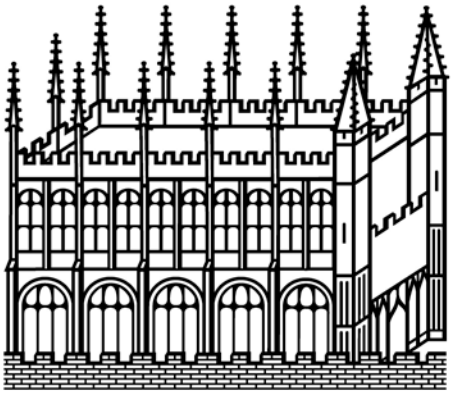

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Keith & Jack Lithographers Aberdeen

OF THE BON-ACCORD GALLEY.
MERCHANT BURGESS OF ABERDEEN.

A SHORT MEMOIR

OF

JAMES YOUNG,

MERCHANT BURGESS OF ABERDEEN,

AND

RACHEL CRUICKSHANK,

HIS SPOUSE,

AND OF

THEIR DESCENDANTS:

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING NOTICES AS TO THE CONNECTIONS, BY MARRIAGE AND OTHERWISE, OF MANY OF THAT FAMILY.

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES, AND NOW PRINTED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE SAID DESCENDANTS; IN REGARD TO WHOM THE DETAILS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR

1860.

PRINTED BY JAMES CRAIGHEAD & CO., ABERDEEN.

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PREFACE.

TWENTY-FIVE years have elapsed since the writer compiled a brief account of the progeny of JAMES YOUNG and RACHEL CRUICKSHANK: in a memorandum, dated 1st March, 1836, prefixed to that compilation, it was explained that the descendants, and the intermarriages among the descendants, of Mr. and Mrs. James Young, having become both numerous and ramified, it had been considered a not useless task to put into shape some particulars regarding them; the memorandum farther bore that the names of such offspring of the couple alluded to, as had died unmarried, under the age of twenty-one years, had not, with few exceptions, been inserted.

In the subjoined Memoir—printed by desire, and at the expense, of a few of the posterity of James Young and his helpmate Rachel Cruickshank, for their own use and future reference—the names of most of the race who have, in more recent years, died either in infancy or youth are included. Except in the few cases where it was requested by those nearly concerned, the dates of birth, or baptism, of persons now in life, have not been specified: this rule had necessarily to be departed from, as regards the individuals born in 1860, alluded to in the Addenda to Memoir, page 3.

In reference to several persons, mentioned in the Appendix, who were living towards the close of the seventeenth century, considerable information was obtained from entries in two volumes, printed in 1844, containing the "List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen 1696," made up in terms of an Act of the Parliament of Scotland, passed on 25th June, 1695. The List included the names of all those individuals, within the Town and Shire of Aberdeen, liable for the Poll-tax then imposed by the Scottish Parliament, or Convention of Estates; and had been prepared by Mr. William Hay, Collector of the Tax, from the rolls returned to him by the Commissioners of each parish, and certified by a quorum of the Commissioners of Supply of the County. The List and Rolls of the pollable Inhabitants of the Town and Freedom of Aberdeen were given up to the Magistrates of the Burgh, in September, 1695.

Other authorities relied on in compiling the Memoir and Appendix are indicated in the several pages thereof. In the Appendix Notes,—which in sundry instances have extended to a length much beyond that originally contemplated,—matter of interest for readers of various tastes may, perchance, be found. The subject matter of Note Y not having been communicated in sufficient time for being inserted in the appropriate sequence, had to be introduced towards the end, of the Appendix.

The likenesses of Captain Gavin Cruikshank, and his spouse, Mrs. Elspet Milne, were copied from two half length oil-paintings,—at least a century and a half old,—now belonging to Miss Elsy Young, of Golden Square, Aberdeen; who kindly permitted the portraits to be lithographed for this Volume.

The fac-similes of the testing clause of, and signatures to, the Marriage Contract, subscribed at Aberdeen, on 5th December, 1735, of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank, and of the entries in the old account-book of Captain Gavin Cruikshank have been executed from the original documents in the Compiler's possession: the account-book is referred to in pages ii and vi, Note B, APPENDIX; at page vi is given a brief notice as to the Antenuptial Contract of Mr. and Mrs. James Young.

In preparing for the press the subjoined Memoir, &c., every endeavour was made to insure accuracy of detail: in order to avoid obscurity from frequent repetitions of the same surnames, the Scottish fashion,—not yet wholly obsolete,—of distinguishing married women and widows by their maiden names, has been often resorted to. It may be superfluous to explain that the word "Lady," used in many parts of the Appendix to denote the spouse, or relict, of a Laird, or landed proprietor, was, in days bygone, the mode commonly adopted in North Britain; where, in former times, the proprietor himself was usually known by the name of his estate; *ex. gr.*, for Mrs. Skene, the wife of Mr. Skene proprietor of Dyce, the ordinary colloquial style was wont to be,—"Lady Dyce;" the husband being designated "the Laird of Dyce," or, more shortly, "Dyce:" similar modes of expression are still to be met with in various localities north of the Tweed.

As to the different spellings of the same name,—whether of person or place,—occurring in the following pages, it may be mentioned that the system generally followed was to adopt the exact letters used in the authority whence the information was obtained; in Manuscript documents, dated a hundred years ago and upwards, it is by no means rare to find the same word spelt in more than one way in the same manuscript.

Since 1836, another generation of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank's descendants has grown up; and Time has worked the usual changes on the preceding generations. In March, 1836, there still survived, in advanced age, two of the daughters-in-law of old James Young; before the end of that year, however, the grave had closed over the remains of Mrs. Jean Jopp (the widow of Gavin Young), who died in December, 1836, in her 82nd year; and of Mrs. Elizabeth Black (relict of James Young, Gavin's younger brother), who, at her decease, at Aberdeen, in May, 1836, was in her 85th year. Of the grandchildren of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank six are now alive, viz., three daughters of Provost William Young and his second wife, Mrs. Mary Anderson of Bourtie, and a like number of the daughters of the late Mr. James Young and his spouse, Mrs. Elizabeth Black.

From the delay that has taken place in printing the concluding sheets of the Memoir, &c., opportunity has been afforded of annexing hereto notices of a few changes and additions which, before the end of 1860, had occurred in regard to some of the families treated of.

It is hoped that the "CORRIGENDA" specified on the opposite page, may be found to include most of the typographical errors undetected in correcting the proof sheets.

June, 1861. A. J.

ADDENDA TO MEMOIR.

MEMOIR, page 13.—Mr. Arthur Ross, of Reeves Hill, Canada West, had, in 1860, another daughter born,—named Margaret.

Ibid, p. 14.—The surviving husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, or Souter, and the children born of his two marriages, have, in consequence of a family arrangement, adopted the surname of Robertson, as authorised by Royal Warrant, published in July, 1860, in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, in the following terms:—

"WHITEHALL, July 16, 1860.

"The Queen has been pleased to grant unto David Souter Robertson, formerly David Robertson Souter, of Whitehill, in the County of Linlithgow, and of Lawhead, in the County of Lanark, one of Her Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the Counties of Lanark and Bute, Her Royal License and authority that he, and his issue, may continue to use the surname of Robertson, after that of Souter:

"And to command that the said concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect."

Ibid, p. 15.—Mr. Alexander Abercrombie had, in September, 1860, a second daughter born, at Dacca, named Gertrude Mary.

Ibid, p. 18.—Captain James Nowell Young had another daughter, born, at Lahore, in August, 1860, to whom was given the name of Isabel.

Ibid, p. 20.—The Reverend Peter Young, M.A., has—since page 20 was printed off—been presented to the Rectory of North Witham, in the Diocese and County of Lincoln.

Ibid, p. 27.—Mr. Frederick John Hadden had, in December, 1860, a son born, at Nottingham, who is named Thomas Harvey.

CORRIGENDA, &c.

APPENDIX, Page 16, Line 59.—*Delete* "which" *before* "Scotland."

In line 5 of footnote, p. xvi of Appendix, Mary Ross is given as the name of the wife of Sir Robert Innes, on the authority of the pedigree of the family of Innes of Innes, in the *Baronage of Scotland*, pp. 17, 18. Mr. J. P. Wood, however, states that the wife of Sir Robert, second Baronet of Innes, was *Jean* Ross, daughter, not of the fifth but, of James, *sixth* Lord Ross of Halkhead, and his wife Margaret, the elder daughter of Sir Walter, first Lord Scott of Buccleuch.—(*Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. I. p. 252, and Vol. II., p. 419 and p. 456).

APPENDIX, Page 42, Line 4.—*For* "and a notice of the writings" *read* "including a notice of the writings."

Ibid, Page 44, Line 47.—*For* "Gilbert Johnestoune or Pittiesmylne" *read* "Gilbert Johnestoune of Pittiesmylne."

Ibid, Page 48, Line 26.—*For* "Cupar in Angus" *read* "Coupar-Angus."

Ibid, Page 59, Lines 28-9.—*For* "in February, 1754;" *read* "before February, 1754."

In reference to the birth of Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie,—it may be mentioned that, although in line 62, page lxi of the Appendix,—May, 1743, is indicated as the period,—Mr. Wood, in his Edition of the *Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. I., p. 439,—giving 24th May, 1743,—as the date,—there is reason to believe that his Lordship's birth did not take place, at soonest, before 1744;—his elder, and only surviving, sister, Mrs. Mercer, having been born, at Aberdeen, in Spring, 1743.—(*Burgh Register of Baptisms, Aberdeen*, 1743.)

APPENDIX, page 18, line 23—"and of Insch, in the parish of that name in the Garioch." From his property in Insch, John Rose was occasionally styled of Wardhouse, or Wardes.

John's father, also named John, was the younger brother of Hugh Rose, fourteenth Baron of Kilravock, in Nairnshire; he married Margaret, daughter of John Udny, or Udnie, of that Ilk, in Aberdeenshire; and, having sold his own landed property in Ross-shire, purchased, *circa* 1682, from Mr. William Moir, Advocate, one of the Principal Clerks of Session, the lands and barony of Hilton in Ellon parish; to which John Rose gave the name of Rosehill. In that Estate, John Rose was succeeded by his son, of the same name, who wedded Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Francis Farquharson of Finzean—(*Baronage of Scotland*, p. 547), and had a daughter, Margaret Rose, who became wife of Robert Turner of Turnerhall.

There were, towards the close of the seventeenth century, two heritors, surnamed Rose, or Ross, resident in Insch parish. One of those proprietors, viz., John Rose, who, about 1693, sold his lands of Rosehill, in Ellon parish, to the Turners,—who gave to the same the present name of Turnerhall,—was one of the two Commissioners appointed to make up the list of the pollable inhabitants of Insch;—in 1695-96, the members of his household, in that parish, (exclusive of the head of the family, "John Ross, heretor," and of various domestics), consisted of his mother, Margaret Udny; his lady, Elizabeth Farquharson; his daughter, Margaret, and of four brothers and two sisters of the Laird; whose lands in Insch were stated as being of the annual value of £160 Scots: in the Poll Book the surname is spelt Ross, not Rose.—(*Poll Book of Aberdeenshire*, Vol. I., p. 258.)

The other Roses of Insch, in the Garioch, were descended from Alexander, son of Hugh, eighth Baron of Kilravock. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, several of this race were in holy orders, including Mr. James Ross, or Rose, and Doctor Alexander Ross—father and son—each of whom was, before his decease, a Minister of St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen. Mr. James had another son, the Reverend Mr. John Rose of Insch, father of Mr. Alexander Rose of Insch, parson first of Monymusk, afterwards at Aberdeen; who, again, was father of Dr. John Rose of Insch, parson of Foveran, in Aberdeenshire: the last named is said to have married a daughter of the Udny family. The Reverend Mr. John Rose of Insch had a younger son, Arthur Rose, consecrated Bishop of Argyle, in 1675; translated, in 1679, to the Archiepiscopal See of Glasgow; and who, in 1684, became Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Primate of Scotland; having been, also, a Lord of his Majesty's Privy Council and Exchequer: of those high dignities, Arthur Rose was deprived at the Revolution, and lived in retirement until his decease, in June, 1704. Mr. Alexander Rose of Insch had a younger son—Alexander,—who, after having held other ecclesiastical offices, was, in 1686, consecrated Bishop of Moray; and became, in 1688, Bishop of Edinburgh, "After his deprivation and the death of his uncle in 1704, Bishop Alexander was *Primus*, (or, in the Roman Catholic terms, Vicar-General), to whom it belonged to call meetings of the Clergy, and to preside in consecrating Bishops. He died at Edinburgh *anno* 1720;" at the age of 74,—having outlived all the other deprived Bishops, and was buried in Lord Balmerinoch's burial place at Restalrig.—(*Genealogical Deduction of the family of Rose of Kilravock;—Spalding Club Volume*, 1848, pp. 56-7, 525-6, 531.)

The Sheriff Court Records of Aberdeen evidence that on 15th April, 1691, Mr. Alexander Ross was served heir to his deceased father, Doctor John Ross of Insch, for sometime Minister at Foveran, in the Lands of Insch, and in the Burgh of Barony and Mill of the same, with the astricted multures and sequels of certain lands thereto pertaining, lying within the Regality of Lindores; the property in question having, it was stated, formerly belonged to Mr. John Ross, Reader at the Kirk of Birse, the great grandfather of Mr. Alexander.

The *Poll Book of Aberdeenshire* (Vol. I., p. 255,) bears that, in 1695-96, the estimated annual value of Mr. Alexander Ross' landed property in Insch was £247 Scots (or £20 11s. 8d. sterling);—"Mr. Alexander Ross, heritor, Anna Forbes, his spouse, Elizabeth and Jean Rosses, his daughters," having been, at that period, inhabitants of Insch parish.

Heath & Gibb, Lithographers Aberdeen.

WIFE OF CAPTAIN GAVIN CRUIKSHANK.

A SHORT MEMOIR

OF

JAMES YOUNG AND RACHEL CRUICKSHANK,

AND

OF THEIR DESCENDANTS.

THE first of this Family of Young, as to whom any authentic information has been obtained, was named

I. WILLIAM YOUNG, who, on 26th February, 1689, being denominated "*Textor*," (or Weaver) was entered a Burgess of Trade of the Town of Aberdeen; and, in consequence of having married the daughter of a Trades' Burgess, William was, according to the usual custom of the Burgh, admitted to the freedom on payment of a fee somewhat less in amount than strangers were called on to pay, on admission as Burgesses. On this occasion, James Leonard, "*Textor*," became cautioner, or surety, for the newly-created Burgess.

No evidence of the marriage of William Young, with Jean Stiven, daughter of (Robert) Stiven, Burgess of Aberdeen, has been discovered, in any of the existing Burgh Records of Marriages, or contractings in order to marriage; but about the period (1687–88) when the wedding is believed to have taken place, the official Register of such occurrences within the Town of Aberdeen now exists in an incomplete state.

The first child of William Young, whose baptism has been observed in the Aberdeen Burgh Register of Christenings, was a daughter, named

Elspet, baptized on 6th October, 1688, by Dr. George Garden, (Episcopal) Minister of Aberdeen,—godfathers, James Leonard, and John Robertson, Weaver.

On 6th December, 1689, William Young, Burger and Weaver, and Jean Stiven, his spouse, had a son, named

Alexander, baptized by Dr. George Garden, Minister. Alexander Patton of Kinnadie, Alexander Jameson and Alexander Gordon, Weavers, late Deacons, and Alexander Stiven, Gardener, having been godfathers ;

And on 7th December, 1692, the same couple had another son,

Robert, baptized by Dr. George Garden ;

And on 18th February, 1694, they had a daughter, named

Margaret, baptized.

No particulars have been obtained of the subsequent history of those two sons and two daughters of William Young and Jean Stiven. The only other child of this couple, whose baptism has been found in the Burgh Register of Aberdeen, was the individual of whom, and of whose descendants, some account is now proposed to be given.

On 14th March, 1697, William Young, Burgess and Weaver, and Jean Stephen, (Stiven) his spouse, had a son, named

James, baptized by Mr. Thomas Ramsay, (Presbyterian) Minister, in presence of James Gordon, Merchant, James Carnegie, Litster, James Douglas, Baker, present Convener, and James Leonard, Weaver, late Deacon.

From the christian names of the godfathers at the baptism, in 1689, of Alexander Young, and of the witnesses at that of his brother, James, in 1697, it will be remarked that it was then customary, in Aberdeen, to have as godfathers and witnesses, on such occasions, individuals bearing the same christian name as that given to the infant.

In the Poll-Book of Aberdeenshire (vol. ii. page 606), the name of William Young is thus entered in the list of pollable persons then—in 1695—resident within the town and freedom of Aberdeen :—" William Young, Weaver, no stock, for himselfe and wife ; ane servant, Alexander Young, gets no fee,—£1 4s. (Scots, of Poll Money).

The exact date of William Young's decease is unknown. In the accounts of the Master of Kirk Works of the Burgh of Aberdeen, charges in the annual statements of the intromissions of that office-bearer, for burial fees, occur in reference to the interment of one William Young, in the Town's Churchyard, in February, 1698 ; and of another person bearing the same name in June, 1719 ; but which of these entries, or whether either of them, refers to the William Young now under notice, is uncertain. Mrs. Jean Stiven survived her husband, and is mentioned as being still living, in the marriage contract, dated in January, 1732, of her son, James Young, with his first wife, Helen Christie. (NOTE A, APPENDIX.)

On 14th March, 1747, Jean Stiven, relict of William Young, was buried, as appears from the Kirk Work accounts of the burgh, in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen : having been married in, or prior to, 1688, this matron must, at her death in 1747, have attained an advanced age. Her son,

II. JAMES YOUNG, Merchant in Aberdeen, (born there in March, 1697,) followed in early life the seafaring calling, having been, under the designation of " *Nauta*," admitted, in September, 1730, a Burgess of Guild of Aberdeen.

That line of life, however, James Young appears to have relinquished previous

to his marriage, in 1732, with his first wife, Helen Christie, youngest daughter of John Christie, late Convener of the Trades of Aberdeen, and Margaret Still. In his contract of marriage, dated at Aberdeen, 20th January, 1732, the bridegroom is designed, James Young, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen; he had therefore, before that date, probably commenced business, as a stocking merchant, in his native place. James Young's union in wedlock with Mrs. Helen Christie, who had no issue, was of short continuance,—she having died in December, 1733. (NOTE A, APPENDIX.)

After remaining a widower for two years, James married, in December, 1735, Rachel Cruickshank, elder daughter of Gavin Cruikshank, Shipmaster in Aberdeen, and Elspet Milne, both then (1735) deceased. (NOTE B, APPENDIX.)

Of James Young's second marriage were born the following three sons and three daughters, who attained maturity:—

1st. William Young, of whom afterwards.

2nd. Gavin Young; his baptism is thus entered in the Burgh Register of Aberdeen, under date 6th April, 1744:—"James Young, Merchant in Abdn., and Rachel Crookshank, his spouse, had a son called Gavan baptized by Mr. John Osborn, Minister in Aberdeen — Witnesses, Gavan Harvie, Merchant, and James Thomson of Portlethen."

In September, 1748, Gavin and his younger brother, James Young, were admitted Infant Burgesses of Guild of Aberdeen. Gavin Young having been bred to commerce, became a Merchant in London, and was, for a number of years, a residenter in Budge Row of that city. His first entrance into London life was in June, 1762, as intimated in a letter, dated London, 24th June of that year, addressed to his two brothers-in-law, Messrs. Farquhar and Hadden, Stocking Merchants in Aberdeen, wherein he says:—"You will have learned by mine of the 22nd to my father, that we arrived here on Saturday last, late at night, after a short and pleasant passage of 8 days, in which little remarkable occurred; we were often under the greatest fear of falling in with privateers, especially on Tuesday's night, doubling Flamboro' Head: That day P. Leslie had put a Line ashore at Hartlepoole. Next day we had a light breeze of contrary wind. On Friday morning we came through Yarmouth Roads, with a stout gale of northerly wind, which continued to blow very fresh, untill it brought us, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, to the mouth of the famous and pleasant River, THAMES. We left the ship about 6 o'clock, and arrived about 11 o'clock at night, in a Gravesend boat, at this Metropolis of the World. That night we put up at a private house in the Hermitage. Next day being Sunday, & therefore not proper to deliver letters, I trudged along with P. Leslie to his Uncle's, at the other end of the Strand, where we breakfast, and then went along with Ja. Ross, (a son of Al. Ross in ye Gallowgate,) to St. Martin's Church, & heard sermon, dined at an eating house, & spent the afternoon in viewing St. Paul's Church, Westminster Abbey, & St. James'; every one of which, and many other things, which would be thought well worth a whole day to peruse, if they were at Aberdeen, I can scarcely get time here to take the most cursory view of.

On Monday, I received your kind favours of the 12th curt., inclosed in that of W. Y.'s, and inclosing yours to Messrs. Edie

& Laird, Coutts Brothers & Co., & Jas. Speediman; the last has befriended me very much upon my first coming, and your recommendation of me to him is not the least of your favours, I have to thank you for. The first, viz., Edie & Laird, I called on yesterday's forenoon, who told me nothing was so difficult, at present, as to get a Clerk's birth in a reputable House, but that they should do for me if anything fell in the way; said they would see me at the Change, and gave me a cold invitation to dine with them next day, which I believe I shall not obey. I called, also, at Messrs. Coutts Brothers & Co., same forenoon, who told me much to the same purpose; they seem to be very kind men, and I hope will try to procure me a birth, but there is at present no vacancy in their own House. If I could get a place in any reputable House, I believe I might refer going to an Academy; altho' I have signified to all these Gentlemen that it is my intention to go to one for some months, and I have begun to make enquiry about the most proper one. I observe what you say concerning the consignment of the Stockings to me; it was certainly mistimed, but a Father's will is not to be withstood. I should be far wanting in my duty to you, if I did not, with the deepest sense of their greatness, acknowledge the many favours you have bestowed upon me at this crisis. It only lies now in my power to thank you for your good advices, and to show my sense of their good intentions, by endeavouring all that lies in my power to follow them, so, I hope, as to merit in some measure the continuance of them.

Please acquaint my father and Brother that, yesterday, I received their favours of the 17th currt. from Lewis McCulloch; he has an universall good character here; I am going to dine with him to-day, and will no doubt be helped by his advice.

As I have not as yet got up the Hose to my Room at Blossom's Inn, I shall refer writing my Father till next Post. We had, yesterday, account here of a Spanish Privateer having taken some coaliers off New Castle. If this be true we were very lucky that escaped her. P. Thomson has got a freight for Lisbon. W. Morison is now taking in wooll and will saill, he says, in the end of the week. I make offer of my compliments to my Sisters; as I promised, I design to write them; but I have not as yet got enough of materiall to fill up, nor spirit to dictate, a ladies letter. We had a little Rain here on Sunday night, but for many weeks before, and ever since, it has been heat to an extreme, so that everything in the fields is burnt up, and even a famine is feared. Pray drop me a line now and then, and in whatever I can serve you, please command, gentlemen, your oblidged friend, and hum. servt. (Signed) GAVIN YOUNG."

Mr. Gavin Young married at Aberdeen, on 24th January, 1799, Jane, daughter of James Jopp of Cotton, Merchant in, and for some time Provost of, Aberdeen—(NOTE C, APPENDIX); but of this marriage there was no issue. Gavin died at Damhead, now called Union Grove, Aberdeen, on 19th April, 1802, aged 58, and was interred in the Town's Churchyard there. Mrs. Gavin Young, who, in her widow-

hood, resided at Aberdeen, died, at the age of 81, at her house in Union Place there, on 23rd December, 1836, and was interred, in the grave of her parents, in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas.

3rd Son. James Young, of whom in a subsequent page.

1st Daughter. Elspet Young, born 1737, married, 1757, to Alexander Hadden, Merchant in Aberdeen.

2nd Daughter. Rachel Young, born 1742, married, first, in 1760, to John Farquhar, Merchant in Aberdeen; afterwards, in 1773, to David Morice, Advocate in Aberdeen.

3rd Daughter. Isobel Young, born at Aberdeen in September, 1747. She married (Contract dated 17th February, 1773,) Captain William Gibbon, Shipmaster in Aberdeen, thereafter Berthmaster at the Port of Aberdeen; but of this marriage there was no issue. Captain Gibbon died at Aberdeen, 4th April, 1818, and his widow died, also at Aberdeen, on 4th June, 1822, aged 75; both were interred in the Old Churchyard of Nigg. (NOTE D, APPENDIX.)

James Young, soon after his eldest son, William, had attained majority, associated the latter with himself in the hosiery, or woollen, business, which was thereafter carried on by them at Aberdeen, under the firm of James & William Young. Their contract of Co-partnery, wherein the capital stock was fixed at £2000 sterling, —written by Alexander Toash, Clerk to Andrew Thomson, Advocate in Aberdeen,— was subscribed at that city, on 1st February, 1758, in presence of John Farquhar and Alexander Hadden, both Merchants there, and the said Andrew Thomson.

James Young, who was for some time a member of the Town Council of Aberdeen, resided for many years at the Bulwarks, near the Green of Aberdeen. After the death of his wife, Mrs. Rachel Cruickshank, on 16th February, 1784, (at the age of 78), he took up his residence in the house, at Footdee, of his youngest child, Mrs. Gibbon, where he died on 18th June, 1790, aged 93 years and 3 months: the remains of both husband and wife rest in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen. The decease of this venerable citizen of Bon-accord is thus noticed, in a letter, addressed on 24th June, 1790, to his grandsons, James and John Young, at Geneva in Switzerland, by Provost William Young:—"When I wrote to John, this day week, I told him of my father being, to all appearance, on his deathbed. He continued only till 4 o'clock next morning, the 18th, in life. He died in his 94th year, very dearly remembered by us all. We are much indebted to his industry and affection for our comfortable situation here upon earth. He was totally void of that sordid disposition, which, too frequently, accompanies age,—that of massing up the goods of this world; for he gave liberally as his circumstances did afford, in his lifetime, to them who would have attained it after. He had thence, indeed, the comfort of seeing all his family prospering,—a blessing he had to prize. He was interred the 21st instant."

III. WILLIAM YOUNG of Sheddocksley, (formerly spelt Shettocksley,) Merchant in Aberdeen, eldest child of the marriage between James Young and Rachel Cruickshank, was born at Aberdeen on 25th September, 1736, and baptized on 1st October following. William was, upon two different occasions, Provost of Aberdeen, viz., from Michaelmas, 1778, to Michaelmas, 1780, and again from 1782

to 1784. On 26th September, 1738, he had, *jure paternitatis*, been admitted an infant burgess of that town. (NOTE E, APPENDIX)

This gentleman married, for his first wife, on 17th September, 1767, Margaret Douglass, baptized 12th February, 1739, eldest daughter of the marriage between John Douglass of Tilwhilly and Inchmarlo, on Deeside, and Mrs. Mary Arbuthnott, the second daughter of the Honourable John Arbuthnott of Fordoun, and sister of John, sixth Viscount of Arbuthnott.

The contract of marriage between William Young and Mrs. Margaret Douglass, written by Alexander Carnegie, Advocate in Aberdeen, was subscribed at Inchmarlo on 17th September, 1767, in presence of the Honourable Robert Arbuthnott, Master of Arbuthnott; James Young, Merchant in Aberdeen (father of the Bridegroom); John Douglass, Esq., Advocate (only brother of the Bride); Gavin Young, Merchant in London (brother of the Bridegroom): and Mr. Francis Dauney, Minister of the Gospel at Banchory-Ternan. The lady's dowry was 6000 merks Scots, (£333 6s. 8d. sterling,) and it was by the contract declared, that legal diligence, if necessary, to enforce the provisions therein contained, in favour of the wife and the future children of the marriage, should proceed, at the instance of the Right Honourable the Viscount of Arbuthnott; Colonel Robert Horn of Westhall, a relative of the Arbuthnott family; the Bride's father, John Douglass of Tilwhilly; and John Douglass, younger of Tilwhilly, Advocate, his son,—or of any one or more of them, or their heirs.

By Mrs. Margaret Douglass there were born to Provost Young, besides two daughters who died in infancy, two sons, viz. :—

1st. James Young, born at Aberdeen, 5th August, 1771, Merchant, first in Aberdeen and afterwards in London. Mr. James Young, for many years before his death, resided chiefly on the Continent, for a considerable time at Royan in the south of France, and afterwards in the Island of Sicily. He was twice married, first to Mrs. Ann Harrison, an English lady, from Gloucestershire, who, after an union of ten years, died at Royan, in March, 1828, without leaving issue: thereafter, on 24th October, 1829, James married, at Marseilles in France, Mdlle. Anna-Maria Annette Viola, elder daughter of Mons^{r}. Bernardin Viola of Sicily, of which second marriage was born an only son,

William James John Young.

Mr. James Young died in his 76th year, at Palermo in Sicily, on 21st October, 1846.

2nd Son. John Young, Merchant in, and for several years a Baillie of, Aberdeen, died there, unmarried, on 12th August, 1837, aged 65 years. This gentleman bequeathed £800 sterling to be divided, at the discretion of his executors, among the charitable institutions of his native place; which sum was, accordingly, after his decease, so apportioned and distributed.

On the day of John Young's birth, viz., 27th August, 1772, his mother, Mrs. Margaret Douglass, died at Aberdeen, aged 33 years, and was interred in the Town's Churchyard. (NOTE F, APPENDIX.)

William Young married, for his second wife, at Aberdeen, on 22nd July, 1781, Mary Anderson, only surviving daughter of the then deceased Patrick Anderson of Bourtie, by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogilvie, daughter of Sir David Ogilvie, third

Baronet of Barras, in Kincardineshire. Mrs. Mary Anderson was, herself, born at Aberdeen, in November, 1747; and of her marriage with Provost Young, besides one son—Patrick—who died, in 1787, within a few days of his birth, were born five daughters:

1st. Elizabeth Young, married, in January, 1807, to John Leith Ross of Arnage.

2nd. Rachel Young of Sheddocksley; which property was, in 1825, purchased from her father's family trustees, and, after being possessed by this Lady for about twenty years, was again sold. Rachel Young married, at Aberdeen, on 18th June, 1832, George Gordon of Buxburn, son of the deceased Reverend Thomas Gordon, for many years minister of Aboyne, and formerly proprietor of Crathienaird, a small estate on the north bank of the Dee, nearly opposite Balmoral Castle. Mr. Gordon having died at Aberdeen, on 15th December, 1847, was interred, in the grave of his wife's father, in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas. Of the marriage of Mrs. Rachel Young, or Gordon, there was no issue.

3rd. Jane Young, married in April, 1811, to Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Black.

4th. Miss Mary Young, of Bon-accord Terrace, Aberdeen.

5th. Wilhelmina Young, married, in April, 1816, to Mr. John Abercrombie.

The contract of marriage between William Young and Mrs. Mary Anderson bears date, at Aberdeen, 21st July, 1781, having been subscribed in presence of Alexander Anderson of Bourtie, only brother of the Bride; David Morice, Advocate in Aberdeen, brother-in-law of Provost Young, the Bridegroom; and Thomas Spark, Clerk to Messrs. William and James Young, Merchants in Aberdeen.* The Bride's tocher was computed at the sum of £820 sterling: the names of the friends of the lady, at whose instance the provisions in the contract, in favour of Mrs. Young and the children of the marriage, were, if necessary, to be enforced by legal proceedings, having been, Captain David Ogilvie, younger of Barras; the Reverend Mr. James Ogilvie, Minister at Essie, in the county of Angus; Robert Taylour of Borrowfield, in the same county; and Alexander Anderson of Bourtie,—or either of them; or any of their heirs, in case of the decease of the whole of them.

Mrs. Mary Anderson, who died at Aberdeen on 14th January, 1794, aged 47, was interred in the Town's Churchyard. (NOTE G, APPENDIX.)

Provost Young married, for his third wife, at Craigmile, in Aberdeenshire, on 6th August, 1795, (Contract of marriage having been signed at Craigmile, on that day,) Katharine, eldest daughter of George Leslie, Merchant in Aberdeen, and Mrs. Katharine Irvine, daughter of Mr. Arthur Irvine, Milltown of Drum, and Mrs. Cecilia Barclay.

* Mr. Spark was subsequently appointed, and filled for many years the office of, Treasurer and Clerk of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. Of this respectable individual it has been related, that he never, for a single night, during his long-extended existence, slept out of the house, in the Shiprow of Aberdeen, in which he was born, and in which he died, aged 92, in March, 1848; and that he had never been farther from the place of his birth than the parish of Nether Banchory. A somewhat similar case was that of the late Mr. Ninian Kynoch, in his early days the fellow apprentice, and subsequently, for many years, the Clerk of the late Mr. Johnston of Viewfield; after whose death, Mr. Kynoch continued, as Clerk, in the employment of Mr. Johnston's youngest son, Robert. Mr. Kynoch, who died at Aberdeen, in March, 1846, aged 74, was wont to tell that he had never slept a night out of Aberdeen, and had never been at a greater distance from that town than Dunnottar Castle, sixteen or seventeen miles south of Aberdeen; after viewing which, he returned home before night. In these days of rapid and easy locomotion, such a spirit of adherence to their birth-place, as that indicated in the above two instances, may appear to be somewhat remarkable.

Provost Young's third contract of marriage was written by Charles Bannerman, Advocate in Aberdeen; one of the attesting witnesses having been the Reverend Mr. James Leslie, Minister at Fordoun in the Mearns, a relative of the Bride, and who completed the filling up of the testing clause of the Ante-nuptial Contract.

Of Provost Young's last marriage no issue was born: and that gentleman having died, at Aberdeen, on 28th November, 1814, aged 78, was interred in the Town's Churchyard there. (NOTE E, APPENDIX.)

Mrs. Katharine Leslie, who died at Aberdeen, on 14th March, 1831, aged 84, was interred in her husband's grave. She had, *circa* 1823, succeeded, as heiress of entail, to the small property of Glassel, in the parish of Banchory-Ternan, Kincardineshire, in consequence of her relationship, above referred to, to the Irvine family,—one of whom married Mr. Baxter; by whom, or whose son, the Estate of Glassel was acquired, and subsequently entailed.*

Of the daughters of William Young, by his second wife, Mrs. Mary Anderson, the eldest was

IV. ELIZABETH YOUNG, born at Aberdeen, 29th August, 1782. She married, at Aberdeen, on 7th January, 1807, John Leith Ross of Arnage, in the County of Aberdeen. (NOTE H, APPENDIX.)

The contract of marriage, between the Laird of Arnage and his lady, written by James Blaikie, Clerk to Charles Bannerman, Advocate in Aberdeen, was subscribed, at that town, on 26th December, 1806, by the Bridegroom, and by the Bride and her father, in presence of John Gordon of Craigmile, and of Provost James Hadden, Merchant in Aberdeen, cousin-german of the Bride; her friends, at whose instance legal diligence, for enforcement of the provisions in the contract of marriage, if such should be necessary, was appointed to proceed, having been her father, William Young, and James and John Young, the brothers consanguinean of Mrs. Leith Ross, and Alexander Anderson of Bourtie, her uncle.

The children of this marriage, all born at Arnage, in Buchan, were seven sons, and five daughters:

1st. Son. John Leith Ross, now of Arnage, married, at Dens, near Peterhead, by the Rev. Robert Ross, Minister of Cruden, on 25th July, 1844, to Nicola, youngest daughter of William Arbuthnot of Dens, and has had issue as follows:—

1st. John Leith;
2nd. Frederick William, born in 1846; died at the age of six months;
3rd. Frederick William Arbuthnot Leith;
4th. Harry Leith;
5th. Charles Cummine Leith;
6th. Herbert Clive Leith; and a daughter, named Nicola Rosa Leith.

2nd. Alexander Ross, Wine Merchant in London.

3rd. William Ross, M.D., born 13th November, 1812, died at Arnage, unmarried, 28th September, 1834.

4th. George, born 9th April, 1816, died at Arnage, 30th May, 1819.

* Mrs. Katharine Leslie, born at Aberdeen, in 1746, had several sisters younger than herself, who were respectively married to John Niven of Thornton, John Gordon of Craigmile, and John Henderson of Caskieben, all in Aberdeenshire. Mrs. Niven and Mrs. Henderson left surviving issue; and a grandson of Mrs. Niven—John Michell of Forcet Hall, Yorkshire,—is now proprietor of Glassel; having come into possession of that estate on the death of his mother, who had, as heiress of entail, succeeded thereto, on the decease of her aunt, Mrs. Young, in 1831.

5th. James Ross, of the Township of Nichol, Canada West, where he settled in 1836. James Ross filled the office of Reeve of the above named Township, from 1854 to 1859; and was Warden of the County of Wellington in 1858-1859. In February, 1859, he was elected Member for the North Riding of the County of Wellington, in the Provincial Parliament of Canada, which constituency he continues to represent. By his wife Mrs. Mary Milne, formerly of the Township of Pilkington, Canada West,—whom James Ross married on 2nd December, 1846, he has a family of one son,—John Ross,—and five daughters, named respectively, Ann, Elizabeth, Mary, Jessie, and Helen Ross.

6th, Robert Ross, A.M., of Marischal College, Aberdeen; settled in September, 1843, as M nister of the Parish of Cruden, in Buchan.

7th. Arthur Ross, of Reeves Hill, Township of Pilkington, Canada West, to which Colony he followed his brother, James, in 1838. Arthur Ross married on 14th September, 1848, Elspeth Milne, sister of Mrs. James Ross, referred to above, by whom Arthur has issue—four sons and three daughters, viz., William, John, David, and Robert, and Anne, Elizabeth, and Jane Ross.

The eldest daughter, and first child, born of the marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Leith Ross, was

Mary Ross. She was married at Arnage, on 13th December, 1828, to William Allardyce, Merchant in, and for some time Treasurer of, Aberdeen, by whom she had issue, (besides two children, Elizabeth Young and John, who died in infancy), one son and one daughter;

James Allardyce, Lieutenant in the 2nd European Light Infantry Regiment, Indian Army, Madras Establishment,—Deputy Commissioner at Oomrawuttee in the Deccan. He married, at Bolarum, on 14th November, 1857, Georgina Dickson, daughter of the late Mr. P. H. Abbott, some time of the City of Brussels, and has issue

A daughter,—Mary Ross Allardyce.

Janet Forbes Allardyce, married, at Aberdeen, on 5th June, 1855, to William Lamond, Banker, now at Shanghai, in China; of which marriage have been born

William, and Jan t Fo bes Lamond.

Mrs. Mary Ross, wife of William Allardyce, died at Aberdeen on 3rd April, 1835, aged 27, and was interred in the Town's Churchyard there. (NOTE I, APPENDIX.)

The second daughter born of the marriage between John Leith Ross of Arnage and Mrs. Elizabeth Young, viz.,

Christina Martha Ross, was married on 1st January, 1836, (by the Reverend James Robertson, A.M., then Minister of Ellon, afterwards D.D., Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh, and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1857-58), to her kinsman, Alexander Johnston, Writer to the Signet, second surviving son of William Johnston of Viewfield and Mrs. Catharine Morice.

3rd Daughter. Elizabeth Ross, married, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. Robert Ross, on 17th November, 1847, to David Robertson Souter of Lawhead, Accountant in Edinburgh, (a Deputy-Lieutenant of the Counties of Lanark and Bute, and one of her Majesty's three Commissioners for executing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, in the absence from the County of his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant), by whom she had issue three sons—

David Robertson;
Thomas Robertson Chaplin;
George Robertson;

and three daughters—

Elizabeth Mary Robertson;
Margaret Anne Robertson;
Anne Robertson.

Mrs. Robertson Souter died, at the age of 39, on 27th June, 1859, at Hutton Bank, near Hamilton, (at which place, in consequence of his acting as Commissioner for his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Mr. Souter resided during part of the year,) and was interred in the Dean Cemetery, near Edinburgh. (NOTE K, APPENDIX.)

4th Daughter. Jane Ross.

5th Daughter. Margaret Ross, married, at Arnage, by the Rev. Mr. Ross of Cruden, on 4th October, 1853, to George Augustus Thomson, formerly of Edinburgh, now of Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, United States of America, and has issue two daughters—

Anne Elizabeth, and Jane Augusta.

Mr. Leith Ross died, at his house in Aberdeen, aged 62, on 15th May, 1839; his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, survived until 9th June, 1852, when she died, aged 70, in Maitland Street, Edinburgh. They both, as well as their two sons—William and George—who predeceased their parents, were interred in the burial place of the family of Arnage, within the Kirk of Ellon.

IV. JANE YOUNG, third daughter of Provost William Young and Mrs. Mary Anderson, married, at Aberdeen, 30th April, 1811, (Antenuptial Contract dated the same day,) Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Black, formerly of the Honourable East India Company's Bengal Native Cavalry; who died at Dee Mount, near Aberdeen, on 28th October, 1818, and was interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen, of which place he was a native, having been the only son surviving of the marriage between Baillie Alexander Black, formerly a Magistrate of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Mary Leslie.—(NOTE L, APPENDIX.) Of the marriage between Lieutenant-Colonel Black and Mrs. Jane Young, were born four sons and one daughter;

1st. Alexander William Black, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, in holy orders as a Clergyman of the Church of England:

2nd Son. Patrick Black, M.D., Oxon., Physician in London, and Assistant Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in that city. He married, at St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, on 18th November, 1843, Julia Louisa, fourth daughter of the deceased William Mark, sometime her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Kingdom of Granada in Spain, and has issue four sons and three daughters;

1 Arthur; 2 Patrick Abercrombie, Naval Cadet on board of her Majesty's ship, Britannia; 3 William Edward; 4 Henry Alexander:—1 Jane Emma; 2 Julia Louisa; 3 Mary Catherine.

3rd Son. David Maxwell, died in June, 1818, aged nine months:

4th Son. William Black. He was originally bred to the profession of the law in London, and was, in 1841, admitted Solicitor; he is now a Captain in the Royal Wiltshire Regiment of Militia.

The only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Black, named Mary Katherine, died in January, 1823, in her 8th year. She and her brother, David Maxwell, were buried in their father's grave, in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen.

Mrs. Jane Young, or Black, who had resided in London for many years, died there at the house of her son, Dr. Black, in Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, on 23rd March, 1860, in her 75th year,—she having been born, at Aberdeen, on 13th June, 1785,—and was interred in the cemetery at Brompton.

IV. WILHELMINA YOUNG, fifth daughter of Provost William Young and Mrs. Mary Anderson, married, at Aberdeen, 29th April, 1816 (Antenuptial Contract dated 27th April), John Abercrombie, then Surgeon in the Second Regiment of Dragoon Guards, a son of the marriage between the deceased Provost John Abercrombie of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Catherine Forbes. (NOTE M, APPENDIX). Of Mr. Abercrombie's union with Mrs. Wilhelmina Young were born the following children:—

1st Son. John, M.D., of Cambridge; born at Guines in France, where his father was at the time stationed, the Regiment to which he belonged having composed part of the British troops, then in France, forming what was termed the Army of Occupation. Dr. Abercrombie, who now practises as a Physician in Cheltenham, married at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on 14th October, 1847, Louisa, only surviving daughter of the late Charles Worthington of Weybridge, and has issue:—
Alexander; John; Francis; and George Kennedy;
Clara; and Mary Catherine.

2nd Son. William Abercrombie; born at Aberdeen in May, 1820, died in March, 1823:

3rd Son. Alexander Abercrombie, in the Bengal Civil Service. He married at Burdwan, East Indies, on 6th July, 1853, Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Hastings, Gresson Hall, Norfolk, by whom he has one son and one daughter;
Edward, and Wilhelmina.

The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Abercrombie are
1st. Mary;
2nd. Catherine.

Mr. Abercrombie died, at Kensington Square, Middlesex, where he had long resided, on 3rd April, 1860, aged 82; and was interred in the cemetery at Brompton. In the notice of his decease, which appeared in the newspapers, &c., of April, 1860, it was stated that Mr. Abercrombie,—formerly Surgeon of the 19th Light Dragoons,—was, at the time of his death, one of the few survivors of the Duke of Wellington's Indian campaigns, of 1803—4.

We now revert to James, the third and youngest son of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank.

III. JAMES YOUNG, Merchant in, and for some time Dean of Guild of, Aberdeen, was born there, 5th December, Old Style, 1745, and was baptized by Principal Osborn, in presence of James Thomson of Portlethen, and Dr. James Forbes, Physician in Aberdeen.

In September, 1748, James and his elder brother, Gavin, were admitted Infant Guild Burgesses of Aberdeen. James was a Stocking Merchant in Aberdeen, in partnership with his elder brother, Provost William Young.

He married, at Aberdeen, 29th November, 1773, Mrs. Elizabeth Black: She was born, at Aberdeen, 13th February, New Style, 1752, and was the only surviving daughter of Baillie Alexander Black, Merchant in Aberdeen, and his wife, Mary Leslie, and sister of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Black, before mentioned, (NOTE L, APPENDIX).

Of the marriage between James Young and Mrs. Elizabeth Black were born, besides other children who died in infancy, the following five sons and five daughters:—

1st. James, of whom below;
2nd. Alexander Young, Merchant, first in London, afterwards in Liverpool; he was born at Aberdeen, on 10th December, 1777, and died, unmarried, at Liverpool, on 5th October, 1821.
3rd. Gavin;
4th. Peter;
5th. David;

Of each of whom some account will be found in a subsequent page.

1st Daughter. Mary Young, born at Aberdeen, on 18th November, 1774; died, unmarried, at her house in Golden Square of that City, on 13th September, 1854.
2nd Daughter. Isabel Young, born at Aberdeen, on 17th October, 1782; died, unmarried, on 16th August, 1832.

These two daughters were interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen.

3rd. Elizabeth, married to her Cousin-german, Mr. George Hadden.
4th. Anne, married to her Cousin-german, Mr. Robert Morice.
5th. Miss Elsy Young (baptized Elspet), of Golden Square, Aberdeen.

James Young died at Aberdeen, 24th February, 1794, aged 48 years and 3 months, and was interred in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas; where also rest the remains of his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Black, who died, aged 84, in Golden Square, Aberdeen, on 8th May, 1836.

IV. JAMES YOUNG, Merchant in, and Provost of, Aberdeen, from Michaelmas, 1811, to Michaelmas, 1813, eldest son of James Young and Mrs. Elizabeth Black, was born in that City on 30th April, 1776.

While settled in Aberdeen, James was in partnership with his uncle, Provost William Young, and that gentleman's two sons, James and John; but, soon after the commencement of the French Revolutionary War, the Stocking Manufacture—for many years one of the staple trades of Aberdeen and its vicinity—the principal district in Scotland for that branch of business—began gradually to decay; and,

after the peace of 1814, Provost James Young removed, with his family, in the Autumn of that year, to Holland; and, during the last twenty years of his life, carried on business, successfully, as a general Merchant, at Rotterdam.

James Young married, at Aberdeen, on 27th November, 1806, Patience, eighth daughter of Dr. Arthur Dingwall Fordyce of Culsh, Advocate in, and for many years Commissary of, Aberdeen, and Mrs. Janet Morison, daughter of Provost James Morison, of Elsick, Merchant in Aberdeen.

Of the marriage between James Young and Mrs. Patience Dingwall Fordyce —the officiating clergyman at which was an uncle of the Bride—the late Dr. George Morison, sometime of Elsick, for many years minister of Banchory-Devenick, —were born sixteen children, as follows:—

1st Son. James, born in 1808, died in childhood.

2nd. Arthur, for sometime Merchant in Antwerp. On 25th September, 1810, James and Arthur Young were admitted infant Guild Burgesses of Aberdeen.

3rd. William, born at Rotterdam, 9th June, 1815, formerly Merchant in Antwerp.

4th. George Gordon, } twin sons, born 31st March, 1816, of whom George
5th. James Hadden, } Gordon died when a few days old.

6th. Thomas Morison, born 13th October, 1819, died in 1824.

7th. George, born 22d December, 1822.

8th. Gavin David, born 5th January, 1825.

The five sons, last named, were all born in Holland.

1st Daughter. Jessy, born, at Aberdeen, 7th October, 1807; she married, at London, on 28th September, 1838, James Macpherson, formerly Merchant in Rotterdam, by whom she had an only son, who, about a month after his birth, perished, along with his parents, by shipwreck, off the Island of Hainan, in the China Seas. This melancholy occurrence took place on 12th October, 1839, while Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson were on their passage from Britain to China, in which country Mr. Macpherson intended to settle in the mercantile line.

2nd Daughter. Elizabeth. She was married, on 25th August, 1835, at Tullos, in the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire, (by her grand uncle, the Rev. George Morison, of Elsick, D.D.), to her Cousin-german, Arthur Harvey, sometime of Tillygreig, in Udny Parish, Aberdeenshire, second son of John Harvey of Kinnettles, in Forfarshire, by Mrs. Angelica Dingwall Fordyce, his wife,—and had issue—

1st Son. John, born at Edinburgh, on 20th June, 1836; died at Tillygreig, on 9th June, 1847; interred in Udny Churchyard.

2nd. James, born at Aberdeen, 23rd September, 1837; now in H. M. Customs, Williamstown, Victoria.

The following three sons and four daughters were born at the House of Tillygreig, in the parish of Udny:—

3rd Son. Arthur, born 2nd September, 1843;

4th. Thomas, born 2nd April, 1847;

5th. Robert Young, born 16th July, 1850.

1st Daughter. Patience, born 11th April, 1839;

2nd. Angelica, born 10th December, 1840 ;
3rd. Elizabeth Jessy Sarah, born 9th July, 1845 ;
4th. Jane Morison, born 24th August, 1854.

The third Daughter of James Young and Mrs. Patience D. Fordyce, named Catherine Leslie, born in 1812, died in infancy.

4th Daughter, Jane, born 19th December, 1813. This young lady while at a boarding-school in Aberdeen, having gone with some companions on a short excursion amongst the rocks, bounding the sea at the Cove, in the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire, was accidentally drowned there, in June, 1828 ; she was interred in the Town's Churchyard, Aberdeen.

5th. Isabella, born 25th May, 1817, died 1819.

6th. Patience Mary, born 23rd July, 1818, died 15th May, 1834, at Rotterdam, two days before the decease of her father.

7th. Angelica, born November, 1820 ;

8th. Mary Ann, born 1821 ; both these daughters died in infancy.

Mrs. Patience Dingwall Fordyce died at Rotterdam, aged 40, on 21st March, 1827. Her husband, James Young, survived for upwards of seven years ; and died, on 17th May, 1834, also at Rotterdam ; both were interred at that city.

IV.—GAVIN YOUNG, Son of James Young and Mrs. Elizabeth Black,—born, at Aberdeen, 7th December, 1785,—entered, early in life, the military service of the East India Company ; in which he rose to the rank of Major. He was, for many years, on the Staff ; having filled, before his death, the office of Judge Advocate General of the Bengal Army.

Major Young married, at Calcutta, 3rd January, 1818, Eliza, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Humfrays, of the Bengal Engineers, by whom Gavin Young had issue, three sons and five daughters :—

1st Son. Gavin Young, who died in infancy.

2nd. James Nowell Young, Captain in the 3rd European Infantry Regiment (Bengal Establishment), Deputy-Judge Advocate General of the Lahore Division.

He married, at Calcutta, on 29th March, 1854, Miss Frances Jemima Erskine Goodeve, eldest daughter of Mr. and of the late Lady Frances Jemima Goodeve, and granddaughter of John Thomas Erskine, thirty-third Earl of Marr, by whom he has issue—

James Nowell Erskine Young ;
Alice Young.

3rd. Charles Metcalfe Young, Captain in the Bengal Artillery.

He married, at London, on 13th September, 1859, Elizabeth Anne, elder daughter of Joseph Barker Chapman of Highbury Terrace, Merchant in London, and Mrs. Louisa Agnes Simpson, and has issue, a daughter,—

Louisa Maude Young.

1st Daughter. Eliza Young, married, at Simla, 23rd June, 1838, to Adjutant and Lieutenant Charles O'Brien, of the Nusseree Battalion, Bengal.

This gentleman, afterwards Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, was son of Dr. O'Brien of Ennis, in the County Clare, Ireland, by his wife, Mrs. Eliza Ellen Macmahon.

Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien left, on his death, at Futtehpore, on the Ganges, in October, 1857, a widow and three children—

Alexander O'Brien;

1st Daughter. Eliza Ellen O'Brien; she married, at Simla, on 4th September, 1860, Lieutenant and Adjutant David Scotland of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

2nd Daughter. Mary Katharine O'Brien.

Another son,—Charles O'Brien,—born in September, 1841, died in March, 1849.

The 2nd daughter of Major Gavin and Mrs. Young is named Emma Young.

3rd Daughter. Maria Young: she married, on 7th September, 1847, Captain Robert Mercer Paton, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, (son of Captain John Paton, of the Bengal Engineers, and Mrs. Emily Stafford his wife), and has had the following issue:—

1st Son. Charles Henry Paton, died in infancy, in June, 1853.

2nd. James Kenneth;

3rd. Charles Stewart;

4th. Edward Fraser.

1st Daughter. Emily Mary Paton;

2nd. Ellen Frances, died in infancy, in November, 1850;

3rd. Emma Mackenzie;

4th. Isabel Stafford, a twin with Charles Henry;

5th. Jessy Campbell Paton, died in infancy, in July, 1860.

4th Daughter. Emily Mary Young: she married, on 23rd September, 1852, Captain William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, at the date of his marriage a Lieutenant in the 36th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, (son of the late John Stafford, who, after having served for many years in the British Army, became, in 1837, a Major-General in that service).

Captain and Mrs. Stafford have had issue—besides twins—born in June, 1853, who both died in infancy—two sons—

1. William Francis Howard;
2. Henry Lawrence Caulfield Howard.

5th. Isabel Young, born 26th November, 1834: she died, at Aberdeen, on 20th June, 1846, and was interred in the Town's Churchyard there.

Major Gavin Young died, at Calcutta, on 6th March, 1841. His widow, who after Major Young's death came to England, died, aged 49, at Southborough, in Kent, on 2nd October, 1844.

IV.—PETER YOUNG, son of James Young and Mrs. Elizabeth Black, born, at Aberdeen, on 30th September, 1788, went along with his elder brother Gavin, when young, to India, in the Military Service of the Honourable East India Company; in the Twelfth Regiment of their Bengal Native Infantry, Peter Young had, previous to his death, attained the rank of Captain.

He married at Bhaugulpore, on 29th June, 1816, Maria, daughter of Colonel Peter Littlejohn, of the East India Company's Service. That gentleman was a native of Aberdeen, having been a son of the late Baillie William Littlejohn, Merchant burgess, and for sometime one of the Magistrates, of that City.

Of the marriage of Captain Peter Young were born two sons,—

1st. Peter, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, now of Brooking, Totness, Devonshire.

The Rev. Peter Young married, on 20th October, 1842, Caroline, daughter of Captain Henry Coxwell of Lannion, in Brittany, and has had issue—

1st Son. James Peter; 2nd. John Henry; 3rd. William David; 4th. George Edward; 5th. Charles Keble, born November, 1856, died December, 1857.

1st Daughter. Mary Jane; 2nd. Elizabeth Anna; 3rd. Charlotte Lucy; 4th. Caroline Frances; born April, 1859; died March, 1860.

2nd. James Gavin Young, of Trinity College, Cambridge. He, like his elder brother, is in holy orders of the Church of England, and was, for sometime, Incumbent of the Scottish Episcopal Chapel at Kilmartin, in Argyleshire. He is now Vicar of Eatington, in Warwickshire.

The Rev. James Gavin Young married, at Ilfracombe, Devon, on 9th January, 1849, Miss Anna Thorp, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Thorp, Rector of Burton Overy, Leicestershire, and has issue—one son, Harry Gavin; and six daughters; 1st. Frances; 2nd. Mary Forbes; 3rd. Elspeth Jane; 4th. Anna Edith; 5th. Louisa Caroline; 6th. Marion Jemima.

Captain Peter Young died, at Dinapore, Bengal, on 18th October, 1818, aged 30 years; his widow, Mrs. Maria Young, still survives.

IV.—DAVID YOUNG, youngest son of James Young and Mrs. Elizabeth Black, was born at Aberdeen, on 23rd March, 1793. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford; and, having taken the degree of Master of Arts, thereafter became a Chaplain in the service of the East India Company, (Bombay Establishment).

The Rev. David Young married, at Bombay, on 20th July, 1824, Harriet Frances, daughter of the late James Fenton of Doncaster, Yorkshire, by whom he had issue,—one son, and two daughters, viz. :—

David Butler, Lieutenant in the 25th Regiment of Bombay Native Light Infantry.

1st Daughter. Harriet Elsy;

2nd Daughter. Elizabeth Mary Ann.

The Rev. Mr. Young died, at Bombay, on 17th October, 1836.

Mrs. Harriet Frances Young, who after her husband's decease returned to England, died at her house in Park Place, Cheltenham, aged 66, in September, 1856; since that event, her two daughters have joined their brother in the Bombay Presidency, East Indies.

III.—Elspet Young, eldest daughter of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank, born, at Aberdeen, 17th December, 1737, married 1st March, 1757, Alexander Hadden, Merchant Burgess of, and Manufacturer in, Aberdeen; who was for sometime Dean of Guild, and subsequently a Baillie, of that City. Their Contract of Marriage was signed at Aberdeen, on 28th February, 1757, by the Bridegroom, the Bride, and her father, in presence of John Farquhar, Merchant in Aberdeen, the partner in business of Mr. Hadden, afterwards married to Rachel Young, sister of the Bride,—William Young, her brother,—and Andrew Thomson, Advocate in Aberdeen, whose servant, or clerk, Alexander Toasch, had extended the Contract: Elspet Young's tocher was 5000 merks Scots, (£277 15s. 7d. sterling.)*

Of this marriage were born the following sons and daughters, who attained majority:—

1st James;
2nd. Alexander;
3rd. John;
4th. Gavin;
5th. David;
6th. George;

Of each of them some account will be found in the following pages.

Of the two daughters of Baillie and Mrs. Hadden, the elder, named

Isobel,—born 8th August, 1768, became, on 22nd December, 1808, the second wife of the Rev. Robert Doig, then Minister of Trinity Chapel, Aberdeen; who, after his marriage to Isobel Hadden, was presented, by the Town Council of Aberdeen, to the second charge of the East Church of that City. Of this marriage there was no issue.

Mrs. Doig having died, at Aberdeen, aged 49 years, on 16th March, 1818, was interred in the Town's Churchyard. The Rev. Mr. Doig (who contracted a third marriage), died at Edinburgh, on 26th July, 1824.

The younger daughter of Baillie Hadden and Mrs. Elspet Young,

Elizabeth, born, at Aberdeen, 18th December, 1776, married her cousin-german, William Farquhar, Merchant in London, as mentioned in a subsequent page.

Baillie Hadden, who was an Elder of the parish of St. Nicholas, or Town of Aberdeen, (in the congregation of the West Church, formerly denominated the

* A connection in the way of legal business appears to have subsisted, for more than one generation, between the Young family and the Thomsons, formerly Advocates in Aberdeen. In 1718, Mr. Alexander Thomson, Town Clerk of Aberdeen, granted a Bond for the sum of 1000 merks Scots, in favour of Mrs. Elspet Milne, "relict of the deceased Gavine Cruikshank, Shipmaster in Aberdeen," and of her two daughters, Rachel Cruickshank, afterwards wife of James Young, and Isobel Cruickshank, subsequently Mrs. James Smith.

Mr. Alexander Thomson acquired the estate of Portlethen, situated on the sea coast of the Mearns, some five or six miles to the south of the town of Aberdeen. By his wife, Helen Gregory (daughter of James Gregory, the Inventor of the Reflecting Telescope, and his spouse Mary Jameson, daughter of George Jameson, the Scottish painter), Mr. Alexander Thomson had issue. His son, James Thomson of Portlethen, Advocate in Aberdeen, was, in December, 1735, a subscribing witness to the Marriage Contract of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank.

Another Alexander Thomson, Advocate in Aberdeen,—a relative, it is believed, of the Town Clerk of that name,—was proprietor of the Estate of Banchory: Alexander, here referred to, was succeeded, in the lands of Banchory and Rainnieshill, by Andrew, son of his younger brother, Andrew Thomson, Advocate in Aberdeen, the witness to the Marriage Contract of Alexander Hadden and Elspet Young, alluded to above. Andrew Thomson of Banchory, who is understood to have been grandfather of the present proprietor of that estate, had a son Andrew, who succeeded to his father's landed property:—James Thomson, youngest, Merchant in Aberdeen, better known in that vicinity by his soubriquet of "The White Prince," was a younger brother of Andrew of Banchory and grand uncle of the present Laird of Banchory.

Old, and sometimes the High, Church of St. Nicholas), died, at Aberdeen, aged 73, on 7th April, 1793; his widow, Mrs. Elspet Young, died there, aged 66, on 3rd February, 1804; both were interred in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas. (NOTE N, APPENDIX.)

IV.—JAMES HADDEN of Persley, Manufacturer in, and for several years Provost of, Aberdeen, eldest son of Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Elspet Young, born 27th May, 1758, was baptized, at Aberdeen, by Principal George Campbell of Marischal College, then one of the ministers of that Town. James Hadden was, in September, 1760, admitted an infant Burgess of Aberdeen.

He married, in April, 1789, Violette Elizabeth, second daughter of Alexander Innes of Breda and Cowie, Advocate in Aberdeen, and for several years Commissary of Aberdeen, by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson (daughter of William Davidson of Newton, for sometime Provost of Aberdeen).

Provost James Hadden was the eldest of four brothers-german united in marriage to four sisters-german, daughters of Commissary Innes. (NOTE O, APPENDIX.)

Besides other children, who died in minority, James Hadden had the following issue:—

1st Son. Alexander, Manufacturer in, and for several years a member of the Town Council of, Aberdeen. Mr. Alexander Hadden was Master of Shoreworks of the City of Aberdeen in 1846: on 9th June of that year, was laid, with Masonic honours, in presence of the public bodies and a large assemblage of the citizens, the foundation stone of the Victoria Dock, Aberdeen.

2nd Son. James, also Manufacturer in Aberdeen, and for sometime Dean of Guild of that City; born, at Aberdeen, on 5th October, 1791. He married, on 18th October, 1824, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Hogarth of Woodhill, Merchant in Aberdeen. Mr. James Hadden died (*s.p.*) at Aberdeen, on 9th March, 1850, and was interred in the Town's Churchyard.

3rd Son. Thomas Leys Hadden, formerly Manufacturer in Aberdeen, now Merchant in Glasgow. Thomas L. Hadden, (who was for sometime a member of the Town Council of Aberdeen,) married at Nottingham, on 1st July, 1835, his cousin-german, Violet, daughter of the late John Hadden, of Nottingham, by whom he has issue now in life—one son,

James Henry; and four daughters,—

1st. Elizabeth Innes; 2nd. Hope Frederica; 3rd. Violet Anne; 4th. Emily.

4th Son. John Innes Hadden, Manufacturer in Aberdeen, born, at that town, on 27th September, 1811, died there, unmarried, on 19th July, 1845, and was interred in St. Nicholas Churchyard.

The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James Hadden are:—

1st. Eliza Hadden, married, on 1st January, 1831, to Lieutenant Colin Campbell M'Intyre, of the 78th Regiment of Foot, then Assistant Engineer on Sir Edward Barnes' Staff (Kandy, Ceylon),—now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and Commander of the Order of the Bath, and Major of the 78th Highlanders, by whom she had issue—

Colin Campbell M'Intyre, Lieutenant in her Majesty's 31st Regiment of Foot; and two daughters,—

1st. Elizabeth Violet M'Intyre; married, at Poona, on 23rd October, 1856, to Captain Henry St. Clair Wilkins, of the Bombay Engineers, and Executive Engineer, Poona Division, (son of the Venerable George Wilkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham,) by whom she has two daughters—

1st. Violet Auriol Wilkins; 2nd. Another daughter, born at Poona, in May, 1860.

2nd. Hope Hadden M'Intyre; she died in her twelfth year, and was buried in the Town's Churchyard, Aberdeen, in May, 1847.

2nd Daughter. Elspet Hadden, married at Aberdeen, on 3rd November, 1817, to Colonel Martin Lindsay, of Halbeath, in Fifeshire, C.B, for many years Lieutenant-Colonel of the 78th Regiment, and had issue—

1st. James Martin Lindsay, born 25th August, 1818, died on 17th September, 1824; interred in the Town's Churchyard, Aberdeen.

2nd. David Baird Lindsay, Merchant in Calcutta; he married, first, at Galle, Ceylon, on 10th August, 1843, Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Norman Garstin, M.A., Senior Colonial Chaplain at Ceylon, and previously Rector of Helpiacon, in the Diocese of Limerick, by whom he had one daughter, named

Sophia Garstin.

His first wife having died in June, 1844, Mr. David B. Lindsay married, secondly, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, on 13th March, 1856, Elizabeth Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. Anthony Garstin, Chaplain of Darjeeling, by whom he has issue

Two sons, 1st. Martin Hadden; 2nd, David Hugh: and

One daughter, named Eleanor Charlotte.

3rd. Edward James Lindsay, Merchant, Calcutta.

4th. Alexander Hadden Lindsay, Captain in the Bengal Artillery.

5th. A son (twin brother of the above), died on the day of his birth.

6th. James Gavin Lindsay, Lieutenant in the Madras Engineers.

1st Daughter. Elizabeth Violette Lindsay, married, at Aberdeen, 24th May, 1842, to her cousin, James Farquhar Hadden, Manufacturer in Aberdeen. She died, at Union Grove, 10th January, 1860, leaving issue as herein after mentioned.

2nd Daughter. Charlotte Anne Lindsay, married, 5th June, 1845, to Alexander Pirie, Junior, Paper Manufacturer, Aberdeen, and has issue, three sons and five daughters—

1st. Alexander Charles; 2nd. Martin Henry; 3rd. Alfred Lindsay.

1st Daughter. Margaret Elsy; 2nd. Fanny Ann; 3rd. Emily Charlotte; 4th. Louisa Violette; 5th. Helen Grace Logie.

3rd Daughter. Mary Lindsay, married, at Aberdeen, on 30th December, 1851, to Samuel Tate Freeman, Civil Engineer, fourth son of William Freeman, Stone Merchant in London, and has issue, four sons and one daughter—

1st. Martin Lindsay; 2nd. Lee; 3rd. William Weber; 4th. Edward.

The name of the daughter is Annie Charlotte Mary.

4th Daughter. Helen Lindsay. She died, unmarried, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on 26th October, 1858, aged 20.

Colonel Lindsay,—who was the eldest son of James Lindsay, Merchant in London,—after having retired from the army, engaged extensively in coffee plantations in Ceylon, and died at Kandy in that island, on 28th January, 1847, aged 65.—(NOTE Y, APPENDIX.)

3rd. Helen Hadden, daughter of James Hadden and Mrs. Elizabeth V. Innes, was married, at Aberdeen, on 4th October, 1824, to William Forbes Robertson of Hazlehead, in the County of Aberdeen, a younger son of William Forbes of Echt and Springhill, Merchant in Aberdeen. (NOTE P, APPENDIX.)

Of the marriage of Mrs. Helen Hadden were born seven sons;—

1st. William Forbes Robertson, Coffee Planter, Ceylon.
2nd. James, Captain in the 28th Regiment Native Infantry of the Indian Army (Bombay Establishment).
3rd. Alexander, formerly in Ceylon.
4th. Thomas, in the Military Service of the Honourable East India Company. He died, unmarried, at the age of 24, on 23rd September, 1856, at sea, on his passage from Bombay to England.
5th, Arthur, Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot.
6th. George, Lieutenant in H. M. 93rd (Highland) Regiment of Foot.
7th. Farquhar, Farmer in Yorkshire.

The sons of Mrs. Helen Hadden take the surname of Robertson in addition to, and after that of, Forbes. Their father, William Forbes Robertson, —who had adopted the latter surname in consequence of his having succeeded to the property of Hazlehead,—died at Aberdeen, in March, 1840, aged 48 years, and was interred in the Town's Churchyard there. Some years subsequent to his death, the estate of Hazlehead was sold by his representatives. Mr. Forbes Robertson's widow, Mrs. Helen Hadden, at present resides in the county of York.

Mrs. Violette Elizabeth Hadden died at Grandholm Cottage, near Aberdeen, on 6th November, 1834, aged 65. Provost James Hadden, having survived his wife for upwards of ten years, died at Aberdeen, on 8th June, 1845; both were interred in the Town's Churchyard. (NOTE Q, APPENDIX.)

IV.—ALEXANDER HADDEN, Manufacturer in Nottingham, second son of Baillie Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Elspet Young, was born, at Aberdeen, on 19th November, 1763. About the year 1780 Mr. Alexander Hadden was established at Nottingham, in the Hosiery trade, and for some years his father, Baillie Hadden, and his elder brother, Provost James Hadden, of Aberdeen, were his partners in business. Subsequently, Messrs. John and George Hadden took their father and eldest brother's place in the Nottingham house, with which Mr. John continued to be connected until his death, in 1830. Mr. George Hadden, after his removal to London, remained for many years a partner with his brothers, in the same concern. Some time previous to his death, in 1839, Mr. Alexander Hadden had ceased to be a partner in that firm.

Alexander Hadden married, at Dunnottar House, Kincardineshire, on 20th

September, 1803, Anne, daughter of the then deceased Alexander Innes, of Breda and Cowie, by whom he had issue, five sons and three daughters :—

1st Son. John, Manufacturer in Nottingham, a Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Nottingham, and Captain in the South Nottinghamshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, at Aberdeen, in September, 1845, Annie Duncan M'Grigor, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Charles M'Grigor, of the 70th Regiment of Foot, (and niece of Sir James M'Grigor, Baronet, for many years Director-General of the Army Medical Department, London), by whom John Hadden had issue, —one son and one daughter—

John M'Grigor Hadden ; and
Mary Isabella Hadden.

Mrs. John Hadden died on 22nd July, 1854, aged 30 years, in consequence of an accident, noticed, in the following terms, in the *Times* newspaper, of Monday, 24th July, 1854 :—

"A dreadful accident, which terminated fatally, occurred on Friday afternoon last, the 21st inst., to the wife of Mr. John Hadden, a Captain in the South Notts Yeomanry, of Bramcote, near Nottingham. It appears that while Mr. Hadden was attending the neighbouring races, Mrs. Hadden had occasion to go into the kitchen, and when near the fire the sleeve of her dress became ignited. Mrs. Hadden strove to extinguish the flames, but in doing so other parts of her dress took fire. Two servants were in the room, and in their alarm ran out of the house to some haymakers for assistance, in a field adjoining. The unfortunate lady was, however, burnt to such an extent that she expired early on Saturday morning."

2nd Son. George Hadden, for sometime in the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company, Bombay Establishment; he died, unmarried, at Liverpool, on 26th January, 1831, aged 20 years.

3rd Son. Alexander Hadden, formerly of Bombay, Merchant, now of Old Park House, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire. He married, at Braunston Church, Northamptonshire, on 17th August, 1852, Florence, fourth daughter of Richard Hewson Lamb, of Bragborough Hall, Northamptonshire, and has issue—

1st Son. Alexander ; died 22nd February, 1859, aged five years ;
2nd. Henry ; 3rd. Richard, born in January, died in March, 1859 ;
4th. Arthur, born in January, died in March, 1860.
1st Daughter. Constance Lamb ; 2nd. Rosa Florence.

4th Son. Charles Hadden, died at Nottingham, aged one year, on 17th February, 1817.

5th Son. Charles Stanton Hadden, Coffee Planter in the Island of Ceylon, and Manufacturer in Nottingham. He married, at Grantham, on 27th April, 1852, Fanny Anne, daughter of Frederick Fowler Robertson, now residing at Malvern Wells, and has issue, a son, named

Charles Frederick ; and three daughters,—
1st. Anne Alice ; 2nd. Eleanor Fanny ; 3rd. Fanny Innes.

The daughters of Mr. Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Anne Innes are—

1st. Eleanor Elspit, married, at St. Nicholas Church, Nottingham, on 17th December, 1831, to Richard Brooke, F.S.A., of Canning Street, Liverpool, and of Handford in the county of Chester, and has issue, two sons and four daughters :—

1st Son. Richard Arnaud Brooke.

2nd. Alexander Brooke, Merchant in London.

1st Daughter. Anne Mary; 2nd. Eleanor Elizabeth; 3rd. Helen; 4th. Clare Trafford.

Richard Brooke, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and a Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, is the Author of "Visits to Fields of Battle in England, of the Fifteenth Century," and of some other works, principally upon Archæological and Historical subjects, and of several papers, read before the above mentioned Societies.

The second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hadden, named

Anne Hadden : married, at Bramcote, Notts, on 5th May, 1840, the Reverend George Hutchinson Fisher, M.A., Incumbent of Willenhall, Staffordshire, and a Magistrate of that County, (only son of the Reverend Isaac Fisher), and has issue, three sons and one daughter :—

1st. John Hadden; 2nd. Clement Treby; 3rd. Scrope Medlycott, born at Bentley Hall, Staffordshire, in October, 1852, died in March, 1857; and

Anne Innes.

3rd Daughter. Jane Innes Hadden, married, 1st May, 1832, at St. Nicholas Church, Nottingham, Richard Scholes Hutchinson, M.D., formerly Physician in Nottingham, and has issue, four sons and two daughters :—

1st Son. Alexander Hadden Hutchinson, Captain in the Royal Artillery;

2nd. Benjamin Clay Hutchinson, M.D., now in Australia;

3rd. St. John Hutchinson; 4th. Charles Frederick Hutchinson.

1st Daughter. Frances; 2nd. Anne Innes.

Mr. Alexander Hadden died at his house at Bramcote, Notts, on 15th April, 1839; his widow survived him until 17th February, 1855, when Mrs. Anne Innes also died at Bramcote, in her 80th year; having, as appears from the Burgh Baptismal Register of Aberdeen, been born there on 23rd April, 1775.

IV.—JOHN HADDEN, Manufacturer in Nottingham, third son of Baillie Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Elspet Young, was born, at Aberdeen, on 27th July, 1765. He married at St. Nicholas Church, Nottingham, 7th August, 1804, Violet Innes, youngest daughter of Alexander Innes, Commissary of Aberdeen, and had issue :—

1st Son. David, born 29th May, 1809; died, unmarried, on 16th March, 1852, at Guernsey, where he was interred.

2nd. William Young, Student of law, Doctors' Commons, London, born 12th January, 1811; died, in London, unmarried, 26th August, 1832, and was buried at Nottingham.

3rd. Henry Hadden, Manufacturer, Nottingham.

4th. Frederick John Hadden, Manufacturer, Nottingham, and Coffee Planter in the Island of Ceylon: This gentleman, a Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Nottingham, and Captain in the Nottinghamshire 1st Battalion of Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps, married, at Liverpool, 7th November, 1850, Margaret Jane, daughter of Thomas Harvey, Solicitor, Liverpool, and has issue, three sons and three daughters :—

1st Son. Harvey; 2nd. Walter Innes; 3rd. Frederick.

1st Daughter. Harriet Margaret; 2nd Lucy; 3rd. Amy Esther.

5th. Walter Innes Hadden, born 8th January, 1820, died 25th February, 1821.

The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden were—

1st. Elizabeth;

2nd. Violet, married to her cousin, Thomas Leys Hadden, of whom on a preceding page.

3d. Mary Anne, born 15th November, 1815, died 27th July, 1816.

4th. Harriet Margaret, married, at Nottingham, on 10th December, 1846, William Rothwell Gaskell, of Kandy, Ceylon. Mrs. Gaskell died at Kandy, on 9th May, 1850, aged 33. Her husband survived only till 3rd June, 1850, when he also departed this life, at Bombay, in the house of Mrs. Gaskell's cousin-german, Mr. Alexander Hadden, Merchant there. Of Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell's marriage there was no surviving issue.

5th. Helen Frances.

Mr. John Hadden died at Nottingham, on 30th November, 1830; and was buried in St. Nicholas Church there. His widow, Mrs. Violet Innes, survived until 30th December, 1859; when she died at Nottingham, in her 81st year, and was interred in the New Cemetery, near that town.

IV.—GAVIN HADDEN of Union Grove, Manufacturer in Aberdeen, fourth surviving son of Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Elspet Young, was born, at Aberdeen, on 8th May, 1770. This gentleman, on four different occasions, filled the Civic Chair of his native town, alike with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens.

Provost Gavin Hadden married, at Aberdeen, on 4th July, 1799, Hope, daughter of Alexander Innes of Breda and Cowie, and had issue :—

1st Son. Gavin Hadden, Manufacturer in Aberdeen; born there, 18th September, 1801. He married, in September, 1838, (but had no issue by) Janet, only daughter of the then deceased Robert Forbes of Castleton.

Gavin Hadden, Junior, died, at Aberdeen, on 14th June, 1841.

2nd. William Innes Hadden, Merchant at Riga, where he died, unmarried, on 27th June, 1840, in his 33rd year,—having been born, at Aberdeen, on 24th October, 1807.

Both these sons were interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen.

3rd. James Farquhar Hadden, Manufacturer, Aberdeen. He married there, 24th May, 1842, his kinswoman, Elizabeth Violette, eldest daughter of Colonel Martin Lindsay, and had issue, four sons and three daughters :—

1st. Gavin; 2nd. Martin Lindsay; 3rd. William, died, in May, 1853, in his first year: 4th. Charles Henry.

1st Daughter. Elsy Helen; 2nd. Emma; 3rd. Louisa Hope.

Mrs. James Farquhar Hadden died, at Union Grove, aged 38, on 10th January, 1860, and was interred in the Town's Churchyard, Aberdeen.

The daughters of Provost Gavin Hadden and Mrs. Hope Innes were—

1st. Jane;

2nd. Hope; died, unmarried, on 14th May, 1828; interred at Aberdeen.

3rd. Margaret; married 4th August, 1829, Thomas Todd, then Merchant in London, now Manufacturer in Aberdeen, (second son of the late Joseph Todd, Merchant in London), of which marriage were born the following five sons and two daughters:—

1st Son. Gavin Thomas; 2nd. James Joseph, both Manufacturers in Aberdeen; 3rd. Hadden William, Merchant in London; 4th. Charles; 5th. Edward Farquhar.

1st Daughter. Margaret, married, at Aberdeen, 17th November, 1857, William Henry Deane, only son of James Deane, of Tunbridge Wells, and has issue—two daughters, named Harriet Margaret, and Alice.

2nd. Lucy Todd; married at Aberdeen, on 17th October, 1860, Thomas Pilkington, third son of William Pilkington, of Eccleston Hall, Lancashire.

4th. Hannah Eliza Hadden;

5th. Mary Ramsay Hadden; died, unmarried, at Union Grove, on 11th November, 1832; buried at Aberdeen.

6th. Robina Duff, married, at Union Grove, Aberdeen, on 4th February, 1840, her cousin-german, Thomas Newman Farquhar, and has issue, of whom in a subsequent page.

Provost Gavin Hadden died at his house, Union Grove, Aberdeen, on 12th June, 1857, in his 88th year; his widow, Mrs. Hope Innes, died there on 14th September following, aged 79; both were interred in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas.

IV. DAVID HADDEN, Merchant in the City of New York, in the United States of America, son of Baillie Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Elspet Young, was born at Aberdeen, on 13th October, 1773. He was baptized by the Reverend George Abercrombie, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, in presence of David Morice, Advocate, and Captain William Gibbon, Shipmaster, both of that town;—David Hadden received that christian name in compliment to Mr. Morice, who had, a few weeks previous to the baptism, been married to the infant's maternal aunt—Mrs. Rachel Young, widow of Baillie John Farquhar of Aberdeen.

After having served an apprenticeship to a cloth manufacturer at Leeds, Yorkshire, Mr. David Hadden settled in business in that town, where he remained for some years. He subsequently, in 1806, removed to the City of New York; where, on 16th May, 1809, he married Ann, daughter of the then deceased William Smith Aspinwall, formerly of New York, Merchant; and by her, who died at that city, on 3rd September, 1845, in her 60th year, had two sons and eight daughters:—

1st Son. William Alexander Hadden, Merchant, New York; he married, there, on 24th May, 1849, Frances Sanderson, daughter of James Elnathan Smith, of New York, formerly of London,—of which marriage

have been born the following children,—1st Son. David, born 12th July, 1850, died 2nd May, 1856; 2nd Son. James Elnathan Smith; 3rd Son. Harold Farquhar.

2nd Son. John Aspinwall Hadden, Merchant, New York. He married, at that city, on 12th April, 1855, Frances, eldest child of Alexander Mactier, formerly of New York City, now of Philadelphia, of which marriage have been born a son—John Aspinwall;—and a daughter, named Fanny; born in May, 1859; died in May, 1860.

The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. David Hadden were—

1st. Isabella, born 1st May, 1810; married at New York, on 16th October, 1838, Charles Tomes, then Merchant in New York—since deceased, —and had issue—

A son, Charles Hadden Tomes; and a daughter, —Isabella Tomes. Mrs. Charles Tomes died at New York, on 18th February, 1842, and, was interred in a vault at St. Thomas' Church of that city.

2nd. Mary Aspinwall;

3rd. Sarah Platt, born 20th February, 1814; died, unmarried, at New York, on 2nd July, 1850.

4th. Margaret Frances;

5th. Anna;

6th. Eleanor; she married, 19th June, 1845, Francis Tomes, Merchant, New York,—brother of Mr. Charles Tomes, above-mentioned,—of which marriage have been born four sons and three daughters:—

1st Son. David Hadden, born 6th April, 1846, died 21st June, 1851; 2nd. Francis Hawks, born 30th October, 1851, died 10th May, 1852; 3rd. Charles Alexander; 4th. Robert;

1st Daughter. Eleanor; 2nd. Margaret Ann; 3rd. Isabella Hadden.

7th. Laura; married, at New York, 29th January, 1856, Benjamin Curtis, then of Philadelphia, Merchant, now of New York, and has issue, —a son, Benjamin Farquhar; and a daughter, Anne Aspinwall.

8th. Elizabeth Farquhar.

Mr. David Hadden survived his wife for several years,—and died at New York, on 3rd June, 1856, in his 83rd year. Of his decease the following notice appeared in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, of 5th June, 1856:—

"Mr. Hadden has been a resident of this city for many years, and during a long life has been a most faithful, consistent and exemplary man. At the time of his death he was the Senior Warden of St. Thomas' Church, having been so from its organization. His funeral took place at that church this morning, the solemn services having been read by the Reverend Francis L. Hawks, the former Rector,—the present Rector, the Reverend Dr. Neville, being abroad. The following gentlemen were Pall-bearers—Isaac Bell, John J. Palmer, Adam Norrie, B. L. Swan, Mark Spencer, Richard Irvin, Thomas Dixon and C. N. S. Rowland. And thus, having reached a period of life, much longer than many are permitted to see, in the full possession of all his faculties, surrounded by a numerous and most devoted family, and with the unwavering faith of a true Christian, has this good man gone to receive the reward of a well spent life, leaving, as a legacy to his family, the rich inheritance of an unblemished reputation."

The remains of Mr. David Hadden were interred in Trinity Church Cemetery, near New York; those of his wife, Ann Aspinwall, now rest in the same place: Mr. Hadden, having built a vault in that Cemetery, had removed to the same (before his own decease, from St. Thomas' Church in the City of New York—where they had, in the first instance, been laid)—the remains of his wife Ann, of his daughter, Sarah Platt, and of his grandson, David Hadden, the son of Francis and Eleanor Tomes. In that vault, also, was interred, David, the eldest son of William Alexander Hadden.

IV.—GEORGE HADDEN, youngest son of Baillie Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Elspet Young, was born, at Aberdeen, on 23rd March, 1775,—having been baptized, there, by the Reverend George Abercrombie, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, in presence of David Morice, Advocate; Baillie (afterwards Provost) William Young; and Captain William Gibbon; all of that City.

On 22nd September, 1778, David and George Hadden, sons of Baillie Alexander Hadden, were admitted Infant Guild Burgesses of Aberdeen.

George was originally engaged in business in Nottingham, with his two elder brothers, Messrs. Alexander and John Hadden; but, afterwards, became a Merchant in London.

George Hadden married, at Aberdeen, on 1st January, 1805, his cousin-german, Elizabeth, daughter of James Young and Mrs. Elizabeth Black; of which marriage were born the following children;

1st Son. George, born at London, 19th April, 1806, died 9th March, 1807.

2nd. Alexander, born, at London, 10th October, 1808, died, at Nottingham, 14th April, 1809.

3rd. James Alexander Hadden, Merchant in London; married there, 25th June, 1851, Christina Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Browne, of Holcombe, Gloucestershire, and has issue:—

1st Son. George; 2nd. Joseph:

1st Daughter. Jane Elizabeth; 2nd. Mary Christina; 3rd. Emily Georgina (twin sister of George Hadden); 4th. Gertrude Ellen; 5th. Edith Louisa.

The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George Hadden were—

1st. Elizabeth Black.

2nd. Elspet (Elsy.)

3rd. Mary; married, at St. Mary's Church, Islington, on 7th July, 1835, her relative, Robert Johnston, Merchant in Aberdeen, and has issue, as subsequently mentioned.

4th. Isabella; born, at London, 28th October, 1814; died 18th January, 1815.

5th. Wilhelmina.

6th. Anne; born, at Highbury, 17th July, 1817, accidentally killed by upsetting of a coach, near Sittingbourne in Kent, in her 13th year, on 19th September, 1829, when returning from Ramsgate to London.

7th. Jane Young;

8th. Jemima Patience.

Mr. George Hadden, who resided for many years at Highbury Terrace, near London, died there, in his 85th year, on 10th May, 1859; and was, on the 17th of that month, interred in the family vault, at the Chapel of Ease, Holloway.

III.—RACHEL YOUNG, second surviving daughter of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank,—born, at Aberdeen, on 2nd June, 1742, was baptized there by the Reverend James Ogilvie, one of the Ministers of that town, in presence of Mr. James Ogilvie, Collector of Customs at Aberdeen, and Dr. J. Forbes.

Rachel Young married, for her first husband, John Farquhar, Merchant in Aberdeen, and for sometime one of the Magistrates of that City, the senior partner of the firm of Farquhar and Hadden, Stocking Merchants in Aberdeen. Her Contract of Marriage, dated, at Aberdeen, 13th September, 1760, written by Alexander Tosh, servant, or clerk, to Andrew Thomson, Advocate in Aberdeen, states the bride's tocher at 5000 merks Scots, (£277 15s. 7d.,—a sum equal in amount to the marriage portion of her elder sister, Mrs. Elspet Young, or Hadden.) The witnesses to the subscription of the Antenuptial Contract by the Bride,—at that time little more than eighteen years of age,—her father, and her intended husband, were Alexander Hadden,—Rachel Young's brother-in-Law, William Young, her brother, and the above mentioned Mr. Andrew Thomson.

After little more than seven years of wedded life, Baillie John Farquhar died, at Aberdeen, on 7th January, 1768, aged 47 years.—(NOTE R, APPENDIX.)

Of Mrs. Rachel Young's marriage with John Farquhar were born four sons and one daughter;—the latter, named Rachel Susan Farquhar,—of whom on a subsequent page,—was born several months after the decease of her father; two of the sons, named John and Alexander, died soon after their birth,—and the two surviving sons of Baillie Farquhar were

1st. William, of whom afterwards; and

IV. 2nd. JAMES FARQUHAR; he, who was born, at Aberdeen, on 1st August, 1764, became, in after years, a Proctor in Doctors' Commons, London.

The first official appointment held by Mr. Farquhar, in connection with his profession, appears to have been the Deputy-Registrarship of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Rochester; thereafter, in 1810, he obtained the then valuable office of Deputy-Registrar of the English High Court of Admiralty,—the duties of which he continued to discharge until his death.

About the end of 1801, this gentleman was, for the first time, returned as the representative in Parliament of his native city, which, at that period, united with four other Scottish Royal Burghs, viz., Arbroath, Bervie, Brechin, and Montrose, in sending one member to the British House of Commons. The Aberdeen district of Burghs continued to be represented by Mr. James Farquhar down to 1818. After having been, for some years, without a seat in the House of Commons, Mr. Farquhar was, in 1824, elected Member for Portarlington, in the Queen's County, Ireland; which borough he represented until 1830, when Mr. Farquhar finally retired from Parliament.

Soon after the commencement of the present century, James Farquhar purchased two landed properties in the County of Kincardine, viz., Hallgreen or Inverbervie, and Johnston. The former estate, situated in the parish of Inverbervie, adjoins the ancient Royal Burgh of Bervie or Inverbervie, of which Mr. Farquhar was Provost, or Chief Magistrate, for many years continuously, previous to his decease in 1833. Upon his other landed estate in the Mearns, situated in the parish, and in the immediate vicinity of the Village, of Laurencekirk, Mr. Farquhar, not long

after making purchase of that property, erected a Mansion,—at which, known as Johnston Lodge, he was in the habit of taking up his abode for several months every year,—returning to London before winter.

He was a Freeholder, and in the Commission of the Peace, of the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine; of which last he was also a Deputy-Lieutenant.

James Farquhar married, at London, on 19th May, 1795, Miss Helen Innes,—born 23d July, 1771,—one of the eight daughters of the then deceased Alexander Innes of Breda and Cowie, Commissary of Aberdeen. Of Mr. James Farquhar's marriage there was no issue.

He died, at his house, Duke Street, Westminster, on 4th September, 1833, in the 70th year of his age; and was interred within the Church of St. Bennet's, Doctors' Commons, London.—(NOTE S, APPENDIX.)

Mrs. Helen Farquhar, who survived her husband for upwards of seventeen years, soon after becoming a widow, took up her residence at Johnston Lodge, which, for a considerable period, she made her principal dwelling place; but, for several years before her decease, Mrs. Farquhar lived in her house in Union Streeet West, Aberdeen, which she had purchased, and where she died on 19th February, 1851, in her eightieth year. The remains of this lady were interred in the grave of her parents, in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen.—(NOTE O, APPENDIX.)

IV.—WILLIAM FARQUHAR, the elder of the two surviving sons of Baillie John Farquhar, by his marriage with Mrs. Rachel Young, born at Aberdeen, on 16th January, 1762, was baptized there by Principal George Campbell of Marischal College, in presence of William's maternal grandfather, James Young, and of the infant's uncle, Mr., afterwards Provost, William Young.

William Farquhar, after receiving part of his education at his native town, was placed at the boarding school, at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, of the late Mr. John Morrice, from whence he was removed to France; in which country, and, at an after period, in Portugal, his education was completed.

Mr. William Farquhar was for sometime settled in mercantile business at the city of Lisbon; but subsequently became a merchant in London, where he resided for many years preceding, and up to the time of, his death.

This gentleman was a Freeholder of the County of Kincardine.

He married, at Aberdeen, on 3d January, 1805, his cousin-german,—Elizabeth Hadden, younger daughter of Baillie Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Elspet Young: Of Mr. William Farquhar's marriage were born the two sons, after mentioned, and three daughters:—

1st Daughter. Rachel Susan Farquhar; she married at London, on 9th May, 1837, the Reverend John Cook, D.D., then Minister of the parish of Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, now of St. Leonard's, St. Andrews. Dr. John Cook,—who, in May, 1859, was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for the succeeding year,—was, in 1860, appointed Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.

Mrs. Rachel Susan Cook has a family of five daughters:—

1st. Elizabeth;

2nd. Isabella Farquhar;

3rd. Harriet;
4th. Madeline;
5th. Rachel Susan.

The other daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar were—

2nd. Isabella: she died, unmarried, aged 23 years, at Sidmouth, Devonshire, on 19th June, 1839, and was interred in the Parish Churchyard of Sidmouth.

3rd. Helen Farquhar.

Mr. William Farquhar died, at his house in Woburn Place, Russel Square, London, on 3rd October, 1838; his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Hadden, survived until June, 1854, when she died in her 78th year, at Highbury Place, near London; both were interred in Kensal Green Cemetery, Middlesex.

Their elder son is

V.—JAMES FARQUHAR of Hallgreen, Kincardineshire, and of Sunnyside, Reigate, in the County of Surrey; who was born at Balham Hill, in the parish of Streatham, 21st December, 1805. He was educated at the Charter House; and, in 1829, was admitted Proctor, (and taken into partnership by his uncle, the late, Mr. James Farquhar, M.P.), which profession he followed, in Doctors' Commons until 1860.

On the death of his uncle, in September, 1833, Mr. James Farquhar succeeded to the Estate of Hallgreen, in the Mearns. The old Castle of Hallgreen,—at that time nearly ruinous,—Mr. Farquhar had restored and fitted up, in 1840, for his own residence; unforeseen circumstances have, however, almost ever since prevented him from occupying that Mansion.

In 1833, he was elected Provost, or Chief Magistrate, of the Royal Burgh of Inverbervie, which office he still holds: he is, also, in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant, of Kincardineshire.

Mr. Farquhar was one of the original promoters of the Union Bank of London; of which he has been a Director from the time of its establishment in 1839, and is at present Deputy-Governor.

He married, at Lee, in the County of Kent, on 8th July, 1835, Anne, younger daughter of his partner, the late Mr. Joseph Sladen of Doctors' Commons and of Lee, and has issue,—besides two sons, Alexander and Robert Duff, both of whom died in infancy,—the five sons undermentioned, viz.:—

1st. James, born 16th April, 1836; gazetted to an Ensigncy in her Majesty's 48th Regiment of Foot,—1854;—Lieutenant, 1855;—Captain, 1860. He served with his Regiment in the Crimea, and was present at the taking of Sebastopol; and, on one occasion, was honourably mentioned, for volunteering his services under circumstances of great necessity and danger. After serving two years in India, Captain Farquhar, in December, 1860, exchanged into the First Battalion of the 10th Foot, then in England.

2nd. Edward Mainwaring, (born 26th June, 1837); of Exeter College, Oxford.

3rd. Francis Glennie, (born 12th June, 1839); of Brasenose College, Oxford.

4th. William, born 16th January, 1841 ; entered the Royal Navy, 1854 ; he is at present a Mate on board Her Majesty's ship, "St. Jean D'Acre," on the Mediterranean Station.

5th. Harry Rich, born 11th August, 1842 : gazetted to an Ensigncy in Her Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment of Foot (Second Battalion), 30th December, 1859 ; at present with the Depot of that Regiment at Cork.

The younger son of the marriage between William Farquhar and Mrs. Elizabeth Hadden is,

V. THOMAS NEWMAN FARQUHAR, of Sydenham, Kent, and of Moorgate Street, London, Solicitor.

Mr. Thomas N. Farquhar, who was for several years proprietor of the lands of Jackston, in Kincardineshire, is in the Commission of the Peace for that County, and a member of the Town Council of Bervie. He is Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, London.

He married, at Union Grove, Aberdeen, on 4th February, 1840, Robina Duff, youngest child of his uncle, Gavin Hadden of Union Grove, of which marriage have been born two sons ;

1st. Thomas Gavin ;
2nd. Charles ;

and four daughters ;

1st. Robina Hope ;
2nd. Elizabeth ;
3rd. Mary Louisa ;
4th. Edith Emily.

IV.—RACHEL SUSAN FARQUHAR, the posthumous daughter of Baillie John Farquhar, by his wife, Mrs. Rachel Young, born at Aberdeen, on 7th August, 1768, was baptized by Principal George Campbell of that city, in presence of the infant's maternal uncle, William Young, and of William Ritchie, both Merchants in Aberdeen. In the entry of this christening, in the Burgh Register of Baptisms, the infant's name is inserted—Rachel Susanna.

On 11th November, 1792, Rachel Susan Farquhar became the second wife of Captain Charles Gibbon, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, by whom she had an only son ;—

V.—Alexander Gibbon, A.M. of Marischal College, who, in 1817, was admitted Advocate in Aberdeen.

By his uncle—Mr. James Farquhar's—Deed of Settlement, Alexander Gibbon, in 1833, succeeded to the Estate of Johnston in Kincardineshire. Mr. Gibbon, who is in the Commission of the Peace for the Shires of Aberdeen and Kincardine, has, since 1817, been a member of the Town Council of Bervie, which municipality he has, for several years, represented at the Annual Convention, at Edinburgh, of the Royal Burghs of Scotland. For some time previous to the passing of the regulation disqualifying persons of the Episcopal Communion from acting as Lay members in the different Courts of the Kirk, Mr. Gibbon

represented the Burgh of Bervie in the General Assembly of the Scottish National Church.

He married, at Union Grove, Aberdeen, on 4th December, 1835, Miss Margaret Allardice Innes, youngest daughter of the marriage between the then deceased John Innes of Cowie, and Mrs. Une Cameron Barclay, of the Ury family. (NOTE O, APPENDIX.)

Of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon's union was born, at the City of Florence, a daughter, their only child,

Elizabeth Abercromby Gibbon; married, at Edinburgh, on 4th December, 1860, to David Alexander Pearson of Northcliff, Writer to the Signet, son of the late Alexander Pearson, W.S., Edinburgh.

Charles Gibbon died, at Aberdeen, on 17th September, 1800, aged 52; where, also, departed this life, on 18th February, 1812, his widow, Mrs. Rachel Susan Farquhar: both were interred in Nigg Churchyard.*

III.—RACHEL YOUNG, daughter of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank,—born, as already mentioned, at Aberdeen, on 2nd June, 1742, (Old Style),—became, some years after the decease of her first husband, John Farquhar, the wife of David Morice, Advocate in Aberdeen, subsequently of Tullos, in Nigg Parish, Kincardineshire; who was, for several years preceding his decease, Sheriff-Substitute of the County of Aberdeen.

Mr. and Mrs. David Morice were married, at Aberdeen, on 19th August, 1773; their Antenuptial Contract, subscribed, at that town, on 18th August, 1773, in presence of William and James Young, the brothers, and of Alexander Hadden, the brother-in-law of the bride, and of the Reverend William Morrice, Minister of Kincardine O'Neil, eldest brother of the bridegroom, is in the hand-writing of an old and intimate friend of Mr. David Morice,—and after whom was named the eldest child born of the marriage of the latter, viz., Mr. Alexander Mitchell, who was, in 1773, a Purser in the East India Company's service, son of Robert Mitchell in Old Aberdeen, and brother of the late David Mitchell, LL.D., founder of Mitchell's Hospital in Old Aberdeen.

Of the marriage between David Morice and Rachel Young were born—besides one or two children who died in infancy—four sons and four daughters:—

1st Son. Alexander;

2nd. Robert;

Of whom and their descendants afterwards.

3rd. William Morice, born at Aberdeen on 26th October, 1778, and baptized there by the Reverend Mr. Thomas Forbes, one of the Town's Ministers, in presence of William Young, then Provost of Aberdeen, and of Alexander and James Hadden, Merchants there. William Morice, who

* On the east gable of the old Kirk of Nigg, is infixed a monumental tablet, to the memory of their parents, erected by James Gibbon, son of the first marriage of Captain Charles Gibbon, with Mrs. Margaret Nicol, and by Alexander Gibbon of Johnston, above mentioned.

Mr. James Gibbon, who was, for many years, settled, as an Indigo Planter, in the Presidency of Bengal, died at Patna, in the East Indies, in December, 1851, *aet.* 75,—leaving a widow and numerous offspring. (NOTE D, APPENDIX).

died unmarried, entered the Royal Navy, and was murdered on 30th August, 1801, while at sea, in charge of the Spanish vessel, "Maria," which had, a day or two previous to William's death, been captured by his Majesty's ship, "Ambuscade," (at that time commanded by Captain the Hon. John Colville—afterwards tenth Baron Colville of Culross in the Peerage of Scotland, and who at his decease, in 1849, held the rank of Admiral of the White in the British Navy). Of the "Ambuscade" Frigate, then cruising on the West India Station, William Morice was an officer; and he, on the "Maria" having been taken, had been put in charge of the prize, with a few of the men belonging to the "Ambuscade," in order to carry the Spanish vessel to a British port in the West Indies. On the day of his death, while hurrying up the cabin ladder of the prize, to ascertain the cause of a disturbance which had broken out among the Spanish prisoners, William Morice was stabbed through the body, and fell back lifeless.

4th Son. John Morice, Merchant in London, of whom in a subsequent page.

1st Daughter. Catharine Morice, wife of William Johnston, as afterwards mentioned.

2nd. Isabella, born at Aberdeen, on 19th October, 1779, and baptized there, by the Reverend George Abercrombie, then one of the Ministers of the East Church of that town, in presence of William Young, Provost, Baillie Alexander Hadden, Merchant, and Mr. William Gibbon, Shipmaster. Isabella, (in her latter years known as Mrs. Isabel Morice), died, unmarried, on 20th June, 1857, at her country quarters at Kincardine O'Neil, where, for about twenty years preceding her decease, she had been accustomed to spend the summer and autumn months; she was, by her own desire, interred in the Churchyard of Kincardine.

3rd. Mary Morice, wife of John Morrice, as subsequently mentioned.

4th. Elspet (or Elsy) Morice, born at Aberdeen, on 1st March, 1786, was baptized there, by the Rev. Mr. George Abercrombie, in presence of Provost William Young, Baillies Alexander Black and Alexander Hadden, and James Hadden, then City Treasurer.

Elsy Morice married at East Malling, Kent, on 23rd June, 1807, Lieutenant, subsequently Captain, William Morrice of the Royal Marines, afterwards Merchant in London, son of her uncle, the Minister of Kincardine O'Neil; but of this marriage there was no issue.

William Morrice died at his house, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, on 2nd September, 1842, in his 65th year; and was interred in a vault below the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, in the City of London; Mrs. Elspet, or Elsy, Morrice survived until 19th August 1854;—she died at Southampton, and was buried in the Cemetery near that town.

David Morice died at his House of Tullos, in the 69th year of his age, on 25th January, 1806; and was survived for nearly twenty years by his widow, Mrs. Rachel Young, who died in Dee Street, Aberdeen, on 19th December, 1825, in her 84th year: the remains of both rest in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas, in the grave, it is understood, of the parents of David Morice.—(NOTE T, APPENDIX.)

IV. ALEXANDER MORICE, eldest child of the marriage of David Morice and Mrs. Rachel Young, born, at Aberdeen, on 27th June, 1774, was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Forbes, one of the Town's Ministers, in presence of Mr. James Young and Baillie Alexander Hadden, both Merchants there.

When about fourteen years of age, Alexander Morice went to sea; and afterwards, in the Hon. East India Company's service, rose to the grade of first officer. He served for sometime on board the "Hindostan" East Indiaman, one of the sqnadron that accompanied Lord Macartney, in the latter part of 1793, on that nobleman's Embassy to the Emperor of China; whereby Alexander Morice enjoyed opportunity—much less frequent at that period than has been the case in more recent days—of becoming in some measure acquainted, by personal observation, with the customs, &c., of the singular race inhabiting that distant region of the globe.

Alexander subsequently engaged in mercantile business, first in the Brazils, and thereafter in the British Metropolis.

He married, at Rio de Janeiro, on 8th July, 1810, Isabella Gibbon,—born at Aberdeen, on 13th July, 1781,—daughter of James Gibbon, Merchant in Aberdeen, and Mrs. Sophia Gibbon, his spouse. Mrs. Alexander Morice was niece of Captain Charles Gibbon, the husband of Alexander Morice's sister by half blood, Mrs. Rachel Susan Farquhar.—(NOTE D, APPENDIX.)

Of Alexander Morice's marriage were born—besides a child, named David, who died, at Aberdeen, aged seven months, on 23d September, 1812,—a son—

V. David Morice, M.D., for sometime Assistant-Surgeon in H.M. 60th (or Royal Rifle) Regiment;

and a daughter,—Sophia Alexander Morice.

Alexander Morice died, at Aberdeen, in his 41st year, on 26th October, 1814;—his widow, Mrs Isabella Gibbon, died, also at Aberdeen, in the 78th year of her age, on 27th March, 1859; they both, as well as their first born son, David, were interred in the grave of Mr. Sheriff Morice, in the Churchyard of St Nicholas.

IV. ROBERT MORICE, second son of David Morice and Mrs. Rachel Young, born, at Aberdeen, on 19th September, 1775, was baptized by the Reverend Mr. Thomas Forbes, in presence of Baillie Alexander Hadden and Robert Duncan, both Merchants in that town.

Robert,—so named after his paternal grandfather,—graduated as Master of Arts, at Marischal College, at the close of the Session of 1790-91;—and, in 1794, was admitted a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen. He followed the legal profession there until 1805, when, having been nominated to the office of Deputy-Registrar of the Admiralty Court at Gibraltar, he proceeded thither, and remained at that place for some years. In 1809, he returned to Scotland, and resumed business as an Advocate in Aberdeen, having among other appointments held that of Town's Consultor, or Legal Assessor, to the Magistrates of that city. Mr. Robert Morice was, for many years, a member of the Town Council of Bervie, and a freeholder of the County of Kincardine.

He married, at Aberdeen, on 5th December, 1815, his cousin-german, Anne, daughter of James Young and Mrs. Elizabeth Black; of which marriage were born five sons and two daughters:—

1st Son. David Robert Morice;

2nd. James;—of both of whom below;
3rd. George, now in the Island of Ceylon;
4th. Alexander, born in November, 1822; died in April, 1827;
5th. Arthur Morice, Coffee Planter in Ceylon.
1st Daughter. Elizabeth, born in April, 1820; died in February, 1826;
2nd. Rachel Anne Morice.

Robert Morice died at Aberdeen, in his 59th year, on 29th April, 1834, and was interred in the Town's Churchyard, in his father's grave; wherein also were buried Robert's two children, who predeceased their father.

Mr. Robert Morice's eldest son is

V. DAVID ROBERT MORICE, Advocate in Aberdeen; who is one of the Town Council of the Burgh of Bervie, and a Magistrate of Old Aberdeen.

He married, at Charlton, Forfarshire, on 1st September, 1840, Alison Anderson, second daughter of the late Arthur Anderson of Charlton, and of Deebank, Aberdeenshire, and Mrs. Margaret Skene; (daughter of George Skene, M.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and sister of the late Andrew Skene, Advocate, for sometime Solicitor-General of Scotland.)

Of Mr. and Mrs. David Robert Morice's marriage have been born eight sons and four daughters:—

1st Son. Robert, born in October, 1841; this child died in August, 1842:
2nd. Arthur David; 3rd. Robert, born in March, 1845; died in May, 1848:
4th. Robert James; 5th. Gavin; 6th. Alexander; 7th. George Thomas;
8th. Berold.
1st Daughter. Anne, born in June, 1846; died in June, 1860:
2nd. Margaret; 3rd. Alison; 4th. Harriet Mary.

V. JAMES MORICE, second son of Robert Morice and Mrs. Anne Young, for sometime Merchant in Liverpool, now in London; married, at Hythe, Kent, on 13th August, 1851, Cecilia Margaret, youngest daughter of Alexander Swan of Hythe, and has issue—three sons, and one daughter:—

1st Son. Evan Knight; 2nd. Louis Arthur; 3rd. James Percy.
The daughter is named—Cecilia Rachel.

IV.—JOHN MORICE, youngest son of the marriage between David Morice and Mrs. Rachel Young, born at Aberdeen, on 24th November, 1782, was baptized there by the Reverend George Abercrombie.

John, who was bred to mercantile business, was, for sometime, settled in the City of Lisbon, and afterwards became a Merchant in London.

He married, at Lisbon, in May, 1809, Mary Valentine, daughter of Charles O'Neill, Merchant there, by whom he had,—besides some children who died in infancy,—the undermentioned four sons and two daughters:—

V. 1st Son. John Charles Morice of the Stock Exchange, London; married, at London, on 21st September, 1840, Sarah, second daughter of George Evans of Ealing, Middlesex.
2nd. William Henry, died, unmarried, at Lisbon, in his twenty-fourth year, on 9th February, 1838.
V. 3rd. James Farquhar Morice, Merchant, London; married, at St. George's Church, Camberwell, on 3rd November, 1842, Ann Child, eldest daugh-

ter of William Peter M'Andrew of Dulwich, Surrey, and of London, Merchant, and has issue four sons and two daughters :—

1st Son. Frederick John ; 2nd. George Knox ; 3rd. Alexander Farquhar ; 4th. Alfred O'Neill.

1st Daughter. Flora Valentina ; 2nd. Bertha Constance.

V. 4th. Charles Walter Morice of the Stock Exchange, London ; he married, at St. James' Church, Paddington, on 20th September, 1849, Sophia, third daughter of Edward Levien of Paddington, and has had issue—four sons and three daughters :—

1st Son. Charles John ; 2nd. Walter Farquhar ; 3rd. Alexander David ; born in April, 1853, died in January, 1854 : 4th. William Henry.

1st Daughter. Ethel Augusta Valentina ; 2nd, Lilian Grace Sara ; 3rd. Rose Valentina.

The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Morice were :—

1st. Marianna ; died, unmarried, on 21st October, 1835, in her 25th year :

V. 2nd. Valentina Antoinette Sampayo ; she married, at London, on 17th July, 1852, James Prior de Paravacini, of the Stock Exchange, London, and has issue (besides two sons who died soon after their birth), two sons—

1st. Prior Frederick ; 2nd. Harry Farquhar.

Mr. John Morice survived, for only one day, the decease of his elder daughter, Marianna,—having departed this life, in his 53rd year, on 22nd October, 1835 : the remains of father and child were interred on the same day, in a vault in the Churchyard of Hampstead, Middlesex.

IV.—CATHARINE MORICE, eldest daughter of the marriage between David Morice and Mrs. Rachel Young, born at Aberdeen, on 20th October, 1776, was baptized by the Reverend Mr. Thomas Forbes, in presence of James Young, Senior, and of William Young and Alexander Hadden, all Merchants there,—the grandfather and two uncles of the infant ; who was named Catharine, after Mrs. Catharine Wright, wife of Mr. John Morrice, elder brother of David Morice.

Catharine Morice was married, at Tullos, Kincardineshire, on 24th October, 1801, to William Johnston, Merchant in Aberdeen, (by the late David Cruden, D.D., Minister of Nigg—which reverend gentleman also christened, with one exception, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston.)

The Antenuptial Contract of that couple bears date at Tullos, 23rd October, 1801.

William Johnston died, suddenly, at his house of Viewfield, near Aberdeen, on 22d February, 1832,—when he had attained 70 years of age.—(NOTE U, APPENDIX.)

Mrs. Catharine Morice survived him for upwards of twenty-three years, and died, in her 79th year, at No. 3, Golden Square, Aberdeen—(which had been purchased, for her own residence, many years before,)—on 25th March, 1855.

The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston rest in St. Nicholas Churchyard.

The children of their marriage, all born at Aberdeen, were five sons and two daughters :—

1st Son. William Johnston, born in July, 1802 ; died in April, 1807.

V. 2nd. David Morice Johnston, Solicitor in London.

In September, 1804, William and David Morice Johnston were admitted infant Guild Burgesses of Aberdeen.

3rd. James Farquhar Johnston, born in July, 1807; died in February, 1810.

V. 4th. Alexander; admitted, in 1831, a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet. In September, 1810, he was entered as an infant Guild Burgess of Aberdeen; and in September, 1834, became a Burgess of Bervie in the Mearns; of which county Mr. A. Johnston is a Magistrate.*

He married, at Aberdeen, on 1st January, 1836, Christina Martha, second daughter of John Leith Ross of Arnage, by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Young. (*Supra*, page 13.)

In 1836, Alexander Johnston acquired by purchase, from the family Trustees of his late father, the Villa and lands of Viewfield;—at which place he resided until 1840,—when the property was sold by him. (NOTE W, APPENDIX)

V. 5th. Robert, Merchant in Aberdeen; married on 7th July, 1835, Mary, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hadden.—(*Supra*, page 30.)

Of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston's marriage have been born the following two sons and four daughters:—

1st Son. William, Student of Medicine;
2nd. George.
1st Daughter. Elizabeth;
2nd. Catharine;
3rd. Mary; born, at Aberdeen, in September, 1841; died there in November, 1847—and was interred in Nellfield Cemetery.
4th. Mary Jane.

The daughters of William Johnston and Mrs. Catharine Morice are:—

V. 1st Rachel: married, at Viewfield, on 26th March, 1835, Alexander Anderson, Advocate, Aberdeen, (elected Provost of that town—1859), and has issue two sons—

1st. William, Advocate, Aberdeen;
2nd. Andrew, of Trinity College, Cambridge;

And two daughters, named—

Catharine Morice; and
Helen Rachel.

V. 2nd. Margaret; married, at Aberdeen, on 1st August, 1837, Captain John Graham Buchanan, then an officer in H.M. 18th, or Royal Irish, Regiment of Foot.

* In 1840, Alexander Johnston, then an acting member of the Session of West Parish, Aberdeen, was, first, returned to the General Assembly, as Ruling Elder for Bervie Burgh. That Corporation,—whereof he then was, and still is, a Councillor,—was during several years represented, in the Supreme Ecclesiastical Court in Scotland, by Mr. A. Johnston,—whose name, along with the names of many other members, holding the Moderate, or constitutional, principles of the then minority in the General Assembly, will be found in various of the published narratives relating to that eventful period in the history of the Kirk, as dissenting from, and protesting against, sundry of the proceedings of the majority which at that time predominated in the Councils of the Established Church. The unfortunate, and as they proved to be irreconcileable, differences of opinion adverted to,—which for years excited much public attention in Britain,—remained unsettled until Thursday, 18th May, 1843. Having, in the afternoon of that day, been in his place in the General Assembly—then convened in St. Andrew's Church, George Street, Edinburgh, where, for a considerable period before the completion of the present Hall, on the Castle Hill of that city, the members had annually met for despatch of business,—Mr. Johnston was eye-witness of one of the most remarkable and important events, which, since the Reformation of 1560, has occurred in the Church of Scotland, viz.—the withdrawal, or secession, of the Clergymen and Laymen (chiefly the same individuals who had formed the majorities of the General Assemblies during the few years preceding 1843), who, on their exodus from St. Andrew's Church, on 18th May, 1843, inaugurated the Free Church of Scotland.

IV. MARY MORICE, third daughter of the marriage of David Morice with Mrs. Rachel Young,—born, at Aberdeen, on 10th May, 1784, was baptized there, by the Rev. George Abercrombie, one of the Town's Ministers, in presence of William Young, Provost of Aberdeen, Baillie Alexander Hadden, Merchant, and Captain William Gibbon there.

Mary was married, at Tullos, on 21st November, 1806, to her cousin-german, John Morrice, then of East Malling, Kent, subsequently, Merchant in London.

That gentleman (son of the Rev. William Morrice, for many years Minister of Kincardine O'Neil—*vide* NOTE T, APPENDIX, page xxxvi)—purchased, about 1829, from the Trustees of the late Mr. Sheriff Morice, his father-in-law, the lands of Tullos and others, in the Parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire; of which County John Morrice was a freeholder; he was also in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine.

Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Morrice were born three sons and four daughters:—

V. 1st Son. The Rev. William David Morrice, M.A., Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire.

He married, first, on 18th October, 1842, Esther Anne, second daughter of the Rev. George James Cornish, M.A., of Salcombe Hill, near Sidmouth, Devon, Prebendary of Exeter, and Vicar of Kenwyn and Kea, Cornwall.

By his first wife (who died at Kenwyn, near Truro, on 16th August, 1849, in her twenty-seventh year,—having been born, on 24th October, 1822), the Rev. W. D. Morrice had issue—one son—

John David; and one daughter—Harriet Emily.

The Rev. William D. Morrice married, for his second wife, at Ford, in Northumberland, on 24th April, 1851, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Knight, B.A., Rector of Ford, by whom he has issue—three sons:—1. William; 2. Hugh Buller; 3. George Gavin:
and four daughters:—1. Frederica Sarah; 2. Mary Katharine; 3. Esther Agatha; 4. Margaret Isabel.

V. 2nd. John Walter Morrice, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, now of Catthorpe, in the County of Leicester.

He married, at Ancroft Church, on 5th December, 1848, Mary Selby Donaldson Selby, second daughter of John Strangeways Donaldson Selby, of Cheswick and Holy Island, in the County of Northumberland, since deceased; by whom he has issue
two sons: John George Selby; and Walter Strangeways:
and two daughters—Constance Helen; and Eugènie Grey.

3rd. George Alexander, who died in infancy.

The undermentioned were the daughters of John and Mary Morrice:—

1st. Rachel Helen;
2nd. Mary;
3rd. Emily Larking; she died, at Brighton, aged nine years, in May, 1823;
4th. Elsy Valentina.

Mr. John Morrice died, in Harley Street, London, in his 76th year, on 30th January, 1848; and was interred in the Churchyard of Wanstead, Essex. His widow, who, soon after her husband's decease, took up her residence in Pulteney Street, Bath, died, in her 77th year, at Bathampton, near that City, on 25th July, 1860, and was buried beside her husband at Wanstead.

N.º I.

Bought in Amsterdam December 1702
price 8 fls
Gavin Cruikshank

N.º II.

1708 Mrs Cruikshank my mos in ca

		Dr	
	Do ℔ of your daughter Rachel fls		
	her Coun - - - -	l	6
	Do Cash given you - -		5
	Do ane hatt to Robert -		8
		£ 2	1

N.º III.

In witnes whereof (written
be James Moir writer in Aberdeen upon this and the three preceeding
pages of this Sheet of Stamped paper) Thes and Parties have subscribed
ther presents place, day of the moneth and year of God befor written
Before these witnesses, William Chalmers late Baillie of Aberdeen
George Smelair Merchant in the said Burgh, and the sands —
James Catanach, James Thomson and James Moir

Will: Chalmers senr witnes
James Young
Jo Gordon witnes
Rachel Cruickshank
James Thomson witnes
James Catanach witnes
James Moir witnes

APPENDIX.

Gif thou desire thy house lang stand,
And thy successors bruik thy land;
Abive all things live God in fear,
Intromit nought with wrangous gear;
Nor conquess nothing wrangously,
With thy neighbour keep charity.
See that thou pass not thy estate,
Obey duly thy Magistrate:
Oppress not, but support the puire,
To help the common weill take cuire.
Use no deceit,—mell not with treason,
And to all men do right and reason:
Both unto word and deed be true;
All kind of wickedness eschew.
Slay no man, nor thereto consent,
Be nought cruel, but patient.
Ally ay in some guid place,
With noble, honest, godly race:
Hate huirdome, and all vices flee,
Be humble, haunt guide companie.
Help thy friend, and do nae wrang,
And God shall cause thy house stand lang.

BARCLAY OF MATHERS' ADVICE TO HIS SON,
Written *circa* 1500.

NOTE A.

HELEN CHRISTIE, daughter of John Christie and Margaret Still, the first wife of James Young, was baptized at Aberdeen, on 20th October, 1700.—the entry in the Burgh Register of Baptisms, as to her christening, recording that Helen was baptized by "Dr. William Blair, Minister; Mr. Alexander Thomson of Portlethen, Advocate; George Burnet, Apothecary Chirurgeon; John Watson, yr., Merchant, late Master of Mortifications; William Phanes, Tailor, late Convener; John Gordon, Merchant; and John Rae, Merchant, Godfathers." From the terms of the entry, it would appear that the parents of the infant had, in 1700, belonged to the Episcopal persuasion.

The Kirk Session Register of St. Nicholas Parish bears that on 9th January, 1732, James Young, Merchant in Aberdeen, and Helen Chrystie, daughter to John Chrystie, late Convener, were contracted in order to marriage—the cautioners, or sureties, for due performance of the contract, being, for the man, George Keith, Shipmaster, and for the woman, her father; the sum paid for the benefit of the poor was £4 7s. (Scots); under date 8th February, 1732, it is recorded that the couple, having been privately married in the Bride's Chamber—meaning the bride's house—they paid, for the benefit of the poor, £4 (Scots).

The Contract of Marriage between James Young, designated in that deed, "Merchant Burges of Aberdeen," and Helen Christie—subscribed by the father, "John Chrystie," and by his daughter, "Hellen Christie,"—narrates that the parties having agreed, with consent of the bride's father, "to marry and espouse ane aneother," "they hereby promise to solemnize the honourable bond of matrimoney, in decent and usuall forme, as soon as conveniency will allow, and thereafter to love, treat, and entertain ane aneother, as becometh Christian married persons of their estate and rank, dureing the forsaid marriage."

The bride's fortune consisted of the sum of 1000 merks Scots (£55 4s. 2d. sterling), to be paid "in name of dote and tocher good," within two years of the date of the contract, and of a farther sum of 1000 merks Scots, then lent to Alexander Dun of Tarty,—the last mentioned sum to be paid after the death of the longest liver of the father and mother of the bride. The jointure provided to Helen Christie, in the contingency of James Young's predeceasing her, consisted of the interest of the above specified 2000 merks, with the interest of 4000 merks additional, making altogether 6000 merks Scots (or £331 5s. sterling), "with the burden always of the payment of fifty merks Scots to Jean Stiven, mother of the said James Young, yearly and ilk year, dureing all the days of her lifetime, after the said James Young's deceas, in caice she survive him;" in addition to the life-rent of a house on the north side of the Green of Aberdeen, and near the Bow Bridge, described as "that tenement of Foirland, under and above, which was covered with heather, and now repaired by the said James Young."

The ultimate right to, or, in Scottish law phraseology, the fee of, the 6000 merks was provided to the children of the marriage, if there should be any. The Contract of Marriage was subscribed at Aberdeen, on 20th January, 1732,

APPENDIX NOTE A.

in presence of John Miln, Shipmaster in Aberdeen; Alexander Thomson, Advocate there; and Andrew Thomson, Writer there (who had copied out, or extended, the deed).

On the grave of the late Provost William Young having been opened in August, 1837, an interesting memorial of Mrs. Helen Christie was brought to light, viz., a flat tombstone which had been previously sunk a few feet below the surface, and which had been intended to mark the last resting place, not only of his first wife, but of old James Young himself.

Permission had been granted by the Town Council of Aberdeen to James Young, to place this stone on his then recently deceased helpmate's tomb, as appears from the following entry, dated 20th June, 1734, in the Council Register of the Burgh, "The council gave leave to James Young, Merchant in Aberdeen, to cause put up a lair stone upon the grave of the deceased Helen Chrystie, his spouse, in the Town's Churchyard."

Under a blank space on the upper part of the old grave, or "lair," stone,—which blank had to all appearance been intended to have been subsequently filled up with the name, age, date of decease, &c., of James Young —are inscribed the following words:—

"Here lyes, also, Helen Christie, Spous to James Young, Mert. in Abd.
who departed this life, Decr. 23, 1733, of her age 83 years."

This old stone is, once again, covered by the tombstone of James Young's son, Provost William Young.

NOTE B.

OF the parentage of GAVIN CRUIKSHANK, no particulars have been obtained. In the Poll Book of Aberdeenshire (Vol. II., page 606), mention is made, among other Inhabitants of the Town and Freedom of Aberdeen, in 1695, of "Jealls Smith, relict of Gaven Cruickshank, no stock, for herselfe and daughter Anna, above sixteen yeirs, no servants,"—the poll money of mother and daughter having been 12s. Scots. It is not impossible that the Gavin Cruickshank, whose widow is referred to, as above, may have been father of Gavin, the husband of Elspet Milne, in whose account book, under date 1708, reference is made to Gavin Cruikshank's mother-in-law (step-mother?) thus—

"Dr. Mrs. Cruikshank, my mother-in-law,

To ½ of your daughter Rachel for her gown,	...	...	...	...	£1	6	8
To cash given you,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
To ane hatt to Robert,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	9."

As the name of Gavin Cruikshank himself does not occur in the list of pollable persons within the Burgh of Aberdeen, *anno* 1695, it is likely that he was absent at sea while that roll was in preparation. Gavin Cruikshank was admitted a Guild, or Merchant, Burgess, of Aberdeen on 29th August 1702, but of his family origin no trace is to be found in the Burgess Register, wherein he is merely designated "*Nauta in dicto burgo*," and his admission fees stated to have been restricted to £60 Scots, and ten merks to the Guild wine fund, because he had married the daughter of a free burgess of guild; James Baillie, Merchant, became Gavin's cautioner, or surety, for the due performance of his duties as a Burgess. By an entry in December, 1702, in the "Propinquity Book," then kept for the Burgh, it is proved that Gavin had been, in that year, Master of the "Bonaccord" galley of Aberdeen, at that time trading between Aberdeen and the Spanish port of Cadiz.

Captain Gavin Cruikshank married, at Aberdeen, on 5th May, 1701, O.S., Elspet Milne, daughter of William Milne, Merchant Burgess of that town;—the officiating clergyman was the Reverend Mr. Blackwell, one of the town's Ministers. The parties had been contracted to each other on 14th April, 1701, the cautioners for due performance of the engagement, having been, for the Bridegroom, George Crookshank, Senior; and for the Bride, James Mill of Blairton.—(*St. Nicholas Kirk Session Register*, 1701.)

About the date referred to, the surname of Crookshank, or Cruickshank, appears to have been of as usual occurrence, in and about Aberdeen, as it continues to be at the present day.

In the Poll Book, the following inhabitants of the burgh are included as residenters there in September, 1695—"Janat Nicoll, relict of George Cruickshank, Merchant; Stock 10,000 merks; John and Alexander her children; servant Hellen Leith, 16 merks yeirly—£4 18s." "George Cruickshank, Junior, Merchant, stock under 10,000 merks, for himselfe and wife, Grissel, his child; servants Christan Smith, Elizabeth Fraser, 16 merks yeirly each, Issobel Milne £20—£6 16s. 18d."—(*Poll Book, Vol. II. p.p.* 624, 628.) These entries indicate the amount of yearly wages paid to female domestics in Aberdeen, about the close of the 17th century. It has been noticed, from the entries in the Poll Book, that rarely did the wages of a woman servant amount to so large a sum as £20 Scots, or £1 13s. 4d. sterling—the yearly fee of "Issobel Milne;" 16 merks, or 17s. 10d. sterling, having been a much more usual rate; in the country districts of Aberdeenshire, female servants, or lasses, appear to have got, in many instances, even a smaller yearly wage than 16 merks Scots.

The following refers to the friend (or relative probably) of Gavin Cruikshank, who became cautioner for the latter, on the occasion of his wedding, in 1701, with Mrs. Elspet Milne:—

"George Cruickshank, elder, Merchant, Stock under 5000 merks, for himselfe and wife, George and Jean his children; servants, Isobel Craigie and Anna Duncan, 16 merks yeirly each, ...£4 16s 8d." (Of poll money.—*Poll Book, Vol. II. p.* 621–22.)

On 28th April, 1737, Mr. William Cruickshank, Minister at London, lawful son of the deceased Bailie George Cruickshank of Aberdeen, was admitted, *jure paternitatis*, a Burgess of Guild of that town; Mr. Arthur Mitchell, Minister at Kinnellar, having become cautioner for his reverend friend.

On a small slip of paper, which, apparently, had formed the fly-leaf of a volume, presented when a boy to William (afterwards Provost) Young, is written, in a youthful hand, the following memorandum:—

"William Young ought" (i.e owns, or possesses), "this book, and son to James Young and Rachel Cruckshank;

the said William was born the 25th of September, 1736; he was complimented with it from George Cruckshank, Grandson to Bailie Cruckshank. Received it July 1st, 1749."

In the following extract from a letter, dated London, 20th June, 1769, addressed by Gavin Young of Budge Row to his elder brother, William Young of Aberdeen, allusion is made to the Minister, then settled in the English Metropolis, who in April, 1737, had received the freedom of the Burgh of Aberdeen:—"You will have, no doubt, heard, and with others been surprised at the strange story about our friend Dr. Cruickshank, viz., that he has lost his meeting, and by some said to be excommunicated, for a charge incredible indeed." The particular description of the accusation brought against the Dr. is then specified, and the writer of the letter adds, "The whole is as public here as can be, and much talked of. I have been told of it by many who little knew of my knowing any thing of the person; but have conversed with no body that could tell me the particulars for certain. Some say it was not until upon conviction by eye witnesses (some of them the elders of his Meeting who, upon a suspicion, and irritated by his severe censure of themselves on some similar occasions, had been on the watch), that he confessed his failings; while others have it that the first acknowledgment came of his own accord, on the week preceding the Sunday on which he was to administer the sacrament, when he wrote his Elders how unworthy he was of fulfilling such a duty, and made ample confession of the whole. I am aptest to believe the last account, and that his conscience in the over fulness of self-reproach has represented things to himself, and made him represent them to others, worse than they really were. It was on Sunday se-night that Dr. Watson preached a deposing sermon at his Meeting-house in Swallow Street, dismissing him from the charge of his congregation, which he had kept for 38 years—every body knows with what assiduity, and at least appearance of exemplary sanctity. When such falls, who can be expected to stand? I am anxious to hear how the Doctor keeps up under so heavy a disgrace, but care not to go to see him; it would look like insulting on such an occasion."

Of the after history of Dr. Cruickshank, no particulars have been obtained; his successor in the charge of the Swallow Street congregation—of which the church, or meeting-house, continues to be used by a congregation of adherents, in the Metropolis, of the Established Church of Scotland—was the Reverend John Trotter, of whom the following notice is to be found in the number of the Scots Magazine for November, 1769:—"The University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on Mr. John Trotter, Minister at Ceres in Fife, who has accepted of a call from the dissenting congregation of Swallow Street, Westminster."

Amongst the descendants of Rachel Cruickshank, it has been traditionally reported that a family connection—more or less remote—existed between the Cruickshanks and families in Aberdeen, or in that vicinity, of the surnames of Harvie, Mitchell, Glennie, Smith, Forbes, Shepherd, and Lumsden. The Reverend Arthur Mitchell, one of that number, was for a long time Parish Minister of Kinnellar, in the Presbytery of Aberdeen; but none of the "Cruickshank family," as these descendants were wont to style themselves, were able, at least in more recent days, to define the exact degree of relationship in question. A family named Faens, or Phanes, appears, from the Aberdeen Burgh Register of Baptisms, &c., to have been connected, by marriage, with individuals of some of the surnames above specified.

On 11th February, 1703, William Cruickshank, Merchant, and Isobel Fans (Phanes) lawful daughter to William Fans, were married, at Aberdeen, by the Rev. Mr. Osborn, one of the Ministers of the town; and, on 13th May, 1720, William Cruden, Junior, Merchant in Aberdeen, and Anna Phaans, daughter to William Phaans, late Convener of the Trades there, were contracted in order to marriage; the cautioner, or surety, on the part of the Bride, for the due performance by her of the Contract, having been her father, William Phaans; the couple were wedded on 30th June, 1720.—(*St. Nicholas Kirk Session Register*, 1703–1720.)

On 9th April, 1712, Gavin Harvie, Merchant, was admitted a Guild Burgess of Aberdeen, his fees of entry having been fixed at a reduced rate, because he had married the daughter of a freeman of the burgh;—his cautioner, or surety, was George Cruickshank, Sen., Merchant in Aberdeen; on 26th September, 1721, Gavin Harvie, lawful son of Gavin Harvie, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, was, *jure paternitatis*, admitted an Infant Burgess thereof.—(*Burgess Register*, 1712-1721.)

On 18th November, 1727, as proved by the St. Nicholas Kirk Session Register, Mr. Arthur Mitchell, Minister of Kinnellar, and Elizabeth Harvie, daughter of Gavin Harvie, Merchant in Aberdeen, were contracted in order to marriage—the Bride's father having enacted himself surety for the lady; on 21st December, 1727, the wedding took place.

An intimate friendship subsisted between Mr. Gavin Young of London and Mr. John Forbes of Bombay, son of John Forbes (born in 1707), and Mrs. Christian Shepherd. This family of Forbes was understood, alike by themselves and by the progeny of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank, to be connected, in some degree of blood relationship, with the Cruickshank family.

The late John Forbes of Bombay, the bequeather of no small part of the Estates of the present baronets of Newe and Edinglassie, and as the originator of the well-known commercial house of Forbes and Company of London and Bombay, the founder of the subsequent fortunes of not a few North conntrymen besides, (who had it not been for "Purser Jack's" pioneering their road to fortune might have lived all their days, unprofitably enough, on the north side of the Dee), died a Bachelor, and possessed, it was understood, of great wealth: his death is thus noticed in the newspapers, &c., of summer 1821:—"Died on 20th June (1821), at his house, Fitzroy Square, London, in the 78th year of his age, John Forbes, Esq. of New, in Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, and formerly of Bombay." Having been in his 78th year in 1821, Mr. John Forbes' birth had taken place in, or about, 1743; he had, therefore, been of much the same age as his intimate associate Gavin Young, who was born in April, 1744.

In a letter from Gavin, addressed from London, on 1st August, 1767, to his elder brother, William Young of Aberdeen, Mr. John Forbes, then acting as Purser on board of an East Indiaman, is thus alluded to:—

"You attribute my delaying so long my intended voyage" (to Aberdeen) "to the true cause—waiting for the good company of Purser Jack, who must wait till such time as the Indian ships are taken up for next season, and their respective voyages determined on. I have, besides, some little things in the way of business, which I want to have finished before my departure, so that I shall not be surprised that it approach towards the end of this month before we set out; after that time will suit me as well as any; and, I think, will find you at most leisure,—being harvest season."

In a subsequent letter, dated London, 20th June, 1769, Gavin Young thus writes (to his brother, William, at Aberdeen), of his friend Forbes:—

APPENDIX NOTE B.

"I had a letter from Jno. Forbes, a week ago, advising the 'Asia's' safe arrival off the Isle of Wight, after a voyage of 14 months; and a friend of his has just been with me showing me a letter from him, dated yesterday, in Margate Roads, wherein he mentions having sold most of his venture, so that the delay they have met with in the Channel has been the luckiest that could befall him; particularly as the Custom House officers are keeping so strict a look-out in the river, that the smallest trifle does not escape them. I was much concerned at the melancholy news that awaits him. and of which he has got no notice—the death of his mother—and wonder at having heard nothing of it from you. We wish his uncle first to communicate it, which has made me defer writing to him hitherto; but the first spurt of fair wind will bring him into the river, and then it cannot well be concealed. He will now regret more than ever that he was detained from accompanying me to the North, when he once had it so near in view; he can never have so good an errand thither any more."

The mother of John Forbes, whose decease, recently before, is referred to in the above quotation, was named Christian Shepherd, daughter of the Reverend John Shepherd, Minister of Logie-Coldstone, in the Presbytery of Kincardine O'Niel, and Synod of Aberdeen, and, in 1769, wife (or probably widow) of John Forbes, designed of Bellabeg, in the pedigree of the Baronets of Newe, contained in Burke's Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage.—(*Edition* 1853.)

ELSPET MILNE,

Mother of Mrs. Rachel Cruickshank, was daughter of William Milne (occasionally spelt Mill in the old register books of Aberdeen Burgh), and Rachel Smith; which couple, as proved by the Marriage Register of the Burgh, were united in wedlock, at Aberdeen, on 2d June, 1675.

The christening of Elspet Milne is thus entered, under date 22nd April, 1677, in the Burgh Baptismal Register,—"William Millne and Rachell Smith, his spouse, had ane daughter baptised be Mr. John Menzies callit Elspet,—James Millne, William Robertson, elder, &c., godfathers."

The Record last mentioned evidences the following baptisms of other children of William Milne and Rachel Smith:—On 8th October, 1678, a son, named James; on 21st November, 1680, a daughter, called Christian; on 19th November, 1684, another daughter, named Rachel; and on 1st January, 1686–87, a son, William.

On 12th May, 1675, William Milne, nephew of James Milne, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, was admitted a Guild Burgess, as appears from the Register of Guild Brethren of Aberdeen; this admission took place two or three weeks prior to William Milne's marriage with Mrs. Rachel Smith;—through which relationship, and the subsequent intermarriage with Elspet Milne, the daughter of Rachel Smith, the christian names of Rachel and Elspet were introduced, among the Youngs,—by not a few ladies descended of which family they have since been borne.

On 28th August, 1675, James Milne, also designated nephew of James Milne, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, was admitted to the freedom of that Burgh,—William Milne, Burgess of Guild, above mentioned, the brother of James Milne, the nephew, having become bound as surety for the latter.—(*Burgess Register*, 1675.)

William Milne, the husband of Rachel Smith, did not long survive the baptism of his son William, christened, as already mentioned, on 1st January, 1686–87. On an old tombstone, placed on a grave at the west wall, and not far from the Back Wynd gate, of the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen, is to be seen the following inscription:—

"Here rests in the Lord, James Milne, Merchant Burges of Abd. who departed the 14 Nov. 1677, aged 68 years; and Elspet Donaldson, his spous, who departed the 9 July 1685, aged 70: As also William Milne, Merchant in Abd. nephew to the said James Milne, who departed this life 3d July 1689, actatis suae 40 ½. As also James Milne of Blairton late Dean of Gild of Abd. nephew of the said James Milne, who departed this life, the 19 of March 1712 years, of age 56 years. As also Rachel Smith, spouse to the said William Milne, who died the 2d July 1730, aged 75.

Also Elspet Milne, spouse to Gavin Cruickshank, Shipmaster in Abd., who died 31 Jany. 1734, aged 56."

No particulars have been learned, as to any of the children, before enumerated, of William Milne and Mrs. Rachel Smith, with the exception of the eldest daughter of that couple,—Elspet Milne, subsequently wife of Gavin Cruikshank.

Of two daughters of Mrs. Cruikshank's paternal uncle—James Milne of Blairton, some information has, however, been met with; from the Kirk Session Register of St. Nicholas, it appears that, on 30th January, 1714, Mr. Henry Lickly, Minister of the Gospel at Old Meldrum, (in which cure Mr. Lickly was, it is believed, succeeded by a son and grandson successively,) and Janet Milne, lawful daughter of the deceased James Milne of Blairton, were contracted, in order to marriage, the cautioners having been—for the man, Andrew Thomson, Merchant, and, for the woman, John Allerdes, then Provost of Aberdeen; they paid for the benefit of the poor L.4 (Scots); and, on 16th February, 1714, were married.

On 20th July, 1716, Alexander Gordon, Commissary Clerk Depute of Aberdeen, and Margaret Milne, daughter of the deceased James Milne of Blairton, were contracted in marriage—Cautioners, for the man, Mr. John Gordon, Civilist (*i.e.*, Professor of Civil Law in the University of King's College, Aberdeen), and for the woman, William Souper, Merchant: On 8th August, 1716, the wedding is recorded as having taken place.

ROBERT MILNE, Writer in Edinburgh, an eminent Antiquary, who died in the Scottish Metropolis on 21st December, 1747, at the age of 105 according to one authority, and, according to another, aged 103, appears to have been related to the family of Elspet Milne—the mother of Mrs. Rachel Cruickshank. The following description of certain house property, in the old town of Edinburgh, is contained in a Disposition, or Conveyance, dated 5th May, 1748,—within a few months of Robert Milne's decease,—granted by James Young, Merchant in Aberdeen—the husband of Rachel Cruickshank, and son-in-law of Mrs. Elspet Milne—in favour of William Young, his eldest son, whom failing, of Gavin and James Youngs, the second and third sons of the granter of the deed, equally betwixt them:

"All and Haill my just and equall half of All and Haill these two tenements of land, back and fore, with the pertinents, lying in Mary King's Closs, in the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, which sometime pertained to the deceast Mr. Robert Milne, Writer in Edinburgh, and now to me."

It is improbable that, in 1748, James Young had possessed, otherwise than by right of inheritance, any share of

house property in the High Street of Edinburgh; and from the circumstance of one half only of old Robert Milne's former house being described as James Young's property, the other half had most likely belonged to some individual entitled, along with himself, to share in the inheritance. An old Bible, which was formerly in the possession of the late Mrs. Isobel Young, wife of Captain William Gibbon of Aberdeen, the youngest daughter of James Young, and which volume was printed at London, by Henry Hills and John Field, *anno* 1660, bears (written in an old hand on the back of the title page) the words and date "The Holy Bible, Robert Miln June 8 *anno* 1707:" This book, in all likelihood, had belonged to Robert Milne of Edinburgh, who was of some note in his day and generation, and, therefore, the following particulars respecting him may not be unacceptable to the readers for whose perusal these pages are intended.

In the *Scots Magazine* of that period, Robert Milne was stated to have been 105 years of age at the time of his decease, which having occurred in December, 1747,—his birth, on the supposition of his age, having been accurately given—must have taken place in, or about, 1642. On examination of the Baptismal Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen *circa* 1642, it turns out that there were two fathers of families of the name of Robert Mill, or Milne, then resident in the Town of Aberdeen,—one of whom had a son, also named Robert, baptized, at Aberdeen, on 16th August, 1642, while his namesake followed his example, by having a male child also christened by the name of Robert, on 10th February, 1643. This multiplying of the generation of Milne, seems to render the identification of the Robert, now under notice, somewhat difficult. The *British Magazine, or London and Edinburgh Intelligencer*, for 1747, differs from the statement in the *Scots Magazine*, as to the age attained by Milne at the time of his death. The obituary notice, in the *British Magazine*, is as follows:—

"Robert Myln, Writer, aged 103. He enjoyed his sight, and the exercise of his understanding, till a little before his death, and was buried on his birth day."

Among the original "Encouragers of," or subscribers to, Mr. Alexander Nisbet's well-known system of Heraldry, first published at Edinburgh, in 1722, is named "Mr Rot. Mylne Writer in Edr.;" whose "achievement" (coat of arms), and those of the other encouragers of Nisbet's work are engraved at the end of the book referred to. The description, given in the letterpress part of the volume, of the coat armour of Mr Robert Milne, (as the same is entered in the Lyon Register), so nearly resembles that of James Milne of Blairton, Merchant in Aberdeen, therein described as being also recorded in the Lyon Register, as to render it apparent that Robert Milne and James Milne of Blairton were of the same family. Of James Milne of Blairton and his family, some particulars have been given in a preceding part of this Note.

Robert Milne, Senior, (to distinguish him from a son of the same name, who predeceased his father), married Barbara Govean, daughter of Mr. John Govean, Minister of Muckhart, by Helen Rind (now written Rhind), daughter of Mr. Andrew Rind, Minister at Tillycoultry, in the Diocese of Dunblane, son of Mr. William Rind, Minister at Perth, and Helen Row, daughter of John Row, the Reformer.—(*Memorials of the Family of Row, privately printed at Edinburgh*, 1828.)

Old Robert Milne's predilections for Episcopacy and Episcopalians were of the strongest description. As both father and son Robert Milne—Senior and Junior—appear to have had the same taste for genealogical inquiries, it is singular that, of the old gentleman's paternal descent, no memoranda have been found among his papers.

In the prefatory notice to "A Book of Scottish Pasquils, &c.," printed at Edinburgh, in 1828, it is remarked:—"The accomplished editor of Lord Fountainhall's Chronological Notes (who printed them from a MS. which had been interpolated by Mylne), confesses his ignorance on the subject, and merely mentions that, from evidence afforded by the notes themselves, it would appear the interpolater was related to Sir Robert Mylne of Barnton." It is stated, a little farther on, in the same prefatory notice as to Milne's papers:—"His manuscripts, which, after his death, were dispersed over the country, still occasionally turn up, and sometimes in the most opposite places. Thus, some of the Pasquils, in this Volume, were recently procured from Aberdeen, Many of his Manuscript Memoranda were about the same time obtained from London," &c,

[The fact of some of this venerable person's manuscripts having been found at Aberdeen, taken in connection with the circumstance that part, at least, of the heritable estate of Robert Milne, Senior, within five months after his death, became, to all appearance through inheritance, the property of a citizen of Bon-accord—James Young—the husband of Rachel Cruickshank—the said Rachel's mother's maiden name having been Elspet Milne—will not be deemed unimportant in any investigation as to old Robert Milne's origin and blood relations.]

The prefatory notice farther states, on the authority of an old Manuscript, partly in the handwriting of Robert Milne's son, which portion of the paper was corrected and revised by the father, that "Upon the 29th day of August, 1678, Robert Milne, Writer in Edinburgh, was married in the Tolbooth Church, between the hours of 8 and 9 at night, by Mr. William Meldrum, to Barbara Govean, 2nd daughter to Mr. John Govean, Minister at Muckhart. Of this marriage there were twelve children. Mrs. Milne died, after having laboured under the palsie for six years," upon the 11th of December, 1725. "Her husband survived her two and twenty years, and departed this life upon the 21st December, 1747."

The whole descendants of Robert Milne appear, notwithstanding the large number of his children, to have predeceased himself.

"If dependence is to be placed upon the attestations of his numerous friends, Milne was a truly amiable man in every sense of the word. In truth, there does not seem any good reason for discrediting the character thus given of him. He was the intimate and esteemed friend of Pitcairn,—a fact of itself quite sufficient to prove the respectability of his character. Even his political prejudices, inveterate as they were, did not prevent his forming habits of intimacy with many perons of a different way of thinking. So much was he respected, and so much influence had he, that he was enabled to procure preferment in the Church of Scotland for two of his wife's relations. He appears always to have been an uncompromising Jacobite."

Of the matrimonial union between Mrs. Elspet Milne and Gavin Cruikshank, celebrated at Aberdeen, in May, 1701, were born two daughters, named Rachel and Isobel Cruickshank.

On 12th March, 1706, "Gaven Cruikshank, Skipper, and Elspet Miln, his spous, hade ane daughter called

APPENDIX NOTE B.

Rachell, baptized by Mr. Thomas Blackwell, Minister,—witnesses, Patrick Gelly, James Reid, James Cattanach, late Baillies, and George Cruikshank, Baillie."

On 6th February, 1707, the same couple had another daughter, named Isobel, baptized by the Rev. Thomas Blackwell: on the occasion of this christening, one of the witnesses was "Sir John Reid of Barra," the first Baronet of that Aberdeenshire family, so created in 1703.

The fact of the officiating clergyman, at these two baptisms, having been one of the Town's Ministers of Aberdeen, evidences that Gavin and Mrs. Cruikshank were members of the Established Church of Scotland,—the Presbyterian principles of which became predominant at the Revolution of 1688.

The period of Gavin Cruikshank's decease is not known, and if credence is to be given to the tradition existing among his descendants of the circumstances under which his death took place, the exact date of that event could scarcely have been ascertained, even by his nearest surviving relatives.

The circumstance of no written evidence of Captain Cruikshank's burial having been discovered in the accounts of the Master of Kirk Works of Aberdeen, (in which, had Gavin been interred at Aberdeen, proof of that occurrence would have been found in the accounts of the Municipal Officer, above named, by the charge of the usual dues paid for interment in the Town's Churchyard being entered in the annual accounts of the Kirk Master, regularly made up, and preserved amongst the Town's archives,) tends to confirm the tradition that Gavin Cruikshank,—his shipmates on board the vessel commanded by him,—and the ship also, perished at sea, and were never heard of. An affecting anecdote, connected with this melancholy tale, has been handed down, viz., that for twelve months subsequent to the date of Cruikshank's vessel being expected to return to the port of Aberdeen, his wife, Elspet Milne, repaired every day to the Castle Hill,—the eminence at Aberdeen on which the Military Barracks have since been built, and from which an extensive view of the Bay, &c., is to be obtained,—in order to watch for the return of her husband's galley.

There is still in existence Gavin Cruikshank's parchment-bound memorandum book, containing jottings, in his handwriting, of accounts with his Co-partners—the joint owners with himself of the Bon-accord galley of Aberdeen,—of which the Captain appears to have himself owned one-twelfth share. This book is stated on a fly leaf, in a note in the handwriting of "Gavin Cruikshank," its former proprietor, to have been bought by him, for "8 Sts.," at Amsterdam, in December, 1702. The preservation of this old book—in which the most recent date found entered is 6th November, 1710, is, perhaps, to be ascribed to its having been accidentally left by Captain Cruikshank at home, when he sailed from Aberdeen, on what proved to be his last voyage.

Of the calamitous result of that voyage, certain tidings had apparently reached Aberdeen before 19th November, 1718; of that date, Mr. Alexander Thomson, Town-Clerk of Aberdeen, granted a Personal Bond for the sum of 1000 merks Scots, in favour of Mrs. Elspet Milne, therein designed relict of the deceased Gavin Cruikshank, Shipmaster in Aberdeen, whom failing, to her two lawful daughters, Rachel and Isobel Cruikshanks.

From the Abbreviate of the Decree of Adjudication of the Lands and Barony of Caskieben, in the parish of Dyce, and shire of Aberdeen, pronounced by the Lords of Council and Session, on 23rd July, 1735, in favour of Dr. James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in King's College, Aberdeen, for behoof of the creditors of the then deceased Sir John Johnston of that Ilk, it appears that the then "deceased Elspet Miln, relict of the also deceased Gavin Crookshank, shipmaster in Aberdeen, in liferent, and Rachell and Isobell Crookshanks, her daughters, in fee," had been creditors of the defunct Baronet (who had been a Merchant in Aberdeen, and, as proved by entries in the old memorandum book above mentioned, had been, along with Gavin Cruikshank, a joint owner of the vessel commanded by the latter), for the sum of 1300 merks Scots of principal, contained in a bond granted by Sir John Johnston, and his son-in-law, Andrew Burnet of Elrick, then also deceased. The creditors of Caskieben had, ultimately, their debts paid in full.

The accounts of the Master of Kirk Works, of the Burgh of Aberdeen, bear evidence that, on 2nd February, 1734, Elspet Milne, relict of Gavin Cruikshank, Shipmaster, was interred in the Town's Churchyard.

The Contract of Marriage of James Young with his second wife, Rachel Cruikshank, dated at Aberdeen, 5th December, 1735, was subscribed in presence of William Chalmers, late Baillie of Aberdeen (subsequently Provost of the town), George Sinclair, Merchant there; James Catanach, late Baillie of Aberdeen; James Thomson of Portlethen, Advocate in Aberdeen; and James Moir, Writer, there. The tocher, or fortune, of the Bride, consisted of 2000 merks Scots, (L.110 8s. 4d. sterling), and the half of a house lying upon the west side of the Broadgate of Aberdeen, described as having for sometime pertained to William Milne, Merchant in Aberdeen, thereafter to Elspet Milne, mother of the said Rachel Cruikshank, and as being then (1735) in the occupation of the latter, and of her sister Isobel Cruikshank,—the half of which house was estimated as worth 1000 merks Scots. The Contract provided that, in the event of Rachel Cruikshank surviving her husband, she was to be entitled to the liferent of 8000 merks Scots (£441 13s. 4d. sterling), as also to the liferent use of a dwelling-house, worth 100 merks Scots of yearly maill (*i. e.* rent), free of all burden whatever, "or otherways to pay her yearly, dureing her lifetime after his decease, the sum of One hundred merks, Scots money, for mailling of ane house to her." It is worthy of notice that Gavin, the father of the bride, wrote his surname *Cruikshank*; and, in extending Rachel's Contract of Marriage, the Clerk employed followed that mode of spelling; but, in signing the deed, the young lady wrote her name Cruickshank:—in these pages, the plan generally adopted has been, to spell Gavin's name as he wrote it,—and Mrs. Young's maiden name as she herself spelt it.

It is understood that the subsequent fate of Isobel Cruikshank, the younger child of Gavin Cruikshank and Elspet Milne, was less happy than that of her elder sister, Mrs. Young. Isobel is traditionally reported to have been a person of considerable accomplishments for the period in which she lived, and to have been a good French scholar: however this may have been, evidence is afforded by the Kirk Session Register of St. Nicholas, that in March, 1748—when the lady had attained the ripe age of 41—she ventured on matrimony with James Smith, Saddler in Aberdeen, at that time Convener, or President, of the Incorporated Trades of the Burgh. When Isobel Cruikshank thus became the helpmate of the Convener, the latter was a widower of some three months standing,—his former spouse, named Hoderwick, having, as proved by an entry in the books of the Master of Kirk Works of Aberdeen, been interred in the Town's Churchyard, on 15th December, 1747.

Mrs. Smith, the second, who is understood to have died childless, was, in January, 1761, buried in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas,—at which date, having been born in 1707, she had been 54 years of age. Mr. James Smith was some years younger than his second wife, for when examined, *anno* 1768, as a witness in certain legal proceedings, he stated his age to be, at that time, 55 years.

On 22nd July, 1775, "James Smith, Saddler in Aberdeen," was interred in the Town's Churchyard, as appears from the Kirk Master's Accounts.

Whatever may have been the opinion which Mrs. James Young and her family had, at a subsequent period, reason to form of Convener James Smith's character and conduct, it is evident, from the fact of his brother-in-law, James Young, having, in a document still in existence,—but superseded by subsequent deeds,—entitled the Settlement of James Young, dated at Aberdeen, 5th May, 1748—wherein he nominated James Thomson of Portlethen, James Smith described as "Merchant, and present Convener of the Trades in Aberdeen," and Andrew Thomson, Advocate there, in case of the decease, or marriage, of Rachel Cruikshank subsequent to James Young's own decease, Tutors and Curators to Mr. Young's children, while in minority,—that the father of these children had held, at the period of Convener Smith's entering into relationship with the Cruikshank family, no unfavourable sentiments as regarded that individual, who, as will be seen, attained, at a subsequent date, a not very enviable notoriety in Aberdeen.

In a small volume, "*The Black Kalendar of Aberdeen*," first published there in 1840, it is stated (page 42 to p. 45), that, at the Autumn Circuit of the Court of Justiciary, held at Aberdeen in 1753, James Smith, Saddler, and late Convener of the Trades, was criminally pursued, at the instance of Alexander Livingstone of Countesswells, late Provost of Aberdeen, for injuring his character by saying, in public, that he, Livingstone, was the principal cause of the dearness of meal in the year 1752. It appears that, in the spring of that year, when Mr. Livingstone was Provost, the meal rose in price, and that the Council bought a quantity on the public account; and, of this quantity, about ten or twelve hundred bolls were shipped off, and sold in the month of August. In October following, the meal rose from eight pence to twelve pence the peck; and it was then agreed that the sale of meal had been ill-judged, and a story was spread among the people, that the Town's meal had been shipped clandestinely, and some disturbance was raised on the occasion. Provost Livingstone was now abroad in Holland; and, about this time, Smith having, on a market day, met in with John Copland, an ex-Councillor, and an adherent of Provost Livingstone's in election disputes, began speaking about the bad effects which had arisen from the disposal of the meal; and, having got some provoking answer, said that Livingstone had shipped meal in the night time. Provost Livingstone's friends took up the case, and, when Livingstone came home, he was induced to raise this prosecution before the Circuit; though, it is said that Smith, voluntarily, offered to meet, in presence of mutual friends, and accommodate the difference; and, if necessary, to ask pardon. This Livingstone refused to agree to; and, according to the statements of Mr. Smith's friends, had engaged four eminent Counsel before Smith received his summons. The relevancy of the libel having been disputed, and objections having been taken to the competency of the Court, the Lord Justice-Clerk, who was Judge, pronounced this interlocutor—"Finds that there being a Mob raised in the City of Aberdeen, at the time, and that, previously to the raising thereof, the Panel endeavoured to incite and stir up the populace to insult and injure Alexander Livingstone, the private pursuer, by pointing him out as one who had raised the price of corn in time of dearth, by purchasing large quantities, and withdrawing it from the market,—relevant to infer an arbitrary punishment, damages and expenses; and repels the Defences founded on for the Panel against the competency of the Court, and haill defences and objections against the libel: but allows him to prove all facts and circumstances which may tend to exculpate him from the crimes charged against him, or to alleviate his punishment; and remits the Panel with the Indictment as found relevant, to the knowledge of an Assize." The case having then gone to a trial, it was proved that Smith had made use of no other language against Provost Livingstone than the words which he said to Copland. It was also brought out, in evidence, that meal had been shipped in the night time, and that some bags were seen carrying to the shore, and Livingstone acknowledged that he had shipped 1000 bolls.

After a long trial, the Jury were inclosed, and next morning gave in the following verdict:—"We all, in one voice, find it proven that Provost Livingstone concurred with the Town Council of Aberdeen in every measure taken by them for providing the City with meal; and that he retailed meal of his own cheaper than what it was giving in the town, during the last year's dearth; and find the injurious expression uttered by James Smith, in presence of John Copland, proven as libelled." In consequence of this verdict the Panel then asked pardon of Provost Livingstone at the Bar of the Court, and was dismissed.

Mr. Smith's character does not appear to have suffered in the eyes of his townsmen, on account of this process; for we find that, at the Election in November, 1754, he was again chosen Convener of the Trades.

The Editor of "*The Black Kalendar*," in a foot note, remarks on this case:—

"This extremely trifling affair seems to have made a considerable noise in the town at the time. The full account of the Trial, which appeared in the *Journal*, was the next week challenged as being incorrect, and as having been promised to that paper by a gentleman in power, with positive orders to insert it; and, at the same time, sent to the *Aberdeen Intelligencer*, by a near relative of Provost Livingstone's. In this second account of the affair it is stated that Mr. Smith was advised by 'a gentleman of great worth, and great esteem in this county, to ask Mr. Livingstone's pardon, which he might have refused to do,' and that the pardon was granted by the Provost 'on condition that no injurious or unfair account of the matter should be insert in any newspaper.' In the next *Journal*, however, we learn that the first account given in by 'the present Provost' was 'not an untrue account;' and that the other statement, given in by Mr. James Smith, was false, and that it had been burnt by the hands of the common hangman."

Some fifteen years subsequent to 1753, Convener Smith was unfortunate enough to make another appearance, and one the reverse of creditable, in the Court of Session, in reference to the process at law, instituted at the instance of the well known Peter Williamson, against the Magistrates of Aberdeen; of this lawsuit, and of the proceedings which led to it, an account will be found in the number of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, for May, 1848, under the title of "Crimes and Remarkable Trials in Scotland."

From Mr. Smith's own testimony, given in the progress of the action alluded to, it is undeniable that he had been deeply implicated as an agent in the kidnapping business, then brought to light; and which, about 1743, had been carried on, at Aberdeen, to a considerable extent. Certain of the items given in the account of disbursements in connection with the disreputable trade under notice, it might be deemed unseemly here to particularize; but the following may be quoted as samples of some of the charges, incurred by Mr. Smith, on behalf of the owners of the good ship "The Planter," which vessel was subsequently lost, at the mouth of the Delaware River, on her voyage to Philadelphia—lying in spring, 1743, in the Harbour of Aberdeen, waiting until the complement of apprentices "listed,"

APPENDIX NOTE B. —to be at an after period indentured to serve for so many years in "the Plantations" of North America,—as the system was complacently described by the Kidnappers themselves,—should be fully made up:—

"1743, April 23rd, To one looking-glass to the lasses, ... 1s. 0d.
May 2nd, To washing Margaret Marr's linens, and to mending her shoes, ... 0s. 6d.
May 9th, To a second-hand wig to the Tailor, ... 2s. 0d."

After enumerating sundry other items, the account of James Smith is thus wound up:—

"To my own pains about this whole affair, ... £12."

NOTE C.

JAMES JOPP, Merchant in Aberdeen, was, on 27th August, 1744, admitted a Burgess of Guild of that Burgh, James Allardyce, Merchant there, having become cautioner, or surety, for the due performance, on the part of his friend, of the duties incumbent on Mr. Jopp as a Guild Brother of Aberdeen. After having filled various other offices in the Council, James Jopp was elected Provost of Aberdeen,—the duties of which office he discharged from Michaelmas 1768 to 1770,—again, from 1772 to 1774,—from 1776 to 1778,—from 1780 to 1782, and in 1786.

Provost Jopp happened to be the occupant of the Civic Chair at the time of the visit to Aberdeen of Dr. Samuel Johnson,—whose Biographer, Boswell, thus refers to the presentation of the freedom of the Burgh to Dr. Johnson on this occasion:—

Monday, August 23, 1773.—"At one o'clock we waited on the Magistrates in the Town Hall, as they had invited us, in order to present Dr. Johnson with the freedom of the town, which Provost Jopp did with a very good grace. Dr. Johnson was much pleased with this mark of attention, and received it very politely. There was a pretty numerous company assembled. It was striking to hear all of them drinking Dr. Johnson! Dr. Johnson! in the Town Hall of Aberdeen, and then to see him with his Burgess Ticket, or Diploma, in his hat, which he wore as he walked along the street, according to the usual custom."—(*Boswell's Life of Johnson, Croker's Edition, London*, 1851. *Vol. IV., pages* 90–91.)

In a footnote, at page 91 of the Volume referred to, is given a copy of Dr. Johnson's Burgess Ticket, or Diploma; as affording a specimen of the similar document which, *mutatis mutandis*, &c., was presented to, or, at least, might have been claimed by, many persons mentioned in the preceding pages, on the occasion of their admission as Burgesses of Guild of Aberdeen, the following transcript is here presented:—

"Aberdoniae, Vigesimo tertio die Mensis Augusti, Anno Domini Millesimo Septingentesimo Septuagesimo tertio; In presentia honorabilium Virorum Jacobi Jopp, Armigeri, Praepositi, Adami Duff, Gulielmi Young, Georgii Marr, et Gulielmi Forbes, Balivorum, Gulielmi Rainie, Decani Guildae, et Joannis Nicoll, Thesaurarii, dicti burgi; Quo Die vir generosus et doctrina clarus, Samuel Johnson, LL.D., receptus et admissus fuit in municipes et fratres Guildae praefati burgi de Aberdeen; in deditissimi amoris et affectus ac eximiae observantiae tesseram quibus dicti Magistratus eum amplectuntur. Extractum per me Alex. Carnegie."

The great lexicographer, himself, in the account of his Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland, thus notices the incident:—

"We came to Aberdeen on Saturday, August 21. On Monday we were invited into the Town Hall, where I had the freedom of the City given me by the Lord Provost. The honour conferred had all the decorations that politeness could add and, what I am afraid I should not have had to say of any city south of the Tweed, I found no petty officer bowing for a fee. The parchment containing the record of admission is, with the seal appending, fastened to a riband and worn for one day by the new citizen in his hat."

Provost Jopp was, it is understood, a native of the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire; he married, in 1751, Miss Jean Moir, lawful daughter of the then deceased Mr. George Moir, Minister at Kintore. The Kirk Session Register of St. Nicholas states that the couple had, on the Saturday preceding 12th August, 1751, been privately contracted in order to marriage. Of the union were born several children; of whom their daughter, Jean Jopp (afterwards Mrs. Gavin Young), born in April, 1755, was, as appears from the Burgh Baptismal Register of Aberdeen, christened by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, one of the Town's Ministers, in presence of James Allardyce and John Copland, Merchants. Provost Jopp's daughter, Janet, became the wife of Mr. John Barnes, sometime of East Finchley, near London, and had issue. In the notice contained in the *Aberdeen Journal* of Mrs. Barnes' death, on 15th November, 1848, at St. Catherines, Hampshire, it was mentioned that she was the youngest, and last surviving, child of the late James Jopp, Esq. That gentleman is stated, in the inscription on his tombstone in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen, to have died in July, 1794, aged 72 years; his wife, Mrs. Jean Moir, having predeceased him, at the age of 52, in March, 1782; their daughter Jean, widow of Mr. Gavin Young, died, at Aberdeen, aged 81, in December, 1836, and was interred in the grave of her parents.

The Reverend George Moir—the father-in-law of Provost Jopp, had, previous to his induction at Kintore, been Minister of the parish of Towie in Strathdon. In the Aberdeen Kirk Session Register, under date, 14th December, 1718, it is recorded that Mr. George Moir, Minister at Towie, and Jean Forbes, lawful daughter of Sir William Forbes of Monymusk, were contracted in order to marriage—the cautioners having been, for the man, Mr. Colin Campbell, then one of the Ministers of Aberdeen—the father of the celebrated Principal George Campbell; and for the woman, Dr. James Gregory. The register bears that the couple were united in wedlock, on 13th January, 1719; whether Mrs. Jean Moir, wife of Provost Jopp, whose birth had taken place in, or about, 1730,—that lady having been aged 52 at the period of her decease in 1782,—was born of the above mentioned marriage of her father, or of any subsequent

matrimonial connection which the Minister may have contracted is unknown. In August, 1736, the Reverend Mr. George Moir, Minister at Kintore, eldest lawful son of the deceased Andrew Moir, at Mill of Foveran, was, *jure paternitatis*, admitted a Burgess of Guild of Aberdeen.—(*Burgess Register*, 1736.)

NOTE D.

On 7th September, 1747, "James Young, Merchant, and Rachel Cruickshank, his spouse, had a daughter, named Isobel, baptized by Principal Osborn; Witnesses—James Thomson of Portlethen, and Walter Gordon, Shipmaster in Aberdeen."—(*Burgh Register of Baptisms, Aberdeen.*)

Isobel Young, as mentioned in the text, married, in 1773, Captain William Gibbon. From the prefixed account, it will be observed that more than one descendant of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank had intermarried with Gibbons,—a surname not uncommon, in and about Aberdeen, towards the end of the last, and in the more early part of the present, century; although, as regards the male line, it is believed to be now nearly extinct in that vicinity,—the old heads of families having died out, and the younger branches having sought their fortunes elsewhere.

The progenitor of the Gibbons, at present under notice, came originally from the Parish of Echt, in Aberdeenshire, and settled at Torry, on the south side of the Harbour of Aberdeen. The old Churchyard of Nigg, in the Mearns, in which parish the village of Torry is situated, contains the last resting places of many of the Gibbon race. Another family of this name, was, during the eighteenth century, settled at, or near, Stonehaven, the county town of Kincardineshire.

The Aberdeen Gibbons were chiefly engaged in trade, as Shipowners and Shipmasters. Whilst all of them prospered, more or less, in commercial enterprize, it is understood that a few of them were more particularly fortunate in acquiring wealth during the French Revolutionary war, chiefly through the employment of their vessels in the transport service.

The Society of Shipmasters of Aberdeen,—of which several of the Gibbons have been members,—is a body of ancient standing, incorporated, so far back as 1600, by a Royal Charter of James VI. of Scotland. In 1801, King George III. granted a Supplementary Charter, corroborating and confirming the former grant, and erecting the Shipmasters into a body corporate, under the name and title of "The President and Society of Shipmasters of Aberdeen." The incorporation possesses a considerable revenue, derived from property and heritages near Aberdeen—including some salmon fishings on the rivers Dee and Don, at their confluence with the sea,—and the annual contributions of its members. During the period of nearly twenty years prior to 1836, in which Mr. Alexander Gibbon, now of Johnston, followed the profession of an Advocate in Aberdeen, that gentleman zealously discharged the duties of Clerk of the Shipmasters' Society, of which his father had, for many years, been a Member.

NOTE E.

On 1st October, 1736, "James Young, Mert., and Rachell Crookshank, his spouse, had a son, called William, baptized by Mr. John Bisset, Minister in Aberdeen; Witnesses—William Chalmers, late Baillie, and Mr. William Gelly, late Baillie, in Abdn."

The Reverend John Bisset, one of the Ministers of the Town of Aberdeen, was a divine of no small note in his day. Baillie William Chalmers, also referred to in the above entry in the Baptismal Register of the Burgh, became, subsequently, Provost of Aberdeen on two different occasions,—from Michaelmas, 1738, to 1740; and, again, from 1746 to 1748. The infant, whose christening is recorded as above, became, himself, in after years, as mentioned in the foregoing pages, Chief Magistrate of his native city. Frequent opportunities of seeing men and manners, as well in Britain as in the continental kingdoms to which his business often led him,—resulted, in conjunction with his naturally good abilities, in placing Provost William Young, in point of knowledge of the world and general intelligence, greatly in advance of his Aberdonian contemporaries who had not possessed like advantages. Many of the Provost's letters—still extant—addressed, at different periods, to his two sons—James and John Young, display excellent sense, as well as much and varied information, on the part of the writer.

The following is a copy of the inscription on Mr. Young's tombstone, in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen:—

"Seed sown by God to ripen for the Harvest. William Young, Esq., late Merchant in Aberdeen, died 28th November, 1814, aged 78 years: and Katharine Leslie, his relict, who died March 14, 1831, aged 84. Underneath this stone, also, are interred the remains of Mrs. Margaret Douglass, daughter of John Douglass of Tilliwhilly, the first wife of the said William Young, who died 27th August, 1772, aged 33 years; and of John Young, their second son, formerly Merchant in, and a Magistrate of, this city, who died 12th August, 1837, aged 65 years: Also of Mrs. Mary Anderson, daughter of Patrick Anderson of Bourtie, the second wife of the said Provost William Young, who died 14th January, 1794, aged 47 years: Also of George Gordon, son of the Reverend Thomas Gordon of Aboyne, and Spouse of Rachel Young, daughter of the said Provost Young and Mary Anderson, who died 15th December, 1847, aged 56 years."

Provost Young, during his long and active life, was engaged in different branches of trade in his native place. One undertaking with which he was connected, from its first establishment in Autumn, 1788, down to the time of his decease, was the Commercial Banking Company of Aberdeen, of which William Young, as well as his two nephews—Provosts James Hadden and James Young—acted, for a series of years, as Directors. Provost James Young, after his removal to Rotterdam, continued to hold a share in the Bank, up to the closing of its doors, for the transaction of banking business, in 1833. It is probable that this now almost forgotten concern may be unknown, even by name, to many of the readers of these pages, as well as to not a few of the present generation of citizens of the town, in which, for a period of 45 years, the Banking Company referred to carried on its business. The Copartnery named has nevertheless been, it is believed, the most successful Scottish Bank hitherto established, taking into view the period of its endurance,—from 1788 to 1833,—and that its large profits were realized—not from speculation, but from what are

APPENDIX NOTE E.

deemed legitimate banking operations. The following detail, copied from a statement obtained, a good many years ago, (from a source which sufficiently guaranteed its correctness), of the returns upon an original share of L.1500 sterling paid up,—of the Aberdeen Commercial Bank, made from the origin of the Company to its close, may prove to be not without interest to such readers as are concerned in existing banks,—whether in North Britain or elsewhere:—

A.D.	Advanced Capital Stock.	Profits.	Loss on Public Funds over Profits on Banking.	Dividends.	Stock together with Retained Profits
1788 to 1789	£1500 0 0	£20 12 3	...	...	£1520 12 3
1789 ... 1790	...	84 1 1	...	...	1604 13 4
1790 ... 1791	...	163 5 0	...	...	1767 18 4
1791 ... 1792	...	147 1 2	...	...	1914 19 6
1792 ... 1793	...	106 6 5	...	...	2021 5 11
1793 ... 1794	...	141 13 9	...	£100 0 0	2162 19 8
1794 ... 1795	...	195 14 2	...	100 0 0	2258 13 10
1795 ... 1796	...	190 3 5	...	100 0 0	2348 17 3
1796 ... 1797	...	215 4 6	...	100 0 0	2464 1 9
1797 ... 1798	...	242 6 8	...	100 0 0	2606 8 5
1798 ... 1799	...	297 19 6	...	100 0 0	2804 7 11
1799 ... 1800	...	407 3 0	...	100 0 0	3111 10 11
1800 ... 1801	...	367 14 3	...	100 0 0	3379 5 2
1801 ... 1802	...	458 13 1	...	100 0 0	3737 18 3
1802 ... 1803	...	122 13 11	...	100 0 0	3760 12 2
1803 ... 1804	...	583 19 10	...	100 0 0	4244 12 0
1804 ... 1805	...	808 2 10	...	100 0 0	4952 14 10
1805 ... 1806	...	735 12 1	...	100 0 0	5588 6 11
1806 ... 1807	...	588 8 10	...	76 15 9	6076 15 9
1807 ... 1808	...	598 13 2	...	300 0 0	6598 13 2
1808 ... 1809	...	679 4 2	...	300 0 0	6977 17 4
1809 ... 1810	...	902 3 8	...	300 0 0	6880 1 0
1810 ... 1811	...	273 16 4	...	300 0 0	6853 17 4
1811 ... 1812	...	443 1 6	...	300 0 0	6996 18 10
1812 ... 1813	...	687 18 8	...	500 0 0	7384 17 6
1813 ... 1814	...	1,079 13 3	...	500 0 0	7964 10 9
1814 ... 1815	...	...	£138 19 5	500 0 0	7325 11 4
1815 ... 1816	...	739 7 6	...	500 0 0	7564 18 10
1816 ... 1817	...	4,190 15 5	...	3,255 14 3	11255 14 3
1817 ... 1818	...	...	296 15 1	400 0 0	7703 4 11
1818 ... 1819	...	...	1,291 7 0	...	6011 17 11
1819 ... 1820	...	...	397 1 8	...	5614 16 3
1820 ... 1821	...	1,867 15 2	...	...	7482 11 5
1821 ... 1822	...	1,104 10 6	...	320 0 0	8587 1 11
1822 ... 1823	...	901 7 2	...	400 0 0	9168 9 1
1823 ... 1824	...	1,150 2 8	...	400 0 0	9918 11 9
1824 ... 1825	...	...	483 5 4	400 0 0	9035 6 5
1825 ... 1826	...	...	1,181 4 6	...	7454 1 11
1826 ... 1827	...	1,213 6 8	...	400 0 0	8667 8 7
1827 ... 1828	...	501 19 3	...	400 0 0	8769 7 10
1828 ... 1829	...	494 1 6	...	400 0 0	8863 9 4
1829 ... 1830	...	436 15 6	...	400 0 0	8900 4 10
1830 ... 1831	...	...	431 0 6	320 0 0	8069 4 4
1831 ... 1832	...	382 4 8	...	320 0 0	8131 9 0
1832 ... 1833	...	665 18 4	...	...	8477 7 4
				400 0 0	8077 7 4
		£23,489 10 10	£4,219 13 6		
		£4,219 13 6	To be deducted from the Profits.		
	£1500 0 0	£19,269 17 4		£12,692 10 0	£8077 7 4

From the above statement, it appears that an Advanced Capital in respect of each share of £1,500 0 0
With its produce in profits 19,269 17 4
Had in the course of 45 years risen in Amount . . . . . to £20,769 17 4
The dividends made therefrom being at the rate of 18 4-5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum . . £12,692 10 0
And Capital Stock thereto appertaining thereafter, being 8,077 7 4
£20,769 17 4

The Profits during the period of 45 years, say L.19,269 17s. 4d. being equal to 28½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum.

Further,				
The Stock and Profits remaining at the termination of the year 1832–33 . .	£8,077 7 4			
With profits for the year ... ... 1833–34 . .	572 9 8			
		£8,649	17	0
Accounted for per instalment payable at 7th March, 1834, ...	£4,000 0 0			
Ditto payable at 24th May, 1834, ...	4,000 0 0			
And Dividend payable at 26th December, 1834 . . .	640 0 0			
		£8640	0	0
Less a balance of Retained Profits		£9	17	0

NOTE F.

The Douglasses of Tilquhilly, or Tilwhilly, in Kincardineshire, are descended from Archibald, third son of Sir James de Douglas of Dalkeith (ancestor of the Earls of Morton), by that Knight's first wife, Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert III., King of Scotland.—(*Wood's Peerage of Scotland, Title Morton.*)

John Douglass was, in October, 1728, under the designation of "Younger of Tilwhilly," admitted an honorary Burgess of Guild of Aberdeen; and on 24th May, 1749, he was, before the Sheriff of Aberdeen, served heir in general to his deceased father, John Douglass of Tilwhilly.

This John had by his wife, Mrs. Mary Arbuthnott—to whom he was married in 1736,—a son, also named John Douglass,—and three daughters,—of whom the eldest,—Margaret,—became the wife of Provost William Young;—the second, Elizabeth, married, in 1780, Baillie Alexander Dingwall, Stocking Merchant in Aberdeen; she died in May, 1813, leaving issue; and the youngest daughter, Agnes Douglass, died, at Aberdeen, unmarried, in May, 1816. Their only brother, Mr. John Douglass, admitted, in 1759, a member of the Faculty of Advocates, was one of the witnesses to the subscription of his sister, Mrs. Young's Ante-nuptial Contract. On 21st April, 1761, Mr. John Douglass, younger of Tilwhilly, Advocate, was admitted an honorary Guild Burgess of Aberdeen. He married, in 1770, Hannah, daughter of Sir George Lewis Augustus Colquhoun, seventh baronet of Tillyquhoun, a Colonel in the service of the States-General, by Sir George's first wife, Rebecca, only daughter of William Jones, Comptroller-General of Customs in Scotland. Mr. John Douglass had, before his early decease, attained to some eminence at the Scottish Bar, at which, had his life been spared, he would, in all likelihood, have taken a high position; dying at Edinburgh, after a brief illness, in March, 1773, in his thirty-sixth year, he left a widow, who survived until April, 1835, a period of sixty-two years, and two sons,—of whom the elder, John Douglass, born 3rd September, 1771, succeeded to the family estates on the death, at Inchmarlo, in January, 1791, of his grandfather. John Douglass, the grandson, on his death, at Inchmarlo, in July, 1812, left by his wife, Mrs. Penelope Mackenzie,—besides an only daughter,—one son, John Douglass, now settled, as a Manufacturer, at Feld Kirch, Vorarlberg, in the Austrian Dominions, the present representative of the ancient stock of Tilwhilly. That estate, as well as the lands of Inchmarlo, at which place, in the parish of Banchory-Ternan, the Douglass family had, for a considerable period, had their principal residence—and some other landed property on Deeside, purchased by Mr. John Douglass, had, after his death, in July, 1812, been sold, in order to defray debts, incurred chiefly in reference to his purchases of land: Mr. John Douglass' only son,—having been successful in his manufacturing business abroad, had the gratification of being enabled,—about 1857, when that property was again in the market,—to repurchase the old family inheritance of Tilwhilly.

The younger son of John Douglass and Mrs. Hannah Colquhoun, named George Lewis Augustus Douglass,—became, in 1796, a member of the Faculty of Advocates; and was, in 1812, appointed Sheriff-Depute of Kincardineshire, which office he continued to hold until his death, (S.P.), at Edinburgh, in October, 1847.

Mrs. Margaret Douglass, or Young, was niece of John, sixth Viscount of Arbuthnott, the head of an ancient, but not numerous, race in the County of Kincardine. For a considerable period the Viscounts of Arbuthnott filled the office of Provost or Chief Magistrate of Bervie, or Inverbervie, a small town—the only Royal Burgh within the bounds of the Mearns—which gives a second title—that of Baron Inverbervie—to the Peers of Arbuthnott, and is situated at the distance of two or three miles from their seat of Arbuthnott, in the parish of that name. It was during last century, as, indeed, in so far as respects the Burgh of Bervie, it has continued to be up to the present time, customary for gentlemen,—relatives, or friends, of the Provost for the time, to hold office as Councillors, &c., of that municipality,—even although resident at a distance from the Burgh itself. The records of the town bear evidence that, during the Provostship of his maternal uncle, Lord Arbuthnott, Mr. John Douglass, Advocate in Edinburgh, was in 1759-60, Dean of Guild of Bervie; his father, John Douglass of Tilwhilly, who had, in September, 1757, been admitted a Burgess of Guild thereof, holding about the same period, office as a Town Councillor of the Burgh. The authority exercised by the Provosts of Bervie, a century ago, will appear, from what is stated below, to have been considerably greater than that understood to be vested, at the present time, in the Chief Magistrate of that, or of any other, Burgh. The faculty of transforming a young lady into a Guild *Brother* may be considered, in these days, to be beyond the power of even a Provost; but if credence is to be given to the following *literatim et verbatim* copy of an entry in the Burgh Records, in the noble Provost's own handwriting, such difficulty did not exist in reference to the Chief Magistrate of Bervie, in the year of grace, 1762,—"At Inverbervie, this 13th day of January, 1762. The which day Mrs. Peaggie Douglas was admited and received burger and brother o guild, and to the hail imunities of the said burgh, and that *grattus* for former services, and the Toune Cark is hearby ordered to make out her bouregher act in comane form (signed) Arbuthnott, Provost, Thomas Christie, Bailie."

The subject of the above mentioned experiment was Viscount Arbuthnott's niece, Miss Margaret, or Peggy, Douglass, eldest daughter of the then Laird of Tilwhilly, subsequently the wife of Provost Young of Aberdeen. Some old letters, still preserved, written to her husband, William Young, when absent from home during part of the time of their wedded life, exhibit but little epistolary ability, or knowledge of the rules of grammar, or of the art of correct spelling, on the part of Mrs. Margaret; although the specimens in question do not, it is believed, fall greatly below the average of like literary efforts made a hundred years ago, even when the fair writers were of noble, or gentle, degree. Several of Provost Young's own letters, addressed when from home, to his first wife, and some others written by him to relatives at Aberdeen,—after the tidings had reached him of the decease of Mrs. Margaret Douglass,—on which me-

APPENDIX NOTE F. lancholy occurrence, Mr Young was at a distance from Aberdeen, either in London or on his passage to that city, from Holland,—(to which part of the world he had been obliged to proceed on business in Summer 1772, shortly before his wife's last confinement and subsequent death),—do credit alike to the head and heart of the bereaved husband.

NOTE G.

Mrs. Mary Anderson, second wife of Provost William Young, descended, paternally, from an Aberdeen family of good standing, was, through her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogilvie, related to several of the oldest races of Angus and the Mearns.

Patrick Anderson of Bourtie, father of Mrs. Young, was son of Alexander Anderson of Bourtie, Merchant in, and for sometime Dean of Guild of, Aberdeen, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Dun. Patrick Anderson was baptized at Aberdeen, on 1st January, 1693, by Mr. Andrew Burnet, Episcopal Minister there,—a communion to which—as members of the congregation of St. Paul's Chapel in Aberdeen,—the Anderson family continued to adhere; at the christening of Patrick, one of the godfathers was the infant's uncle on the mother's side—and after whom he had apparently been named—"Doctor Patrick Dun, doctor in physick to their Majesties in Ireland." Another godfather was Patrick Dun of Tarty, in the Aberdeenshire parish of Logie-Buchan,—a cousin-german of Dr. Patrick Dun and of Mrs. Anderson, the mother of the child.

Of Dr., subsequently Sir, Patrick Dun, above alluded to,—a man whose very name is, in all probability, unknown at the present day in the city of his birth,—to which he did no small credit,—it is proposed to give in this Note some particulars. Patrick, son of Charles Dun, Litster (or Dyer) in Aberdeen, and Katherine Burnet, his second wife, was born in that town, in January, 1642. Charles Dun having been one of the nephews of Doctor Patrick Dun, Principal of Marischal College, the munificent Endower of the Grammar School of Aberdeen,—it is most probable that at those two seminaries, Patrick Dun, the future Irish Court Physician—had received his early education; the christian name of Patrick had very likely been given to the latter in compliment to his grand uncle,—Principal Dun. Of Sir Patrick Dun's early career little is now known. The first notice of him which has been met with, occurs in the following paragraph of a letter, written from Dublin Castle, by Sir John Hill, to John Forbes then of Culloden, near Inverness, father of Duncan Forbes,—who by his wife, Mary Innes, daughter of the Laird of Innes in Morayshire, was, in his turn, father of the celebrated Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session. Hill writes (as quoted in the *Culloden Papers, published at London*, 1815, *page* 10), under date 14th February, 1676, "Here is one Dr. Dun, an Aberdeensman, who is Physitian to the State and to my Lord Lieut., desires to have his service remembered to your son, Duncan, with whom he had acquaintance in Paris." As Dr. Patrick Dun, born in January, 1642, did not in the beginning of 1676 exceed the age of thirty-four years, his professional advancement must have been rapid. In the Irish metropolis, the young Aberdonian acquired both fame and fortune. As a medical practitioner of the highest standing, he discharged, for many years, the duties attached to the office of Physician-General in Ireland, filled the office of President of the College of Physicians, oftener than once, and, in 1696, was knighted, and sat for sometime as a Member in the Parliament of the sister Kingdom; such having been his popularity that, at one election, he was returned as their representative by two different Irish constituencies. Sir Patrick Dun married, in 1699, Miss Mary Jephson of the County Cork, but left no issue; and having died, at Dublin, in May, 1713, was survived by Lady Dun. He was interred, by his own directions, in a vault stated in his will to have been purchased by him from the Minister and Churchwardens of St. Michan's Church in the City of Dublin, and situated below that edifice,—the vaults under which are noted for their remarkable anti-septic property. The remains of Lady Dun, were, after her death, in January, 1748, interred in the vault beside her husband. In Summer, 1843, the writer of this note, accompanied by a gentleman connected officially with Dun's Hospital, having been furnished with the requisite permission from the parochial authorities of St. Michan's, made an unsuccessful search for the bodies of Sir Patrick and Lady Dun in the vault, stated to have been purchased by the deceased Knight for his own interment and that of his wife, and especially ordered by his will to have been closed; a direction which was found to have been entirely neglected; so ignorant, indeed, on this topic, were the persons in charge of the Church, &c., that it was only on referring back to the Church books in the years in which Sir Patrick and Lady Dun had respectively died, that it was made apparent to the parish officers of St. Michan's, that the couple in question had been interred below the church. From the produce of certain landed estates in the County Waterford, bequeathed by Sir Patrick Dun, burdened, however, with the liferent of his widow, in the event of her survivance, and which properties, after Lady Dun's decease, in 1748, became of greatly increased value, was erected, about the beginning of the present century, the magnificent institution in the City of Dublin known as "Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital." The Knight's intention had been to found one or two professorships (connected with his own profession) in Dublin city; and, in accordance with certain provisions in Sir Patrick Dun's Will,—to which full effect was subsequently given in the different Acts of Parliament passed in reference to the extension of the original design,—a preference in filling up the medical appointments connected with the Hospital and relative School of Medicine was to be given—if they should be found qualified—to the descendants of certain of his near relatives and friends specified in the will of the founder, including the descendants of Sir Patrick Dun's three sisters,—the youngest of whom, in his Deed of Settlement, dated in November, 1711, the testator designates "my third sister, Bessy, who is also deceased." The lady thus referred to,—Elizabeth Dun, wife of Alexander Anderson of Bourtie, died, and was interred in the grave of the Duns' in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen, and close by the south door of the West, or High, Church of St. Nicholas, in the month of December, 1703. It may be added that the above mentioned right of preference enjoyed by the parties referred to in the Deed of Sir Patrick Dun, was fully recognised by the authorities of the Hospital, when, in the winter of 1831-32,—the late William Ross, M.D., son of John Leith Ross of Arnage, and Mrs. Elizabeth Young of Bourtie,—the latter a great grand-daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth, or Bessy, Dun,—was, for a period extending over several months, following his medical studies in the Irish capital.

The Lands of Bourtie, in the parish so called, in the Presbytery of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, were purchased *anno* 1663, by John Anderson, grandfather of Patrick Anderson of Bourtie. Patrick married 24th August, 1738, (the date engraved on the bride's wedding-ring,—the contract of marriage having been signed, at Aberdeen, on 23d August), Miss Elizabeth Ogilvie, daughter of the then deceased Sir David Ogilvie, third Baronet of Barras, in Kincardineshire,—by that gentleman's second wife,—Dame Jean Ross, only surviving child and heiress of George Ross of Clochcan, Merchant in Aberdeen, elder brother of John Ross of Arnage, Provost of Aberdeen, from 1710 to 1712.

Patrick Anderson of Bourtie died, aged 70, and was, in September, 1763, interred in the grave of the Dun family in the Town's Churchyard, Aberdeen, where also rest the remains of his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogilvie, who departed this life, at Aberdeen, aged 85, in April, 1800. Of their union were born,—besides other children who died unmarried,—a son, Alexander Anderson of Bourtie, who died, a bachelor, at Aberdeen, in March, 1825, aged 80; and Mrs. Mary Anderson, who, in 1781, became the second wife of Provost Young.

The first Laird of Barras, in the parish of Kinneff in the Mearns, of the surname of Ogilvie, was George, son of William Ogilvie of Lumgair, in Dunnottar parish, (which property was held by him in wadset of the Earl Marischal,) by his wife, Mrs. Katharine Strachan, daughter of Strachan of Bridgetown, in Angus, and niece of Strachan of Thornton, in Kincardineshire. William Ogilvie was himself sprung from the Balnagarrow and Chapeltown branch of the noble House of Ogilvie of Airly,—and had removed to the Mearns, after the family property of Balnagarrow, in the Regality of Kirriemuir, had been sold by the Ogilvies. George Ogilvie, son of William of Lumgair, married, in 1634, Elizabeth, daughter of the Honourable John Douglas of Barras, fourth son of William ninth Earl of Angus, by his Countess, Egidia Graham, daughter of Sir Robert Graham of Morphie. From his wife's family, George Ogilvie purchased the estate of Barras, by which designation he and his descendants were, subsequently, known.

Mrs. Ogilvie,—distinguished as a daughter of the renowned race of Douglas,—was not less eminent for the personal qualities of devoted loyalty and courage, as will appear from the following detail.

The Regalia of Scotland, consisting of the crown, sword, and sceptre,—after having been made use of on 1st January, 1651, at the Coronation which took place, on that day, at Scone, near Perth, of Charles II. as King of Scotland,—had been deposited for safe keeping in Dunnottar Castle, a stronghold, on the sea coast of Kincardineshire, belonging to the Earl Marischal,—hereditary keeper of those symbols of Royalty,—situated a mile or two south of Stonehaven, now the county town of the Mearns. About the period referred to, the different fortified places in Scotland were in the course of falling, one after another, into the hands of the victorious troops of the English usurper—Oliver Cromwell. In these circumstances, William Keith, the then Earl Marischal, sought out a fit person to whom might be entrusted the responsible charge of Governor of Dunnottar Castle. George Ogilvie, whose property of Barras was situated some four or five miles south of Dunnottar, was the person whose reputation recommended him as most fit to hold an office so important; and accordingly the Laird of Barras, by commission dated at Stirling, 8th July, 1651, was formally nominated Lieutenant, or Governor, of Dunnottar Castle, and assumed the charge so devolved on him.

After the lapse of some time, and as had been anticipated, the troops of the English Commonwealth regularly invested the solitary rock on which stood the fastness containing the emblems of Scotland's independence. To the repeated summons to surrender made to him, the gallant Ogilvie, on 22nd November, 1651, thus replied to the Commander of Cromwell's forces:—

"Whereas you write that I keep the Castle of Dunnottar for the use of the King's Majesty, which house, as you say, doth belong to the Earl Marischall, you shall know that I have my commission absolutely from his Majesty, and none else; neither will I acknowledge any man's interest here, and intends, by the assistance of God, to maintain the same for his Majesty's service, upon all hazard whatsomever.

"I hope you have that much gallantry in you as not to wrong my Lord Marischall his lands, seeing he is a prisoner himself, for the present: Whereas you have had success in former times, I attribute it to the wrath of God against us for our sins, and to the unfaithfulness of those men who did maintain the same,—none whereof you shall find here, by the Lord's grace, to whom I commit myself, and am, Sir, your very humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE OGILVIE."

The besiegers lay at the Blackhill of Dunnottar bombarding the stronghold; and, after the lapse of some weeks, it appearing hopeless to expect relief, the Governor and his spirited helpmate began to consider how they might best get transported safely out of the Castle the treasure which had been committed to their charge. Mrs. Ogilvie appears to have kept her own counsel; and in order to provide against the contingency of the Governor (if the Castle were surrendered), being, after falling into the hands of the enemy, put to the torture, in order to force him to divulge what he knew about the place of concealment, did not impart to her husband either the mode she had decided on for having the honours of the kingdom, as the crown, sceptre, &c., were wont to be called, conveyed to a place of security, nor, after the adroit expedient adopted by her had proved successful, did the Lady for some time disclose to her husband the place in which the Regalia had been concealed. Mrs. Ogilvie happened to be on terms of friendly intimacy with Mrs. Christian Fletcher, wife of the Rev. James Grainger, then Minister of Kinneff, in which parish the estate of Barras is situated, and, well assured as Mrs. Ogilvie was of the trustworthiness of those friends, to them she resolved to apply for aid, in her design of getting the Regalia out of the beleaguered fortress, and having it thereafter concealed in a place of safety, until the advent of more prosperous days. The expedient resorted to, for this purpose, was as bold as it was ingenious;—it was concerted that the wife of the Minister should, attended by only a female servant, proceed from Kinneff to the town of Stonehaven, where Mrs. Grainger, it was arranged, was to purchase a quantity of flax, to be afterwards conveyed in a bundle on the back of the woman who accompanied her mistress to and from Stonehaven. On her way homewards, Mrs. Grainger, in passing through, or near, the Camp of the besieging force, applied to their Commander, for permission to pay a visit to her friend and country neighbour Lady Barras, then with her husband within the Castle of Dunnottar. Leave to do so having been readily granted, Mrs. Grainger and attendant, conveying the bundle on her back, entered the fortress. Once within the Castle walls, the domestic was speedily relieved of her burden, and sent out of the way; and the two ladies forthwith placed in the middle of the flax, the crown, sword, and sceptre, carefully wrapped up. This done, and a reasonable period for a visit, under the peculiar circumstances, having been allowed to elapse—Mrs. Grainger, and her domestic carrying the bundle as when they entered the Castle, issued from the gate, and proceeded to the Camp, at which the lady had dismounted and left her horse, after receiving the English commander's permission to visit Mrs. Ogilvie. That officer, himself, politely assisted Mrs. Grainger to remount; after which she and her female servant leisurely pursued their way to Kinneff Manse. Arrived at home, the only remaining part of the hazardous task undertaken by the Minister's wife consisted in depositing, on the first favourable opportunity, the Regalia in a place of safety; and this Mr. and Mrs. Grainger effected, by burying underground, carefully wrapped up in linen,—which required to be, subsequently, from time to time, renewed,—the crown, &c., in a corner of the Kirk of Kinneff, as had been previously agreed upon. As before stated, Governor Ogilvie was carefully kept in ignorance both of

A romance has been made about the carrying off the Regalia out of Dunnottar Castle, and of the place of its subsequent concealment. Extract from Mr. Kay's MS. Copy of a new edition of his portraits of original characters and traits of manners, with biographical anecdotes of persons who have figured in the Metropolis and the Provinces of Scotland, in the 17th and 18th centuries. Edinburgh, 1837-38. [illegible] The "honours" had been taken away was soon [illegible] At this stage of matters a letter was [illegible] Keith, then [illegible] Earl Marischal [illegible] which the letter was [illegible] Keith, who [illegible] Battle of Worcester, and [illegible] Ogilvie [illegible] Dunnottar Castle, [illegible] Ogilvie [illegible] Lady Ogilvie [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie [illegible] Regalia [illegible] Mrs. Ogilvie [illegible]

"The Castle of Dunnottar, though very strong, and faithfully defended, was at length under the necessity of surrendering; being the last strong place in Britain on which the Royal flag floated in those calamitous times. Ogilvie and his lady were threatened with the utmost extremity by the republican general, Morgan, unless they should produce the Regalia. The Governor stuck to it that he knew nothing of them; as in fact they had been carried away without his knowledge. The lady maintained she had given them to John Keith, second son of the Earl Marischal, by whom, she said, they had been carried to France. They suffered a long imprisonment and much ill usage. On the Restoration, the old Countess Marischal founding upon the story Mrs. Ogilvie had told to screen her husband, obtained for her son, John Keith, the Earldom of Kintore, and the post of Knight Marischal, with £400 a year, as if he had been in truth the preserver of the Regalia. It soon proved that this reward had been too hastily given; for Ogilvie of Barras produced the Regalia, the honest clergyman refusing to deliver them to any one but those from whom he received them. Ogilvie was made a Knight Baronet, however, and got a new charter of his lands, acknowledging this good service. Thus it happened, oddly enough, that Keith, who was abroad during the transaction, and had nothing to do with it, got the Earldom, pension, &c.; Ogilvie only inferior honours; and the poor clergyman nothing whatever, or, as we say, the hare's foot to lick. As for Ogilvie's lady, she died before the Restoration, her health being destroyed by the hardships she endured from the Cromwellian satellites. She was a Douglas, with all the high spirit of that proud family. On her death bed, and not till then, she told her husband where the Honours were concealed, charging him to suffer death rather than betray them."

The crown, sceptre, &c., as is well known, are now deposited within the Castle of Edinburgh.

After the Restoration of King Charles II., William Ogilvie, younger of Barras, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, having gone to London, in order to receive his Majesty's commands, on that head, the several articles of the Regalia were delivered up, in accordance with the King's directions, to the Earl Marischal of Scotland, in October, 1660, by the surviving husband of the Lady, whose dexterity had saved the crown, sword, and sceptre from falling into the hands of the enemy some eight years before. The various rewards bestowed upon the parties concerned on this occasion, appear, however, to have been dealt out in an inverse ratio to the value of their respective services. Upon John Keith, brother of the Earl Marischal, whose exertions in the cause appear to have been confined to the circumstance of his name having been made use of in reference to the fabricated letter, a document, which, moreover, had failed to effect its intended purpose of misleading the English Commander as to the carrying off, to the Continent, of the Regalia, and which epistle, withal, according to the Ogilvies' account—the truthfulness of which there does not appear any reason to doubt,—had been concocted by Mrs. Ogilvie herself,—was bestowed the office of Knight Marischal of Scotland, which was settled hereditarily in his family. In 1677, there was farther conferred on this lucky scion of nobility, the Scottish Earldom of Kintore, with the additional title of Baron Keith of Inverury and Keith-hall. The worthy Minister of Kinnaff and his better half, were rewarded with the grant (or, more correctly, the promise of a grant for there is ground to believe that the money was never received by them), of 2000 merks Scots, equal to £111 2s 2d sterling, by Act of the Parliament of Scotland passed on 11th January, 1661. Upon the surviving husband of Mrs. Ogilvie, the prime mover in the preservation of the Regalia, and who, with his deceased wife (whose life fell a sacrifice to the hardships to which she had been subjected), and their only son, had suffered in their persons as well as in their estate, was bestowed by patent, dated 5th March, 1661, the title of Knight Baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs male;—the tenure of Ogilvie's estate of Barras was, also, by Royal Charter, granted in March, 1662, confirmed on 22d August, 1670, by Act of the Estates, or Parliament, of Scotland, changed from ward, to blench, holding. To this return for the invaluable services rendered by him was superadded a grant of arms to Sir George, of which the bearings and motto bore reference to the preservation, in 1652, of the Scottish Regalia. George Ogilvie and Elizabeth Douglas had an only son born of their marriage, who succeeded his father. This son, afterwards Sir William Ogilvie, married, first (S.P.) Margaret Forbes, daughter of John Forbes of Leslie, and widow of Turing of Foveran, both in Aberdeenshire: thereafter Sir William Ogilvie wedded Marjory Raitt, daughter of Raitt of Hallgreen, in the Mearns, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret Ogilvie, who married Ogilvie of Pilmuir. Sir William's third wife was of his own clan,—viz., Isabel, or Helen, only daughter of Sir John Ogilvie, first Baronet of Inverquharity, in Forfarshire, by Anne Irvine, daughter of the Laird of Drum in the County of Aberdeen. Of the third marriage of Sir William Ogilvie were born two sons—viz., David, his father's heir, and Mr. William Ogilvie; this last named gentleman married Mary daughter and heiress of John Gordon of Rothiely, in Glenmuick, and widow of Mr. Isaac Fullarton, Advocate. Mr. and Mrs. William Ogilvie had one daughter Margaret Ogilvie.

In April, 1711, Sir David Ogilvie, of Barras, Baronet, and Mr. William, his brother-german, were admitted honorary Brethren of Guild of Aberdeen. (*Burgess Register*, 1711.)

Sir David, third Baronet, was, like his father, thrice married,—first to Susannah Scott, daughter of the Laird of Benholm, in the Mearns, by whom he had a son and heir—William Ogilvie, fourth Baronet of Barras, and a daughter, Katharine Ogilvie, who married Hercules Tailyour, younger of Borrowfield, in Angus, and had issue. Sir David Ogilvie married, for his second wife, at Aberdeen, in April, 1711 (their Antenuptial Contract having been dated 21st March preceding), Jean Ross, only surviving child of George Ross of Clochcan: by whom Sir David had three daughters—Isabel, who died, unmarried, in June, 1749; Elizabeth Ogilvie, who in August, 1738, became wife of Patrick Anderson of Bourtie, and had issue; and Mary Ogilvie, who died, at Aberdeen, unmarried, in March, 1767. Dame Jean Ross is understood to have died, and been buried, at Aberdeen, in June, 1717; her surviving husband—Sir David Ogilvie—married, for his third spouse, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Mr. John Guthrie of Westhall, a Cadet of Guthrie of that Ilk, in Angus, who bore to Sir David two sons,—David and James; and three daughters, named respectively, Anne, Margaret, and Susannah Ogilvie.

Sir David Ogilvie, third Baronet of Barras, appears to have died between Martinmas, 1737, and Whitsunday, 1738, when he was succeeded by the son of his first marriage with Susannah Scott,—viz., Sir William Ogilvie, fourth Baronet of Barras.

The stock of this ancient race is believed to be now extinct in the male line.

NOTE H.

John Leith Ross of Arnage, an antiquary and classical scholar of no mean attainments, was born, on 29th September, 1777, at his father's seat of Freefield, in the parish of Rayne, Aberdeenshire; having been the only surviving issue of the marriage between Alexander Leith of Freefield and Glenkindie and his second wife, Martha, daughter of John Ross of Arnage, in Buchan.

At the date of that marriage,—November, 1775,—Freefield was well advanced in life; notwithstanding which, after the decease of Mrs. Martha Ross, he wedded a third wife—Miss Christian Scott, daughter of Scott of Thirlstane, in the south of Scotland: she, however, survived the Laird of Freefield, and died, at Edinburgh, (S.P.), in June, 1808. Alexander Leith, himself, died at his house of Freefield, in June, 1803, aged 86 years. His first wife, whom he had married in April, 1744, was Jean, eldest daughter of Alexander Garden of Troup, Advocate, by his wife, Mrs. Christian Grant, daughter of Sir Francis Grant of Cullen and Monymusk, Baronet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, or Court of Session, in Scotland. Mrs. Jean Garden, or Leith, was sister of Alexander Garden of Troup, for many years M.P. for Aberdeenshire, and of the Hon. Francis Garden of Johnston, in Kincardineshire, better known as a Lord of Session by the style of Lord Gardenstone.

The Leiths of Freefield are descended from the Aberdeenshire family of Leith of Leith-hall, the Chiefs of that name;—of whom a detailed account is given in the standard work on Scottish baronial houses,—not ennobled,—*The Baronage of Scotland* of Sir Robert Douglas. In that work will also be found (at pages 231-32,) the Genealogy of the Leiths of Freefield. Both families have as a common ancestor, William Leith of Barns, in the Parish of Premnay, who was Provost of Aberdeen from 1352 to 1355, and again in 1373.—(*Kennedy's Annals of Aberdeen, Vol. II.*, Pages 230-231.)—William Leith died in the reign of King Robert II. and previous to April, 1388: his monument, in front whereof the Provost's remains are said still to repose, is probably the oldest existing in Aberdeen, or its vicinity. It is built into the west wall of the Vestibule of the East Church of Aberdeen, which Vestibule is better known as Drum's Aisle. This gentleman was a considerable benefactor to the Church of St. Nicholas, having enlarged, at his own expense, the Quire of the Virgin Mary, to the extent of 16 feet in length, towards the south, where he founded a Chantry, with an Altar, to St. Laurence and St. Ninian. Provost Leith was interred in front of the Altar. He presented to the Kirk of Aberdeen two of its largest bells, named Maria and Laurence; the latter was presented by William Leith, in 1351, as appears from the date thereon with the donor's name. This bell was recast at Middleburg, in 1634, having been rent accidentally shortly before that date.—(*Kennedy's Annals, Vol. II.*, Pages 9, 10, 16, 17.) When, *circa* 1836, the East Church was in course of being rebuilt,—the monument referred to having, in the lapse of years, become greatly decayed, the same was, by directions and at the expense of Provost Leith's descendant—Mr. Leith Ross of Arnage, put into repair; at that time there was infixed in the wall a brass plate, the inscription whereon records the name, &c., of the individual to whose memory the carved stone work above the plate had been originally raised.

The first of the present race of Leiths, who possessed the lands of Freefield, was Alexander Leith,—paternal grandfather of the late John Leith Ross of Arnage.

This Alexander was second son of James Leith of Leith-hall, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Strachan of Glenkindie. Alexander Leith having acquired (1702-1705) certain lands in the parish of Rayne, obtained, 26th January, 1705, a Crown Charter, by which his landed purchases were erected into a free barony, to be thereafter called the Barony of Freefield. Alexander Leith,—who subsequently, in 1738, purchased from his cousin-german, Sir Patrick Strachan, the lands and barony of Glenkindie,—married Christian, second daughter of Alexander Davidson of Newton, in Culsamond parish, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire; by her Mr. Leith had four sons who attained manhood, and who were respectively named Alexander, Walter, Patrick, and George. Having reached the age of 90 years, Alexander Leith died, at Freefield, in April, 1754; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Leith, who, as before observed, was three times married. By his first wife, Jean Garden of Troup, this laird had two sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Alexander Leith, was, in 1772, admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates; his brother-german, Garden Leith, died unmarried; as did also a sister—Miss Bathia Leith. Two other daughters of Alexander Leith and Jean Garden, named Christian and Agnes, married, severally, Alexander Stuart of Mastrick, near Aberdeen (S.P.), and Major Lewis Grant of the Hon. East India Company's service, son of Alexander Grant of Grantfield, (which property, in the parish of Midmar, was subsequently known as the Lands of Midmar). Major and Mrs. Grant had an only child—a daughter,—Miss Garden Grant, who, having survived both her parents, died in 1801.

Alexander Leith, Advocate, afterwards of Freefield and Glenkindie, married, in 1773, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James Gordon of Cobairdy, in the parish of Forgue, by his wife, the Hon. Mary Forbes, daughter of James, fifteenth Lord Forbes. Of the marriage between Alexander Leith and Mary Elizabeth Gordon a numerous family was born,—of whom but two or three now survive: only one of the daughters married, viz., the second, named Elizabeth

Appendix Note H.

Ann Leith, who, in April, 1803, became the second wife (S.P.) of Peter Gordon of Abergeldie, on Deeside; Mrs. Gordon survived the Laird of Abergeldie for many years, and having died, in October, 1855, at Palmerscross, Morayshire, was buried in an aisle of Elgin Cathedral.

The oldest child born of the marriage between Alexander Leith and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Gordon, was the late Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Freefield and Glenkindie, distinguished for his gallant services during the French Revolutionary and Peninsular War, and who died at Freefield, in February, 1859, in his 85th year,—his birth having taken place, at Cobairdy, in December, 1774. Having early evinced a predilection for the military profession, Sir Alexander, in his youth, received a commission in the British Army, and, after passing through the subordinate grades attained, in 1854, the rank of full General. He was, in 1815, nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, and had conferred on him a pension for wounds sustained in the course of his long and active career as a soldier. He was also appointed Colonel, first of the 90th, and afterwards of the 31st, Regiment of Foot. Sir Alexander was twice married; and left by his first wife, Maria Disney, daughter of Dr. Robert Disney Thorpe, Physician in Leeds, Yorkshire, four sons and two daughters. On his decease, in 1859, this Laird of Freefield was succeeded in his entailed estates by his eldest son,—Alexander Leith, now of Freefield and Glenkindie, who, in 1843, had been admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates.

The pedigree in the *Baronage of Scotland* (pages 231–32) of the Leiths of Freefield, appears, from internal evidence, to have been compiled about 1766; for it makes allusion to Mrs. Jean Garden, wife of Alexander Leith of Freefield, as being at the date of its compilation in life; and mentions that their eldest daughter had been married to Mr. Buchan Hepburn. George Buchan Hepburn, Advocate, of Smeaton Hepburn, in East Lothian, wedded, at Freefield, in October, 1765, Jean Leith, eldest daughter of the then Laird of Freefield; which young Lady died shortly after the birth, in July, 1766, of her only child,—John. Mr. Buchan Hepburn was for sometime Judge of the Admiralty in Scotland, and thereafter a Baron of the Court of Exchequer,—two Scottish tribunals now abolished, the business formerly conducted before them being transferred to the Judges of the Court of Session. He was in May, 1815, created a Baronet of Great Britain, and on his decease, in 1819, Sir George Buchan Hepburn (who had married a second time without issue)—was succeeded in his title and estates by his only child—John—born, as already mentioned, in 1766, of the marriage with Mrs. Jean Leith of Freefield. Sir John, who died in October, 1833, was succeeded by his elder son—the present Sir Thomas Buchan Hepburn, Bart., of Letham and Smeaton Hepburn, who was, for some years, M.P. for Haddingtonshire.

The Rosses of Arnage, the maternal ancestors of Mr. Leith Ross, were of the family of Ross of Auchlossin, in the parish of Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire; who, in their turn, deduced their descent from the Roses of Kilravock, in the North of Scotland.

On the death, at the battle of Malplaquet, in September, 1709, of Captain Francis Ross, the last Laird of Auchlossin of that surname, John Ross of Arnage, Merchant in, and for sometime Provost of, Aberdeen, became the representative, in the male line, of the Auchlossin Rosses. In virtue of his descent from Provost Ross, that gentleman's great grandson—the late Mr. Leith Ross of Arnage, and the heirs male of his body, were, by Patent of Arms, granted at Edinburgh, on 10th June, 1803, by the Lord Lyon King at Arms authorized to bear, in all time coming, the arms of Ross of Auchlossin, quartered with those of Leith of Freefield and Strachan of Glenkindie.

Of Provost John Ross, the first proprietor of Arnage of that surname, some particulars are given at page 56 of the Editor's Preface to the First Volume of the *Miscellany of the Spalding Club*. This gentleman who had purchased, in 1702, the Lands and Barony of Arnage, in the parish of Ellon, Aberdeenshire, for the sum of 40,000 merks Scots, equal to £2222 sterling, was an active supporter of the Presbyterian form of Church Government established in Scotland, subsequent to the Revolution of 1688; and having been a member of the Kirk Session of St. Nicholas (or Burgh of Aberdeen) parish, represented oftener than once, in the early part of last century, the Presbytery of Aberdeen in the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland. The letters printed in the volume of the Spalding Club, above mentioned, addressed by Principal Blackwell of Marischal College, then in London, to Provost Ross, evidence that the latter had taken a warm interest, *circa* 1712, in the affairs of the Scottish National Church. John Ross died of ague at Amsterdam, to which city he had gone on his private affairs, in September, 1714, at the age of 50, and was interred within the English Church there. The Marriage Contract of John Ross of Arnage, with Jean Forbes, only daughter of Arthur Forbes of Echt, by his first wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Innes, fifth daughter of Sir Robert Innes, of that Ilk, in Moray, Chief of that name,—now represented by the Duke of Roxburghe,—was dated at Echt, 28th April, 1704. That Contract bears to have been written by John Arthur, Servitor, or Clerk, to William Johnston, Advocate in Aberdeen, and was subscribed by the contracting parties, in presence of many of their respective friends and relatives, including Alexander Skene of that Ilk; Alexander Forbes, younger of Ballogie; John Innes of Knockorth; and Thomas, Arthur, and William Forbes, brothers-german of the Bride; Mr. Thomas Kinnear, Minister at Echt,—also of the above named William Johnston, subsequently of Craig, and who, in 1724, succeeded as heir male to the honours of the family of Johnston of Caskieben, and became Sir William Johnston, fifth Baronet of that Ilk.

An elder sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Innes (wife of Arthur Forbes of Echt), named Mary Innes, married Duncan Forbes of Culloden, and bore to him Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Lord President of the Court of Session, one of the ablest Judges, and most enlightened Patriots which Scotland has produced; who, as above indicated, was cousin-german of Mrs. Jean Forbes, wife of Provost John Ross of Arnage.*

* As illustrative of the convivial customs of Scottish Society in the beginning of the eighteenth century, in the more northern districts at least of that kingdom, the following passage (taken from Mr. J. H. Burton's Life of Lord President Forbes, published at London in 1847,) descriptive of the scene which occurred at the funeral of the President's mother, Mrs. Mary Innes, the maternal aunt of Jean Forbes (Lady Arnage), may be quoted. Mary Innes' death is understood to have taken place in Autumn, 1716; she was the second daughter of Sir Robert, the second baronet of Innes, by his wife, the Hon. Mary Ross, daughter of James, fifth Lord Ross of Halkhead; her husband, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, is mentioned by Mr. Burton to have been Member for the shire of Nairn in the Scottish Parliament, and an active supporter of revolution and Presbyterian principles. The following is stated by the authority just referred to, to have been excerpted from a Memoir of Duncan Forbes, published shortly after his decease, which occurred in December, 1747.—"The Lady of Culloden, the mother of the deceased Lord, being dead, 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" (*i.e.*, Duncan Forbes, subsequently Lord President of the 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

The family of Innes of Innes is described, in Mr. Burton's Life of Lord President Forbes, as having been of strict Presbyterian principles; and the Forbeses of Echt had, in all likelihood, been of the same stamp; the family last named, as well as their near connection, Provost Ross, were steady adherents to the form of Church Government not long before established on the north side of the Tweed. William Orem, Town Clerk of Old Aberdeen, in his Description of that City, written about 1725, thus refers to Arthur Forbes of Echt, father-in-law of Provost Ross, "*Anno* 1718,—upon 17th of April, the said new Principal and his Regents did chuse the Laird of Echt, elder, to be Rector of the King's College in Old Aberdeen, who is a bigot Presbyterian." The new Principal, mentioned by Orem, was the Rev. George Chalmers, formerly Minister of Kilwinning, in Ayrshire, who had, about the end of 1717, been appointed to the Principality of King's College, in room of Dr. George Middleton, deposed. Mrs. Jean Forbes survived her husband, John Ross, for many years; and died, at Aberdeen, in January, 1761,—having, it is noted, been born at Innes House, Morayshire, the seat of her mother's family, in October, 1682. Long before 1761, however, the Lairds of Echt Forbes had lost their ancient inheritance; having, like many other of the oldest Aberdeenshire families, been compelled in the first half of last century to part with their property through the hardships of adverse fortune. The Echt estate was purchased by the Duffs; and, after being possessed by them for many years was, about the beginning of this century, acquired by William Forbes, Merchant in Aberdeen; in the lifetime of whose son, James Forbes, also Merchant in Aberdeen, the Echt lands were sold to their present noble proprietor, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Of the marriage between John Ross of Arnage and Jean Forbes were born, besides other children, who died young,—a son named John Ross, long known as "The deaf and dumb laird of Arnage,"—in consequence of having from his birth laboured under that infirmity,—and two daughters, named Christian and Jean Ross. Of these ladies,—the elder, Christian Ross, married, in 1729, Sir Arthur Forbes, fourth Baronet of Craigievar, to whom she bore two daughters (1), Jean Forbes, married, in 1749, to her relative, John Forbes of Culloden, only son of Lord President Forbes, and had issue; and (2), Elizabeth Forbes, married, in 1756, to Robert Leith of Overhall, in the parish of Premnay, Aberdeenshire, and had issue.

Miss Jean Ross, youngest daughter of Provost Ross, married, in 1739, her kinsman, Alexander Aberdein, younger of Cairnbulg, Merchant in, and Provost of, Aberdeen, from Michaelmas, 1742 to 1744, whose first wife she was. Provost Aberdein was son of Alexander Aberdein of Cairnbulg, Merchant in Aberdeen, the son of Provost Ross' eldest sister, Mrs Elspet Ross, or Aberdein.

Of the marriage between Provost Aberdein and Mrs. Jean Ross was born an only child, Jean Aberdein, married, in March, 1761, at Edinburgh, to David Dalrymple, Advocate, Sheriff-Depute of Aberdeenshire, who also was, for sometime, Professor of Civil Law in King's College, Aberdeen, and Procurator for the Church of Scotland. Mr. David Dalrymple was, in 1777, raised to the Bench of the Court of Session, by the style of Lord Westhall. The father of this Judge was Hugh Dalrymple of Drummore, also a Judge of the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland, and a Lord of Justiciary; his grandfather, Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, Baronet, had been Lord President of the Court of Session, and David Dalrymple's great grandfather, James Dalrymple, first Viscount Stair, and also Lord President of the Session, was the celebrated Institutional writer on the Law of Scotland: a similar line, or continuance, of judicial descent—not being hereditary—is believed to be without parallel in the history of civilized nations; and, keeping in view the fact that the several judicial appointments referred to, were made by various Governments, or Cabinets of the day, holding, as may be imagined, during the long space of 120 years, over which those appointments extended, every shade of political sentiment—the circumstance under notice bears convincing testimony to the inherent talent and aptitude for high judicial office of the gifted Dalrymples. It has been recorded that James, first Viscount Stair, was, when a young man, in the military line; and that having, in 1641, observed on the gate of Glasgow College, a notice affixed, intimating that a then vacant professorship of philosophy, in that ancient seat of learning would be filled up by public competition on a certain future day, Dalrymple, attired in a Captain of Foot's then ordinary dress of scarlet and buff, appeared as a competitor at the appointed time; and, after a long and searching examination, was preferred to the other candidates. He afterwards betook himself, first to the study, and subsequently to the practice, of the law.

Mrs. Jean Ross, wife of Provost Aberdein, died soon after the birth, in October, 1740, of her only daughter, Mrs. Dalrymple; who by her husband, Lord Westhall, had several children, and died, at Edinburgh, in April, 1780, having predeceased her husband, who died, in April, 1784, aged 65.

Of Lord Westhall's children two only appear to have lived to see many years, viz., John Dalrymple,—mentioned in more recent works on the Peerage (*Title, Stair*), to have been a Colonel in the army, and to have died in 1829; and Jean Dalrymple, who became, in 1783, the wife of John Anderson of Winterfield, near Dunbar, and had issue.

Lord Westhall thus announces to his wife's uncle the birth of his Lordship's son, John—in a letter dated Advocates' Close, Edinburgh, 12th November, 1778, addressed to "John Ross, Esq. of Arnadge ":—

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 plenteously at her house."

While on these *grave* topics, it is thought that the following copy of "Expences of the Funeralls of Elizabeth Ross, the defuncts oldest daughter, who dyed ———." (in Summer, 1718, as the same appear in the family accounts, still preserved, of Provost Ross' minor children), may possess some interest, as exhibiting the then cost of various articles in Aberdeen:—

"Paid to John Couter for calling the Mourners	£1	10 0
,, poor people on that occasion	0	5 6
,, her ground lair	4	0 0
,, the Churchwardens	2	8 0
,, the Bellman	1	4 0
,, 12 botles claret wine	9	12 0
,, 10 botles white wine	7	13 4
,, 2 botles brandy	1	8 0
,, Bisket	0	16 0
,, 2 pund Savoy bisket	3	0 0
,, 1 pund garnisht bisket	1	16 0
,, Robert Low, wright, for a firr coffen to her	14	0 0
,, The mortcloath	3	0 0
	£50	12 10"

£50 12s. 10d. Scots money, equal to £4 4s. 5d. sterling.

APPENDIX NOTE H.

"DEAR SIR,—Your niece was happily delivered, yesterday, of a stout boy: this event had the additional pleasure of giving us an opportunity of expressing our affection for you, by giving him the name of John, and we beg you will accept of him as your Godson; happy! could we give more substantial proofs of our attachment. We beg to be remembered, in the kindest manner, to our cousin, your daughter, and always am, my dear Sir, most sincerely yours,

(Signed) DAV. DALRYMPLE."

Of Miss Jean Dalrymple the following agreeable reminiscence is to be found in Mr. Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott*. In adverting to a visit paid by him, on 27th June, 1830, to the old Tower of Preston, and to the Village of Prestonpans, at which place, in the year 1778, being then in childhood, he had resided for a short time, the great Novelist thus writes in his Diary:—

"I remembered, also, a very goodnatured pretty girl, 'my Mary Duff,' whom I laughed and romped with, and loved as children love. She was a Miss Dalrymple, daughter of Lord Westhall, a Lord of Session, was afterwards married to Anderson of Winterfield; and her daughter is now the spouse of my colleague" (as one of the Principal Clerks of the Court of Session), "Robert Hamilton. 'So strangely,' adds Sir Walter, "are our cards shuffled. I was a mere child, and could feel none of the passion which Byron alleges, yet the recollection of this good-humoured companion of my childhood, is like that of a morning dream, nor should I greatly like to dispel it, by seeing the original, who must now be sufficiently time-honoured."

From the last remark it would appear that, at the date of the above entry in Sir Walter's Diary,—June, 1830,—Mrs. Anderson had been in life. The following occurring among other notices of marriages in the Magazines, &c., of 1804, testifies that, on 27th November of that year, was married "At Peebles, Robert Hamilton, Esq., Advocate, to Miss Janet Hamilton Anderson, daughter of John Anderson, Esq. of Winterfield."

John Ross of Arnage, "the deaf and dumb laird," married, in June, 1728, Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Turner of Turnerhall, the first Laird of Turnerhall of that surname, by Margaret Rose, daughter of John Rose of Rosehill, in Ellon, and of Insch, in the parish of that name in the Garioch. Of the marriage between John Ross and Elizabeth Turner were born several sons and daughters: all of whom predeceased their father, except Miss Christian Ross; who, on the Laird of Arnage's decease, in May, 1789, aged 82, succeeded to the half of that estate, as heir-portioner along with her youthful nephew, John Ross Leith, born in September, 1777, the only surviving child of the marriage between Alexander Leith of Freefield and Glenkindie, and Mrs. Martha Ross of Arnage, Freefield's second wife. The lady just named survived the birth of her son only a few days, having died at Freefield on 9th October, 1777, aged 42 years, much and generally regretted, as may be gathered from the numerous letters and addresses, both in prose and poetry, inscribed after Mrs. Leith's death to her surviving husband and to other members of his family, one or two of which appeared in the *Aberdeen Journal* of that day; these written testimonies to departed worth, the only surviving child of the matron,—who, if credence is to be accorded to statements in the documents alluded to, had been not less distinguished for piety and mental accomplishments than for personal beauty,—had with filial care collected and preserved; they having been found by his executors after the late Mr. Leith Ross' decease, in May, 1839, carefully tied up together, and laid aside in his repositories.

In his boyhood the gentleman just named was chiefly educated at his father's house of Freefield, by whom, as the child of his old age, he appears, from correspondence still extant, to have been greatly beloved. Young Arnage had, for sometime, as the companion of his studies his nephew—by half blood,—the late Sir Alexander Leith of Freefield; who was by nearly three years the senior of his uncle. The Instructor of the two boys, for a time at least, was the late Reverend John Roger, Minister of Kincardine O'Neil.

Mr. Ross subsequently proceeded to Edinburgh; and, having chosen the law as his future profession, was apprenticed to the late Mr. Crawfurd Tait, W.S., an eminent legal practitioner of that day, (who by his wife, Susan, daughter of Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart., Lord President of the Court of Session, had a numerous family; of which the youngest son,—Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait,—was, in 1856, consecrated Bishop of London).

In 1801, Mr. Leith Ross, then named John Ross Leith, was admitted a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet: he continued to reside at Edinburgh until the decease, in April, 1803, of his maternal and maiden aunt, Christian Ross,—on which event, having succeeded as heir to his aunt's half of the lands of Arnage, Mr. Ross left the Scottish Metropolis, and took up his abode at the house of Arnage,—an old castellated mansion, built about 1650, and agreeably situated near the banks of the water of Ebrie, in the northern part of Ellon parish. The house of Arnage continued to be the principal residence of Mr. Leith Ross during the rest of his life. From respect towards the family of his mother, and as having been—subsequent to the decease of his aunt, Miss Christian Ross,—the sole legitimate descendant of his grandfather, John Ross of Arnage,—Mr. Leith Ross (who had been baptized by the name of Ross John Leith, which name had been subsequently changed to John Ross Leith,) adopted the surname of Ross; and was, thereafter, designated John Leith Ross of Arnage. He was a Freeholder and a Deputy-Lieutenant, and Magistrate of Aberdeenshire; and, in 1804, was nominated Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Ellon, &c., Battalion of Volunteers; which command the Laird of Arnage, soon after his marriage, in 1807, resigned; and was succeeded therein by George, Earl of Aberdeen, the nobleman who became, in after years, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

In right of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, eldest niece and co-heiress of Alexander Anderson of Bourtie, (who had died in March, 1825,) Mr. Leith Ross obtained a considerable accession of fortune, including the mansion-house and adjoining portion of the estate of Bourtie, and was in consequence, after 1825, designed "of Arnage and Bourtie."

NOTE I.

JAMES ALLARDYCE, "Merchant at Insch," who, in June, 1738, on payment of £100 Scots, was admitted a Burgess of Guild of Aberdeen, is the first of this family as to whom any information has been obtained.

James Allardyce, who is understood to have become, subsequent to 1738, a member of the Town Council of Aberdeen, married Miss Jean Jopp, sister of Provost Jopp referred to in Note C of this Appendix;—of which marriage, besides some daughters, were born, at least, three sons, named Alexander, Andrew, and James Allardyce.

James, the father of these sons, died, at Aberdeen, in October, 1778, aged 75; his widow, Mrs. Jean Jopp, died in March, 1795, aged 81; both were interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen.

In September, 1745, Alexander Allardyce, eldest lawful son of James Allardyce, Merchant Burgess, was admitted an Infant Burgess of Guild of Aberdeen. In September, 1749, Andrew Allardyce, second son of James, and, in September, 1754, James Allardyce, third son of the above-mentioned James Allardyce, (by his wife, Mrs. Jean Jopp,) were in like manner admitted Infant Guild Burgesses.

Alexander Allardyce, the eldest of the three brothers above named, went, early in life, to the West Indies; and, in the Island of Jamaica, acquired a large fortune, wherewith, about 1780, he returned to his native country. He represented for some years, in the House of Commons, the Aberdeen District of Burghs, and was also Lord Rector of Marischal College, at which University he had likely been educated. Mr. Allardyce purchased the lands of Dunnottar, in the parish of that name, in the Mearns:—a property which, in former times, belonged to the Earls Marischal. Upon that estate Mr. Allardyce erected a spacious mansion. He married, for his first wife, in August, 1786, Ann, daughter of Alexander Baxter of Glassel, in Kincardineshire;* who, after having given birth to her first child, died on 1st August, 1787, aged 28. Alexander Baxter Allardyce, the sole issue of Mr. Allardyce's first marriage, died at Kensington, Middlesex, in his seventh year, in May, 1794, and was interred,—as had also been his mother,—at Aberdeen. Within, and close by the door of, the West Church of Aberdeen, was erected by her surviving husband to the memory of Mrs. Ann Baxter, or Allardyce, an elegant monument in white marble, the work of the eminent English sculptor—Bacon.

In October, 1794, Alexander Allardyce married, for his second wife, Miss Hannah Innes, one of the eight daughters of Commissary Innes of Aberdeen, by whom he had an only daughter, Miss Eleanor Allardyce, who, in 1814, formed a matrimonial union with Archibald, Lord Kennedy; by which nobleman, who subsequently was styled Earl of Cassilis, this lady had a large family;—her eldest son having, on the decease, in 1846, of his paternal grandfather,—created in 1831 Marquis of Ailsa,—succeeded to the Marquisate and estates in Ayrshire, &c., of the Kennedy family.

Alexander Allardyce of Dunnottar died in November, 1801, aged 58:—his widow, Mrs. Hannah Innes, survived until August, 1838; she was interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen;—having at her decease attained the age of 64, she had been upwards of 30 years younger than her husband.

Andrew, the younger brother of Alexander Allardyce, married and had issue,—the latter now, it is believed, extinct: Mrs. Andrew Allardyce survived her husband, who died, at the age of 49, *anno* 1797.

Mrs. Janet Allardyce, a daughter of James Allardyce and Mrs. Jean Jopp, married Robert Innes, Merchant in Aberdeen, and had issue. The tombstone of Robert and Mrs. Innes,—in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen,—bears that Robert Innes died in February, 1802, aged 58, and his widow in December, 1810, aged 62. Mrs. Innes had two maiden sisters, Helen and Jean Allardyce, who, respectively, died in 1791 and 1794, as stated in the inscription on the stone covering their grave in St. Nicholas Churchyard.

James, third son of James Allardyce and Jean Jopp, was originally a Merchant in Aberdeen, having been also, it is believed, a member of the Town Council of that burgh. He subsequently received the appointment of Collector of Customs at the Port of Aberdeen,—where he died in February, 1811, aged 57 years. There were born to Collector Allardyce, several sons and daughters, by his wife, Mrs. Janet Forbes, daughter of William Forbes, Coppersmith in Aberdeen, and his wife, Mrs. Janet Dyce.†

Janet Forbes, widow of Collector Allardyce, died at Aberdeen, aged 71, in June, 1829, leaving, besides two unmarried daughters, three sons, of whom the eldest, Alexander Allardyce, married, but died without issue; and the youngest, George, died unmarried, in Novemder, 1858.

William, second son of James Allardyce and Janet Forbes, was a Merchant in Aberdeen. He married, for his first wife, Janet, daughter of Alexander Dingwall (sometime of Rannieston), who was for many years Postmaster at Aberdeen. Mrs. Janet Dingwall survived her marriage but a few weeks; and died (S.P.) at Aberdeen, in January, 1823, aged 21: thereafter, as mentioned in the text, Mr. William Allardyce married, in December, 1828, Mary, eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Leith Ross.

Mr. William Allardyce, at his decease, in March, 1858, aged 65, left a widow, to whom he had been married in 1842, and by whom he had one son and three daughters.

NOTE K.

(Communicated by David Robertson Souter, Esq. of Lawhead.)

Not long after the Restoration of King Charles II., viz., on 21st August, 1663,—the Scottish Parliament, or Convention of Estates, passed an Act for changing the name of Souter of late used by some of the name of Johnstoun, which Act proceeded on the narrative that "the Estates of Parliament haveing heard a supplication presented unto them be Mr. David Johnstoun alias Souter" (of Wardmilne, Forfarshire), "Student in Divinity for himselff, and in name and behalff of his remanent kinsmen of that name within the Shirreffdome of Pearth and fforfar, mentioning that the petitioners predicessor and his brother, of the sirname of Johnstoun, in the yeer 1460 (as they are informed), came from Annandale to Scone in Perthshire, upon some discontent, and ther attendit the owner of that place for a long time, and assumed to themsellfs the sirname of Souter, that therby they should not be noticed for the tyme; one of the breither dyeing without issue the other surviveing, for his good deportment, wes maried to a Gentlewoman, from

* In August, 1741, Alexander Baxter of Glassel, lawful son of the deceased Andrew Baxter, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, was, *jure paternitatis*, admitted a Guild Burgess thereof.—*(Aberdeen Burgess Register.)* In an inscription, still decipherable upon a gravestone lying near the East End of the Cathedral of Old Aberdeen, or Parish Church of Old Machar, it is recorded that Andrew Baxter, Merchant in Aberdeen, died *anno* 1700, aged 38; and his wife, Esther Irvine, in 1747, aged 82 years; and that Alexander Baxter of Glassel, their son, died in 1753, aged 62 years.

† Mrs. Janet Forbes, or Allardyce, was sister-german of William Forbes of Callendar, who by fortunate dealings in copper, and lucrative contracts with the Navy Board for sheathing with that metal the British ships of war, &c., realized great wealth—subsequently augmented by Mr. Forbes' investments in land in Stirlingshire and elsewhere. The curious reader will find in Volume II. of *Kay's Portraits*, published at Edinburgh in 1838, a copperplate illustration, executed (as appears from the date at one corner) in 1797,—of part of the *career* of this son of good luck; at pages 105 to 109 of which volume are given some details of Mr. Forbes' life. He is there stated to have died at Edinburgh, in June, 1815, at the age of 72; as he was baptized at Aberdeen in August, 1743.—*(Burgh Register of Baptisms.)*

APPENDIX NOTE K.

which mariage proceidit diverse honest men who are grown into considerable families, whairof the petitioners are descendit, And being desireous that they may be restored to their true and antient sirname of Johnstoun,—Therfor humbly craveing they may be impowered to alter their sirname, and that in all time comeing they may be designed after the sirname of Johnstoun, as the supplication bears: Which being taken into consideration the kings majestie with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament doth heirby allow the supplicants to take the sirname of Johnstoun, and that they and their posterity be designed and called in all time comeing after the sirname of Johnstoun, notwithstanding of their former designation be the name of Souter, and declares that this change shall nowayes prejudge them nor their airs and successors, in any maner of way, of the benefite of any writs or securitys wherin any of them are designed by the name of Souter."

Subsequently, on 9th October, 1663, the Scottish Parliament passed an Act entituled "Ratification of ane Contract betwixt the Magistrats and Councill of Aberbrothock and David Johnstoun alias Souter of Wardmilne," in the following terms:—

"Our Soverane Lord with advice and consent of his Maties estates of this present Parliament Ratifies and approves and for his Majestie and his successors perpetually confirmes the Contract of the date the fifteinth of May 1662 past betwixt the Provost Baillies and remanent Councill of the burgh of Aberbrothock for themselffs and in name and behalff of the Comunitie thairof on the ane parte and David Johnstoun alias Souter of Wardmilne on the other parte relative to other Contracts and other rights and securities therin exprest wherby and for the causes onerous therin mentioned, the Provost Baillies Councill and Comunitie of the said burgh of Aberbrothock, not only Ratified and approved the said Contracts and others rights made in favours of the said David Johnstoun alias Souters his airs and assignayes of his Milnes of Aberbrothock called the comon Milne and Wardmilne Bot also of new thirled band and astricted them and thair successors Provost Baillies Councill and remanent haill inhabitants and comunitie of the samen burgh of Aberbrothock and liberties therof perpetually in all time comeing to the said David Johnstoun alias Souter milnes above rehearsed called the Common milne and Wardmilne whairunto the inhabitants and burgesses of the forsaid burgh wer in use to frequent and haunt with thair grindable cornes befor the building and edefieing of the said comon milne and not only to grind at the samen milnes or ane or other of them the haill cornes of the growths which they or any of them shall happen to grind, Bot also all other cornes whairof the meill and malt shall be baiken and broune within the forsaid burgh and liberties therof, and to pay therfor the multers and knaveship exprest in the forsaid Contract, and to observe keep and fulfill to the said David Johnstoun, alias Souter, his airs and assignayes diverse and sindrie other obleidgments and clauses conceaved in his favours mentioned in the said contract, which is of the date above wrin and registrat in the Books of Councill and Session, and decerned to have the strenth of ane decreit of the Lords thairof upon the first day of July last by past, with all that hes followed or may follow thereupon. In the haill obleidgements and clauses thairof conceaved or that may be interpret in favours of the said David Johnstoun, alias Souter, and his above speit, after the forme and tenor of the samen, and statuts that this present Confirmation thairof is and shall be als valeid effectuall and sufficient as if the forsaid Contract and all that hes followed therupon wer at lenth insert heirin Dispenseing be thir pnts with the not inserting thairof in this present confirmation."—*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland. Vol. VII. p.* 467 *and p.* 511.

For many generations the descendants of the Wardmilne family used the designation of Souter Johnstoun. Mr. Robertson Souter of Lawhead is the great great great grandson of David Souter Johnstoun of Wardmilne, by Alexander (youngest son of Francis Souter Johnstoun of Hayshead), and Margaret Robertson Ritchie, his wife;—which Margaret Robertson Ritchie was the only surviving child of David Ritchie (of the Ritchies of Duchar) Merchant in Arbroath, and Janet Robertson, eldest daughter of William Robertson (of the Robertsons of Muirton, who afterwards settled in Fife, and acquired the lands of Gladney, &c.), also Merchant in Arbroath, and Isobel Pirie, his spouse, lawful daughter of David Pirie, Merchant in Johnshaven, and Janet Chaplin, of the Family of the Chaplins of Colliston in Forfarshire.

George Robertson Chaplin, now (1860) of Colliston, is the only surviving son of the said William Robertson,—and, in terms of the entail, assumed the name of Chaplin, on succeeding to the Estate of Colliston on the death of his brother, the late Thomas Robertson Chaplin, in 1857,—without issue.

Mr. Robertson Souter was twice married. By his first wife, Mary Jane Farquhar (who died 18th August, 1845), second daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Farquhar, Minister of Pitsligo, in Aberdeenshire, he had issue one son and two daughters—

Stewart Robertson,
Mary Jane Robertson; and
Margaret Anne Robertson, born 19th February, 1843; died 18th March, 1846.

NOTE L.

Alexander Black, Dyer in Aberdeen, and Mary Leslie lawful daughter of the then deceased Patrick Leslie, Merchant there, were, in May, 1751, contracted at that town in order to marriage. Mrs. Mary Leslie is stated, in the inscription on her tombstone in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas, to have died at the age of 63, in August, 1777; the same inscription bears that, at his decease, in December, 1787, the age of her surviving husband was 61 years; it would thus appear that Baillie Black had been by some twelve years his wife's junior. As Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Black, the only surviving son of the above named couple, was born at Aberdeen early in 1763,—he had at his death, in October, 1818, been in his 56th year: Dr. George Campbell, Principal of Marischal College, was the officiating clergyman at the baptism of Patrick Black. Mrs. Elizabeth Black, spouse of James Young,—baptized at Aberdeen in February, 1752, by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, before Francis Leys, Merchant in, then Treasurer of, Aberdeen, and Francis Ross, Merchant there, as witnesses,—was the eldest child born of the marriage of her parents. She married, first (Contract of Marriage dated 30th November, 1770), John Brand, Merchant in Aberdeen, who having died without issue, was, in the month of April, 1772, interred in St. Nicholas Churchyard. John was a brother of the late Mr. James Brand, who, after having been for many years Cashier of the old Aberdeen Bank, died in August, 1825.

At the period of entering into her second marriage with James Young, Mrs. Elizabeth Black was in her twenty-second year.

The father of Baillie Black, and grandfather of Mrs. James Young, was named John Black, a native of Oldmeldrum in Aberdeenshire. Among the inhabitants of that place (*circa* 1695–96) enumerated in the *Poll Book of Aberdeenshire*—Volume I., page 327—were—

"William Black, Merchant, £1 10*s.* for his stock, conforme to the Act of Parliament, and 6*s.* of generall poll, ...	£1	16	0 (Scots)
Item, Jean Harvie, his wife, poll is, ...	0	6	0
Item, Anna, William, Jean, Isobell, and John Blacks, his children, ther poll is, ...	1	10	0
Elspet Black, his servitrix, for fee and generall poll, ...	0	9	0."

John Black, the child last referred to as above, evidently was the individual of that name who became father of Baillie Alexander Black of Aberdeen. In Orem's Description of Old Aberdeen, it is mentioned that, on 28th June, 1723, a fire accidentally occurred upon the west side of said town, which burned two tenements of houses, belonging to two several heritors,—one of whom was George (*William*) Black, Merchant in Oldmeldrum, who married Jean Hervie, daughter of James Hervie, deceased, sometime Merchant in Old Aberdeen.

The Patrick Leslie and his wife, Elizabeth Cruickshank, mentioned in the subjoined inscription on a gravestone adjoining that of Baillie Black and his spouse Mary Leslie, in St. Nicholas Churchyard, were doubtless the parents of the latter :—

"Here are interred the bodies of Patrick Leslie, late Merchant in Aberdeen, who departed this life the 1st day of October, 1736, aged 63 years; and Elizabeth Cruickshank, his spouse, who departed this life, the 8th day of September, 1745, aged 63 years; and of their children,—five sons and six daughters."

In the possession of Miss Young of Golden Square, Aberdeen, are portraits, in oil colours, of her maternal grandfather, Alexander Black, and of her grandmother, Mary Leslie. The latter is said to have had a maiden sister, Miss Elizabeth, or Betty, Leslie, as also a brother, named William Leslie, who had been in the West Indies, and whose name stands second on the list of those who have bequeathed legacies to the Aberdeen Infirmary. On 5th January, 1748, William Chalmers, Provost of Aberdeen, being Preses of the meeting held on that day, Dr. Rose stated to the Managers of the Infirmary that William Leslie, late Merchant in Antigua, had mortified thirty guineas to the Infirmary; and the Managers appointed their cashier to grant receipt for the said sum to Dr. Rose, as one of the said Mr. Leslie's Executors, to be by him transmitted to the other Executors at London.—*Minute Book of Managers of Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, January*, 1748.

Janet Davidson was the maiden name of the mother of Baillie Black. After John Black's decease, his widow, Mrs. Janet Davidson, married William Martin, a dealer in Delf ware, at the Delf House, in, or near, the Green of Glasgow; of which wedding were born, at least, two daughters, one of whom died young, and the other, named Ann Martin, became the wife of Thomas Simpson, for sometime settled at Hanover Town, in Virginia, North America;—and who, subsequently, was Postmaster at Oldmeldrum. Thomas Simpson had two sisters,—one married to Baillie Peter Duguid, Merchant in Aberdeen, and the other to the Rev. Dr. George Skene Keith, for many years Minister of Keith-hall and Kinkell, Aberdeenshire. Both Mrs. Skene Keith and Mrs. Duguid had issue.

NOTE M.

The members of this family of Abercrombie, in Aberdeen, were, some half century ago and upwards, chiefly engaged in the Stocking business.

The name Abercromby, or Abercrombie, is of considerable antiquity in North Britain. At page 644 of the Volume printed in 1843 by the Spalding Club, entitled "Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff," it is mentioned that Bœtius testifies that the Abercrombies first came into Scotland in the reign of Malcolm III.; their first estate having been Abercromby in Fife; from which they came and settled at Westhall in the Garioch, and at last fixed in the parish of Fordyce.

At pages 342 and 357 of Volume V. of the Spalding Club *Miscellany* are given a few details as to the descendants of Mr. Walter Abercrombie, sometime Minister of Rayne; which Walter was lawful son of Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenbog.

It may be remarked that some of the Aberdeen Abercrombies have adopted as their crest a bee *volant*, with the motto "*Vive ut vivas*;" those being the crest and motto of the family of Abercromby of Glassaugh, in the parish of Fordyce; but whether this had been done in consequence of any blood relationship between that family and the citizens of Aberdeen of the same surname, or whether the crest and motto had been assumed as a mere matter of fancy by the individuals referred to, is uncertain. The crest and motto of the Abercrombys of Birkenbog in Banffshire —the chiefs of the name—are different from those of the Glassaugh Abercrombys.

The first of the name settled in the town of Aberdeen as to whom any authentic information has been obtained was named,

ROBERT ABERCROMBIE; who, in September, 1642, married Bessy, or Elizabeth, Inglis, as proved by the Burgh Register of Marriages. Of this wedding several children appear to have been born;—one of whom, named Robert, was baptized, at Aberdeen, in March, 1653.

Robert Abercrombie, Merchant and Burgess of Aberdeen, was interred there in October, 1679; the corpse of his widow, Bessy Inglis, was, also, buried in the Kirkyard of that burgh, in August, 1692.

The son of this couple, viz., Robert Abercrombie, Merchant in, and one of the Baillies of, Aberdeen, married (the Contract of Marriage bearing date 19th June, 1691), Agnes Blair, eldest daughter of the Reverend Doctor William Blair, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen. The tocher, or dowry, of Agnes Blair was £1000 Scots (£83 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling). It may be observed that Dr. Blair, previous to his removal, in 1680, to Aberdeen, had been Minister of Fordyce, in

APPENDIX NOTE M.

Banffshire, in which parish are situated the estates of Birkenbog and Glassaugh, both, at that date, belonging to families of the surname of Abercromby.

[On the establishment of the Presbyterian form of Church government in Scotland, subsequent to the Revolution of 1688, such Episcopal clergymen as took the oaths of allegiance to the new Government and subscribed the assurance, were allowed to retain the temporalities of the livings severally held by them, and to officiate in the Churches of which they were the Incumbents previous to the change as to the State Religion in North Britain. These protected ministers had no seat in the Presbyteries, or other Courts, of the Kirk of Scotland; nor were they permitted to interfere, in any way, in the management of the business of that Establishment. One of the Episcopal Ministers referred to—of whom there were several in Aberdeen and its vicinity—was Dr. William Blair, who survived until February, 1716; and was then interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen. Dr. Blair had a son and assistant in his clerical duties, Mr. Robert Blair. These Episcopal Ministers were, almost without exception, attached by political feeling to the exiled Royal Family of Stuart; and when, about the end of 1715, the old Pretender—as he was generally denominated—landed at Peterhead with a few followers, the exultation of the clergy of the persuasion alluded to, led them to indulge their Jacobite feelings, not only by offering up prayers in the Churches, in which they were still permitted to officiate, for success to the arms of King James VIII.—as the party styled the Prince—but to commit themselves so far as to hold solemn days of thanksgiving for the Royal Personage's safe arrival, &c. In the Aberdeenshire district, this Jacobite feeling was then more predominant than in most other parts of Scotland. Those short manifestations of delight, however, led, in the course of the following year, and after the suppression of the Rising of 1715, to the ejection from their livings, by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, of several of the Episcopal clergymen within the bounds of that Presbytery—including "Mr. Robert Blair, late assistant to his father, Dr. William Blair."]

Baillie Robert Abercrombie was, *annis* 1706-7, an Elder in the Old, or West, Church of St. Nicholas; he died in November, 1721;—his widow, Mrs. Agnes Blair, survived until October, 1736; both were interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen. Of their union were born not fewer than thirteen children.

The seventh son of Robert Abercrombie and Agnes Blair, named George, born, at Aberdeen, in January, 1713, received his education at the Grammar School and Marischal College of his native town; under date, 4th December, 1729, it is recorded in the Town Council Register of Aberdeen, that George, lawful son to the deceased Robert Abercrombie, late Baillie of Aberdeen, was presented by the Council to one of the Bursaries (of Katharine Rolland), in the Grammar School of Aberdeen, of seven bolls of sufficient farm meal, or bear, "or money where victual fails," for a period of four years: and that, on 5th November, 1730, the said George Abercrombie was presented, by the Magistrates, to Dr. Duncan Liddell's then vacant bursary in Marischal College, also for four years,—the amount thereof being fourteen bolls victual, half meal half malt. This Bursar, subsequently, studied theology, and became a Minister of the Established Church of Scotland. His first cure was that of St. Clement's Chapel at Footdee,—since erected into one of the six parishes included within the Burgh of Aberdeen;—to this charge Mr. George Abercrombie appears (from *Kennedy's Annals of Aberdeen* Vol. II, page 61), to have been appointed in 1744, and to have held the same up to 1759, when he was translated to the parish of Forgue, in the northern part of Aberdeenshire. Of that parish Mr. Abercrombie discharged the duties of Minister, from August, 1759, until June, 1772,—when he was inducted as one of the Ministers of the East Church of Aberdeen,—where he continued until his death in July, 1790, in the 78th year of his age, and 46th of his ministry. This reverend gentleman was twice married; first in 1772, soon after his appointment to the East Church of Aberdeen. The *Aberdeen Journal*, of that period, records that, on 3d November, 1772, was married "The Reverend Mr. George Abercrombie, one of the Ministers of this city, to Miss Jeanny Leslie, a most agreeable young lady." The same newspaper announces that, at that place—"Died, on 31st of March, 1775, universally regretted, in the 21st year of her age, Jean Leslie, spouse to the Rev. Mr George Abercrombie, one of the ministers of this city." This lady, who was daughter of the then deceased John Leslie of Drumdallo, in Forgue, bore to the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, a son, named Robert, who died an infant a week or two after his mother's decease, and was, with her, interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen. At page 18 of a "Short Narrative of an Aberdonian," printed at Aberdeen, in 1848, and more particularly alluded to in the next subsequent Note of this Appendix,—occurs a passage in the following terms, which, if the venerable narrator's memory was not at fault, evidences a singular fact: "I may here mention a matter which but very few know, but it is what I was told by the gentleman himself: previous to Mr. Abercrombie being called to Aberdeen, he was Minister at Forgue; he there baptized a daughter of one of the heritors of the parish of Forgue, a Mr. Leslie, by the name of Jean, whom he married very young, and who died of small pox. In the course of his visits to Aberdeen, he baptized Barbara, daughter to Robert (*John*) Morrice, Baker in Aberdeen, whom he married as his second wife, by whom he had three sons. The eldest son was the late Dr. John Abercrombie, Edinburgh. The Minister died in August, 1790, a man much beloved and regretted." As Mrs. Jean Leslie died in 1775, in her 21st year, her birth and baptism had occurred in, or about, 1754, four or five years previous to the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie's settlement at Forgue; the future minister of that parish having been settled as a clergyman, at Footdee, in the year 1744—it was, no doubt, quite possible for him to have officiated as clergyman at the baptism, *circa* 1754, of the young lady who subsequently became his first wife. In November, 1778, the Reverend George Abercrombie married, at Aberdeen, for his second wife, Barbara, youngest daughter of John Morice, Baker, in the Castlegate. Mrs. Barbara Morice (who died at Edinburgh, after having survived her husband for many years), was cousin-german of the late Rev. William Morrice, Minister of Kincardine O'Niel, and of his brother, David, of Tullos, Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire, mentioned in a subsequent Note. Of Mr. George Abercrombie's second wedding were born three sons—John, David, and Robert; the two last died in childhood. The eldest son, John, born, at Aberdeen, in October, 1780, having studied medicine, became, in after years, an eminent Physician in the Scottish Capital; and held for several years before his death, which took place very suddenly at Edinburgh, in November, 1844, the office of First Physician to the Queen in Scotland. He married, in October, 1808, Agnes, daughter of the late David Wardlaw, Esq. of Netherbeath, which lady pre-deceased Dr. Abercrombie, leaving several daughters. Dr. and Mrs. Abercrombie are interred in the West, or St. Cuthbert's, Churchyard, Edinburgh. Dr. John Abercrombie, who was not less distinguished as a medical practitioner, than as the author of several valuable treatises on Medical, Philosophical, and Theological subjects, filled for sometime the office of Lord Rector of Marischal College and University.

Robert Abercrombie, second son of Baillie Robert Abercrombie and Mrs. Agnes Blair, was born, at Aberdeen, in February, 1694. He became a clergyman of the Scottish Kirk, and was for many years Minister of the

Parish of Leslie, in the Presbytery of Garioch and Synod of Aberdeen. This reverend gentleman married —(Contract dated at Tarland, in Aberdeenshire, 30th October, 1723)—Margaret, eldest daughter of the Reverend Alexander Toasch, Minister of Tarland, and his wife Mrs. Margaret Gordon, second lawful daughter of the deceased Patrick Gordon of Hallhead, in the county of Aberdeen. The tocher, or fortune, of Mrs. Margaret Toasch was 2000 merks Scots (£111 2s. 3d sterling), to be paid within year and day of her marriage, or at Martinmas, 1724. Of this union were born to the Minister of Leslie, six sons and five daughters. The Reverend Robert Abercrombie died in July, 1751, at the Manse of Leslie; and was, in a few weeks, followed to the grave by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Toasch, who died, also at Leslie, in September, 1751.

Their third son, named John, born in Summer, 1729, became a Stocking Merchant in Aberdeen; and was Provost of that City from Michaelmas, 1787, to 1789; and, again, from 1793 to 1795. Provost Abercrombie, who was an elder, or member, of the Kirk Session of St. Nicholas Parish, married, at Aberdeen, in January, 1771, Catherine, eldest daughter of William Forbes, Coppersmith in Aberdeen, and Mrs. Janet Dyce, daughter of the Reverend William Dyce, Minister of Belhelvie, in Aberdeenshire. Mrs. Catherine Forbes (sister of Mrs. Janet Forbes, wife of Collector James Allardyce, mentioned in Note I of this Appendix), died in September, 1785; her husband, Provost Abercrombie, survived until June, 1820, when he died at Aberdeen, aged 91. Of their marriage several children were born. Their son, John Abercrombie, born in March, 1778, married in April, 1816, as mentioned in the text, Miss Wilhelmina Young, fifth daughter of the marriage between Provost William Young and Mrs. Mary Anderson of Bourtie.

NOTE N.

The name HADDEN—believed to be a corruption of the ancient Scottish surname De Hauden—subsequently Haldane—is, at the present day, occasionally to be met with in the rural districts of Aberdeenshire. The family of De Hauden, or Haldane, was of considerable antiquity on the north side of the Scottish border. In the Historical and Critical Remarks (appended to Volume II. of *Nisbet's System of Heraldry*, Edinburgh Edition, 1816), on the submission and fealty sworn by many of the Scots Nation, to King Edward the First of England, in 1292-96-97, &c., commonly called the Ragman Roll, it is stated that "Radulphus de Hauden, *i.e.*, Haldane, or Haden, of that Ilk, was a very ancient family in Teviotdale, now extinct. The heir of line was married to John Haldane of Lanrick. Gleneagles is very justly reputed an ancient family; they have a Charter from King William" the Lion. "The family rose gradually to be one of the most considerable in the kingdom, chiefly by marriage. Sir Simon, one of the heads of the family, got an estate, in Perthshire, by the marriage of a lady, who was named *Matilda de Arnotts*, *i.e.*, Arnot."

Another and more recent authority has remarked that the Haldames could trace their ancestry to a Norse origin; and that in later centuries, and in troublous times, some of them had held the highest offices in the kingdom, and had acquired fame in the battle fields of their country. The barony of Gleneagles, chiefly consists of a "Valley in the Ochil hills opening upon the moor of Tullibardine and the fertile plains of Strathearn, towards the distant Grampians, whose towering summits bound the prospect. In old Charters, in the rolls of Parliament, and in other public documents, by the caprice of orthography, the family name is variously written, Halden, Haldane, Hadden, or Hauden. Of Norse origin, it is still common in Denmark, and from Haldan Hill, near Exeter, to Halden Rig, near Kelso, the Danish chiefs who were driven beyond the Humber by King Alfred have indented many local and unmistakeable traces of their leader's name, as mentioned by the Saxon Chroniclers. There is little doubt that the Lands of Halden Rig, or Halden Hill, in the parish of Sproustoun, were called after the Northern warrior. But passing by the mist-enveloped legends of a barbarous age, and approaching the light of modern records, when surnames became hereditary, it is on record that three centuries later, a younger son of the Border family of Halden, near Kelso, migrated from the sunny banks of the Tweed into Perthshire, and married the heiress of Gleneagles, adopting the armorial bearings of that family instead of his own, but retaining his surname as derived from his paternal lands." In the *Peerage of Scotland*, (Wood's Edition, Edinburgh, 1813, Vol. II., pp. 87-88), is given a detailed pedigree of the Haldanes of Gleneagles; who, so early as the thirteenth century, held no mean place among the Scottish Barons.

The arms of John Haldane, Laird of Gleneagles, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, were thus blazoned:—

QUARTERLY; 1st, ARGENT, a saltier ingrailed *sable*, for Gleneagles of that Ilk; 2nd, ARGENT, a saltier ingrailed, cantoned with four roses *gules*, for Lennox; 3rd, OR; a bend, cheque, *sable* and *argent*, for Monteith of Ruskie; and the 4th as the 1st. Crest;—an Eagle's head, erased, *or*; Motto; "Suffer."—(*Lyon Register*). Supporters;—Two eagles, proper.—(*Nisbet's System of Heraldry*, Vol. I., p. 139).

The first of the Haddens, connected with Aberdeen, of whom any trace has been found—Robert Hadden—in 1696, the date of the making up of the Lists of persons liable for poll money within the shire of Aberdeen, resided with his wife—whose name is not specified,—at Sunhonie, in the parish of Midmar—a place then forming part of the Estate of Ballogie,—now known as the property of Midmar,—which, towards the close of the seventeenth century, belonged to a branch of the numerous clan of Forbes. The entry in the printed copy of the *Poll Book of Aberdeenshire*, 1695-96 (Vol. I., Page 186), is as follows:—"Robert Hadden, sub-tennent, and his wife, poll 12s" (of Scots money, —being 6s. for each.)

Robert Hadden was, apparently, still an inhabitant of Midmar parish, when, on 17th January, 1719, his son, William Hadden, weaver in Aberdeen, entered into wedlock with Anna Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, weaver in that town; the cautioners, or sureties, for the pair fulfilling their matrimonial intent, having, as stated in the Kirk Session Register of St. Nicholas, been the father of the Bride, and Alexander Young, weaver in Aberdeen. Alexander Young, and Alexander Gordon, Senior, Merchant in Aberdeen, are the persons mentioned in the Baptismal Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen, as having witnessed the christening, by the Reverend Mr. Osborn of Aberdeen, of Alexander Hadden,—born on 20th April, 1721,—son of William Hadden and Anna Stewart; which couple had other children born of their marriage. On 9th February, 1754, "William Halden, weaver," was interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen; where, on 9th March, 1762, was also interred his relict, Anne, or Anna, Stewart, as evidenced by the accounts of the Master of Kirk Works of Aberdeen. Their son, Alexander Hadden, subsequently became a Stocking Merchant in Aberdeen; and was a member of the Town Council, and Magistrate of his native town:

APPENDIX NOTE N.

he married, in 1757, as mentioned in the text, Elspet Young, whose baptism is thus recorded in the Burgh Register of Christenings at Aberdeen, under date 17th December, 1737, "James Young, Merchant, and Rachell Crookshank, his spouse, had a daughter, called Elspet, baptized by Mr. John Bisset, Minister,—Witnesses, Captain Hugh Fraser, Merchant, and William Gordon, Merchant."

Not a few particulars, regarding the Haddens, are contained in "A Short Narrative of the Life, and some incidents in the recollection, of an Aberdonian, nearly 80 years of age, &c.; to which is added, an account of the Hadden family, for upwards of one hundred years back," printed at Aberdeen in 1848. Although the aged writer,—John Dingwall Tough, has, in the production referred to, fallen into several inaccuracies, yet from the fact noticed by him, of his having been for nearly forty years in the employment of Messrs. Alexander Hadden & Sons of Aberdeen, the Narrator had opportunity of becoming acquainted with the incidents which, as bearing on the subject matter of this Note, are herein after introduced.

In the account given, by the Octogenarian, of himself and his origin, his father is stated to have been a native of the same parish, Midmar,—whence William, the father of Baillie Hadden, had removed to Aberdeen;—which fact strengthens the belief that the occurrences, in the early career of Alexander Hadden, are, in the main, correctly stated; although in several of the more minute details, as to that gentleman's family connections, the aged writer of the "Short Narrative" had fallen into error. Baillie Hadden "a good man, a kind master, and much regretted at the time of his death by the whole community," is, in J. D. Tough's narrative, introduced in the terms following:—

"The late Alexander Hadden, sometime one of the Magistrates of Aberdeen, was the son of Alexander" (*William*) "Hadden, Customer weaver, who lived in a small house in the Green, near the Bowbridge, on which site Francis Clerihew built. When he was come of age, he was put apprentice to Mr. Brebner of Lairney, then in the wood and iron trade. At the expiry of his apprenticeship, he left Mr. Brebner, and having nothing to do, he resolved to go south, to look out for a situation. On going a little way, he bethought himself on the old adage of throwing the staff, when the head fell to Aberdeen, and he thereupon returned home. Being acquainted with old James Young, who lived in the Bulwark, who was doing a little in the hoisery trade, he was advised by him to try and do a little in that way. His father, being but a poor man, could advance him nothing to begin with; but he borrowed five or six pounds from an old neighbour woman, with which he started business for himself in the year 1747. His first travel in the way of business, on his own account, was to Stonehaven, at the Candlemas market, where he got only two pairs of hose, as old Baillie Dingwall (who began about the same time), had bought up all in the market before his arrival.

"His next travel was to Upper Banchory, at Midlentren Market, when he cut out Baillie Dingwall. Afterwards, as was the usual practice at that period, Mr. Hadden was regularly found at the Bowbridge on the Fridays, along with the other Hose Merchants, where he soon became favourably known to the country people, who brought their goods to that market, as an honourable and punctual dealer in the Hose trade; it was also about this time that he first employed Woolcombers on his own account, but he still continued to give out his wool to spin and knit, and also purchase hose wherever he could get them. Fortune still continuing to favour him, he was, in order to extend his business, induced to enter into partnership with Mr. John Farquhar, and the concern was now carried on under the firm of Hadden and Farquhar, which firm was long honourably known in Holland, as their principal business was in the Dutch market.

"Mr. Hadden, shortly after this period, married Elspet Young, and Mr. Farquhar married her sister, Rachel; they were daughters of his old friend, James Young, and sisters of the late Provost William Young. Both families took up their residence in the house in the upper end of that close, now used as a Blacksmith's and Turner's Shop, in the Green, &c.;" and in that, their joint abode, the two families continued to reside for several years—thus sufficiently evincing the harmony which had subsisted between the two sisters, and their respective helpmates, as well as among their children. The good folks of Aberdeen, of that day, unable, of course, to distinguish the progeny of the one partner from that of the other, indiscriminately characterised the youthful flock as "Farquhar and Hadden's bairns." When, in 1773, Mrs. Rachel Young contracted a second marriage with Mr. David Morice, the domestic arrangements previously subsisting between herself and her sister, Mrs. Hadden, required to undergo alteration.

John Farquhar and Alexander Hadden are recorded, in the Burgess Register of Aberdeen, as having been admitted Guild Brothers of that city on the same day—20th September, 1745,—the former on payment of £100 Scots, and Mr. Hadden on payment of only £60 Scots, as he had been apprenticed to a free Burgess of the Burgh;—John Ross, Merchant in Aberdeen, engaged for the two Entrants' faithfully performing the duties incumbent on them as Guild Brethren of Bon-Accord.

The business, in which Messrs. Farquhar and Hadden engaged, formed, as elsewhere remarked, one of the chief branches of commerce carried on at Aberdeen, during the eighteenth century, and until after the closing of the Continental ports which followed the breaking out of the war consequent on the first French Revolution. The business consisted in the manufacturing, or collecting, woollen hose from the peasantry of the surrounding country, after the same had been knitted by the females of their families; the stockings, after being assorted and packed by the Aberdeen Merchants, having been exported in large quantities to Holland and elsewhere. Many citizens of Aberdeen embarked in the Stocking trade:—the primitive mode of conducting which, about the middle, and during the last half, of the eighteenth century, as described by John Dingwall Tough, strikingly contrasts with the large manufactories of textile fabrics, which, one or two generations subsequently, were conducted at Aberdeen,—far less successfully as the results proved, by some of the descendants of the Hose Merchants of 1750-1800.

One Contract of Copartnery,—a renewal of a similar document, the term of which had expired,—between John Farquhar and Alexander Hadden, still preserved, bears to have been written by William Finnie, Servant, or Clerk, to Andrew Thomson, Advocate in Aberdeen, and was subscribed, at that town, on 13th April, 1754, by the two members of the renewed Copartnery, of which the capital stock was £1200 sterling, in presence of John Randall, Servant to Archibald Campbell, Vintner in Aberdeen, and the said Andrew Thomson,—which last filled up, in the Contract, the date and place of subscribing the deed, the witnesses names, &c. The Contract was to endure for three, five, seven, eleven, fifteen, or nineteen, years from the period of its date (April, 1754), in the option of the partners.

The business continued to be carried on, under the firm of Farquhar and Hadden, until the sudden decease, in January, 1768, of the senior partner; sometime after which event, the designation was changed to that of "Alexander Hadden & Sons;" under which firm the woollen business is, at the present day, carried on, upon a greatly extended scale, in the Green of Aberdeen.

The principles professed by the Temperance Societies and Total Abstinence Leagues of modern days not having been in vogue, at Aberdeen, *Anno Domini* 1754, the fact of the signing of Messrs. Farquhar and Hadden's Contract of Copartnery, on 13th April of that year, having been witnessed by one of the waiters in Mr. Archibald Campbell's Hostelry, suggests the probability of the commencement of their renewed partnership having been,—as was then customary in North Britain when any important deed of the description alluded to was signed,—inaugurated by a libation to the future success of the undertaking.

"Archibald Campbell's House" stood on the site now occupied by the premises of the North of Scotland Banking Company,—and was a well known place of festive entertainment, in the City of Bon-Accord, a hundred years ago. It was in that house, subsequently known as "The New Inn," about, or soon after, midnight of 21st December, 1763,—at which season, in consequence of the 20th December being held, in that part of Scotland, as one of the half-yearly money terms, many gentlemen from the country districts visit Aberdeen,—that, in the progress of a convivial meeting, a quarrel arose between John Leith of Leith-hall, and James Abernethy of Mayen on Deveronside; which, from its fatal termination, attracted at the time considerable public attention and was commemorated in a Ballad still remembered in some parts of the country. The origin of the dispute seems to have been forgotten; but the party then assembled had evidently entertained no apprehension of its terminating disastrously, as, on the two disputants leaving the room, the only remark which seemed to have been made was by one of the gentlemen still remaining in the apartment, who casually observed that "Leith would take care to keep out of harms' way." In a short time, the sound of fire-arms out of doors having been heard, the portion of the company that had remained at table rushed out in order to ascertain the cause, when Leith-hall was found lying on the Plainstones, nearly opposite to Archibald Campbell's house, wounded, (and, as it soon proved, mortally), by a pistol bullet in his forehead. The unhappy gentleman died on the third day thereafter. His adversary, reported to have been slightly wounded on the thigh, evaded justice by immediate flight to the Continent. It is said that one of the balls fired on the occasion was to be seen, for many years, sticking in a neighbouring lamp post.—(*The Book of Bon-Accord*, 1839, p. 156). In the *Scots Magazine* for 1763 is chronicled the death, at Aberdeen, on 25th December, 1763, of John Leith of Leith-hall, Esq.

In reference to that occurrence, the Editor of the *Black Kalendar of Aberdeen* (Edition 1840, p. 77), observes:—"It has been stated, though we do not place unhesitating reliance on the story, that the quarrel between Leith-hall and Mayen might have been settled but for the interference of Patrick Byres of Tonley, who urged Mayen to the deed, and even loaded his pistol. It is certain that he left the country along with Mayen." Mr. Abernethy was indicted to stand trial at the Circuit Court of Justiciary, held at Aberdeen, in May, 1764, before Lord Auchinleck. In the *Scots Magazine*, for 1764, it is recorded that "At Aberdeen, James Abernethy of Mayen, Esq., was outlawed, for not appearing to stand trial on an indictment for the murder of John Leith of Leith-hall, Esq."

The family of Byres of Tonley, in the parish of Tough, was related by marriage to Abernethy of Mayen—the wife of Patrick Byres, a daughter of Moir of Stonywood—having been the sister of James Abernethy's mother. A descendant of Patrick Byres—viz., Dr. James Moir of Aberdeen,—in addition to the above statement of propinquity—gives a different account of the nature of his grandfather's interference on the occasion referred to. The Doctor relates that it is true that Tonley was of the party whereat the dispute happened between Leith-hall and Mayen; and that Patrick Byres followed them, when they left Archibald Campbell's house; but that before Mr. Byres had reached the Plainstones, Leith-hall had been wounded: after which Mr. Byres procured horses for his wife's nephew, in order to enable the latter to escape from the town. From his grandson's account, it is probable that Tonley's own appearance in Aberdeen, at the period in question, had been not unattended with personal risk: for Mr. Byres having been engaged in the rebellion of 1745-46, had left Scotland, and taken service in Lord Ogilvie's Regiment, under the French king. Patrick was succeeded in Tonley by his son, James Byres, who had followed his father to France, where Mr. James Byres was educated; the latter embraced the Roman Catholic faith. He also was in Lord Ogilvie's Regiment; but afterwards, and for long, resided at Rome, and was much devoted to the Fine Arts. In the notice of James Byres' decease, at Tonley, on 3rd September, 1817, in his 84th year,—it was mentioned that he had finally left Rome in 1790. It is stated in the *Scots Magazine*, that, in September, 1787, Mrs. Byres of Tonley died, at Aberdeen, aged 77; this Lady was, in all likelihood, the daughter of Moir of Stonywood, and aunt of James Abernethy of Mayen. Her husband "Patrick Byres of Tonley," eldest son of the late Robert Byres, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, had been, in June, 1741, admitted, *jure paternitatis*, a Burgess of Guild thereof.—(*Burgess Register.*)

In the Diary of the Rev John Bisset of Aberdeen, of which part is printed in Vol. I. of the *Miscellany* of the Spalding Club, occurs, under date February 3, 1746, the following paragraph:—"Yesterday, came in here from the south, Lonmay, Tonlay, Robert Sandilands, Charles Moir, and one they call Captain Ferrier, and I am told four more gentlemen came at night, whose names or designations I have not yet got."

William Moir of Lonmay, in Buchan, was of the family of Moir of Stonywood:—the Barony of Stonywood, situated on the river Don, about five miles from its mouth, had been acquired, from the Frazers of Muchals, about the end of the sixteenth century, by the Moirs, a respectable family which had for several generations been settled in Aberdeenshire. Charles Moir, alluded to in Mr. Bisset's Diary, was brother of Stonywood. Both brothers were implicated in the Rebellion of 1745; their family was widely connected with the Jacobite gentry of the north, by means of which connection, and of James Moir's zealous activity on behalf of Prince Charles Edward, he raised a battalion of men known as "Stonywood's Regiment." Subsequent to the defeat at Culloden, James Moir made his escape; and after having been concealed for several months, obtained a passage from the coast of Buchan to the Continent, in company with his brother, Charles Moir, Gordon of Glenbucket, Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, and two other adherents of the Stuart cause, on board of a small sloop bound for Norway. James Moir's health having given way, he was permitted, in 1762, to return to his native country, and took up his abode at Stonywood, where he died in 1782.—(*Editor's Preface to Volume I. of the Miscellany of the Spalding Club*, 1841.)

It is believed to have been a sister of this Laird of Stonywood, who married Patrick Byres; the latter under the designation of "Peter Byers, otherwise Byres, of Tonlay," and "William Moir of Lonemay, otherwise Longmay," and "James Moir of Stonywood," were among the persons specially excepted from the Act of 20 George II., passed for granting a general and free pardon to the parties implicated in the Rebellion of 1745, &c.

It must have been a good many years subsequent to the death, in 1763, of John Leith of Leith-hall, that a quarrel arose between a near kinsman of that gentleman—the late Alexander Leith of Freefield and Glenkindie, (father of Mr. Leith Ross of Arnage), and Patrick Byres of Tonley, at a meeting, at Bridge of Alford, of gentlemen connected with Donside. The altercation is said to have originated as to a road in that vicinity, then recently made,

APPENDIX NOTE N. and which is understood still to exist. High words having passed between Freefield and Mr. Byres, they left the Inn at Bridge of Alford, in which the company had met, and proceeded to the Green close by, where the two engaged in single combat, with the weapons which then formed part of the every-day dress of persons of their rank. It is not recorded that any bodily injury accrued to either combatant; they had, most probably, been speedily separated by the interference of the rest of the company assembled on the occasion under notice. This is said to have been the last rencontre, in the way of duelling, in that part of Scotland, in which the small sword was the weapon used; the exact date of the incident has not been ascertained; but it had likely taken place several years before the close of last century.

NOTE O.

In Burke's *Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*, (London, 1843, p. 633), the descent of the INNESES OF COWIE is deduced, through the family of Innes of Edengight in Banffshire, from Walter Innes of Innermarkie,—living in 1486,—second son of Sir Robert Innes of that Ilk. It is stated, in the publication referred to, that Alexander Innes, Commissary of Aberdeen, born in 1728, was second son of John Innes seventh Laird of Edengight of that surname, by Jane Duff, daughter of Duff of Craigston.

In some of the magazines, &c., of 1817, which intimated the death, at Ipswich, in March of that year, of Sir William Innes of Balvenie, at the age of about 100 years, it was recorded that in consequence of the decease of that venerable Baronet, "the title is now extinct." Such announcement would, however, appear to have proceeded on misinformation; for, not long after March, 1817, John Innes, then of Edengight, adopted the title, a step which must necessarily have been preceded by the gentleman referred to having established, by proper legal evidence, his right to succeed (as then nearest heir male whatsoever of the Patentee), to the baronetcy of Balvenie, created *temp.* King Charles I., *anno* 1628.

Alexander Innes, who, in 1749, was admitted Advocate in Aberdeen, and subsequently became Commissary of Aberdeen, (an office now executed by the Sheriffs of the various Scottish counties and their Substitutes), married, in 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of William Davidson of Newton, in Aberdeenshire, who had been Provost of Aberdeen, from 1760 to 1762. Of Alexander Innes' marriage were born two sons and eight daughters, as testified by the inscription, underquoted, on the gravestone in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen, of Mr. and Mrs. Innes:—

"To the memory of Alexander Innes, Esquire of Breda and Cowie, Commissary of Aberdeen, who died the 29th of June, 1788, aged 60 years; also of Elizabeth Davidson, his spouse, who died the 8th day of July, 1795, aged 48 years. Also of Mrs. Helen Farquhar, daughter of the above Alexander Innes and Elizabeth Davidson, and the widow of James Farquhar of Doctor's Commons, London, and of Johnston in Kincardineshire, for sometime Member of Parliament for this City and its district boroughs, who is interred before the Altar of the Church of St. Bennet's Doctor's Commons. She was the third child of eight daughters and two sons, who all lived to be married and settled in the world. She died, at Aberdeen, 19th February, 1851, and is buried here.

"This inscription is added by William Innes of Raemore, the youngest of the ten children."

Not fewer than five of Commissary Innes' eight daughters married grandsons of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank: in addition to the union of Mrs. Helen Innes to James Farquhar, M.P.,—four of Mrs. Farquhar's sisters became the helpmates of four sons of Baillie Alexander Hadden and Mrs. Elspet Young—a medley of matrimony, with, it is conjectured, but few parallels in British family annals.

Another descendant—a great grandson—of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank,—Mr. Alexander Gibbon—wedded, in 1835, a granddaughter of Alexander Innes of Breda and Cowie,—Miss Margaret Allardice Innes, daughter of John Innes of Cowie, Writer to the Signet, who was the elder son of Commissary Innes.

Mr. John Innes married, at Ury, in July, 1800, Miss Une Cameron Barclay, daughter of Robert Barclay of Ury, formerly M.P. for Kincardineshire, (lineal descendant and representative of the well known author of the "Apology for the Quakers"), by the heiress of Allardice. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Innes were born,—besides one son, who died in boyhood,—three daughters, of whom the youngest is Mrs. Gibbon of Johnston. Mrs. John Innes died, at Cowie, in September, 1809, aged 31 years,—survived by her husband,—who having died in April, 1832, aged 56, was interred in the West, or St. Cuthbert's, Churchyard, Edinburgh. Mrs. Une Cameron Barclay, or Innes, was sister of the late Captain Robert Barclay Allardice of Ury and Allardice, celebrated in his early days for feats in pedestrianism; and who became, in more advanced life, a spirited agriculturist. Captain Barclay Allardice, who, in consequence of his maternal descent from the Allardices of that Ilk in the Mearns, was entitled to succeed to the ancient Scottish Earldom of Airth, died, at Ury, at the age of 75, in May, 1854.

NOTE P.

WILLIAM FORBES ROBERTSON OF HAZLEHEAD, husband of Mrs. Helen Hadden, was descended, on the paternal side, through the Forbeses of Waterton on Ythanside, from Forbes of Tolquhon, a Cadet of old standing of the noble house of Forbes. William, the ninth Forbes who possessed Tolquhon, had by his wife Janet, daughter of Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, five sons and four daughters—the latter having been severally wedded to Thomas Fraser of Strichen,—to Sir George Johnston of that Ilk, first baronet of Caskieben,—to Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, who, in 1669, succeeded to the Peerage of Saltoun, as tenth Lord,—and to Sir John Gordon, first baronet of Haddo, beheaded at Edinburgh, in July, 1644; who, by his wife—Mary Forbes—youngest daughter of Tolquhon, was father of George, first Earl of Aberdeen, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland.

Various Family Contracts and other documents referred to in a volume privately printed, at Aberdeen, in 1857, under the title of "Memoranda relating to the family of Forbes of Waterton," evidence that, in May, 1611, Alexander Bannerman, formerly of Waterton, then of Elsick, ancestor of the knightly and still existing family of that sur-

name, had disponed the Lands of Abbotshall, &c., to John Johnston of that Ilk and of Caskieben (father of Sir George Johnston, above mentioned); and that in January, 1616, Sir George had conveyed these lands to his father-in-law, William Forbes of Tolquhon—the disposition thereof having been registered at Aberdeen, on 7th May, 1625; none of the parties engaged in the transactions alluded to had been infeft in the lands. It is farther proved, by other writings, that in November, 1606, Sir Walter Ogilvie of Finlater, Knight, Lord of Deskford, had sold the fishing of the water of Ythan, to George Bannerman of Waterton, to be held of Sir Walter, the seller, at an annual feu-duty of 6s.; which feu-duty had been renounced by deed registered in November, 1625: and, moreover, that those fishings had been transferred, along with other heritable property, to John Johnston of Caskieben, and had, by his son and heir, Sir George Johnston, been conveyed to William Forbes of Tolquhon; and that by Mutual Discharge and Confirmation (1633), and Contract (1634), to which Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, Sir George Johnston of that Ilk and Caskieben, William Forbes of Tolquhon, and Thomas Forbes, fourth son of Tolquhon, were respectively parties, the said heritable estates were settled upon the latter; who, in consequence, was, subsequent to that period, styled

Thomas Forbes of Waterton. This gentleman married Jean, daughter of David Ramsay of Bulmain, (by Mrs. Margaret Ogilvie, his wife, daughter of Sir Gilbert Ogilvie of that Ilk), and sister of Sir Gilbert Ramsay, first Baronet of Balmain. Of the marriage between Thomas Forbes and Jean Ramsay, several children were born; who were left fatherless by the death, in June, 1652, of the Laird of Waterton, from the effect of wounds inflicted in February, 1652, in a skirmish which then took place—close to the House of Waterton, on, or near, the road leading to the Village of Ellon—between Thomas Forbes, his friends and servants, and the Kennedies of Carmucks (the Estate now known by the name of Ellon), arising out of a dispute as to the boundaries of their respective properties. Thomas Forbes was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Forbes of Waterton, born 1638,—(Knighted *anno* 1663),—who acquired the lands of Carmucks or Kermucks (sometimes written Kenmuick), and, on 4th August, 1669, had granted to him a Charter, under the Great Seal of Scotland, of several lands "together with the heritable office of Constabulary of Aberdein, haill priviledges, liberties, proffeits, and commodities belonging to the said office, upon the resignation of Johne Kennedies—elder and younger—of Carnmux, and Johne Moor, thereafter of Carnmux, and Mr. William Moir, Advocat, and the said Sir Johne Forbes." The Charter in question was ratified by the Parliament of Scotland, on 23rd December, 1669.—(Pratt's *Buchan*, Aberdeen, 1858, Appendix. p. 416.)

Sir John Forbes, by his wife, Dame Jean Gordon, daughter of his maternal uncle, Sir John Gordon of Haddo, had several children.

In March, 1691, as evidenced by the *Burgess Register* of Aberdeen, the following sons of Sir John Forbes were, *jure paternitatis*, admitted to the freedom of that Burgh,—Thomas Forbes then of Waterton, the eldest, John Forbes, second, William Forbes, third, and George Forbes, fourth lawful son of the then deceased Knight.

In 1857, when the "Memoranda" mentioned in the foregoing part of this Note passed through the press,—the family of Waterton was represented by Mr. John Hopton Forbes, Great-great-grandson of Thomas Forbes of Waterton,—the eldest of the four brothers, who, in 1691, had been admitted Guiid Burgesses of Aberdeen.

William Forbes, third son of Sir John of Waterton, was, in early life, a medical practitioner in the town of Aberdeen. In the list of pollable persons, within the town and freedom of Aberdeen, given up to the Magistrates thereof in September, 1695, will be found the name of "William Forbes, Apothecary and Chirurgione," who was charged for poll money for himself, his wife, Mary and Jean Forbes his two children, and for several other inmates of his house.—(*Poll Book of Aberdeenshire*, Vol. II. p. 632.)

Subsequent to 1695, Mr. William Forbes relinquished the medical, for the clerical, profession; and was, for a long period, and up to the date of his death, Minister of Tarves, in the Presbytery of Ellon, and Synod of Aberdeen,—a living to which he had been presented by his uncle on the mother's side—George, first Earl of Aberdeen. The Reverend William Forbes died at the Manse, and was interred in the Kirkyard, of Tarves, where, it is said, a gravestone is still in existence with his name, &c., thereon. He married Mrs. Janet Gregory, one of the daughters of Professor James Gregory, Inventor of the Reflecting Telescope, by his wife Mary Jamesone—daughter of George Jamesone, the celebrated Scottish Painter of the seventeenth century. Of William Forbes' union with Janet Gregory fifteen children were born; who died either in early life or unmarried except one son, Dr. James Forbes, Physician in Aberdeen, and four daughters. Of the latter, Katherine Forbes married, in October, 1730, Mr. William Dyce, Schoolmaster at Selkirk, and had issue. Helen, or Nelly, Forbes was wife of the Rev. John M'Innes, Minister of Logie-Coldstone in Aberdeenshire, (which Reverend gentleman died at Coldstone in October, 1777), to whom she bore a family. Jane Forbes married the Reverend Andrew Moir, Minister first of Towie, thereafter of Methlic, and latterly of Ellon, all in the Synod of Aberdeen, and had issue. Mrs. Jane Forbes or Moir was mother of the late Reverend Dr. George Moir, Minister of Peterhead, and grandmother of Dr. James Moir, Physician in Aberdeen, from which venerable gentleman,—who was born in November, 1770,—information as to several of the facts herein detailed was obtained. The Reverend Andrew Moir died, in 1774, aged 70, having been survived by his wife, Mrs. Jane Forbes, whose decease took place in 1789, *æt.* 74; Mr. and Mrs. Moir were both interred at Ellon.

The fifteenth, and youngest, child of the Minister of Tarves and Mrs. Janet Gregory, named Susan Forbes, wedded the Rev. James Johnston, Minister of the parish of Crimond in Buchan. Mr. Johnston died, without issue, in March, 1796, aged 83, leaving Mrs. Susan Forbes a widow. Of this worthy gentlewoman's economical habits some amusing anecdotes are still remembered in the Buchan district. She died, in her 83rd year, at Aberdeen, in December, 1799. [The Rev. Mr. James Johnston bequeathed a sum of £200 sterling, the interest of which he directed should be applied by the Masters, or Professors, of King's College, Aberdeen, towards the education of two young men at that University—the same being awarded to the best qualified candidates, at the competition for bursaries at said College,—a preference, in case of their being found "habile," or qualified, to be in terms of the Testator's Settlement given, in the first instance, to those of the name of Johnston; and, secondly, to persons of the surname of Forbes: of these small bursaries, the masters of the College and the Representatives of the family of Johnston of Caskieben were, by the testator, appointed Joint Patrons.]

The seventh child born of the marriage of the Reverend William Forbes of Tarves, was

James Forbes, M.D., Aberdeen; who, for sometime, was proprietor of the lands of Pitmedden, in the parish of Dyce, Aberdeenshire. Dr. Forbes was twice married; first, to Mrs. Helen Forbes, who having died *(s.p.)* aged 29, in May, 1743, was interred in St. Nicholas Churchyard; and, thereafter, to Mrs. Euphemia Row, who died, in her 57th year, in May, 1772, and was also interred at Aberdeen. Of Dr. Forbes' second marriage were born, at least, one daugh-

APPENDIX NOTE P.

ter, named Euphemia,—who became the second wife (*s.p.*) of George Strachan Keith of Auquhorsk,—and three sons, viz., William, of whom below; and John and James Forbes.—(Burke's *Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, Edition* 1843, *voce Forbes of Echt House.*)

Dr. James Forbes died, *æt.* 73, and was interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen, in July, 1774; his son, WILLIAM FORBES of Echt and Springhill, Merchant in Aberdeen, purchased, from the Duff family, the Estate of Echt, in the parish so called, in Aberdeenshire, in which William at his decease, in November, 1820, aged 72, was succeeded by his eldest son, James. Mr. William Forbes married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Arbuthnott of Balglessie, Physician in Montrose, younger brother of John, sixth Viscount Arbuthnott, by whom, besides several daughters, he had three sons, viz., James, already referred to: and

WILLIAM, born, at Aberdeen, in September, 1791, who, on succeeding to the property of Hazlehead, adopted the surname of Robertson; and, in 1824, married Miss Helen Hadden, as mentioned in the text: and

George Forbes, sometime of Springhill, in Newhills parish, near Aberdeen (a property left to him by his father); subsequent to his disposing of Springhill, Mr. George Forbes became a Wine Merchant in Edinburgh.

Both James and George Forbes married, and had issue.

NOTE Q.

The following is a copy of the entry in the *Baptismal Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen*, in reference to the christening of James Hadden of Persley,—born 27th May, 1758:—"Alexander Hadden, Merchant, and El. Young, his spouse, had a son baptized, named James, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, in presence of James Young, Merchant, and James Norrie, tailor."

The witness, James Young, was the father of Mrs. Hadden; and after him,—the maternal grandfather of the infant,—the Christian name of James was given to the child.

JAMES HADDEN, after receiving the usual education at the Grammar School and Marischal College of his native town, was brought up—as was also his younger brother, Gavin, to the father's calling. Mr. Gavin Hadden, along with his sons, continued in the woollen business,—originally established, as mentioned in a preceding Note, by Messrs. John Farquhar and Alexander Hadden; but about, or soon after, the date of the death of Alexander Hadden, his son, James, joined the concern of Leys, Masson, & Company, which was, even then, extensively engaged in the linen trade at Aberdeen. After the decease of Provost Thomas Leys, and of Mr. Leys' brother-in-law, Provost Alexander Brebner of Learney, Mr. Hadden became the principal partner in that concern; and for many years preceding Mr. Hadden's decease in 1845, he and members of his own family were solely interested, as partners, in the well-remembered firm of Leys, Masson, & Co. Mr. Hadden filled, on four different occasions (for a period of two years each time), the civic chair of the city of his birth. When Burgh politics ran high—as was the case in 1817-18, and again about the period of the passing of the Reform measures of 1832-33—the undaunted front presented by Mr. Hadden, and his friends in the Municipality of Aberdeen holding the same opinions, was the cause of no small misrepresentation by their political antagonists—much of which was directed against Mr. Hadden personally,—he being one of the leaders of the Tory, or Conservative, party in that district of Scotland. These adverse attacks Provost Hadden and his colleagues in the Magistracy and Council permitted not,—thoroughly conscious of the uprightness of their official conduct,—greatly to disturb their equanimity; and, in process of time, the general body of citizens of Bon-Accord were afforded ample opportunity of judging for themselves of the deserts and proceedings of those who bore rule among them previous to the passing of the Scottish Burgh Reform Bill.

The new streets, opened since the beginning of the present century, which tend so much to the improvement of the appearance, and to the sanitary comfort of the inhabitants, of Aberdeen, were not—as by many at the present day they are believed to have been—projected by Mr. Hadden, but owed their origin principally to the taste and discriminating foresight of Provost Thomas Leys of Glasgoforest; a gentleman whose premature decease, in 1809, after having afforded promise of much public usefulness, was, at the time, deeply lamented by his fellow-citizens who had enjoyed opportunity, by personal intercourse, of becoming acquainted with Mr. Leys' excellent qualities. The ideas on public measures and improvements of this, his deceased, friend, Provost Hadden, however, carried out with energetic decision; and, moreover, lent his powerful aid in forwarding the improvement of the Harbour of Aberdeen, and building of the new Pier; works which, in their completeness, now attract the attention, and command the approval, of all intelligent strangers.

The following paragraphs are quoted from an obituary notice of Mr. Hadden, which, not long after his decease, appeared in a local publication:—"When the measure of Parliamentary reform received the sanction of the legislature, Mr. Hadden stood as a candidate for the representation of the city, in opposition to Mr Bannerman, and obtained the support of a great number of the most respectable and influential members of the community; Mr. Hadden was a Conservative, and, of course, unpopular; and by the advice of his friends, he withdrew from the contest, without coming to the poll, as they thought there was little probability of a successful result. When the Burgh Reform Act passed, he again came forward as one of the candidates for the representation of the Third Ward, but notwithstanding the numerous and invaluable services which he had performed to the community, he had accorded to him very few votes; nor is this greatly to be wondered at, when it is considered that, at this time, the greatest man whom this age has produced, the Duke of Wellington, was under the necessity of barricading his house, to protect himself from the violence of the multitude.

"We have presented the gloomy side of the picture, but a brighter prospect was soon to appear.

"It had been always roundly asserted, and generally credited, that great mismanagement had taken place in the Town's affairs, and not only mismanagement, but that there had been gross jobbing and corruption; but no sooner had a Town Council, consisting entirely of Reformers, taken possession of office, and past transactions been examined, than all these delusions were dispelled, it having been become manifest to them that public matters had been managed with strict honour and integrity by their predecessors. After this period, Mr. Hadden rose gradually in public estimation, his public services began to be duly appreciated, and it may be safely asserted, that never did any man stand higher in public estimation than Mr. Hadden did, during the last fourteen years of his life.

"Mr. Hadden, during his long life, possessed robust health, without almost any interruption; his constitution was

strong and vigorous; and his deportment and appearance commanding and dignified. He possessed a most retentive memory, a strong masculine understanding, and an extraordinary portion of good sound practical common sense, accompanied by keen discernment. His manners were gentlemanly; and while, on all occasions, he stoutly maintained his own well-weighed opinions, he was ever open to conviction, and to lend a patient ear to those who differed from him. There is a splendid portrait of him, by Pickersgill, placed in the Town Hall, which was presented to him as a token of respect, by his fellow-citizens." "He attained the advanced age of 87, having died on the 8th of June, 1845; and his remains were accompanied to their final resting-place, by all the honours which it was in the power of his fellow-citizens to bestow on departed private worth and exalted public virtue."

Of Mr. Pickersgill's painting of Mr. Hadden, referred to above, an engraving was, in 1835, published by the late Mr. John Hay, Aberdeen.

NOTE R.

Baillie JOHN FARQUHAR, of Aberdeen, appears, from a statement in a family tree, or pedigree, compiled about 1817 (chiefly from the information of the late Rev. Alexander Farquhar, Minister of Pitsligo), to have been the fourth son of William Farquhar, formerly in Stonewalls, in the parish of Crimond, who was son of another William Farquhar, sometime in Whitesticks, in Lonmay parish, also in the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire; William Farquhar, father of Baillie Farquhar, carried on business, as a country merchant, at, or near, the Kirk of Crimond, situated about mid-way between the seaport towns of Peterhead and Fraserburgh. It is a noticeable circumstance that in the lists in the Poll Book of Aberdeenshire—made up in 1695-96—the names of Whitesticks and Stonewalls have not been met with as the distinguishing names of any places, or farms, in the parts of that county generally included within the Buchan district. The surname of Farquhar appears to have been as frequent in the district referred to, about the close of the seventeenth century, as it is at the present day; nothing, however, has been found, in the Poll Book, leading to the identification of the William Farquhars—father and son—above mentioned.

From the fact of Baillie Farquhar having, at his decease, attained the age of 47, his birth must have taken place in or about 1721; he had, therefore, been much of the same age as his friend and partner in business—Alexander Hadden. Besides four sisters (three of whom were married to persons named respectively, Paterson, Bisset, and Gordon, of whom Mrs. Paterson and Mrs. Bisset bore issue), Baillie John Farquhar had three brothers older than himself—viz., (1), Alexander, Merchant in Fraserburgh; (2), James, who "went abroad, and was never heard of;" and (3), William Farquhar; he, who went to Bergen and died abroad, had two sons, viz., William, who once visited this country, but had died before 1817; and John Farquhar,—as to which last the family tree records "nothing known of him here." William, father of Baillie Farquhar, was dead before May, 1767; in the entry, in the Kirk Session Register of St. Nicholas, of that date, referring to the contracting in marriage of John Gordon, residenter in Aberdeen, with Isobel Farquhar, the latter is termed lawful daughter to the deceased William Farquhar, late Merchant in the parish of Crimond.

Baillie Farquhar had an uncle, on the father's side, named John,—for sometime tenant in Auchoch, in New Deer parish, who married, and had a family. This John's daughter—Margaret Farquhar—married Arthur Simpson, in Mains of Kindrought, in Strichen, by whom she had several children; one of her sons, the Rev. Alexander Simpson, was, for many years, Minister of the parish of Strichen. Alexander Farquhar, eldest brother of Mrs. Simpson, is said to have succeeded his father, John, in the farm of Auchoch; and a younger brother, the Rev. William Farquhar, for sometime parish Minister of Skene, was, in 1776, appointed one of the Ministers of the West Church of Aberdeen. This clergyman was interred in the grave of his cousin-german, Baillie John Farquhar, in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen. At the lower end of the stone which covers the grave of Baillie Farquhar and his infant children, are inscribed the following words—"Here also ly the remains of the Rev. Mr. William Farquhar, late Minister of Aberdeen, their near relation, who died the 14 of May 1778, in the 35th year of his age." Alexander Farquhar, his father's successor in the farm of Auchoch, married and had issue; his son, also named Alexander, became Minister of Pitsligo, and died, at the Manse there, in March, 1834.

From the circumstance of Baillie Farquhar having died intestate, Provost William Young undertook the guardianship of his brother-in-law's infant children. From the accounts of the Tutor Dative,—still extant,—it is proved that the amount of the Judicial Inventory of the deceased's effects was, in money sterling, £2716 10s. 11d. As the sum set apart to provide for the jointure of Mrs. Rachel Young, or Farquhar, was £833 6s. 8d. sterling, being one-third of £2500, the latter sum was probably the estimated free amount,—after settling outstanding debts, funeral and other necessary expenses,—of Mr. John Farquhar's property at the period of his decease; a sum, not, in 1768, deemed inconsiderable for an Aberdeen citizen, of his station, to have died possessed of. The interest of £833 6s. 8d., at the rate of five per cent.,—or £41 13s. 4d,—was, accordingly, the amount of Mrs. Farquhar's jointure; which, supplemented by the sums of £19, £18, and £16, paid annually to the widow as the several allowances for the board, education, and clothing of her three children—William, James, and Rachel Susan,—formed the total amount (£94 13s. 4d.), which sufficed to meet the annual household, and all other, expenditure of Mrs. Rachel Young and her children, during her first widowhood. Baillie Farquhar's end was very sudden; having retired to rest in apparently his usual state of health, he was, in the morning, when his wife awoke, found lying in bed dead by her side. The inscription on Mr. Farquhar's tombstone, in St. Nicholas Churchyard, bears that "he lived respected, and died regretted:" and that his upright and straightforward conduct, as a Magistrate and man of business, not less than his kindly and affectionate demeanour in the domestic circle, had greatly endeared him to his surviving relatives—and, in an especial manner, to his brothers-in-law, the Youngs,—may be gathered from the following quotations, on that topic, from two letters written on 27th February and 3d March, 1768, soon after the death of their highly esteemed friend and connection, John Farquhar, by Gavin Young in London, to his brother, William, at Aberdeen:—"When shall we cease to lament the possessor of as tender and sympathising a heart as ever dwelt in human breast? that felt for others' woe, and bled for miseries not its own. Never, while my mind is capable of reflection, will it forget or cease to mourn the loss of a friend to whom it owed so much for good deeds, so infinitely more for tender affection and good wishes, equally—perhaps more—endearing; but that subject cannot have an end, or meet with that justice in words it finds in thought and reflection, and shall be deferred." Under date 3d March, Gavin, again, writes to his brother, William Young:—"I am accusing myself for having so long omitted writing Mrs. F." (*i.e.*, Mrs. Farquhar, their sister), "poor girl!

APPENDIX NOTE R.

but I shall not let slip the next opportunity; had I any thing to say that would amuse, I would write her every day. It seems there is a bundle for me, by J. S., not yet come to hand, which I suppose is shirts from those best of sisters; Aye, I would think them, and call them so, if they never sent me a rag."

In Gavin Young's letter of 3d March, 1768, from which the last extract is taken, occurs also the following paragraph:—"Mr. Fordyce, Banker, is a declared candidate for the borough of Colchester in Essex; entertains, advertises, &c.; and 'tis said is sure of succeeding. He had before made attempts at Rochester, Maidstone, and, I believe, more places, which were baffled; at one of them, report says, by a Noble Lord remarking he had a d—d Scotch Presbyterian face, which so prejudiced the voting mobility against him, that he durst no more show himself."

ALEXANDER FORDYCE,—alluded to as above—born at Aberdeen, in 1729, was the youngest son of the very numerous progeny—(born to him by his two wives) of George Fordyce, Merchant in, and Provost of, Aberdeen, from Michaelmas 1718 to 1720, and again, from 1722 to 1724, and from 1726 to 1728. Alexander Fordyce was born of his father's second marriage, with a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Blackwell, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, and Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and for sometime Principal of that College and University. Alexander Fordyce had several brothers-german, who attained to considerable eminence, each in his own vocation, in the English metropolis. James Fordyce, D.D., born in 1720, educated at Marischal College, author of "Sermons to Young Women," &c., having been first settled, as Minister, at Brechin, and thereafter at Alloa, was subsequently, *circa* 1760, appointed Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation assembling in Monkwell Street, London. During his Ministry there, Dr. Fordyce acquired a very great degree of popularity, his meeting having been attended by many of the most eminent men of that day. In 1771, Dr. Fordyce married Miss Henrietta Cummyng. Having become involved in disputes with his coadjutor, Mr. Toller, son-in-law of Dr. Lawrence—Dr. Fordyce's predecessor in the Congregation of Monkwell Street, in 1783, Dr. F. left London; and retired first to Hampshire, and finally to Bath, where he resided until his death, on 1st October, 1796, in his 76th year.

A younger brother of James,—Sir William Fordyce, F.R.S., born in 1724, was also educated at Marischal College, of which, at his death, he was Lord Rector. Having, at the age of eighteen, completed his Academic studies, in which he had excelled particularly as a Greek Scholar, William betook himself to the study of surgery and medicine, under an Aberdeen practitioner; he thereafter joined the army as a Volunteer, and subsequently served as Surgeon to the Brigade of Guards on the French Coast, and in the German Campaigns. After this, he settled in, and became a distinguished Physician in the British Metropolis, and by his practice acquired great wealth, which he expended with the utmost liberality in assisting, to the extent of many thousand pounds, not only his brothers, James and Alexander, when in pecuniary difficulties, but other persons not connected with him in any way. Sir William, who had been knighted by King George III. about 1787, died unmarried on 4th December, 1792. Of him, it has been stated that his Treatises on Fevers and Ulcerated Sore Throat greatly extended his fame; and that he was sent for to greater distances, and received larger fees, than almost any physician of his time. The warm support of his military friends had co-operated with his own merit, in early recommending him to distinguished practice in London. "Having patronized his brother, Alexander, who was a Banker in London, he enabled that individual to enter upon an unusually extensive series of operations, which, though sound in themselves, exposed him to a malevolent combination of his brethren in trade, and hence the great bankruptcy of Fordyce and Company, which may be termed one of the most important domestic events in Britain during the latter part of the eighteenth century." (*Chambers' Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen, voc.* James Fordyce, D.D., and Sir William Fordyce, F.R.S.)

Another noted London medical man of last century, was Doctor John Fordyce, brother of the two gentlemen last referred to—born in 1717; a nephew of theirs, Doctor George Fordyce—only son of George Fordyce, Merchant in Aberdeen, and Grandson of Provost George Fordyce of Aberdeen,—born in 1736, and who died in 1802, was a practitioner of equal celebrity: "He was a member of the famous Literary Club founded by Dr. Johnson, and the author of many publications, of which the most valuable is said to be a series of Dissertations on Fever,—*London:* 1794–1803."—(*Book of Bon-Accord*, 1839. p. 323.)

Their relative, Alexander Fordyce, bred a hosier, or Stocking Merchant, in Aberdeen, proceeded from his native place, when young, to seek his fortunes in the British Metropolis; and, after a time, became managing partner of the house of Neale, James, Fordyce, and Downe, Bankers in the City of London. The bankruptcy in June, 1772, of this firm, which appears to have been occasioned solely by the proceedings of Fordyce,—created an immense sensation, having involved in ruin many commercial firms of the highest standing, both in London and in Scotland,—including Douglas, Heron, & Company, Bankers in Ayr, otherwise known as the Ayr Bank. So great was the panic arising from the wide-spread ruin thus created, that an universal bankruptcy was thought, by many, to be impending over the mercantile classes of Great Britain. A recent writer states that Alexander Fordyce,—the author of all this mischief,—"speculated with such good fortune in Change Alley—that his luck was deemed perpetual. The wealth poured in from India, soon after the middle of last century, gave an additional impulse to the jobbers on 'Change; and, for a while, Alexander Fordyce, of the firm of Neale, Fordyce, & Company, became the leading star. His ambition vied with his extravagance; he spent thousands in attempting to become a Senator, and boasted that he would die a Peer. But ultimately fortune frowned; and his fall was nearly as rapid as his rise. His attempts to procure assistance from the Bank, and elsewhere, were incessant. Amongst those to whom Mr. Fordyce went, was a shrewd Quaker: 'Friend Fordyce,' was the reply of the latter, 'I have known many men ruined by two dice; but I will not be ruined by Four-dice.'"—(*Chronicles, &c., of the Stock Exchange, by John Francis, London*, 1849-50.)

The *Scots Magazine* of 1772, records, at considerable length, the proceedings under the Bankruptcy of Alexander Fordyce;—who had, in the zenith of his fortunes, allied himself by marriage with an ancient family of nobility; having, on 20th June, 1770, wedded, at Balcarres, Fifeshire, the Lady Margaret Lindsay, born in February, 1753, second daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres. At the date of this marriage, therefore, the bride had been little over seventeen years of age. In the *Peerage of Scotland (Wood's Edition, Title Balcarres)*, Alexander Fordyce is designated, "of Roehampton in Surrey, Banker in London;" he died, without surviving issue, at London, in September, 1789; and Lady Margaret Fordyce, in 1812, contracted a second marriage with Sir James Bland Burgess Lamb, Baronet.

Alexander Fordyce was not the only native of Scotland—whose financial operations have had the effect of shaking, to their very foundations, the great marts of trade: within the last four or five generations, and within the thirty years succeeding the Revolution of 1688, two other North Britons, of respectable parentage, appeared, who produced, in the then commercial world, an influence so powerful as to be even to this day held in remembrance.

Of WILLIAM PATERSON two monuments still exist, to testify of his foresight—and, it may be added, of the ungrateful return he met with at the hands of those who benefited by the genius of the undoubted projector of the Banks of England and of Scotland. Another, and far less successful, undertaking of Paterson,—of whose integrity and disinterestedness there seems not even in his own lifetime to have existed any question,—was the settlement at the Isthmus of Darien;—as to which it has been believed, by many persons competent to judge, that had it been on its establishment fairly dealt by, on the part of those in high places at the English Court, the results of the undertaking would have ultimately proved as prosperous as they were disastrous, involving, as the Darien Expedition did, in total ruin, many individuals and families on the north side of the Tweed on its final abandonment about 1700. William Paterson, who was born, *circa* 1660, in the parish of Tinwald, in Dumfries-shire, ended his days in penury and neglect.

A nearly similar termination to his, at one time splendid, career in life was that of JOHN LAW of Lauriston, born at Edinburgh, in April, 1671;—who acquired an influence, and attained a celebrity in the trading world almost unprecedented. The field of his operations was France;—to the capital of which country John Law found his way, in the year 1714,—a brief period only having then elapsed since he had been compelled,—in a somewhat hasty manner,—to take his departure from Paris, in consequence of some transactions which had taken place there, wherein he had, on the occasion of a previous visit, been concerned. Encouraged and favoured by the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France during the minority of King Louis XV., Mr. Law, in virtue of letters patent, dated in May, 1716, established, in concert with his brother William, then settled in London, a Banking Association, designated The General Bank of Law and Company. Having projected a West India Company of France, Letters Patent were obtained, in August, 1717, by which this Association was erected into a Chartered Commercial Company, under the title of the Company of the West; which, "known by the name of the Mississippi System, for a while turned the heads of the French, and attracted the attention of all Europe; a project that, if carried into full execution, would, in all probability, have exalted France to a vast superiority of power and wealth over every other State."

It would be out of place here to do more than merely advert to the calamitous termination of the vast financial and commercial Mississippi Scheme thus inaugurated; and which, in February, 1720, was incorporated with the Royal Bank of France,—an establishment, which, about the end of 1718, had been ordained, by the Regent Orleans, to supersede The General Bank of Law and Company, mentioned above. Of this Royal Bank of France John Law had been appointed Director-General. His influence with the Duke of Orleans was almost unlimited; and when, in January, 1720, the Regent declared Mr. Law to be Comptroller-General of the Finances of France, the latter became in name, what he had, in reality, been for a considerable time,—First Minister of State. After having undergone, in the course of his chequered life, many vicissitudes of fortune, John Law died, in a condition little removed from indigence, at Venice, in March, 1729, when he had nearly completed his 58th year. By his wife, Lady Catherine Knollys, third daughter of Nicholas, third Earl of Banbury, Mr. Law left a son—John Law,—who died unmarried, in 1734, aged about 30; and a daughter, Mary Catherine Law, who married her cousin-german, William, Viscount Wallingford (*s.p.*), whom she survived for many years,—and died in 1790, aged about 80. More minute particulars, as to William Paterson, will be found in the account of his life, given in Chambers' *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;* which work may also be consulted in reference to John Law,—of whose life and projects a very interesting Sketch is appended to the late Mr. John Philip Wood's *Ancient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond*, Edinburgh-shire,—wherein the small Estate of Lauriston is situated,—published at Edinburgh, 1794.

NOTE S.

The children of Mrs. RACHEL YOUNG having, as mentioned in the text, been left fatherless in January, 1768, and Baillie Farquhar having died without having nominated Guardians to his infant children, their maternal uncle, Provost William Young, accepted the office of Tutor Dative to the minors;—a duty which appears to have been fulfilled with the careful fidelity which might have been expected at his hands. William, the eldest of the three surviving children of Baillie Farquhar, was, when about thirteen years of age, sent to the Academy at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, conducted by Mr. John Morrice, referred to in the following Note of this Appendix; and, after having been under that gentleman's care for some years, William, about 1778, went to Paris to complete his education. From entries occurring in the accounts of the Tutor Dative, it is evidenced in regard to JAMES FARQUHAR, the other surviving son of John Farquhar and Mrs. Rachel Young,—that after he had attended for two sessions at Marischal College of Aberdeen,—having previously passed through the usual curriculum at the Grammar School of his native city,—James, in November, 1780,—being then in his seventeenth year,—went, for the first time, to London; and that, in the course of December, 1780, he entered into Articles of Clerkship with Mr. Roger Altham of Doctors Commons, Proctor, a respectable practitioner in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts of England. It has been said that the vacancy in Mr. Altham's chambers had, previously, been put in the view of Patrick, son of Baillie Black of Aberdeen; but that in consequence of that young gentleman's preference of the military, to the legal, profession, the offer was declined by him; and that the vacant desk in Mr. Altham's office having been then put within the acceptance of young James Farquhar, the latter closed with the offer made. The sums disbursed for the apprentice fee to Mr. Altham, and for the other charges connected with the Indenture, or Articles of Clerkship, of James Farquhar, are stated in the accounts of the Tutor Dative, under date December, 1780, to have amounted, altogether, to the sum of £334 9s. 6d.; which item, added to the payments to "Mrs. Golightly" for board (forty guineas per annum), and the other expenses attending James Farquhar's maintenance during the period of his clerkship, had, it is understood, exhausted the whole of his patrimony (originally amounting to the one third part of £1666 13s. 4d., available as at the date of his father's decease), before the expiry of his apprenticeship. Mr. James Farquhar, accordingly, entered on his professional career with a capital consisting merely of his own natural endowments, and the education which his patrimony had been the means of obtaining for him. His success in life was subsequently as prosperous as his reputation was above detraction, as well in his domestic, as in his professional and public, character.

After having ceased to represent in Parliament his native city, and the other burghs then politically connected with Aberdeen, Mr. Farquhar, in spring, 1820, became a candidate for the representation, in the House of Commons, of the County of Kincardine, in which his Scottish landed estates were situated. Although supported by the whole influence

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of the Cabinet of that day, (the Ministry of Lord Liverpool,—Mr. Farquhar having, throughout life, been a steady and consistent supporter of Tory, or, as they are now termed, Conservative, principles), his opponent—the late Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain and Fasque, Baronet,—by a strange coalition between those professing his own—or Whig—principles, and a section of the freeholders of the Mearns previously considered to be of the Tory party,—was enabled to carry the election, by a majority of the votes of the Freeholders; who, at that period, had the privilege of electing the County Members of Parliament for North Britain.

By his last will, dated in July, 1833,—a few weeks before his decease,—Mr. James Farquhar bequeathed a sum of One thousand pounds sterling to the charitable institutions of the City of Aberdeen; which amount the Testator directed should be distributed by his Executors, according to their discretion, amongst the Aberdeen charities; which was accordingly done in Autumn, 1834.

The gentleman, just referred to, was not the only individual of his surname, connected by birth with the town and county of Aberdeen, who has, within the last hundred years, attained to eminent station, or who became noted for the possession of great wealth—the fruits of personal industry and success in life: it is a fact not unworthy of notice, that, although the individuals respectively mentioned in the subjoined paragraphs were all Aberdonians by birth, not one of the families of Farquhar, from which they severally sprung, appears to have borne any degree of blood relationship to the others, or to the family of Baillie John Farquhar of Aberdeen.

JOHN FARQUHAR of Fonthill Abbey, in the County of Wilts, who died, unmarried, at an advanced age, about 1826, leaving a fortune of many hundreds of thousands of pounds,—to which his nephews and nieces, and their descendants, became entitled,—was born of the marriage between John Farquhar, for sometime tenant in Newton of Murtle, on Deeside, and in the Aberdeenshire portion of the parish of Nether Banchory, or Banchory-Devenick, and his spouse, Mrs. Elizabeth Chalmers; which couple were interred, as recorded on their gravestone in that Cemetery, within the Town's Churchyard, Aberdeen. John, son of John Farquhar and Elizabeth Chalmers, is understood to have been bred, originally, to the medical profession,—and to have gone early in life, as Surgeon's Mate, or Assistant Surgeon, as the phrase now is, to the East Indies; where he subsequently engaged, at Pulta in the Presidency of Bengal, in the manufacture of gunpowder. In that business John Farquhar amassed great riches; which, doubtless, after his return to Britain, had been largely increased, by the exercise of the frugal habits of this old East Indian.

Another Aberdeenshire disciple of Esculapius, who, however, had the good fortune to acquire both riches and hereditary rank for his descendants, without the necessity of going farther in quest thereof than the English Metropolis, was WALTER FARQUHAR, born in October, 1738, one of the dozen children of the Reverend Robert Farquhar, for many years Minister of the parish of Chapel of Garioch, in the Presbytery of Garioch and Synod of Aberdeen, by his wife, Katherine, eldest daughter of the Reverend Walter Turing, Minister of Rayne, in the same Presbytery, a descendant of the ancient and Knightly family of Turing of Foveran, in Aberdeenshire. After having completed his medical studies, Walter Farquhar left the Manse of Chapel, in order to seek his fortune, as many an Aberdonian had done before, and has done since, his day, in the great world of London; nor was he unsuccessful in this object. A good stock of common sense, or mother wit, which never failed him—and an address, or tact, which made his professional services acceptable to the distinguished and noble of the land, obtained for the son of the Scotch Clergyman,—and not alone obtained, but also retained for him,—a most lucrative London practice. He was also in high favour in courtly circles, and filled latterly the office of one of the Physicians to the Household of the Prince of Wales, subsequently King George IV. In 1796, up to which date it is likely that Mr. Farquhar had held merely a Surgeon's Diploma, he had the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on him, by the University of Edinburgh; and was, in the course of the same year, admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of Edinburgh. Early in the year 1796, he was raised to the dignity of Baronet.—(*Scots Magazine*, 1796.) In September of the following year, Sir Walter's Lady died at Chelsea—(*Ibid.* 1797.) She, named Anne Stevenson, was the fourth daughter of Thomas Stevenson of Barbadoes,—as stated in Burke's *Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire* (Edition, 1860.) The authority last quoted—which records Sir Walter's decease to have taken place on 26th March, 1819,—states that he was the Great Grandson of Sir Robert Farquhar, Knight, Provost of Aberdeen, in 1661; who is said to have been descended of the ancient stock of Gilmerscroft, in North Britain. Sir Walter was succeeded, in his title, by his eldest son, Thomas Harvie, born in June, 1775; which baronet, dying in January, 1836, was succeeded by his son, the present Sir Walter Rockliff Farquhar,—the third baronet.

The second son of Sir Walter, the Physician, named Robert Townsend Farquhar, was in the civil service of the Honourable East India Company, and held, for sometime, the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Mauritius; he was, in 1821, created a Baronet of Great Britain. Having died in 1830, Sir Robert was succeeded by his son—the present Sir Walter Minto Townsend Farquhar, M.P. for the town of Hertford.

Another native of Aberdeenshire was the late ROBERT FARQUHAR of Portland Place, London, and of Newark in the County of Renfrew, son of Alexander Farquhar, Baillie of the Royal Burgh of Kintore, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey. The latter had brothers, named Harvey, who having gone about, or before, the middle of last century, to the West Indies, and settled there, as planters and merchants, were successful in their business pursuits: one, or more, of those individuals left considerable fortunes to the children of their sister, Mrs. Farquhar of Kintore, and to various other collateral relatives, residing in and about Aberdeenshire, of the surnames of Aberdein, Donald, &c.; some of whom adopted the name of Harvey.*

Mr. Robert Farquhar of Portland Place possessed great wealth, partly inherited in the way above mentioned, and partly acquired by himself. This gentleman married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Tweedie of Edinburgh, formerly of the Island of Antigua; by whom he had an only child, named Eliza Mary Farquhar, who married Sir

* By the will of the late Robert Harvey,—born in October, 1732,—youngest son of Mr. John Harvie, or Harvey, Schoolmaster of the parish of Midmar, and Elizabeth Mackay, his wife, it was rendered obligatory on John, son of Thomas Aberdein, in Hillside of Echt, by the Testator's sister, Mrs. Grizel Harvey, to adopt, instead of his paternal surname of Aberdein, the name of Harvey. A patent, authorising that alteration of name, was granted on 17th January, 1792. John Aberdein, afterwards Harvey, born in May, 1767, who obtained the patent referred to, became, subsequently, proprietor of the Estate of Kinnettles, in the shire of Angus. In March, 1800, he married Mrs Angelica Dingwall Fordyce, and their son, Mr. Arthur Harvey, married in August, 1835, as mentioned at page 17 of the preceding Memoir.—Elizabeth, second daughter of Provost James Young and Mrs. Patience Dingwall Fordyce.

The *Scots Magazine* for 1791, chronicles that, on 29th July of that year, died, "At Exeter, Robert Harvey, Esq., late of the Island of Grenada. He possessed estates in the West Indies to the amount of £8000 a year, which he has bequeathed to his nephew. To his other relations in Scotland he has left ample legacies."

Michael Shaw Stewart, sixth Baronet of Greenock and Blackhall, for some time M.P. for Renfrewshire, who died in December, 1836. Lady Shaw Stewart survived until January, 1851; and, at her decease, aged 52, the large fortune of Mr. Robert Farquhar was inherited by members of the Shaw Stewart family. The present Sir Michael is the son of Dame Eliza Mary Farquhar, or Shaw Stewart.

There was another family of Farquhars, belonging to, and well known in, the City of Bon-accord. In the Churchyard of St. Nicholas, lie interred the remains of Mr. Robert Farquhar, Senior, ("*quondam Bibliopola*," as the Latin inscription on his tombstone in that cemetery bears), who died, unmarried, in April, 1753, aged 61. He had a nephew, who appears to have followed the same line of business,—viz., ROBERT FARQUHAR, sometime of Newhall, in the Mearns, whose first wife, Mrs. Margaret Rose, died, in her 22nd year, in April, 1750, as stated in the monumental inscription above alluded to. This widower married, for his second wife, Agnes, eldest daughter of James Morison of Elsick, Merchant in Aberdeen,—Chief Magistrate of that town from 1744 to 1746; and, again, from 1752 to 1754. The wedding is announced in the columns of the *Aberdeen Journal* of 18th June, 1754, in the following fashion:—"Last night, was married, Mr. Robert Farquhar, Merchant and Stationer, to Miss Morison, eldest daughter to James Morison, Esq., present provost of Aberdeen, a beautiful and most agreeable young lady."

Of this union was born a numerous progeny: the sixth son, a gallant officer in the British Navy, the late Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B., died in September, 1843; Sir Arthur was, in 1835, an unsuccessful candidate for the representation in Parliament of his native city of Aberdeen. Another son of Robert Farquhar and Mrs. Agnes Morison, the late William Farquhar, entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company, in which, before his decease, he had risen to the grade of a General Officer.

NOTE T.

In Burke's "*Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary*" (p. 888), *v.* Morris of York, it is remarked—"The name of Morris is of great antiquity, and is known under various orthographies; among others occur Morys, Moris, Morris, Morriss, Morres, Morice, Morrice, Maurice, &c., and several others compounded with Fitz, Clan, Mount, De, and various other initial expressions. It is composed of the Welsh words, Maur-ryce, *anglice*, Warlike, Powerful in war; to this one of the mottos, borne by the family of Morris, seems to have reference—"*Marte et Mari faventibus.*"

At page 294 of Volume I. of Nisbet's *System of Heraldry* (Edinburgh Edition, 1816), the name Morris is said to bear "GULES, a lion rampant, regardant *or*." The motto and coat of arms, adopted by the MORICES of Aberdeen, bear no resemblance to those just described.

At what period, or under what circumstances, the patronymic under notice, which is certainly not of Scottish origin, was first introduced into the north-eastern districts of Scotland,—for in no other part of that country is it to be otherwise than rarely met with,—is unknown. For a period of nearly two centuries, the name of Morice, or Morrice, has been the distinguishing appellation of individuals and families settled as well in the inland parts of the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, as in various places along the sea coast of the Mearns. There exists a tradition that not a few of the English troops who accompanied Oliver Cromwell and his Commanders into Scotland remained, and settled in many localities, on the north side of the Tweed; and it is possible that the progenitor of the Morices or Morrices may have been one of those settlers. The name of the Patron Saint of Wales—David,—has been for generations past—as it continues to be at the present time—given to individuals of this surname and family.

The immediate progenitor of the six brothers about to be noticed is said to have been a farmer at Culter, a few miles west of the Town of Aberdeen, whose wife's maiden name is, on like slender authority, stated to have been Sim. Besides their half dozen sons, the couple referred to had, it is farther reported, a daughter named Janet Morice, or Morrice, who married a person surnamed Clark,—and became the mother of at least one son, Kennedy Clark,—of whom afterwards,—and of one daughter, named Helen Clark; the latter married John Duncan, Confectioner, or Pastry Cook, of Red Lion Street, London, brother, by half-blood, of the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, for several years Governor, or Chief, of the Bombay Presidency. Mrs. Helen Clark, or Duncan, had several children by her husband—all of whom predeceased their mother, and died young. Mrs. Duncan also survived her spouse, John Duncan; and, after having in her widowhood resided for several years in Aberdeen, died there, aged 76, in December, 1812. Mr. Kennedy Clark was younger than his sister, Mrs. Duncan; he was for a long period a Baker in the Town of Banff, where he carried on a prosperous business. He died at Banff, in his 71st year, in November, 1819.—(*Inscription on tombstone in Banff old Churchyard.*)

Mr. Kennedy Clark married, but outlived both wife and children; the last survivor of the latter, William Clark, a promising young Navy Surgeon, died, unmarried, in 1816. Kennedy Clark died possessed of property to the value of several thousand pounds; the residue of his estate—after making provision during their survivance for several of the relatives of his deceased wife,—Mr. Clark directed, by his will, should be distributed, in equal shares, amongst various members of the Morice connection,—considered apparently by the Testator to have been amongst his nearest relations on the mother's side. The late Kennedy Clark still survives in the recollection of many of his Aberdeen kinsfolk; to whom in his old age, and after he had given up business at Banff, he was wont to afford great delight by his performances on the Scotch bagpipes, which he generally brought with him when invited to visit at the houses of his cousins in Aberdeen; on which occasions he was wont to set the young people to dance to his music. It may be mentioned that Kennedy Clark's favourite musical instrument, highly ornamented with Cairngorm crystals and other stones,—and which had been given or bequeathed by him to one of the younger sons of the late Colonel Duff of Fetteresso Castle, was, about 1846-47, purchased by the late Mr. John Davidson, one of the residuary legatees of Kennedy Clark, at the sale of the Household effects, &c., of the gentleman into whose possession the bagpipes had come after Mr. Clark's decease.

In the Poll Book of Aberdeenshire, the lists wherein were made up in 1695-96, only one name has been found amongst those of the then residenters in Peterculter parish at all resembling Morice, or Morrice. When the poll tax was levied, "Andrew Morish" was a sub-tenant in Kennerty, a farm in Peterculter, still known under that name. (*Poll Book, Vol. II.* p. 476). This Andrew's poll tax was 6s. Scots, and no wife, or child, is referred to as pertaining to him. In the parish of Drumoak, which adjoins Peterculter on the west, "Andrew Moresse," a farm servant in Newton of Drum, is named in the Poll Book. The christian name of Andrew is not known to have been, at any

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time, borne by any individual of the family of Morice at present under notice. As regards the parish of Nether Banchory, the Aberdeenshire portion of which bounds Peterculter on the east, the Poll Book does not contain any name resembling Morice.

Among the pollable persons, within the parish of Echt, (bounding Peterculter on the north-west side,) occurs the name of an individual, more likely than either of the persons just referred to, to have been the ancestor of the Aberdeen Morices.

The lists of individuals living in Echt parish, liable in poll money, were prepared by "the Lairds of Eight, elder and younger, Commissioners appointed for that effect, and be Alexander Duncan, in Kirktowne of Echt, clerk and collector chosen by them for the said Pariochin." At page 206 of Volume I. of the Poll Book, occurs the following entry :—

"CULLFORGIE. William Mores, tennent ther, his proportione of his master's valued rent is 8s. 8d., and the generall poll for himselfe and wife, is,..... £1 0 8
Item, Isobell Walker, his servant, her fee £4 per annum, the fortieth pairt and generall poll,..... 0 8 0"
(All in Scots money.)

In 1695-96, when the above entry was made, the farm of Cullforgie formed part of the estate of Arthur Forbes of Echt, the father of Mrs. Jean Forbes, Lady Arnage *(Vide supra* Note H), which Arthur was thus the "master," or landlord, of William Mores, then in Cullforgie; the maiden name of the tenant's wife being unluckily not specified in the Poll Book, that mode of identifying the tenant of Cullforgie and his good wife with the parents of Mrs. Janet Morice, or Clark, is excluded ;—but it is not without significance that, in a Memorandum as to the Morice family, prepared many years ago on the information of persons well acquainted with their history, one of Mrs. Clark's brothers is mentioned as having occupied a farm in the parish of Echt.

He, who was named JAMES MORICE, having married (his wife's name not now known) had at least one son, James, who went abroad, and seems to have been subsequently lost sight of ; and two daughters—Jean Morice, who became Mrs. Snowie ; and Elizabeth Morice, wife of George Davidson, for sometime tenant in the farm of Foot o' the Hill, in the parish of Dyce. A tombstone inscription, in Dyce Churchyard, bears that George Davidson, in Foot of Hill, died in July, 1819, aged 83 ; and his widow, Elizabeth Morice, in March, 1826, in her 85th year. A son of this couple was John Davidson, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, who formerly carried on business in the North Street there, and who died at North Broadford, near Aberdeen, aged 76, in December, 1853. Mr. John Davidson was one of the residuary legatees of the late Mr. Kennedy Clark of Banff. A brother of James Morice of the parish of Echt, was

GEORGE MORRICE, farmer in Newhills parish, who had born to him, in wedlock, at least one daughter, Ann Morrice, who married, and had by her husband, named Bartlett, several children, some of whom survived their mother: Mrs. Ann Morrice, or Bartlett, having died, at Aberdeen, in April, 1842, was interred in the parish Churchyard of Dyce.

Another brother of James Morice in Echt, was

JOHN MORICE, baker in the Castlegate, Aberdeen, who was, in September, 1734, admitted a Trades Burgess of that Burgh.—*(Aberdeen Burgess Register.)* In the Churchyard of St. Nicholas is still to be seen a gravestone, "In remembrance of John Morice, baker in this city, who lived respected as an honest man, and a good citizen ; and died in the 65 year of his age, the 4 of January 1770: Also of Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, who died the 25 of May 1800, in the 90th year of her age." It would thence appear that John Morice, who had been about five years older than his spouse, had himself been born in, or about, 1705.

From entries in the Baptismal Register of the Town of Aberdeen, it is evidenced that John Morice and his spouse, Margaret Kennedy, were the parents of several children, of whom at least one son, David Morice, and two daughters, named Barbara and Mary, survived their father. The daughter, Mary Morice, died unmarried : her sister, Barbara, became, in November, 1778, the second wife of the Reverend George Abercrombie, then one of the Ministers of the East Church of Aberdeen, and outlived her husband for many years; the only child of Mr. and Mrs. George Abercrombie, who attained majority, was the late John Abercrombie, M.D., Physician in Edinburgh,—alluded to in Note M of this Appendix.

In October, 1739, David, son of "John Morice, burger and baker, and Margaret Kennedy, his spouse," was baptized, at Aberdeen, by Mr. James Chalmers, Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, and one of the Ministers of St. Nicholas, in presence of David Morice, baker, David Boin, Excise officer, and Alexander Kennedy, merchant ; which last had, most probably, been nearly related to Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, the mother of the infant.*

From the terms of the entry last referred to, it would appear that the witness, David Morice, had been at that date—October, 1739—a baker in Aberdeen, the place of the celebration of the Christening. The manuscript notes

* David Morice, baptized at Aberdeen in October, 1739, was bred to the law in his native place, and was, in 1776, admitted Advocate in Aberdeen, under the designation of "David Morice, Junior," to distinguish him from his cousin-german, David Morice, afterwards of Tullos, who, some twelve years before 1776, had been admitted a member of the same legal fraternity. These two limbs of the law were, however, better known by the familiar appellations of "Muckle Davie" and "Little Davie" Morice. David Morice, Junior, was for several years Conjunct Clerk, (along with Mr. Thomas Duncan, Advocate), of the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen ; where he is recorded to have engaged in business, as a Merchant and dealer in victual, with unlucky results. In after years, when advancing in age and retrograding in worldly circumstances, "little Davie Morice," the brother of Mrs Abercrombie, took up his abode at the Manse of Kincardine O'Neil, with his cousin-german, the Reverend William Morrice, Minister of that parish, and died there, unmarried, about, or prior to 1800. "Muckle Davie Morice" was apparently a very different character from his cousin and namesake :—if not exactly "a real wit," David Morice, Senior, seems to have been possessed of a considerable fund of humour, with perception to comprehend, and sense to enjoy, a joke even when he was himself the subject of it ; as the following anecdote, which he was, it is said, ever ready to relate, will testify.

Although somewhat taller in person than his kinsman David Morice, Junior, the stature of even "muckle Davie" was the reverse of gigantic. It was some 3 or 4 score years ago, and even much more recently, the habit of the citizens of Bon-accord to take daily, before their then customary dinner hour, a walk on the "Plainstones," a considerable space of ground, paved with smooth flagstones, raised a foot or more above the level of Castle Street, in front of the Town Hall or Town House of Aberdeen. The promenade thus resorted to became, also, a convenient place for the citizens being readily met with by strangers resorting to the town. On a certain Friday—then and still the weekly market day in Aberdeen,—a farmer who had some business to transact with "Muckle Davie," having missed him at his own place of business, had gone to the Castlegate in quest of Mr. Sheriff Morice. Not being acquainted with the personal appearance of Mr. M., the rustic addressed the gentleman he first encountered on the "Plainstanes," with the query, "Can ye tell me, Sir, whilk is Muckle Davie Morice?"—"That I can easily do, my friend," was the response, "for I am myself the man." The Sheriff's interlocutor, scanning with a look of amazed wonder the brevity of stature of the person to whom he had addressed himself, slowly rejoined "By my troth, Sir ! if ye be Muckle Davie Morice,—I would just like to see Little Davie."

whereon the details here given as to the Morice family are, in a great measure, based, describe David (brother of John Morice, baker in Aberdeen), as having been a baker in London; it is nevertheless quite possible that David, after having been in trade in the town of Aberdeen, may have removed to the British Metropolis, in order there to follow his calling. It is a fact well known that not at the present day only, but also for many years past, a large proportion of those carrying on the business of baking in London are Scotsmen by birth; not a few of whom, by steady industry, have acquired considerable wealth.

DAVID MORICE, baker in London, married, and had, at any rate, two daughters, named respectively Ann and Margaret, who are remembered, as having, since the opening of the present century, paid a visit, at Aberdeen, to their cousin-german, Mrs. Duncan, formerly of Red Lion Street, London: but of the descendants of David Morice, baker in London, no farther particulars have been obtained. Another brother was

THE REVEREND WILLIAM MORICE (so is his patronymic printed in the Edinburgh Almanac for 1773), for sometime Minister of the Parish of Carraldstone, now written Careston, in the shire of Forfar. At what period the Reverend William Morice had been appointed to that cure, situated in the Presbytery of Brechin, and Synod of Angus and Mearns, has not been ascertained; but he continued Pastor of the small parish referred to until about 1773, when, having relinquished that living, he was succeeded therein by the Reverend Mr. Andrew Gray. Whether along with the pastoral superintendence of the flock at Carraldstone, Mr. William Morice had resigned the temporalities of the living is unknown; but he survived the demission for some time, and took up his abode with his nephew and namesake, the Minister of Kincardine O'Neil; for whom, in that clergyman's occasional absences from home, the former minister of Carraldstone is said to have some times officiated in the Kirk of Kincardine O'Neil. The latter is traditionally reported to have died, a bachelor, at the Manse, and to have been buried in the Churchyard, of Kincardine O'Neil.

The only remaining one of those brothers known, at the present day, to have attained manhood, was

ROBERT MORICE, or MORRICE, who, at one period of his life, followed the occupation, at Waulkmill of Drum, in the parish of Peterculter, Aberdeenshire, of a Manufacturer combined with that of a Litster or Dyer.

The place and date of birth of Robert, and the period of his marriage with Mrs. Margaret Duncan, are, at the present time, alike unknown. The Peterculter Parish Register bears evidence that at Waulkmill of Drum, the three sons undermentioned were born:—but of the date of the celebration of the wedding of the parents, no proof is now to be found in the record alluded to: this had probably taken place in, or about, 1729—their eldest son, William, having been baptized in August, 1730. The latter, and his brother John, wrote their surname with a double r, while David, their younger brother, signed his name Morice; it was to be expected that the Parochial Register of the parish, wherein those three brothers were born and christened, might have afforded some trace of the mode adopted by their father, Robert, in writing his surname;—as it happens, however, the various modes resorted to by the Session Clerk of Peterculter at the period of the respective baptisms of the three brothers, tend to leave the question in as great dubiety as could well be imagined, as the following *verbatim et literatim* copies of the entries referred to may testify:—

"August 2, 1730.—Robert Morice, in Walkmiln of Drum, had William baptized."
"April 8. 1734.—Robert Mories in Walkmiln of Drum, had John baptized."
"March 16, 1737.—Robert Morrice, in Walkmiln of Drum, had a son baptized, David."

Besides these three sons, Robert, and his wife, Margaret Duncan, had a daughter named Isobel, whose christening is not, however, to be found in the Peterculter Baptismal Register. Isobel Morice, or Morrice, married sometime before 1766, Captain John Monfoud—the commander of a merchant vessel trading to the West Indies—to whom she bore at least one son and two daughters. Of the son, named John Monfoud, born at Aberdeen in November, 1769, (*Aberdeen Burgh Register of Baptisms*, 1769) no particulars have been ascertained; and, as to the after history of Captain John Monfoud—the mode or date of his death, &c., a like remark applies.

The daughters of the latter were (1), Margaret Monfoud—born in February, 1766, and (2), Susan, or Susannah, Monfoud—born in November, 1767.—(*Ibid* 1766-1767). Margaret and Susan Monfoud both married: the husband of Margaret was in the Excise, or Customs, service; she had a son who died in infancy: Susan married a person settled in business in London, and was the mother of a daughter, if not of more children. Cadenhead was the surname of one of Captain Monfoud's sons-in-law; but whether of the husband of Margaret, or of her sister, Susan, appears to be forgotten. Isobel, the wife, or widow, of Captain John Monfoud, resided in the Netherkirkgate of Aberdeen, where she died; in January, 1792, she was interred in St. Nicholas Churchyard.—(*Kirk Work Accounts of Aberdeen*, 1792.)

Robert Morice, or Morrice, after leaving Waulkmill of Drum, took up his residence in the parish of Old Machar, at Cherryvale, near the north-west suburbs of the City of Aberdeen; and having died there was, in March, 1772, interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen. In the same grave,—being that wherein their son, David Morice, and his family were subsequently buried,—was interred, in March, 1775, Mrs. Margaret Duncan, the widow of Robert, who died at Cairncry, in the parish of Old Machar, distant about a mile and a-half from Aberdeen, in a north-west direction.*

WILLIAM MORRICE—(so he wrote his surname),—eldest son of Robert, formerly in Waulkmill of Drum, and Mrs. Margaret Duncan,—followed the course of study prescribed for candidates for the Ministry of the Church of Scotland. Mr. William Morrice was, for a considerable period, tutor in the family of Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigievar and Fintray; which baronet (after the decease of his first spouse, Dame Christian Ross, daughter of Provost John Ross of Arnage, by whom, as mentioned at page xvii of this Appendix, Sir Arthur had but two daughters), wedded, *circa* 1750, Mrs. Margaret Strachan, widow of Baillie John Burnett of Elrick, merchant in Aberdeen. Of this, his second, marriage were born to the Baronet of Craigievar several sons, the elder of whom were the pupils of Mr. Morrice.

* No certain information has been obtained as to the date of the birth or the parentage of Mrs. Margaret Duncan; she had a brother, named Robert Duncan, a Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, who carried on business, in the Green of that town, about 100 years ago. Mr. Robert Duncan had by his wife—a sister of the deceased Reverend John Hutcheon, for many years Minister of Fetteresso, in the Mearns—several sons and daughters. One of the former—John Duncan,—who studied medicine, entered the service of the Honourable East India Company, and was at his decease,—*circa* 1820,—a member of the Medical Board of the Madras Presidency. Dr. Duncan married in India, and had three sons and a like number of daughters; who, not long previous to their father's decease, accompanied Mrs Duncan to Aberdeen, for the purpose of being there educated. While Mrs. Duncan and her children resided at Rosemount, near Aberdeen, tidings reached them of the death, in the East Indies, of Dr. Duncan: sometime after that event the widow and children removed to London;—where Mrs. Duncan died many years ago. Of her children, the youngest son—Mr. Charles Duncan,—and the three daughters—all of whom married,—still, it is believed, survive,—and reside in different parts of England.

[illegible] Kincardine O'Neil.—[illegible] Burial [illegible]

[illegible] Kincardine O'Neil. The parishes of Tough [illegible] Kincardine O'Neil.

[illegible] Patterson, daughter of the Reverend [illegible] daughter of the Reverend Walter [illegible] living wife of the Reverend [illegible] of this memorial.

[illegible] Patterson, a numerous family was born [illegible] eight sons and three daughters attained maturity. Each [illegible] married and had issue. The eldest daughter of those married the Reverend William Shand [illegible] Laurencekirk, died on the 19th April 1st years in December, 1781, [illegible] daughters—the younger of which, Margaret [illegible] married, in 1794, to Mr. [illegible] Lamond, the elder of the two sons, [illegible]—the [illegible] Morning Herald.

[illegible] Lamond, and David, went [illegible] Jamaica [illegible] Patterson, had been long established as [illegible] Lamond, settled as planters in Jamaica, and [illegible]—the last [illegible] Morrice, eldest daughter of [illegible] Ealing, near South- [illegible] Morrice was sent to the Medical Department [illegible] Surgeon's Assistant, and was for some time [illegible] Regiment of Foot [illegible].

[illegible] 1811, [illegible] Lamphrail, on 23d June, [illegible] Mary, daughter of [illegible] Morrice, Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire;—[illegible] at Kincardine O'Neil, [illegible] the Hon. East India Company's Service—youngest [illegible] Morrice, of [illegible]—and, as mentioned in the text, wife of [illegible]—the youngest brother of John and [illegible] Morrice—married, in Aberdeen, [illegible] and sister of Mrs. Patrick Bain.—[illegible] page 14 of the preceding Memoir. Mr. George Morrice [illegible] Hill, near London, in September, 1834, having survived [illegible] age, of which there was no [illegible] only about twelve months.

Messrs. Alexander and George Morrice—in partnership as brewer merchants, in the City of London,—were very successful in business: they had been, for a great number of years, contractors with the Navy Board, for the supply of [illegible] for the Government Dockyards.

The Reverend William Morrice was succeeded, as Minister of Kincardine O'Neil, by his son-in-law, the Reverend John Rogers, who had married Mrs. Jean Morrice, only child of Mr. Rogers had issue two daughters.

The inscription on his gravestone, in the Churchyard of Kincardine, bears that, at his decease at the Manse thereof, on 22nd January, 1817, the Reverend William Morrice was in the 89th year of his age: but it is obvious that, if the entry of his birth, in August, 1730, in the Baptismal Register of Peterculter, be correct,—and of its accuracy there is seemingly no reason to doubt,—the reverend gentleman, at his decease, in January, 1817, had not been older than seventy eight years and five or six months. Mrs. Helen Paterson, or Morrice, survived her husband for upwards of eight years, and died, at Aberdeen, in April, 1817, aged 73 years.—(*Inscription on tombstone in Churchyard of Kincardine O'Neil.*)

John Morrice,—as he wrote his surname,—second son of Robert, in Wauklmill of Drum, born in April, 1734, conducted successfully, for a long period, a boarding school, for young gentlemen, at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. By his wife, Mrs. Catharine Wright, a native of England, John Morrice had several children, of whom four, named respectively John, Patience, Charlotte, and Gavina, died in infancy, between the years 1768 and 1780. A daughter, Susanna, died, unmarried, *aet.* 52, in September, 1824; Mr. John Morrice, himself, died on 13th February, 1788, having been survived by Mrs. Catharine Wright, who at her decease, in December, 1810, had attained the age of 72. The above mentioned members of this family all lie interred in Cheshunt Churchyard.—(*Inscriptions on two tombstones there.*) Besides the above named issue, Mr. and Mrs. John Morrice had two sons who grew up to man's estate, named Alexander and Joseph David Morrice,—which last died about 1829. Alexander Morrice, the elder of those two brothers, became a London brewer, but died without issue by his wife, a lady possessed of some wealth, named Newton, and a relative, it was said, of Sir Isaac Newton: both Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Morrice have been, for many years, dead.

Besides their children above specified, Mr. and Mrs. Morrice of Cheshunt had two daughters, each of whom lived to old age: Catharine Morrice became the wife of Dr. Taylor, a native of the north of Scotland it is believed, who was proprietor of an Academy at, or near, Chelsea; both Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have been dead for many years; they were survived, for sometime, by their only son, James Taylor, who died unmarried. Two daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Taylor are understood to be still in life. The other daughter of Mr. John Morrice and Mrs. Catharine Wright, above referred to, named Elizabeth Morrice, became, before the decease of her father, in 1788, the wife of the Reverend William Shaw, who conducted an academy, for many years, at Edmonton, Middlesex, and died in September, 1820, aged 69: his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, died in April, 1836, in her 70th year. Their youngest daughter, named Louisa Shaw, died, unmarried, in June, 1831, aged 24; and their son, Mr. Robert Grant Shaw, Merchant in London, departed this life, aged 47, in August, 1842, leaving a widow and family. Other children of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw still survive; the deceased members of that family above enumerated are stated, in the inscription on their tombstone, to have been interred in Cheshunt Churchyard, Herts.

An advertisement, of which the following is a copy, is to be found in the number of the *Times* newspaper, published on 10th December, 1792:—

"The late Mr. John Morrice's Academy, Cheshunt.

"At a meeting of the gentlemen educated at the above Academy, held on the 1st instant, the institution of an annual Dinner was unanimously resolved upon, and the first meeting fixed for Thursday, the 20th December, at the London Tavern;—Dinner to be on the table precisely at 4 o'clock.

"Stewards.

"William Swaffield, Esq., Alexander Hadden, Esq., Captain Hallowell (Navy), Charles Day, Esq., Richard Losack, Esq., Robert Waters, Esq.

"Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, (not including wine,) to be had from the 1st to the 15th December, of Mr. David Morrice of the General Post-Office, Secretary and Treasurer to the Institution, at his house, 12, Token-house Yard: Also at the bar of the London Tavern.

"N.B.—As the names and residences of many gentlemen, educated at the above Academy, may not be at present recollected, it is requested that the friends to the Institution will inform such as may not have received circular letters, —the omission of which can only be attributed to the above cause."

DAVID MORICE, born in March, 1737, at Waulkmill of Drum, in Peterculter parish, the youngest son of Robert Morice and Mrs. Margaret Duncan, obtained, by competition at one of the Aberdeen colleges, a bursary of the annual value of £2 10s. sterling,—a sum not deemed inconsiderable, in that part of the world, a century ago. After having served the usual term of apprenticeship required for qualifying for admission into the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, David Morice, in 1763 or 1764, became a member of that fraternity.

The Burgess Register of Aberdeen evidences that, in July, 1771, he was admitted a Burgess of Guild there.

The Council records of the Burgh of Aberdeen bear that, on 23rd August, 1788, Messrs. Alexander Duthie and Robert Turner, Advocates in Aberdeen, were, jointly and severally, unanimously elected, by the Provost and seven members of council, to be Assessors and Consultors to that town: the burgh records further testify that, on 20th September, 1788, Messrs. Arthur Dingwall Fordyce and David Morice, Advocates in Aberdeen, were unanimously elected by the votes of nine members of the Town Council, to fill, jointly and severally, the office above mentioned, in room of Alexander Innes of Breda, deceased. This double election having led to disputes, the question was ultimately referred, by the parties respectively interested, to the decision of two Judges of the Court of Session,—Lords Gardenstone and Monboddo,—who pronounced an award finding that Messrs. Alexander Duthie and Robert Turner (then Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire), had been duly elected. A few years thereafter, viz., in 1793, Mr. Morice was elected Consultor and Assessor to the Magistrates and Council, in room of Mr. Robert Turner, deceased: and, in 1796, Mr. Morice's annual salary, for discharging the duties of the Assessorship, was augmented to £50 sterling.

Among other offices, connected with his profession, held by David Morice was that of Clerk and Factor of Robert Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen,—an appointment which, at a subsequent period, was for many years held by Mr. Morice's son—the late Mr. Robert Morice; the latter also held, for a considerable period, the appointment of Assessor to the Magistrates and Council, as his father had done many years before.

In 1799, David Morice was nominated Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire; which laborious office he continued to fill until his decease, in January, 1806. The duties at that time discharged by one individual, are now considered to be sufficiently onerous to require the undivided attention of two Sheriffs-Substitute,—one at Aberdeen, and the other at Peterhead.

David Morice was a spirited agricultural improver, at a period when that pursuit was much less common in the North-Eastern districts of Scotland than, within the last thirty or forty years, has been the case. His farming operations, carried on with much zeal and no small expenditure of money, on the lands of Altens and Tullos, in the parish of Nigg in the Mearns, did not, however, turn out to be very profitable to their promoter;—however advantageous, in a pecuniary point of view, improvements of a like character may have proved to those who, within the last half century, have, within the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, followed Sheriff Morice's example in that respect.

In an appendix to the account, in the late Sir John Sinclair's voluminous Statistical work upon Scotland, of the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire, 1793–95, is given a very circumstantial detail—written in much the same form and style as the Essays which, at the present day, are occasionally printed in the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,—of Mr. Morice's experiments on the farm of Altens, &c. The description of those operations, transmitted in the first instance to Sir John Sinclair, and printed in the original Statistical account of Nigg, evidently had not, in Mr. Morice's estimation, been given with the minuteness which the originator of them, and the writer of the additional account thereof, had deemed that, from their novelty and importance, they merited.

It is understood that about the period of David Morice's acquisition of his landed property in Nigg, the estate of Belhelvie, in the Aberdeenshire parish of that name, and situated six or eight miles north of the county town, was in the market; and that Mr. Morice entertained a strong desire to have become the purchaser of that property, but was deterred from his intention from want of the funds requisite, and inability at that time to see his way to procuring, by way of loan, the considerable amount which would have been required for the purchase of the Belhelvie estate.

On 15th July, 1782, after due advertisement in the Edinburgh and other newspapers, the valuable and extensive property in question was exposed for sale within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, in terms of an Act of Parliament —17 Geo. III. cap 24,—passed, in 1777, for the special purpose of authorising a public sale of the remaining estates in Scotland of the York Buildings Company, and of the adoption of other steps for facilitating the winding-up of the affairs of that Co-partnery; which had been originally formed, at London, in the time of King Charles II., for the purpose of raising water from the river Thames for the supply of the inhabitants of the English Metropolis. The water works were erected on the ground of York House and York House gardens, (on the north side of the Thames, not far from the west end of the Strand and Whitehall), termed, of old, the Archbishop of York's Inn by Westminster,—from the circumstance of the same having been formerly used as the London residence of that Primate. The Co-partnery had, accordingly, when incorporated, in 1690, been styled "The Governor and Company of Undertakers for raising the Thames water in York Buildings." The results to the shareholders not having proved very remunerative, the Company, within two or three years after the Jacobite rising on the accession of King George I. to these kingdoms, determined on adding to their unproductive business of trading in water that of dealing in land; and, in 1719, a large portion of the funds of the York Buildings Company was invested in the purchase of the estates, lying in different counties of Scotland, and extending to many thousands of acres of land, of not a few of the nobility and gentry in North Britain, who, in consequence of their having engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, had been attainted, and had their properties forfeited. Several of these forfeited estates, including Belhelvie, had, in 1728, been let on lease, by the York Buildings Company, to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Mr. Alexander Garden of Troup, and one or two other gentlemen, at the yearly rent of £4000 sterling; but such principal tack had expired long before 1782, although,

Appendix Note T.

at that date, several of the sub-leases, which had been granted by the tacksmen above referred to, &c., were subsisting as effectual burdens on the property.

The nobleman whose Jacobite predilections had led to the forfeiture to the Crown, after 1715, of the Belhelvie property, was James Maule, the fourth inheritor of the Scottish Earldom of Panmure: of him it is recorded in the *Peerage of Scotland* (Wood's edition, Edinburgh, 1813, Vol. II., p. 355), that "he disapproved of the Treaty of Union; and, when the rebellion broke out in 1715, joined the standard of the Pretender; was taken at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 1715, but rescued by his brother Harry. He escaped abroad; was attainted of high treason by Act of Parliament, and his honours and estate, amounting to £3456 per annum, (the largest of the confiscated properties), were forfeited to the Crown. They were, at two different times, offered to be restored to him, provided he would return to his native land, and take the oath of allegiance to the House of Hanover, but he preferred following and sharing the misfortunes of him whom he looked upon as his legitimate Prince, and died at Paris, 11th April, 1723, in his 64th year, without issue by his wife, Lady Margaret Hamilton, third daughter of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, who died at Edinburgh, 6th December, 1731. An Act was passed in 1717, to enable his Majesty to make such provision for, and settlement upon, the wife of James, late Earl of Panmure, as she would have been entitled to had her husband been naturally dead."

The estate of Belhelvie, extending to about 8200 acres Scots, was, in July, 1782, exposed for sale in sixteen lots, varying in size from 227 up to 1039 acres each. The upset price of the whole was £22,963 sterling, being twenty-four years' purchase of the free rent paid by the occupants in 1782, which then amounted to £956 16s. 10d., converting the victual rents at 10s. per boll, and without making any addition to the rents on account of the grassums which had been paid by the tenants. It was explained, in the advertisement of sale, that most of the leases had expired at Whitsunday, 1782; and that the few tacks which then existed terminated at Whitsunday, 1789. The whole of the lots, stated to have been distinctly divided and bounded and each well accommodated with moss, were, at the public sale, disposed of at the aggregate sum of £30,745 sterling, or at an average price of about £3 15s. sterling per Scots acre; the purchasers of the various lots having been principally individuals connected with the town and shire of Aberdeen.

In 1860, the rental of the 8200 Scots acres of land thus sold in 1782, and situated within the parish of Belhelvie, cannot be less than several thousands of pounds per annum. In 1695–96, when the Poll lists of Aberdeenshire were made up, the valued rent of the lands of the Earl of Panmure, in Belhelvie, (the noble lord having been then the largest heritor in that parish,) amounted to £2932 Scots.—(*Poll Book of Aberdeenshire*, Vol. II., p. 521.)

NOTE U.

The inscription on the tombstone of William Johnston, in St. Nicholas Churchyard, is in the following terms:—

"Sacred to the memory of William Johnston of Viewfield, Merchant in Aberdeen, who died 22d February, 1832, in the 71st year of his age: He was a cadet of the family of Johnston of that Ilk, in this County, and Grand-nephew of Sir William Johnston of Craig, Baronet, Advocate in Aberdeen, who is interred in the grave next adjoining this on the south: Also in memory of two sons of the said William Johnston, viz., William and James Farquhar, who both died in infancy: Also in memory of Catharine Morice, spouse of the said William Johnston, and daughter of the late David Morice, Advocate in Aberdeen, and, for some years, Sheriff-Substitute of this County; she died 25th March, 1855, in the 79th year of her age. The said William Johnston and Catharine Morice rest in this grave; their two infant children, above named, are buried in another part of this Churchyard."

The grave of William of Viewfield, is situated between the last resting-place of Sir John, the fourth, and that of Sir William Johnston, the fifth inheritor of the Caskieben baronetcy. No memorial of Sir William the Advocate, of his spouse, Dame Jean Sandilands, or of their children, has been placed over their remains. Over those of Sir John of Caskieben, Merchant in Aberdeen, and of his wife Dame Janet Mitchell, is a horizontal tombstone, most likely erected after the decease, in February, 1764, of Sir John Johnston's son-in-law, Charles Forbes of Shiells, Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire,—as his name is first mentioned in the inscription, followed by that of his wife, Mrs. Janet Johnston, who died in July, 1748, aged 57: the inscription farther includes the names of certain members of the family of Forbes of Ballogie, the near relatives of the Laird of Shiells; who, by reason of that relationship, had been buried in the same grave as Charles Forbes, which was that of his father-in-law,—the fourth Baronet of Caskieben. Within the walls of the old kirk of St. Nicholas, now the West Church of Aberdeen, there was, in former days, a tomb of the Johnstons, which, however, about, or before, the beginning of the eighteenth century, came to be disused. The accounts of the Master of Kirk Works of Aberdeen, evidence that, on 13th January, 1686, £40 Scots were paid as dues for the interment, in an oaken coffin, within the Kirk, of Thomas Johnston of Craig. That gentleman,—the paternal uncle of Sir William of Craig, the Advocate,—is the last of the Caskieben family known to have been buried in their ancient sepulchre within the West Church; soon after 1686, the Johnstons had acquired the three graves, or lairs,—as they were wont to be termed,—near the west wall of St. Nicholas Churchyard, wherein not a few of the name, have, within the last one hundred and fifty years, been laid.

The grandfather and father of William Johnston of Viewfield were, however, buried at Dyce; in the Kirk and Kirkyard of which parish that younger branch of the family continued to be interred, long after their landed property in Dyce had passed into other hands.

Of "the Gentle Johnstons" (as they were proverbially styled—and, as to whom, at least in more recent times, the observation of an old writer, made in reference to another north country family, that "their estate bore no proportion to their ancient descent" may suitably be applied), an interesting memorial still exists in the ruins, near the Royal Burgh of Inverury, of the former parish Church of Monkeggie, now included within the boundaries of the united parishes of Keith-hall and Kinkell. In a now fragmentary portion of that time-worn edifice, long known to the parishioners as "the Gentle's Aisle," had stood, in bygone years, the family pew, or desk, of the old proprietors of the surrounding domain, and near that spot, also, doubtless repose the ashes of many of their race. At page 569 of the Volume presented, in 1843, by the Earl of Aberdeen, to the Spalding Club, entitled "Collections for a history of

the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff," it is mentioned, quoting from an account or "View of the Diocese of Aberdeen," that "Monkeigie was a chappel, built at first by the Johnstons of Caskiben, for their own family:" and at page 570 of the same Volume—Keith-hall is described as "a Castle, formerly called Caskiben, and possessed under that name by the Johnstons." The most ancient existing portion of the house of Keith-hall is stated, in the late Dr. Skene Keith's General View of the Agriculture of Aberdeenshire, published in 1811 (p. 103), to have been built by Sir Andrew Garioch of Caskieben; and, in that case, must be at least 500 years old. The ruins of a former Castle of Caskieben, with the remains of a surrounding moat, are still traceable on a spot at a short distance from the present house of Keith-hall. Full five centuries have elapsed since the first of the Caskieben Johnstons found his way to the North of Scotland; in Aberdeen, and in the district of country within thirty miles to the north-west of that city, have for fourteen generations, and throughout many vicissitudes of worldly fortune, resided, and still continue to dwell, descendants, in the direct male line of "Stephen, the Clerk." The late William Johnston of Viewfield was the thirteenth, and the present Chief of the family—Sir William Bacon Johnston of Hilton—is the fourteenth, in lineal male descent from Stephen de Johnston.

In Sir Robert Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland* (Title Johnston, Marquis of Annandale), it is recorded that "Two families of this surname styled themselves of that Ilk, or of Johnston, those of Annandale in the south, and of Caskieben in the north." The same author ("*Baronage of Scotland*," page 35), in treating of the family of Johnston of Caskieben, now of that Ilk, remarks:—"This is one of the most ancient families of the name of Johnston, and have always competed with the Johnstons of Annandale for the chiefship. They have been long designed *de eodem*, or of that Ilk; which appellation generally denotes head or chief of a clan."

[Since the death at Turnham Green, near London, in April, 1792, of George, third Marquis of Annandale, many persons have claimed that Peerage: but as no one has been enabled to satisfy the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords of his right to succeed to the Marquisdom, and to the doubtful claim to the chiefship of the Johnston name,—the present Sir William Bacon Johnston, and his successors in the baronetcy, will doubtless be permitted to enjoy, without molestation, the honour as well as profit accruing from the chiefship, at least until the Marquisdom of Annandale, &c., be revived in the person of some individual, who, in that character, may be entitled again to stir up the long unsettled question.]

An old family chronicler, writing two hundred and fifty years ago, or about 1610, thus narrates the circumstances under which Stephen de Johnston emigrated, from Dumfries-shire, to the North-eastern part of Scotland—

"The description of the line of the Lairds of Caskiben, and their alyances, from Stiven Johnstoun, sone to the Laird of Anandail, the first of that surname that possest Caskiben, to John Johnstoun, now heritable possessor thereof.

"'Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, and delighteth greatly in his commandments; his seed shall be mighty upon earth; the generation of the righteous shall be blessed.'—Ps. 112.

"Albeit God has not so multiplyed the neam of Johnstoun, depending of Caskiben, as others that are not so ancient, yet of his great mercy, he has preserved ane continual and unbroken succession by lineal descent in that house, by the space well near of three hundreth years.

"Stiven Johnston, called Clerk, because of his learning (whilk was rair in those days), brother to the Laird of Johnston of Annandail, for troubls wherein he fell in his owen countrie, cam into the north pairt of Scotlande, and was pleasantlie received by the Earle of Marr, to whom hee became Secretarie, and maried Margret Garioch, daughter of Sr. Andrew Garioch of Caskiben, Knight, and gott with her the lands of Johnston, (so called after him), and Kinbroun in the lyftime of the said Sr. Andrew; and, after his death, succeeded, by right of his wife, to the lands of Caskibean, Crimond, and Cordyce.

"The bearns gottin betwixt Stiven and Margret Garioch, (except their successor John), wee know not, neither the bearns of their successors to the third generation, because of the great antiquitie, and few monuments observed in those dayes."

From the absence of documentary evidence, and the consequent difficulty experienced by genealogists in tracing family pedigrees, anterior to the introduction of surnames in North Britain, few particulars respecting the Gariochs, or De Garviehaughs, have been ascertained, beyond the fact of their having been a race who possessed for some generations the estate of Caskieben and other properties, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire.

In the Appendix to Volume II. of *Nisbet's Heraldry*, p. 115, 116 (Edinburgh Edition, 1816), in treating of the Chalmerses of Balnecraig and Cults—one of whom, named Robert Chalmers, wedded Helen Garviehaugh, aunt of Sir Andrew of Caskieben, the latter is said to have granted, at Aberdeen, 8th August, 1357, a Charter to Helen Garviehaugh and her husband, Robert Chalmers, of the lands of Balnecraig and others, to be holden in feu for a pair of white gloves at Pentecost yearly, to be delivered at the Manor of Caskieben, if asked for; the authority last quoted farther remarks, that "The above Andrew Garviehaugh was also a gentleman of a good descent, being son of Sir James Garviehaugh, who had from the great Sir Thomas Randolph Earl of Murray, a charter of the lands of Belode, Balnecraig, Cloychock, and Talanchsyn, with their pertinents, and half a merk of silver yearly out of the mill of Lunfanan, which is sealed with the said Earl's seal at his regality of Murray; but though it hath no date, yet it is well known when the said Earl flourished, being one of King Robert the Bruce's Generals." A progenitor of the Knight of Caskieben, viz.; Andrew de Garuiach, filled, *anno* 1264—the office of Sheriff of Aberdeenshire, as appears from the accounts for that year of the Chamberlain of Scotland. This, in all likelihood, was the "*Dominus Andreas de Garuiach*," who, along with Sir Allan Dorward (*Dominus Allanus Hostiarius*), William, Earl of Mar, and some others witnessed the Charter of foundation of an Hospital at Turriff—dedicated to St. Congan, granted, in 1273, by Alexander Cummyn, Earl of Buchan; of which Charter a copy will be found at page 467 of the Volume of the Spalding Club, before referred to: *Dominus Andreas de Garuiach*, is understood to have been succeeded by his son, Sir James, who, *circa* 1316, had a Charter from King Robert the Bruce of the forest of Cordyce in Aberdeenshire.—(*Reg. Episcop. Abred.*, Vol. I. pp. 43, 44.) Sir James de Garviehaugh married Helen of Mar, and by her had Sir Andrew of Caskieben, whose only child, Margaret, by her marriage with Stephen the Clerk, brought to the Johnston family most of the Aberdeenshire estates of the Gariochs, or De Garviehaughs.

In consequence of this descent from Margaret Garioch, heiress of Caskieben, and grand-daughter of Helen of Mar, a contention arose, about 1628, between Sir George Johnston, first baronet of Caskieben, and John Erskine,

APPENDIX NOTE U.

then Earl of Mar, as to their respective rights to that Peerage. This question was compromised by Articles of Agreement, subscribed, by the contending parties, at Holyrood House, on 1st July, 1628; and recorded on the 11th day of said month and year, in the General Register of Seisins, at Edinburgh (Book 24). By that deed John, Earl of Mar, and John, Lord Erskine, his son, on the one part, and Sir George Johnston of that Ilk, Knight Baronet, on the other part, agreed that Sir George should hold his lands of the Crown—instead as formerly of the Earls of Mar,—(with the exception therein specified)—and became obliged to denude accordingly; in consideration whereof, Sir George bound himself to renounce all right and claim which he might have through "umquhill Sir James Gareoche, and umquhill Dame Helene of Mar, his alledgit spous, or any ane of thame,"—to the Earldom of Mar and Lordship of Garioch, as heir of Dame Isobel Douglas, Countess of Mar, or her predecessors, Earls of Mar.

In Mr. Riddel's valuable work upon Peerage and Consistorial Law (Vol. I. p. 168, foot-note), will be found detailed the mode of succession by the Erskine family to the Earldom of Mar,—a peerage, as remarked by Lord Hailes, the origin of which is lost in its antiquity. It existed before our records, and before the era of genuine history.—(*Douglas' Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 198, title Marr, Earl of Marr.)

In virtue of their descent, above specified, the Johnstons of that Ilk, and of Caskieben, have, for several generations, borne, on the second and third quarters of their Coat Armorial, the bend and cross croslets on the *azure* field of Marr, combined with the harts' heads of De Garviehaugh of Caskieben; of which last family, through Margaret, the heiress of Caskieben, the present Sir William Bacon Johnston is the representative.

The estate of Johnston, in Leslie parish, which in the lifetime of his father-in-law, Sir Andrew Garioch, had been granted to "Stephen, the Clerk," continued for nine generations in the Johnston family. George of Caskieben had by his wife, the Honourable Christian Forbes, daughter of William, seventh Lord Forbes, a very numerous family; and it was, in all likelihood, in order to make provision for his younger brothers and sisters, that, in 1595, John Johnston, then of that Ilk and Caskieben, was under the necessity of disposing of the property which had so long belonged to his ancestors, and from which they had their designation "of that Ilk."

After remaining in the possession of the Leiths of Whitehaugh, from the year 1595, when the estate was sold to the predecessor of that family, John Leith of Mongerrie,—for the sum of 4770 merks Scots (equal to about £265 sterling), the lands of Johnston were, *circa* 1857, disposed of, to a citizen of Aberdeen, for the price, it is understood, of from £25,000 to £28,000 sterling.

There existed a few years ago,—in the Whitehaugh Charter Chest,—a document indorsed "Caskibein's Acquittance of the pryce of Johnstoun, 7th Junii, 1595," of which the following is a copy:—

"I Jhone Jhonstoune of that Ilk, grantis me to haif resavit fra Jhone Leithe, feiar of Mongarie, All and Haill the sowme of four thowsand sevin hundreth thrie Scoir and ten merkis usuall money of this realme, and yat for the full and finall pryce and in compleit payment and satisfactionne of the heretabill richt and titill of All and Haill the toun and landis of Jhonstoune, myllne, and millandis multeris and sequellis of the said town and landis of Jhonstoun, haill outsettis toftis croftis pairtis pendiclis and pertinentis of the same, sauld and annaleit be me to the said Jhone Leithe, his airis maill and assignais, but regres or reversioun, lyand wtin Baronie of Jhonstoune, perochin of Leslie, and Shrefdome of Abirdein. Off the quhilk sowme for ye full pryce and in compleit payment of the heretabill ryt of ye saidis toun and landis of Jhonstoun, mill myllandis wt ye pertinentis above wretin, I the said Jon Jhonstoune haldis me weill content satisfed and payit, in tauld and numerat money, and for me my airis executoris and assignais, exoneris quyt clames and simpliciter discharges the said Jhone Leyt his airis executoris and assignais of ye forsaid sowm of four thowsand sevin hundreth thrie scoir and ten merkis money forsaid, for now and evir, Be this my acquittance and discharge, subscrywit wt my hand and seillit withe my seille of armis, at Abirdein, ye sevint day of Junii, ye zeir of God ane thowsand fyve hundret four scoir and fyftein zeiris befoir thir witness maister Piter Blakburne minister of new Abd. Robert Jhonstoun of Cremone, James Jhonstoune, persone of Monimusk, Gilbert and George Johnstouns my bruderis german, Gilbert Johnstoune of Peddusmill, and Mr. Johne Leyt notter and vretar heirof (signed) Jhone Jhonstoune of yt ilk, wt my hand Mr. Jon Leyt vtar heirof witnes Robert Johnstoun witnes, Gilbert Jhonstoune vitness George Jhonstoune vitnes. Mr. Petir blakburne witnes."*

Of the witnesses above designated, no fewer than five were of Caskieben's own name. Robert Johnston of Crimond, subsequently Provost of Aberdeen, was brother-in-law of the granter of the acquittance,—he having married Agnes Johnston, sister of John of that Ilk. Mr. Peter Blackburn stood in the same relationship to the Laird,—Isobel Johnston,—Caskieben's second sister,—having, in December, 1586, married Mr. Peter Blackburn. The latter had—in the University of his native place—Glasgow—taught philosophy for several years, prior to his having been, in 1582, called to Aberdeen, in order to succeed, as one of the Ministers of St. Nicholas, Mr. John Craig, who had been removed to Edinburgh.

Mr. Peter Blackburn was one of the witnesses to the subscription by George, fifth Earl Marischal, on 2d April, 1593, to the Foundation Charter of the University of Marischal College, in new Aberdeen, established by that nobleman,—and was the first Regent, or Professor, appointed to that institution, of which Mr. Blackburn was also the

* The impression, in red wax, of the seal of the granter is attached by a slip of parchment to the document written, in a legible hand, upon a piece of vellum, or parchment, of about twelve inches square. The red wax impression, which is encircled by a casing of white or bees' wax, has round its edge the words "S IOANNIS IONSTOVN." The wax bears, in a nearly perfect state, the impression of the "seille of armis" of the Laird of Caskieben, displaying, on a chief three cushions, below which in the upper part of the shield (divided bendways) is a Stag's head, and, in base, one or more cross crosslets; the lower part, being somewhat imperfect, the impression at that point of the field cannot be distinctly traced.

In the time of John Johnston's son, or grandson,—the heraldic devices just specified had been changed in so far as regarded their arrangement; as, instead of being in a single coat, the following was the manner in which, as described in *Nisbet's Heraldry*, Vol. I., p. 144, the armorial bearings were then marshalled:—"There was an ancient family of the name of Johnston in the North, designed of Caskieben: Sir George Johnston of Caskieben carried, quarterly, first and fourth *Argent*, a saltier *sable*, and on a chief *gules*, three cushions *or*, for Johnston; second and third *azure*, on a bend between three harts heads erased *argent*, attired *or*, as many cross crosslets fitched of the second, for Marr, and Garioch of Caskieben, composed together in one coat; supporters, two Indians, proper, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel *vert*; crest, a phœnix in flames, proper: motto, *Vive ut postea vivas*. LR."

In the description in the *Baronage of Scotland* (p. 39) of the Coat Armour of Sir William Johnston of that Ilk, sixth baronet of Caskieben, the Supporters, Crest and Motto are as above detailed,—the Shield being thus blazoned;—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, ARGENT, a saltier, *sable*, and on a chief, *gules*, three cushions, *or*, for Johnston; 2d and 3d, AZURE, on a bend, three harts heads erased, *argent*, attired, *or*, as many cross crosslets, fitched of the second, for Marr, and Garioch of Caskieben, composed together in one coat, with the badge of Nova Scotia in a surtout.

earliest Dean of Faculty. (Those preferments Blackburn had probably obtained in consequence of the blood relationship subsisting between his wife, Isobel Johnston, and the noble founder of Marischal College;—Margaret Keith, wife of William, fourth Earl Marischal, and grandmother of George, the fifth Earl and founder of the University,—having been sister-german of Elizabeth Keith, wife of William, seventh Lord Forbes—the maternal grandfather and grandmother of Mrs. Blackburn. The Countess of Marischal and the Lady Forbes, under notice, were the daughters and co-heiresses, in his extensive estates, of Sir William Keith of Innerugie.) Mr. Peter Blackburn,—then rector of St. Nicholas,—was Moderator of the General Assembly, which met at Dundee in March, 1597-98, and at which King James VI. was present in person. On the death of David Cunningham (of the Ayrshire family of Cunninghamhead), first Bishop of the reformed religion in the See of Aberdeen, Blackburn was, in 1603, appointed to succeed to the Episcopal office: Mrs. Isobel Johnston did not long survive this elevation of her husband: The burial register of the Burgh evidences that she was interred in October, 1604, at Aberdeen; in the old Church of which was also interred, in June, 1616, Bishop Blackburn. In 1610, the date of the compilation of the MS. History already quoted, the offspring in life of Bishop Blackburn were two sons and six daughters.

About the period under notice, more than one of the Johnston family had been officially connected with the Universities of Scotland. Mr. John, son of Robert Johnston, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen—(and Mrs. Isobel Boyes), a cadet of the family of Crimond in Aberdeenshire—educated at King's College of Aberdeen, early embraced the tenets of the Reformers. In 1593, Mr. John Johnston was appointed to the Chair of Theology in the University of St. Andrews, where he became the colleague and intimate friend of Andrew Melville, whose biographer, Dr. M'Crie, describes Johnston as "a poet and divine, as well as a scholar." Johnston married Katherine Melville, of the family of Carnbee, in Fife, but survived his wife as well as some children born of the union. Many of his poems were included by his kinsman, Dr. Arthur Johnston, in the "*Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*," published in 1637. Mr. John Johnston, who died at St. Andrews, in October, 1611—by his last will—bequeathed various tokens of affection and remembrance to relatives and personal friends;—he also left funds to endow a bursary for a Student of Divinity in Marischal College, Aberdeen,—which exists to this day under the management and patronage of the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen;—a preference in awarding the bursary being given to persons of the Founder's own surname, and to sons of Burgesses of Aberdeen.

The first incumbent of the Mathematical Chair in Marischal College was William Johnston, M.D., sixth and youngest son of George Johnston of Caskieben and the Hon. Christian Forbes. William and his elder brother, Dr. Arthur Johnston, studied at Marischal College,—a circumstance explained by their near relationship to the founder of that University, and the fact of Blackburn,—their brother-in-law,—having been one of its Regents. That Dr. William Johnston held a high place in the estimation of his fellow-citizens of Aberdeen is apparent from the expressions of sorrowful regret on the occasion of his decease, in June, 1640, made use of by his contemporary, John Spalding, in the well-known "Memorialls of the Trubles in Scotland and in England." Dr. Irving (*Lives of Scottish Writers*, Vol. II., p. 39, 40. Edinburgh, 1839), states that Dr. William Johnston is mentioned by Urquhart as "a good poet in Latine, and a good mathematician." He did not himself publish any collection of poems, but some of his occasional verses are to be found in various works. He was educated at Marischal College, and afterwards visited several foreign universities. He successively taught humanity and philosophy in the University of Sedan, where he is said to have acquired much reputation. With his academical labours he probably combined the practice of physic; and his circumstances were so prosperous that he purchased the demesne of Beidlestone, in the parish of Dyce and county of Aberdeen. By his wife, who was the youngest daughter of Abraham Forbes of Blacktoune, he left a son and two daughters." Barbara Forbes,—who was cousin-german of her husband,—survived Dr. William Johnston.

Their son—Thomas—died young; and their younger daughter, Elizabeth Johnston, after the decease of her first husband, Mr. Alexander Whyt (one of the Regents of Marischal College, and by whom she appears to have had issue), married, *circa* 1677, an Aberdonian, Mr. George Keith, a leader of the then new sect of Quakers—the principles of which body had been embraced both by Barbara Forbes, the widow, and Elizabeth, the daughter, of Dr. William Johnston. Keith became notorious, first, for his active dissemination of the principles of Quakerism in Aberdeen and its vicinity, for which he suffered imprisonment in that town; and subsequently, and after he had removed to Pennsylvania, for the altercation he became involved in with the Friends who adhered to William Penn. About 1693, George Keith abjured the principles of the Quakers, and having been, by the Bishop of London, admitted into holy orders, died, in 1715, incumbent of the benefice of Elburton in Sussex.

Ann Johnston, elder daughter of Dr. William Johnston, married Alexander Skene of Dyce, and had a numerous issue. In the possession of her descendant, the late Andrew Skene of Dyce,—who died in 1815,—were portraits by Jameson of Dr. William Johnston and his wife, Barbara Forbes. The latter, in 1641, presented her late husband's mathematical books and instruments to the library of Marischal College: Dr. William Johnston had, in 1632, gifted in his own lifetime 1000 merks Scots, to the Magistrates as a fund for the benefit of the poor of Aberdeen.

Dr. Arthur Johnston, born at Caskieben, in 1587, followed the medical profession; and after a lengthened residence in different parts of the Continent, returned to his native country; and was, subsequently, appointed Physician to King Charles I. Arthur Johnston is well known to the learned as one of the most elegant Latin poets of modern times. At the suggestion of his friend, Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, he translated into Latin verse the Psalms of David, in a manner which has secured for Johnston a reputation second only to that of his distinguished countryman, George Buchanan. It is understood that, by many of the Continental *literati*, Arthur's version of the Psalms is preferred to that of Buchanan. Arthur Johnston had, by his two spouses, not fewer than thirteen children. His first wife, Mary Kynuncle, belonged to the city of Mechlin in Brabant: she was buried at Aberdeen, in April, 1624. Barbara Gordon was the name of Johnston's second wife, but her parentage is unknown: she survived until March, 1650, when she also was interred at Aberdeen (*Kirk Work Accounts of Burgh*, 1624 and 1650). In June, 1637 Dr. Arthur Johnston was chosen Rector of King's College, Aberdeen; of which University his eldest son, William Johnston, was, in 1657, elected a Regent, and, in 1669, was appointed Professor of Civil Law. The date of Professor William Johnston's decease is unknown; but, in 1673, he was succeeded, as Civilist, by George Nicolson, afterwards Lord Kemnay, a Judge of the Court of Session. In April, 1662, Professor William Johnston married Helen Cullen, youngest daughter of George Cullen, Provost of Aberdeen; who, after Professor Johnston's death, *(s.p.)*, became the wife of Patrick Irvine of Beltie. Arthur Johnston died at Oxford, in 1641, when on a visit to a daughter,—the wife of an English Clergyman, resident in that City. He was buried at Oxford; a circumstance alluded

to in the following lines, written on the occasion by Arthur's friend, David Wedderburn of Aberdeen:—

"Scotia moesta, dole, tanti viduata sepulchro
Vatis; is Angligenis contigit altus honos."

A sketch of the life, and a notice of the writings of Johnston is given in Volume II. of "*Lives of Scottish Writers,*" published at Edinburgh in 1839. In the Hall of Marischal College is preserved a likeness of the Poet, executed in 1623,—by his contemporary, George Jameson. It is not known whether any direct lineal descendants, by either of the two marriages of Arthur Johnston, are now in existence.

In the deed of gift, or mortification, granted by Doctor Patrick Dun, Principal of Marischal College, on 3rd August, 1631,—recorded in the books of Council and Session, 18th July, 1633,—the Provost, Baillies, and Council of the Burgh of Aberdeen, for the time, were appointed, along with Mr. Robert, Charles, and Patrick Duns, nephews of the granter, and their heirs male "of perfyte aige, they being known to be honest and conscientious men, and not given to railling, to be patrons and conservators *in perpetuum,*" of Principal Dun's donation for the maintenance of four masters of the Grammar School of Aberdeen. The deed referred to also appointed Principal Dun's "loving friends Master William Johnston, doctor in physick, Maister Alexander Jaffray, and Maister Robert Farquhar, burgesses of Aberdeine," to manage, along with the Magistrates and Council, after the decease of Principal Dun, the property conveyed by the deed, until the same should amount to the sum fixed by the granter. Andrew Dun, litster in Aberdeen, and Marion, or Mary, Johnston, were married, at Dyce, in June, 1575, as appears from the old register of marriages, baptisms, &c., of the Burgh of Aberdeen; which farther evidences that several children were born of their marriage; one of them named Patrick, afterwards Principal Dun, having been baptized at Aberdeen, in June, 1580. A relationship in blood is thus alluded to in a poetical address to Principal Dun written by Dr. William Johnston:—

"Te mihi nativo sociavit fœdere sangnis,
Te mihi perpetuo fœdere junxit amor."

Mrs. Mary, or Marion, Johnston died in August, 1589; and her husband, Andrew Dun, departed this life in August, 1590. *(Aberdeen Burgh Register of Burials.)*

In none of the notices of Principal Dun hitherto printed, has allusion been made to the fact of his grandmother on the father's side, Christian Mitchell, widow of Charles Dun, litster in Aberdeen (who had died in April, 1581), having been burned at Aberdeen, on 9th March, 1597, on various charges brought against her of sorcery and witchcraft,—the most serious of which were that, by administering drinks, Christian Mitchell had caused the deaths of her own son, "Andro Dwn," and her "awin dochter in law—vmquhill Maray Johnstoun." It is not the least singular circumstance connected with that affair, that the unhappy woman confessed the truth of the accusation brought against her before the Magistrates of Aberdeen, "as ane commoun witche and sorcerar, be oppin voce and commoun fame, sua reput and hauldin thir xxviii yeris bygane, be vsing of witche craft and sorcerie, be the inspiratioun of the Devill," —"In signe quhairof, the Devill gaf the a nip on the bak of thy richt hand, for a mark that thow was ane of his numer." Volume I. of the *Miscellany* of the Spalding Club (1841), contains much information respecting the mania which, about the close of the sixteenth century, had affected the citizens of Aberdeen on the subject of witchcraft. At pages 164-165 of that volume will be found a copy of "the particular dittay and accusatioun, confessit be Christen Michell, relict of vmquhill Charlis Dwn, litster, burges of Abirdene, quhairvpon the said Christen is accusit as a notorious witche and sorcerar, in vsing the craft and tred therof, be the inspiration of Sathan, thir many yeris bypast."

Robert Johnston of Crimond, before noticed, had by his wife, Agnes, daughter of George Johnston of Caskieben, several children—amongst others William, who, styled Lieutenant-Colonel William Johnston, lawful son of Robert Johnston, Provost of Aberdeen, was, in August, 1638, admitted, *jure paternitatis,* a Guild Burgess of Aberdeen. Robert of Crimond had, in autumn, 1635, been elected to the civic chair, but was in January, 1636, by the Lords of the Privy Council, removed therefrom,—Alexander Jaffray of Kingswells being appointed Provost in his stead. At Michaelmas, 1637, Robert Johnston was again elected Provost, and continued in office until Michaelmas, 1638. Colonel Johnston had probably, not long before August, 1638, returned from the Continent, where, says Gordon *(History of Scots Affairs,* Vol. II., p. 257, *Spalding Club Book,* 1841), he "had been bredd upp at the warre, and wanted neither gallantrye nor resolutione." Before May, 1639, Johnston's military talent would appear to have become fully appreciated by the Cavalier Gentry of the North, as he is found leading the van of the Royalist party, who, at the "Trot of Turriff," caused the Covenanters to disappear in ignominious flight. In the history of the Troubles (*Spalding Club Edition,* 1850, Vol. I., p. 190), in reference to the proceedings of the Royalist gentlemen of Aberdeenshire, it is mentioned that "Generall Johnstoun for his wit and policie wes honored amongst thame all, and had the first place at all thair meitingis;" which, considering the turbulent character of some of the component members of those meetings, affords sufficient evidence of Colonel Johnston's tact.

In *Gordon's History* (Vol. II., p. 265), Johnston is stated to have been within the Castle of Gight, when, in spring 1639, it was unsuccessfully attacked by the Marquis of Montrose; and that when the Marquis was, shortly thereafter, on his march from the south towards the Bridge of Dee, Colonel Johnston requested leave to go out and make an attack on Montrose's quarters, which he offered to beat up, and made the thing very feasible; but to that proposal, his superior officer, Colonel Gun, would not consent.—(*Ibid,* p. 276). At the assaults subsequently made—on 18th and 19th June, 1639—by Montrose, and his then associates of the Covenant, on the citizens of Aberdeen, at the Bridge of Dee, Colonel Johnston, and a body of his fellow townsmen, bore a distinguished part. On this occasion Johnston, with some citizen musketeers,—a few of whom were slain,—bravely withstood the attempts of the enemy to cross to the north side of the river; until Colonel Johnston, severely wounded by a stone thrown out of the bridge by the violence of a shot, and thus unable longer to stand to the defence, was, with his companions, reluctantly compelled to give way. Under date, August, 1639, Spalding writes—"Ye hard befoir of livetennand Collonell Johnstoun, how he wes hurt at the brig of Dee. He now recoveris his helth, schippis himself, his wyf and goodis quyetlie, and to the King gois he, who (as is said) wes gratiouslie receaved, as he well deserved, for his stout service at the said brig of Dee."

Of the after career of Colonel Johnston but little is known. He found, before him, at Berwick, his former superior officer, Colonel Gun,—whom he accused openly, in the King's presence, of being a traitor,—for betraying the King's cause and the Viscount of Aboyne, and preventing him (Johnston) from defeating the King's enemies

at Stonehaven. Gun denied all; whereupon Johnston challenged him to single combat; but Gun, being supported by the Marquis of Hamilton, was, by that Nobleman, conveyed away to Holland. This treatment experienced at Berwick-upon-Tweed, was not of a description to induce Johnston to continue his exertions in the cause of Royalty; and it is most likely that soon after autumn, 1639,—he had again proceeded to foreign parts; the name of his wife, adverted to in Spalding's History—or whether the lady bore issue to her husband—is alike unknown. The only subsequent notice of William Johnston, which has been met with, occurs in Sir Thomas Urquhart's "Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel," written before 1652; wherein, noticing some of the worthy Knight's countrymen who, when abroad, had distinguished themselves, "Colonel William Johnston" is alluded to as one "who did excellent service to the King of Portugal, and is a man of an upright mind, and a most undaunted courage."

That gallant Cavalier was not the first of the Caskieben stock who had suffered in the cause of King and country. In the preceding century, two of Colonel Johnston's progenitors—each bearing the name of William Johnston—had died in defence of their native land.

William Johnston of that Ilk having accompanied King James IV. to Flodden, fell in combat by his Sovereign's side on the memorable 9th September, 1513, leaving by his first wife, Margaret Meldrum, daughter of the Baron of Fyvie, a son and successor, James Johnston; by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Lumsden of Conland in Fife, he had another son, Gilbert Johnston, who, writes the family chronicler of 1610, "was provydit to nothing, becaus his father was slain in the field of Flowdoun in his tender infancy, and so he possest nothing of Caskiben, but the bear name of Johnstoun alenarlie."

At Pinkie, on 10th September, 1547,—a day little less disastrous to Scotland's chivalry than Flodden had been,—was slain the grandson of the Laird who had died at Flodden—viz., William Johnston, younger of that Ilk. His wife was Margaret Hay, daughter of Alexander Hay of Dalgaty, by whom William had an only son named George, who, on the decease of his grandfather—James Johnston of that Ilk—succeeded to the family estates, in 1548. James of that Ilk had, besides his eldest son slain at Pinkie, other children by his wife, Clara Barclay, daughter of the Laird of Gartlie, in Aberdeenshire, "ane honorable baron in those dayes."

Mr. George Johnston, Burgess of Aberdeen—for sometime Dean of Guild, and one of the Baillies of that town, third son of James Johnston and Clara Barclay, "maried Kathrine Menzies, daughter to the Provost of Aberdeen, called Thomas Menzies of Pittfodells, whose posterities continues to our days." (The Estate of Pitfoddels, near Aberdeen, remained in the Menzies' name until the decease, in October, 1843, of the late John Menzies, the last of the race). Mr. George Johnston died, at Aberdeen, in April, 1579; his widow, Katherine Menzies, died, and was buried, at Aberdeen, in May, 1599: that couple had several children, one of whom, Patrick Johnston, was buried at Aberdeen, in December, 1578, having died of a gun-shot wound, recklessly inflicted by Keith, young laird of Ludquharn.—(*Burial Register of Aberdeen Burgh.*) "Maister George Joniston" was, so far as known, the first of his family who embraced the principles of the Reformed religion. His name occurs amongst those of the elders (elected and chosen by the kirk and congregation of Aberdeen for one year), inaugurated by Mr. David Cunningham, first Protestant Bishop of Aberdeen, the second day of his preaching there—13th October, 1577. (Spalding Club *Miscellany*, Vol. II., p. 46.)

George Johnston of that Ilk, nephew of Baillie George Johnston, was a warm adherent of the Protestant cause,—a fact accounted for by his close family alliance—George's wife being a daughter of Lord Forbes—with the then powerful houses of Forbes and Marischal. George Johnston of Caskieben was one of the subscribers, at Aberdeen, in September, 1574, to "the Bond of the Barons in the North," by which document about seventy gentlemen obliged themselves to continue faithful subjects to King James VI. (*Privy Council Records*, Vol. II., p. 249.) John, Master of Forbes, George Johnston of that Ilk, Alexander Skene of Skene (the husband of Caskieben's eldest daughter, Margaret Johnston), with others representing some of the oldest families of Aberdeenshire, attached their signatures at Aberdeen, in March, 1592–93, to the "Band anent the Religioun;" of which a copy is given in Vol. V. of the Wodrow Society's Edition of Calderwood's History of the Kirk of Scotland.

"Johnne Maister of Forbes, Alexander Irving of Drum, Williame Forbes of Tolquhone, George Johnnestoun of Caskyben, Williame Forbes of Monymusk," were added as Counsellors to George Earl Marischal, Lord Keith and Altrie, in the Commission granted in March, 1592–3, authorizing that nobleman "to pas, search, seik and tak George Erll of Huntly, Francis Erll of Errole, William Erll of Angus, and all others Jesuites, seminarie priestis, and traffiquing papistes treassounable practizearis againis the Estate of the treu religioun presentlie professit within this realme, his hienes persone, croune, and libertie of this cuntrey," and for executing certain other purposes therein specified, with power to hold Courts of Justiciary, &c. The gentlemen above named, including the Laird of Caskieben, were also added as Counsellors, or Assessors, to the Earl Marischal, in another Commission granted to him, in March, 1592–3, for the pursuit of the Earls of Huntly and Angus, and others, for the treasonable fire-raising and burning of the place of Donibristle, in Fife; and for the murder, there, of James Earl of Moray. (*Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, Vol. I.)

The MS. History of the Caskieben family chronicles that "to Jeames Johnston of that Ilk succeeded his oye George Johnston of that Ilk, whose faither was slain in Pinken as said is; this George maried my Lord Forbes' daughter, called Christian Forbes, who buir to him ane fair bearn tyme, whereof thirteen came to mature age, six thereof sons, and seven daughters." George of that Ilk died in 1593, some of his children—including Doctors Arthur and William Johnston—being then in infancy; their mother, Christian Forbes, was still in life in 1619.

John Johnston of that Ilk and Caskieben was, on 19th February, 1594, served heir to his father, George, in various properties in the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine. This laird was twice married: by his first wife, Janet Turing, daughter of the Laird of Foveran, in Aberdeenshire, were born two sons, (1) George, his successor, and (2) John, of whom, as stated in the *Baronage of Scotland*, p. 37, "there is no succession," and two daughters,—Elizabeth Johnston, married to Alexander Bannerman of Elsick, and who was buried within the old Kirk of Aberdeen, in February, 1621, leaving issue; and Jean Johnston, who became the wife of a cadet of the family of Tolquhon, viz., William Forbes of Knapernay, in Udny parish, and had issue. After the decease of Janet Turing, John Johnston of Caskieben wedded Katherine, daughter of Mr. William Lundie, or Lundy, of that Ilk, in Fife.

George Johnston, eldest son of John Johnston and Janet Turing, was, by King Charles I., created a Knight Baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, with remainder to the Patentee's nearest heirs male whatsoever. For particulars as to the singular discrepancy of dates in regard to the patent of baronetcy, *vide Baronage of Scotland*, page 37. Sir George Johnston had, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhon, a son and successor,—Sir George Johnston, second baronet of that Ilk; he married a younger daughter of Sir William Leslie,

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third Baronet of Wardes, in Aberdeenshire; and was succeeded in the family honours by his only son, Sir John Johnston, third baronet of Caskieben, a Captain in the Army; who served under King William at the battle of the Boyne. Sir John became, in November, 1690, unfortunately involved with Mr. Archibald Montgomery, in aiding their friend and countryman, the Hon. Captain James Campbell, son of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, in carrying off from Great Queen Street, London, for the purpose of being married to Campbell,—Miss Mary Wharton, a rich English heiress, thirteen years old. Miss Wharton's friends having raised a great clamour on the occasion of this outrage, Campbell and Montgomery escaped by flight; but Sir John Johnston having been apprehended in London, was tried, condemned, and, for his participation in the offence, executed at Tyburn, on 23rd December, 1690. The marriage of Campbell with Miss Wharton was dissolved by Act of Parliament.

Long before 1690, the Caskieben estates had passed out of the Johnston race; and, on the death of Sir John, who was a Bachelor, in December, 1690, the Baronetcy, &c., devolved upon his cousin-german, John Johnston of Newplace, Merchant in Aberdeen, son of John of Newplace,—the second son of Sir George, first baronet of Caskieben, by his wife Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of Tolquhon.—(*Note P.*, p. 26 *of this Appendix.*)

In March, 1700, the baronetcy, which had devolved on John Johnston of Newplace, in December, 1690, was adopted by him on the occasion of a Charter being expede, under the Great Seal of Scotland, of part of the lands formerly included within the forest or barony of Cordyce (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib.* 76, *No.* 82); and to which property (repurchased by Sir John, about the end of 1699, from a third party, into whose hands that portion of the ancient inheritance of the Johnstons had passed) was given, by the Crown charter of 1700, the name of Caskieben, by which the estate alluded to, in the parish of Dyce, continues to be known.

Sir John, fourth baronet, had married, in April, 1683, Janet, daughter of Baillie Thomas Mitchell of Aberdeen, and sister-german of Thomas Mitchell, first laird of Thainston of that surname, Provost of Aberdeen; by this lady Sir John had several children, of whom one son and two daughters attained full age. Marjory, or May, Johnston, born in 1685, married at Aberdeen, in 1707, Andrew Burnett of Elrick, in Aberdeenshire, and had issue; her younger sister, Janet Johnston, born in 1694, became, in 1725, wife of Charles Forbes of Shiells, and died (*s.p.*), in July, 1748. Their brother, John Johnston, Younger of Caskieben, died unmarried, aged 25, on 13th November, 1715. Sir John was, like many of his countrymen, opposed to the union of Scotland with England; he was also warmly attached to the cause of the exiled Royal family; and when, in Autumn, 1715, the standard of the Stuarts was unfurled by the Earl of Mar—the Laird of Caskieben, his only son, and as many of his family connections as he could muster, joined the forces of Mar, and marched to Sheriffmuir, where Sir John's only son and apparent heir was slain. Dame Janet Mitchell survived until September, 1725: her husband, Sir John Johnston, died in November, 1724; on which event—the heirs-male of John Johnston of that Ilk and Caskieben descended of that laird's first marriage with Janet Turing having become extinct—the family honours opened to William Johnston of Craig, Advocate in Aberdeen, great grandson of John of Caskieben, who died in 1614, sprung from John's second marriage with Katherine, daughter of Mr. William Lundie of that Ilk.

By their Contract Matrimonial—1597—recorded in the Books of Council and Session, 13th March, 1616,—John Johnston engaged that he "sall, God willing, marie in faice of Halie Kirk and tak to his lawfull wyff the said Katherine Lundie betwix this and the first day of Januar nixtocum, but forder delay fraud or guyll; as als the said Johne Johnestoune be the tennour heirof bindis and obleissis him and his airis to infeft the said Katherine in lyfrent, in hir virginitie befoir the compleitting of the said mariaige, in All and Haill his Overtoun and landis of Dyce, withe the maner plaice thairof orchzairdis, zairdis, and all uther pertinentis of the samyne; as also in all and haill his landis of Boyndis, Inglistoun, and the Sony pleuche of Monkege, withe all the pairtis pendicles and pertinentis thairof, all lyand within the parochines of Dyce and Monkege, and Schireffdome of Abirdene, to be peciabillie bruikit be the said Katherine Lundie, for all the dayes and zeiris that schoe sal happin to leive, at the pleasor of God, efter the said Johne Johnestoun hir future spous." The Laird of Caskieben farther became bound "to "wair and bestow" the sum of £10,000 Scots, as a provision for the children, that might be born of the nuptials. The sureties, or cautioners, for the bridegroom's faithful performance of his part of the Contract were—"Robert Johnestoune of Cremond, Gilbert Johnestoune or Pittiesmylne and Thomas Johnestoun, burges of Abirdene." Of the bride's tocher of 5000 nerks Scots, the sum of £1000 Scots was to be paid before Whitsunday, 1598,—another £1000 at Whitsunday, 1599,—and the balance of 2000 merks, in full and complete payment of her portion, and also in full of all claims which the bride might have on the Laird of Lundie, through the decease of her umquhill mother,—was to be paid at the feast and term of Whitsunday, 1600, "but" (without) "forder delay, fraud or guyll" (guile). Mr. William Lundie's securities for his due performance of the Contract were Andrew Lundie of Midtoun (who subscribed "Andro Lundy of Condlen, cautioner"), and John Forret of Fingask. The Contract was signed by all the parties interested, at Lundie, 26th October, 1597, in presence of the following witnesses—"Mr. Johne Johnestoune ane of the maisteris of the New Colledge of Sanctandrois, Gilbert Johnestoun brother german to the said Johne Johnestoun of that ilk, James Lundie, lawfull sone to the said Laird of Lundie, Robert Schaddoe, serwand to the said laird, Mr. Johne Leslie, student in the Colledge of Sanctandrois, and Mr. Duncane Skene, noter publict writter heirof:" and, in consequence of the bride's inability to sign her name, Mr. Duncan Skene—who had engrossed the Contract of Marriage,—in his character of Notary Public subscribed for the young lady, "Katherine Lundie, with my hand at the pen led be the noter wnderwrittin at my command and desyre becaus I can not writt myselff."

John Johnston of Caskieben died in February, 1614; and, from certain proceedings instituted in the Court of Session, as to her Contract of Marriage, it is evidenced that his widow, Katherine Lundie, had died before March 1616.

Of John Johnston's second union several children were born: one daughter, Margaret Johnston, married Parson Cheyne; and her younger sister, Christian Johnston, wedded John Forbes of Pitnacalder, or Pitnacadell, in the parish of Aberdour in Buchan, a cadet of the family of Tolquhon, and had issue.

The eldest son of the marriage with Katherine Lundie was Thomas Johnston of Craig; which property, lying within the barony of Johnston by annexation and parish of Dyce, Thomas acquired, anno 1618, in terms of an arrangement with his brother by half blood, George (subsequently Sir George) Johnston of that Ilk. In 1630-31, when Sir George held the office of Sheriff Principal of Aberdeen, his brother consanguinean, Thomas Johnston of Craig, acted as Sheriff-Depute. The latter acquired, about 1649-50, by purchase from Robert Fraser, the grandson of umq. Mr. William Fraser, the lands of Bishopstown, or Bishops Clinterty, since included within Newhills parish. This property was conveyed by Robert Fraser to Thomas Johnston, the lawful son of Thomas Johnston of Craig.—

(*Title Deeds of Bishopstown.*) Thomas of Craig was twice married. After the decease of his first wife, named Elspet Strachan,—by whom Thomas left no male issue,—he married Mary Irvine, daughter of Irvine of Kingcausie in the Mearns, a cadet of the Drum family,* who bore to the Laird of Craig Johnston, besides some daughters, four sons:—1. Thomas of Craig, who died, unmarried, in January, 1686, and was interred within the old church of St. Nicholas; 2. William Johnston, who succeeded his brother, Thomas, in the lands of Craig Johnston and others, and was an Officer in the Army: this gentleman married in Holland, but died without issue; his wife—whose maiden name was Joanna Van Millan—survived her husband for several years, and in her widowhood resided at Rotterdam; 3. John Johnston of Bishopstown; this son was progenitor of the now existing branches of the family; and 4. James Johnston, litster in Aberdeen, born in the parish of Dyce, in July, 1656; he, by his second wife, Mrs. Jean Ogilvie, was father of William Johnston, burgess, Pewterer in Aberdeen, who became proprietor of Badiefurrow.

Thomas Johnston of Craig died in August, 1656, and Mary Irvine, his widow, in September, 1659; both were interred at Dyce.

Their third son, John Johnston of Bishopstown, baptized at Dyce, in November, 1649, married at Aberdeen, in November, 1672, Miss Margaret Alexander, daughter and co-heiress of a then deceased Merchant Burgess of that town: Margaret Alexander bore to her husband, besides some daughters, three sons who attained manhood; one of whom, named Thomas, died unmarried. William Johnston of Craig, Advocate in Aberdeen, eldest son of John of Bishopstown, on the decease, in November, 1724, of Sir John of Caskieben, succeeded to the baronetcy.

Sir William's younger brother, John Johnston, was progenitor of the Johnstons, afterwards of Viewfield.

John of Bishopstown, (who, as chronicled in the Kirk Session Register, was on 18th May, 1701, by the Heritors and Elders of Newhills, unanimously named "Paroch Baillie,"—an office not now known in the parochial economy of North Britain), died, A.D. 1716.

His eldest son, Sir William Johnston of that Ilk, fifth Baronet of Caskieben, became, *circa* 1700, an Advocate in Aberdeen. Having, about the end of 1725, become insolvent, the last remnant of the old family estates was, a few years thereafter, adjudged and sold. Sir William married (Contract dated 8th January, 1704) Jean, eldest daughter of Mr. James Sandilands of Craibston in Newhills and his second spouse, Mrs. Elizabeth Donaldson, daughter of the Laird of Hilton (now called Turnerhall) in Ellon Parish. By Dame Jean Sandilands (who was interred in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas, in June, 1744), Sir William Johnston had several sons and daughters—all of whom, however, died either unmarried or in their youth except his son, William. Sir William's decease is thus announced in the number of the *Aberdeen Journal* published on 20th March, 1750:—

"On Sunday died in advanced age Sir William Johnston of that Ilk, Baronet, Representative of the antient and Hon. family of Johnston of Caskiebain. He is succeeded by his only son, a Lieut. in the Royal Navy, now Sir William Johnston of that Ilk, Bart., a young gentleman who has given several proofs of spirit, courage, and conduct, in the late war with Spain and France."

Sir William, sixth Baronet, was born at Aberdeen, in November, 1714; having early in life entered the Navy, he, in 1741, attained the grade of Lieutenant in that service, and had for some time the command of a ship of war. Having, while thus employed, acquired some prize money, he after his father's decease retired from active service, and purchased, soon after succeeding to the title,—and for the price, it is understood, of about £2000 sterling,—the lands of Hilton, situated in Old Machar parish, about a mile to the north of Aberdeen. This baronet was wont to relate that when he first left home, in order to enter the navy,—he had "when he crossed the bar of Aberdeen, but half-a crown in his pocket." Sir William was thrice married. The only child of his first nuptials died in infancy; and by his third wife, who outlived Sir William, he had no issue. This baronet's second wife, and the mother of his surviving lawful issue, was Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Cleland, R.N., to which lady Sir William was married at London, in March, 1757. None of their sons attained majority except William, born at Hilton, in August, 1760; and who, on his father's decease, at Brompton Row, Middlesex, in 1794, succeeded as seventh Baronet of Caskieben, having been the only son of his father then in life.

Sir William entered the British Army, in which,—having raised a Regiment of Fencibles for general service,—he latterly held the rank of Colonel. He was for some years M.P. for the borough of Windsor, Berkshire, and was twice married; first, in February, 1784, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Bacon of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk; this lady—her husband's senior by about thirty-four years—having died, at her house, Gloucester Place, London, in July, 1802, Sir William wedded, in December of the same year, Maria, only daughter of John Bacon of Friern House, Middlesex, and of the First Fruits Office, London,—a friend of his former spouse,—and by whom the Baronet, besides several daughters, had three sons:—1. William Bacon, his successor, formerly an Officer in the First Regiment of Foot, or Scots Royals; 2. D'Arcy, Lieutenant in the military service of the East India Company, who died, unmarried, aged 23. at Allyghur, in September, 1830; 3. Captain Arthur Lake Johnston, of H.M. 22nd Regiment of Foot, who died, at Edinburgh, unmarried, aged 39, in February, 1853. Sir William died at the Hague, in his 84th year, in January, 1844.

The only other branch of the Caskieben Johnstons, now in existence, is descended from John Johnston "who married, and had issue." (*Baronage of Scotland*, p. 38.)

John, younger son of John of Bishopstown and Mrs. Margaret Alexander, his wife, was for several years in occupation of the farm of Bishopstown, or Bishops Clinterty, in Newhills parish; he was also joint tacksman, along with his bachelor brother, Thomas Johnston, of the farm of Standingstones, in the parish of Dyce. The wife of John Johnston, now under notice, was Isobel Marnoch, "the Maiden of Balnagask," *i.e.*, the eldest unmarried daughter of the tenant of that farm, situated in the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire. By Contract of Marriage, dated 16th February, 1717,—recorded in the Sheriff Court Books of Aberdeen, 20th July, 1736,—entered into by Isobel Marnoch, eldest lawful daughter of the then deceased John Marnoch in Balnagask, with consent of Jean Drum, her mother, and of Alexander Marnoch, her brother, it was agreed that John Johnston should, God willing, marry, espouse, and take to his lawful wife, the said Isobel Marnoch, likeas she should accept and take to her lawful husband the said John

* This laird is believed to have been Alexander Irvine of Kincousie, or Kingcausie, who, on the night of Saturday, 17th August, 1644, when near the Crabestone, riding into the town of Aberdeen, was slain by William Forbes, natural son of John Forbes of Leslie: "Many," writes Clerk Spalding, in his history of the Troubles, under date August, 1644, "wes sorrowfull at his death, being mervalouslie weill belovit both in brughe and land. He left behind him his dolorous wyf and fyve fatherles children. Vpone the morne he is takin wp and bureit within the Laird Drumis Iyll in Sanct Nicholas' Kirk of New Abirdene with gryt mvrning and lamentatioun."

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Johnston, and they both solemnize the honourable bond of matrimony with others (each other) in decent and usual form, betwixt and the —— day of March, 1717; and thereafter, love, cherish, treat, and entertain others (each other) as becometh Christian married persons of their rank and quality. The bride's fortune amounted to the moderate sum of 800 merks Scots (about £44. 9s. sterling); and the yearly interest of 300, of the 800 merks, was, during the survivance of her mother, Mrs. Jean Drum, to be paid to the latter. The bridegroom, John Johnston, and his brother-german, William, Advocate in Aberdeen, undertook, on the other part, that the said John's stock of money and moveables was then (February, 1717), worth 2000 merks Scots, (or £111. 2s. 3d. sterling); and that in case the plenishing, or stocking, of the said John's then labouring,—that is to say, of the farm then in his occupation as tenant,—should be found not to be worth 2000 merks Scots, by the appreciation of two honest men, the said William Johnston obliged himself and his heirs and successors, to make up the same to the said John Johnston and his apparent spouse, in money, or goods, as they should think fit. The contract farther contained provisions for the benefit of the children that might be born of the wedding; and bearing to have been written, or engrossed, by John Donaldson, servitor to William Johnston, Advocate in Aberdeen, was subscribed by the contracting parties at Balnagask, in the Mearns, in presence of Sir John Johnston of Caskieben, Mr. Richard Maitland, (Episcopal) Minister of the Gospel at Nigg, Hugh Ross, Pewterer, Burgess of Aberdeen, William Smith, Junior, Merchant there, James Thomson, Maltman, Burgess of Aberdeen, Alexander Marnoch, in Kirkhill, and the said John Donaldson.

John Johnston had by his wife, Mrs. Isobel Marnoch,—besides one daughter,—four sons, of whom John—so named after his two grandfathers and his own father,—born at Standingstones of Dyce, in February, 1725, wedded in July, 1758, Margaret Chalmers (born in March 1730), daughter of William Chalmers in Meikletown of Dyce.

The eldest son of John Johnston and Mrs. Margaret Chalmers,—the late William Johnston of Viewfield,—was born, in January, 1762, at the farm, at that time occupied by his father, on the estate in the parish of Dyce then and still known as Caskieben, which, as already mentioned, had passed out of the possession of its ancient inheritors long before 1762. While William Johnston was in boyhood, his father, John, died in impoverished circumstances,—occasioned by several losses in his farming pursuits, as well as by the reverse of fortune to which the family had been subjected in consequence of the insolvency of John's uncle, Sir William fifth Baronet of Caskieben. Their devoted attachment to the Royal dynasty of the Stuarts had, also, some sixteen years prior to William Johnston's birth, involved his progenitors in additional, and heavy, loss. Since the commencement of the present century, were to be seen standing the blackened walls of the Johnstons' former abode at Bishopstown, which,—as the habitation of a race of Jacobites,—had been maliciously set on fire by the soldiers, or the camp followers, of the army of the Duke of Cumberland, when on their way, early in Spring, 1746, from the Town of Aberdeen towards Culloden.

In September, 1792, William Johnston became a Burgess of Guild of Bon-Accord; and shortly thereafter, on the introduction of his relative, Baillie Andrew Burnett,—at that time an influential member of the Magistracy,—joined the Town Council of Aberdeen, with which Mr. Johnston remained connected during the rest of his life; having within that period, of about forty years, filled several offices in the Corporation, including those of Dean of Guild, City Treasurer, &c. He was also in the Commission of the Peace for Aberdeenshire.

William Johnston having prospered as a shipowner, (in which description of property he had been, for a long period, extensively concerned), was, when advancing in years, enabled to retire from active business.

Mr. Johnston took much interest in, and bore no inconsiderable part in originating, the Aberdeen Town and County Banking Company,—whereof,—in addition to being one of the largest stock holders,—he was a Director, from its institution in 1825, down to his death, in February, 1832.

Having, in 1826, purchased the villa and lands of Viewfield, near Aberdeen, Mr. Johnston, in the following year, took up his abode at that place, where he resided during the rest of his life.

NOTE W.

In February, 1784, on the occasion of the marriage of Captain William Johnston, Younger of Hilton, eldest son of Sir William Johnston, sixth Baronet of Caskieben, (by his second wife, Dame Elizabeth Cleland, eldest daughter of Captain William Cleland, R.N., representative of the Lanarkshire family of Cleland of that Ilk), the Baronet resolved on executing a strict entail of the Estate of Hilton,—acquired by himself about thirty-three years before,—upon William Johnston, his eldest son and apparent heir, and the heirs male that might be born of his then intended nuptials, with Miss Mary Bacon of Welbeck Street, London,—which wedding took place, at London, on 24th February, 1784;—whom failing, upon Captain Johnston's heirs-male, born of any subsequent marriage which he might contract; whom failing, on Alexander Johnston, second son of the Entailer, and the heirs-male of his body;—whom failing, on Sir William Johnston's heirs-male whatsoever; that is to say, in favour of the series of heirs who might, from time to time, be in right to succeed to the Chiefship, and to the Johnston Baronetcy in virtue of the Patent of King Charles I.

A Deed of Entail, in the above terms, subscribed at London, on 21st February, 1784, was recorded in the Register of Tailzies, at Edinburgh, on 3rd March thereafter.

It is a noticeable fact that, within the two months preceding the date of this Entail, Alexander Johnston, the younger son of Sir William, had met his death at Sandyhook, in the Bay of New York, under very melancholy circumstances: at that period intelligence, from the opposite side of the Atlantic, reached this country much more slowly than in these days of Steam Mail packets.

Alexander (Ann) Johnston, born, at Hilton, in July, 1765, in boyhood evinced a predilection for the sea,—which was gratified by his entering, as his father had done,—the Royal Navy: at the close of the American Revolutionary War, he was a Midshipman on board of his Britannic Majesty's Ship, the "Assistance," of 50 guns, under command of Commodore Sir Charles Douglas. The "Assistance," towards the end of 1783, had proceeded, by orders from the British Government, to the City of New York, for the purpose of the Commodore superintending the fulfilment of the article of the Treaty of Peace, then recently concluded, for the evacuation of New York by the Royal Troops. On 30th December, some of the Ship's Company having been sent, in the long boat of the "Assistance," for a supply of fresh water, secured the officer in command of the boat, and made for the shore, with the intention of deserting;—a frequent occurrence, about that time, with the men of the Royal Navy stationed on the coast of the

United States. Several of the young men, among others Alexander Johnston, volunteered to recover the boat, rescue their brother officer, and bring back the deserters. The Commodore permitted them to go, under the command of the first Lieutenant; but the day soon closing in, and the night being stormy and severely cold, they did not return. The storm continued all next day and the following night. On the morning of the 1st January, 1784, the weather clearing up, and search having been made for the barge and its crew, the latter were found, on the New Jersey shore, lying on their faces, all frozen to death.—(*Scots Magazine*, 1784, p. 158, *Ibid* 1790, pp. 16, 17, 18, and *Peerage of Scotland*, 1813:—*Title Morton*, Vol. II. p. 278.)

The following passage occurs in Stuart's *North America* (Edinburgh, 1833, Vol. I. p. 440)—"On Sandyhook, are the remains of a marble monument, containing the following inscription—'At Sandyhook lie interred the remains of the Honourable Douglas Hamilton Halliburton, son of Sholto Charles, Earl of Morton, and heir of the ancient family of Halliburton, of Pitcur, in Scotland, who perished on this coast, with twelve more young gentlemen, and one common seaman, in the spirited discharge of duty,—on the 30th or 31st December, 1783; Born the 10th of October, 1763: A youth who in contempt of hardship, or danger, though possessed of an ample fortune, served seven years in the British Navy, with a manly courage, and seemed to deserve a better fate. This plain monumental stone is erected by his unhappy mother, Katharine Countess Dowager of Morton, to his dear memory, and that of his unfortunate companions: James Champion, Lieutenant of Marines, Alexander Johnston, George Paddy, Robert Haywood,—Midshipmen; Charles Gascoigne, Andrew Hamerton, William Scott, David Reddie, William Tomlinson, William Spry, John M'Chain, Robert Wood,—young gentlemen; George Towers, Common Seaman; cast away, all found dead and frozen, and buried in one grave.'"

Sir William Bacon Johnston,—who succeeded to the Estate of Hilton, as heir of Entail, on the decease of the seventh Baronet, in January, 1844,—having, in 1851-52, become desirous of availing himself of the facilities afforded by the Act of 11 and 12 Queen Victoria, cap. 36, (1848), for obtaining a Disentail of that property, concluded an arrangement, with the then three next existing heirs of Tailzie, for effecting that purpose. The sum agreed to be paid by Sir William B. Johnston, to the three next substitute heirs for their consent to the Disentail, was more than double the amount understood to have been given by his grandfather, the sixth Baronet, about a century before 1852, as the purchase price of Hilton; so greatly had that estate increased in value during the intervening period.

The usual action was accordingly taken, by presenting a petition, on the part of Sir William, to the Judges of the Court of Session,—the supreme civil tribunal in Scotland. In that printed document, dated 20th May, 1852, it was set forth that Sir William Bacon Johnston, the heir of Entail in possession of the lands of Hilton and others, lying in the parish of Old Machar, or St. Machar, in the County of Aberdeen, was of full age, and unmarried; and that the three next substitute heirs of entail, then in existence, were the Petitioners' only brother and presumptive-heir, "Captain Arthur Lake Johnston, of her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, lately in the East Indies, now in London, or elsewhere abroad;"—*i.e.*, not within Scotland,—"David Morice Johnston, Esquire, formerly of the Inner Temple, now of Old Palace Yard, Westminster, Solicitor in London," (both, at the date of the Petition to the Court, having been unmarried; and of whom the former, Captain Arthur L. Johnston, died, a Bachelor, at Edinburgh, in February, 1853), "and Alexander Johnston, junior, Esquire, Writer to the Signet, Drummond Place, Edinburgh."

No opposition to Sir William's petition having been offered by the three substitute heirs of Entail above named,—who had been duly cited to appear if they entertained any objection to the disentailing procedure,—the prayer of the petition was granted, as a matter of course; and by a Judgment, or Interlocutor, pronounced in July, 1852, by the Lords of the First Division of the Court of Session, the Hilton lands were declared to be held by the Baronet in fee simple, on his executing an Instrument of Disentail of the same.

NOTE X.

The following particulars as to a race alluded to in Note U of this Appendix, and which, in former days, was much connected with Aberdeenshire and the Mearns, may prove interesting to some readers:—

In celebrating, in 1860, the Tricentenary of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland, considerable research seems to have been bestowed, by various individuals who took part in that Commemoration, in investigating the personal history of a few of those who shared in the transactions which, 300 years ago, excited public attention on the north side of the Tweed: of the existence of two gentlemen of Fifeshire, father and son—to be noticed in the sequel of this note,—the speakers and writers, in 1860, on the subject of the Scottish Reformation, were apparently in ignorance; although by entries in "the Booke of the universall Kirk of Scotland," and other contemporary authorities, "the Lairds of Lundie"—Walter Lundie of that Ilk, in Fife,—and his son and heir—Mr. William Lundie of that Ilk,—are proved to have borne as much of the burden and heat of those Reforming days as did any two of their compeers:—the Lundies, however, had evidently not turned their religious zeal to such profitable account as "the Lords that haud the guid caus in hand, wharof everie ane was hunting for fat kirk leiving, quhilk gart them fecht the fastar;"—as James Melville in his Diary,—printed, in 1842, for the Members of the Wodrow Society,—sarcastically observes—adding that "every Lord gott a Bishopric, and sought and presented to the Kirk, sic a man as wald be content with least, and set them maist of fewes, takes, and pensiones" (feus, tacks, and pensions).

The LUNDYS—LUNDIES—or LUNDINS of that Ilk, or of LUNDIN, an estate formerly including nearly the whole extent of the Fifeshire parish of Largo, were descended from the ancient Monarchs of Scotland through Robert, natural son of King William the Lion; who, having married the daughter and heiress of Lundin, or Lundie, of that Ilk, designed himself Robert de Lundin, or de Lundie.

In regard to that descent, Mr. Nisbet, (*System of Heraldry*, Vol. I., p. 107), writes—"The natural children of the Kings of Scotland, and our nobility, had no names or arms of old from their fathers, and those they had were either from the places of their birth, or from their mothers or wives, as also their names or designations. Robert, natural son of King William, having married the heiress of Lundy of that Ilk, he and his issue took upon them the name of Lundy or Lundin, and the arms of that family, viz, paly of six, *argent* and *gules*, over all on a bend *azure*, three cushions of the first, which the family continued till of late, carrying now, by warrant from the crown, as before, the arms of Scotland within a bordure gobonated, *argent* and *azure*, as the natural sons of our kings have been in use to do only since the reign of King James I. of Scotland; for the bordure gobonated was not then a mark of illegitimation as now."

APPENDIX NOTE X. At page 64 of the same Volume of Nisbet's work, it is mentioned that "The Royal bearing, within the foresaid bordure, was granted by a special concession of King Charles II. under his Royal Hand, to John Laird of Lundin, (afterwards Earl of Melfort), the tenor of which concession, or allowance, is as follows:—

"Charles Rex, Whereas by a declaration, under the hand of our Lyon-Depute, in our ancient kingdom of Scotland, bearing date the 2nd of Sept. last, it doth appear to us, that it is sufficiently instructed, by original charters and other ancient documents, that the ancient family of Lundin, (or London), in our said kingdom, is lineally descended of Robert of London, natural son of William the Lion King of Scotland, and brother to King Alexander II., and that in regard of this descent, it may be proper (if we please to allow the same) for the Laird of Lundin to bear the Royal Arms of Scotland, within a bordure *componé* or *gobonated, argent* and *azure;* and for the crest, a lion *gules*, issuing forth of an open or antique crown *or;* and, for supporters, two lions *gardant gules*, having collars *or*, charged with three thistles *vert:* with this motto, *Dei dono sum quod sum.* And we being graciously desirous, upon all fit occasions, to give testimony of the esteem we have of that ancient and honourable family, do, by these presents, give full power, and warrant, and authority, to the present Laird of Lundin, and his lawful successors of the name of Lundin, and descending from that family, to bear &c., as above. For doing whereof, this shall be to him, and to our Lyon King at Arms in that our kingdom, now for the time being, for extending and giving out the said arms in due form, a sufficient band. Which we do hereby appoint to be recorded in the Books of Registers of our Lyon Office, and this original band to remain in custody of the said Laird of Lundin and his successors aforesaid. Given under our royal hand and signet, at our Court at Whitehall, the 27th day of October, 1679, and of our reign the 31 year.

By his Majesty's Command, (signed) Lauderdale."

The office of "*hostiarius*," Guard, or Door-ward, of the King's Palaces in Scotland, was conferred on the Head of the Lundie family, in which it remained hereditary for several generations: from which circumstance, some of the Lundies, who, at an early date, had settled in the shire of Forfar, adopted the surname of Doorward, or Durward.

The hero of Sir Walter Scott's Tale of "Quentin Durward" is described as having been of the stock of the Dorwards, or Durwards, of Angus. A convent of Friar preachers of the order of St. Dominic was founded, at Montrose, by Lundies, or Dorwards, belonging to Forfarshire;—some of whom, also, possessed a place of sepulture before the door of the Abbey of Cupar in Angus.

Malcolm de Lundin was father of Thomas, "*Hostiarius domini regis;*" upon whom, some authorities state, the office of "*Hostiarius*," or Doorward, had been, first, bestowed. Thomas had a son—"Allanus de Lundyn," or *Hostiarius;* who, having been in great favour with Alexander II., had granted to him, by that Monarch, the Earldom of Atholl, along with the office of Justiciar of Scotland. Sir Robert Douglas, however, states (*Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. I. pp. 131-132, *Title Atholl*), that "Alan de Londoniis, Ostiarius Regis," who married the Countess of Atholl—which lady's christian name is not given in the *Peerage*,—eldest daughter of Henry, third Earl of Atholl, who died in the reign of Alexander II., became, in right of his wife, fourth Earl of Atholl, and died without issue.

Allan, Earl of Atholl, is said to have possessed great estates in Angus, the Mearns, Marr, and Moray,—his property in Aberdeenshire, alone, extending from Skene to the western bounds of Cromar. He is, moreover, traditionally reported to have had the ambition to aspire to the Crown of Scotland. Earl Allan, by charter dated 3rd March, 1233, founded, at Kincardine O'Neil, an Hospital dedicated to God and the Blessed Mary, and for its support bestowed the patronages of the churches of Lumphanan and Kincardine O'Neil, besides some landed property within the parish last named. Thomas de Lundin, father of Earl Allan, had, *circa* 1220, built a bridge across the Dee at the village of Kincardine O'Neil, then apparently a place of some resort. According to tradition, its site was that of the modern ferry there. In the neighbouring haugh the Hospital stood, but which last only existed for about a century: during that period, viz., on Thursday, 2nd August, 1296, Edward I. of England slept within its walls, having come that day from Kildrummy Castle. On the following day, after having received the homage and allegiance of Richard de Newcolyng, King Edward rode on to Kincardine in the Mearns.—(*Printed Collections towards a History of Aberdeenshire,—No.* 4, *Kincardine O'Neil.*)

No detailed pedigree of the Lundie family being in existence, the degree of relationship between *Dominus Allanus Hostiarius*, Earl of Atholl, and that heiress of Lundie who wedded Robert, son of King William the Lion, cannot be now ascertained. In a work printed in 1851, for the members of the Bannatyne Club,—consisting of letters, as to the Ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland, written chiefly between 1603 and 1625,—is an epistle (No. 344), dated at Edinburgh, 8th April, 1618, addressed to his Majesty James VI., by Sir James Lundie, as to the tithes, or teinds, of the Lundie property in Fife; wherein it is stated that the Lands of Lundy, and the tithes thereof, had been quietly and peaceably possessed by the lineal descendants of Sir Robert de Lundy,—the progenitors of the writer—ever since the days of King William, down to 1618,—a space of 455 years; which would fix the year 1163, or thereabouts, as the period of the acquisition of the Lundy estate by Robert, son of William the Lion.

The following notices refer to descendants, or near relations, of Robert de Lundie, or his spouse—the heiress of Lundie in Fife.

William de Lundin was Chancellor to King William, 27th year of his reign: another William Lundin was, in the 14th century, Sub-prior of St. Andrews.

On 5th January, 1390, Allan Lundy, kinsman of Thomas de Lundy, had a Crown Charter granted to him, at Perth, by King Robert II., confirming a grant of a part of the lands of Benholme, or Benholm, in Kincardineshire. The Estate of Benholm, or Benholme, in the parish so called in the Mearns, remained for several generations in the name of Lundie. William Lundie of Benholm married Helen (who wedded for her second husband Robert Turing of Foveran), daughter of Sir Robert Carnegy, or Carnegie, of Kinnaird in Angus, ancestor of the Earls of Southesk. Robert Keith, (second son of William, fourth Earl Marischal), created in July, 1587, Lord Altrie, married Elizabeth Lundie, the daughter and heiress of Robert Lundie of Benholm;—and by her had two daughters, (1), Elizabeth Keith, married to Alexander Hay of Dalgaty; (2), Margaret Keith, wife of John Erskine of Dun.

On 19th June, 1630, William Lundie was served heir-male to Robert, or William, Lundie of Benholm, his uncle —(*Ret. Gen. Serv. No.* 1710.)

The lands of Mondynes in the Mearns also belonged, in the sixteenth century, to a branch of the Lundy family. On 21st October, 1549, Andrew Lundy of Balgony, or Balgonie, and Janet Sibbald, his spouse, had a Crown Charter of the Barony of Mondynes.—(*Reg. Mag. Sig.*)

Sir William Lundy of that Ilk,—slain at Otterburn, or Chevy Chase, in August, 1388,—had a son, Sir John Lundy, living in 1411,—who, or a son of the same name, married Isobel Wemyss, daughter of the Laird of Wemyss, in Fife, and had issue (1), Sir John Lundy, of whom immediately; and (2), Robert Lundy, who married Helen Sibbald, daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie, Sheriff of Fife, *annis* 1457-66, through which marriage the Estate of Balgonie fell to, and was possessed for some generations by, the descendants of Robert Lundy.

Of daughters of the house of Lundie,—Margaret Lundin was the first wife of George de Lesley, first Earl of Rothes: Euphemia Lundy, became, before 1493, first wife of Sir David Wemyss of that Ilk, who died at Flodden: Elizabeth Lundy married Sir William Forbes of Rires, in Fife: Isabel Lundy was second wife of Sir David Lindsay, who succeeded to the Earldom of Crawford, in May, 1517, and died in November, 1542; after the Earl of Crawford's decease, Isabel Lundy became fourth wife of George Lesley, third Earl of Rothes (*s.p.*): Anne Lundin, married John Melville of Carnbee, and had a son, John Melville of Carnbee, who fell at Flodden: Janet Lundy married Sir William Scot of Balweary, in Fife (lineally descended from the far-famed Michael Scot), who possessed an immense estate, part of which he was compelled to sell, in order to provide for payment of his ransom,—after having been taken prisoner by the English at Flodden field. William Scot was knighted in August, 1524, and appointed, on the institution of the Court of Session in Scotland, the first Lord of Session—or Senator of the College of Justice—on the temporal side—May, 1532:—Sir William of Balweary died in the course of that year; and, in November, 1532, his second son, Thomas Scot of Petgormo, was nominated "ane of the Lords in place of umquhile William Scot of Balwery, Knicht, lately deceasit, his father:" Margaret Lundy married, before February, 1506, David Hoppringle of Smailholm and Galashiels: Elizabeth Lundin was wife of John Haldane of Gleneagles, who, in 1547, succeeded his father, Sir James of Gleneagles; John Haldane and Elizabeth Lundin had a son,—George Haldane of Gleneagles, who, in 1563, succeeded his father in that estate: Another daughter of Lundin of that Ilk, married John Melville of Raith, whose father, Sir John Melville of Raith, Knight, had been, in 1549, executed at Stirling, on a charge of treason.

In a previous generation, Janet Lundy, daughter of Sir John Lundy of that Ilk, married John Allardes (Allardice) of that Ilk, in the Mearns, and had a son, John Allardice of Allardice, his father's heir; after the death of the Laird of Allardes, Janet Lundy wedded William Forbes of Ardmurdo, in Aberdeenshire, and had issue. Another daughter of Sir John Lundy of that Ilk,—Christian Lundy,—became second wife of John, sixth Lord Forbes, and had issue. Two of the sons of Christian Lundy, Lady Forbes, were John, Master of Forbes, executed, at Edinburgh, in July, 1537, on an accusation of high treason—(for an alleged design to shoot King James V., as his Majesty passed through the town of Aberdeen), brought against him by the hereditary enemy of the Forbeses,—the Earl of Huntly;—and William Forbes, who became seventh Lord Forbes, and married, and had issue by, Elizabeth Keith, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Sir William Keith of Innerugie. Christian Lundy, Lady Forbes, was dead before July, 1515.

Sir John Lundy was in life in November, 1510; his son and successor, William Lundy of that Ilk, was father of Walter Lundy of that Ilk,—whose wife, Elizabeth Lindsay, of the influential Fifeshire race of Lindsay, bore several sons as well as daughters. Walter Lundy,—born *circa*, 1485,—had a son John Lundy, his father's apparent heir, who had a Crown Charter of Confirmation, 26th March, 1543, of the Lands of Bonnytown of Auchterhouse, &c., in the shire of Angus. This John Lundy, younger of that Ilk, had by his wife, Elizabeth Hepburn,—daughters only;—at least John appears to have died without male issue, as his younger brother, Mr. William Lundy, succeeded as heir to Walter, the father.

Walter Lundy of that Ilk, and his son, Mr. William, were amongst the gentry of Scotland who first embraced the tenets of the Reformed Religion; nor, although each suffered in person, if not also in fortune, on that account, do they appear to have thereafter failed in avowing, and acting upon, their convictions. The following paragraphs, taken from the "Lives of the Lindsays," (Vol. I., p. 268), describe, with graphic minuteness, the circumstances under which the zeal of the early Reformers was first aroused—a zeal which halted not until the ancient faith of the inhabitants was well nigh extirpated from Scotland. The lairds of Lundie, referred to in the subjoined passage, were Walter and his son, Mr. William, Lundie of that Ilk. Patrick, Master of Lindsay (of Byres) "one of the first of the Nobility who had joined the Reformers, and an enthusiast in their cause, with the Lairds of Lundie, elder and younger, and many gentlemen of Fife and Angus, convened at Perth in April, 1559, resolving to put their lives in peril for the gospel. Knox preached to them in the morning on the sin and abomination of idolatry, and in the afternoon, after they had dined, they returned to the Church, and heard a second sermon on the same subject. When the preacher had concluded, a Monk opened a 'glorious tabernacle,' which stood on the high altar, filled with little images of the Saints, which he exhibited to their adoration; a boy, standing by, exclaimed that to worship them would be idolatry,—the friar struck him, and the boy retaliated by throwing a stone which broke one of the images; this served as a signal,—the rabble could no longer be restrained; images, altars, ornaments, all were broken with indiscriminate fury, and the building itself nearly destroyed. That same night they sacked the Convent of the Carthusians, and those of the Grey and Black Friars the next morning. 'Pull down the nests,' said John Knox, 'and the rooks will fly off.'—The rage for demolition spread like wildfire, and almost every Cathedral and religious house in Scotland fell a sacrifice to it, with the exception of the Cathedral of Glasgow, which was fortunately saved by the Provost, Patrick Lindsay, who affected to participate in the zeal of the iconoclasts, but recommended them, for their own sakes, to defer pulling it down till a new church should be built—an argument to their common sense which saved the building."

(It is greatly to be regretted that, in those days, there were not other Chief Magistrates of Royal Burghs—containing Cathedrals within their walls—possessed of the dexterous address of Provost Patrick Lindsay of Glasgow.)

In August, 1560, Walter Lundy of that Ilk was present, along with many other of the Barons, and not a few of the Nobles, of Scotland, and Representatives from Royal Burghs, at the Parliament held at Edinburgh, by which the Popish religion was abolished in that realm.—(*Scots Acts of Parliament*, 1560.) In reference to this proceeding it has been remarked—"On the morning of the 23d of August, 1560, the Romish hierarchy was nominally in full existence; ere eve, it had become penal to perform its rites. In a Convention, or Parliament, assembled without Royal Authority, the Act, establishing the reformed polity, was passed as a trophy of victory over the beaten cause of the Catholics, and their head, the Queen Mother, Mary of Guise."

In John Knox's History of the Reformation in Scotland is given, *verbatim*, a speech of Walter Lundie of that Ilk, addressed to the General Assembly of the Kirk, which met at Edinburgh, on 26th June, 1564,—with the tenor of which oration, the Historian remarks—"The Courteouris at first semeit nocht a lyttill offendit, that thay sould be as

APPENDIX NOTE X.

it wer suspectit of defectioun: yit, nevirtheles, upoun the morrow, thai joynit with the Assemblie, and come into it." The,—at least to those of whom it treated,—not very palatable address of the stout old Baron of Lundie, is thus introduced in John Knox's History:—

"The first day of the Generall Assemblie, the Courtiouris nor the Lordis that dependit upoun the Court, presentit nocht thame selfis in the sessioun with thair Bretherin. Whairat monie wondering, ane anceyant and honorable man, the Laird of Lundie, said, 'Nay, I wonder nocht of thair present absence; but I wonder that at our last Assemblie, thai drew thame selfis ane pairt, and joynit nocht with us, but drew from us some of our mynisteris, and wylleit thame to conclude sik thingis as war never proponit in the publick Assemblie, quhilk apperis to me to be a thing verrie prejudiciall to the libertie of the Kirk. And, thairfoir, my jugement is, that thai salbe informit of this offence, quhilk the whole Bretherin haif consaveit of thair former falt; humblie requyring thame, that gif thai be Bretherin, thai will assist thair Bretherin with thair presence and counsall, for we had nevir grytter neid. And gif thai be myndit to fall back from us, it wer better we knaw it now than afterward.' Thairto aggreyit the whole Assemblie, and gaif commissioun to certene Bretherin to signify the myndis of the Assemblie to the Lordis; quhilk wes done that same day efter noon." (*The History of the Reformation in Scotland, by John Knox; edited by David Laing. Wodrow Society Edition*, 1848, Vol. II., pp. 422-23.)

In February, 1565, Walter Lundie of that Ilk had the honour of receiving as a guest, within his Mansion of Lundie, Mary, Queen of Scotland, on her Majesty's return from the City of St. Andrew's. This Royal visit took place on 12th February; and, on the following morning, the Queen left Lundie for Wemyss Castle; there, on 13th February, 1565, to meet, for the first time, at least on Scottish ground, her youthful kinsman and future husband, Henry, Lord Darnley. Of this visit to Lundie, and the remarkable incident which occurred in the course of it, Miss Strickland (*Life of Mary Queen of Scots*, 1853, pages 109, 110), writes:—"The feelings with which the possibility of Mary's wedlock with a spouse of her own religion were met by the country gentry of her realm, are instanced in one of Randolph's letters, in an anecdote which he calls a 'lyttle hystorie.'"—(*State Paper Office, inedited MS., March 27, 1565, at Edinburgh, after ten at night,—Randolph to the Earl of Bedford; Scotch Correspondence*):—"What mischief this mischievous mass worketh here amongst us your Lordship seeth, and hereby we may conjecture what will ensue if she match with a Popish Prince. At her coming to the Laird of Lundie's house in Fife, who is a grave ancient man with white head and white beard, he kneeleth down unto her, and saith like words to these: 'Madam, this is your own house, and the land belongeth to the same; all my goods and gear is yours. These seven boys,'—which (quoth Randolph, the writer of the letter) are as tall men as any man hath in Scotland, and the least of them, youngest, is 25 years of age,—'and myself will wear our bodies in your Grace's service without your Majesty's charge, and we will serve you truly. But, Madam, one humble Petition I would make unto your Grace in recompense of this—that your Majesty will not have no mass in this house so long as it pleaseth your Grace to tarry in it.' The Queen took well enough these words, but asked him 'Why?' He said, I know it to be worse than the 'mickle Devle,' with many other spiteful words against it." In September following,—some seven months after the date of the Queen's visit to Lundie, her Majesty and her husband, Darnley, arrived at St. Andrew's: John Knox thus alludes to her Majesty's treatment of her former host, Walter Lundie of that Ilk—"The second night after the Queen's coming to Saint Andrew's, she sent a band, or troop of horsemen, and another of foot, to Lundie, and at midnight took out the Laird, being a man of eighty years old; then they passed to Fawside, and took likewise Thomas Scot, and brought him to Saint Andrew's; where they, with the Laird of Bavard, and some others, were commanded to prison. This manner of handling and usage being onkend and strange, were heavily spoken of, and a great terrour to others, who thought themselves warned of greater severity to come."—(*The History of the Reformation in Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 503.)

At page 139 of Volume I. of Kennedy's "Annals of Aberdeen," it is noticed that, *anno*, 1565, Sir Patrick Lermond of Dersy, Andrew Wood of Largo, Andrew Wood, Younger, Alexander Trail of Blabo, Andrew Murray of Baward, William Lunday, son and heir of ——— Lunday of that Ilk, surrendered themselves, in the lodgings of David Marr, Baillie in Aberdeen, as prisoners, in terms of the King and Queen's letters.

In the Parliament called by the Regent Moray, assembled at Edinburgh in December, 1567, it was agreed that, in place of Walter Lundy of that Ilk, the House should receive and admit amongst them, Mr. William Lundy, his son and apparent heir, and some others, including Mr. John Spottiswood, John Knox, Mr. John Craig, Mr. John Row, and Mr. David Lindsay, Ministers, in debating, treating, and reasoning of the matters to be proponed concerning the Estate of the Kirk. At the meeting of the House, on 6th December, 1567, "Lundy, Zoungar," appeared; and, having taken the oaths, was admitted a member of the Convention. "Walterus Lundy de eodem" is mentioned as having, along with many other barons, been present at the meeting of Parliament, at Edinburgh, 24th November, 1572,—by which period laird Walter must have attained an advanced age. At this meeting James, Earl of Morton, was elected Regent of Scotland, in succession to John, Earl of Mar, deceased. Of the old Laird of Lundie's seven sons, referred to in Randolph's communication, of March, 1565, Mr. William Lundy, his father's heir, may have been one. Mr. William had three brothers—whose names have been discovered—David, Andrew, and James. David Lundy had, May, 1569, a Crown Charter of the lands of Bonnytown, Auchterhouse, and others, in Angus. His brother, James, was, 9th April, 1600, served heir of provision to his brother, Andrew,—which last was designed brother-german of Mr. William Lundy of that Ilk,—in an annual rent of 80 merks from the lands and barony of Ardross, in Fifeshire. These brothers had two, if not more, sisters,—of whom Martha Lundy became wife of Mr. Archibald Monypenny of Pitmilly (son and heir of Patrick Monypenny of Pilrig), and bore, at least, one son, Patrick Monypenny of Pilrig,—served heir, 18th August, 1607, to his father, Mr Archibald Monypenny, fiar of Pilrig, in that estate lying within the regality and barony of Broughton, Edinburghshire. Martha Lundy (Lady Pitmilly) had a sister—Margaret Lundy, married to Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, the mother of Isabel Hepburn, who married, first, George Halket of Pitfirran, in Fife; and, after his decease, Colonel William Stewart, Commendator, or Prior, of Pittenweem, to whom Isabel Hepburn bore Frederick Stewart; who, by Charter under the Great Seal, 26th January, 1609, was created Lord Pittenweem, and died (*s.p.*), subsequent to December, 1618.—(*Douglas' Peerage of Scotland, Title Pittenweem*, Vol. II., p. 371.)

From the great age of Walter Lundy of that Ilk, he could not have long survived 1572. His successor in the family estate, Mr. William Lundy, or Lundie, of that Ilk, was born, *circa*, 1522. The fact of the word "Master" being uniformly found prefixed to his name, evidences that this baron had graduated, as Master of Arts, at one of the

Universities—probably St. Andrew's—which ancient seat of learning is at no great distance from the Lundie estate in Fife. In his early days, Mr. William had, seemingly, adopted the law as his profession;—as the name of "the Laird of Lundy, Younger," is to be found in Mr. Pitcairn's Collection of *Criminal Trials in Scotland*, as one of the prolocutors, or Counsel, for the pannel, or accused, on the trial, on 9th May, 1562, of John Sibbald, for the slaughter in September, 1560, of Archibald Ballingall; on that occasion, the prisoner found as sureties, Robert Lundy of Balgony; Mr. William Lundy, fiar of that Ilk; and David Sibbet (Sibbald) of Lethonie.

From various notices occurring in "the Booke of the Universall Kirk of Scotland," from 1567 downwards,—by which date Walter of Lundy had, in all likelihood, through the infirmities of age, become disabled from bearing so active a share as formerly in the proceedings of the Reformers,—it is evidenced that Mr. William Lundie of that Ilk, or the Laird of Lundie,—as he is frequently styled,—had borne no undistinguished share in the proceedings of John Knox and his ecclesiastical coadjutors; the influential position of the Laird of Lundie in those transactions, and the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries, may be judged of from the fact of his name being generally the first specified amongst the laymen, or elders, who were nominated members of Committees, &c.

So high stood the character of Mr. William Lundie of that Ilk, at the Court of King James VI., that, in 1580, he was nominated to represent his Majesty at the meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, held at the town of Dundee, in July of that year, in conjunction with the Prior of Pittenweem. That dignitary (no Ecclesiastic, but one who took the style in question from the fact of his having obtained a grant of the temporalities of the Priory)—did not make his appearance at the Dundee Assembly,—of which Mr. James Lowsone was chosen Moderator;—the Laird of Lundie accordingly was, at the meetings of that Venerable Assembly, the sole representative of his Sovereign. To Mr. John Craig, Minister of Aberdeen, "ane of the Ministers of the King's House,"—or one of his Majesty's Chaplains, according to the phrase of the present day,—had been entrusted King James' missive, or commission, referred to; it is chronicled, that at Session Third of the Dundee Assembly—"Mr. Johne Craig, ane of the Ministers of the King's House, presentit his Hienes missive (directed to the Assemblie) quhilk was opinly red in face of the haill brether, with all humilitie; and God praised in his Hienes good zeale. The tenor of which missive (followeth): 'Trustie and welbelovit freinds, We greit zou weill; We have directed toward zou, our trest freinds, the Pryour of Pettinweime, and the Laird of Lundie, instructit with our power to that effect, for assisting zou with thair presence and counsell in all things that they may, tending to the glorie of God, and preservation of Vs and our Estate; desyreand zou heartlie accept them, and our good will committit to them, for the present in good part. So we commend zou to God's blessed protectioun. From our Palace at Falkland, the 12 of July 1580. Sic subscribitur. James Rex.'"—(*The Booke of the Universall Kirk of Scotland; Bannatyne Club Edition*, 1839. *John Row's History of the Kirk of Scotland; Wodrow Society Edition*, 1842, pp. 68, 69.)

"Lundy of that Ilk" subscribed, at St. Andrew's, penult. July, 1580, the "Band anent the trew religioun;" and "Lundy" was present at the Convention of the Estates of Scotland, held at Holyrood, on 12th June, 1590, when King James VI. was personally present.

Mr. William Lundie of that Ilk was twice married; his helpmates having, respectively, been the Honourable Christian Ruthven and Mrs. Elizabeth Lundie; the last descended of his own family. Christian Ruthven was seventh and youngest daughter of William, second Lord Ruthven, who died before 16th December, 1552; having had by his wife, the heiress of Dirleton in East Lothian, three sons and seven daughters. Of the sons, the eldest, Patrick Ruthven, succeeded his father in the Ruthven title, and his mother in that of Dirleton. This peer—the eldest brother of Christian Ruthven, Lady of Lundie, enacted a conspicuous part at Holyrood Palace, on the night of 9th March, 1566—having risen from a sick bed to don his armour, in order to participate in the slaughter of the minion, David Rizzio; Lord Ruthven, immediately after that memorable tragedy, fled into England; where he died in June, 1566, aged about 46.

In *Crawford's Peerage of Scotland* (1716), the marriage of the Honourable Christian Ruthven, with Mr. William Lundie of that Ilk, is stated to be documented by *Genealogia Ruthvanorum*, and by a Charter of Queen Mary,—1562;—of which last, however, no trace has been discovered in the Index of the Great Seal Register.

Mr. William Lundie's son and heir, named John, had a younger brother-german, Sir James Lundie. John Lundie of that Ilk, Sir James Lundie, and Katherine Lundie, wife of John Johnston of that Ilk and Caskieben in Aberdeenshire, were, it is believed, all born of their father Mr. William Lundie's marriage with the Hon. Christian Ruthven. In Katherine Lundie's Marriage Contract, of October, 1597, her mother is referred to as having been, at that date, deceased. Sir James Lundy, Knight, Sir Robert Fairlie of Braid, Knight, Patrick Monypenny of Pilrig, James Lundie of Balcormie mill, and Umphra Lundie at Lundie mill, were the Curators—or Guardians—of Thomas Johnston, afterwards of Craig, the eldest son born of the marriage between the then deceased John Johnston of that Ilk and his second spouse, umq. Katherine Lundy, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Lundy of that Ilk, mentioned in a decreet, or judgment, of the Lords of Council and Session, dated 13th March, 1616.

On 14th February, 1580-81, Mr. William Lundy of that Ilk, and Elizabeth Lundy his then spouse, had a Crown Charter of confirmation of the lands of Lathalland in Fifeshire. Elizabeth was, according to Mr. Nisbet, a daughter of Robert Lundy of Balgonie in Fife; she bore to her husband, Mr. William, at least two sons,—of whom the elder, Robert Lundy,—ancestor of the Lundys, or Lundins, of Auchtermairny, or Auchtermairnie, in Fife,—had, 8th July, 1594, a Crown Charter of that estate. On 29th January, 1594-95, this Robert was served heir of conquest to his brother, Andrew Lundy, in certain annual rents, extending altogether to 700 merks.

Mr. William Lundie had some daughters besides the Lady of Caskieben: Dame Margaret Lundie, or Lundin, was the second wife of Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh,—Contract of Marriage dated 12th July, 1591; to Sir Michael, who was created, in 1606, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Margaret bore an only child, Margaret, Baroness Balfour of Burleigh, who succeeded her father, and died, at Edinburgh, in June, 1639.—(*Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. I. p. 180.)

Christian Lundin, daughter of Mr. William Lundin of that Ilk, married, 1592, James Pringle, or Hoppringle, younger of Whitebank, in the county of Selkirk, to whom—besides a daughter, Catherine Pringle, subsequently wife of the Reverend William Penman of Hagbrae, Minister of Crichton,—Christian Lundin bore two sons,—James, who succeeded his grandfather, the old Laird of Whitebank,—and George Pringle, predecessor of the present family of "Whytbank," or Yair. Christian Lundin, Lady Whitebank, who died in 1602, lies interred in Melrose Abbey; her husband, James Pringle, predeceased his father, in May, 1621.—(*Baronage of Scotland*), p. 212). It is most probable that Margaret and Christian Lundie, just referred to, were sisters, by full blood, of Katherine Lundie—Lady Caskieben.

Mr. William Lundie of that Ilk, on his death (*æt.* 78), on 13th April, 1600, was succeeded by his eldest son, John Lundy of that Ilk,—who, on 6th May, 1600, was served heir to his father, in the lands and barony of Lundy, &c., in the shire of Fife. John survived his father only until October, 1605; when he was succeeded by his son, James

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Lundy of that Ilk, who died before June, 1623. To James succeeded his younger brother, William Lundy of that Ilk;—on whose decease, the family estate passed to William's younger brother-german, John Lundy of that Ilk, as per retour of General Service, 6th April, 1625. John Lundy, or Lundin, of that Ilk, married Katherine, daughter of James, seventh Lord Lindsay of Byres, and had an only daughter, Margaret Lundin, who, on the decease, in January, 1648, of her father, John Lundin of that Ilk,—the last of the male heirs of the family who possessed the Lundie estates,—succeeded to that property. Mrs. Margaret Lundin married the Hon. Robert Maitland, (brother-german of John, Duke of Lauderdale), who, having supported the "Engagement" for the rescue of King Charles I., in 1648, was obliged, on that account, to make repentance in his own seat in Largo Church, 13th January, 1650.—(*Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. II. p. 70.) John Lundin of Lundin, only son of the marriage between Robert Maitland and the heiress of Lundie, assumed his mother's name, and died, unmarried, in November, 1664, in his 21st year. John had two sisters; the elder of whom, Sophia Lundin, succeeded to the family estate, and, in April, 1670, became the first wife of the Honourable John Drummond (second son of James, third Earl of Perth), subsequently, in 1686, created Earl of Melfort, and had issue. Of the descendants of Mrs. Sophia Lundin, or Drummond,—who retained the surname of Lundin,—some particulars are given in Vol. II. p. 366, of the *Peerage of Scotland*. Upon John Drummond, then Laird of Lundin, and his successors bearing that surname, was bestowed, in October, 1679, by King Charles II., the grant of Arms, &c., specified in a preceding part of this Note.

Although there were,—two or three centuries ago,—settled in Fife and in the shires of Angus, Mearns, and Aberdeen, several families of Lundies, or Lundins, of the stock of Lundy of that Ilk, that name is now almost, if not wholly, extinct in the localities where, at the epoch referred to, it was usually to be met with.

The Lundin estate continued in the hands of descendants of Mrs. Sophia Lundin, or Drummond, for the greater part of last century. It was subsequently acquired by the Erskines, Baronets of Torry,—from them it descended to the family of Wemyss of Wemyss Castle, in Fife; and was sold, in 1852, as mentioned in the Scottish newspapers of that period, for the sum of £90,000 sterling, to a public company.

NOTE Y.

(Communicated by David Baird Lindsay, Esq.)

Colonel MARTIN LINDSAY,—born in 1782,—on the decease of his father James Lindsay of Halbeath, in November, 1827, succeeded to the representation of the family of Lindsay of Dowhill, in Kinross-shire, a branch of the ancient and once powerful house of Lindsay, Earls of Crawford.*

In 1794, at the early age of twelve years, Martin Lindsay entered the service of his country as an Ensign in the army, and for some years after joining his Regiment was employed on home and other service. In 1801, he was gazetted as Captain in his Majesty's 64th Regiment of Foot; and, in 1810, he obtained the rank of Major, in the 78th Highlanders, with which gallant Corps he served with much distinction, for many years, in India, Java, Holland, Ireland, and lastly in Ceylon.

In 1811, Colonel Lindsay accompanied his Regiment to Java, and was present in the actions of 22nd August and 16th September; in the latter action, he commanded the Regiment; and, for his conduct on the field, was rewarded with the Java medal. In 1813, Martin Lindsay obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and served, during the campaign of 1814, in Holland,—having distinguished himself in the actions at Merxem, and at the bombardment of Antwerp; and, for his gallant bearing at the first named, received the order of Companion of the Bath, and was thus honourably mentioned in the despatch of Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, dated Head-quarters, Calmhout, January 14, 1814:—

"The attack on the village of Merxem was made by Colonel M'Leod's Brigade, led by himself, in the most gallant style, and under the immediate direction of Major-General M'Kenzie. The rapid but orderly advance of the detachment of the third Battalion of the Rifle Corps, under Captain Fullerton's command, and of the Second Battalion of the 78th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, supported by the Second Battalion of the 25th, commanded by Major M'Donell, and by the 35th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, and an immediate charge with the bayonet by the 78th, ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, decided the contest much sooner, and with much less loss, than might have been expected from the strength of the post and numbers of the enemy."

On the occasion referred to, Colonel Lindsay had his grey charger shot under him.

In 1817, the 78th Regiment was sent to Ireland, and served there during the troubled times, which are so well described in "Personal Recollections by Charlotte Elizabeth;" from which work the following is an extract:—

"The means of defence extended to the clergy were wholly inadequate from the beginning of the fray; and as it advanced, those means were by all possible contrivances curtailed and withdrawn. Knocktopher was the known point of attack, and how was it guarded? A handful of policemen occupied a retired post nearly two miles distant; and when the hostile demonstrations became incessant, and much blood had been shed, a small detachment of military was stationed somewhat nearer. Kilkenny contained 24,000 most devoted Romanists, with about 800 Protestants, many of them so only in name; the spirit manifested there was most turbulent, and many daring outrages were perpetrated; yet to garrison this important town, and to protect the whole country round, from hosts of armed and disciplined rebels, that invaluable officer Colonel Lindsay had only his gallant Highland Regiment, the 78th, on its peace establishment. Little note is now-a-days taken of such services as Colonel Lindsay rendered; but the poor

* James Lindsay of Halbeath was the oldest son of Martin Lindsay, sometime Writer in Edinburgh, by his wife, Jean, second daughter of James Smith of Aitherny, formerly an eminent Surgeon.—(*Baronage of Scotland*, p. 541.) Martin, oldest son of James Lindsay, the last of that surname who possessed Dowhill, having, in 1745-46, joined the army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, was, in September, 1746,—after the suppression of the Rebellion,—tried at Carlisle, along with many more of his countrymen, on a charge of high treason, but acquitted. Mr. Martin Lindsay was subsequently employed as a writer in the Record Office, Edinburgh, and died at Hope Park, near that City, on 31st December, 1790.—(*Scots Magazine*, 1746; *Ibid.* 1791: "*Lives of the Lindsays*," Vol. II., p. 285.)

hunted Protestants of that country will not soon forget his wisdom, vigilance, and zeal on their behalf. He disposed his small force with admirable judgment, so far as it could possibly be made to extend; and often did he take his departure from head-quarters, carelessly saying he was going to pass a day or two at Desart, at Mount Juliet, or other neighbouring seats where he was ever a welcome visitant; when few besides those who met him on his rounds suspected that the gallant soldier passed his nights in the saddle, scouring the perilous country, and keeping watch over those who were marked for destruction. I have no doubt in my mind that Colonel Lindsay was personally, in a very high degree, instrumental in checking the operations of those who, watchful for harm as he was for good, knew his proceedings, and shrank from his detecting eye. I well remember that when Sir Denis Packe was brought for interment to the Cathedral of his native Kilkenny, we all supposed the Regiment had nearly its full complement of Highlanders in barrack; and Colonel Lindsay confessed to me he was dreadfully at a loss, being unable to turn out above eighty men for an occasion demanding the fullest display he could afford. It required no small measure of military finesse to make us feel that we were protected, and the enemy that he was held in check, over so extensive a ground, while in reality the disposable force was wholly inadequate to do either."

In 1826, the 78th Regiment having been again ordered on foreign service, Colonel Lindsay proceeded to Ceylon in command of the Highlanders, and served there, in various important Civil and Military posts, until 1835. In 1828, he was appointed First Commissioner for the Kandian Province, and his knowledge of the capabilities of the country, then acquired, coupled with his own active turn of mind, induced him to lead the way in coffee planting in that Province, in conjunction with his old friend and associate in office, the Honourable George Turnour. The result was the formation of the Rajawella Estates, the oldest, and perhaps the most profitable, in the Island of Ceylon. In 1838, Colonel Lindsay retired from the Army, and, subsequently, spent several years abroad for the education of his family. In 1846 he again visited Ceylon, and died at Kandy in 1847, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends, by whom he was much loved and esteemed.

The following tribute to his worth appeared in the *Ceylon Observer*, being an extract from a private letter, dated Kandy, 29th January, 1847:—

"Though Colonel Lindsay had been in a very delicate state of health for some months, and but slight hopes were latterly entertained of his ultimate recovery, yet the news of his death took many by surprise, and all classes, especially amongst the natives, to whom he was well known, and by whom he was universally respected, expressed their unfeigned regret on the occasion, and felt great sympathy for his relatives. He was a fine old gentleman, distinguished by the most thorough urbanity of manners. He had commanded the 78th Highlanders in Ceylon, and was for many years a proprietor of one of the oldest and best coffee estates in the island. They say Colonel Lindsay was a Captain when the Governor was a Lieutenant. He was interred in the churchyard at Kandy, this evening, about half-past five o'clock, and his remains were followed by the 15th Regiment, the Colonel and several officers of the Rifles, and by many private gentlemen. I have never witnessed a funeral attended by so many natives. It requires a good deal to cause them to throw off their apathy—but, on this occasion, they manifested more feeling than I ever gave them credit for. The 15th Regiment, followed by the band, preceded the deceased, and three volleys were fired over his grave. A military funeral is at all times an affecting spectacle—it was especially so on the present occasion. It was a compliment to the memory of the good old Colonel to be followed by so many fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens, for it is not, I believe, a rule that retired officers shall be interred with military honours. It was, therefore, in fine taste that Colonel Drought paid this honour to the memory of a companion-in-arms, and the compliment was highly appreciated by all."

Colonel Martin Lindsay was succeeded, in the representation of the Dowhill Lindsays, by his eldest son, David Baird.—("*Lives of the Lindsays*," *London*, 1849, *Vol. I. Appendix, p.* 434, *and Vol. II., pp.* 284-5-6.)

NOTE Z.

Some parts of the familiar, although fragmentary, correspondence subjoined, refer to individuals mentioned in the foregoing pages; several of the letters allude to other citizens of Aberdeen, well-known three or four score years ago. The incidental glimpses of domestic habits and usages which, within the last hundred years, were to be met with, in the north-eastern district of Scotland, may possess interest for some readers; while to others the notices of the prices given, towards the end of last century, for landed estates in Aberdeenshire, may prove not less acceptable; in contrast with the present value of real estate in that County, some of the information contained in the letters is curious.

The letters and extracts have been numbered, in order to facilitate reference to the MEMORANDA (annexed to the correspondence), as to persons and incidents therein mentioned.

No. 1.—Extracts from Letter, Mr. JOHN DURNO, addressed to Mr. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, at Dr. Skene's, Aberdeen, dated, Edinburgh, 5th December, 1762.

DEAR DOCTOR,—I arrived here on Saturday was a fortnight, after a most agreeable, easy, and diverting journey. I at that time imagined that I had occurrences and other materials sufficient to enable me to amuse you for half an hour; but the misfortune is my retentive facultys, at all times weak, suffered a total interruption, or rather annihilation, for a few days, and are yet but imperfectly restored, or what I would call not in Liege Poustie. However, I still remember the famous Peter Logie, a most original and comical fellow. You never knew a man of such an universal acquaintance, such a swearer, such a drunkard, such a politician, or one of a more hell-fire countenance. All these qualitys render him an admirable bottle companion for all those travellers that frequent his house; and he rabbles off the most incoherent nonsense, as fast as ever Jehu rode. I had a long colloquium with him, and was beginning to be pretty much a favourite, when, in the course of our conversation, I unluckily, but with design, introduced

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an encomium on his Majesty, which effectually aroused him, and put all his blood in a ferment. He seemed to take no immediate notice of what I said, but addressing himself to Whiteley, and staring me full in the face, asked "What devil an a feil Widdyfu this was he had brought with him;" and, without waiting for an answer, "D—n them, I'm sure they have no concern wi' a Crown; I have a better title than them myself." This affirmation made me extremely happy, and as Whiteley humoured the joke, I put him upon proving his position; but took care farther to irritate him by adding that King George's title was as good as any King's in Europe, and himself as deserving of a Throne. My angry host regarded me with several disdainful looks, but I found his rage was not swelled near to the degree I wished for; and he proceeded to acquaint me, with equal composure and dignity, that one of his ancestors was married to a daughter of one of the family of the famous R. Bruce, and that his claim to the Crown, therefrom derived, was greatly preferable to all the pretensions of the House of H——r. In the course of this harangue, which indeed was of no short duration, I had an infinity of anecdotes to the honour of the Stuart family, and to the disgrace of certain other persons, whom his Royal Highness (P. L.) dignified with the name of traitors; and also an account of the Insurrection in the 1745; and, by another start, the history of an adventure with Captain Lockhart of the Tartar, whom he was so pleased with, that he saddled his mare, and swore he would have rode to h—l in so good company. After resuming the deduction of his pedigree for a little, he fell off to a character of the Duke of Cumberland; and from that again took occasion, by way of digression, to tell his own adventures, and was going on in the detail of a trial, to which he was brought as a Horse stealer, while with the Highland army, when, to my utter mortification, the thread of his story was interrupted by the mewing of a cat on the head of a press hard by,—and all our finesse was ineffectual to set him agoing again. However, I vented my revenge on poor Bawdrins so unmercifully with my horse whip, that she turned desperate, and I so much afraid of my throat as to be obliged to retreat. These things, however unaccountable they may appear, are notwithstanding real facts, and happened just in the manner I have related them; but I have lost or forgot several particulars; the quintessence is exhaled in the relation, and I can assure you my account falls infinitely and inconceivably short of the original.

Having said so much of Stonehaven, I shall, without more ceremony, whip on to Edinburgh, where when I was delivering my letters, on the Monday after my arrival, I found a certain uneasiness, a sort of shivering, which I could not describe. [The writer then narrates the particulars of a feverish attack,—which had confined him for several days to the house,—and the remedies adopted for a cure.] . . . I can say very little of this place as yet, having had no opportunity of seeing things as I could wish; neither, to be plain, am I to weary myself writing you till I see whether you make me a return, or think proper to be my correspondent, which is a thing I passionately desire. If you will favour me so far, I shall be extremely happy, and you may depend I shall do all in my power to make the correspondence reciprocally amusing. At the instant I was writing the preceding line, in came D. Grant and Aberlour, who have staid and drunk tea, in my own proper cabin, which, by the bye, is a very good handsome little room, at 2s. 6d. per week. Tho' I intended to have said something more on the subject of a correspondence I now drop it for the present, and as D. G. tells me you may very probably be gone from Aberdeen before this reach you—have not inclosed the Surgeon's accompt. . . . So far as I can judge I like this place extremely, and prefer it much to Aberdeen. I had a letter from Squire Ragg when in the height of my fever, but little new in it besides some sailor cants, and a few new coined oaths, such as "by all the Gods, and by the foot of Pharaoh." . . . . I am your worship's most affectionate. (Signed) JOHN DURNO.

No. 2.—Letter, Mr. SYLVESTER DOUGLAS to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, dated, Edinburgh, 14th December, 1762.

DEAR JOHNSTON,—I did not imagine, when I left Aberdeen, that we would have been so long of writing one another; whose fault it is I shall not pretend to determine. If mine, I shall endeavour to attone for it by a regular correspondence for the future. I would only observe that, if my memory does not plaguily deceive me, you promised to write me when you should hear of my arrival here.

How do you spend your time just now; or rather how do you contrive to kill it? for it must hang very heavy on your hands, now that the few remaining young fellows that were worth speaking to in Aberdeen have left it. Poor Johnston! I am extremely sorry at the thoughts of never seeing him again. Pray send me his direction, as soon as he writes you from London: I never had a comrade whose success would give me greater pleasure. If Chalmers is still in Aberdeen, give my kind compliments to him: tell him if I had been sure of his being there I would have wrote him; and that if he thinks half an hour will not be entirely mispent in writing to a friend, who will be always happy in hearing from him, I will be sure to answer him in course. About a fortnight since, I had a letter from W. Johnston in Germany. He is extremely well and happy. He desires me, in a particular manner, to give his compliments to your Mama, Papa, and you. I would be glad to know what way his letters should be sent; for I had one which I wrote him under frank returned, and a note on the back informing me that I must pay the postage, which was no less than 6 sh.; I suppose because there was another inclosed. Write me the news of the North, and let me know if there be any way of directing to you, so as to save postage. With compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, I am, Dr. Jamie, your affte. friend. (Signed) SYLVESTER DOUGLAS.

Direct to S. D., at Miss Halliday's, Milne's Square, Edinburgh.

No. 3.—Note, Mrs. LEITH, of Allathan, to Miss CHRISTIAN ROSS of Arnage, dated, Aberdeen, May 22, 1778.

Mrs. Petter Leith presents her most respectfull compts. to her esteemed frind Miss Ross, begs to know how she and her worthie father Arnich keeps there healths. Good accounts will make Mr. and Mrs. Leiths and there family extreemly happy. Esteem and greatude calls on Mrs. Leith to return good Miss Ross sincere and humble thanks for the many unmerited favours she generously his given to Christy and Belly. I hopes a good providance will reward her: for the name of Ross will be for evere dear to Mrs. Leith and her family. By accounts from Freefield yesternight, our dear young frind, Ross, was thriving very weal; Miss Leith is afraid of the missels being near, but I hope in a good God, he shall be a stranger to all these childess troubles, till he be stronge to bear them wt out danger, which is the earnest wish of Mrs. Leith and family; whow prays that he may be long spaired, for the glory of God, and a comfort to all his freinds, for he is the son of a worthie Lady, whow now is rejoysing (Initialed) M. G.

No. 4.—Letter, Mr. JOHN ANGUS, Bookseller, Aberdeen, to JAMES JOHNSTON of Badyfurrow, dated, Aberdeen, 16th April, 1777.

DEAR SIR,—I have sent you Blair's Sermons, as I think you ordered it to be called for sometime ago; but had not

then got them ; and, as you are now so much engaged with a country life, I have made free to send you a new book just published by Lord Kaimes on agriculture,—which has an exceeding great character, and I daresay will entertain you very well. I wonder much never to have heard from you, and will be glad to know when I shall see you in town ; and I hope you'll call upon me, as soon as you come in, as I should be glad to settle our ballances concerning our late tour to the south, &c. Pray shall I send you any new light reading to divert any idle hour. I beg my compliments to your mother, and am Dr. Sir, sincerely yours. (Signed) JOHN ANGUS.

No. 5.—Letter, Mr. THOMAS BANNERMAN, Wine Merchant, Aberdeen, to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, dated, Aberdeen, 14th June, 1787.

DEAR SIR,—Agreeable to your favour of the 13th, the bearer has got 4 dozens Red Port, 1 dozen Sherry, and ½ dozen Malaga ;—the quality, you may be assur'd, is of the very best ; and, prices being now reduc'd, I quote you same at foot ; and with sincere regard, I am Dear Sir, yours faithfully. (Signed) THOS. BANNERMAN.

Port p. pipe £37 ; Do., p. dozen in quantities 16s ; in single dozens 18s..
Lisbon and Malaga, the same :
Sherry, p. butt £41 ; Do., p. dozen in quantities 19s ; in single dozens 20s. :
Clarets from 26s. to 32s. as in quality.

No. 6.—Letter, Mr. NINIAN JOHNSTON, Merchant, Aberdeen, to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, dated Aberdeen, 8th May, 1787.

DR. SIR,—I recd. yours of the 6th currt., with the inclosure, which was immediately forwarded. I am sorry Mrs. Johnston is so much cast down on the late melancholly event ; she ought to consider that the Lord gives, and takes away when he pleases ; we ought not therfore, to repine, as he makes all things to work for our good. I have sent her a dozen apples of a pretty good quality, which I beg her acceptance. Captain Johnston comes here with a single servant onley ; he assignes not any reason for not bringing his Lady with him. With compliments to you and respects to Mrs. Johnston, I ever am, Dear Sir, your most hu. Servt. (Signed) NINIAN JOHNSTON.

No. 7.—Letter, the same to the same, dated, Aberdeen, 23rd May, 1787.

DR. SIR,—I duely received your regarded favour, dated on Sunday night. The Capt. and I are verry much obliged to you for your kind enquiry. We offer our joynt thanks to you and MRS. Johnston for your politness and genteell entertainment. At same time, N. J. is verry sorry to find he was so much intoxicated, which made him verry troublesome to the Family, which has given him much pain, for which he askes Mr. and Mrs. Johnston's pardon for giving any offence. N. J. recolects nothing that passed, after a Bowell of punch was placed on the table, nor any one thing, untill he found himself in the carrage about half way from Aberdeen. The Capt. sets out this morning, at six o'clock, for the southward ; and will not sleep untill he arrive at Edinburgh ; the reason of his leaving this so soon, —his Lady is bad. Wishing you and Mrs. Johnston health, and prosperity to your family, I am your most humble Servt, (Signed) NINIAN JOHNSTON.

No. 8.—Extract Letter, dated, Aberdeen 8th November, 1787, Baillie ANDREW BURNETT to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON.

DEAR SIR.—I think we will wear out of acquaintance, it is so long since I heard from you ; how doth Mrs. Johnston do, and your girls ; is this long bad harvest over with you, or have still a remainder to take in ? Since Sunday, we have had fine cold, windy, dry, weather ;—only on Monday now and then a flying shour.

Thank God, we have got free of a war that threatned us ; besides by the spirited measure and good countenance our ministry put on, our National character of Emportance is again restored ; and so ends public news.

Sir Ed. Bannerman stricking the butt of his gun against the roof of his kitchen,—the muzzle on the palm of his hand—to catch a ball, went off and shattered his hand to pieces ; whether he will lose his hand, or what part, or how he will get over it, is uncertain : he imediatly sett out for this place, where he now is: he is very much regrated. Your Chief is feeding and coaxing Ninie, and Ninie will give the Knight "a Maisterly feast."

No. 9 —Extract Letter, Baillie ANDREW BURNETT to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, dated Aberdeen, 9th November, 1787.

I am favoured with yours. The Knight, I believe, doth not recolect that he is 74 or 75 yrs.. by the by, he is wonderfully fail'd : Since last year he's 7 years older to appearance. Not a word of news to write you. You would certainly hear that Major Mercer,—a worthy good fellow,—has got in land and money about £300 a year, by his brother David's death : his circumstances were pinch'd before he got this addition.

No. 10.—Extract Letter, dated, Aberdeen, 29th February, 1788, Mr. NINIAN JOHNSTON to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON.

I am verry glaid to hear of the recovery of the children, and hope Mrs. Johnston and them will grow stronger every day.

I had a letter yesterday from your Cousin, the Baronet, acquainting me of the death of the elder brother of Captain Johnston's wife ; that he has left her all his money at her own disposall, which will amount to about £20,000, besides all his plate and jewels ; she is so much affected at his death, and being of a delicate constitution her physician says she cannot live long.

Yesterday's post brought bad news for this countrey in generall, of the failure of Messrs Haigs at Cannonmills, by Edinr. ; also of James Stein at Kilbagie, and John Stein at Kennet pans,—all extensive distillers; its said they have stopped for £300,000, which will take in a verry great number.

No. 11.—Extract Letter, Baillie BURNETT to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, dated Friday morning, (believed to have been written at Aberdeen, in March, 1788.)

The weather is very allarming indeed : God send a favourable change.

There were severals on Bruxie, Brucklaw, and Moncoffer : but much exceeded their intentions ; it was Dr. Thom who had powers to offer £10,000 for Bruxie ; but for whom I did not ask him. Newton, when first sett up, was at £13,000 ; and was sold, 5 or 6 years after, at 10,000 guineas. I am told G. H. and Sir E. G. were losers,—by protracting the sale, £2000. I hope that will not be our friend Bruxie's case. Both exposers and purchassers are masters of what they take or give.

N. Johnston showed me a letter from the Knight. The Captain's wife's brother (one of them), is dead, and left

her £20,000, plate, &c., but its said at her own disposal; an excellent receipt for makeing an affectionate husband, where a constitution is frail. By the failure of the Distillers, Barley and bear has fallen in Angus and Mearns, to 12s. 6d. and to 11s. p. boll.

No. 12.—Letter, Baillie Burnett to Mr. James Johnston, dated, Aberdeen, 20th March, 1788.

Dear Sir,—I realy do not recolect if I answer'd, or not, your kind intimation of Mrs. Johnston's safe delivery of a daughter; if I omitted it, was not for want of regard to you or her,—an omission no design. I shall be glad to hear that all your familie are well. You will no doubt be much tired of this backward season, which no doubt interrups the seed time and will fall the heavier on the country as there is so much of the ploughing still to be done. You will know Bruxie did not sell,—set up at £11,000,—nobody offered; some weeks before the sale, I am asured he might have got £10,000; which between you and me I think a very great price, and only to be given by one that wanted to settle on it, and have the advantage of a house, &c. Whether the offerer is still of that mind is more than I can say. I don't recolect any news in town. Miss N. Buchan, Auchmacoy's sister, is to be married, next week, with one Watson, an Edinburgh Writer. The discovery of that sistime of Housebreaking discovered at Edinburgh, is a refinement in villainy very uncommon in any country. Brody, one of the heads of it, was a Conveener of the Trades in that City, and has actually house rents to the amount of £600 per annum; was left £15,000 by his father, one of the first House Carpenters in that place, as he himself was. The failure of the distillers, the Steins, is a very severe stroke to the south of Scotland; many deeply engaged,—the effects of which not yet appeared. This north country is entirely without reach of that circle. Dr. Robertson has bought Heaselhead for £4,500, and will do little more than clear poor Donaldson Simpson's debts. My compliments to Mrs. Johnston, and I sincerely am, Dear Sir, your most ob. humble Servt. (Signed) Andrew Burnett.

No. 13.—Extract Letter, Baillie Burnett to Mr. James Johnston, dated from the writer's "Country house,"—(Bushy bank, now called Belmont, near Aberdeen,) 9th July, 1788.

The fine weather we have had since you left town, I daresay gives you a fine appearance of a Crop of grain and turnip.

I heard, some time last week, that your friend, Monaltry, was, or had been, in town; but I did not see him.

You would hear of Mr. Innes', Breda's, death. He has died rich;—entailed Cowie on his eldest son; left the second £1500; and to eight daughters £800 each; he has had the art of making money. One Chalmers, bred a cooper, made some thousands in S. Carolina, and by saving increased it within this 5 or 6 years;—has bought Tillery at £9500 stg.

George Mowatt, my nephew, is arrived from Jamaica; he intended to have come home at end of this year, or next, but health brings him at present, till the fall of the year.

No. 14.—Extract Letter, the same to the same, dated, Aberdeen, 31st October, 1788.

The beginning of this month I had the pleasure of seeing our friend, Bruxie; he was in town, at the October meeting of the Commissioners.

You would hear that about 8 weeks ago, Fraserfield was suddenly, in bed, struck with a dead palsy on one side; almost speachless, and ever since without the power of moving himself; he has remain'd till this morning that he expired. Poor man! in his melancholy situation, a relief to himself and familie; as, from the first, no hopes of recovery. I have lost a sensible, valuable acquaintance. Our friend Leys, I am afraid, is following him fast; an irregular gout has confined him to his bed three weeks; I suspect a dropsical malady is at the bottom of it. I see him sometimes; but is much worse within this few days. Young Harvey (the nephew of the very rich Dr. Harvey) who bought Mergay lately, has bought Broadland, pays ten thousand guineas; he offered Bruxie £10,000, but would not sell the Superiority. Broadland warrands a rent of £307 stg., besides his farm, which he values at £140 per ann:; a fine house, offices, and garden stood him £3000 stg. He was oblidged to sell; the price thought no bad one. I left the country, with regrate, midle of the month; but long nights, and solitary, drove me into town.

No. 15.—Extract Letter, Mr. Ninian Johnston to Mr. James Johnston, dated, Aberdeen, 7th November, 1788.

Fraserfield was buried, on Wednesday, within the Old town Church, in the north side, at the east end, being the Family burying ground. Mr. Leys died on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock: his corpse remains still unburied; his son being in a feaver for these two days, and Lairney was not come to town, unless late last night.

We had a great rejoicing here yesterday, being the Centenary of the Revolution. The burgesses was invited to the Town house at six o'clock, to drink a glass, under the discharge of the Militay for a great many Toasts. The whole town was illuminate. The reformers hade a ball in the Concert room, Broadgate, with Messrs. Barron and Ewan at their head. The Convener and the Corporations hade a chearful glass in Trinity Hall. The Provost and severall of the Magistrates, on invitation, went and drank a fewe glasses with them, after which they went home. A great many windows were broke by the mobb of idle boys and sailors: I dont hear of any person being hurt.

On Sabbath morning, a Shop keeper of the name of Tough, going down to the links fell down, and dung himself out of the joynt of his shoulder; it has baffled all the faculty here to put it into the joynt again: some skilfull people was brought from the country for same purpose; as yet, I hear, they have not succeeded.

No. 16.—Extract Letter, Baillie Burnett to Mr. James Johnston, dated, Aberdeen, 27th November, 1788.

The newspapers, for some time past, would inform you of the King's melancholy situation: the regrate for him is general: it is not the national (a change) wish; a recovery is, to be sure, not impossible, but appearances are much against him: a Regent, or Regency, must be the substitution of his present situation: his disorder has been gradually comeing on him for sometime past; altho' a fever was given for the ostensible cause. What revolution this event will make, in National and Party Politicks, time will show. Some of our minority Politicians, in this part of the world, are much elevated; nothing but clean sweep will serve them. God knows they are but like motts in the sun, in the scale of Political importance.

You would hear that Invervauld is sett out for Lisbon, with the now eldest Miss Farquharson: it is much to be feared it is all over with her. How much is that gentlemanly man to be pitied in the accumulated distresses he has suffered in his familie. The young lady left by him is at Stanley with Genl. Murray: I hear she is a stout healthy girl; but they have been all so in their young days.

I have heard, from diffrent people, that Bruxie is, or has already made, an excambion with Balleter,—Deeside for Buchan; but whether true or not is more than I can say, only I have it from diffrent hands. Ninie Johnston and the Newspapers would acquaint of Fraserfield's death, and Mr. Leys'. Fraserfield is said to be £800 per annum; and will rise. I remember your father telling me, with no little glee, that his Laird's estate was now 3000 merks. Its said Leys has left better than £20,000; what will not saving accumulate? Leys contracted for £1500 to Brebner; and its said left him £1000 more. Fraserfield, I am told, gives each of his sons £750, but debits them for what he has already advanced them; so severals of them have drawn the better part. The two unmarried young ladies £500 each; and £35 per annum till married,—that is to say in place of the interest of their money; no great matter for young lasses, now a days: Mrs. Fraser £120 Jointure; this is economy to the last hour.

If all the nonsense I have wrote you be worth the reading, thank an Easterly wind, cold and spitting rain. My best wishes attend Mrs. Johnston and your familie; and I sincerely am, &c.

No. 17.—Extract Letter, Mr. NINIAN JOHNSTON to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, dated Aberdeen, 9th October, 1789.

We have had great doings here all this week; the Town has been so full of Nobility and Gentry; Monday a great dinner at Alexander Massons, Queen Street;—a ball and supper in Wilkies at night: Tuesday, a dinner in Wilkies, and at night a ball in Massons: Wednesday, a dinner in Wilkies and a ball in Massons and supper at night; and so on alternatly. There is sundry of the Company gone. The Duchess of Gordon still remains, who is at the head of the whole Company, and pay their *devoirs* to her. Colonel Lenox and Lady Charlotte are here; Lord Saltoun, Earl of Peterboro, a Mr. Bisset, his brother in law, the Master of Forbes, Sir William Forbes, Countess of Kintore, &c. &c. They hade been all gone before now, but they waited the motions of the Duchess going away. Every day the Company have been employed on the Links, at Crickett. The Duchess of Gordon, Lady Charlotte Lenox, all the time, from twelve of the Clock till five o'clock afternoon. Many ladies in their Coaches, beside the gentlemen on horseback, leaping over a barred gate, &c. I suppose a great sum will be spent,—what at the publick inns and for private lodgings. I never remember such a full town before. Colonel Lenox is a genteel man, and Lady Charlotte Lenox looks verry well. The Duchess has a chearfull countenance, and full of vivacity. No quarrels have happened amongst them; although they have been much intoxicated, before the Company broke up at four, five, and six in the morning. I shall add no more,—but wishing to hear of Mrs. Johnston's perfect recovery, I am, with esteem and regard, Dear Sir, your most humble Servant. (Signed) NINIAN JOHNSTON.

No. 18.—Extract Letter, Baillie BURNETT to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, dated Aberdeen, 5th November, 1789.

Another laird of Fraserfield dead within the twelvemonth; he had been posting hard for sometime; he said himself he would not hold out any time; no body doubt him, and he kept his word. I neither hear of settlement, legacy, or destination he has left behind him; so his father's settlement will stiil take place,—no ways in prejudice of the Estate or heir, but not very favourable for the younger children. The lads were left £500 each, but every sixpence advanced them, after they set out, the father debited to their account; at his death there was not £500 due all the four younger sons; the two unmarried girls £500 each, to revert to the familie if they don't marry, with an annuity of £35; no great matter as the world now goes. The ministry has started a Mr. Calender (a Nabob), against Sir D. Carnegie, for our district of Burghs; it is much suspected he will succeed; our town keeps aloof, so will probably be on the Ministerial side.

Smith, late of the New Inn,—always a greedy whelp,—you know commenced Farmer of the Post Horse Duty, &c.; his tack was for three years, not yet expired; but orders sent to the Collectors of the Stamp duties to collect that tax in place of Smith; consequently he must be short of his payments; and his Cautioners applyd for the above mode of getting in the money. Smith farmed that tax at £7400 stg. p. annum.

My best compliments wait on Mrs. Johnston, and I sincerely am, &c.

No. 19.—Extracts from Letter, Baillie BURNETT to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, dated Aberdeen, 24th December, 1789.

As I, ever since living in town on my moving from Bruxie, pass the Holy days with my old friend Dyce, I sett out to-morrow forenoon. I will have no opportunity, this evening, of seeing any of my medical acquaintances; but on my return shall make the necessary enquiry, and advise you by this day week's Carrier.

The failure of James Thomson, the White Prince, will be no news to you; he's fitt for little than a tea table dangler, and this was to be look'd for; has taken in a number,—borrowing, in a friendly way, from £200 to even £5; Will. Thom at the head of the first: the stop above £4000 stg.; the dividend will not be great.

My maid says about three bolls of meal answers our annual consump: with what on hand (which I do not know), a boll will serve till move to the country; and she very sagely adds our Summer's meal will be fresh from the Mill. There's Epicures in all stations of life.

As your Servant is to call to-morrow morning for six of Mrs. Johnston's bottles, I have sent out, and got Miss Johnston's cap,—say a Green Hatt,—which will come as well by this as any future occasion. I hope it will fitt;—orderd for a girl from 6 to 8 years; advise if don't fitt. I was told young misses don't wear caps now; I am sure a hatt is fitter for the country. Make my compliments acceptable to Mrs. Johnston; wishing you, her, and all your familie the compliments of the season, I sincerely am, Dear Sir, your most obt. humble St. (Signed) ANDREW BURNETT.

No. 20.—Extract Letter, Mr. NINIAN JOHNSTON to Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, dated Aberdeen, 2d April, 1790.

I observe what you say respecting Mrs. Cruden. She went to Church, Sabbath forenoon, as usuall; and before the first prayer was ended she was taken bad. She was handed from her seat to the Session House, when the Principall Physicians attended, who accompanyed her home, which was half an hour after ten o'clock. She never spoke, but continued in one fitt after another untill about 7 at night, when she died, unusually regrated. The Provost was at Edinburgh, and Dr. Thom on business respecting Finzean. There was an express sent off to the Provost, a little before she died; and he was in town on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock afternoon. She was buried yesterday, at one o'clock, with great pomp,—bells tolling,—and minute guns firing at the Castle Hill. I daresay there was above a hundred at the buriall, and an amazing number of spectators. I was invited amongst the great number, not only Aberdonians, but many from Old Aberdeen; on the whole, it was a mornfull scene; no accident happened. How the Provost is keeping up under his great loss I have not heard. I was told that he heard of her death at Brechin by Mr. John Bisset. There are many dropping off the stage,—and it behoves us to be ready, not knowing how soon our turn may be.

are incidentally mentioned in the note to Miss Ross. The children of the union referred to all died unmarried, except two daughters, viz., Mrs. Margaret Leith, who became wife of the late Rev. James Ross, D.D., for many years the highly esteemed Minister of the East Church of Aberdeen; and Mrs. Sarah Leith, or Hunter, the last descendant of her parents' marriage, who died in September, 1838, at her house in Skene Terrace, Aberdeen; and was interred in the Town's Churchyard. By her husband, Thomas Hunter, Manufacturer in Aberdeen, who died many years before Mrs. Hunter—the latter had no issue.

No. 4.

No citizen of Aberdeen was, in his day and generation, better known than Mr. John Angus, Bookseller, the writer of the letter No. 4, and of a few other epistles before quoted. John, born, at Aberdeen, in July, 1744, was oldest son of the numerous family of Alexander Angus, Bookseller in that town, and his spouse, Mrs. Elizabeth Burnes, daughter of the Minister of Fetteresso, in the Mearns. The paternal grandfather of John, was Mr. John Angus, settled, in August, 1697, as Minister of the parish of Kinnellar, in the Presbytery and Synod of Aberdeen. The Rev. John Angus was author of a Catechism,—copies of which are still occasionally to be met with. The Reverend gentleman's son, Alexander Angus, born, at the Manse of Kinnellar, in May, 1721, died at Aberdeen, in September, 1802. Most of Alexander Angus' children predeceased himself; two of his sons were bred to their father's business,—John, above mentioned, who died, unmarried, at Aberdeen, in October, 1828; and Andrew Angus, born, at Aberdeen, in October, 1754. Soon after John Angus' decease, his only surviving brother, Andrew, relinquished the occupation in which his father, brother, and himself had been so long engaged,—latterly under the firm of Alexander Angus and Son,—and took up his abode at Angusfield, which had for many years belonged to the family, situated hard by the Rubislaw Quarries, about a couple of miles from Aberdeen; at which villa Andrew Angus died, a bachelor, in May, 1830.

"Angus' Shop,"—the splendour whereof is alluded to in Baillie Burnett's letter of 14th October, 1791,—was for a long period a favourite rendezvous of many of the respectable citizens of Aberdeen—who there enjoyed opportunity not only of reading the London and other newspapers—but also of hearing and telling the local news of the day. Many an item of Aberdeen gossip underwent discussion in "Angus' Shop;" which, latterly, was situated at the east end of Union Street, near the the Town Hall, and opposite the houses now called Union Buildings.

On the floor of Messrs. Angus' premises was found, in Autumn, 1813, a Manuscript 'yclept "The Book of the Times; or the Wicked of the City pointed out, and of those whom the wicked tormented." This production,—which had not, it was surmised, been dropped entirely by accident on the spot where it was picked up,—yielded vast merriment to the parties favoured with a perusal, or permitted to take copies, thereof;—the eccentricities of many of the unlucky wights who figured in the Manuscript having been treated of in no very lenient spirit: "the Chaldee Manuscript," on its appearance in one of the early numbers of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, produced not, in its printed form, more amusement to the citizens of the Modern Athens capable of appreciating the wicked waggery of that singular composition, than did "the Book of the Times" afford to the Aberdonians of 1813-14.

No. 5.

The note as to wines, annexed to this letter, indicates the prices charged, in 1787, by Wine Merchants in the North, for liquors of good quality.

The writer, Mr. Thomas Bannerman, was second son of Alexander Bannerman, Merchant in Aberdeen, by his wife Mrs. Margaret Burnet, daughter of Thomas Burnet of Kirkhill, in Dyce parish; in consequence of that relationship, the estate just named passed into the possession of the Bannerman family. The elder brother of Thomas was Dr. Alexander Bannerman of Kirkhill, Physician in Aberdeen, and Professor of Medicine in King's College and University of Aberdeen; who on the decease, in October, 1796 of his kinsman, Sir Edward Bannerman (mentioned in No. 8 of the prefixed correspondence), became head of the race of Bannerman. Sir Alexander, the Physician, who died in December, 1813, was succeeded by his eldest son—also called Alexander; on whose decease, in May, 1840, (*s.p.*), the title devolved upon his younger brother Charles Bannerman of Crimonmogate, formerly manufacturer in Aberdeen; and, on Sir Charles' death, in June, 1851, he was succeeded by his only son—the present Sir Alexander Bannerman, Baronet, of Elsick and Crimonmogate; who is also proprietor of Kirkhill. Thomas Bannerman, Wine Merchant, had by his wife Jean, daughter of George Simpson of Hazlehead, several children; of whom the only survivor is Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Governor of Newfoundland; who, after the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, was returned as M.P. for the City of Aberdeen, which he represented, in the House of Commons, from 1832 until 1847. Mr. Thomas Bannerman died, at Aberdeen, in January, 1820, aged 77. He had a younger brother, Charles Bannerman, Advocate in Aberdeen; who, dying in September, 1813, left several children.

Nos. 6 and 7, &c.

Mr. Ninian Johnston, (familiarly called Ninie Johnston), Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, is believed to have been a native, or the son of a native, of Old Deer, in Buchan; although bearing the same surname, it is understood that he was no blood relation of the Johnstons of that Ilk. He acted, however, for a considerable period, as factor on the Estate of Hilton—an appointment rendered necessary from the circumstance of its proprietor, Sir William Johnston, generally residing for the greater part of every year at London. Through that Baronet's intervention, Sir William's youthful kinsman and namesake—the late William Johnston of Viewfield—was indentured and served his apprenticeship to Mr. Ninian. The latter, who held various offices in the Town Council of Aberdeen, and had carried on business, for a long series of years, in the burgh, died there, a Bachelor, in August, 1802, possessed of some wealth; to which his sisters and several nephews and nieces succeeded.

This citizen of Bon-Accord is traditionally reported to have been of a somewhat vain disposition; a foible which occasionally exposed him to inconvenience, by reason of the practical jokes to which many of his younger fellow-townsmen considered themselves at liberty to subject Mr. Ninian. It is probable that in some exploit of the character alluded to,—had originated, according to the writer's notion, the necessity for inditing the apology of "N. J." contained in letter No. 7,—written immediately after a visit paid by him and Captain Johnston,—then younger of Hilton,—to the hospitable mansion, on Donside, of James Johnston of Badyfurrow. His companion, in that scene of joviality, had, very likely, after that visit, and in order to play upon Mr. Ninian, exaggerated somewhat in the narrative given by him to "N. J." of the proceedings of the latter at the festive board, after the "Bowell of Punch" had been introduced.

Nos. 8, 9, &c.

Mr. Andrew Burnett, the writer of those letters, was a younger son of the marriage, celebrated at Aberdeen, in May, 1707, between Andrew Burnett of Elrick and Marjory, or May, Johnston, elder daughter of Sir John Johnston, fourth Baronet of that Ilk, and Laird of Caskieben in Dyce.—(*Vide* p. xliv, *supra.*) While Andrew Burnett was in infancy, his father died,—in November, 1720; his mother only survived until October, 1723: both were interred in St. Nicholas Churchyard.

In Mr. Burnett's letters, addressed to his kinsman, James Johnston of Badiefurrow,—both having been blood relations of Sir William Johnston, sixth Knight Baronet of that Ilk, frequent references are made to the latter, under the descriptions of "Your Chief," "the Knight," &c. During the summer months, Sir William resided, principally, at his Mansion of Hilton,—within a short distance of Mr. Burnett's country house,—Bushybank,—built upon a piece of ground, near Kittybrewster, which had been, about 1783, feued by him, from the Town of Aberdeen; and at which place, now called Belmont, situated about a mile north-west of Castle Street, Mr. Burnett took up his quarters for several months every year.

Captain Johnston, mentioned in the letters, numbered 6, 7, 10, 11, &c., was the only surviving son of Sir William, to whom he succeeded, in 1794, in the title, and estate of Hilton; and who outlived that date for about half a century, or until January, 1844.

In his early days, Andrew Burnett had been established in business in Holland; the Aberdeen Burgess Register bears that, in January, 1740, Andrew Burnett, Merchant in Campvere, third son of the deceased Andrew Burnett of Elrick, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, was, *jure paternitatis*, admitted a Guild brother thereof. Andrew had an elder brother, who died soon after his birth: another son of Andrew of Elrick and Mrs. Marjory Johnston, was John Burnett of Elrick, for sometime one of the Magistrates of Aberdeen; he died, in his 35th year, in November, 1748, deeply regretted; a monument, with an elegant Latin inscription, in memory of this gentleman, still exists, infixed in the west wall of the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen. Baillie John Burnett of Elrick left several children, born of his union with Mrs. Margaret Strachan; which lady, about 1750, contracted a second marriage with Sir Arthur Forbes, fourth Baronet of Craigievar, and had issue.—(*Vide* p. xxxv, *supra*).

Mr. Andrew Burnett, who had left Holland about, or shortly after, the middle of the last century, continued for the remainder of his life to reside within the County, or in the town, of Aberdeen. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Keith of Bruxie, in Buchan; she predeceased Mr. Burnett, in May, 1786, without issue. From an expression occurring in one of Mr. Burnett's letters (No. 19, dated in December, 1789), it would appear that Bruxie,—situated in Old Deer parish,—had been, for sometime, his home. Mrs. Andrew Burnett was nearly related to the wife of James Johnston of Badiefurrow,—that lady's mother, Mrs. Robert Farquharson, having been daughter of one of the Keiths of Bruxie. Subsequent to his return from abroad, Mr. Andrew Burnett became a member of the Town Council and a Magistrate of his native town. He died at his house, in the Shiprow of Aberdeen, and was interred,—as had also been his deceased wife,—in St. Nicholas' Churchyard of that city. In an obituary notice of Baillie Burnett, in the *Scots Magazine* for 1806, it is mentioned that he died in his 86th year, in February, 1806; which would fix 1720 as the year of Andrew Burnett's birth.

Andrew and Marjory Burnett of Elrick, besides their sons already referred to, left three daughters, Janet, Marjory, and Helen: Marjory Burnett, who had wedded George Mowatt, Merchant in Aberdeen, was interred in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas,—in October, 1761. Mrs. Mowatt had at least three children who attained majority—George, Margaret, and Marjory. George Mowatt, alluded to in his uncle Mr. Burnett's letter of 9th July, 1788, (settled, for a lengthened period, as a Merchant at Kingston in Jamaica,) died, a bachelor, at New York, in 1796. —(*Scots Mag.*, June, 1796). His sister, Miss Margaret Mowatt, married, in April, 1787, Mr. John Stuart of Inchbreck in the Mearns, for many years Professor of Greek in Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, and was mother of several children. Miss Marjory Mowatt, about the time of her sister Mrs. Stuart's marriage, became the wife of the Reverend Alexander Peter, subsequently D.D., who was, for long, one of the Ministers of Dundee. Dr. and Mrs. Peter, who both attained advanced age, left no issue.

Nos. 2, 4, 5, &c.

James Johnston of Badiefurrow, in the parish of Inverury,—to whom were addressed the above enumerated letters,—was the only child born of the marriage, solemnized in November, 1741, between William Johnston, Pewterer, Burgess of Aberdeen, who frequently filled the office of Convener, or President, of the Incorporated Trades of that city, and Jean, only daughter of William Forbes of Badiefurrow, in Aberdeenshire.

James Johnston's paternal grandfather was James Johnston, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, youngest child of Thomas Johnston of Craig, by his spouse, Mary Irvine, of the family of Kingcausie.—(*Vide* p. xlv, *supra*).

In his youth, James Johnston had been bred to the business of a Litster, or Dyer, and became a member of the Litsters' Society of Aberdeen;—a fraternity which, about the end of the seventeenth century, had upon its roll of members the names of younger sons of some of the most respectable families in the north of Scotland. After the decease of his first wife—named Faith Leith,—James, the Litster, married Miss Jean Ogilvie, and had by her several children, —amongst others—William Johnston, afterwards of Badiefurrow, who was born, at Aberdeen, in October, 1699.

James Johnston of Badiefurrow,—the son of William,—was born, at Aberdeen, in November, 1742: the writer of the letter (No. 2) of 14th of December, 1762—Mr. Sylvester Douglas,—afterwards Lord Glenbervie,—had, most probably, been a school and college companion, at Aberdeen, of James Johnston,—his Lordship's birth having taken place, at Aberdeen, a few months after November, 1742,—it is believed in the month of May, 1743.

It appears, from letters still extant, that Mr. James Johnston had originally intended to follow the legal profession, and had, with the view of completing his studies, proceeded, in 1761, to Edinburgh, where,—after having been for sometime in the Chambers of a Writer to the Signet,—he was, in Spring, 1762, admitted Notary Public. On Mr. James Johnston's return to his native town, he had evidently relinquished the idea of practising as a Law Agent there;—and it does not seem that he had been admitted a Member of the Society of Aberdeen Advocates.

About 1762-63, James Johnston formed a business partnership with Mr. Francis Leys, Merchant in, and one of the Magistrates of, Aberdeen; which, however, had come to a termination before April, 1777;—Mr. John Angus' letter of that date (No. 4), indicating that Mr. Johnston had then betaken himself to a country life. His Aberdeen correspondents, when communicating with Mr. Johnston, on the occasion of executing small commissions for him in the city, seem to have been in the habit of jotting down, in their epistles, such items of town news as they deemed might amuse, or interest, their old friend in his rural retirement.

APPENDIX NOTE Z.

Mr. James Johnston's former partner in business, Mr. Leys, married, in 1755, Elizabeth Ingram, daughter of William Ingram, sometime Merchant in the Town of Huntly; Mr. and Mrs. Leys had, at least, one son, viz.:—Thomas Leys,—Provost of Aberdeen, from Michaelmas 1797 to 1799, and again from 1803 to 1805,—who succeeded his father in the property of Glasgoforest, in the parish of Kinnellar,—(some 8 or 10 miles north of the County town of Aberdeen),—and a daughter, Miss Christian Leys, who, in 1783, became the wife of Alexander Brebner of Lairney, or Learnie, Merchant and Manufacturer in Aberdeen, and subsequently Provost thereof, and had issue.

Mention is made of Baillie Leys' last illness and decease, in 1788, in Nos. 14, 15, and 16 of the letters.

His son, Provost Thomas Leys, died, at Aberdeen, unmarried, in October, 1809; at which time he filled the office of Convener of Aberdeenshire. That gentleman is referred to at page xxviii, NOTE Q, of this Appendix.

In December, 1790,—when Baillie Burnett made the quaint allusion (in letter No. 22), to his being about to partake of Mr. Thomas Leys' hospitality,—the usual dinner hour, of the Aberdeen Citizens, was earlier in the day, by two or three hours, than 4 o'clock, P.M.

James Johnston of Badiefurrow married, in July, 1781, Ann, only daughter born to Robert Farquharson of Kinaldie, in Aberdeenshire, of his first marriage with Miss Keith, daughter of William Keith of Bruxie, in Buchan, said to have been descended of the noble family of Marischal.—(*Baronage of Scotland*, p. 340).

To Mrs. James Johnston's relations of the Clan Farquharson, frequent allusions occur in Baillie Burnett's letters,—especially to her only brother-german,—William Farquharson of Bruxie,—admitted, in 1777, a Member of the Faculty of Advocates; and who, about the date of the letters, appears to have been desirous of selling his property of Bruxie. Mr. Farquharson ultimately succeeded in that endeavour, by exchanging, or excambing, Bruxie for Ballater, as mentioned in the letter (No. 16) of 27th November, 1788.

William Farquharson of Bruxie, afterwards of Ballater, or "Monaltrie,"—by which last designation he was best known,—married, in March, 1791, Miss Margaret Garden, of the Troup family: at his death, at Vevay, in Switzerland, aged 75, in November, 1828,—the Laird of Monaltrie left no issue. Mrs. Margaret Garden, his widow, survived him for many years, and died, at Aberdeen, aged 83, in January, 1857.

Mr. James Johnston having, towards the close of last century, disposed of his landed property on Donside, and having been appointed one of the Surveyors of Taxes for Aberdeenshire, removed, with his family, to the vicinity of Aberdeen. He died, at Broadford, in November, 1819, aged 77 years. Mrs. Ann Farquharson survived her husband until October, 1824: of several children born of their marriage, one or two died in infancy; three daughters survived their parents, and took up their residence at Calsay Seat, near Aberdeen, where they, respectively, died unmarried,—the eldest as well as the last survivor of the sisters, and the last of her family—Miss Jane Johnston—in March, 1855. The remains of father, mother, and daughters rest in the same grave in St. Nicholas', or the Town's, Churchyard of Aberdeen;—their place of sepulture being indicated by a tombstone, with their names, &c., inscribed thereon.

About 1790, Mr. James Johnston changed the name of his estate,—situated some two or three miles farther up the river Don than the Royal Burgh of Inverury,—from Badiefurrow to Woodhill; and, soon after the beginning of the present century, on the property again changing hands—the father of the present proprietor called the Estate—Manar,—the name of which had, in former days, been spelt in various modes, as Badifurro, Badifurrow, Baddifurrow, Baudyfurrow, Badyfurrow, Baddyfurrow, Baddiefurrow, &c.

Nos. 19 and 21.

The friends of Baillie Burnett, mentioned in those two letters, viz., Dyce and Strichen, were,—Andrew Skene of Dyce, in the parish of that name; and Alexander Fraser of Strichen, in Strichen parish; both in Aberdeenshire.

ANDREW SKENE, the last legitimate descendant, in the male line, of a younger branch of the race of Skene of that Ilk, died, in 1815, at an advanced age, unmarried. This gentleman, who was, for several years prior to his decease, the oldest Freeholder on the roll for Aberdeenshire,—having been admitted so far back as 1747,—is referred to in Note U, p. xli, of this Appendix. He possessed the estate of Dyce for a period of not much less than 70 years,—having succeeded thereto, on the death of his elder brother, in December, 1746.

That property had been acquired, in the early part of the 17th century, by Gilbert Skene, Merchant Burgess of Aberdeen, a son of the marriage of Alexander Skene of Skene, with Mrs. Elizabeth Mercer, daughter of Laurence Mercer of Clavage, descended of the Mercers of Aldie.—(*Vol. V. of Miscellany of Spalding Club*, p. 362.)

Gilbert Skene of Dyce had, before 1629, married, for his first wife, Marjory, daughter of William Buchan of Auchmacoy, in Aberdeenshire. Alexander Skene, a son of this marriage, born, at Aberdeen, in 1630, succeeded his father in the lands of Dyce; and, on Alexander's death, his son, John,—born at Dyce, in 1660,—inherited the property; which, after having been possessed by one or two other members of the family, came into the hands of Alexander Skene (son of Andrew of Lethenty), who, deceasing before 1743, left two sons, (1), John Skene of Dyce; who died, at Aberdeen, in his youth, in December, 1746; and (2), Andrew Skene of Dyce, who succeeded his brother John in that estate; and survived until 1815.

ALEXANDER FRASER of STRICHEN, in Buchan, born in 1733, was the only issue of the marriage,—which took place in 1731,—between Alexander Fraser of Strichen, a Judge of the Courts of Session and Justiciary, and latterly General of the Scottish Mint (an office now abolished), and the Right Honourable Lady Ann Campbell, the daughter of Archibald, first Duke of Argyll, and widow of James, second Earl of Bute. Lord Strichen, who had sat as a Judge in the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland for nearly 45 years, died at the age of 75, at Strichen House, in February, 1775. His Lordship was second son of the nuptials of Alexander Fraser of Strichen with Emilia Stewart, second daughter of James, Lord Doune, and grand-daughter of Alexander, Earl of Moray; who, after the death of her first husband the Laird of Strichen, married John, seventeenth Earl of Crawford and third Earl of Lindsay; to whom Emilia Stewart bore several children;—the eldest son, John, eighteenth Earl of Crawford, died, at London, in December, 1749, in his 48th year, and was buried, at Ceres, in Fife.—(*Peerage of Scotland, Titles, Argyll, Bute, Crawford, and Moray.*)

Lord Strichen, the father of Mr. Burnett's friend—Alexander Fraser—was thus brother uterine of the Earl of Crawford, of whom a popular author writes that he was "the most generous, the most gallant, the bravest, and the finest nobleman of his time."—(*Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh*, 1825, Vol. I., p. 93.)

The Countess Dowager of Bute,—(the mother of Mr. Alexander Fraser), who died, at Strichen, in October, 1736,—was sister of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, generally known as the great Duke of Argyll. Alexander Fraser

of Strichen, the nephew, by either parent, of the two distinguished noblemen just mentioned, wedded, in March, 1764, at Meggernie in Perthshire, Jean, only child of William Menzies, Esq., of the parish of St. Ann's, Jamaica, and niece of James Menzies of Culdares. Mr. Fraser,—who became father of a numerous family,—died, at Strichen House, in December, 1794.—*(Scots Mag.*, 1764; *Ibid.* 1794). His grandson, Thomas Alexander Fraser of Strichen and Lovat, was, in 1837, created a British Peer, by the title of Baron Lovat of Lovat. Subsequent to 1837, Lord Lovat sold the old family estate of Strichen; on which a spacious mansion had been erected. In 1857, his Lordship had adjudged to him, by the House of Peers, the restored Scottish Peerage of Lovat, which had been forfeited by the attainder of Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, beheaded on Tower Hill, in April, 1747, for his accession to the Rebellion of 1745-46.

Nos. 20 and 26.

Mrs. Elizabeth Farquharson, or Cruden,—whose sudden death is alluded to in letter No. 20,—daughter of Thomas Farquharson, Merchant in Aberdeen, had, in 1759, become the second wife of William Cruden, Merchant in, and Provost of, Aberdeen, from Michaelmas 1784 to 1786, and from 1789 to 1791.

Mr. Thomas Farquharson—the father of Mrs. Cruden—had, in all likelihood, been a relative of Mrs. Ann Farquharson, the wife of Mr. James Johnston.

Provost and Mrs. Cruden were both interred in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen; the inscription on their tombstone bears that the former died, at the age of 80, on 23rd December, 1807: His first wife, Katharine Murdoch, is therein stated to have died on 13th August, 1758, aged 40 years; and his second spouse,—Mrs. Elizabeth Farquharson,—on 28th March, 1790, aged 59 years. Besides four sons and two daughters who died young—the Provost had two children born of his second marriage, who survived himself for many years, viz., Mr. William Cruden, for sometime a Captain in the Tower Hamlets Regiment of Militia, who married and had issue,—and, it is believed, predeceased his sister, Miss Eliza Cruden, who died, unmarried, in her 80th year, at Westburn, near Aberdeen, in November, 1840. Provost Cruden had several brothers and sisters, all of whom died single—some in their youth, and others in advanced years. Baillie George Cruden died on 1st March, 1814, aged 70 years, and was buried in the Town's Churchyard of Aberdeen; his sister, Miss Marjory, or May, Cruden, died in April, 1819, aged 80 years; having been outlived for some years by her only surviving brother, David Cruden, D.D., Minister of Nigg—the inscription on whose gravestone, in the Churchyard of that parish, is as follows:—

"In memory of Marjory Cruden, who died on the 1st of April, 1819, in the 50th year of her residence with her brother, David Cruden, D.D., Minister of Nigg, aged 80 years: Also of the Reverend David Cruden, D.D., who died on the 8th day of November, 1826, in the 81st year of his age, being Minister of this parish for 57 years."

With Dr. and Miss May Cruden, the late Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston were, for many years, on habits of friendly intimacy: the terms of the letter, No. 26 of the foregoing series, sufficiently explain the occasion whereon it was penned by the venerable writer; who survived its date for about six weeks.

In 1820, the Provincial Synod of Aberdeen, as a mark of respect for Dr. Cruden, elected him, when in the 51st year of his incumbency at Nigg, to fill, for the second time, the office of Moderator. In his discourse, subsequently printed, delivered at Aberdeen before the Synod, on 10th October, 1820, Dr. Cruden remarks.—"When I cast my eyes over this Assembly of Ministers of the Gospel, I do not behold a single individual of those whom I addressed, officially, in this place, forty-nine years ago. Ye, who at present listen to him who is left alone of that generation, 'as a Beacon on the top of a mountain,' must also be gathered to your fathers. Let us work in the hours of day, before night come, in which no man can work."

The address and manners of this worthy divine were marked by a peculiarly grave slowness of utterance and a simplicity which contrasted oddly with no small amount of tact in the conduct of church business, and a certain dry humour, which, however, his benevolence of temper never permitted to verge upon acerbity. As a Bachelor possessed of some private fortune, Dr. Cruden was enabled to evince, in a substantial mode, the natural generosity of his disposition; on which account, not less than for his own diligent pastoral superintendence, and the kindly offices and advices of Miss May Cruden—the brother and sister were held in the highest veneration by the parishioners,—by none more than by the portion of them inhabiting the fishing villages of Nigg.

It had been a long cherished desire of Dr. Cruden, that his successor in the cure of Nigg should be the late Rev. Alexander Thom, for many years Head Master of Robert Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen. This wish was, at length, gratified, by the issuing of a presentation by the Crown,—the patron of the living,—in Autumn, 1826, in favour of Mr. Thom. To celebrate the induction of his Assistant and Successor—a large company of clerical and other friends was entertained at dinner, in one of the Aberdeen Hotels, by Dr. Cruden; who, however, survived the event for only a few days;—having departed this life, at the Manse of Nigg, on 8th November, 1826.

Dr. Cruden and his elder brother Provost William Cruden of Aberdeen were born of the marriage,—which had taken place at that town, on 30th June, 1720,—between William Cruden, Junior, Merchant in Aberdeen, and Mrs. Anna Phaans (Phanes, or Fans), daughter of a Convener of the Incorporated Trades there,—William Phaans. In the entry made in 1720, in the Kirk Session Register of the Town of Aberdeen, or St. Nicholas' parish, in reference to the above mentioned wedding, it is stated that, for the performance of the Contract by the Bridegroom, the cautioner, or surety, was—William Cruden, Senior, Baillie of Aberdeen,—a relative doubtless of his namesake William Cruden, Jun.—(*Vide* p. iii, Note B, *supra.*)

Baillie William Cruden, just alluded to,—who was interred, at Aberdeen, in June, 1739,—was father of Alexander Cruden, M.A. of Marischal College, Aberdeen, the well-known Author of "A Complete Concordance to the Holy Scriptures;" the first edition of which appeared in 1737. In some of the Biographical notices of "Alexander the Corrector," as he chose to style himself, it is mentioned that he was born at Aberdeen, on 31st May, 1701, having been son of Baillie William Cruden, Merchant in Aberdeen, a citizen exemplary in the discharge of the various duties of public and private life.

Mr. Alexander Cruden, after a residence of many years in the British Metropolis, revisited, in 1769, the scenes of his youth, and remained for about twelve months in Aberdeen and its neighbourhood. Not long after his return to London, the earthly career of the benevolent and eccentric Author of the "Concordance" peacefully closed, on 1st November, 1770, at his lodgings in Camden Street, Islington. "As he never married, he bequeathed his moderate savings to his relations; except a certain sum to his native city, to be employed in the purchase of religious books, for the

APPENDIX NOTE Z.

use of the poor; and he founded an exhibition of five pounds per annum, to assist in educating a student at Marischal College. This exhibition," or bursary, "was to be obtained on certain terms mentioned in his will; one of which was a perfect acquaintance with 'Vincent's Catechism.'" "Though Mr. Cruden may not obtain a niche in the Temple of Genius, his name will stand high on the records of utility."—(*Memoir of Alexander Cruden, prefixed to the 14th Edition of his Concordance, published, at London, in* 1849.)

Mr. Alexander Cruden had a sister, Mrs. Wild—who is made mention of in some of the Biographical notices of Cruden. Mrs. Wild seems to have been at one period resident in London or its vicinity; but of her history, or of that of her descendants—if she had any such—no trace has been found.

The surname of Cruden appears to have died out in the Town of Aberdeen and its immediate neighbourhood; at least in the Aberdeen Directory, for 1860-61,—the name is not to be found.

No. 21.

The election, incidentally alluded to in this letter, was that of a Knight of the Shire for Aberdeen,—an office which had been discharged, for some years previous to 1790, by George Skene of that Ilk.—At the General Election in 1790, the Freeholders of Aberdeenshire returned, without a contest, as M.P. for that County, Mr. James Ferguson of Pitfour, (a son of James Ferguson, Lord Pitfour of the Court of Session, then deceased). The Laird of Pitfour continued to sit in the House of Commons, as Member for Aberdeenshire, until his death, at London, at the age of 85, in Autumn, 1820. Of Pitfour (who was of the old Tory school of Politics), the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, the Whig political organ of that period, gave the following anecdote, in noticing his decease:—"He owned he had often been staggered in his opinion by the arguments of Mr Fox, but that gentleman had never got his vote. Indeed, he seldom attended the debate, but enjoyed his claret at Bellamy's till the call for the Ministerial phalanx to descend. Mr. Pitt once said of him, jocularly,—on seeing him enter the House at midnight,—'Here comes Pitfour, who is never present at a debate, nor absent from a division.'"

Early in 1786, a contested election had taken place for Aberdeenshire, on the occasion of a vacancy created by the decease, in December, 1785, of Alexander Garden of Troup, who had been for several years M.P. for the County. The rival candidates, in 1786, were the Laird of Skene and Ferguson of Pitfour, when the former was returned by a majority of votes.

No. 25.

The expression of doubt,—which occurs at the outset of this letter,—as to its writer being able to accomplish his journey to the southward of Edinburgh, at the time he desired,—demonstrates the uncertainty which, in those days of Mail and Stage Coaches, attended the movements of travellers by land;—difficulties, happily, since the general introduction of the railway system, almost forgotten, or unknown, at any rate in the more thickly populated districts of Great Britain.

The "Member," referred to in this epistle, was Mr. John Young's cousin-german,—the late Mr. James Farquhar;—who, although he had been returned, for the first time, as M.P. for the Aberdeen District of Burghs, only a few months before March, 1802, had again to canvass the electors, in anticipation of the General Election of 1802, then impending.

The melancholy incident, detailed in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Young's letter, is mentioned at page 36 of the foregoing Memoir.

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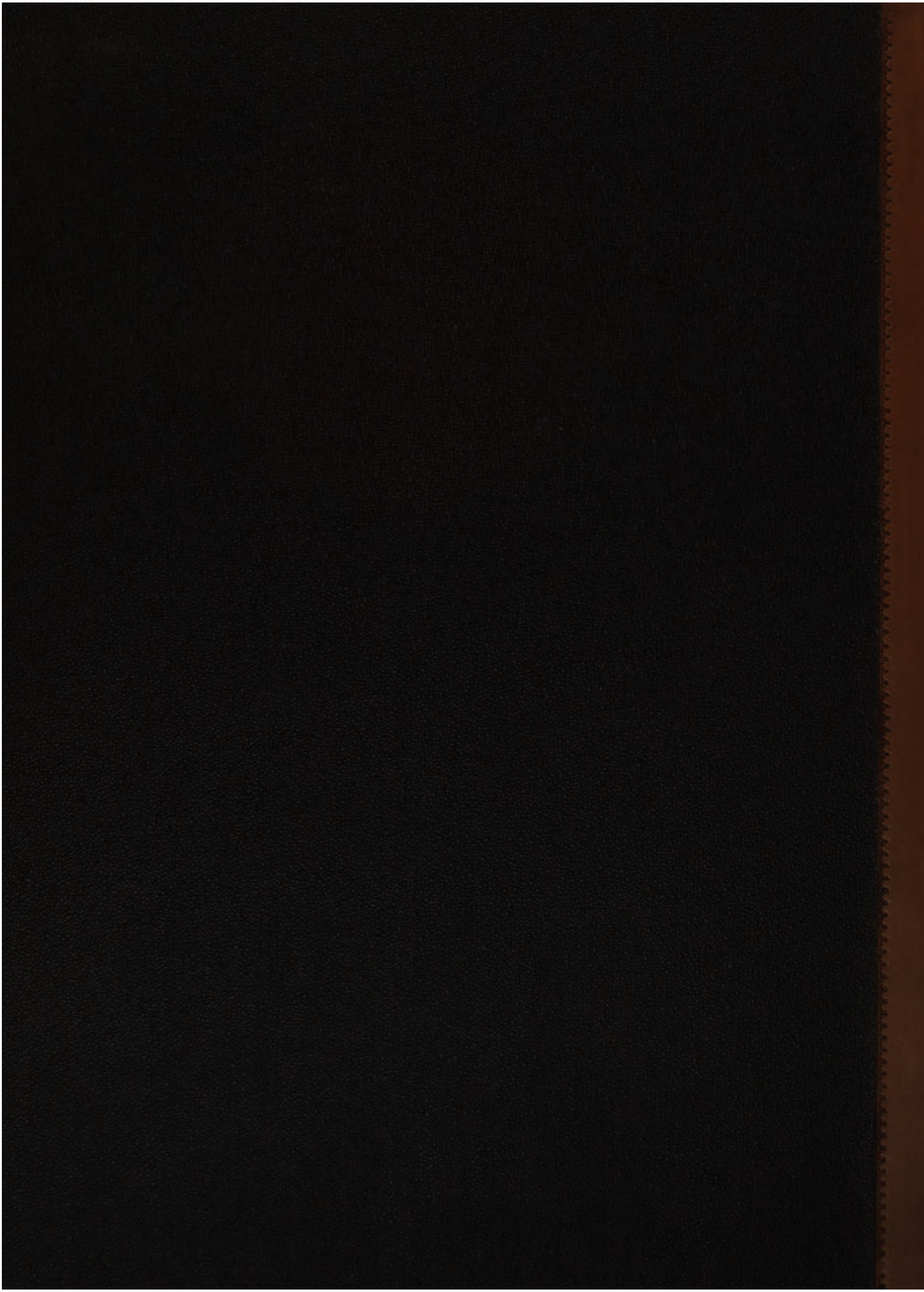
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