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FAMILIES OF GORDON
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THE FAMILIES OF GORDON
OF INVERGORDON, NEWHALL,
ALSO ARDOCH, ROSS-SHIRE,
AND CARROLL, SUTHERLAND

BY JOHN
MALCOLM
BULLOCH

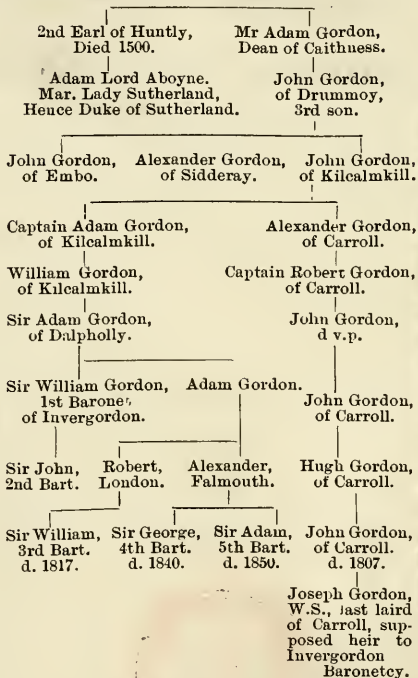
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Alexander Gordon, 1st Earl of Huntly : died 1470.



THE INVERGORION GORDONS AT A GLANCE.

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THE GORDONS OF INVERGORDON.

It is a curious fact that while the most valuable contribution to the history of the Gordons up to the close of the seventeenth century should have been compiled by a scion of that branch of the family which invaded Sutherland—to wit Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown—the genealogy of the families of the name north of Inverness should have been most neglected.

The Gordons had migrated to the North from Berwickshire in 1319, and they soon over-ran the whole of the north of Scotland, breeding out or killing out the older families. They got a firm footing in Sutherland before 1509, when Adam Gordon of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, son of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, married Elizabeth (Sutherland) Countess of Sutherland in her own right. From this date until the early years of the eighteenth century the ennobled house of Sutherland bore the family name of Gordon : abandoning it amid the vehement protestations of the second Duke of Gordon, who regarded the reversion to the old surname of Sutherland as a great slight.

The offshoots of the Sutherland Gordons were to be counted by the score : and may yet be fully expiscated. For the moment I am concerned with the interesting family of Invergordon, who boasted of a baronetcy from 1704 until 1850, when the baronetcy became dormant in the person of an imbecile—surely a sad ending.

By far the best account that has hitherto been given of the Invergordon baronets occurs in G. E. C.'s magnificent "Complete Baronetage," 1904 (iv., 423-5), based partly on a pedigree by

William Courthope, Somerset Herald, which is now preserved in the College of Arms. But the family had had a long history before it was honoured by a baronetcy.

The Invergordon Gordons represented the junior line of the Gordons who annexed, by marriage, the Earldom of Sutherland, being descended from the younger son of the 1st Earl of Sutherland, Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness and Governor of Petty, who paved the way for the Earl's grandson, also Adam Gordon, the husband of Elizabeth (Sutherland), Countess of Sutherland in her own right.

Mr Adam, the Dean, should not of course have founded a family, but, as the "Balbethan MS." puts it, he "begat three natural sons and a daughter on a Gentlewoman." The third of these sons was John Gordon of Drummoy, who married Margaret Mackreth: she died in 1598 after a widowhood of forty years. Drummoy had five sons and two daughters. According to the "Sutherland Tables," now preserved in Dunrobin Castle, and about to be printed for the first time by the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, the five sons were—

1. Hugh Gordon of Drummoy.
2. Alexander Gordon of Sidderay.
3. John Gordon of Embo: still represented by a baronetcy.
4. Adam Gordon: died without issue.
5. John Gordon of Backies and Kilcalkmill, the founder of the Invergordon Gordons.

The lands of Kilcalkmill lie in Strathbrora, and were disposed in 1524 by James Dunbar of Conzie to John Terrell in 1501: "which charter," says Sir Robert Gordon in "The Earls of Sutherland," "was confirmed by Earle Adam [of Sutherland], his charter of confirmation, the penult. day of the same month [April, 1524]."

In 1589 they were held by Alexander Gordon—

probably the Alexander who afterwards got Sideray. This Alexander of Kilcalmkill is mentioned by Sir Robert Gordon (p. 198). Donald Mack-can-Moir, herdsman to the Earl of Sutherland, was killed by some of the Earl of Caithness's followers. According to Sir Robert Gordon in "The Earls of Sutherland" (p. 198)

In revenge whereof, Earle Alexander [of Sutherland] sent Alexander Gordon of Kilcalmekill, accompanied with thrie hundred chosen men, into Catteynes, at Whitsunday 1589, who went almost as farr as Girnigo, and did strick a great terror into the hearts of the inhabitants of Catteynes. They ranged at large, spoiled and wasted frielie all the cuntrie befor them, filled many places with rwyne and desolation, pursued the enemy with a bloodie execution so long as their furie did last, killed divers of the Scill-wick-Iwer and other inhabitants of Catteynes, and so returned home into Southerland with a great booty, without skirmish or the losse of one man; and this was called the Craigh-ne-Kamkish.

John Gordon of Kilcalmkill.

The first laird, so designated in the Sutherland Tables, is John Gordon "of Backies and Kilcalmkill," son of John Gordon of Drummoy, and younger brother of John Gordon of Embo. He figures in "The Earls of Sutherland" in connection with the vendetta against the Caithness men in 1589 just mentioned. When Alexander Gordon "of Kilcalmkill" punished the Caithness men at Lord Sutherland's wish, the latter retaliated, and invaded "Strathvilly." They were attacked by Hutcheon Mackay at "Crissaligh." Here John Gordon of Kilcalmkill was captured by the Caithness men, having, with others, "ingadged themselves too farr in the feight befor Mackay his coming. And although the danger was apparent, yet the Southerland men were ashamed to forsake him who did feight so manfullie in their defence, with a resolute courage and undaunted heart: so

joyning altogether and gathering courage upon emulation, they rushed all fordward with great violence and boldlie set upon the whole of the Catteynes army," and won.

At this skirmish of Crassalligh, John Gordoun of Midgarty (the basse son of Hugh Gordoun of Drummoy), Angus Baillie in Uppat, and John Beton (alias Glasnebeand) did shew themselves verie resolute and advenferous: for theis thrie gentlemen alone, without aney help, provoked the avauntguard of the Catteynes armie and skirmished with them, untill they wer rescued by John Gordoun of Kilcalmkill and William Morray of Kinnald, befor Mackay his comin. [This affair is also told in the Wardlaw MS., p. 209.]

John Gordon, designed "of Backies," was alive in 1616, for in November of that year he sent his son Alexander with "seiventeen or auchteen herss" to "cast the teind" at Pronsie (Fraser's "Sutherland Book" II. 27.)

He married Margaret Innes, and, according to the Sutherland Tables, had five sons and three daughters:—

1. Robert Gordon had a natural son,
William Gordon, who married Margaret Smyth.
2. Gilbert Gordon in Rein (a natural son).
He married Ann, daughter of John Mac-ean-Mac-donald-Bain in Shinness, chieftain of the Mathiesons, and had
 - (1) Robert Gordon.
 - (2) John Gordon.
 - (3) Alexander Gordon.
3. Captain Adam Gordon of Kilcalmkill.
4. Alexander Gordon of Carroll.
5. John Gordon in Brora. He married Margaret Anderson, and had
 - (1) Hugh Gordon in Brora.
 - (2) Robert Gordon, slain in France.
 - (3) John Gordon.

6. Margaret Gordon : married Alexander Gordon of Golspikirkton, descended from Adam Gordon, Earl of Sutherland. By her he had three sons and a daughter.
7. Katherine Gordon : married Alexander Gun-mac-james of Killeirnan and had issue.
8. Jane Gordon : married John, son of Oliver Gordon of Drummoy, and had two sons.

Captain Adam Gordon of Kilcalmkill.

He was the son of John Gordon of Kilcalmkill.

According to "The Earls of Sutherland" (pp. 475, 477), Adam Gordon of Kilcalmkill went to Germany in 1634 with Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, and served after Munro's death in the Swedish army, under the command of Col. Alexander Gordon. He was "advanced" in 1635 to be a captain in Gordon's regiment.

Thereupon he returned again into Scotland, and having levied and gathered together a company of able and lustie men out of Southerland, he shipped with them at Unes (having obtained licence to that effect from the Lords of the Privie Councell), and arryved safely with his men at Gottenburg, in the Kingdom of Sweden, the sixt day of November, 1635.

Five days later he was in Gottenburg, for he wrote a letter from that port on Nov. 11 to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown. It is quoted in Sir William Fraser's "Sutherland Book" (II. 161-2), and shows that Adam had something of the religious fervor of his Swedish master. It is phrased so felicitously that it is worth reprinting here :—

I thank God the Earle of Southerland and his lady schew me all kyndnes and courtesies that I myght requyre at this tyme from them. For haid not the Earle wrytin to the Chancellor off Scotland, and to the Earle of Winton, and to the Earle of Traquhair, and to the Cleirk Register, and to all the rest of his lordship's friends that are in the Consell, I would not be suffered to taik any men

from Seotland this yeir be reasone off the proclamacione that was last [passed ?] against levying off men. His lordship has prevailed so with them that I got a permissione subscreyvitt with fyve counselors hands for myself, wyfe, children, and familie to pass where we pleased, and a warrand for any skipper to transport us without incurring any danger thereby. His lordship was gude to me in all uther my desyris, and if I pleased to accept thereof his lordship offered me sum prest men, bot (I thank God) men was so willinge to goe with me that I needed not preass any, yit, nivertheles, I prais him for his gudewill. I hope in God his lordship sall haif no causs to regret for any gudeness he will doe me, for, God willing, ye sall heir off my death befor ye sall heir off my shaminge my name. All my friends in generall was very kynd to me, yit none helped me with so much as one souldyour. I thank my friends for their kyndnes, and my money is for my souldyours. But God I thank for all. Under God I aeecompt my lord and your worship my pattrones. My lord hes wrytten to Sir David Drummond, General Major to General Baneir, his army, to Colonell Gordoun, and to Colonell Gryme in my favour. Therfor I pray you would wryte to Colonell Gordoun, to Colonell Gryme, to Colonell Kar, giving them thanks for their kyndnes bygone, and hartilie commending me to them in tyme coming, bot in speeiall wryt to Colonell Gordoun very lovinglie and earnestlie, since it is under his regiment I am bestowed for the present. I pray your worship remember me to your lady and children, and lat not your worship think bot I wryt many tymes although ye resaived none since I went first from Southerland. So wissing God to bless your worship and all yours, I rest ever and sall remayne your worship's ever trew and constant servant to the death to serve you.

Ca. Adam Gordoun of Kilcolmkill.

Adam died in Germany as his letter hath predicted.

He married, according to the Sutherland Tables, Ann, eldest daughter of William Maekay of Pig-house (who was the son of Y Maekay : died 1571). By her he had

1. Captain William Gordon.

2. Robert Gordon.
3. Captain Adam Gordon : died at Stirling, 1652.

Captain William Gordon of Kilcalmkill.

He figures in "The Earls of Sutherland" (pp. 550-1) In October, 1649, the Earl of Sutherland planted a garrison of 100 men in Strathnaver, in Lord Reay's chief house of Toung, "under the command of Captain William Gordon, the son of Captain Adam Gordon of Kilcalmkill, that dyed in Germanie."

The garrison had the maintenance of Southerland, Cateynes, Strathnaver, and Assent, allowed to them for their entertainment by order from the Parliament, which the Earl of Southerland caused tak up dewlie for the use of the garrison.

He seems to have been the William Gordon, "Captain of Dunrobin," in 1650 ("Earls of Sutherland," p. 553).

The first night that James Graham [Lord Montrose] came to Southerland he encamped at Gartie and Helmesdail; the second night at Kintredwell; the third night at Ruiffs; and passing by Dunrobin some of his men were killed and taken by the garrison, having come betwixt them and the sea, but the armie past above the Castle to the hill. The next day Montros did write to William Gordon, captain of Dunrobin, to deliver him his prisoners, but he kept them still in prison, untill they were delivered to the Leivetenent, General Leslie.

About May, 1650, the Earl of Sutherland sent Captain William Gordon with 300 men towards the heights of Caithness "to try what Hary Graham was doing,"

But before William could overtake him he hade hard of the overthrow [of Montrose], and hade shipped all his men for Orkney. Captain William came to Thurso in pursuit of him, as he was setting sail in the road. ("Earls of Sutherland," 556.)

According to the Sutherland Tables, Captain William Gordon married Jane, daughter of Michael Elphinston, "Mr. Household to King Charles the First." This statement is transformed by the late Joseph Foster in his very inaccurate book on the Scots Members of Parliament, for Foster calls his wife "a daughter of John or of Mitchel Elphinstone." He had at least one son, Adam Gordon of Dalpholly.

Sir Adam Gordon of Dalpholly.

Adam Gordon changed his designation from "of Kilcalmkill" to "of Dalpholly" on which he had a wadset.

He made money—apparently in trade. Among other enterprises he owned an eighth part of the ship "Bon Accord" (Thomas Gordon, master), valued at £975 Scots. He had also £6000 of stock in the "Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies," of which £2550 was paid up; and one of the items in his will is £3624 6s Scots, being the dividend with interest to May 1, 1707, on this property. He subscribed £500 to the luckless Darien scheme.

His financial instincts coloured his public services. Thus, one of the debts due to him, as mentioned in his will, was £1284 12s Scots, "being arrears of pay to said Sir Adam as captain in Lord Strathnaver's Foot, due to him as certified by the Barons of Exchequer by certificate dated June 15, 1709." G. E. C. says that his son, Adam, was captain in Strathnaver's Foot: but the will makes it clear that it was Sir Adam himself who was in the regiment.

Sir Adam was also interested in the Customs—a service in which one of his sons, as we shall see, played a very curious part. In his will we find as owing to him:—

£8851 0s 0d, as half of the balance (after allowing £4500 to Lord Boyl) due out of the additional excise duties granted to Lord Boyl and the said Sir Adam.

£4801 17s 2d, as Sir Adam's share (two-eleventh parts of £29,085 13s 0d) of the Tack of the Customs and Foreign Excise of Scotland granted to said Sir Adam Gordon, John Swinton of that ilk, and others: said share having been determined by decreet arbitral, dated August 23, 1725.

Sir Adam, who was knighted in 1695-6, was M.P. for Sutherlandshire, of which he was Convener, from 1689 to Oct. 25, 1700. Among the debts due to him, as noted in his will, are:—

£6000, by the Shire of Sutherland, fees as Commissioner for the Shire to Scots Parliament.

£6000, as half of the fines due to him as conjunct Sheriff-Depute of Sutherland (with — Gordon, younger of Carroll), under commission from Lord Strathnaver, Sheriff-Principal.

Sir Adam died in Edinburgh, and was buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard, Sept. 24, 1700. His will shows the extent of his wealth. It consists of the main will (1702) and five "eiks" (1703, 1707, 1713, 1722, and 1727). The items are (Scots money being used throughout):—

Household furniture, including silver

plate and jewels	...	...	£2666	13	4
One-eighth part of the "Bon Accord"					
(Thomas Gordon, master)	...	...	975	0	0
Debts due to him	...	...	63,769	13	0

The extent of his lendings was very wide. I have arranged his debtors' alphabetically:—

Balfour—£338 4s 0d by late Andrew Balfour, W.S., on bill.

Calder—£2666 13s 4d by Sir James Calder of Muirtown on bond, dated December 11, 1699.

Cluny—£3456 0s 0d by Thomas Cluny, merchant, as price of 4 lasts of salmon at £40 per barrel, and of 4 lasts of grilse at £32 per barrel, received by him in 1700 from Lord Strathnaver's salmon fishings in Sutherland, leased by said Sir Adam.

Cuninghame—£200 0s 0d by Major James Cuninghame of Aikett on bond, dated April 6, 1696.

Dunbar—£490 0s 0d by James Dunbar of Dalcross, as interest on £6000 from Candlemas, 1699; also £2434 13s 4d on bond, dated May 27, 1696.

£74 6s 8d by William Dunbar of Ardallies on bond, dated Nov. 6, 1698.

£1000 0s 0d by Patrick Dunbar of Sidera, on security of said Patrick's moveable estate, by disposition, dated Dec. 31, 1698.

£166 13s 4d by Robert Dunbar, younger of Sidera, on bond, dated August 25, 1697.

Forbes—£600 0s 0d by James Forbes, merchant, Edinburgh, on bond, dated April 27, 1699

£780 0s 0d by Duncan Forbes of Culloden on bond (date not given), with interest from Martinmas, 1695.

£130 0s 0d by same, with interest from Martinmas, 1699.

Geills—£95 16s 0d by John Geills and William Gordon as interest on £1915 0s 0d.

Gordon—£495 0s 0d by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, as two years and a quarter's annuity of £220, payable by him to Bessie Gordon, spouse of Hugh Ross of Cunlich, and by her assigned to said Sir Adam on Dec. 31, 1698.

Gray—£108 17s 4d by James and Patrick Gray, in Makell, on bond, dated January 18, 1699.

McK y—£14 0s 0d by John Mackay of Strathie, for every cow of four not delivered, with interest from Whitsunday, 1688.

£114 10s 8d by Iye McKay on bond, dated Dec. 1, 1698.

Macleod—£4666 13s 4d by Sir William Hume of Kello and his son, George, on bond by them, dated Aug. 3, 1699, to Samuel

McLelland, merchant burgess. Edinburgh, assigned by him to Æneas McLeod of Catboll on Aug. 21, 1699, and transferred by him to said Sir Adam on Nov. 14, 1699.

£666 13s 4d by Æneas McLeod of Catboll, town clerk of Edinburgh, Mr Rob Fraser, advocate, and John Ross of Neuk, on bond by them, dated Oct 14, 1698, to Alexander Brand r, bailie of Edinburgh, and assigned by him to said Sir Adam on Nov. 24, 1699. The Macleods owned Inverbrackie, which Sir Adam's son, William, bought, and rechristened Invergordon

Murray—£1666 13s 4d by William and Thomas Murray, with Mr Robert Fraser, advocate, as cautioner, on bond dated June 11, 1700.

Scott—£150 0s 0d by Walter Scott of Burnfoot, with Francis Scott, his cousin German, as cautioner, on bond dated July 8, 1699.

£1000 0s 0d by Hugh, Lord Lovat, on bond by him dated Aug 24, 1667, to George Scott, surgeon. Edinburgh, assigned to his son, Thomas Scott, and by Thomas Scott transferred to his sister, Isobel, and by her transferred to said Sir Adam on April 27, 1697.

Skene—£666 13s 4d by John Skene of Halzcards, on bond dated March 22, 1699.

Smollet—£3711 6s 8d by Thomas Smollet, Provost of Dumbarton, Thomas Beaton of Tarbat, and Kenneth Bain, merchant, Edinburgh as price of victual sold to them.

Sutherland—£56 13s 4d by John Sutherland, *alias* McCruder, Culrain, on bond dated Jan. 5, 1685; £49 13s 4d interest on said bond.

Swinton—£3400 0s 0d by Sir James Swinton of that ilk, as interest from Lammas, 1694 on heritable bond to John Watson, merchant, Edinburgh, for £10 000 dated March 9, 1694, and transferred to said Sir Adam, March 2, 1696

Urquhart—£138 0s 0d by Alexander Urquhart of Newhaill and Alexander Ross, merchant, Cromarty.

£3273 9s 10d by John Urquhart, younger, of Newhaill.

£870 0s 0d by James M'Intosh of Wester Urquhart, on bond by him, dated July 23, 1687, to Wm. M'Intosh, in Niven, Zetland, assigned by him to Samuel Urquhart on February 16, 1699, and transferred to Sir Adam on April 29, 1699.

Whitslaid—£449 10s 4d by Lady Whitslaid on bond dated March 6, 1700.

Young—£800 0s 0d by James Young, skipper, Elgin.

Sir Adam married Anne, daughter of Alexander Urquhart of Newhaill, and had at least three sons and a daughter :—

I.—William Gordon, made a baronet in 1704.

II.—Adam Gordon. G. E. C. says he was in Lord Strathnaver's Foot, but I think this is a mistake. He may have been collector of customs at Inverness. In 1692 he got a bond for £292 19s from William Crombie, younger, merchant in Elgin, being described as "younger of Delphollie." He married Helen, daughter of Robert Grey of Skibo. He had

1. Robert Gordon of St Paul's, Covent Garden, London. He was the father of
Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, 3rd baronet of Invergordon.

2. Alexander Gordon of Falmouth. He was a captain in the army. He married, June 24, 1763, Mary, daughter of Caleb Incedon of Falmouth, and died November 1781, aged 60. He was the father of
Sir George Gordon, 4th baronet of Invergordon.

Sir Adam Gordon, 5th and last baronet of Invergordon.

3. John Gordon is said to have been a drover and cattle dealer. He was the father of
Hugh Gordon. He was living at Cudbear, Glasgow, in 1817. He married Christian Stevens (died 1835), and had

Alexander Gordon, was living in Glasgow in 1860 with five children. He was the heir to the baronetcy, but did not claim it.

James Gordon : died unmarried.

John Gordon, married and had three children. I have quite failed to trace this descent further, though the living male issue would be entitled to the dormant baronetcy.

III.—Alexander Gordon of Ardoch, who is treated separately.

IV.—Helen Gordon : buried in Greyfriars Kirk, Edinburgh, September 11, 1697.

Sir William Gordon, First Baronet.

Sir Adam Gordon was succeeded by his son, William, who made another rise in the family fame and fortune, for he was not only wealthy but he was also created a baronet. He was served heir general to his father on Dec. 10, 1700, and heir male special in St Martins, &c, Ross and Cromarty, and Kilfeder, &c.

He was one of the few people who made money off the South Sea bubble, and ultimately became a rich banker in London. Where he got his original wealth from is a mystery, but he was a man of moment in his time. Honours fell to him in rapid succession. He was created a baronet, Feb. 3, 1704, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever ; he was made a Burgess of Edinburgh, Sept 24, 1708 (his ticket is preserved among the Laing Charters in Edinburgh University) ; he represented Sutherlandshire in five Parliaments (1708-27), and Cromartyshire from 1741 to 1742 ; he was a Commissioner for stating debts due to the army ; and he had the satisfaction of having two ennobled grandsons (Lord Melville and Lord Cromartie). Sir William Fraser says he had much influence with the Earl of Sutherland

(he had a residence at Uppat, near Dunrobin, where the arms of himself and his wife are still to be seen on a mantleshef); and he bought the estate of Inverbreakie in Ross-shire from the Macleod family (who had borrowed the money from his father), and rechristened it Invergordon.

Sir William figures very curiously in connection with the Customs, in which his father had been financially interested. His brother—whose name is not stated—was appointed collector at Inverness, and got into trouble. Sir William's version of the affair is contained in the Treasury Papers for August, 1710, preserved at the Record Office, London, and never, I fancy, printed till now. It consists of the "humble memorial" of Sir William to the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain (volume 123):—

The said Sir William's brother was, at the said Sir William's intercession, at your lordship's favour, about twelve moneths since deputed Collector of the Customs of Inverness, in the room of one John Ogilby, who was dismissed from that collectorship by the Commissioners of the Customs in North Britain for notorious frauds and neglect of duty. That the said Mr Gordon hath continued to execute the said office ever since with great integrity and diligence; but the said Ogilby, bearing malicious hatred to Mr Gordon in being his successor, and having some moneths agoe exhibited several unjust complaints against him to the Commissioners, gave only an opportunity to Mr Gordon to convince the Board both of the calummie and injustice of the charge against him and his capacity and diligence in his office, in which he was not only acquit, and returned to his port, but had an ordinance for the allowance of his charges in a long journey to defend that unjust prosecution. That the said Mr Gordon finding some officers of the port of Inverness remiss in their business, thought it his indispensible duty to acquaint the Commissioners therewith, that they might provide suitable remedies for carrying on the public service for the future.

But may it please your lordship, instead of that encouragement which his faithfulness and application in his office and the honour of your lordship's recommendation I hoped would procure him, I am sorry to understand his complaints are not yet inquired into : his charges in answering Ogilbie's unjust complaints once allowed him by the Board are now again refused: and, instead of augmenting the small salary of £60 for one of the ports in North Britain of the greatest trouble and extent, there are designs of lessening of it to £45.

Wherefor the said Sir William humbly hopes your lordship will give directions that Mr Gordon's present salary if not further encouraged may be continued him, that as he has the misfortune to be called 120 miles distance to clear himself from any unjust charge his expenses may be allowed him, and that the said complaints against the officers in his port may be examined into, that if Mr Gordon supports them the Commissioners may take the necessary remedies for carrying on the public service of that port.

A very different complexion is given to the matter by Lord Duffus in a report dated December 30, 1713 (Treasury Papers, Vol. 168). His lordship was an officer in our navy, who joined the Jacobites, was imprisoned in the Tower and attainted, ultimately becoming a flag officer in the Russian Navy. If we are to believe the epigrammatic Master of Sinclair, he was a liar and a drunkard, so that his report may be taken with a grain of salt, all the more as the Invergordon Gordons were dead against the Stuarts :—

My Lord—In obedience to your lordship's commands I have the honour hereby to acquaint your lordship with several abuses committed chiefly by the connivance of the Customes in that part of Scotland where my order obliged me to remain for several months, and which by virtue of my instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, came regularly under my cognizance.

1. A considerable quantity of wine and brandy from on board Alexander Higg's ship belonging to Alloway was run in the Port of Inbraky, near Sir William Gordon's house, and this was so pub-

lickly done that the whole country did openly affirm that the Collector (Sir William's brother) had a considerable share therein, and it made so great a noise that the Collector, in company with one Cumin, a land waiter, went to make a pretended search and actually found a great quantity of brandy, fruits, pepper, and other goods, in the house of a widow not far from the said port, which, being so unhappily in the Collector's way, was seized; but one Barclay and one Elphinston, both tenants to the Collector, made a heavy noise, affirming that if those goods which belonged to them were carried off they would be ruined and undone. The Collector thereupon called them aside, and after having spoke to them in private they appeared to be more easy, and then immediately denied that the said goods belonged to them, notwithstanding their first clamour. The Collector, however, found it necessary not only to go himself but to carry all the officers present along with him to bring horses for carrying off the said goods; but, before any of them returned, the said Barclay and Elphinston had removed everything out of the way, and though the Collector pretended afterwards to represent that affair against the widow in whose house the goods were seized, yet the whole matter was soon hushed.

The whole country is sufficiently apprised that the Collector carries on a considerable trade in his brother, Sir William's, name, to the very great prejudice of the Revenue and scandal of his office; and the said Barclay and Elphinston, his poor, ill-treated, and wretched tenants, were never known to be worth two pounds of Free Substance in the world; neither did they ever pretend to trade to the value of sixpence before their master was made Collector, but since that time they appear to be very considerable dealers, especially in tobacco, pepper, wine, soap, and brandy, which, though they yield the highest duties, yet those new traders are able to sell and actually to retail the greatest part of their commodities at a less price than the value of the duties amounts to: which is so heavy a grievance to the fair trader that if ever the said Collector shall lose his office, innumerable complaints of this nature will be made and proved against him both by merchants and tide waiters, who are oppressed and over-awed with the deceitful and arbitrary use he makes of his authority.

2. Sir Thomas Calder of Muirton did run about fifty tun of wine from on board Mr Arnot's ship from Lisbon. After the Collector had seized it, he allowed the said Sir Thomas to reship it all on board except a few quarter casks which, to keep his countenance, he carried to Inverness, but on condition that if the solicitor of customs did not prosecute that quantity at the Queen's charge he would return it again to Sir Thomas. and in any event Sir Thomas was to have the Collector's share of the seizure : for all which favourable terms the Collector received 60 guineas : and this can be attested both by merchants at Edinburgh in partnership at the time with Sir Thomas, and by people in the place where this was enacted.

3 One Mr Tavernor did, in company with Sir William Gordon, the Collector's brother, pretended to have shipped for Lisbon a parcel of wet and dry codfish, the drawback whereof did amount to £196 sterling, and upon Mr Tavernor going off the Collector did oblige one Lawrence Bernard, a boy that had served the said Tavernor's to act as agent for his master, and after a debenture had been taken out for the said fish, he forwarded the boy to indorse it blank : which debenture the Collector did actually sell to some merchants of Inverness, notwithstanding that instead of the said pretended parcel of codfish, only a few haddocks were shipped : and when the said Tavernor's accounts were viewed by one George Urquhart, £19 was stated for the charge of managing his affairs, which article Sir William Gordon thought was so extravagant that he refused to allow it, saying that his brother, the Collector, would oblige the land waiter and others concerned to be satisfied with less money for that job. And this had occasioned such differences amongst them that several protests were made against the Collector as being concerned with his brother, Sir William, in all that matter, but least it should come yet more openly above board (which it could not fail to have done if the said boy Bernard had staid in the country), Sir William found means with 6 or 7 guineas to persuade the boy to go passenger in a ship consigned for Lisbon, whereof Daniel Martin was master.

4. The ship Providence of Fraserburgh, her last clearance from Elsenore bound for Cromartie with

goods from Dantzick, the greatest part whereof belonged and was consigned to Sir William Gordon, the Collector's brother, came home while I was lying in Cromartie to take care that all ships from the Baltick should duly perform their quarantine. Nevertheless the said ship's crew, or rather the Collector who had sent at Rights two custom-house officers on board her, made an attempt to pass by me and to land their cargo near the said Sir William Gordon's house, without so much as offering to perform any quarantine at all. However, it was not only my good fortune to prevent such an illegal and unwarrantable design of the Collector in conjunction with his brother, Sir William, by obliging the ship and crew with the custom-house officers on board to remain under my guns the full time of the quarantine. But likewise I discovered and proved by the master and two of his sailors' oaths before a Justice of the Peace that the said ship had, contrarie both to the Queen's proclamation and the laws of the customs, broke bulk and landed a good part of her cargo with some of her men at Fraserburgh in the mouth of the North Firth, before she came to her livering port as above narrated. So that when I was obliged to leave the place I took care, under the form of a protest, to give the Collector charge of the said ship both with respect to the breach of her quarantine and the imbeclement that had been made, and acquainted the Board of Customs at Edinburgh therewith.

5. Several ships, while I was in that station, came in from France only with ballast. Some of the merchants made no scruple to tell me that they had run their cargoes and were not at all afraid of the Collector.

My Lord—There were many other practices of this nature represented to me while I stayed in that country. but I have only given your lordship a specimen of such of these as upon enquiry may be proven at any time without the help of custom-house officers or such persons as more immediately depend on the Collector's authority. And I beg leave to be, with most dutiful regard and submission, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

DUFFUS.

December 30, 1713.

The same year saw Sir William in another difficulty, for in 1713 an action was brought against him in the Court of Session by Ludovick Gordon, merchant, Elgin. It was alleged by Ludovick that he had gone to Sir William's house to demand payment for two bills totalling £93, due to him by the baronet. Instead of settling, Sir William had set two servants upon Ludovick, who threw him to the ground, and abstracted his pocket book containing the bills, tearing his clothes in so doing, and ripping open his pockets. They had also retained his jockey coat, his sword, and his whip. Sir William was put on trial in 1713, "first for his life," though afterwards as a merely civil action; and he won. In July, 1728, as Sir William was about to leave Edinburgh for London, he was served with a summons in the same case, demanding £10 for the coat, sword, and whip, and £100 damages. Sir William, however, went off to London, and a technical action dragged on in the Court of Session. Ludovick afterwards declared that the pocket book had been returned to him at Elgin (in 1729). The baronet was defeated in the Court of Session, and took the case to the House of Lords in 1731. The prolix pleadings in the Lords case will be found in the Additional MSS. at the British Museum (36150 f. 285). Captain Robert Urquhart of Barnyards borrowed £250 from Sir William in 1722.

Sir William was a keen politician. If he had been alive to-day, he would have revelled in writing some of those "London Letters" which are the delight of Scots newspapers. A case in point is afforded by the long letter which he wrote about Bolingbroke's impeachment in 1715. Bolingbroke and Matthew Prior, the poet, had been associated together in negotiating the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) which secured the Protestant succession in England, among other difficult points. On Queen

Anne's death he was recalled, and in 1715 was impeached by Sir Robert Walpole and imprisoned. During his enforced seclusion he amused himself by writing a long poem in Hudibrastic metre entitled "Alma: or the Progress of the Mind." It is these events that Sir William Gordon writes about in the letter which he penned from London on November 11, 1715, to Mr Mure of Caldwell, to be found in the "Caldwell Papers" (I. p. 232):—

Dear Sir,—By last post I acquainted you with what happened upon Thursday. Only I omitted to tell you, that by virtue of the Speaker's warrant, Matthew Prior and Thomas Hailey are now in custodie of the Serjeant-at-arms. Yesterday morning, after the report was read, which was not finished till after 3 o'clock, the arguments that were urged to delay the further consideration of the report so far took as to divide some of our friends from us. At last, with some of the leading men of the other side it was agreed, that if no further day was insisted on than Monday, it should be of all sides agreed to. Notwithstanding of which concert, and that Sir Joseph Jekyll did move in terms of the agreement, the P. insisted upon a week longer; and with the less reason, that they could not deny, when it was urged to them, that the granting any delay was contrarie to the precedents upon the journalls in cases of this nature, even where the grounds of the charge were infinitely short of what the present case afforded; to give any time therefore was ane Indulgence only, and could only be claimed by the friends of those who being now beat from their strongest holds are reduced to those only of delay. This having continued under debate for some hours, so provoked those who were for giving the delay till Monday, that upon the question being put for Monday 7-night the House refused it, and resolved to proceed immediately, by 280 against 160. Whereupon Mr Walpool, with a strength of reasoning and power of eloquence peculiar to himself, opened up a charge of high treason against the Lord Bolingbrook, upon the following heads, which I give you to the best of my memorie, and

under their correction who have sent fuller accounts.

1 That he disclosed the Queen's orders to my Lord Strafford, by enclosing a copie of them to Monsicur Torcy, by the hands of Menager, the French minister.

2. That in contradiction to the Queen's positive instructions to the Duke of Ormond, he had writ a letter to the Duke to enter into the fatal suspension of arms, and in consequence betray the confederate armie.

3. That he signed ane order to the Duke of Ormond, that he should conduct himself according to what signification should be made to him by Marshall Villars, the French Generall.

4. That he sent instructions to Mr Prior to advise the French by what means they should be masters of Tournay, in contradiction to the separat treatie he and the ministrie had themselves made a yeare before with France, and to that plan which the Queen had communicate to her Parliament.

5. That he had sent orders to Sir John Jennings, that his squadron should suffer the French fleet from the Levant to pass undisturbed by the English with their cargoes of corn, &c. ; and that three months before the cessation of arms, though the French had after the cessation saised and possest themselves of our leeward Islands ; and that he had order'd Sir James Wishart to assist the French and Spaniards in the reduction of Barcelona, in case the French should require the same upon any necessity.

6 For a correspondence in favour of the Pretender, which appears by some letters besides the negotiation of the Abbot Gautier ; one of which thereupon, hereto subjoined, will satisfie every man what we were to expect. I have transcribed it from the originall annexed to the Report.

For these, besides innumerable instances of high crimes and misdemeanours. he concluded with a motion that he should be impeached. Mr Stanhope haveing seconded him, the house without a division came to a resolution in terms of the motion. My Lord Coningsbie opened crimes of the like nature against my Lord Oxford, and concluded with the same motion, in which he was seconded by Sir David Dalrymple ; and after Mr Lechmere, Walpool, Stanhope, Mr Foley, and

Harley, had spoke to it, without division the house also impeached him of high treason, and high crimes and misdemeanours. After which the order of preparing the articles and printing the report was agreed to, and Friday appointed to resume the adjourned debate.

From what I have said therefore, the close attendance of the two last important days has not prevailed of me to delay the additional fatigue of satisfying you and Mr Carstairs with this attempt; to whom, Mr Law (the notorious financier), and their ladies, as to all our other friends, I hope you shall remember me kindly, who am your affectionate Cusin and Servant.

Sir William seems to have been one of those M.P.'s who come to be known as members for Scotland. Thus when Mr William Hamilton and the Rev. Mr Mitchell went up to London "to endeavor redress of the grievances of the Church of Scotland," Sir William was one of the members they interviewed, on Feb. 14, 1717 (Spalding Club Miscellany I. 227) On April 5 Sir William was chosen one of a committee to prepare a bill "for enlarging the time of taking an oath and explaining the Abjuration" (Ibid. I. 446).

From the first Sir William Gordon had taken the side of the House of Hanover. On August 29, 1714, he wrote from Fort-William to James Erskine, Lord Grange the justice clerk, brother of the Earl of Mar, who raised the standard on the Braes of Mar. The letter, which is given in the Historical MSS. Commission report on the muniment room of the Earl of Mar and Kellie (p. 508), is interesting, both because it shows us Mar at a time when his Jacobite principles had not fully asserted themselves, and because the failure of issue of Sir William's grand nieces, in turn Countesses of Kellie, brought it about that Lord Mar's great great grandson should succeed to the Earldom of Kellie. The letter, which was to be left

“at the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Marr’s house in the Privy Garden, London,” says :—

As soon as I arrived here I gave your Lordship both an account of my diligence and what I could learn of the state and inclinations of our neighbours. The lieutenant-general haveing ever since in concert with me continued it to my Lord Marr, I had nothing new to add, so thought it needless to give your Lordship any trouble. The distance the several chiefs of clans have hitherto kept from us, tho’ several times desyng by the lieutenant-general to come in, in order to a better concerting of measures, as well as for more clearly evidencing the sincerity of their intentions to keep the peace, together with some information we had from several discreet men. inferior heads of families, that if the Pretender should come in person amongst them, they were certainly resolved to join him and run his fortune, made us truly jealous of them, notwithstanding of the assurances they were giving in general terms by their letters of their resolutions to keep the peace. However the country is certainly as quiet as ever. I knew it; and for my own part I begin truly now to hope that some of them are beginning to have right and just sentiments of thiogs, as particularly Locheal, who at my desyre was pleased to meet me within two myles of this place. I found in company with him, unexpectedly, Glenderouell, from whom I had the enclosed, which he at first designed to have sent under Lieutenant-Generall Maitland’s cover, but not haveing waited on him as he passed, he choosed to charge me with it.

Another very dubious character with whom Sir William came in contact was Lord Lovat, with whom he almost fought a duel in 1716, and through whom his brother, Alexander Gordon of Ardoch, killed Major James Cathcart in that year.

Horace Walpole declares that the Prince of Wales saved Cromartie after the ’45 in return for Sir William’s “coming out of his death-bed to vote for Sir Robert Walpole at the Chippenham election” The Westminster and Chippenham election divisions cost the Prince of Wales alone

£12,000 "in corruption, particularly among the Tories." It was shortly after this that Walpole retired and was created Earl of Oxford. The same occasion is referred to by Gordon's son, Charles, who in a letter to Lord Cromartie, dated Jan. 2, 1741-2, refers to a severe illness which had laid Sir William low. He laments "this blow of Providence at a time of his steady behaviour in the House in going to the Westminster election supported by Macleod and Mr Edwin, the present minister, [which] has gained him the universal applause of all London, so that next to Vernon, Sir William's health is both the City and Westminster toast—a conduct which, considering the turn that politicks must now inevitably take, would be equally for the interest of his family and friends."

Sir William died at Chelsea on June 9, 1742 Writing on Jan. 2, 1741-2. from London to the Earl of Cromartie, Sir William's son, Charles, remarks :—

The sudden and melancholy accounts of my father's illness will lessen your surprise in hearing that I am now at London, where I am greatly apprehensive I shall not long remain in an attendance upon him. His symptoms are very dangerous, his cough violent to the greatest degree, no rest without opium, and his legs twice their usual size, and his physicians say that though he may survive for some months yet his death in 48 hours would give them no surprise.

There is a portrait of him by Highmore at Melville Castle.

Mr Henderson Smith, Edinburgh, possesses his book plate, which he describes as follows :—

"Sir William Gordon of Invergordon, Bart." Motto over crest—"Corde manuque," and a scroll below the shield, "With heart and hand." Quarterly of 4—1st, azure, 3 boars' heads couped or ; 2nd, or, 3 lions' heads erased gules ; 3rd, or,

3 creseents within a double tressure flory-counter flory gules ; 4th, azure, 3 cinquoils ; all 4 quarters within a bordure nebule gules.

Good early armorial plate in style. date c 1730, but it might have been used later than that. Helmet befitting the degree. Crest issuing from a heart gules, a dexter cubit arm holding in the hand a falchion. Good marking, and good engraving.

Sir William Fraser says he married a Henderson of Forhall. She may have been his first wife, for he certainly married Isobel, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Halcraig, Lanarkshire, a lord of session. She was served heir portioner general to her father (who died in 1706) and her brother, John Hamilton of Halcraig, advocate in May, 1708, and heir portioner of line special to her father in Halcraig, and other lands in Lanarkshire, Nov. 9, 1708. She died April 14, 1740.

Sir William Gordon had at least three sons and five daughters —

1. Sir John Gordon, who succeeded him.
2. George Gordon, who died in 1752.
3. Charles Hamilton Gordon, advocate, of Newhall.
4. Betty Gordon ; died 1767 ; will June 9, 1757 (Edinburgh Commissario).
5. Catherine Gordon is stated in Burke's Landed Gentry to have married Francis Fraser of Findrach (1707-1791), but Mrs Fraser of Findrach informs me that "her name does not appear in any family pedigree, not even in the Patent of Arms" According to Burke, however, Catherine Gordon bore the laird of Findrach five sons and a daughter.
6. Isobel Gordon ; born 1705. She married George (Mackenzie) 3rd Earl of Cromartie on Sept. 23, 1724. The betrothal of Bonnie Bell Gordon to Lord Tarbat, as Lord Cromartie was called at the time of his marriage, is the subject of a very interesting letter which her father, Sir William Gordon, wrote to the youth's

father, the 2nd Earl of Cromartie, from Edinburgh on June 25, 1724 (as quoted in "The Earls of Cromartie" I 177):—
 "My Lord Tarbat will acquaint your lordship by this post that he is now a bridegroom. Your lordship has so often and lately expressed your desire and inclination and in the most obligeing manner in favor of his alliance with me as must lay me under the strongest obligation to consult the expectation, and for whom personally I have the highest honor and esteem. The disposition which your lordship has had the goodness so often to express in his favour and your family give me a very hopeful prospect of success to the endeavours which shall be used for retrieving the present weights and intricacies under which it labours. In my daughter I have given the most valuable pledge of friendship I was capable of; and, as I have no doubt the happiness of the young folks will be very compleat your lordship will find that I will render you my utmost assistance in every step that can tend to the welfare and prosperity of your family. My wife and the bride join me in the tender of their most humble duty to my lady, your lordship, and all the family. I ever am your lordship's most faithful and obedient servant" She brought Lord Tarbat a dowry of 20,000 merks. She died at Edinburgh April 23, 1769, in her 64th year, and was buried in the Canongate Churchyard. Her husband, whose career as a Jacobite is dealt with in the notice of her brother, Sir John Gordon, died in Poland Street, London, Sept 28, 1766. She had three sons and seven daughters. Among them John Mackenzie, Lord Macleod, 1727-1789.

Lady Isabella Mackenzie succeeded to the Cromartie-Mackenzie estate.

7. Anne Gordon. She married at Edinburgh as his second wife on June 3, 1734, Robert

Dundas of Arniston, judge in the Court of Session (1685-1743), whose first wife and four children had died of smallpox in the preceding January. In 1737 Dundas had succeeded Sir Walter Pringle of Newhall as a judge. In 1745 Dundas wished to resign, but was dissuaded. He would have carried out his resolution in 1748 had his hopes of the Lord-Presidency, in which he succeeded Duncan Forbes of Culoden not been gratified. In Omond's "Arniston Memoirs" (p. 104) it is stated that Pelham was "for Tinwald. As the Duke of Argyle's man the Duke had assisted them and was to be preferred to the squadron who were linked to Lord Granville, Sir John Gordon, and the Prince." By his second wife Dundas had five sons and a daughter, including Henry Dundas (1742-1811), who was created Lord Melville, 1802. He was a great friend of Jane Maxwell Duchess of Gordon.

8. Jean Gordon. She married William Miller of Starr and died at Mugdrum May 2, 1767, aged 46 ("Scot's Magazine")
- 9 Daughter? Basing the statement on information from Mr J. Shaw-Stewart, G.E.C., in his magnificent "Complete Peerage" (V 293), states that the mother of a certain Neil Douglas, who was tried at Edinburgh July 12, 1816, was "niece by her mother of Lord Melville's mother"

The Duke of Gordon's clan would not rise with him for the government; and as he could not bring a body together would answer for the character and power of the family. I advised him to stay at home being so much in this respect a clansman not to wish him to act, but in the sight and figure that a Duke of Gordon ought to appear in when active

Sir John Gordon 2nd Baronet.

Sir John Gordon, who succeeded his father, the first baronet, in 1742, was M.P. for Cromarty December 30th, 1742-47, and from 1754 to 1761.

He was a personage of considerable influence politically, as is shown by the most notable event in his career—his strong and partly successful plea for the life of his nephew, Lord Macleod, who had become implicated in the Jacobite rebellion.

Sir John Gordon was dead against the Jacobite rising. He had seen more of the world than most Scots gentlemen of the period; and his commercial sense told him clearly that there was nothing in the Stuart cause worth fighting for. His views are plainly set forth in a series of letters written between September and October 1745, and preserved (in the form of copies) among George Chalmers' "Collection relative to the Affairs of Scotland," in the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh. It is not clear where the originals of the letters are, but the copies were published in Edinburgh in 1835, under the title of "The Correspondence of Sir John Gordon, Bart., of Invergordon, on the Occasion of the Rebellion, Autumn, 1745, containing some Particulars of those things." Only thirty copies of this pamphlet (8vo, 36 pp.) were printed, and to-day it is rare. Sir John was very anxious that the Gordons should in no way be tempted to join the Stuart standard, and he was particularly pleased to find small indication to do so on the part of the Duke of Gordon, of whom he wrote in an undated letter from Inverness.

Duncan Forbes of Culloden who was succeeded in 1748 as Lord President of the Court of Session by Dundas of Armiston, who had married Sir John's sister, made a bid for the services of Lord Macleod by offering him a commission in the army. The offer was laid before the lad by his uncle, Sir John Gordon, who wrote as follows to Forbes on September 21, 1745:—

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I was at Tarbat House on Wednesday morning, and missing of Lord Cromarty who was gone up the country for some days, I acquainted my sister and Lord Macleod with what you was pleas'd to give me in commission, Monday last, to say to the Earl : and which his son has inform'd him of, by letter last night Lord Macleod is very sensible of his obligation to your Lordship for your favourable intentions towards him.

Forbes's own letter on the subject will be found in the "Earls of Cromartie" (II., 186). Writing to Lord Cromartie from Culloden on September 23, 1745, he said :—

My Lord—His Majestie having been pleased to entrust me with the disposal of commissions for some independent companys now to be raised, Sir John Gordon who was occasionally at this place undertook to let me know from your lordship whether you would permitt my Lord Macleod to accept of a captain's commission and how the young man would like it. Sir John has acquainted me that he saw my Lord Macleod, but had not access to your lordship, as you was not at home : that the young man expressed his willingness ; and that he believed your lordship would fall in with his inclinations, tho', as he had not seen you, he would not give your own answer. What therefore brings your lordship this trouble is to have your consent to your son accepting this commission, which may be one introduction to what he promises one day to desire, because, however willing he may be to be in the army, and however desirous I may be to gratify him in what I hope will turn out for his advantage, yet without your lordship's approbation I would not presume to conclude anything in a matter wherein you are so nearly concerned.

Lord Macleod, or his father, hesitated, for there was a picturesque fascination about the Jacobite cause which the prosaic house of Hanover could never e'icit. The next we hear is the strongly-worded protest of Sir John written on October 12, 1745, to Lord Cromartie, and printed in the litt'e pamphlet a'ready referred to :—

My Lord—The reports that I had heard current thro' the country gave a good deal of concern, tho' I would not suffer myself to give the least credit to [them], from the reflecting upon the various conversations that we had together since I came last thro' the country: but from what past the other night I had the mortification to observe that there was by far too much foundation for the stories that were going, and I am heartily concerned for the indiscretion that I apprehend, because I have a regard for your Lordship, for your son and for the well-being and standing of your family, all which I should be extreme sorry to see put upon a throw of the dice, which is the most that can be said on the side of the Highlanders, and therefore what a'one I mention; for according to my own sentiments to what appears to me very visible when I view things impartially, I see nothing barring of miracles, but ruin, destruction and death attending the indiscretion I have in my eye; though I have upon every occasion spoke out this my sense of things, yet as, by your being asleep when I left Tarbat House on Thursday, I was disabled from having that cool conversation which I determin'd to attempt.

I cannot be easy without taking this only method now remaining to me before I leave the country of intreating for your own sake, for the sake of your children, that you'll still reflect coolly on what you seem to intend doing and infinitely better stop short than go forward and drown. There is still time I hope for it; and it wou'd I'm persuaded, prevent much of that mi-chief which I dread, shou'd opinion and diffidence, because of what may have passed, or any other motive, be prevalent enough to determine a contrary course and one that will not be by the world imputed to internal conviction, but to personal disgusts, which will be proven by the event (shou'd the measures be taken which, I hope in God, you will not) resented not upon your enemies, but upon yourself and family to the satisfaction of those in the country who wish it ill. I have not, my Lord, nor can I have any personal view in what I am saying beyond what concerns the good and standing of your family, which, it will be allowed I wish, and wou'd endeavour to promote

where in my power : and as this is the case, the part of true friendship is, upon at least every important and decisive occasion, to speak honestly and plain one's sentiments, which is the reason why I do it, in proof and testimony of my friendship, and why I am persuaded you will not take this honest, friendly freedom amiss whether your sentiments should coincide with me or not. If they shou'd, I hope the worst consequences can be prevented ; but if they should not and you are determined on the deepest play, all I can say is I have discharged the duty incumbent upon me as friend or upon a relative ; and shall be at the heart grieved for an event that I visibly see is big with ruinous inevitable consequences to persons and to a family whom it wou'd be my wish and pleasure to see flourishing. The concurrence in this country that the friends of the Highlanders buoy themselves and others up with will be proven so (I mean whenever a rising is attempted) very deficient, and I have some tolerable good foundation for what I say and from former conducts. Even from the present conduct, little dependence shou'd I chuse to give to some of our neighbours, however vigorous their resolutions and promises or concerts may be. Some such, we know, have been broke upon former occasions, and the persons still the same. . . . To-morrow morning, if the weather permitts, I sail aboard of the man-of-war (Glasgow), and nothing will be more agreeable to me than to learn that your Lordship chuses the part I wou'd wish you for no reason more than because I am to you and your family, my lord, a very affectionate and humble servant.

To this appeal Lord Cromartie replied on Oct. 13. 1745, assuring Sir John that he would do nothing " foolish or indiscreet." But the fascination of the young Prince was too much for him, and in the end he found he could not keep his promise. He ultimately raised 400 men, and marched with his son, Lord Macleod (then a lad of eighteen) to the second Jacobite army, which assembled at Keith after the Prince had begun his march southwards into England. They fought at

the battle of Falkirk in January 1746, and Lord Cromartie subsequently held the chief command north of the Beaully; but on April 15, 1746, he was surprised and defeated at Dunrobin by the militia of the Earl of Sutherland, with whose family his own came to be merged. Shortly after he was captured by stratagem in the drawing-room of Dunrobin Castle on the eve of Culloden. Cromartie and his son were sent to the Tower of London, and the father, with the Earl of Kilmarnock, and Lord Balmerino, was tried on July 28, 1746, and on August 1 was sentenced to death, and his estates became forfeited.

It was at this crisis that Sir John Gordon came forward to save the son if possible. A smaller man would have faced the situation in which Lord Cromartie had placed himself with a cool "I told-you-so." But Sir John, who was member of Parliament for Cromarty, redoubled his efforts on behalf of the youth. His aim was to get a mitigation of the punishment which he knew must fall on the son, against whom a true bill for high treason was found on August 23. Between that date and December 20, when he was tried, Sir John was tireless. On August 29, 1746, he visited him in the Tower, from which he penned a piteous letter (reprinted in *The Earls of Cromartie*, II., 215-7) to Sir Dudley Ryder, enclosing Lord Macleod's petition for mercy. This was followed by a series of letters to the Duke of Newcastle, the Museum, beginning with one written in Sept. 29, 1746. Curiously enough the series in the Museum, like that in the Advocates' Library, is preserved in copy only. The letters will be found in the Stowe MSS., 158 ff., 232b-234; 236-239b; 241-2b. They were printed by the present writer for the first time in the "Huntly Express" (which is strong on Gordonology) of December 15

and 22, 1904. The first one (dated Monday, September 29, 1746) was written from Pall Mall:—

My Lord,—At my sister's request I am suppliant to your Grace for something of an enlargement of her husband's confinement. From the being now for several months, ever since April last, a close prisoner without the benefit of taking any air or exercise, both his and his son's healths are a good deal impaired. This she has entreated of me most humbly to represent to your Grace and to put you in mind of the promise you was pleased to make some days ago, that you would mention the thing to His Majesty, and move him to be graciously pleased to permit her husband to have the liberty of walking within the Tower in company with an officer. Whatever way His Majesty shall be pleased to dispose of these unhappy penitent criminals, 'tis humbly hoped this application, as 'tis necessary for the preservation of health, will not be misconstrued in 'em; as also that no possible inconvenience can arise from granting the desired indulgence.

The request is made with the consent of Generall Williamson; and the deep gratefull scene that is entertained of the mercy that has been already shewn, would, I will answer for it, secure against the least bad uses being made of it, even if the Generall was less vigilant over his prisoners than he is.

So great is His Majestie's goodness that it will cost your Grace but a few words to obtain what is most humbly requested; and from the great humanity and generous compassion which your Grace has been pleased to testify towards these persons, I am persawded you will not longer delay moving His Majesty upon the subject of the present supplication, which I am from your Grace's known character very sure you would have done weeks ago, had you known how useful it is for 'em on account of their healths.

It is a most happy situation to have it in one's power by the speaking of a few words to give comfort and to gladden the hearts of others. This is your Grace's situation, and all who know you know how much satisfaction you yourself receive from all acts of grace and humanity.

May not I therefore the more confidently pre-

sume to urge your Grace on behalf of my poor relations, that you may not longer delay giving 'em relief, that can be attended with no inconvenience, or giving yourself the pleasure your own heart enjoys, when you give pleasure or any degree of comfort to others?—I have the honour to be with much respect, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN GORDON.

P S.—My sister was afraid to venture to extend her request to her son ; but I am sure your Grace will forgive my doing it. The boy's case is most compassionate, and he really is suffering in the heartht [sic].

Sir John also tried to interest so great a personage as the Lord Chancellor (Lord Hardwicke) himself, writing at least three letters to him, all of which are unpublished. The first, dated Pall Mall, October 6, 1746, preserved in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 35,446, f. 103), runs :—

My Lord,—Your Lordship's great goodness in giving the patient hearings upon ye subject of my unhappy relations, together with my being told that you are not to be in town till the end of the week, emboldens me to give you this trouble.

I need not, I'm sure, suggest to your Lordship that the real true mercy to my poor nephew is a noli prosequi ; and that as the honours and property, in so far as it can be forfeited, are already gone by the father's attainder, the conviction of the son would throw no more into the power of the Crown, that is in it already. Though it would fix a severe stain upon him, and bring a corruption of blood, yt even a full pardon cd not, as I'm inform'd, restore agst.

The time presses, as the trials are appointed for this day se'ennight, and his, if brought on, will be very short, for in ye sign'd petition he gave in (praying a delay of arraignment, he might not be remov'd to ye county goal), he undertook to plead guilty, and to move nothing in arrest of judgment.

I regret much your Lordship being in the country, as it retards yr giving yr opinion upon ye propriety of the noli prosequi, and possibly your Lordship's hurry of business may prevent my

having ye honour of seeing you for some days after your return. But may I presume to entreat that you wd, my Lord, have ye poor boy's case in yr thoughts, wch is too singular to admitt of its being argued there as a precedent to others, shd the *noli prosequi* be granted him, wch I flatter myse f wt ye hopes of obtaining by ye concurrence of ye authors of the first mercy Your Lordship, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr Pelham, etc.

Forgiveness for this presumption is humbly entreated by, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and faithfull humble servant,

JOHN GORDON.

Three days later (October 9) he wrote again to Hardwicke (Add. MSS. 35,446, f. 105):—

Sir,—I receiv'd your letter of the 6th inst. by yesterday's post, and, tho' I intend to be in town by Sunday night, choose to give you this trouble in order to prevent any suffered inconvenience from delay in an affair so pressing as that of my Lord Macleod is presented to be. You may remember that when you spoke to me upon this subject I expressed myself with all that compassion for the young gentleman which humanity demands for his youth and circumstances of his case; but, at the same time, I acquainted you with the difficulties, which I apprehended would attend an application for a *noli prosequi*, and that I could not give you any encouragement on yt head. What may be the sentiments of others I know not; but one reason of my writing thus early is that you may not be induced to suspend any solicitations you might think proper to make in any other place on account of my being at present in the country.

The next letter, dated Thursday, October 30 was apparently written to Newcas le's secretary:

Dear Sir,—I am extremely much obliged to you for your goodness and compassion towards a rebel indeed, but a very innocent one. My alarm arises from a letter of my attorney's, informing me of his having received notice from Mr Sharp of Lrd Macleod's being in the list of those whose trials the Attorney-Generall intended to bring on tomorrow.

I have enclosed open to you a letter for the Duke

of Newcastle, which pray be so good as to let his Grace have this evening that it may be tabled at the Council; and will you likewise be so good as to have it noticed that Lord Macleod has already in effect pleaded guilty by his last petition, and I should not for my part have any objection to his doing so in open court to-morrow, or any day, provided judgment did not go against him, and he would escape being sent to that cursed goal, which I look upon as next thing to death.

May I further intreat to know the resolution that should be taken with respect to my nephew, and if it be to remove him in order to trial. God knows how I shall break it to his poor mother, who is now within a very few weeks of her time, and will be greatly to be pitied and shock'd with the news—I am, with much esteem and gratitude, dear sir, your faithful humble servant,

JOHN GORDON.

This reference to Lady Cromartie's being "within a very few weeks of her time" is extremely interesting as bearing on the birth of her youngest child, Augusta, who married Sir William Murray of Ochertyre March 6, 1770, and who died on January 20, 1809. Twelve weeks after Sir John wrote there appears an announcement in "The Scots Magazine"—"23 January, 1747, at the Tower of London, the Countess of Cromartie of a *dead child*." When the mental strain which she must have undergone is considered, this is only what might have been expected; but, extraordinary to relate, six months afterwards there appears another announcement in the same periodical:—"27 July, 1747, in the Tower of London, the Countess of Cromartie of a daughter." J. B. P., writing to "Notes and Queries" (10th series, vol. 5, p. 70) on the subject, says:—

It is, of course, impossible that Lady Cromartie can have had a child in January, and another in July of the same year; in ordinary circumstances one would say the first entry was an error, though how originated would be hard to say. But then we have Sir John Gordon's letter of 30 October

giving the news that a birth was expected shortly. I have no solution of the puzzle to offer.

Another very serious statement about the child is that being born in the Tower she bore round her throat as a symbol of the old keep's bloody reward the mark of an axe and three drops of blood. The subject was discussed in "Notes and Queries," 9th Series, Vol. IX. pp. 172, 219, 292.

The next letter is simply dated "Sunday, 4 o'clock." It also seems to have been directed to Newcastle's Secretary :—

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of finding you at home this morning, having called a little later than usual. Will you be so good as to let me know whether there is as yet any resolution taken in relation to Lord Macleod, or when you think there will ; or are matters upon a better or worse footing than when I saw you last ? I have been very busy all this day, or I doubt my anxiety would have led me to come to Newcastle House to trouble you. You need not trouble yourself to write an answer. By two or three words by the bearer I can understand how things are likely to be. If you go out of town I'll wait on you to-morrow morning. Accept of my thanks for your many favours, and believe me, dear sir, and gratefully wours, etc., etc., J. G.

A fourth letter, dated Pall Mall, Monday, Nov. 3, runs :—

Dear Sir,—Having had the honour last Saturday to see My Lord Chancellor, his Lordship was pleased to hear me upon the circumstances of the case of my unhappy nephew with great patience, goodness and compassion ; which makes me flatter myself that his Lordship and the rest of the Council will be pleased to take the same into consideration this evening. When they do enter upon it I am sure of everything humane and compassionate that is consistent with publick expediency ; of their distinguishing my nephew, not according to the weight of my poor solicitations, but according to that of his case ; which is, I

humbly apprehend, both singular and strong. I hope they'll think so likewise. But, as my Lord Chancellor [the Earl of Hardwicke] was so very good as to promise to bear me in his mind, and will I hope, state to the Council what I took the liberty to lay before his Lordship with regard to my nephew's contrition and his pleading guilty two months ago—the severe consequence to him of being brought to trial and judgement—the punishment that is actually already inflicted upon him—and the other peculiar circumstances of his case. I shall not trouble the Council with my details, nor would I have troubled you, but to enclose a copy of the petition given in by Lord Macleod last August, with Lord Harrington's reference upon it, in the Duke of Newcastle's absence, to the Attorney General; which I beg the favour of you to lay before his Grace, and to him to mention my poor nephew's case to the Council. I do not presume myself to write again to the Duke, having troubled his Grace last Thursday on that subject,

Lord Macleod's youth and how he became a rebel are well known. His remorse and penitence are most sincere, as are also his resolutions to make every atonement for his crime that shall be in his power. I hope he may yet become a useful subject, which, indeed, he will have it in his power less to be if he shall be by law forfeited of of everything that could be claimed or devolve upon him through his father.

But I flatter myself that will not be the case, and that his not being attainted will be universally agreeable. Should anything be resolved upon about him this evening, that you are at liberty to mention, might I in that case entreat the favour of a line from you, which will be most obliging to, dear sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN GORDON.

Then there comes a further appeal to Newcastle himself, dated Pall Mall "Thursday evening"—

My Lord,—The several instances I have had of your Grace's good nature towards my unhappy relations embolden me to apply to you upon the information I have had a few hours ago of the

Attorney-Generall's having given notice that he intended to proceed to-morrow to the trial of Lord Macleod. If this is a measure and in consequence of the opinions of His Majesty's Council, I have nothing to say ; but if it has been so determined, might I become an humble supplicant with your Grace, that you may be pleased to state his case, and have it taken into consideration at the Council which I am informed is to be held this night ; and, if it shall then be resolved that any the least publick utility can result from the passing of a traytor's sentence upon him, I may venture to say from my own knowledge [that he is] one among the least guilty of all the rebels ; I shall not presume to trouble your Grace further on this point,

Honours, estate, expectancies from birth, of publick favours are already gone ; there has been a close long confinement, the further duration of which is uncertain ; and when it ends, what remains for the poor boy but to push his fortune in foreign service, and, if he goes thither loaded with a traytor's sentence, must it not either crush his spirits, or lead him to herd with those who will compassionate his punishment for the sake of his crime ? This consequential misfortune I would fain deprecate for the boy ; but, if all he must suffer is not without corruption of blood judged by the Council sufficient punishment for an innocent youth precipitated to ruin, it behoves me to submit.

With regard to me, my Lord, I have not a point of my own in view in the frequent trouble I have given the administration, but what is directed by the ties of blood and humanity ; and even those, I flatter myself, have not led me to solicit anything that can interfere with the publick dignity, or safety, which I would on no account wish or mean to do.

Pardon, my Lord, my presumption in attempting to reason the poor boy's case, and impute it to my confidence in your Grace's goodness and to my affection for my nephew, which, however, gives me this opportunity of declaring that I have the honour to be with very great respect, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN GORDON.

From the "Cockpit, $\frac{1}{2}$ past twelve," Gordon wrote as follows to his unnamed correspondent :—

Dear Sir,—I have been waiting for some time to pay my duty to the Duke of Newcastle, and to return his Grace thanks for the late instance of his goodness ; and would wait his Grace's leisure, but that I am ordered to be at Leicester House this day at a quarter before one.

Will you be so good as to assure his Grace of the deep and grateful sense I have of his goodness, and to let him know that nothing but the orders of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales commanding my attendance at a particular hour could have prevented my waiting till his Grace's hurry of business could have allowed the honour of paying my duty to him.—I always am, dear sir, most truly yours,

JOHN GORDON.

[P.S.]—The enclosed came to me from my sister just as I was going abroad. [No enclosure, however, appears in the correspondence.]

The Prince of Wales referred to was Frederick Lewis, the son of George II., the father of George III., and the brother of the "butcher of Cullo-den." As already noted, Horace Walpole declares that it was through him Lord Cromartie escaped, in view of the support given to H.R.H. by Sir John Gordon's father in the political crisis of 1742.

Sir John then penned this passionate appeal to Newcastle from Pall Mall, December 13, 1746 :—

My Lord Duke,—Sensible of the various machinations by which the Jacobites, enemies of the administration, and some others from interested, provincial, or party pique, have endeavoured to work up a general spirit of particular resentment against the late Earl of Cromartie, while no other, not even any Jacobite, object of Royal mercy is pursued with the same malice and envy, I have been at pains to trace the motives and enquire into the real truth of every particular that has been latterly urg'd as aggravations of his crime, but equally false, base and unfair misrepresentation ; and it is with a particular satis-

faction to myself that I can assure your Grace of my being able to support the strict truth of every fact I advanced in my relative's case, and to explode the groundlessness of what is lately industriously propagated for base motives by ill-disposed persons through the kingdom in newspapers and said to have come out new against him. As I know myself able to do this, I owe it to your Grace and to the rest of the King's Ministers who recommended Lord Cromartie as an object of Royal mercy to offer to do it, if 'tis required or thought proper: I owe it to myself that I may stand justified in the averments I made, and can still strengthen; and I owe it to the poor unhappy man, who, God knows, is, as is his family, infinitely more an object of pity at present, than of complicated resentment; and yet, strongly as this is their case, I will never move again for 'em, if I do not, when called upon, give your Grace, or any of the King's Ministers, or Council, full satisfaction with regard to every individual charge that was not made or known in August last, or that ought to render Lord Cromartie less an object of Royal mercy now than he was then adjudged to be.

But I shall not trouble your Grace longer on this subject, as my Lord Chancellor was pleased to hear me upon it with his usual very great patience and goodness and to promise, as I flatter'd myself, to state what I mentioned, and seemed to me to give his Lordship satisfaction, to the rest of the King's Ministers when the case of the unhappy persons I am so nearly related to, comes under consideration. That this may happen early next week, at least with respect to my nephew is my present most humble supplication to your Grace, for Mr Sharpe told me that he must be brought to his trial and removed to the New Goal on Tuesday and Wednesday, unless new orders are given to him.

I own, my Lord, I flattered myself from the conversations I have had the honour to have with your Grace, Lord Chancellor, and others of the King's Ministers, and from the late instances I have seen of so much goodness and humanity, that there was a disposition of favourably distinguishing my nephew's case from his peculiar circumstances; and that nothing had happened to give ground for altering any favourable thought towards him.

Guilty indeed he is, and with true penitence and contrition did he plead guilty in his petition last August to the King; but, my Lord, may I not form an equitable hope that the punishment already inflicted on him—loss of honours, estate, and publick favour—together with a long close imprisonment, will be thought equitably proportioned to his particular degree of guilt, even tho' he should not be subjected to the irons and dangers of the New Goal, and have his blood corrupted, so as to incapacitate him from all succession to me, or to any other collateral relation, in whose settlements he is, and might be, included?

Pardon, my Lord, my importunities and concern: the boy's case presses in point of time, and I flatter myself there are obvious peculiarities in that it will gain it attention.

Your own goodness of heart, my Lord, will, I am perswaded, second my suit, when I interest your Grace to spend a few moments' thought upon my nephew's circumstances. That you may do so, and that you may hear the opinion upon his case of Lord Chancellor, and others of the King's Ministers, before he's removed from the Tower, is what I most humbly supplicate.

Whatever is the result, I shall be satisfied, if the case is maturely considered; well knowing that whatever is taken into deliberation will be determined with all the humanity that is consistent with publick expediency, and the equity of the case; which I humbly apprehend would not with regard to the son be at all weakened, even tho' the late reports with regard to the father's violence were true, as I know 'em to be false.

For if his force over strangers was such as to compell brothers to force out brothers, and to drive 'em (when he was so many miles from 'em, and they within a distance of so many hours' travelling to a place of sure protection) not only into rebellion, but also to come out, and act as rebel officers against their will, what must have been the case with a meer youth, the son of so violent a man?

In every light, therefore, my Lord, I flatter myself my nephew's case will appear equally compassionate. Tho' no free agent, yet guilty he is, and I am not pleading for exemption from punish-

ment. Punished to a great degree he already is, for, as his crime, so is his punishment involved in [his] father's.

Whether the ends of justice require more in a case circumstanced as his is, I do with great humility submit to your Grace's consideration, and I place great and just confidence in your goodness and humanity.—I ever am with great respect my Lord, your Grace's most obedient and faithful humble servant,

JOHN GORDON.

The next letter is to an unnamed correspondent:—

Sir,—Upon receiving notice just now that the Attorney-Generall has declared he intended to bring on Lord Macleod's trial to-morrow, I ventured to call for you even at this improper hour of dinner t me. Several of the prisoners in the New Goal are yet untried, but it seems the boy's trial is to be precipitated instead of being delay'd till among the last. What I wanted to ask of you was whether 'tis a fixt measure that is taken, and whether he must from to-morrow be among those committed to the New Goal, and loaded with irons there. If it must be so there is no help for it, but, if their is still room for application, I will make it; and this likewise I wanted to beg your opinion upon. I know there is to be a Council this evening, and you'll be hurried; but will you be so good as to bestow a few moments upon one who is sensible how much he has been obliged to you already, and who will always be fond of opportunities oi approving himself.—Sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN GORDON.

Thursday, 3½ of the clock.

Finally on the day before the trial, Sir John wrote a last appeal to the Duke of Newcastle:—

My Lord—Will your Grace be so good as to move His Majesty in behalf of my poor nephew, and to lay his petition before His Majesty this day.

I have so often presumed upon your Grace's goodness to tresspass upon it when I have nothing new to add to what I did myself the honour to write you last Saturday. But I do not now

plead for any but a respite of judgment, till I have an opportunity of fully proving that those late reports which occasion the present disinclination towards my nephew are not founded in Truth; and I believe your Grace will be more inclinable to believe I can do this than you are perhaps at present, after you have seen the Rev. Mr Chandler and General Williamson.

If this engagement is not made good, my nephew would soon be brought down to judgement at the next sittings which are in January next. But if it should be made good, I am sure your Grace's humanity and good nature will be deeply touched, when after the punishment is inflicted you shall be convinced that there are none of those aggravations in the father's crime which have occasioned the punishment of attainder to the son lest complicated favours should be said to be conferred on a man reported guilty of enormities which I do not offer to prove him innocent of; and, this my undertaking, I am sure material justice will lead your Grace to report to his Majesty or wherever you hear opinions given on a belief of reports or ex parte evidence, which I here solemnly declare myself able to prove false, and am authorised so to do.

Till I do this, I desire nothing can be deem'd any complicated favour, and till I fail in doing it, since the boy's case is determined to be blended with his father's, I only deprecate complicated resentment, and I am sure I can ask or obtain nothing for the boy but what the united voice of mankind will applaud.

Will your Grace enter but one moment into your heart and ask it whether I solicit anything from you as a Minister but what your own conviction and judgement would give me if the matter came before you as a judge or jury. And sure I am, His Majesty's own disposition is always to extend his mercy, when things are laid before him in that proper and just manner your Grace always does, far beyond any judge or jury would deem equitable. The boy's case I will even venture to affirm, is the most compassionate that has come before your Grace, and I will hope it will be so distinguished, and as much favoured as any other. I have the honour to be with great

respect my Lord, your Grace's most obedient and
most humble servant, JOHN GORDON.

Pall Mall

Friday Morning, December 19th, 1746

The formal memorial in favour of Lord Macleod
ran as follows :—

We, Sir John Gordon, of Inver Gordon, baronet
and John Martin, of Inchfure, in the shire of
Ross, Esq., ensign in the Right Honourable the
Earl of Loudon's Regiment, do severally make
oath.

That John, Lord Macleod, son of the late Earl
of Cromartie, whom they have known from his
infancy, was in principile entirely averse to enter-
ing into the late rebellion, and was greatly de-
jected and concerned at his father's intention of
engaging therein; and these deponents from
their knowledge of Lord Macleod's education and
sentiments are fully convinced that the part the
said Lord Macleod acted therein was wholly in
obedience to his father and in consequence of the
power and dominion he apprehended his father
had over him, he living in his father's house and
having no subsistence whatsoever but what de-
pended on the will and pleasure of his said father;
and these deponents further say that the said
Lord Macleod before he was embarked in the said
rebellion, severall times expressed his concern to
these deponents severally, at his father's intention
of engaging therein, and lamented this unhappy
condition in that respect.

JOHN GORDON
JOHN MARTIN

19th December, 1746.

Sir John's efforts seemed to come to naught, for
at the trial next day (December 20) Lord Macleod
who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to death like
his father.

Even after the fell sentence had been pro-
nounced on Lord Macleod, Sir John did not give
up hope, for he wrote to Lord Hardwicke from
Pall Mall, April 27, 1747 (Add. MSS. 35,446 f.
168):—

My Lord,—On my return to town last Satur-

day I found the enclos'd letter and observations, which I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordship, for this, among other reasons, yt I know nothing but the principle of gratitude could have prevail'd upon Lord Arnistone [who had married Macleod's aunt, Anne Gordon] to have taken the trouble he has this winter taken in ye several papers transmitted to me and laid before your Lordship on the subject of Publick Bills; and I imagine your Lordship will find as much spirit wt just sentiment and reasoning in what I now send, as the great national point treated off, requires. There are some things I wish His Majesty and his Ministers gave a dispassionate attention to.

If your Lordship shall have then done wt'em, I shall hope to have the enclos'd returned me at the House to-morrow, and wt regard to ye observations, your Lordship may, if you please, order a copy to be taken, or I shall if you desire it, make one for you, or show 'em to the Attorney or Solicitor-General.

After so much humanity, and goodness as I have met with from your Lordship, 'tis, I own, great presumption to desire to trouble you again; but if you'll give me leave once more to do it, it will be very gracious, and I'll come up to the House of Lords to-morrow to receive your Lordship's commands.

[P.S.]—Mr Scott has just come in to me, and has show'd me a letter of Sir John Bruce's to him, which he allows me to send your Lordship, who will please return it to me in ye House to-morrow; and I must observe to your Lordship, that he is heretable Sheriff of the County of Kinross.

In the end it all came right (although the Cromartie peerage itself was to remain non-est until 1861), for on January 26, 1748, Lord Macleod received a free pardon on condition that within six months of his attaining his majority he should convey to the Crown all his rights, claims, and estates to the Earldom of Cromartie. His father received conditional pardon on October 20, 1749, and survived until 1766, when he died in Poland Street, London.

Sir John's strong anti-Jacobite views must have been strengthened by the misfortunes that had attended his brother-in-law and nephew's attachment to Prince Charlie's cause. In an undated letter (Add MSS. 32,713, f. 211) to the Lord Chief Justice Clerk, he writes :—

My Lord,—By letters I have just received I am informed that Lord John Drummond [who succeeded his father as 2nd “ Duke of Melfort.”] is at present in this country, and that he has been going up and down Strathern. I am likewise informed that there are frequent night meetings of unknown gentlemen, and that some people are blabbing out about a new invasion, as they were doing in summer 1745.

These informations come to me through persons whom I have reason to credit and therefore I think it my duty to communicate the same to your Lordships, that you may, if you think proper, direct some inquiry to be made into the truth, or anything else you see expedient.

I do not wish to be named, or known, as the person giving this information, tho', if necessary, I shall not decline mentioning the ground on which I formed it, and on which I thought it my duty to write my master, that he might know them.

Again on October 3, 1747, he wrote from Edinburgh to the “ butcher of Culloden,” the Duke of Cumberland as follows (Add MSS. 32, 713, f. 209 :—

Sir,—I have this instant received the inclosed, and think it my duty to communicate to your Royal Highness, the intelligence, which it contains. I will not presume to take upon me to give any opinion; but if your Royal Highness judges it deserving of any notice, you will then be pleased to give such hints, either to his Ministers, as you shall think expedient for the preservation of publick peace, and of the law and liberties of Great Britain, which cannot subsist but by the destruction of all French and Jacobite plots.

I will not pretend to determine how far the alarm that the inclosed gives is in every respect

to be credited ; but this I will venture to assure your Royal Highness that the Jacobites never were in higher spirits, than at present ; that their rejoicings upon the treacherous surprise of Bergen-op-zoom, were scandalous, and insolent ; and that there is great reason to believe, that Lord John Drummond, as he is called, is going up and down the country, which cannot be but for some traitorous flagitious view. Besides this, great pains have been taken to raise the hopes of a rebellious perjured remnant, by dispersing letters of news among them, one of which I send to Y. R. H. (inclosed), which was taken from a common packman, who was reading it to a crowd of clowns ; and I got it as I came from the North from a person, who took it from him ; and there are hundreds of those letters dispersed all up and down the country in the same way.

I send this by express to London, and I, at the same time, write to the Lord Justice Clerk, to communicate to him what I have learnt, that he may, if he thinks proper, enquire about it.

If I am thought to be unnecessarily alarm'd, or frightened, God Almighty knows it arises from the utmost warmth of duty and zeal, which will, I hope, with your Royal Highness plead for pardon for my presuming to give you this trouble. Had I a thousand fortunes, and as many lives, they should, as long as my blood is warm, be all spent, and all ventured to prove the zeal to duty, and affection if 'tis not too great presumption to make use of such a word, with which I shall ever be to, Sir, your Royal Highness, a most devoted, dutifull and faithfull humble servant.

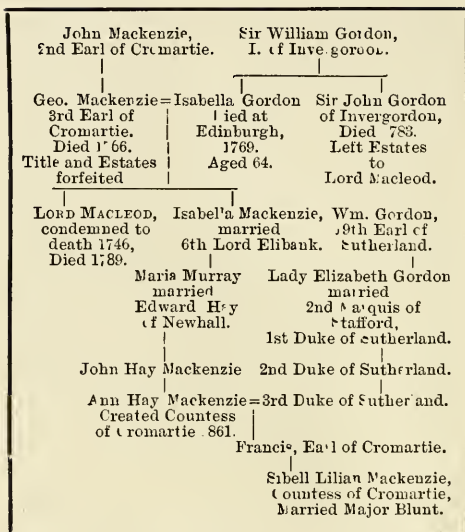
JOHN GORDON.

It was well that Lord Macleod's life was spared, for his subsequent career was altogether creditable. He first entered the Swedish army, where he rose to the rank of Colonel, receiving the title of Count Cromartie. He afterwards raised the Macleod Highlanders, and did such excellent work in our Indian army that the family estates were restored to him in 1784. Lord Macleod died in Edinburgh in 1789, at the age of eighty-two, and was laid beside his mother in the old church-

yard of the Canongate, where there is a monument to the mother and son. He married Marjory, the eldest daughter of the 16th Lord Forbes. His widow married the 4th Duke of Atholl.

Sir John married, though strangely enough, nobody seems to know the name of his wife. Her death as "Lady Gordon of Invergordon," occurred on August 22, 1775, and is recorded in the "Scots Magazine," the "Gentlemen's Magazine," and the "Annual Register" for that year. Sir John himself, who had a house at Richmond in 1758, died at Invergordon on May 25, 1783, without leaving issue. He bequeathed his estate of Invergordon to his nephew, Lord Macleod, to whom he was very much attached. There is a tradition, quoted by Sir William Fraser, that he had once intended it for his other nephew, the distinguished Henry Dundas, whom he did not live to see raised to the peerage. Dundas is said to have been so magnanimous as to suggest its being bequeathed to Lord Macleod, within whose family influence the lands lay. Lord Macleod sold the estate to Macleod of Cadboll.

Sir John's letters breathe so much of the family spirit and the anticipation of the formation of a line of descendants, that by a not unusual irony (most poignantly illustrated in the life of Sir Walter Scott), that he left no issue. The Cromartie family was, however, yet to renew its association with the house from which Sir John sprang, in the shape of the marriage of Miss Hay Mackenzie with the Duke of Sutherland, whose family had been Gordons for two centuries, reverting to the old family name of Sutherland about 1710, while at a later period they took the very un-Scots name of Leveson-Gower. The situation will be made clear in tabular form.



Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, 3rd Baronet

Sir John Gordon was succeeded by his cousin, once removed, and heir male, Adam, son of Robert Gordon of St Paul's, Covent Garden.

He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, May 10, 1768, "aged 19"; took his B.A. in 1773, and his M.A. in 1777. He took Holy Orders and was Rector of Hinxworth Parish, Herts, 1777-95; Prebendary of Bristol, 1796-1817; and Rector of Tilbury, Essex, 1800-17. He got the last living, worth £800 a year, from the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loughborough, afterwards created Earl of Rosslyn. A writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine" (vol. 88, part I., p. 484) says he spent much of his income upon his parsonage, and made it so pretty a place that he obtained the thanks of his archdeacon at visitations.

Sir Adam was deeply religious, and wrote several theological works as follows :—

1786—*A Thanksgiving Sermon* on the occasion of His Majesty's late happy escape from the dangerous and alarming attempt against his life. Preached in the parish church of Hinxworth on Sunday, August 20, 1786, by Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart., M.A.

This refers to the attempt that was made on August 2, 1786, by Margaret Nicholson, (1750-1802) to stab George III, with an old ivory de-ert knife outside St James's Palace.

1790—*Sermons on Several Subjects, and Occasions*; by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart., M.A., printed by the author, and sold by P. Elmsly, in the Strand, 1790, 2 vols., Svo, 369 and 332 pp.

The first volume was dedicated James Brydges, 3rd Duke of Chandos (1731-89), to whom Sir Adam was Chaplain. The second volume was inscribed to Penniston Portlock Powney. The inscribers included the Duke and Duchess of Gordon, Lord and Lady Adam Gordon, Thomas Gordon, (who took ten sets), and William Gordon of Bristol. One sermon preached at Hinxworth in 1789 advocated Sunday Schools, which shows the evangelical bent of Sir Adam's theology

1791—*The Contrast* ; or an Antidote against the pernicious Principles disseminated in the letter of the late Earl of Chesterfield, being the correspondence of an eminent person deceased with the Editor, during a course of years. To which are added anniversary addresses from a father to a son by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart., M.A., Rector of Hinxworth, Herts. London: printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1791: 2 vols., Svo: 271 and 259 pp.

Lord Chesterfield's famous letters to his son were published in 1774. Sir Adam refers with horror to the "subtle poison that lurks in the advice of the noble author, whose celebrated name may casually engage the unwary youth to drink at a

stream which cannot fail to contaminate his principles without some generous Men or to point out this damage ; without some potent antidote to avert the noxious influence of such studies." The "poison" still remains ; while the "potent antidote" is so much waste paper. The volumes consist of 41 letters from Mrs Anne Berkeley ("an Eminent Person,") widow of the great Bishop Berkeley ; a series of letters from Sir Adam to his only son ; and six letters to a "Lady of Quality," from the MS. of Nathaniel Hooke, the author of a Roman history and the namesake and nephew of the notorious Jacobite plotter Nathaniel Hooke, who was sent to Scotland from France in 1705 by Louis XIV. to "help" the Jacobites.

1792—*Active Benevolence the Test of Vital Principle* ; a charity sermon preached before the Corporation of Hartford, (*sic.*) in the parish church of All Saints on Sunday, August 12 1792 by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon. Printed for benefit of the poor children belonging to the said parish. London : sold by John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1792: Price one shilling, 8vo, 42 pp

The sermon is dedicated to the Earl of Hillsborough, afterwards 2nd Marquis of Downshire, (1753-1801), who was Mayor of Hertford at the time.

1793—*The Plain Duties of Wise and Christian Subjects* ; being two sermons for the morning and evening services of the 19th of April. 1793, the day appointed for a general fast : preached in the parish church of Hinxworth by the Rev Sir Adam Gordon. Printed for the benefit of the French clergy, and sold by P. Elmsly in the Strand, and J. Stockdale, Piccadilly, price one shilling and sixpence, 51 pp

The sermons were dedicated to Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, who was the nephew of Sir Adam's immediate predecessor, Sir John Gordon of Invergordon.

1795—*Discourses on Several Subjects* ; being the substance of some select homilies of the Church

of England rendered in a modern style, and fitted for the general use and Christian instruction of the community at large. By the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart., M.A. London: printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1795; 2 vols., 8vo.

The volume contains a stipple portrait of Sir Adam, by H. Stubble and engraved by C. Knight; also a list of subscribers, among them the Rev. William Gordon [*sic.*], vicar of Dunstew, Oxon. A second edition was published in 1817.

1796—*A Collection of Sermons on Several Subjects and Occasions*, particularly of the festivals and fasts of the Church of England. By the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon. London: printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1796; 8vo, 539 pp.

The volume is dedicated to the author's much-esteemed friend, the Rev. Robert Dingli, rector of Beaumont, Essex.

New Years Gift from a Minister to his Parishioners.

Affectionate Advice from a Minister to his Parishioners.

An Assistant to the Visitation of the Sick; price three shillings and sixpence.

These three volumes are not in the British Museum, but are advertised in the 1798 book of Sir Adam.

1798—*Due Sense of Divine Favour and Test of Christian Confidence*; a sermon preached to a country congregation, Dec. 19, 1797, the day appointed by Royal authority for the general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late signal victory of His Majesty's fleets over those of the enemy, by Rev. Sir Adam Gordon. London: John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1798: 8vo, pp. 36, price one shilling.

The occasion of course was Howe's famous victory of the first of June. The sermon is dedicated to the Lord-Chancellor (Loughborough), who had presented him with the living of West Tilbury, Essex.

1816—*A Pattern for Parish Clerks*; being letters written by an obscure member of that rater-

nity, selected from an occasional correspondence with the editor. London : [printed] for the benefit of his infirm and aged widow, and sold by J. Hatchard, Piccadilly, 1816 ; price three shillings, 8vo, 102 pp.

The parish clerk in question was Thomas Upchurch, who had occupied the position at Hinxworth for about 42 years, and corresponded with Sir Adam after the latter left the cure.

1817—*Fifty-two Lectures on the Catechism of the Church of England* ; to which are added three introductory di-courses on the subject, addressed to the inhabitants of the parish of Hinxworth. By Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart., M.A., late of Christ Church, Oxon, Rector of West Tilbury, Essex, Prebendary of Bristol, and Chaplain to his grace the Duke of Gordon. London : printed for Ogle, Duncan, & Cochran, 37 Paternoster Row, 1817 ; 3 vols., 8vo, 403 and 409 and 378 pp.

This book had been announced a long time.

The "Gentleman's Magazine" of April, 1809, not only described it as "so long announced," but stated that it would be published that month in two volumes.

Sir Adam married, first, in 1779 Charlotte, younger daughter and co-heir of Robert Holden, Hinxworth. She died May 7, and was buried May 11, 1793, at Hinxworth, in her forty-fifth year. He married secondly the widow of Jukes Coulson, a great ironmaster, and daughter of William Kinleside, an apothecary in the city of London, and afterwards treasurer of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals. She had £800 a year from her first husband. She died in Norfolk Street, Strand, June 2, 1811. The "Gentleman's Magazine" (vol. 81, part i, p 604) contains a glowing eulogy of her, which may be quoted for its antiquated rhetoric. Her death is described (apparently by Sir Adam himself) as

A loss most deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure and honour of her acquaintance, and

could justly estimate her intrinsic worth. Among the many amiable qualities and engaging accomplishments that distinguished this excellent character, a prominent virtue was the most rigid respect to Truth. In such veneration did she hold this sacred property that often in attention even to a humorous narrative, her apprehensions were painfully active, lest casual embellishments should interfere with strict veracity. Towards her social and domestic connexions her unrivalled affability and a continual desire to confer pleasure or convey comfort became among her intimates proverbial. In the display of Christian benevolence she may have been equalled, but excelled it was impossible; not foul Ingratitude curtailed her invariable study to befriend the needy. Forgiveness, that most lovely product of religious power, chased all resentment, and nothing but positive, persevering vice could interfere to check or rather lessen her unceasing bounty. Her uniform delight was to solace the afflicted, to reconcile unhappy variances and prove the most genuine and unshaken friendship for those she thought deserving. No envy, no ostentation of superior talent ever tarnished her nature, and acquired excellence; but generous ardour to promote an innocent hilarity and evince most hospitable exertions with a sweetness of disposition and demeanour, perfectly her own, endeared her instantly and equally to the Stranger and to the Friend. Such was the companion of him who gratefully attempts this slender sketch of her deserts, this bounden tribute to her memory; thankful for the measure lent him, but dutifully resigning it to the Gracious Supreme Proprietor of the blessing. And should it now be asked, did not one blemish mingle with this superlative description of a mere human being? the reply is brief: and in no degree detractory from the still higher attainments she derived from unaffected piety and the grace bestowed upon her from above. Comparatively, her failings were as shades in painting, rendering the shining parts more beautifully conspicuous; they were as specks of snow; the entail'd inheritance of a fallen nature, of which the very best (while in this life) must partake or otherwise the world would have instanced that perfection here, which as a liberated spirit, she

now possesses in the Rea'ms of Bliss. It is natural, it is incumbent, to mourn for such a loss, a loss irreparable to him, so long experiencing the value of the gift ; who to the grave must feel the sore privation : but, bowing submissively to the correction, humbly receives it as a symptom of parental love, from the unerring hand that hath appointed it ; conso'ed by the cheering prospect of an endless reunion through the mercy, merit and power of the Redeemer.

Sir Adam had by his first wife an only child, Brydges O'Bryen Gordon, named after Sir Adam's patron, the Duke of Chandos. He seems to have been a weakling who simply "dwined" away, for the "Gentleman's Magazine" says he died at Hinxworth after a long and painful illness, on January 13th, 1790. The same suggestion is borne out in the pathetic bit of doggerel which is inscribed on a tablet in his memory on the north wall of Hinxworth church, where he was buried on January 22. The lines, which seem to have been written by his father, will be found in Cusan's splendid county history of Hertford :—

Here lies what once spoke genius, science, joy,
The casket that contain'd much valued
store

What once—a dutiful, endearing boy,
Best earth'y hope and comfort now no
more

Heaven lent this grace to soothe successive
care,

To try our faith, the borrow'd bliss
removed :

Ten years' choice pleasures cheer'd the exult-
ing pair.

Near two their tender duties fully prov'd.
At Bristol and at Buxton founts they sought
With anxious pains to raise the drooping
flower,

But every art was vain, and only taught
God's needful aid in the oppressive hour.

As already noted, the boy was the recipient of a series of letters from his father, who describes his death as a "most afflictive stroke."

Sir Adam himself died November 2, 1817, at the Castle Inn, Salt Hill near Windsor, on his way from Bristol to Tibbury. The "Gentleman's Magazine" says he was 72, but G. E. C. in his "Complete Baronetage" says his age was "apparently about 67 or 68." The "Gentleman's Magazine" (vol. 87, part ii., pp 556-7) contains a characteristic eulogy of him :—

Of the character of this excellent man little need be said among those who personally knew him. But beyond that circle it is necessary that a few particulars should be conveyed, that the benefit of excellent example may not be limited to the boundary of private friendship. Such of his professional labours as had been committed to the press exhibit him as one who was ever desirous of contributing to the welfare of his fellow-creatures. But the brightest view of his character was to be obtained by observing how he lived in the two parishes of which he was successively rector, Hinxworth in Hertfordshire and West Tibbury in Essex. In these retired situations he filled up the measure of pastoral duties with an exemplariness which must endear his memory to every inhabitant whose taste has not been vitiated by habits of profligacy. He was ever ready to render the temporal condition of his parishioners more comfortable. This, however, was not the whole of his worth. He never forgot the principal object of his vocation, the eternal happiness of his flock. For this he took the utmost pains in the composition of his sermons, that they might forcibly inculcate Christian principles, expose vice, cherish hope and be intelligible to every member of that humble peasantry committed to his care. For to persons of this condition in life it was his lot to minister in sacred things, except in the short intervals of his residence at Bristol, where to the last he was honoured with a crowded auditory whenever he ascended the cathedral pulpit.

But it was not to preaching that his pastoral labours were confined. He was observant of the duty of catechising youth. He paid out of his own pocket for the education of poor children. He visited the sick as an instructor. He endeavoured to restrain the profligate, and not only counten-

anced the sober and industrious, but endeavoured to keep them forward in their worldly concerns, as well as to further their religious improvement. With a'l this there was no sectarian mixture. Of the necessity of making his parishioners rightly understand the present state of human nature and the remedies which infinite wisdom and mercy has provided for the evils to which it is exposed, he showed himself fully aware. But this end he pursued in such a manner as never presented him to the world under any other aspect than as clergyman of the Church of England. As a husband, a master of a family, a friend, he was not only respected but beloved by those who had the greatest interest in his possessing the virtues which adorn these relations. Nor was it on these only that the benevolence of his nature glowed. His charities to the poor of his neighbourhood were much beyond what his means of relieving their wants would encourage us to expect. In addition to these he generally had some case of foreign distress in hand, in the management of which he was often laboriously employed by writing a number of letters, and by applying in other forms to the humane in behalf of his client. To which expense of time must be added what it cost him to set the example of that charity he solicited, an expense from which he never excused himself. In this brief account the partiality of friendship has not produced a single exaggeration. It is a simple relation of facts to which many can bear witness, and to the soothing recollection of which, amplified by numerous instances which have passed under their own observation, they often resort, now that the intercourse they had with one in whom so many endearing qualities resided is at an end.

The "Gentleman's Magazine" (vol. 88, part i., p. 484, states that he left "two or three relations among whom he bequeathed what he had saved out of his income, and one of whom inherits the title, if he thinks it prudent to claim it, the estate having long been totally severed from it." Sir Adam's will was dated August 23, and proved November 24, 1817.

Sir George Gordon, 4th Baronet.

When Sir Adam Gordon died, his baronetcy in deference to the patent of distinction to "heir's male whatsoever" went to his first cousin George Gordon. He was the heir of Alexander Gordon of Falmouth, formally a captain in the army, who had married in 1763, Mary Incedon of Falmouth. Alexander was the younger brother of Sir Adam's father Robert.

Very little is known about Sir George, beyond the fact that he enjoyed the baronetcy for 23 years, dying unmarried at St Keverne, Cornwall, in 1840. He was succeeded by his brother Sir Adam.

Sir Adam Gordon, 5th and last Baronet.

By a not uncommon fate in families who have stroven to be great the baronetcy of Invergordon ended in an imbecile, for Sir Adam Gordon was insane, and having been baronet for ten years died unmarried at St Keverne in 1850.

There would seem to have been heirs to the baronetcy, but it has been allowed to lie dormant. Sir William Fraser, ("Earl of Cromartie" I. celviii,) says that the heir male was "supposed" to be Joseph Gordon of Carroll, who was a Writer to the Signet, and died in 1855. I hope to give an account of the Carroll family in a future issue. Mr Cokayne suggests that the heirs are probably the son or grandsons of John Gordon, who was the uncle of the last baronet. As this John, however, was "a drover and cattle dealer," dormant baronetcies were not much in his line.

The Gordons of Newhall.

This family was founded by Charles Hamilton Gordon, second (or third) son of Sir William Gordon, 1st Baronet of Invergordon.

He was educated at Kings College, Aberdeen,

being entered in the Register as "Carolus Gordon, Rossensis; accessit 1730." He does not seem to have taken his degree. He joined the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, 1735, and was one of the junior Counsel at the trial of Lord Lovat, thereby taking (professionally at anyrate) the opposite point of view of the Jacobite struggle from his brother, Sir John Gordon of Invergordon.

He seems to have acted for the Mackenzies of Seaforth, who had also suffered severely in the Jacobite struggle. In 1716, the 5th Earl had all his honours forfeited, and though his son, Lord Fortrose, zealously supported the Government during the '45, yet he did not get his earldom restored, though he was known as Lord Seaforth. His sister Lady Mary Mackenzie, married John Caryll, (died 1718), the son of the famous John Caryll, (1666-1736), of whom Macaulay said that "half a line in 'The Rape of the Lock' has made his name immortal" John Caryll and Lady Mary Mackenzie had a son John, and about 1758, some dispute arose, concerning which Charles Hamilton Gordon wrote a series of letters to Caryll, preserved in the Additional MSS., at the British Museum. The first letter (Add. MSS., 28,232 f 101), indicted runs as follows:—

SIR—Your People of Business here are of so much Importance or at Least I think so, that one must have great Patience who is fit to attend their motions. I dare say you are heartily tired, as I'm Sure I am, of their Dilatory Proceedings. Your Attorney has never taken time to Pursue Mr Dagg's assignation to me as your Trustee. I have, tho' not pretending to know much of the form and Style of Such a Deed, therefore looked it over as Carefully as I can. It does not appear to be mysterious and when you have perused It, if you are of the Same opinion, return it to me and I will have every thing ended this forenoon with Lord Seaforth: and what you and I have to Do shall not Depend on any Solicitor I have the Pleasure to be Dr Sr, Your most obedient humble Servant,

CH HAMILTON GORDON.

Thursday 9 a Clock.

On April 4, 1758, Gordon wrote from London (Add MSS , 28,232 f 206) :—

Sr.—Immediately on Rect. of yours, I took occasion to talk with Ld Scaforth's friends—your views are so extremely Different as to the merits of the cause and I think it so impossible by a Distant Correspondence to bring his Lop and you to one. The Gentleman I spoke to Gave me a Letter to Read from my Lord's Lawyer giving stronger Assurance of His Prospect to Succeed than I think a Lawyer, as he has not the decision of the cause ought to be in any case. Opinions vary as much as the faces of men and there I have made a Rule with myself not to be too positive however plain the matter may appear to others.

I was assured that as the Proposition had first come from you, it was Friendship and Relation urg'd Ld Seaforth to meet you half way, notwithstanding he was then Possess of the Letter from Scotland I have now mentd. It would have been improper for me as one of your Counsel to argue Points wherein I must have been suspected of too strong a Bias to one Side. I therefore talk'd it over with my Lord on the General and I think the most honest Footing, I mean the Largeness of the Claim, the incertainty of the Law the expense of the Suit—its Long Continuance and your being so nearly Related. I must do Lord Seaforth the Justice to say, that he Express an anxiety to End amicably your Differences and placed no Greater weight on the Assurances of his Lawyers than any man in the same Situation would Do. How far you may think it prudent to abate of your Present Demand, or Lord Seaforth to add to his offer, I really cannot say, but it would give me pain to think too Judicial a Stricture on either Side Shd prevent an agreement thereby to put an End to a suit which must be very expensive. I suggested to my Lord that he would authorize Dr Wickenzie or any other Friend to meet on the Subject.

His answer was, He would be very willing on your being in Town, or at any other Place you appoint within 20, 30 or 40 miles to have it finally talk'd over. He was pleased to add, to show his readiness, That I should be witness to the Treaty and if you then Differ'd, no Doubt the Law must take its Course and no mention should be made by

either Party in the Course of the remaining Judicial Proceedings of what was Demanded or offer'd.

But as I must soon be in Scotland, I Don't know if I can be so happy as to assist in the Agreement—At least unless your Conveniency allows you to come next week to Town or that you are pleas'd to appoint a Place of meeting abt the End of the next Week where I will have the Pleasure to attend you. In such Case, it will be proper Miss Caryll sends full Powers to agree to such Terms as you shall settle from your-Self and Her. There are some particulars that I cannot write upon, but if I have the Honor to see you, I am very sure you will think by no means immaterial. I have the Honor to be, Sr, Your most obedit and most humble Servant,

CH. HAMILTON GORDON.

On Thursday, 20th April, 1758, Gordon wrote (Add. MSS. 28,232 f. 216):—

Sr,—You have enclos'd the Discharge, &c.. to be granted by Miss Caryll and you to Lord Seaforth, in consequence of your late agreement. I must Take This oportunity to Congratulate Miss Caryll and you on your having put so happy an end to the Suit. The consequence of Law Suits is always uncertain, and I Dare Say no lawyer on your Side of the Cause but will heartily approve of the Event it has now had. I also think Lord Seaforth is happy in the same Respect, tho' as I have fully explain'd the Particulars when I had last the Honor to be with you, it is unnecessary to trouble you on this ocaasion. You have also enclos'd a Direction for Miss Caryll to execute the Writing which I hope you will beg of her to Return in Course of Post as nothing else prevents the final conclusion of this troublesome Suit or keeps in Town. Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

CH. HAMILTON GORDON.

It will not be proper that Miss Caryll sign this Paper on a Sunday.

On 22d March, 1759, Gordon writes from Edinburgh (Add. MSS. 28,233 f. 86):—

DEAR SIR,—As I have not had the pleasure, to receive an answer to any of the three last Letters

I wrote to you, relative to Mr Macfarlane, and Mrs Drummond, I am obliged to give you the trouble of this, least those Letters may have miscarried.

Mr Macfarlane's Auold extends to £295 and upwards, exclusive of his demand of Interest from the time of the outlays, And a further sum of 25 guineas for his Clerks, for which he produces a Letter from Mrs Drummond of Balquhadie, promising that sum. He denys he ever receiv'd any Remittance from Miss Caryll or you, tho' I remember, when I had the honour of seeing you, you spoke of a Remittance Miss Caryll had made to the extent of £100. This uncertainty, and your not saying whether you approve or do not approve of the Auold, or have a voucher for the £100, has created a great deal of uneasiness, which might have been prevented by your having inform'd me particularly how the fact stood: Or if you had any objections. I have therefore been obliged to give Mr Macfarlane £300, But under a Defearance that upon my producing a voucher of any payment, or his not being able to support the Auold upon yr objecting to any articles, betwixt and the 1st of June next, he shall be obliged to repeat so much as that Voucher, or objections extend to, and therefore I shall beg to have your answer by that time, and that you will be so obliging as to write me a few lines, as to the other particulars in my last Letters

I also in a former Letter beg'd to know who was the Subscribing witness to your Discharge and assignation to Lord Ffortrose. If it is a woman, it will be necessary you sign a new Discharge, as a woman is not a competent witness by the Law of Scotland. But upon your Informing us they were both Males, there will be no necessity of for putting you, and Miss Caryll, to the trouble of signing a new deed. I hope you'll forgive my making use of a borrowed hand, and I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble Servant, CH. HAMILTON GORDON.

On 17 September, 1759, Gordon wrote (Add. 28,233 f. 222) :—

SR—I had the Honour to write to you since my Coming to Town. My Brother at Lord Seaforth's

Desire *wrote twice* to know the Designation of John White, one of the Subscribing Witnesses to the Last Discharge executed by Miss Carryll and you to his Lop. But neither of us having been favour'd with an answer makes me conclude our Letters have miscarried.

It will be very obliging to Satisfie my Lord's just anxiety in this Particular which makes me hope to hear from you in Course of Post I have the Honour to be, Your most obedient humble Servant,

CH. HAMILTON GORDON

Please to Direct for me under Sir John Gordon's Cover at his House in Richmond.

A bookplate belonging to Charles Hamilton Gordon is in the collection of Mr J. Henderson Smith, Edinburgh, who describes it as follows :—

"Charles Hamilton Gordon, Advocate." Motto over crest, "Cordc Manuque." Crest, issuing from a heart gules, a hand holding a falchion.

This is a crest plate, there being no arms shown. The crest on its wreath is placed in a Jacobean frame, and the name is inscribed below. Date, c 1740-1750. It is found in three states—1st, without a name, but with monogram of C G.; 2nd, with the inscription above; 3rd with the word "Esqr." added to the above inscription.

Charles Hamilton Gordon married Helen, daughter of William Cunningham of Boquhen, to whom she was served heir general, July, 1746. She was served co-heir of provision general to Janet Hay, daughter of John Hay, writer, Edinburgh, in August, 1754.

Gordon died in October, 1761, and his daughter and heir gave in his inventory (February 16, 1786), which amounted to £1651 Scots. It included a debt of £138 due to him on bond by James Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, dated March 9, 1753.

Gordon had one son and a daughter :—

William Gordon. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1768. He was served heir of line special to his father

("cum beneficio inventarii") April, 1763, in West St Martin's, East Balbair, in Ross-shire; West Balbair, in Cromarty; and Milntown, in Lanarkshire. In 1766 he was served heir male and of conquest special in parts of the lands of Brae, called Meikle and Little Brae. He died, apparently unmarried on January 11, 1778.

Henrietta Gordon. She was twice married, first to Thomas Lockhart Commissioner of Excise, who died before 1787; and secondly to David Urquhart of Braelangwell. She was served heir general to her father in 1787, and heir special to her brother in 1789 and 1781. Her son, Charles Lockhart, was served her heir on July 15, 1800.

The Gordons of Ardoch.

Although two romantic stories attach to this family, the history of the Ardoch Gordons has been greatly neglected. For instance, Chambers, in "The Book of Days," who is responsible for the story about "the two countesses of Kellie," describes their father as Adam Gordon of Ardoch, "in Aberdeenshire," while a writer in the "People's Journal" of March 1, 1902, makes him "Charles" Gordon, who "was living in close retirement by reason that he had recently fought for his exiled King under his gallant son, the Chevalier de St George, whom he regarded as the Prince of Wales." Precisely the opposite is the case, for Gordon of Ardoch was captured by the Jacobites at Inverurie, and was a strong Hanovarian, siding, like his parent family, the Gordons of Invergordon, with the reigning house.

Ardoch, in the parish of Resolis, is now called Poyntzfield. It had been owned by a Gordon in the sixteenth century, for James Gordon of Ardoch and his son George witnessed, on November 7, 1562, a charter of John Earl of Sutherland.

The word Ardoch, according to Macdonald's "Place Names in West Aberdeenshire," is the

Gaelic words *Ard achadh*, "high field" There is an Ardoch in Glengairn, Aberdeenshire, another in Kirkeudbrightshire, another in Dumbarton, and a fourth in Perthshire.

Alexander Gordon of Ardoch.

Alexander Gordon of Ardoch was a younger son of Sir Adam Gordon of Dalpholly, and a brother of Sir William Gordon, 1st baronet of Invergordon. The Courthope pedigree of the Invergordon family calls him "Alexander Gordon of Ardach, N B., general muster master in Scotland."

In 1715 he was called upon to perform a difficult task for the House of Hanover. The Earl of Sutherland, writing on October 27, 1715 ("Sutherland Book II." 336), says :—

That matters might be carried on with more vigour for your majesty's [George I.] service, I called what gentlemen I cou'd from the severall counties of Cromartie. Nairn, Ross, Murray. Suaherland, and Caithness to meet me on 1st November at Inverbreakie, in Ross, a house of Sir Wiliam Gordon (in the centre [of the county]). in order to concert measures for reducing of Inverness, and afterwards pursuing the enemy to Perth, or any other service that cou'd be thought practicable. But having no money, arms, ammunition, or provisions, nor any advice from the Duke of Argyle, nor from the Secretarys of State, I sent Mr Alexander Gordon. brother to Sir William Gordon, to acquaint the Lord Townsend [then Secretary of State for the South] and Mr Secretary Stanhope [afterwards created Earl Stanhope] of the condition we were in, that so they might inform your Majesty of it, and to pray for a speedy relief.

On November 25, 1715, Stanhope wrote to Sutherland :—

I am commanded by his Majesty to return

your lordship his thanks for your eminent zeal and activity at this juncture. Mr Gordon will deliver your lordship a commission of lieutenant generall and is likewise charged with a thousand pounds and a thousand arms for your lordship's service.

Gordon duly reached Cromartie with the money and the arms on board the man o' war, the Lark, a few days after the capitulation of Lord Seaforth, which took place on December 30, 1715.

He was in London the following year, when the most eventful episode of his career took place, namely, his killing in a duel the Hon. James Cathcart, son of the 7th Lord Cathcart, June 13, 1716. Cathcart was a major in the army, and had served on the Continent under Marlborough and in this country against the rebels. One version of the affair is given by Sir David Dalrymple in a letter which he wrote to Lord Stair from London on June 14, 1716 ("Stair Annals" I. 322-3):—

Poor James Cathcart was yesterday killed near Kensington Gravel-Pit, by Alexander Gordon, a brother of Dalpollies. The quarrel happened at Old Man's Coffee-house. Cathcart was telling the story of a combat between Sir William Gordon [of Invergordon] and Lord Lovat which, the town says, was disappointed by Sir William sending people to the place to prevent them. Gordon, who was in the same room and pretty near, pretended that Cathcart should give an author, which he refused in strong terms. The matter went to words and the cane was offered, but the company interposed. Yet nobody pretended to look after them when they went out, and people looking on Gordon as a scoundrel, imagined that it would end in his being drubbed, to which nobody was willing to oppose himself, but they went without seconds and fought. Gordon was six times wounded:

the last was through the lungs, and the sword fixing in the backbone broke. It would seem that the wound the Major got, which is below the right breast, and pierces quite through to the left side. was given after his sword was broken, for the palms of both his hands and his fingers are cut, as if he had only defended by endeavouring to face Gordon's sword, as it is most likely he did when his own was broken. He is much regretted, for he grew better every day.

A much more minute version of the story is an incident contained in a letter written by Alexander Ross, solicitor, Edinburgh, to William, Lord Strathnaver (Fraser's "Sutherland Book," II. 216.)

MY LORD,—I am heartily sorry for haveing occasion by this to give your lordship account of a very melancholly and tragical affair, which I will account for from the beginning, and beg your lordship's patience to read it. There being a paragraph insert in the "Flying Post" of Saturday the 9th instant mentioning that his Majestie, in consideration of my Lord Lovat's services in reducing of Inverness, had named his lordship governour of that place, and gave him the independent company, both vacant by Colonell Monro's demission, the earl [of Sutherland?] was justly offended at his assumeing the sole merit to himself in that affair, and sent to his lordship to know if that paragraph had been insert by his orders; which he absolutely disowning upon oath. it was, however, found upon enquiry to have been given in by one Alexander Fraser, a friend and dependent of his lordships here. Hereupon my Lord Lovat is desired to set that matter in a true light, and consequently contradict the above account by a letter under his hand; and this the earl thought he might with the more reason ask, seeing it was what his lordship and severall other gentlemen had already acknowledged by their letter to the earl from Inverness itself, and that this royal favour done my lord might be said to proceed from the recommendation made of him to his Majesty by the earl, when either there was

none other that would have done it, or when the application of such as would might probably have proved un-successfull. But my Lord Lovat made some demurr in this matter on Saturday, and Mr Gordon of Ardoch mett his lordship occasionally next day at Doctor Welwoods [James Wellwood (1642-1727) who accompanied William of Orange to England] where, upon his incomeing, he understood my lord and the doctor had been in some warm debate and being made acquainted with the occasion by the doctor, whom he called aside for that purpose took the opportunity of reasoning the matter with his lordship, and insisted to haue the aforesaid letter signed by him, and produced it for that purpose, of the earls own writeing, mentioning that the rebell governour and garison of Inverness had abandoned the same upon the earl's approach with his men and 12 piece of cannon, a fact which he and every body else had so often owned. But his lordship most civilly sying that the letter was stuffed with lyes and falsehoods, Mr Gordon told him that he durst not have said so of it had the earl been present. That he understood his lordship had in the hearing of all the company that day at the doctor's threatened to cutt Sir William Gordon's throat, which made the doctor (as he himself says) send for ane officer of the guard to secure him : of which he was glade seeing thereby he apprehended his brother to be in no danger, it being uncommon to make open threatings until first the party concerned is made acquainted with the quarrell.

Much more pass'd needless to mention of all which Sir William, getting notice next day made it is business to search and find out my Lord Lovat at the Smyrna coffee house, where, haueing called him in to a closet he expostulate with his lordship anent the threatning language he had the day before said publickly of him : and his lordship makeing some bustle, Sir William desired there might be no noyse in the coffee-house, for that next morning he would beat up my lord's quarters and adjust the matter betwixt them. And next day be 4 he called and against 6 they tuo, attended by Kilravock as my lord's freind, and by Ardch as Sir William's, went away in a coach from his lordship's lodgeings in Piccadilly,

where my lord had endeavoured to draw in Sir William to a discourse of the quarrell in presence of James and Alexander Frasers, two of his lordships freinds. But if his lordship had any designe by that against Sir William, 'twas miscaryed, for Sir William avoided, in their company, to speak of the subject. In their out going 'twas proposed to go to some feild in the road to Barnet, but his lordship declined going any where else than to Marybone feilds, where they all no sooner arrived but a fellow who had followed their coach came up with a gun and swore he would shoot the first man that drew. After him at some distance appear threc or four on horseback, and James and Alexander Frasers on foot. Some, and no doubt al of them, appeared surprised, and Kilravock and Mr Gordon discourseing with the fellow, he told them plainly he was enjoined to this by a gentleman in Piccadelly this morning, from whom he gote the gun, but was sworn to conceall his name, but told his own and his place of abode frankily, of which Mr Gordon took a note in his pocket book. Finding themselves thus discovered and attend d, they made a pretence of taking tne air, and thereafter returned home.

My lord on his return, said that what happened proceded from his apprehension that Sir William had misrepresented him, and his lordship and Mr Gordon going one way when they came in to town and Sir William and Kilraik another, his lordship intreated of Mr Gordon to endeavour a reconciliation with the earl, and make up what difference happened betwixt them. This is the account as near as I can remember, which I could learn of this matter. and by it appears what returns the earl has for his kindness to my Lord Lovat, which indeed he has shown him, contrary to the advice of the earl's own best friends, which the secretaries of state so farr disowned as to lodge it intirely on the earl, who. they say, asked it of the, king who they likewise said, can refuse nothing to his lordship: and, indeed, was more than what my Lord Lovat himself demanded at first, his desire to the earl being only to ask the governourship, to which the earl of his own accord joyned the company, and immediately got my lord to kiss the king's hand for both.

But I heartily wish the matter had ended here

but unluckily it did not ; for on Wednesday thereafter, being the 13. in the evening, Major James Cathcart and Mr Gordon, happening to be at Old Man's Coffee-house, Mr Cathcart took occasion in his discourse to throw very injurious insinuations and reflections on Sir William and him, asking a gentleman that sate near Mr Gordon if ever he knew four gentleman to go out to fight and come home with whole fleshy wounds, of whom two were such cullions or cowards (or some word to that purpose) as to hyer a guard for their preservation, and asking a surgeon, that also sate near, if he could tell what the curing of such wounds would cost, and a great deal to that purpose, of which Mr Gordon took no notice since he spoke of no name. But soon after Mr Cathcart went up and down the Coffee-house boasting to several people how he had insulted Mr Gordon, who durst not resent it, and they say insisted much on that strain: upon which Mr Gordon came up to him, asking what ground he had for such language and who were his authors: and the other said he was not obliged to give any authors, and bid him go immediatly out of his sight, at the same moment offering to strike him with his cane Mr Gordon telling him he took the offer of a cane, in the same way as the laying on, and whispered him to follow him: and away both went in a coach to Kensingtoun. from whence they went on foot by several feilds to a very remote and private place where they fought, and Mr Cathcart had the misfortune to be killed on the spott.

Mr Gordon received five wounds ere the other was touched, and both of them thereafter very eager in their thrusts by a countertang run each other thorow the body. Mr Cathcart's sword entered Mr Gordon's right breast betwixt the nipple and the hollow. and went out at his back seven inches. and with the weight of his body in the lounge broke it, leaving 13 inches behind. Mr Gordon entered Mr Cathcart's right breast and went out at his left side, and he endeavouring thereafter to recover his sword. Mr Cathcart, who then threw away what remained of his own, took hold of Mr Gordons in his both hands, which were cutt when Mr Gordon drew it back. Hereupon Mr Cathcart fell back saying he had gote it, but as it was his own fault so he deserved it, and for-

gave him very heartily. Mr Gordon said he hoped it was not mortall, but, if it was, he doubted not but in a few hours to follow him. Mr Gordon, in the case he was in, ran above a quarter of a mile to get help to Mr Cathcart, crying out, and at length found a man who was mowing hay, with whom he returned and they both helped Mr Cathcart, who by that time was speechless, but had some life remaining. The man says Mr Gordon was in the utmost concern for him, and kissed him frequently, and chargeing the man to take care of him until he brought or sent a coach. He walked away above a mile before he came hither to a house, where, being refused access, he walked further to another where he got access, and immediately directed people to go and look after Mr Cathcart, thereafter sent for a surgeon to himself, and calling for pen, ink, and paper, wrote a line to his brother, his sex wounds bleeding all this while, and the broken part of the sword remaining in his body, which continued so far above two hours after he had received it. He has two wounds in his left arm (that being the arm he fought with), one of them thorough, a third in the same arm near the shoulder, which enters a little from behind, a fourth on his left side which slanted on his rib, a fifth in his left breast a little under his shoulder which goes also pretty far, and the other the most dangerous of all, thorough his whole body and his lungs.

His wounds were dressed that night by twelve by Mr Bouchier, in presence of Doctor Welwood, who both declared they feared the worst. He was also before next morning thrice bled, after which and not till then he had some ease. His wounds were again dressed yesterday, and as they do not bleed inwardly, and there is no extravasated blood in his body, they begin to have good hopes of him. He got a glisten yesternight, which had very good effects but to-day he seems a little feverish, which in all appearance, from the good symptom that attend him, is the only danger that now threatens him. This is the account he himself gave of the whole affair, some hours after his wounds were dressed, when there was no hopes of his recovery, and which he declared as a dying man, at the same time owning that 'twas with the greatest reluctancy he was

engaged in this unlucky quarrell till he was provoked with such treatment as no man could bear; in which he is vindicated by all the company that was in the coffee-house, which certainly must be some satisfaction to his freinds whatever becomes of him.

I take this opportunity also of acquainting your lordship that yesterday I got out your warrand of pension from the treasury for £500, which commences at Martinmas last, and if I can see the earl to-day, will send it and the gift of chamberlainry down this night in order to be expedite. In my last to my lady from this place I urged the absolute necessity there was of sending the Master and Mr William hither for their education. Your lordship is senseible how absolutely necessary it is for them and how dissadvantageous to them it must be now to lose any time. Sir William [Gordon?] has boarded his two sons at a school, resolved to spare no expence in their education, and I beg of your lordship to follow the same example with all convenience.

The "Political State of Great Britain" (vol. XI, p. 749) calls Gordon "Muster Master General in Scotland" and says Cathcart received one wound, of which he died on the spot. Gordon had six wounds, and "had his adversarie's sword broken in his body, but notwithstanding he was thought past recovery. he was in a few days cured by the famous Dr [Paul] Buisserie, [a notable anatomist and surgeon who had come into England from Orange in 1688 and died 1739]."

A little later in the same year Alexander Gordon, Provost of Fortrose, perhaps Alexander of Ardoch, certainly a strong anti-Jacobite, wrote from London to an unknown correspondent, August 31/16, as follows (Hanoverian in State Papers in the Stowe MSS., Bristol Museum, 239 f. 27):—

HONOURED SIR,—I am extreamlie glad to know by Mr Shrouder of your own, your lady's and your pretty sons keeping your healths, since you went from this country. As I have the greatest reason

so I doe heartily pray for all happiness and prosperity to you and your familie. The King, before his departure, having, at the advice of the Privy Council, ordered new elections of Magistrates for several burghs in the North of Scotland qch. in the time of the late unnatural rebellion were under the influence of the rebels, the elections are going on and the town of Ffortrose in the Countie of Ross have done me the honour of making me provost, wch. will enable me to carry on his Majesty's affairs in that countrie, the doing wherof successfully and faithfully as I reckon it my greatest honor, so it shall be the greatest studie of my life.

I have the happiness and good fortune of being the first Provost since the Revolution chose in that town (which till now was entirely under the influence of the Earles of Seaforth) that might work to the interest of the Protestant succession, qch. now, God be blest takes place.

It was an unspeakable joy to all truly good people in this island to hear that his Majestie, after so fine a passage, kept health so well, and it is with the greatest anxiety and most fervent prayers, that his Majesty's faithfull subjects wish and hope for his sudden and desireable return to this island.

I am now going to Scotland, when I shall hope for your commands and from which I shall let you know whatever remarkable is doing there.

I begg you'll make my best respects acceptable to Count Baronsbuff. I am with the greatest respect, honourable sir, your most obliged and most faithful and most devoted servant,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

London Aug. 31716.

Alexander Gordon of Ardoch was one of the heritors of the parish of Kirkmichael in Ross-shire as well as of Lairg. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Munro, 5th bart. of Foulis. Sage in his "*Memorabilia Domestica*" says she was a woman of "remarkable piety" and in proof of his statement tells this story:—

Mr Gordon was a man of unsettled opinions and of an irreligious life. He was a fond husband,

but his affection for the best of wives could not reconcile him to her piety. One evening on coming home he found her seated in the parlour with a number of devout persons, who were engaging in spiritual exercises. Suddenly he rushed out of the house and attempted to kill himself. But in an instant the words occurred to him "Do thyself no harm" and from that moment he became a new man. His remaining life was consecrated of the cause of Godliness. His wife died after a long and painful illness patiently borne. Her remains are interred at Kirkmichael in the parish of Resolis, and around them her nephew Sir Harry Munro of Foulis, erected a square enclosure filled up with lime and stone in order to prevent any future interment at the spot. In the house of Mr and Mrs Gordon my grandfather Mr Aeneas Sage my grandfather became acquainted with his future wife Elizabeth Mackenzie, and at Ardoch they were married. Mr Alexander Gordon of Ardoch witnessed their marriage contract July 19, 1728.

In corroboration of Sage's statement the Rev. R. Macdougall, Resolis, informs me that Alexander Gordon was a leading elder in the Presbytery, while his wife ("commonly called Lady Ardoch") is still remembered for her earnest piety.

The "Scots Magazine" for 1762, (p. 112) announces that "Lady Ardoch, widow of Alexander Gordon of Ardoch," died at Cromarty on February 27, 1762. Mackenzie in the history of the Munro family (p. 117) states that she was buried in the churchyard of Kirkmichael, half way between the old church and the north wall of the burying ground. In 1768 his nephew Sir Harry Munro of Foulis, erected a tombstone (12 ft. long, 9 ft. broad, 3 ft. high) above the grave, altar shaped, of hewn ashlar, and embedded in the inside of it is a grey freestone tablet on the south side, inscribed:—

Here lies Mrs Gordon, wife of Alexander Gordon of Ardoch, who died in the 75th year of her

age. This tombstone is erected to her memory by her nephew, Sir Harry Munro of Foulis, Bart., 1768.

Alexander Gordon of Ardoch had at least one son, Adam.

Adam Gordon of Ardoch.

Adam Gordon was the son of Alexander, and was served his heir general on May 9, 1753, and his heir male special in the manse and croft of the Treasurer of Ross, and in Thomsonhill and part of Gallowbank Hill, Ross-shire, September 2, 1757.

He took the anti-Jacobite side, serving with the Laird of Macleod. A reference to young Ardoch occurs in the Fitzherbert Papers (Historical MSS. Com., 177), under date February 3, 1745-6. "Severall gentlemen, volunteers, made prisoners in the action near Falkirk and confined in the Castle of Down by the rebels, have made their escape, and are come to this city, as has likewise Major Lockhart, and Mr Gordon of Ardoch, who having happily convinced the officer on guard of his folly, engaged him to come along with them, and he is admitted to bail."

Young Ardoch was captured, with 60 of Macleod's men, at the skirmish at Inverurie December 23, 1745. On December 20 Macleod marched from Old Meldrum to Inverurie with 500 men, and was joined next day by Captain George of Culcairn with 200 Munros, who had been quartered upon the farmers near the village. They staid there "in great security" till Monday, December 23, when they were attacked by Lord Lewis Gordon's little army, which consisted of Moir of Stoneywood's regiment, Monaltrie's, and Elrick's men, and two companies of Lord John Drummond's men. According to the "Lyon in Mourning" ii. 344,

Abichie [Gordon of Avoehie] marched his men the Kintore road, and by that means had Don to cross in sight of the enemy, as Lord Lewis had Urie. About 60 of the Macleods kept firing upon them crossing Urie, whereby two men were wounded. The Macleods were drawn up upon the east side of the town, against whom was sent Colonel Culbert and Stonnywood. Minaltrie and Blelaek entered the town; Abichie went up the west side to scour the yards, from which they fired, and galled Lord Lewis' men in their coming up from Urie to form against the enemy. The action lasted but a few minutes after the men were formed, and the loss inconsiderable on both sides: night coming on apace, they could not be supposed they would see to level their pieces. Upon the Macleods' side was taken Gordon of Ardoeh and 60 private men; on both sides 14 killed and 20 wounded.

Gordon was taken into Aberdeen, and there the Rev. John Bisset (Spalding Club Miscellany I. 366) met him on December 24, 1745, saying that he was taken "covering the escape of his uncle Culcairn." Bisset thought young Ardoeh and his fellow prisoners had "acquired immortal honour."

Young Ardoeh's kinsman, Sir John Gordon, was intensely gratified at his conduct. Writing from London to Lord President Forbes, January 8, 1746, he says:—

The late affair in Aberdeenshire, of which we have not as yet any particulars, and the retreat of the Grant, furnishes matter of conversation here, [London]. It is a particular pleasure to me that my cousin, Ardoeh, has behaved so much like a man, and is not hurt. I make no doubt 'twill procure him the promotion he has earned.

In 1746 Adam was a lieutenant in his uncle's (Captain George Munro of Culcairn) Independent Company. Hearing (in September, 1746) that Adam "was about to be advanced to a company in one of the marching regiments," Munro begs for

a vacant lieutenantancy for Hugh Munro of Achanny ("Albemarle Papers" 218).

In 1760 Adam Gordon of Ardoch was a captain in the Earl of Sutherland's Highland Regiment, commanded by the Hon. Major, Hugh Mackay of Bighouse. Charles and Robert Gordon were lieutenants in the regiment ("Aberdeen Journal," May 26, 1760).

Chambers, in his "Book of Days" (II., 41) is responsible for a strange romantic story about Ardoch's daughters, who became in turn Countess of Kellie. The facts were thus related to the writer in 1845 by a lady, then upwards of ninety years of age, who had had opportunities of becoming well acquainted with all the particulars—

At Ardoch Castle—which is situated upon a tall rock overlooking the sea—the proprietor, Mr Gordon, was one evening, a little after the middle of the last century, alarmed by the firing of a gun, evidently from a vessel in distress near shore. A storm was raging, and he had every reason to fear that the vessel was about to be dashed against the iron-bound coast. Hastening down to the beach with lights and ropes, he and servants looked in vain for the distressed vessel. Its fate was already accomplished, as the floating spars but too plainly shewed: but they looked in vain for any, dead or alive, who might have come from the wreck. At length they found a sort of crib, which had been rudely cast ashore, containing, strange to say, a still live infant. The little creature, whose singular fate it had been to survive where so many stronger people perished, was carefully taken to the house and nursed. It proved to be a female child, evidently from its wrappings the offspring of persons of no mean condition, but with nothing about it to afford a trace as to whom these were.

Mr Gordon made some attempts to find the relatives of this fondling, but without effect. Hoping that she in time might be claimed, he caused her to be brought up along with his own daughters, and treated in all respects as one of them. The personal graces and amiable character of the child

in time made him feel towards her as if she had actually stood in that relation to him. When she had attained to womanhood, a storm similar to that already spoken of occurred. An alarm-gun was fired, and Mr Gordon, as was his wont, hurried down to the beach, but this time to receive a ship-wreck party, whom he immediately conducted to his house, and treated with his characteristic kindness. Amongst them was one gentleman passenger, whom he took into his own parlour, and entertained at supper. After a comfortable night spent in the castle, this stranger was surprised at breakfast by the entrance of a troop of blooming young ladies, the daughters of his host, as he understood, but one of them attracted his attention in a special manner. "Is this young lady your daughter too?" he inquired of Mr Gordon. "No," replied his host; "but she is as dear to me as if she were." And he related her story. The stranger listened with increasing emotion, and, at the close of the narration, said he had reason to believe that the young lady was his own niece. He then related the circumstances of a sister's return from India, corresponding to the time of the shipwreck, and explained how it might happen that Mr Gordon's inquiries for her relations had failed. "She is now," said he, "an orphan; but, if I am not mistaken in my supposition, she is entitled to a handsome provision which her father bequeathed to her in the hope of her yet being found."

Ere long, sufficient evidence was afforded to make it certain that the gentleman had really, by the strange accident of the shipwreck, found his long missing niece. It became necessary of course, that she should pass under his care, and leave Ardoch—a bitter necessity to her, as it inferred a parting with so many friends dear to her. To mitigate the anguish of this separation, it was arranged that one of her so called sisters, the Misses Gordon, should accompany her. There destination was Gottenburg, where the uncle had long been settled as a merchant. Here closes all that was romantic in the history of the founding. But there was to be a sequel of that nature in favour of Mr Gordon's children. Amongst the Scotch merchants settled in the Swedish port, was Mr Thomas Erskine, a younger son of a younger

brother of Sir William Erskine of Cambo, in Fife, an offshoot of the family of the Earl of Kellie. To him was Miss Anne Gordon of Ardoch married in 1771. A younger brother, named Methven, who had pursued merchandise in Bengal, ten years later married a sister of Miss Gordon. No one then dreamed that these gentlemen would ever come near to [as seventeen persons stood between them and the title] the peerage of their family; but in 1797 the baronet of Cambo became Earl of Kellie, and two years later, the title lighted on the shoulders of the husband of Anne Gordon. In short, these two daughters of Mr Gordon of Ardoch, became, in succession, Countesses of Kellie in consequence of the incident of the shipwrecked foundling, whom their father's humanity had rescued from the waves, and for whom an owner had so unexpectedly been given.

The hard dry facts are that Gordon had two daughters:—

1. Anne Gordon : married at Gottenburg, 1771, Thomas Erskine, afterwards 9th Earl of Kellie. He died without issue February 6, 1828, aged 82, at Cambo House, Fife. She died there March 20, 1829.
2. Joanna Gordon : married at Edinburgh July 10, 1781, Methven Erskine, afterwards 10th Earl of Kellie. He died without issue in 1828 or 1829, "a very short time" after his brother, when his baronetcy became extinct, while the barony of Erskine of Birletoun, the viscountcy of Fentoun, and the Earldom of Kellie devolved on his cousin, John Francis Miller Erskine (son and heir of the Earl of Mar), who also died without issue in 1886.

The Invergordon Burying Place.

The Gordons of Invergordon are buried in a vault in Rosskeen Churchyard, which, according to a correspondent, "in its present condition is somewhat of a wilderness to be regretted by everybody at all disposed to interest themselves in antiquarian research. There are the ruins of some buildings, which, judging from the sculp-

ture work, must have been of considerable importance in the period when they were not roofless." Part of these buildings had been made into a family vault, first for the Gordons, and subsequently for the Macleods of Cadboll, who restored it in 1884. The Invergordon vault is not accessible, the Macleods having in 1884 enclosed it in a modern structure, ornate enough of itself, but perhaps not so interesting as the old vault would have been. The floor of the vault, which is 10 feet under the ground, appears to have also been intended for interments, but it has not been used as yet. There are twelve compartments in the wall of the vault, but only five of them bear inscriptions as follows:—

"Sir William and Lady Gordon [of Invergordon], 12th August, 1772;" "Sir William Gordon," "Sir John Gordon," all in the same section

"The remains of William Gordon of Newhall, Esq., deposited here on 22nd July, 1778."

"Mis. Wir, 12th August, 1772."

"Rod. Macleod, 1833." on a brass plate.

"Macleod, 1884," on a brass plate.

Sir John Gordon of Invergordon

(*To the Editor of the "Ross-shire Journal."*)

SIR,—Gordonology is inexhaustible. Following "G. E. C." I noted in your columns that Sir John Gordon's wife died in 1775. I have since discovered that this lady was his second wife. His first wife died in 1729. She is recorded thus—

"Dy'd Mrs — Gordon, wife of John Gordon, E-q., eldest son of Sir William Gordon, Bart." Aug. 20, 1729—"Historical Register" for 1729; Chronology p. 50.

"About the same time [Aug. 17, 1729] died the Lady Raines, relict of the late Sir Richard Raines, whose grand-daughter, Mrs Gordon, daughter of Dr Raines, and wife of John Gordon, eldest son of Sir William Gordon, Bart., dyed of the smallpox on the 20th of this month [August]"—"Political State of Great Britain," xxxvii. 201.

There is no indication as to when Sir John married again. The "Scots Magazine" and the

"Gentleman's Magazine" record that the second
"Lady Gordon of Invergordon" died at Inver-
gordon Aug. 22, 1775.—I am, etc.,

J. M. BULLOCH.

118 Pall Mall, London.



A ROSS-SHIRE PEPYS.

Sir John Gordon of Invergordon was distinctly grandmotherly. This quality came out in the long and persistent letters which he wrote in 1746 to every body who was any body, pleading for the nephew Lord Macleod's life after the fatuous Forty-Five. But the strong feminine touch in his character is even more strongly marked by his diaries. How long he kept a diary I cannot say, but Mr Andrew Ross, the learned Ross Herald, possesses a transcript of several of them which he has been so courteous as to let me examine. Where the original pocket books are to be found is not known. But either the baronet himself or an amanuensis rewrote several of them into a quarto volume (of 482 pages), covering the period May 1754—November 1758 although some items go back to 1753, and a few down to August 9, 1759.

The most noticeable feature of the book is its general air of what the Scot finely calls "pernickittiness." To keep a diary at all shows a devotion to duty which very few men possess for any length of time; but to rewrite it—and in such careful caligraphy—into another book is a squandering of useful leisure which seems almost incredible in our rough and tumble times. The extraordinary care with which this tedious task has been accomplished is shown by the fact that the contents are indexed according to the pages in the original diaries, and to the pages in the transcript.

The variety of the contents beggars description forming an extraordinary olla podrida which reminds one of Mr Gilbert's recipe for a Heavy Draagoon. Indeed, Sir John jotted everything into the Pocket Books, from his laundry bills to his ethical outlook. There are facts about his estates, his debts, his journeys, his duties, interspersed with snippets of useful information, bits of poetry, recipes, observations on conduct, and so on. Indeed it would not be possible to inventory these books, but some idea of their kind of

contents may be got from a list of the items in the second pocket book (of 131 pp):—

Memorandum from Captain David Urquhart of his connection with the Duchess of Dorset.

Account of the prices of things sent aboard of Captain Houston to London to Sir John Gordon at his desire. 8th November, 1754—£10 3s 8d.

State of liquors in Sir John's cellars, 12th November, 1754. Directions to Sundries.

Commission to Mr Hay about Mr Whiteford, 11th January, 1755.

As to Brother Janie.

Sundry jotters or memorandums.

For writings to Mr Charles and John Hay in 1754-5.

Copy of Mr Mosman's note to Mr Charles [Hamilton Gordon] 12th May, 1755.

Prices of Scotch carpeting.

Widths for a post chaise.

Dimensions for brick boxes for cellar.

Quantities of stuff for cloths.

Prices of washing at Edinburgh.

Method for washing white or silk stockings.

List of the Gentlemen of Estates in Cromartie-shire, who with their factors should be Commissioners of Supply for that county.

Memorandum concerning a bill for regulating tallies.

Note of Parliamentary books.

Note of sundry Burgess Tenure Borrows.

Relative to Solicitations [twelve in number.]

Memorandum from Mr Sandilands of Bourdeaux.

From Hamlet's Meditation on Death.

On the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

Epistle to Mr John Vedina [in verse].

The backward spring moralized [in verse.]

A curious law decision.

Receipt to make milk punch that will keep seven years.

For making the best shoe liquid.

For corns.

For a dropsy.

For cleaning the teeth.

Another receipt for the teeth.

Receipt for washing the eyes.

For making an opening drink.

Doctor Andrew St Clair's direction for the care of a scorbutick habit of body, 31st July, 1755.

In the marvellous medley one or two facts stand prominently out. In the first place Sir John was hard up, although it is not clear how this came about, for at one time the Invergordon Gordons seem to have had a lot of money. Sir John, however, is explicit on the point, for under date October, 1757, (p. 340) occurs "Some General Idea of Sir John's past and present situation," as follows:—

Exclusive 1st of Sir William [Gordon, his father's] English debts amounting to upwards of £8000 charging only the compounded sums for Grove, Vernon and Cholmley; and 2nd, of the claims by John Gordon and Mrs Barker, as to which last George Scott's evidence is false—at least prevaricating; and 3rd, of sundry Scotch debts. (besides my own personal claims in my confirmation and otherwise) such as Captain Wilson's Pronsys etc., for which no claims were entered in the processes of sale and ranking of Sir William's estate.

Sir William's debts amounted at Whits. 1751, according to the scheme of division to the sum of £24 544 6s 8d sterl

And I was bound personally in most of these, as well those not claim'd as those claim'd under the process of ranking.

Tho' the funds upon this judicial ranking prov'd deficient to the extent of £7080 12 4d,

No claimant got less than his principal sum. Some of the creditors got also their whole interests, and others of 'em only part of these and their expenses but

Messrs Drummond & Scott drew every farthing of their whole (often) accumulated principal of their interests and of their expenses, save their proportion of the expense of the sale and ranking to £338 5s 3d, in 1751.

All his younger children got provisions as if the estate left by Sir William had been left free of debt, instead of being left bankrupt, for besides various considerable payments for Charles George, Dannie, Jenny, Betsie, nay even Lady Arniston and Lady Cromartie.

The younger children drew of the price of the			
estate	£2991	11	4
Paid otherwise	3906	9	1
Sum of provisions duc 'em			
Whits 1751	182	11	11
<hr/>			
	£7080	12	4
To give the sum of deficiency			
of fund	7080	12	4

And I lost fully more than this sum of deficiency by Arniston's award and Adam Gordon's [of Ard-och] bankruptcy, the consequences of my being kept out of Parliament in 1757, as otherwise the transactions between Charles and Adam had never been made.

The gains on compositions and on getting the estate at the Lord's price, enabl'd me with about £2000 of my own to act as I did to creditors and children.

And thank God, I still have between £800 and £900 per annum, subject to a debt only of about £7000, besides the salary of my office. [Elsewhere he enters this thus:—"My first commission was in May, 1745, at a salary of £300. This was afterwards increased to £600. My next commission was December, 1753 from the King with £400 salary of the Scotch civil list"].

If he turned tuft hunter with success, it was not without a feeling of disgust which is clearly indicated in a pregnant passage:—

Who have not been in circumstances of distress can't feel for another!

I (am) now able to stand against Ministerial close festedness: for (I am) not oblig'd to be equal, dependant as formerly when my situation (was) subjected (me) to slights at their hands because (they) thought (me) destitute and unable to be of use to 'em by influence or to do without 'em. It also subjected (me) to obloquys and secret woundings by creditors because (I was) unable to pay them, but living decently. Egotisms, disgust, and yet necessary disgusting to be always so iciting. Easier for them to make some friends now than afterwards if all is found fill'd up.

Wounds in the dark.

Necessitated to be a schemer, but that now over.
Solicitations irksome—professions common—to

want a thing the greatest objection to the getting of it.

The cloud of private anxietys is now wearing off.

I could stirr in business if encourag'd.

'Tis easy to hurt and stab a little man in the dark.

I (am) said to be losing ground : not to be well in (in) the Closet.

Duke of Newcastle promised an additional Privy Seal in 1755. I stopt asking it on his incurring then the Princess's displeasure. When I got my new warrant her obliging gracious answer on my offering to give up pension. Her goodness in giving that and my houses (at Kew and Pall Mall).

My so'e connections and attachments are to the Prince's family [at the Leicester House]. . . I owe them much tho' I have also suffer'd much by 'em.

Suffered detriments by be ng kept out of Parliam. in 1757 that cannot be made up.

Under the heading "openings from a disgusted courtier" he writes as follows :—

I confess honestly that I like solitude so well that I am confirm'd every day more and more in my opinion of persons and their incorrigible degree of absurdity, not to use harsher epithets. I remember long since to have heard people of sense make an observation that when a good understanding was wanting you had on y to expect that persons who had follies in an early time of life would, as they advanced, far from correcting their mistakes become obstinate and incorrigible for that, tho' there were hopes of such, who tho' they had strong passions and even vices, yet had a capacity for reflection and judgment that would lead them naturally to act rationally upon the whole, notwithstanding that passions might prevent an uniformity of conduct and also lead 'em to these subsided to be regular and just in their actions, and to be defended upon, whence they might recover the opinion of the world that the violence of their passions in their earlier days might have lost 'em when by the abatment thereof they gave

hopes to mankind of more prudence for the future. . . I think it is unpardonable at a certain time of life either to the Dupe or the Rook, which is the case of all gamblers as well in the world in general, as of such who are more particularly denominated so.

If he disliked the task of always having to tout, Sir John at any rate developed a complete system to meet his difficulties, and in his second pocket book he gives eleven pages of maxims how to proceed. Here are some of his counsels of perfection:—

An anxious face gains few friends, and therefore to be guarded against tho' not easy to wear off from the face the marks of fatigue etc. and private business.

Single out some Patron on whom chiefly to pin yourself and your concerns and yet leave room for acting on emergencies. This requires the nicety of solid judgment and matured deliberation and frequent prudent review, so as to pass through life as quietly and modestly as possible.

Press to be put into some place where you can be useful to your patrons.

'Tis undoubtedly of great use to be believed to have some footing, but 'tis a most essential point of prudence to be cautious and modest in whatever drops from yourself with regard to it.

Appear indifferent where you meet with indifference.

It tends to the heightening of a man in people's estimation when he is observed to have gone through, becomingly, sharp felt, unmerited trials and to have drawn his neck out of the collar from sundry difficulties and crosses with a good character.

The applications which Sir John had to put for ward appear by the score together. Thus in Pocket Book No 8 we find—

A lieutenancy in the Navy for Carroll's son Lewis [Gordon].

A lieutenancy of Marines for Robert Gordon's son George.

A commission for Meddatt's son George.

An ensign commission for Highfield's brother.

James Gordon, late Master of the custom house cruizer at Liverpool to be reponed.

To back the recommendation of Kenneth MacCulloch for a Sa t Officier at Borrowstouness.

To think of Allan Auld in case of a State Lottery this year.

Cadboll's friend Macleod wants a pair of colours.

An ensigncy for Innerchasley's nephew, John Grant.

A commission for Fairburn's nephew, Coll MacDonnell.

A commission for McC Calder's nephew, John Falconer.

A Land Waiter's place for Black Co'in MacKenzie's son.

A commission in the Navy to be applied for on behalf of John Gordon's son James.

Lieutenant Alexander Bayne to be got fixt to a good ship.

Something from Exchequer to Mrs Bethune's sister ——— Wilson.

A presentation from Lord Keeper, or Lord Duplin for Sandy Gordon.

Lord Tweeddale to speak to Lord Rothes about helping to commissions in Ireland.

To talk on the same subject to Mr Stone about applying to his brother the Primate.

He constantly wanted things for himself. He had a house in Pall Mall and in 1759 applied for admittance into the New Park at Richmond, and was granted leave by the Princess Amelia. In his petition he says :—

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were graciously pleased to take a house for Lady Gordon, who has been constantly every summer in the neighbourhood, either at Kew or Kew Lane, ever since 1747, except twice that she went to Scotland within that time. Her health has been valetudinary and still is so, and airing is very necessary to it, and without the privilege of admittance into the new Park [at Richmond] there are few airings, if any, to be had in that part of the country, the air of which agrees so much better with her than any other in the neighbourhood of London, that it has been for upwards of twelve years her constant summer residence, and will continue to be so while in London. [There is two prescriptions dated August and September, 1757, by Dr Alexander Munro for Lady Gordon].

As might be expected from his type Sir John was interested in the history of his family, and

gives several tables, though these do not cover more ground than I have already traversed, except that throughout the books he speaks a great deal of his brother "Janie." Sir John even seems to have desired other members of the family to turn genealogists, for among his many memoranda occurs the following :—"What has young Carroll done with relation to the genealogical enquiries recommended to him by my letter of September 3rd, 1757?" Shortly before this (on April 4, 1756) the arms of the Invergordon family had been registered at the Lyon Office, having been previously registered on December 17, 1697. Sir John, however, says that they were wrongly described, and gives as the correct version the following (p. 181) :—

Quarterly First Azure, Three Boars heads couped two and one crowned Argent Or armed Argent as the paternal coat of the name of Gordon. Second Or three Lions' heads eraz'd Gules two and one as the coat of Radzenoch. Third Or three Crescents within the Royal Tressure Gules by the name of Seton. Fourth, Azure, Three Frazes or cinquefoils argent as the coat of Frazer : All within a Bordure nebule engrail'd Gules with a Saltire Azure (the standard bearing of St Andrew counter-chang'd) surcharged with an Inescutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland, vizt. :—Sol or a Lion rampant within a double Tressure flowered and counterflower'd with Fleurs de Lis Mars having an Imperial Crown above the Inescutcheon Gules, and above the Shield an Helmet befitting his Degree of Baronet with a Mantle Gules doubling Argent, and on a wreath of his Colours is set for his crest a dexter Hand issuant from a Heart holding a flaming Sword, proper, and in an Escroll above this motto "Orde Manuque," supported on the dexter by a Grey Hound and on the sinister by an Antelope proper.

Among other interesting items of information is the fact that in 1759 "Mr" Adam, architect, sent plans to Sir John for modernising Invergordon House, his seat in Rosskeen Church and so

on, the recommendations running into several pages. This, of course, was one of the four famous brothers John Robert James and William, who did so much excellent work in London.

I have picked out only the plums of the pocket books, leaving hundreds of others for some one who may yet edit Sir John just as Mr Wheatley has edited the immortal Pepys.



THE GORDONS OF CARROLL.

The family of Gordon who owned the lands of Carroll in the parish of Clyne, Sutherland, were the youngest branch of the line of which the baronet of Embo is the senior and the Gordons of Invergordon the younger branch. By a strange fatality all these families have long since ceased to have any connection with their cradle country. The Embo Gordons have merely a London address and the heir to the title has taken to the dropping of large tears in the magazines over the condition of such an alien game as first class cricket – just as if the fate of the Empire depended upon it. The Gordons of Invergordon with the ironic destiny which overtakes many families where a hereditary title is an incentive to live, have died out, or at any rate, the baronetcy is dormant. The Gordons of Carroll long ago sold their ancestral acres, but the family still flourishes and has a proud record of usefulness on modern lines, which has given it far more distinction than mere lairdism, although in the opinion of the “Statistical Account” of 1845 it might be able to prove its right to the dormant baronetcy of Invergordon. If there are no Gordons “of Carroll” to-day, the name Carroll has been perpetuated, for there are towns of the name in Buckland County, New South Wales and in Iowa; counties in Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio,

Tennessee, and Virginia ; besides a suburb of Baltimore and a settlement in Montana.

Moreover greater care has been taken to preserve a record of this descent than is usual with most of the smaller lines of the Gordons. The early history of the family is outlined in Sir Robert Gordon's genealogical tables which have long lain in manuscript at Dunrobin and which will shortly be printed by the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen. For the later history we have a long pedigree "extracted in May, 1861, from the records of the College of Arms" by William Courthope, Somerset Herald. It consists of a big table linen backed and mounted on rollers like a school map, and it is in the possession of the head of the house. Mr Donald Cunes Gordon, late of the Indian Civil Service, who has called his house at Datchet by the name of Carroll. Another attempt to deal with the family seems to have been made in 1869, for the "Times" of August 13 contained this advertisement, which was slightly varied in the issue of November 24 :—

Joseph Gordon, Esq., (in 1826 at 28 London Street) or his representatives having his papers will oblige an old family by communicating with Mr Alexander Heinsley, secretary's office, Albany, London.

This refers to Mr Joseph Gordon, Writer to the Signet, the last laird of Carroll, but I have not discovered the identity of the advertiser.

The Carroll Gordons are descended from the first Earl of Huntly, whose son, Adam, became Dean of Caithness, while his grandson, also Adam, married Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland in her own right, and thus changed the family name from Sutherland to Gordon for over two hundred years. The permeating quality of the Gordons

will be more readily understood if set out in formal shape

The first Earl of Huntly, who died in 1501, had three sons

1. George, 2nd Earl of Huntly (died 1501) who had

- (1). Alexander, 3rd Earl of Huntly, (died 1525)

- (2). Adam Gordon who married the Countess of Sutherland.

- (3). William Gordon, who was slain at Flodden, and founded the terrible Family of Gight, of which Lord Byron's mother was the last representative.

- 2 Alexander Gordon, who founded the Family of Abergeldie, Aberdeenshire, still in existence, with the King as tenant of the estate.

- 3 Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness (died 1528). He had three sons :—

- (1). William Gordon, Chancellor of Dunkeld

- (2) George Gordon of Beldornie

- (3). John Gordon of Drumroy who had

- i. Hugh Gordon of Druffimoy and Balle-lone

- ii. Alexander Gordon of Sidderay.

- iii John Gordon of Embo.

- iv. Adam Gordon ; no issue

- v. John Gordon of Backies and Kilcalkill, the father of

- (i) Adam Gordon, founder of the Invergordon Gordons.

- (ii) Alexander Gordon, founder of the Carroll Gordons.

The further descent of these lives will be most clearly shown in the table :—

Alexander Gordon, 1st Earl of Huntly, died 1470

Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness died 1527.

John Gordon of Drummoy, died 1598.

John Gordon
of Embo.
died 1628.

John Gordon = Margaret Innes
of Backies &
Kilcalmkill,
died 1621. of Inverbrakie.

Adam Gordon of
Kilcalmkill and
Backies

Alex Gordon
of Carroll,
died 1658.

William Gordon
of Kilcalmkill.

Robert Gordon
of Carroll.

Adam Gordon
of Dalphol y,
thence
Invergordon.

John Gordon,
died 1701,
before
his father.

Adam Gordon
married Helen Gray
of Skibo.

John Gordon
of Carroll,
died 1734.

Alexander Gordon,
Falmouth.

Hugh Gordon
of Carroll.

Sir Adam Gordon,
5th Baronet of
Invergordon.
Line extinct 1850.

John Gordon
of Carroll,
died 1807.

Joseph Gordon.
last of Carroll,
1777-1855.

Donald Macleod Gordon,
1813-91.

Donald Clunes Gordon,
U.I.C.S., born 1842.

Clunes Malcolm Gordon,
born 1869.

THE DESCENT OF THE GORDONS OF CARROLL.

Alexander Gordon of Carroll.

He was the fourth son of John Gordon of Backies and Kilcalmkil, whose main line was represented by the Gordons of Invergordon.

According to the Courthope pedigree he married Florence Munro, daughter of Hector Munro of P'tfour. The Sutherland Tables say his second wife was "Janet Sutherland daughter to the goodman of Reacher." The Courthope pedigree makes Janet, widow of David Sutherland of Riarquhar, and says she was married about 1645.

By his first wife Alexander Gordon of Carroll had

1 Captain Robert Gordon of Carroll

2 John Gordon: married Margaret Gray, daughter of John Gray, brother to Over-skibo. The Courthope pedigree calls him "of Midgarty."

3 "Master Hugh Gordon is called "a minister in Athol" by the Sutherland Tables. He is evidently the Hugh Gordon who entered King's College Aberdeen in 1639 and took his M.A. in 1643. He began his ministerial career as minister of Fortingall in Athol before 1654. He was translated to Comrie April 9, 1656, to Row, Dumbarton in 1665; to Cardross before 1638. Scott, (*Fasti* ii 350) says he was "ousted by the rabble at the Revolution." A story is told of him in illustration of his "devotions to High Church Principles." Being engaged in administering from the pulpit the sacrament of baptism to a child whose name the father intended to be William, he said "Na na, we have had owre mony Williams already; the bairn's name must be James." (Joseph Irving's "Dumbartonshire" p. 473) According to the Sutherland Tables he married Bessie Og, an Irishwoman. Scott ("*Fasti*") says he had a son

Rev. James Gordon, described in Irving's "Dumbartonshire" as "an Ireland minister." He took his M.A. at Glasgow 1673. He received a testimonial December 7th

1680 for licence, was recommended by the Archbishop of St Andrews for Port Monteith in 1681 and was presented to Roseneath 1682. He was deprived by the Privy Council September 10 1689 for not reading the proclamation of the Estates and for not praying for their majesties William and Mary. He died in 1694 aged about 40 (Scott's "Fasti" ii 369). He had at least two sons.

Alexander Gordon was second heir to his father, July 23rd, 1707 and March 1708

William Gordon was cautioner to an "eik" to the will of Sir Adam Gordon of Dalpholly, 1713, thus showing that the two families still had friendly relations.

- (4) Alexander Gordon "of Duffus." The Sutherland Tables say he married Margaret, daughter of David Sutherland of Rearchar. The Courthope pedigree says he was alive in 1673 and died before 1701, and calls his wife Margaret, sister of William Sutherland.
- (5) Margaret Gordon, married Donald Gun (Courthope pedigree; none of the daughters is named in the Sutherland Tables).
- (6) Isobel Gordon married John Munro, both living in 1656 (Courthope pedigree).
- (7) Janet Gordon, married Oliver Gordon, second son of Hugh Gordon of Drummoyle by Margaret, daughter of John Gordon of Embo.
- (8) Daughter married John Gray, brother of George Gray of Skibo, information from Mr Murray Ross, who said that Bessie Gordon, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Carroll in the next generation married Master Gilbert Gray, the nephew of the above John Gray; but there is a mistake somewhere as there were not two Alexanders of Carroll.

Robert Gordon of Carroll

The "eldest son of Alexander Gordon of Carroll," Captain Robert Gordon is said in the Tables of Sutherland (p. 502) to have been an officer in

the foot regiment commanded by Lieutenant Co'onel John Munro of Leaman in 1648. The Courthope pedigree says he was alive in 1701 but died by November 25th, 1710. He married Margaret Gordon and had

- (1) John Gordon, younger of Carro'l who died June 1701 in the ifetime of his father. He was sheriff-epute of Suther and in 1685, and factor to the Earl of Suther and. He married October 16th, 1675, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Anderson of Westerton, Ireland. She was alive in 1701 (Courthope pedigree). He had

- (1) John Gordon of Carroll, married —, daughter of Hugh Rose.

- (2) Robert, called "of Cuxtown," 1722.

- (3) Helen, married John Urquhart. She outlived him, and was alive in 1717.

- (2) Robert Gordon. Courthope calls him "an officer, stationed at Tangier in 1681." A Robert Gordon, lieutenant in Captain Munro's company, appears in a "list of soldiers and other passengers, male and female, to be transported from Tangiers to England by H.M.S. Oxford," February 24th, 1683-4. There was a Robert, lieutenant in the 1st Royal Scots in 1684—probably all the same man.

- (3) George Gordon, commissary clerk of Sutherland, married about 1684, Isobel Smith. His grand nephew, Hugh of Carroll, was served his heir in 1740.

- (4) Hugh Gordon, alive 1667.

- (5) Anna Gordon, married in 1675 John Dunbar of Torroboll. Both were alive in 1696.

John Gordon of Carroll

He was lieutenant co'one' of one of Sutherland's regiments in the '15, and died May 22. 1734. Probate of his will was given in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, April 30. 1737, to his son Hugo. There are no details in the Prerogative Grant which is in latin. He married a daughter of Hugh Ross (Rose?) of Braelangweil and had

- 1 Hugh Gordon of Carroll who married Lucie Dunbar.

- 2 Hugh Gordon, surgeon, alive 1751.

Hugh Gordon of Carroll

He was the son of John Gordon of Carroll and got administration of the latter's goods in the Dub in Prerogative Court, October 24, 1737. He was served heir to his grandfather, George Gordon, Commissary Clerk of Sutherland in March 1817-40. He was a justice of the peace and sheriff depute of Sutherland and in the latter capacity it fell to him to examine various witnesses, after the capture of Lord Cromartie (in the drawing room of Dunrobin Castle), April 24, 1746, ("Ear's of Cromartie.")

His services to the House of Hanover are detailed in a memorial (undated) which he and Captain John Clunes of Nielston, sent to the Treasury (Add. MSS. British Museum, 34,736 f. 173), not hitherto printed:

That on the occasion of the Rebellion 1715, your Memorialist's, Hugh Gordon's father, was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, Lieutenant Colonel of this [Sutherland] County Militia, and he acted in that station at the taking of Inverness, and till the total suppression of that Rebellion.

That in the year 1745 your Memorialist Gordon (who was then, and had been for many years before under Sheriff of the said County) had the honour to command as first Captain and Commandant, and your Memorialist Clunes as Second Captain, the Militia raised by the Earl of Sutherland for his Majesty's service.

That upon Lord Loudoun's retreat from Sutherland, a very large detachment of the Rebels made themselves masters of the east coast of that county and your Memorialists, being unable to oppose them, retired with their men and arms to the hills, leaving their wives children and estates at the mercy of the Rebels.

The rebels, being in great want of arms, immediately offered, by proclamation protection to your Memorialists and their men, if they would surrender and deliver up their arms, and threatened, if they did not comply, to burn and destroy their houses and estates, and to give no quarters to such as should fall into their hands.

Your memorialists, knowing well the rebels' want of arms and the great advantage they would gain by a peaceable possession of this county, which

offered a free passage to the western coast on which French ships had been hovering they prevailed with their men to despise the rebels' threats and to continue in the hills watching a favourable opportunity to distress the rebels and serve his Majesty.

The time limited for surrendering being elapsed and the rebels being informed that your memorialists dissuaded the men from complying with their offer the late Earl of Cromarty, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army in Sutherland, signed an order for burning your Memorialists' houses and destroying their estates.

That accordingly upon the day of March 1746, the Order was executed by Macdonald of Barisdale with the greatest rigour and barbarity your memorialists' houses, offices, houses and granaries, with everything in them being burnt to the ground, both their farms destroyed and their wives and children left naked and destitute.

That though your memorialists have suffered so considerably for their fidelity to his Majesty, yet they have the satisfaction to think that their behaviour on that critical occasion was of service for it obliged the rebels to divide their force and keep a large body in Sutherland and to overawe that county which otherwise would have joined their main army at Inverness. It prevented the rebels from opening a communication with the French, who landed from the Hazard sloop; and at length your memorialists and their men had the pleasure totally to disperse the late Lord Cromarty's detachment and take him and his officers prisoners and thereby deprived the Pretender and his scattered adherents of all hopes of aid from that quarter.

That your memorialists had appraisements made upon oath of value of such parts of their loss as could be particularized, and these, with the proper certificates and other evidence of the matter were by them lodged with the late Earl of Sutherland and that he might apply to your Lordships for Relief to your Memorialists: but his Lordship having omitted to do so

Your Memorialists humbly pray Your Lordships would be pleased to take their case into consideration and to give them such Relief in the Premises as to your Lordship shall seem just.

The story is corroborated by Rev George Innes in "The Lyon in Mourning" :—

Lord Cromarty was the only person in the Highland army I ever heard of who caused to burn a gentleman's house upon any pretext whatever. It belonged to Gordon of Carroll, factor to the Earl of Sutherland, who having promised to pay the evy money, &c., against a certain day, instead of that went off in a boat to Aberdeen; whereupon Lord Cromarty gave orders to burn his house, which was of no great value, and everything in it was carefully taken out and put into the office houses for the owner's behoof. Since writing this I am informed that Carroll lays the whole blame upon Barrisdale. On June 7th 1746, David Bruce, Judge Advocate, wrote to Lord Sutherland as to Captain [Hugh?] Gordon's petition they have not time to do anything about it at present but I do assure your lordships that your friends (who have done so much for the Government) is remembrance Fraser's "Sutherland Book" II 261

A letter which he wrote from Dunrobin, April 2nd, 1747, to William, 16th Earl of Sutherland, giving an account of the interment of the Earl's wife Elizabeth, (Wemyss) daughter of the 3rd Earl Wemyss—is so gracious that one may quote it at length (from the "Sutherland Book" II 270) :—

My Lord, — On Friday last the Countess of Sutherland's corps was interred at Dornoch with the greatest decency and good order, that has been seen in this country. The corps was carried in a hearse, attended by thirty gentlemen and 200 commons, and 40 men of the parish of Gospie as a guard. There was not the least high word heard nor any man in disorder. Noe body came but such as were called, and every body called were at the burial except Sir Robert Gordon, Geddes, Ardoch, Eder and Bighouse, who all make the want of health thir excuse. Lord Duffus was principall mourner, and next him Ulbster, who carried the feet. Thus was performed the last duty to the lady endowed with



all the qualifications that could adorn her sex and to the universal loss of everybody that had the honour of her acquaintance and never enough to be regrated by every individual of this county. It is the duty of every one to submit to the will of God, and blessed be his name that there is hopeful issue behind her. Lady Petty is at Kelbo, but I find she would much rather choose to be here. Lady Strathnaver has as yet seen no directions about her. Next post I hope to be able to send a full account of the expense of the funerals, when your lordship will be able to judge of the management and economy that it was gone about in. Forse was not at the burials.

As the term is now at hand, the servants of the family want to know who are or not to be discharged, particularly Mrs Bott desires to know what she is to do with her charge of my lady's clothes, &c. that she may deliver all to such person as your lordship shall name, under inventory, and that you may send directions of what is ordinary, and you allow to be given her on this occasion. I send your lordship a list of the servants' names in the family. I understand John Gray of Rogart has shipt off his beef for Leith, and the cargo consigned to Mr Hog. I think your lordship should give directions to Mr Hog anent the money arising from the sale of the beef. I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most faithful and most obedient servant. HUGH GORDON.

P.S.—Rob Manderston has been useful on the late occasion, and desires me put your lordship in mind of procuring him Arthur Forbes's place if your lordship has no other in view. Since writing the above I have received a letter from Lady Strathnaver calling for Lady Petty, and she proposes to send a chaise north for her, and that she should go in company with some of the ministers going to the Assembly. I am to write her ladyship an answer to that. I believe it will be twenty days or thereby, before Lady Petty goes from this.

Hugh Gordon married Lucie, daughter of Ludovick Dunbar of Grange, and had

1 John Gordon of Carroll, married Isobel Macleod.

2 Lewis Gordon, an officer in the Navy.

- 3 Hugh Gordon, 2nd lieutenant in Colonel Montgomery's battalion. He is apparently the Hugh Gordon, who became a lieutenant in the 62nd Regiment (known as Montgomery's Highlanders and afterwards renumbered the 77th) on June 31, 1757. Montgomery's Highlanders embarked at Greenock for Halifax immediately after its formation in 1757 (Maclean's "Highlanders in America" p. 254). Hugh was killed at Martinique during the attack of January 24-27, 1762, (Aberdeen Journal for April 5, 1762).
- 4 William Gordon, advocate, admitted 1755, died about 1759.
- 5 Joseph Gordon in Navidale. He does not appear in the Courthope pedigree. He was for some time in Jamaica and took a lease of Navidale. Sage ("Memorialia Domestica." pp. 99-2, 103) says:—"Navidale is beautifully sequestered spot nearly surrounded with hills, while to the south it looks out on the Moray Firth. The house of Navidale was a plain building, too wide to be a single house and too narrow to be a double one. It was furnished with the usual wings, extending outwards from the front and forming a sheltered close or court. Mr Joseph Gordon and his amiable and beautiful wife are from the moment I crossed their threshold indelibly impressed upon my memory. Never did I meet with any one young or old, who could more readily command entrance into the mind of a boy than Mr Gordon of Navidale. I became enthusiastically fond of him. 'This world was made for Cæsar' and so as I thought and felt was Mr Gordon made for me. First of all he made a token for me of a bone button mould which for its size colour and rapid revolutions I thought the most wonderful toy I had ever possessed. Then there was a parrot in the house. Its wooden cage stood at the upper stair-head window close by the drawingroom door. It was the first I had seen, and

its gorgeous plumage, its hooked bill, and outlandish scream rivetted my attention. Mr Gordon brought me one day close to the cage and began to speak to the bird. I thought nothing of what he said, as there was nothing that I less expected than that the parrot should reply to him unless by its usual harsh and unmeaning screams. But what was my astonishment and terror when I heard the parrot reply in words of human language to its owner, 'no dinner, no dinner for Pretty Polly.' I considered the parrot to be an incarnation of the devil. Mr Gordon did enjoy my fear and wonder as he saw me twist my hand out of his and rush downstairs as if for dear life. I do not remember Mrs Gordon at this time, although I had sufficient tokens of affection on her part warmly to recollect her afterwards. Miss Roberta Sutherland, her sister, lived with them at Navidale. When his lease expired, took the Mains of Embo in the parish of Dornoch, and resided there for a few years, after which he remained in Edinburgh. The farm of Navidale was taken on lease by Mr Robert Pope, second son of Peter Pope, tacksman of Gartimore. On the expiring of Mr Gordon's lease of Navidale he took that farm at a lease of 30 years." His will occurs in the Edinburgh Commissariat Testaments (vol. 131 part 2) where he is described as "sometime of the Isles and of Jamaica, lately of Navidale, in the county of Sutherland and afterwards residing in Edinburgh." The date of his death is given as "the day of—1800." The inventory was given up "by himself January 30, 1800, in so far as concerns the nomination of his executor," and was made and given by John Gordon of Carroll, "brother german to the said defunct," so far as concerns the inventory. There was owing to him £5 sterling as part of the balance of £100 sterling and interest due by a promissory note granted by Kenneth Mackay, tacksman of Meikle Torboll to

the defunct in July 4, 1799. Gordon granted to his brother John Gordon of Carroll and the latter's oldest son Joseph (when failing the second son William, when failing to any other son of John succeeding to the lands of Carroll) "all and sundry goods, gear, debts, sums of money, household penishing, silver plate, corns, cattle, and whole moveable goods and gear of whatever kind or denomination" besides mortgages affecting my lands, negroes, or other property in the said is and of Jamaica or elsewhere,) with the burden of annuity to Elizabeth Suther and' otherwise Gordon, my well beloved spouse, £100 stg., and to each of Lucy and Jean Gordon, my sisters, £5 stg. "for their lives; besides £40 to his wife for mourning; £50 to his sister, Elizabeth Gordon, 'alias Macpherson,' residing at Paisley, whom failing to her unmarried daughters equally; with £21 stg. each to Major Clunes Gordon, and his spouse, Mrs Annie Gordon, and five guineas each to Robert Baigne, residing at Midgarty, and Captain Kenneth Mackay at Little Torbol to purchase a mourning ring or other memorial." The will was confirmed July 4, 1800.

- 6 Elizabeth Gordon married Rev. Martin Macpherson, and had six sons and two daughters including

Hugh Macpherson M.D., sub-Principal of King's College, Aberdeen. (died 1854). He married (1) October 6, 1803 Ann Marcia Charters by whom he had two sons Martin and Samuel Charters; (2) September 25, 1809, Christina Macleod, daughter of the James Rev. Roderick Macleod, (died 1815) who was Principal of King's College, Aberdeen for 67 years, who married a great granddaughter of Sir James Gordon, 9th of Lesmoir and 6th baronet. By his second wife Hugh Macpherson had five sons and six daughters including Sir Arthur George Macpherson, K.C.

Lucy Jane Macpherson, married Lieut. General James John Macleod Innes, R. E., who won the Victoria Cross at Suatanopore, during the Indian Mutiny 1858.

Jane Macpherson who married Rev. Dr Mackay, and had

George Mackay, married He'en Johnston, and had

Lewis Dunbar, Frodie Mackay : married Emily Read, and had issue.

7 Anne Gordon married Colonel Gordon Clunes of Crakaig, Rutherglen, and had six sons and four daughters including

Margaret Clunes married J. J. Innes, surgeon, H.E.I.C.S. They had eleven sons and four daughters including

Robert Innes married Hon. Miss Wemyss, and had two sons and six daughters, including

James John Macleod Innes, V.C., who as stated married his kinswoman Lucy Jane Macpherson

Annie Clunes married Joseph Gordon, W.S., last Lord of Carroll.

8 Lucy Gordon, alive 1800.

John Gordon of Carroll.

He was served heir to his father Hugh Gordon of Carroll, December 17, 1766. He was one of the original members of the Highland and Agricultural Society 1784

He married Isobel Macleod, sister of Donald Macleod of Gcanies. Donald Sage in his "Memorabilia Domestica" says that she was "an eminently pious woman, and took a deep interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the tutor of her child," George Gordon, afterwards minister of Loth, from 1801 to 1820 who was the son of Adam Gordon, tacksman of Rhenery, in Strathnaver parish of Farr, and nephew of Charles Gordon of Culrossie, and father of Rev. Charles Gordon, Assynt. After being two or three years with the Carroll family, George Gordon resigned, "as advantageous prospects of entering in the commercial line were held out to him by a near relative of his residing in London. Mrs Gordon

of Carroll strongly dissuaded him from availing himself of these prospects and recommended him to pursue his studies as a candidate for the ministry. This, however, Mr Gordon declined doing upon the ground that he saw his call in Providence, clearer to the one than to the other. 'Well, young man,' said the venerable ad., 'I shall not live to see it, but mark my words, you will die minister of Loth,' a prediction strictly fulfilled. Mr Gordon's London prospects burst like air bubbles and he himself turning his attention to his theological studies was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Tongue," November 30, 1796. Mrs Gordon of Carroll died at Kinradwell, September 27, 1795 ("Scots Mag"). John Gordon died there September 27, 1807.

John Gordon and Isobel Macleod had

1. Hugh Gordon died unmarried at Kinradwell, Jan 16, 1792, ("Scots Mag") and was buried in Edinburgh 1792 (Courthope's pedigree).
2. Joseph Gordon W.S. of Carroll
3. William Gordon Courthope call him "surgeon in the army of Emerara, and says he died in 1815, but the "Scots Magazine" calling him "second son of the late John Gordon of Carroll, says he died at Berbice January 7, 1817. He seems to be the William Gordon from Moray, who was at King's College, Aberdeen in 1787, who was M.D. in 1806, L.R.C.P. in 1807, and who was appointed surgeon to the 93rd October 21, 1800. He appears in the army lists down to 1804. He married at Emerara, Catherine Cornelia Van Battenburg, daughter of the Governor of British Guiana. She died in London in 1853. They had

William Gordon, only son died young.

Isabella Gordon, only daughter died young.

4. John Gordon, Ensign 74th Foot January 2, 1796 transferred to the 12th Foot, November 30, 1798. A letter from Captain William Macpherson (in the possession of Sir Arthur Macpherson) dated Colombo, September 5, 1796 says to Sir Arthur's father—"Tell Carroll his son is an ensign in the 74th Regiment, Madras.

I sent him a certificate of his appointment." He then joined Macpherson's own company in the 12th. He died on board ship off Batavia November 2, 1800. Macpherson calls him "without doubt the truest young man I have ever met. Poor fellow, he fell a victim to the Batavian fever, while blockading that port. . . . I shall ever have cause to deplore the loss of one, who had he lived would have made the proudest of his relations exclaim with pride that John Gordon was their kinsmen. . . . The captain of the man of war on board where he was, was so affected after his death that he could hardly mention it to me. Every officer and every man had his name and conduct constantly in their mouths. Never can I forget the amiable dear boy whom we have lost."

5. Donald Gordon clerk in the War Office. He died June 21, 1812, and was buried in Greyfriars Edinburgh, June 24, 1812.
6. George James Gordon, assistant surgeon on the Bengal Army Medical Establishment 1805. He was appointed to the 17th Bengal N. I., 1st Battalion, January 31, 1807, and to do duty with the 15th N. I., 2nd Battalion, March 2, 1809 being transferred to the medical charge of a detachment of the Bombay Army, proceeding to Madras July 27 1809. He was at Hidgellie and Tumbook in 1811. In 1812 he was appointed surgeon to the Governor General's Body Guard and, in addition, in 1815, third commandant, Court of Requests: in 1818, to the S. I. Agency. He became surgeon January 15, 1820 and resigned April 1820 in India (*H. E. I. C. Registers*.) He married at Edinburgh, in 1849 Jessie Campbell and died without issue March 1, 1853. His wife died in August, 1852, and both were buried in Kensal Green. On November 28, 1853, his brother Joseph Gordon W. S., last laird of Carroll was served his heir special in part of the ground at Ladylaw Place

and parts of the lands of Roughheugh, Wilton, Roxburgh.

7. Jane Gordon ("eldest daughter") died unmarried, age 73, and was buried in Greyfriars, Edinburgh, December 8, 1840.
8. Lucy Gordon, died young and unmarried.
9. Margaret Crawford Gordon, married in 1793, the famous Edinburgh surgeon, John Thomson (1765-1846), and died early in 1804 having had three children. Curiously enough, her husband was the host and friend of another John Gordon a distinguished anatomist (1786-1818), who named his only son John Thomson Gordon, sheriff of Edinburgh, (died 1865) after her husband. The anatomist belonged to the the Gordons of Edintore, who were fully dealt with in the "Huntly Express" of October 13, 1905. She had two sons and a daughter

John Thomson.

William Thomson, who married Eliza Hill, and had issue.

Isabella Thomson.

10. Isabella Gordon, married John Mackay of Rockville, and died s.p. November, 1850.

Joseph Gordon, W.S., Last of Carroll

Joseph Gordon, son of John Gordon of Carroll and Isobel Macleod, sold the estate to the Duke of Sutherland. He was born in 1777, and was apprenticed to Charles M'Intosh, W.S. He was admitted a W.S. February 16th 1804. It is mentioned in the life of his son Lewis that he was a Liberal in politics when Liberalism was extremely unpopular. He was admitted a member of the Highland Society July 2nd 1804. He was clerk for the admission of Notaries Public, 1839-55.

The "Inverness Courier" of June 30, 1809, records that "Mr Gordon of Carroll left Edinburgh for Inverness by coach, and reached his house 215 miles distant in 47½ hours "a few days ago" On August 6, 1803, a Joseph Gordon was made ensign in the Edinburgh Highland Volunteers, and in 1809 a Joseph Gordon was made captain in the 1st Highland Regiment of Edinburgh.

Gordon lived for many years at 28 London Street, and then at 21 and at 5 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh.

correspondence which passed between him and Macvey Napier, (1776-1848), the famous editor of the "Edinburgh Review" in the year 1829 is preserved in the British Museum (Add MSS. 34.614.) It relates to some bonds granted by James Stuart (a bankrupt who was then residing at Mount Vernon, near New York), in favour of Professor Walker, Col. J S Sinclair, and the Misses Ramsay, Gordon acting for the ladies. Stewart had handed the bonds to Napier who at first declined to give them up, although he says in a letter to Gordon, June 26, 1829—"I have a very strong and sincere regard [for you]" At last (July 10) Napier agreed to deliver up the bonds under certain conditions.

Joseph Gordon married on July 30, 1808, his kinswoman, Ann, daughter of Colonel Gordon Clunes, by Ann, daughter of Hugh Gordon of Carroll. Joseph Gordon died on March 7, 1855, and is commemorated by a stone in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, (Brown's "Epitaphs" p. 142). Mrs Gordon died November 11, 1881, at the great age of 94.

Joseph Gordon had five sons and two daughters

1. John Gordon, the eldest son, was born on July 12, 1809, at Kintradwell ("Scots Mag.") He was educated at Haileybury College, where he took the Hindustani prize in the first term, 1826-7. He entered the Bombay Civil Service of the H.E.I.C., arriving in India, January 23 1828. He was supernumerary assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Concar, and subsequently served at Surat, Kaira, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad. He died at Surat, May 2, 1846, after three days illness. He married at the Scots Church, Bombay, November 17, 1837, Amelia Ann Keays, daughter of Theophilus Keays, captain in the army. She died at Birkenhead August 17, 1882. John Gordon had:—

- (1) James Eyles Gordon. He entered the Bombay Infantry as an ensign July 27, 1861; lieutenant November 7, 1863;

captain February 21, 1871, and was squadron officer of the 3rd Sind Horse, 1873. He took part in the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-8, and in the Afghan War, 1878-80. He married Frances Helena Mary, daughter of Dr J G Davey, Gloucestershire, sister of Mrs Donald Clunes Gordon, and widow of Rev Thomas Baugham, Canon of Lichfield. James Eyles Gordon, died s.p. at Ventnor, May 4, 1805

(2) Lewis Clunes Gordon; born April 9, 1843. He studied engineering, and was for some time abroad. He married and had three daughters. He died at Sheffield in 1876 or 1877.

(3) Josephine Gordon; born April 15, 1839. She married March 10, 1863, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, John, third son of John Laird, M.P. for Birkenhead ("Gent's Magazine," New Series, Vol XIV. p. 516.) She is now living at Oakhurst, Birkenhead

2 Gordon Clunes Gordon, born May 29, 1811. He was eight years in the Indian Navy, and then studied law at Edinburgh University, 1837. He was apprenticed to his father and became a W.S. July 19, 1842. He died unmarried November 25, 1843.

3 Donald Macleod Gordon, born April 4, 1813. He was for some time a merchant in Calcutta, and on coming home settled at Harpsden, Oxfordshire. He joined his brother-in-law Siemen, in the Landore Siemen's Steel Company, of which he was managing director. Works at Landore, near Swansea, were purchased from Mr Dillwyn, M.P. (who became chairman of the new concern), and altered. They began work in the middle of 1869, when 75 tons of steel of the best quality were turned out per week (Pole's "Life of Sir William Siemens" p. 154). On January 4, 1840, he married Fanny Turner, daughter of Colonel William Turner, 54th Bengal Infantry, (who retired in 1837, but held the appointment of Paymaster of

Pensions to officers' children of the East Indian Army, and later a recruiting command at Liverpool) Donald died October 11, 1891, and was buried at Kensal Green. His wife died November 17, 1890, in London. They had :—

- (1) Donald Clunes Gordon, born April 3, 1842, at Calcutta. He joined the public works department (Uncovenanted Indian Civil Service) in 1868, as assistant controller of accounts, N.W. Provinces; served subsequently as deputy controller in the Punjab; controller, 3rd class, on the Indus Valley state railway, July, 1874, and afterwards on the Punjab northern railway; examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, 1877-79, and afterwards in Madras; examiner, P.W. accounts, Madras, May, 1881; examiner, 1st class Sept., 1886; examiner, public works accounts, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, March, 1887; examiner, public works accounts, Punjab, March, 1891. He retired in April, 1897, and now lives at "Carroll" 50 Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, London. He married at Calcutta, May 27 1865, Eliza Conolly, daughter of Dr J. G. Davey, Gloucestershire, and sister of Mrs James Eyles Gordon. He has had :—

- i, Macleod James Gordon, born Feb. 20, 1866. He joined the Liverpool Regiment as lieutenant August 25, 1886 and was a captain in the Indian Staff Corp (4th Bombay Cavalry), August 25 1897. He married on September 19 1897, Annetta Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas James, Bengal Staff Corps and died s.p. July 12, 1901. He was buried at Norwood
- ii. Clunes Malcolm Gordon, born October 20 1869; married a Texan, Virginia King Pirie, March 17, 1898; no issue. He is in a copper mine in Arizona.
- iii. Ivan Hugh Gordon, born May 8, 1880. In the Indian Staff Corps,

- 2nd lieutenant unattached January 17, 1900; in Indian army April 14, 1901; now in the 56th Infantry Frontier Force
- iv. Effie Beatrice Gordon, born October 22, 1867, married 1888, Herbert Watson Pike, I C.S.
 - v. Hilda Madeleine Gordon born March 15, 1873, married in 1900 Francis Frederick Perry, lieutenant-colonel India Medical Service
 - vi. Mildred Gordon, born November 6, 1876, married June 10, 1899, Richard Sidney Wells.
- (2) Lewis Gordon. He married at Bhalgapur, Benga', on September 15, 1869, Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Jackson. He has
- i. Alexander Huntly Gordon, born at Rangoon October 31, 1876. He is in the Indian Police. He married February 22, 1904, Gwendoline Mabel, who had been the wife of Hugh Murray in the Forest Department.
 - ii. Maud Helen Gordon, born Ju'y 23, 1870, married Arthur Delavel Younghusband, I.C.S.
- (3) Francis Gordon, born and died March 7, 1858.
- (4) Annetta Josephine Gordon, born April 22, 1841.
- (5) Selina Forbes Gordon, born January, 1845. She married February 9, 1869, Robert Bradford, (who died 1895), and has issue
- (6) Frances Ellen Georgina Gordon, born March 27, 1849. She married June 28, 1883, Arthur Cheyne, London, (who died April 20, 1900), son of Henry Cheyne, W.S., of Tangwick. (F J Grant's "Zetland County Families" p 54).
- 4 Lewis unbar Brodie Gordon, Civil Engineer (1815-66).
- 5 Charles Forbes Gordon, born March 23, 1817. He was intended for the 'aw, but died unmarried of consumption at Bishop

Teignmouth, Devon, March 21, 1835. (Brown's "Greyfriars' Epitaphs" 142).

- 6 Mary Emilia Norman Gordon, born at London Street, Edinburgh, June 20, 1819, and died unmarried December 11, 1888. She was buried in Kensal Green.

- 7 Anne Gordon, born December 29, 1821, was the youngest daughter of Joseph Gordon, W.S. She was an educated singer having been a pupil of Manuel Garcia. She got to know Sir William Siemens (1823-83), the famous electrician, through her brother Lewis. On March 19, 1859, Siemens—as he himself put it—“took the oath of allegiance to two ladies.” He became a subject of Queen Victoria and of Miss Gordon, whom he married at St James's, Paddington. She seems to have had a little of the mechanical turn of her brother, for she had expressed an interest in Siemens' regenerative engine, of which the inventor wrote her—“How happy I am that you feel an interest in my engine as well as in myself. My inventions are the children of my thoughts, whose education has yet to be completed and you will be a kind stepmother to them, will you not?” The honeymoon was spent in Germany so that Siemens' family might become acquainted with Miss Gordon. Pole, the biographer of Siemens, says that the marriage was a thoroughly happy one. Everyone who had afterwards the privilege of introduction into his, Siemens' house, “well knew what a help meet he found in the wife of his choice and how his labours were lightened by the cheerful home she made for him.” They took a pleasant little villa near Twickenham, removing in the middle of 1862 to Aubrey Lodge, Campden, Hill, London, where they lived until 1870. They then went to Palace Houses, opposite Kensington Gardens, Uxbridge Road, Siemens' brother, Carl, taking the adjoining house. The two dwellings were put into communication by a conservatory and until 1880 the two families

lived as one. Sir William and his wife did a great deal of travelling together. In 1860 they visited Germany. In 1862 they visited Austria as well as Germany. In December, 1863 she accompanied her husband and his brother Werner, who personally superintended the laying of the Algerian cable on board a French ship afterwards named "Dix Decembre" in honour of the day she started. They did not get home till February. Pole says that on this journey and on many subsequent ones, it was "a great comfort and assistance" to Siemens to have the companionship of his wife. In a letter to her sister she wrote: "with such a husband surely I can brave all things, and being ever at his side, I make him careful of himself and now and then turn even this into a pleasure trip." She had much indeed to brave in the intense cold of a Spanish winter, and this six weeks' cable tour in Spain affected her health. In the spring of 1866 they went to the Riviera and in July of the same year Siemens was sent to recruit after an alarming illness at Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, during which he was allowed neither to read nor write. "He often spoke of this enforced rest as a happy one. He said it was an easy life when he could get his wife to read and write for him, adding, that sometimes he found he could trust her to do the thinking for him also." In the autumn of 1868 they toured Switzerland and in 1869 (May 24—August 9) she accompanied her husband in laying the Indo-European telegraph. They encountered a great storm in the Black Sea and visited the Crimea. In 1870 they visited the Engadine, learning en route of the outbreak of the Franco-German war, which for the moment gave "a terrible shock to their German sympathies." In 1871 they attended the British Association meeting at Edinburgh and then went on to Craigdhu, a villa near Kingussie which they rented. In November 1871 they at-

tended the Universal Telegraphic Conference at Rome and in 1873 the International Exhibition at Vienna. In 1874 Siemens purchased an estate called Sherwood near Tunbridge Wells, where they entertained the Universal Telegraphic Conference in 1879. In 1876 they attended the Philadelphia Exhibition. In 1882 they visited the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin. Pole says it was a great interest to Mrs Siemens and her sister to show Dr Siemens the home of their ancestors; finding the old family burial ground of the Gordons of Carroll in some disorder, he asked leave to repair and decorate it, and he erected a monument on which, to the satisfaction of the family, his own name was afterwards mentioned as the restorer. Some pleasant visits were made in Scotland, a few days at Dunira with Lord Cairns; then at Haddo House, and then to Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) at Largs. Siemens was knighted on April 21, 1883 and died rather suddenly on November 19, 1883. The Prince of Wales as President of the Society of Arts sent a letter of condolence to Lady Siemens, who died at Sherwood April 12, 1901 and was buried at Tunbridge Wells.

Lewis Gordon, Civil Engineer

Lewis Dunbar Brodie Gordon, the fourth son of Joseph Gordon, W.S., carried on the main line of the Carroll family, although his father had sold the estate.

He was born at Edinburgh, March 6, 1815, and educated at the High School there, having Sir Theodore Martin, and Edward Strathearn Gordon, the future Lord Gordon, as fellow pupils. He wished to enter the East India Engineering College at Addiscombe, but the patron who was to get his nomination died, so he took to civil engineering. He spent some time in London, and then went in 1832 for nine months to a Dundee machine foundry, after which he attended the natural history and natural philosophy classes at Edinburgh University. In 1834 he met Isambard

Brunel, the distinguished engineer, at the British Association meeting in Edinburgh, and became associated with him, 1835-7, on the construction of the once famous Thames Tunnel. In 1838 he entered the school of mines at Freiburg, and afterwards studied at the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris. On returning to Scotland he became a partner of Lawrence Hill, as civil engineer. In 1840 he was appointed professor of engineering at Glasgow University. He and his partner designed the famous chimney stalk at Tennant's works at St Rollox, Glasgow, (447½ feet high), and they described it before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts in 1844. It was in connection with the St Rollox undertaking that Lewis drew up what is known as "Gordon's formulæ," which is familiar to builders. They are described in "Specification" (No 8, 1905, and p. 280) as dealing with the strength of columns, and were originally suggested by Tredgold. The results obtained from them agree very closely with Hodgkinson's experiments, and for columns under 25 diameters they are more reliable than Hodgkinson's formulæ. Owing to their convenience they are very generally used in practice. The formulæ are as follows:—

Columns with both ends flat and bedded with extreme care.

$$f = \frac{a}{1 + b r^2}$$

Columns with both ends round or imperfectly fixed

$$f = \frac{a}{1 + 4 b r^2}$$

Where f = The breaking weight per square unit of section.

r = the ratio of length to diameter or least breadth.

a and b = constants depending on the material and the section of the columns; a being a close approximation to the unit crushing strength of the material.

f in these formula giving the breaking weight per unit of section it will be necessary to multiply the result by the sectional area of the column to obtain its breaking weight.

Another evidence of his impress on terminology is the statement made (on Lord Kelvin's authority) that Gordon first employed the term "resilience" to the property of certain metals and other substances "to return to their original form after being subject to others which does overcome the elastic limit." Bacon, however, uses the term as applying to a ball. Gordon and his partner Hill, in 1845 investigated the possibility of getting water for Glasgow from Loch Katrine. In 1848 he took out a patent for railway sleepers, chairs, &c., &c. The specification (No. 12,149) describes the invention thus :—

Hitherto, when two lengths of rails meet, the joint has been made either a simple butt joint, or as a perpendicular overlap joint. Several inconveniences arise from this kind of joints. The ends of two rails are seldom on the same level, and the coil is incurred when the sleeper is carelessly packed, so as to cast it on one side, and this inequality of level gives rise to the disagreeable jolting of carriages, and the extra wear and tear of machinery.

My first improvement consists in forming the ends of the rails so as to make an underlap joint; the rails being so that the end of one rests upon the end of another.

My second improvement consists in a peculiar manner of longitudinal bearings for supporting the rails.

My third improvement consists of strengthening or fishing the rail at the points by means of a trough or other guider of malleable iron.

In 1855 Gordon took out a patent for improvements in cables. The specification (No. 2089) says :—

In electric telegraphs where insulated wires are laid in water or in the moist earth, difficulties have arisen from the effect of the static charge (depending upon lateral induction) in retarding the electric current as well as from the residual magnetism of the Leyden arrangement which the insulated wires alluded to present. Heretofore it has been usual in constructing electric telegraphs with wire in the earth or in the

water to employ the earth as part of the circuit, the insulated metallic wire being the other part; and it has been by such a state of circumstances that the effects of static charge and residual magnetism have been found to be present.

The improvement consists in placing two wires or sets of wires insulated from each other in the same insulated mass, and making the current, conveyed by the one, return by the other, thus completing the metallic circuit by the two conductors placed in one insulating mass.

In 1851 Gordon opened up negotiations for a permanent association with William Siemens of Hanover in a large and important electrical undertaking, and although this did not come about, they were frequently coming in contact in business matters through Siemens's transactions with the firm of Newall & Co., in which Professor Gordon was a partner. A personal friendship was thus formed which led to an intimacy between Mr Siemens and the other members of the Gordon family and this ultimately opened into an attachment between him and Miss Anne Gordon.

Lewis Gordon ultimately settled in London in association with Mr Newall, having offices at 24 Abingdon Street, Westminster. In 1856 he spent much time abroad over the Danube and Black Sea Railway and Free Port of Kustendje Company. After the laying of the Red Sea Cable Gordon, his partner Newall, and Werner Siemens were wrecked. They left Aden on board the P. and O. steamer *Alma*, June 11, 1859 and she struck a coral reef on the Moosedjerah, one of the Kharnesh group, 70 miles north of Perim, June 12. Everybody was saved, but the rescued had to spend three and a quarter days exposed to the sun, without water. This ultimately did heavily on Gordon's constitution. His sister's marriage to Siemens was delayed (to July 23, 1859) in consequence of the wreck, but Gordon managed to be present. He was connected with the laying of the Singapore, Bianca, and Batavia cable in 1859, being at Penang in November of that year.

In 1870, Gordon took out a patent (No. 2434) based on a communication by Professor Scheerer,

Freiburg, for a method of dephosphorising pig iron in puddling and other furnaces during the course of converting it into iron or steel.

He fell into bad health and went in 1862 to reside at the Chateau de Bossey, Celigny, Geneva, remaining there until 1871, when he came home to live at Poynter's Grove, Totteridge, Herts, where he died April 28, 1876. His will was proved on July 7, 1876, the personal estate being sworn at £80,000. He left various legacies and the residue to his son Joseph Gordon. Gordon who was the executor along with Charles Liddell and John Trevor Barkley. After his death his mother and sister went to reside in Sir William Siemens' household. A memoir of Gordon was issued for private circulation by his lifelong friend Thomas Constable, (Edinburgh 1877, pp. 235, two portraits). I am indebted for some information to this work.

During his busy life he found time to write a good deal about his profession. I have examined most of his booklets in the British Museum and Patent Office:—

1845 "On the most advantageous use of steam : " a paper read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, November 20. 1844 By Lewis D B Gordon, Glasgow, Richard Griffin & Co., 1845, 8 vo., 21 pp.

1848 He translated Julius Weisbach's "Principles of the Mechanics of Machinery and Engineering," adding as a supplement some appendices on the strength of materials, tubular bridges and the rigidity of cordage. This book does not appear to be in the Museum.

1849 "Exposition of a plan for the Metropolitan Water Supply," showing that the Thames at Maple-Turham is the most eligible source from which a supply of pure soft water can be brought for the inhabitants of London and its suburbs. By Lewis D B Gordon and Charles Liddell, London. Bailiere, 1849, 8 vo., 44 pp.

1849 University of Glasgow. "A synopsis of lectures on civil engineering and mechanics " By Lewis Gordon, civil engineer, F.R.S.E F.G.S., regents professor of civil engineering

- and mechanics. Glasgow R Griffin & Co.
1849 4 to. 106 pp.
- 1849, "Railway Economy," an exposition of the advantages of locomotion by locomotive carriages instead of the present expensive system of steam tugs. By Lewis Gordon, Edinburgh, Sutherland and King 1849 8 vo 67 pp
- 1851, He wrote a letter to the "Times" of August 19 on the foundations of Battersea Bridge.
- 1851, "Essay on the machines of the Exhibition of 1851," as applied to textile manufacturers.
- 1856—He contributed to "The British Empire" "Historical Biographical, and Geographical," published by Griffin. This was practically a small encyclopædia compiled by many experts.
- 1869—"Railway Economy;" use of counter-pressure steam in the locomotive engine as a brake By M. L. e Chate tier Translated from the author's manuscript by Lewis D. B. Gordon, F.R.S.E., honorary member of the Institution of Engineers of Scotland. Edinburgh, Edmonston and Douglas 1869 8vo 68pp
- 1871—He wrote letters to the "Times" of Aug. 26 and September 4, strongly protesting against a proposal to submerge the School of Mines in Jermyn Street, London, in South Kensington, as a "General Science School."
- 1873—He translated Gruner's "Phenomena of the Blast Furnace;" King & Co., London.
- Lewis Gordon married at Hanover November 23 1850, Marie, daughter of David Heise, Hanover, and widow of Heir Glunder. She died at Geneva September 1868 They had one son, Joseph Gordon Gordon.

Joseph Gordon Gordon

He was born at 8 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, November 3, 1851, where according to Constable's memoirs of his father he had thirty-six drums in his nursery. He was trained at the School of Mines, Jermyn Street, in which his father took so much interest. He is connected

with a mining business in Wales, and several patents stand to his name as follows :—

1884 (No. 8490) Process for the production of iron ore and of iron and steel by subjecting the "batch" not to contact with the flame, but exclusively to the heat radiated from it (with Frederick Siemens.)

1884 (No. 3492) — Manufacture of iron and steel (with Frederick Siemens).

1885 (No. 5391) — Calcining sulphides, arsenides, &c. (with Mr B eneinsop).

1886 (No. 15245) — Rolling steel and iron (with Mr T Brown.)

1886 (No. 13,151) — Steel (with Frederick Siemens).

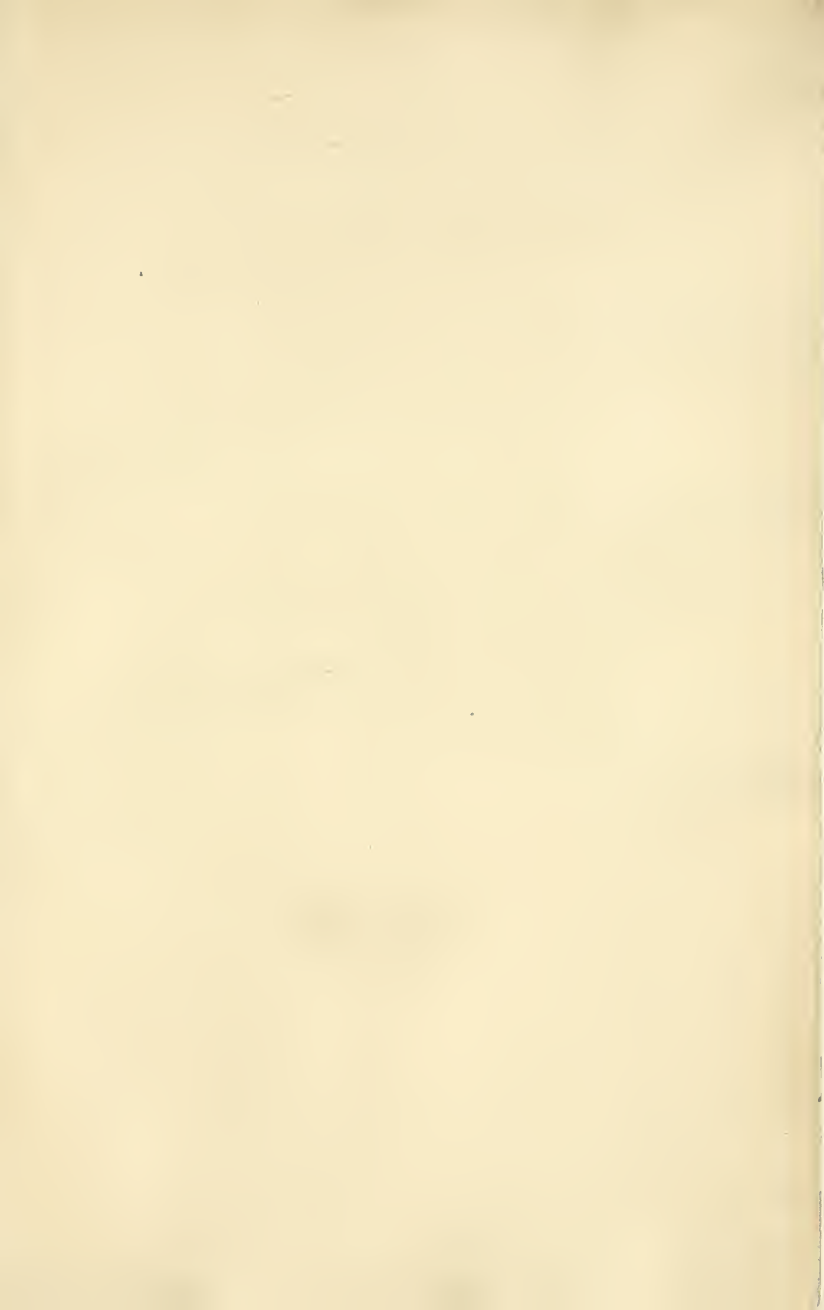
1898 (No. 10,044) — Gas furnaces.

1898 (No. 15,344) — Melting furnaces.

He went to the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876 with his aunt and her husband, Siemens. He was one of the executors of Siemens' will (dated Aug. 21, 1882; proved December, 29, 1883), the value of the personal property being a little over £380,000. The other executors were Alexander Siemens and J W Budd.

Mr Gordon was made a J.P. for Glamorganshire in 1897, is a member of the Athenæum Club, and resides at Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster. He is unmarried.













10.11.86

