

Provost Milne died on 4th October, 1841, in the 81st year of his age.

The Inventor of the Percussion Lock.

A chapter of local history of considerable interest and importance is presented in a handsome booklet of 32 pages, excellently printed and produced by the Aberdeen University Press—"The Reverend Alexander John Forsyth, M.A., LL.D., Bellhelvie, Aberdeenshire, and His Invention of the Percussion Lock" (1s 6d). The booklet has been written by Major-General Sir Alexander John Forsyth Reid, K.C.B., from information collected mostly by his sister, the late Miss Mary Forsyth Reid, they being the grand-nephew and grand-niece of Dr Forsyth, and their family, as the next of kin, having his papers and the locks he first made and experimented with. To Dr Forsyth, says Sir Alexander Reid, "belongs the undisputed merit of having invented the percussion lock, and of having been the first to substitute fulminate for flint as a means of igniting the charge of gunpowder"; and the main purpose of the booklet is to make these facts better known. Sir Alexander describes Forsyth as "Ingenious rather than learned, Nature, not books, being his chief teacher." Much of his leisure time was spent on chemistry and mechanics, and in a little garden house known as the "minister's smiddy" (pulled down long ago) he compounded the first percussion powder and made the first percussion lock, revolutionising the mechanism of firearms by his invention.

The idea of effecting an improvement on the then existing flint-lock occurred to Forsyth when shooting wild fowl on a loch near the manse, as he happened to notice that many birds escaped his bag by diving the moment they saw the flash from the pan of his flint fowling-piece. He thereupon proceeded to make some chemical experiments with the view of discovering whether any of the then known detonating compounds could be turned to a useful purpose, by being mixed with the charge of gunpowder or entirely substituted for it; and then he attempted to increase the inflammability of the priming in flint locks. Discovering that detonating powder seemed to act more powerfully when kindled by percussion—by the blow of a small hammer—than when kindled by a spark or any inflammable body, he proceeded to elaborate a process whereby the inflaming of the charge of gunpowder by means of detonating powder was completely effected. After that, all that remained to do was to construct the requisite lock; a hammer and pan that were suitable were ultimately devised; and the new lock was applied to a fowling-piece in 1805. Dr Forsyth shot with this fowling-piece all the season of 1805, and took it with him to London in the spring of 1806, to show to some sporting friends. It was then brought under the notice of Lord Moira, Master-General of the Ordnance,

who kept him in London for several months in order to construct for the Government a lock that would inflame a charge of gunpowder with certainty, which would be easily primed and used, and which should be secured against damp and accidental charge. To accomplish all this required a very different construction of the percussion part of the lock and the compounding of a new detonating priming powder; but these difficulties were got over, and a lock was fitted to a three-pounder gun. Then ensued a change of Government, and the new Master-General of Ordnance, Lord Chatham, intimated to Dr Forsyth that his services were no longer wanted and ordered him to remove from the Tower, where he had conducted his experiments, the "rubbish" he had left.

Dr Forsyth subsequently took out a patent for his invention—in 1807; but the patent gun with its magazine lock had to contend with very violent prejudice for several years. "The Ordnance Department was in strong opposition, and a few sportsmen were honestly against it, but many gunmakers and others whose interests were affected did all that was possible in their power to injure it. Gradually all classes of sportsmen came round, and even Colonel Hawker, that staunchest of staunch supporters of the flint, was constrained to advise every one who was miserable unless he was shooting to provide himself with one of Dr Forsyth's fulminating locks, and further to admit that once a sportsman had shot for a season with a defonator, he took to fulminating powder as to a wife, for better, for worse, and stuck to it." Thirty years afterwards, the Government awoke to the value of the percussion system, and introduced it into the army, but without in any way recognising the inventor, who, notwithstanding his treatment by his own country, refused an offer of £20,000 to sell the invention to Napoleon.

The booklet gives a full account of the disgracefully shabby way in which the Government behaved to Dr Forsyth, and furnishes besides full particulars of his invention, accompanied by illustrations. It contains also an exceedingly pleasant picture of Dr Forsyth as a clergyman of the good old type, who "never sinking the man in the minister, was in matters temporal as well as spiritual looked up to as the father of the parish."

"Aberdeen Journal" Obituary. 1830.

1st January. At Hillside of Echt, Mr William Aberdeen, aged 64.

6th January. Here, Anne Thomson, wife of Rev. William Ingram, minister of Echt.

4th January. At Langley Park, James Cruickshank, Esq., in his 82nd year.

16th January. Here, John Cumine, Esq., younger of Auchry.

7th February. At the Parochial Schoolhouse, Nigg, in his 70th year, Rev. William Paterson,

for nearly forty years schoolmaster, and for several years assistant minister of that parish.

11th February. At Manse of Boyndie, Rev. Alexander Milne, Minister of Boyndie, in his 77th year.

17th February. Here, Mary Lamond of Pit-murchie, aged 46.

20th February. At Forfar, Peter Smith, labourer, aged 103.

27th February. Here, Patrick Blaikie, M.D., Surgeon in the Royal Navy and Physician to the Lunatic Asylum in Aberdeen.

20th February. At Manse of Leslie, Rev. David Dunbar, Minister of Leslie.

25th March. At Rosehill, Alexander Duthie, Esq. of Ruthrieston.

26th March. Here, Rev. Dr Shirrefs of Friendville, in his 79th year.

9th April. At London, Andrew Skene, Esq. of Lethenty.

14th April. At Aberdeen, Alexander Duncan, Esq., Merchant and lately one of the Magistrates of Aberdeen, aged 67.

16th April. At Macduff, Rev. Thomas Wilson, Senior Minister of Gamrie, in his 87th year.

14th April. At Edinburgh, Anne Loch Irvine, daughter of Patrick Irvine, Esq. of Inveramsay, W.S.

25th April. At Knowsie, George L. Sherriffs of Rathen, aged 81.

11th May. At Aberdeen, Rev. William Laurence Brown, D.D., Professor of Divinity and Principal of Marischal College, and one of the ministers of the West Church, Aberdeen, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Chancellor of the most ancient Order of the Thistle.

23rd May. At Pulnuit, near Aberdeen, Mrs Mary Harvey, spouse of Charles Gordon, Esq., advocate in Aberdeen.

22nd May. At Aberdeen, William Gordon, bookseller, aged 56.

27th May. At Angusfield, Mr Andrew Angus, bookseller, aged 76.

22nd May. At Manse of Kineff, Rev. Patrick Stewart of Hilton, aged 86.

9th July. Suddenly, in his 83rd year, John Gordon, Esq. of Craigmyle.

20th July. At Invereman, Major Alexander Forbes, formerly of the 71st Regiment. He served in India; at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope; on Lord Beresford's staff in South America; and under His Grace the Duke of Wellington at Vimiera—and he was as honourable in private life as he was brave as a soldier.

3rd August. At Upper Middlefield, Mrs Gordon, relict of Rev. Thomas Gordon of Crathensaird, Minister of Aboyne.

27th September. At Pitcaithly, Lewis Innes, Esq. of Ballogie, aged 67.

13th October. Suddenly, Thomas Elmsly, Esq. of Pitmedden.

21st October. At Fraserburgh, John Kelman, Esq., Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S.

23rd October. At Manse of Glenbucklet, Mary Margaret Forsyth, wife of Rev. Robert Scott, Minister of Glenbucklet.

22nd October. Robert Barclay of Bury Hill, at the advanced age of 80. This respectable individual was at the head of the great porter brewery of Messrs Barclay, Perkins, and Company, and had carried on business to a greater extent than any other house ever did in London, and with a longer continued course of prosperity than almost any other establishment ever enjoyed. Mr Barclay was a member of the Society of Friends, and nearly connected with the House of Ury.

10th October. At his house in the parish of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, Lieutenant Sorlie Macdonald, at the very advanced age of 106. He died not of any particular complaint, but merely from decay and exhaustion of nature. He has left three children under ten years of age.

5th November. At Stonehaven, Rev. John Ballantyne, Minister of the United Associate Congregation there, in his 51st year.

17th November. At Buenos Ayres lately, George Chisholm, mariner, a native of Aberdeen, and brother to the late Mr Chisholm, architect. He went into the Navy and fought at Camperdown.

9th November. At Aberdeen, Mr William Johnston, merchant, in his 81st year.

17th November. At Old Meldrum, Mr Alexander Bruce, late Supervisor of Excise, aged 69.

4th December. Patrick Kilgour, Esq. of Woodside, in his 75th year.

8th December. Lately, at Clanside of Croy, Alexander Cameron, 100 years of age. He was the only person in the district who recollected having seen the Highlanders passing from Nairn to Culloden previous to the battle.

7th December. Mr Alexander Marr, late shipbuilder here, aged 94.

18th December. At Huntly, Captain John Gordon, Achanachie, late of the 95th Regiment.

14th December. At Edinburgh, Mrs Grace Buchan, relict of George Leslie of Coburty, Esq.

396. ALEXANDER KINCAID.—Some thirty years back, I bought in Melbourne an old book, very much "the waur o' the wear," entitled "The History of Edinburgh, from the earliest accounts to the present time," 1787. By Alexander Kincaid. The imprint is "Printed for the author, and sold by N. R. Cheyne, bookseller, St Andrew's Street, New Town, 1787." It is dedicated to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, extends to 336 pages and has a Gazetteer appended of over 50 pages, as well as map and plan of the city. He mentions in his preface that two histories of Edinburgh had already appeared (presumably W. Maitland's and Hugo Arnott's), and that the high price of both had rendered them inaccessible to many readers, and that was his excuse for publishing a third history. Is there anything known of this Alexander Kincaid? He seems to have "slippit awa' like a knotless thread," for I cannot trace him. At first I thought he was the King's Printer and Stationer for Scotland, but that Alexander Kincaid died on 21st January, 1777, during his Provostship. Was the author a relation—son or nephew?

ALBA.

397. SIR CHARLES GORDON.—In connection with the sale in October, 1848, of certain lots of the lands of Pitfodels, applicants are directed to apply to Sir Charles Gordon and Company, Edinburgh, or Baikie and Smith, advocates, Aberdeen. Who was Sir Charles Gordon? Perhaps Mr Balloch would oblige.

DEESIDE.

398. REV. CHARLES SCOTT, M.A.—At Glengie, Pinetown, Natal, South Africa, on 2nd September, Rev. Charles Scott, M.A., formerly schoolmaster at Peterhead, aged 82 ("Weekly Free Press," 14th October, 1882). Particulars of parentage and career wanted.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

Queries.

395. DEESIDE SONG.—Can any one give me any more of the words of the song to which the following lines belong, and any information as to the incident referred to?—

"An' Piper Skene he lost his life
At the Haughies o' Indego."

H. D.

Answers.

227. HADDEN'S CHIMNEY, ABERDEEN.—The following paragraph appears in the "Aberdeen Journal," 31st October, 1838:—"The new Chimney Stalk of Messrs Hadden's Works, in the Green, is now in operation, and completely answers its purpose. It is 202½ feet above the level of the ground; 6 feet in diameter, inside, at the top; contains 126,500 bricks; and is calculated to weigh, altogether, about 850 tons."

R. A.

266. CUDBEAR.—A good deal of ink was spilled some time back in the pages of "Scottish Notes and Queries" anent this article in the lister's repertory of dyes, and some curiosity was evinced as to its origin. I can give a little light upon the subject. It was first prepared from lichens growing on limestone rocks, and made ready for the market by a Glasgow chemist, Cutlibert Gordon, M.D., and named after his Christian prenomem in the early saxonised form of Cudbear. I have drunk many a time from St Cutlibert's Well outside Durham Cathedral, on the bank overhanging the river Wear; it has an inscription upon the stonework rudely traced, "Fons S. Cudbeari." Dr Gordon died at Glasgow on the 10th July, 1810, his brother George, who had been associated with him in the manufacture and sale, having predeceased him.

ALBA.

290. EDITORSHIP OF ABERDEEN BOOK.—(Further to my answers No. 73, 22nd September; and No. 83, 17 November, 1909.) Mr William Walker, 65 Argyll Place, Aberdeen, writes me as follows—"In a note at the foot of Page 1 of 'Sum Notabill Things,' you will find mention that it was communicated by Joseph Robertson to 'the editor.' It appeared in the first series of the 'Anelecta Scotica,' edited by James Maidment. The other pamphlet, 'Municipal Statutes regulating the Sports, Pageants, and Processions in the City of Aber-

deen, from M.CCCXXI. to the year MDLXV.' is also by Joseph Robertson, but has no title-page as the 'Notabill Things' has. Reference is made in a footnote to the 'first series' of the 'Anelecta Scotica,' so this had likely been in the second series."

My correspondent continues:—Regarding your note No. 4 to the song on "Parliamentary Broadside," June 16th, 1909, I suspect you are not correct. I have beside me a volume of pamphlets regarding this election, which belonged to Joseph Robertson, and has MS. notes in his hand throughout (indeed, he was one of the chief pamphleteers during this election—he on the side of Hadden, and G. B. Bothwell on the side of Baumerman), and from his notes, the Kilgour was Alexander Kilgour, surgeon, and latterly the well-known Dr Kilgour. Robertson's pamphlets are brilliant, and he had a foeman worthy of his steel in Bothwell.

R. MURDOCH-LAWRANCE.

379. ALEXANDER PYPER, DEAN OF GUILD, ABERDEEN.—Pyper was Dean of Guild in 1702, and on 20th June, 1707, he mortified £800 Scots to the Guildry, 500 merks to the Guild Brethren's Hospital, and 500 merks to the poor of the kirk-session of Aberdeen. (See Walker's "Deans of Guild," and Aberdeen Mortification Book.)

A. B.

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