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GORDONS OF CAIRNFIELD

AND THEIR HOLD ON THE LANDS OF
ECHRES, AUCHINHALRIG, ARDNEIDLIE,
CUFURRACH, MAYNE, MYRIETON, COY-
NACH, WHITBURN, LUNAN, BRIGGS,
ARRADOUL AND ROSIEBURN

J. M. BULLOCH

KEITH: PRIVATELY PRINTED: 1910.

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THE TORTUOUS HISTORY OF A PRECARIOUS POSSESSION.

If the sociological lesson of genealogy teaches anything, it is that the possession of land is nearly always precarious. Violent party politicians constantly put this fact down to antagonistic legislation against land-owners, but a historical examination of the case will not bear politics as the sole, or even the chief, explanation.

The history of Cairnfield is a case in point. At first sight it is not so, because the Gordons have been in possession for the past three centuries. As a matter of fact, during that period three distinct branches of the great family have owned the estates, as follows:—

I. 1615-1667—Buckie Gordons (descended from Jock Gordon of Scurdargue); namely, the son and grandson of the second laird of Buckie. The line simply came to grief from incompetency, though not impotency.

II. 1667-1721—Letterfourie Gordons (descended from the second Earl of Huntly). This line of Cairnfield owners was founded by Robert Gordon, a son of the second laird of Letterfourie, and beginning with nothing, acquired Echres, Mayne, Ardenidlie, Auchinhalrig, Cufurrach, and Myrieton, before gaining hold of Cairnfield. It ended in bankruptcy.

III. 1721-1910—The ownership reverted to the Buckie Gordons, via a younger son who owned Arradoul, and his illegitimate son, who owned Lunan; a son of this line marrying a woman of the second line.

The difficulty of tracing out the three lines from the maze of other lands which they possessed would be great in any case, but it is complicated by the fact that the members of the second line did not get served heirs, so that Elizabeth Gordon, the wife of Alexander Gordon, W.S., who founded the third group (as owners of Cairnfield), was in 1723-4 served heir to her great-great-grandfather and her great-grand-uncle in Auchinhalrig and Cufurrach, under charters going back to 1643 and 1654.

The first group for some reason came to grief, the last reference to a member of it being over a liason with a woman. Whether it died out or simply ceased to own the lands, losing its issue in the crowds of the landless, I cannot say.

The great feature of the second and third groups is its demonstration of the biological law that the struggle for existence tends to evolve the fittest. The second group was founded by a man, Robert Gordon, who had to win his way in life. Instead of being planted on an estate, he had to earn his living. He got a great impetus towards acquiring land in that he was Baillie of the Enzie for the ennobled family of Huntly, thus gaining much insight into and many opportunities of land purchase. This chance was continued to his sons, James and John, who were respectively Baillie of the Enzie and factor to the Marquis of Huntly. The result was that estate after estate was acquired until Cairnfield itself came within the net.

The difficulty is accentuated by the fact that there are (as might be expected) several places called Cairnfield. There is one in the parish of Kirkenner, Galloway, which be-

longed in 1496 to Margaret Keith, lady of Craighaw, and in 1640 to the family of Hathorn. A John Gordon married Agnes Hathorn, and had John Gordon (M'Kerlie's 1906 ed. ii. 233, 'Lands and Owners in Galloway,' 1906 edition, ii. 233). In 1689 John Gordon of Cairnfield was one of the barons summoned by the Sheriff (Agnew's 'Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway,' ii. 152). Then there was a Cairnfield in the parish of St Machar, which Thomas Gordon of Grandholm redeemed for £1000 from Alexander Gordon of Kethocksmill and his wife in 1611 (Littlejohn's 'Sheriff Court,' ii. 177). There was also a Cairnfield in Monymusk, though it is now called Cairnley (Macdonald's 'Place Names in West Aberdeenshire').

The task of the genealogist has been considerably lightened by the labours of two distinguished military officers belonging to the family, but unfortunately neither of them attempted to carry back the history beyond the appearance of the Lunan group of Alexander Gordon, W.S. The bibliography of the subject is as follows:—

MS. pedigree constructed by Major-General Alexander Herman Adam Gordon (1835-1893), the great-great-grandson of William Gordon of Lunan. The original MS. is in the possession of his kinsman, Rev. John Allan, M.A., B.D., Birch Cottage, Elgin, and it is written on paper with the water mark "1861." It consists of a diagram beginning with William Gordon of Lunan as No. 1, with the lines of his descendants marked down to 50, this key being explained in a numbered list of these descendants.

Lithographed Pedigree constructed by General William Gordon, C.I.E. (who is also a great-great-grandson of William of Lunan), now residing at Arradoul, No. 9 Tavistock Road, Croydon, Surrey. It was constructed by him during a furlough about 1880, and was lithographed (under

the supervision of Provost Black of Elgin), 19 inches wide by 16 inches high. This chart contains as insets pedigrees of the Gordons of Dykeside, or Salterhill, as they are sometimes called, and of the Stewarts of Gladnolt, as descended from William Gordon of Lunan's widow. General Gordon also has in his possession a MS. pedigree of the Steuarts of Auchlunkart (his wife's family), constructed by one of his sons; and a lithographed table of the Cruickshanks of Stracathro.

Burke's "Landed Gentry."—The family has been dealt with in this remarkable, if faulty, work of reference, since 1846, which shows that it has long been interested in its own history.

"Scottish Notes and Queries."—In the issue of December, 1906, the Rev. Stephen Ree, Boharm, contributed a tentative account of William of Lunan's descendants. Unfortunately there seems to be little or nothing about Cairnfield in the Gordon Castle inventories.

In constructing this account of the Cairnfield groups of Gordons, I have to express the deepest obligations to Mr Ree, without whose scholarly and accurate aid in this and other quests, I could not carry my investigations very far. I have also received help from General William Gordon, who at the age of 87 is as keen as a boy. Mrs Skelton, the greatest authority on the military achievements of the Gordon family, has lent invaluable aid in the matter of the many officers whom the Cairnfield Gordons have produced. For any corrections or additions, I shall be deeply grateful to any reader.

THE FIRST SET OF GORDONS OF CAIRNFIELD, 1615-67.

WILLIAM GORDON, I. OF CAIRNFIELD.

The estate of Cairnfield first came into the hands of the Buckie Gordons at least by 1615, and probably before that: and it slipped out of their grasp in 1667.

This line was founded by William Gordon, He was the second son of John Gordon of Buckie, who was killed at the battle of Tillyangus in 1571, and his mother (Agnes?) was a daughter of George Gordon of Beldorney. She seems to have been married either before or after Buckie's death, for James Ogilvie of Acheeries is described as brother uterine to William and his brother John of Buckie, whom the Balbithan MS. wrongly describes as "George." On July 27, 1615, "Mr" William Gordon of Cairnfield, as executor to the deceased Agnes Gordon, good wife of Buckie, raised an action in the Court of Session against John Gordon of Benholm for payment of £1000 ("Acts and Decrees," vol. 302, ff. 60, 269). That is the first application I have found to the territorial designation.

We know very little about William Gordon of Cairnfield. He figures in a characteristic Gordon episode in 1628. At Michelmas in this year James Ogilvie of Acheeries was killed in the streets of Banff by a gang of men headed by Sir George Ogilvie of Banff. The quarrel began by the laird of Banff and his gang calling on Ogilvie's wife, Margaret, at midnight in her house at Paddocklaw. "Her husband being absent, the said laird of Banff falsely usurping upon him the name of John Gordon of Buckie, brother uterine to her husband, got her to come to the door and threatened her." On Oct. 3 Banff met James in the town of Banff and killed him. She complained to the Sheriff along with her daughter, her husband's brother, together with John Gordon, the laird of Buckie,

and William Gordon, the laird of Cairnfield, "his brothers uterine." (Crammond's "Annals of Banff," i., 38). On Nov. 28, 1628, Cairnfield and his brother John were ordered to appear before the Privy Council in regard to this affair

1628, Dec. 12.—The King granted to Mr William Gordon of Cairnfield the lands of Rothiemay which had belonged to William Gordon of Rothiemay; on Sept. 5 1628, they were appraised for 7300 merks (Great Seal).

1630, July 21.—William Gordon in Cairnfield visited the Kirk of Rathven (Crammond's "Church of Rathven").

According to the Balbithan MS., William Gordon died January 5, 1632. The same authority states that he married three times. His first wife was a daughter of ———. Forbes, laird of Auchintoul. The second was "the goodwife of Skeith," and the third was the goodwife of Findochty, thereafter goodwife of Drainie. The Balbithan MS. names only one son:—

John Gordon of Cairnfield, by the first wife.

JOHN GORDON, II. OF CAIRNFIELD.

He was the son of Mr William Gordon of Cairnfield, and was served heir to his father in the lands of Rothiemay May 7, 1633. The following data refer to him.

1634, July.—John Gordon of Cairnfield was one of the cautioners bound to pay 13000 merks to the late Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir (Littlejohn's "Sheriff Court," ii. 484).

1634, Nov. 13.—John Gordon "of Cairnfield" was charged with others to appear before the Privy Council to give information anent the depredations "latelie committed upon the Laird of Fendraucht, and of the authors, abbaters and houndars out of brokin men" to the committing of the same ("Privy Council Register," 2nd series, vol. v., p.

407). He failed, however, to appear on December 16 (*ibid.* v., 442, 443), but turned up on Feb. 10, 1635, "for obedience of the caution found be him to that effect." The Council ordered him to attend the committee appointed for the examination of informers anent the disorders of the north, and not to remove till he be warranted by the Lords (*ibid.* v., 482-3).

1642, Dec. 31—John Gordon of Cairnfield appears in a transaction as Sheriff Depute of his district (Littlejohn's "Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court," ii. 506).

1648, Nov. 8—Bond for £157 14s 2d by John Gordoune of Carnfeild to John Grant, fiar of Ballandallache. Grange, 22 June, 1647 ("Elgin Commissary Record").

1648, Dec. 1—Bond for £320 by Johne Gordoune of Cairnfield to Alexander Brodie of Leathine (George Brebner in Todhills, cautioner). Clarkseatt, 7 Feb. 1648 ("Elgin Commissary Record").

1649, April 12—The King granted anew to James Gordon of Rothiemay the lands and barony of Rothiemay, the superiority of the lands of Auchanachie, and the Kirkton of Rothiemay, which had been incorporated in favour of George Gordon of Cairnburrow. John Gordon, then of Cairnfield, son and heir of the former Mr William Gordon of Cairnfield, resigned them in favour of the said James (Great Seal). John Gordon of Cairnfield and Walter Hacket of Mayne had held appraisings of the lands of Rothiemay for debts contracted by William Gordon of Rothiemay, the father of James. John held Rothiemay only as security for the debt which went back to his own father's time (1628), and as soon as the debt was paid his right over Rothiemay ceased.

1657, Nov. 20—The Protector granted to John Hamilton in Hillsyd of Chapers, his heirs, and assignees (subject to the legal reversion) the mains called Nether Mill of

Strathlay and mill of Craiglethie and mill lands thereof, astricted multures, etc., of the same and pertinents thereof, in the barony of Strathlie and barony [sic.] of Graine, and Sheriffdom of Banff; which lands pertained to Johne Gordoune of Carnefield, and were on Aug. 30, 1653, apprised from him at the instance of the said John Hamilton, in payment of £134 5s 8d Scots with corresponding Sheriff fee to George Watt, messenger; with precept of sasine (Great Seal).

1658, April 12—Sasine to Johne Hamilton of the lands of Orrane and Cairnefield (Banff Sasines). This would seem to show that before that date John Gordon of Cairnfield had lost these lands, though, of course, it may only mean that he was borrowing money from Hamilton.

I do not know whom John Gordon married, but he seems to have been the father of:—

William Gordon of Cairnfield.

WILLIAM GORDON, III. OF CAIRNFIELD.

He seems to have been the son of John Gordon of Cairnfield. It is questionable whether he really succeeded to the estate, for the records call him sometimes "of Cairnfield" and sometimes "younger of Cairnfield"; and men were frequently called "of" such and such a place long after the actual possession had passed out of their hands. I give him, however, the benefit of the doubt. The following facts show that he got into trouble of various kinds with the ecclesiastical authorities:—

1647, May 14—William Gordon, "sone to Cairnfield," appeared before the General Assembly and acknowledged his fault as a rebel. ("Commissions of the General Assembly," Scot. Hist. Soc. xi. 248).

1647, June 16—William Gordon of Cairnfield compeared before the Presbytery of Rathven and confessed his great grief at

joining the rebels. He was ordained to make repentance in the Kirk of Fordyce on June 30, 1647, and duly did so. (Cramond's "Church of Rathven").

1651, Feb. 9—Delated William Gordon of Carnefield and Agnesse Smyth in Claymyres for fornication. (Rothiemay Session Records).

1651, March 2—Compeared William Gordon of Carnefield younger, as also Agnesse Smyth in Claymyres, and . . . offered to give ther oathes for to cleanse themselves therby. The Sessione . . . referred them to the next day. (ibid.)

1651, April 13—William Gordon of Carnefielde younger sent his excuse shewing the necessitie of his absence. (ibid.)

1651, April 20—William Gordone of Carnefield younger . . . did solemnly tacke his oathe that he was free of Agnesse Smythe. (ibid.)

1652, Sept. 23—William Gordon of Cairnfield confessed fornication with Anna Smith, it being a relapse (second offence) to him. (Grange Kirk Session Register).

1652, Nov. 17—William Gordon obeyed the ordinance of the Session and was absolved. (ibid.)

1654, May 11—William Gordon of Carnfield, Johne Findlay, Johne Kelman, and Johne Man, all in Nethermilne, called: the said William Gordon of Carnfield, Johne Findlay, and Johne Kelman compeared, and being accused of breach of Sabbath in playin^g at the ball on the Sabbath day, confessed they accidentally coming by and seeing som vong children playing at a stroovp, some of them did stand at on doole and some at another and did hold in the ball to the children but did not play. The Session, partly for ther ingenuity and partly because they came not off intention to play, and seeing them very penitent, rebuked them befor the Session, and they promised by the grace of God never to fall in such a guiltinesse again. (ibid.)

THE SECOND LINE OF GORDONS OF CAIRNFIELD, 1667-1720.

The second line of Gordons owning Cairnfield belonged to the Letterfourie Gordons, descended from the second Earl of Huntly, and came to the ownership of Cairnfield through various estates, notably Mayne, Auchinhalrig, Cufurrach and Myrrieton. I shall first describe their appearance under these territorial designations.

James Gordon IV. of Cairnfield was the grandson of Patrick Gordon II. of Letterfourie by his wife Helen Innes, who was alive in 1598 ("Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court Records," i. 380), and who was the daughter of the laird of Drainie (Balbithan MS.). This Patrick had at least six sons and three daughters:—

1. James Gordon of Letterfourie (Balbithan MS.)

2. John Gordon of Cuffurach (ibid.) The Balbithan MS. says he married James Harper's daughter, and "has succession" (which I have quite failed to trace). He is referred to in the following data:—

1624, August 24.—John Gordon "in Cochurrach" was a recusant (Cramond's "Church of Ordiquhill").

1630, January 14.—John Gordon "of Coharrach" was ordered to be excommunicated for Popery and nonconformity. He declined to conform, and was stated, on June 1, 1630, to be at Berwick ("Privy Council Register").

1630, Dec. 23.—John Gordon of Coharrache, and his wife Janet Harper, were ordered to go into ward at Blackness Castle within 15 days. They had already been excommunicated for non-conformity: had been sent up to the Council by Lord Gordon (June and July, 1630), and promised either to conform or leave the country. But they had returned to their

houses and scandalous life ("Privy Council Register").

1631, March 11.—Execution by James Thome, messenger, against John Gordon of Coharroche, and Janet Harper, his spouse, for delivery of his houses and entering himself in ward in the Castle of Blackness.

1651, Oct. 7.—It was reported to the Synod of Moray that Janet Harper, "goodwyff of Cofurrow," a suspended Papist, had given satisfaction (Cramond's "Synod of Moray," p. 112).

3. Thomas Gordon of Currydown (Balbithan MS.)

4. Robert Gordon, "burgess of Elgin," the founder of the second line of Gordons owning Cairnfield (ibid.)

5. Mr Patrick Gordon (ibid.)

6. Adam Gordon in Ordiquhish. He does not appear in the Balbithan MS., but figures as brother of Robert Gordon of Mayne in the Privy Council Register under date 1634.

7. Daughter married to the goodman of Tannachy (Stuart) (Balbithan MS.)

8. Daughter married to John Ross (Rose) of Bellivate (ibid.)

9. Daughter married to Walter Ross of Badyvochell (ibid.)

ROBERT GORDON OF AUCHINHALRIG.

The founder of the second line of the Cairnfield Gordons was Robert Gordon, who was a son of Patrick Gordon of Letterfourie. He was a man of many designations, which make it very difficult to trace his career. The Balbithan MS. simply calls him burgess of Elgin. He was also Bailie of the Enzie; and it was probably owing to the influence of this position that he came to occupy or acquire various lands—Mayne, Echres, Auchinhalrig, Ardneidlie, and Cufurrach. I shall begin by noting his appearance in records in connection with these lands:—

Mayne (parish of Elgin).—On Feb. 26. 1636, sasine on Mayne was granted to Robert Gordon, proceeding as a charter dated Sept. 10, 1635, from James Earl of Moray.

1648, October 31.—Sasine on charter of alienation by Robert Gordoun of Mayne to Mr Joseph Brodie, minister at the kirk of Forres, his heirs male and assignees whatsoever, heritably and irredeemably, of the lands of Mayne and Aikenhead, with pertinents, lying in the Earldom of Moray, and shire of Elgin and Forres. The charter, written by Alexander Hay, burges of Elgin, is dated at Elgin, 23rd February, 1648. Witnesses—Mr John Hay, Commissary of Moray; Nicol Dunbar, burges of Elgin; David Dunbar in Garmochie; and said Alexander Hay. Sasine given on 27th October, 1648. Witnesses—Alexander Brodie of that ilk; Francis Brodie, his servitor; John Brodie, servitor to Alexander Brodie of Lethin (who is bailie); David Dunbar in Aikinhead; and James Russell in Mayne (*ibid.* iii. col. 435) (*Elgin Sasines*, vol. iii., folio 435).

1650, February 18.—Sasine on charter of liferent by Mr Joseph Brodie of Mayne, minister at Forres, to Nicolas Guthrie, his spouse. in liferent, of that part of the lands of Mayne and Aikinhead, with pertinents, recently occupied by John Dunbar, eldest son of Nicol Dunbar, burges of Elgin; excluding that part of the said lands sometime occupied by the late William Innes, and afterwards by the said John Dunbar; lying in the parish of Elgin and Earldom of Moray. The charter, written by Alexander Hay, notary public, burges of Elgin, is dated at Elgin, 18th Januarv. 1650. Witnesses—John Hay of Knockowdye; Alexander Dunbar, Commissary Clerk of Moray; John Brodye in Woodheade; Walter Gilzeam, burges of Elgin; and the said Alexander Hay. Sasine given on 13th February, 1650. Witnesses—George Hay, second law-

ful son of the said Mr John Hay, Commissary of Murray (who is bailie); John Har-rald; James and Robert Symsons, servitors to John Brodye in Mayne, who is procurator for the said Nicolas Guthrie (*ibid.* vol. iv., folio 22).

Auchinhalrig (Bellie).—I do not know when he acquired Auchinhalrig, "in" which there was a William Gordon, who on January 18, 1640, got a bond from William Light-oune in Quhithillock, registered March 23, 1648 (Elgin Commissary Record).

The following items refers to Robert Gordon:—

1643.—Contract of wadset (dated 19th Dec., 1643) between the Marquis of Huntly and Robert Gordon of Mayne, baillie of the Enzie, whereby Robert Gordon having paid £500, the said Marquis dispones to him and his heirs Auchinhalrick, extending to 6 ox-gates (Gordon Castle Inventory). He wadset these lands to his son John on Oct. 15, 1654.

Echres (Grange).—Robert is first designed of Echres in April, 1653 (Elgin Commissary Record, and also in the Regality of Huntly Inhibitions).

Cufurrach (Rathven).—He seems to have got this property under a wadset of 1654 from his brother John; for his great-great-grand-daughter, Elizabeth Gordon, who married Alexander Gordon, W.S., was returned his heir in Cufurrach on January 6, 1724.

His career may be pieced together from various sources of information as follows:—

1634, June 10.—Robert Gordon "of Myne," his brother Adam Gordon "in Ordi-quhisch," and four other men, were ordered to appear before the Privy Council in answer to the charge of having gone on May 13, 1634, to the lands of Kirktown and terrorised the people. The chief offender was Alexander Gordon of Dunkintie, and the complainer was his mother, Margaret Grant, widow of Alexander Gordon of Dunkintie,

and afterwards wife of William Falconer ("Privy Council Register").

1635, March 19.—The Privy Council named Robert Gordon, "Baillie of the Enzie," as one of the authorities responsible for the "broken" men who carried on a vendetta against Crichton of Frendraught. Spalding says ("Troubles," i. 60), that at this time the Marquis of Huntly "wretis hame to his balleis that none of his boundis sould recept any of thir brokin men, quhilk made them [the broken men] heichlie offendit, [so that they] schot pistollis at Robert Gordoun, ballie of the Engzeis hous; (and) syne went thair way."

1635, July 21.—Robert Gordon of Mayne was appointed one of the curators of Alexander Innes of Coxtou during the latter's minority (*Ibid*).

1637, December 19.—Robert Gordon of Mayne witnessed at Huntly a charter in favour of John Gordon of Buckie (*Laing Charters*).

1641, June.—When the Dowager Lady Huntly was "put at be the kirk to renunce hei religioun and conforme in sever maner," she left the Bog, and travelled to Aberdeen, June 26. "Scho left her oy, Charles, sone of the Marques, being bot ane barne, with Robert Gordoun, baillie of the Enzie, to be interynneit be him when scho came fra the Bog" (*Spalding's "Troubles,"* ii. 54).

1646, Sept. 29.—Bond for 200 merks by Thomas Innes of Pethnick (*Walter Innes, appeirand of Pethnick, "my eldest lawll sone," cautioner*) to Robert Gordone of Mayne. Grange, 29 July, 1643, befoor thir witnesses—Alexander Innes, sone to the said Thomas Innes, George Gordone of Achanachie, and James Troup, notary public, writer of the deed. (*Elgin Commissary Record*).

1647, May 13.—It was reported to the General Assembly meeting at Aberdeen that Rev. John Logie, minister of Raffo [*Rafford?*] had written the letter to Robert

Gordon of Mayne, baillie to the late Marquis of Huntly, and one of those who held out the house of Bogie ("Records of the Commissions of the General Assembly": Scot. Hist. Soc. xi. 246).

1649, Aug. 3.—Contract matrimonial (at Couperhill, 29th Nov. 1643) between William Andersone in Over Dallachie on the one part and James Thornsone in Couperhill for Isobell his daughter; Anderson to marry Isobel; and her tocher (1100 merks) to be invested at sight of Robert Gordoune of Mayne and James Andersone in Nether Dallachie, friends for the said William and John Ogilvie of Auchananie and Adame Duff in Clunibeg, friends for the said Isobel. (Elgin Commissary Record).

1653, April 20.—Robert Gordone "of Echre" witnessed a deed at Boat of Spey, 19th March, 1653; and (as "Robert Gordone of Achres") another deed at Boigheid, 16th April, 1653. (Elgin Commissary Record).

1653, April 30.—Bond for 500 merks by Robert Gordone of Mayne to William Falconer, burgess of Elgin. Signed at Elgin, 18th Jan. 1648. [Falconer may have been the husband of Margaret Grant (Mrs Alexander Gordon of Dunkintie), whom Robert Gordon was accused in 1634 of terrorising]. (Elgin Commissary Record).

1656, June 2.—Bond for 500 merks by Thomas Wilson, burgess of Banff, to Robert Gordon of "Auchinhalrick"; at Keith, July 8, 1649. (Elgin Commissary Record).

The Balbithan MS. states that he married (1) the daughter of William Lesly, burgess in Elgin. She may be the lady referred to in Cramond's "Records of the Kirk-Session of Elgin," pp. 189-191), under date Dec. 10, 1624:—"Comperit Robert Gordone and declarit he was willing to communicat, and that he did not withdraw himselfe from the communioun on Sondag last in contempt, zit culd give no good reasone for his absence. Robert Gordoun's wyffe, Jean Leslie, excusit

be reasone of seiknes. On May 6. 1625, Robert Gordon and his wyffe [and six others] were ordered to be summoned "for ther nocht communicating." Robert Gordon married secondly a daughter of Innes of Coxton. By his first wife he had three sons and a daughter:—

1. James Gordon of Ardneidlie (Keith), who carried on the main (Cairnfield) line, and is noted separately.

AUCHINHALRIG (Bellie).

2. John Gordon of Auchinhalrig, who was factor to the Marquis of Huntly. On October 12, 1654, Robert Gordon of Auchinhalrig granted a wadset to John Gordon, therein designed of Auchinhalrick, and Jean Leslie, his spouse, whereby said Robert wadsets said lands to his son and his son's spouse for security of 2000 merks as part of the marriage settlement, anno 1649, with said Jean Leslie, daughter to Pitcaple. Sasine thereon 19th Jan. 1655 (Gordon Castle Inventory). On August 8, 1658, John Gordon had sasine of the eight oxgate land of the davach of Ardneidlie (Banff Sasines). He married in 1649 Jean Leslie, who on Dec. 23, 1678 (at the Bog in presence of Sir Lewis Gordon of Gordonstown, James Gordon, "our servitor," and Patrick Gordon of Glasterim), gave a discharge to "Jean Lesly, relict of John Gordon of Auchinhalrick," for all intrusions. It was registered Feb. 8, 1681. (Elgin Commissary Record). On Nov. 29, 1684, Jean Leslie, "goodwife of Auchinhalrick," got sasine of an annual rent of £80 out of Ardneidlie, Cursarlie, Couperhill, Mill of Keith, and Cairnfield (Banff Sasines). She also had the life rent of the lands of Coldhome which paid so much to the stipend of Sir James Strachan, of Thornton, minister of Keith (see Elgin Commissary Records under date June 5,

1684). I do not know whether John of Auchinhalrig had issue.

MYRIETON.

3 Thomas Gordon of Myrieton, which was part of Echres in the parish of Grange. Little is known about him. On June 16, 1673, the Justiciary Court sitting at Edinburgh, heard the case of Alexander Grant in Elgin against Thomas Gordon of Myretoun, Alexander Mill in Germouth, and Alexander Symon in Raphin, for robbing and stealing some malt belonging to the complainer, with some bear, oats and fodder, and a horse belonging to him, out of the houses of James Smith and George Anderson, in Clashtyreme. The diet was deserted and the absent witnesses unlauded. (Scottish History Society: "Justiciary Court," ii. 164). Thomas Gordon married Anna Hamilton. On April 1, 1655, Thomas Gordon of Myretoune and his wife produced before the Kirk Session of Grange "ther testimonials from Rathvene testifyeing of ther honest lyff and christiane cariag during ther abod with them." (Grange Session Records).

The folowing documents define their careers:—

1659, April 2.—Sasine to Thomas Gordon of Myretoune of the four oxgate of lands of Boges of Orran. (Banffshire Sasines).

1664, April 28.—Sasine to Thomas Gordone of Myritoune and Agnes Hamiltone, his spous, of an annual rent of 21 bolls oatmeal, with £62 10s, furth of lands of Burnmouth, and Over and Nether Gairdenheades. (Banffshire Sasines).

1672, April 15.—Sasine to Thomas Gordone of Myretoune and Agnes Hamiltone, his spous, of ane annual rent of 40 bolls victuall out of the lands of Cowhyth. (Banffshire Sasines).

1674, July 3.—Sasine to Thomas Gordone of Myretoune and Anas Hamilton, his

spouse, of part of Orran and that part of Cairnfield callit Guishaugh. (Banffshire Sasines).

1679, Nov. 21.—Sasine to Anna Hameltoune, relict of the deceist Thomas Gordon of Myrietoune, of the 8 oxgate lands of Myrietoune of Echries. (Banffshire Sasines).

1687, Dec. 6.—Bond for 250 merks by John Ogilvie of Kemkairn to Agnes Hamiltoun, relict to Thomas Gordon of Myretown. Written by John Gordon, eldest lawful son to said Agnes Hamiltone, at Kempcairn, 28th July, 1683, before thir witnesses, John Gordon in Milnetown, and Alexander Morisone, servitor to Kempcairn. (Elgin Commissary Record).

Thomas Gordon and his wife had at least three sons and two daughters:—

COYNACH.

(3) John Gordon of Auchinhalrig, Myrieton, Auchmull, and Coynach; he appears under all these designations at different times in his career. On June 2 1678, he is described as "eldest lawful son to Thomas Gordon of Myrieton," and was summoned to account before the Session (Grange Kirk Session Records). He was one of the heritors of Grange, and at a meeting of the Kirk Session on July 3, 1681 "it was concluded that for the present accommodation of John Gordoun of Myrietoun and his mother, they should have libertie to put up a division at the south syde of the door of the desk in the east gavell of the church." On January 30, 1683, John Gordon "in Myretown" witnessed at Nether Milne a bond for 1160 merks granted by John and Alexander Ogilvie, elder and younger of Kempcairn, to John Innes of Edingeith, and registered Dec. 6, 1687 (Elgin Commissary Record). In 1690 John Gordon is described as "of

Auchmull" (Aberdeen Sasines, xiv. f. 402). This may be the Auchmull in King-Edward, in which parish John was resident in 1695. He seems to be the same as John Gordon "of Myrieton," who according to the Poll Book (i. 629) owned the lands of Coynach in Deer, valued at £300. John Gordon "of Coynach" was a Commissioner of Supply for Aberdeenshire, 1704 ("Acts of Parliament"). He may be the "Coinuch Gordon" who conducted Colonel Nathaniel Hooke from Lady Erroll's at Slains to Edinburgh in 1705 (Hooke's "Correspondence," i. 270, 287, 374). On April 18, 1716, John Gordon "of Coinach" accepted a bill drawn by Alexander Davidson of Newton (Davidson's will). According to Dingwall Fordyce ("Family Records," 185), John Gordon of "Myreston" and Coynach married Jean Lindsay, daughter of William Lindsay (died 1694) of Culsh, whose daughter Anna, married Alexander Gordon, Mill of Aberdour. He had at least two sons:—

i. William Gordon, who was served heir general to his father, "John Gordon of Coynach," Dec. 4 1718.

ii. Thomas Gordon was served heir general to his father, "John Gordon of Coynach," January 16. 1724. He was a physician in Peterhead, and died in 1782, aged 82. He married Jean Thomson of the Faichfield family ("Notes and Queries," 4th series, vol. xii. p. 516; 5th series, vol. i., p. 293). Jean Thomson's brother was Captain John Thomson, master mariner, Peterhead, who left a legacy to the Society of Shipmasters in Aberdeen, and to the poor in the parishes of Longside and Aberdeen (Aberdeen Sheriff Court Books, April 11, 1788). "Notes and Queries" says that Dr Thomas Gordon used on his arms three boars' heads,

with the crescent for difference, and no bordure round the shield. He had several children.

(i.) William Gordon went to Jamaica, where he seems (according to his uncle, Captain John Thomson's settlement of 1776) to have been a cabinetmaker. He "deceased upon the — day of — 17—."

His inventory was given up by his sister german, Miss Jean Gordon, as his "only executrix dative qua nearest in kin," April 30, 1783. The fact that the will, confirmed May 16, 1783, had Thomas Gordon, W.S., as cautioner, confirms the descent here given, for this Thomas would be cousin to Thomas the physician in Peterhead. William Gordon had owing to him £5 stg., being part of a greater sum due to him by Alexander Irving, of Drum; the Rev. Alexander Duff, Tippermuir; and Dr William Thom, advocate, Aberdeen, as trustees of the deceased Captain John Thomson, Aberdeen, conform to the settlement executed by Thomson. in favour of Irving, Duff, Thom, and the deceased John Gordon of London, mariner, dated June 8, 1776, and registered in the Sheriff Court Books of Aberdeen, April 11, 1788 (Edinburgh Commissariat, vol. 126. part 1).

(ii.) John Gordon, mariner, London, benefited under the settlement of Captain John Thomson, Aberdeen, in 1776. He was probably the father of:—

Thomas Gordon in London, who was served heir to his grandfather, Thomas Gordon of Coynach, physician in Peterhead, Dec. 8. 1798.

(iii.) Jean Gordon, executrix to her brother William, 1783,

(iv.) Isabella Gordon, a beneficiary under Captain John Thomson's settlement, 1776.

(v.) Ann Gordon, wife of John Gordon, merchant, Peterhead, was a legatee under Captain John Thomson's settlement, 1776.

(vi.) Janet Gordon, married Samuel Grant, merchant, Peterhead: also a legatee, 1776.

(2) Patrick Gordon, alive 1690 (Aberdeen Sasine Register, xiv. folio 402).

(3) Rev. Thomas Gordon was living in his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Gordon of New Noth's, house, in 1696 (Poll Book). He was a Reid Bursar, 1699-1701, and M.A. at Marischal College in 1703, but is wrongly described in Anderson's "Fasti" (ii. 279) as son of Ludovick Gordon, minister of Aboyne. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy, June 15, 1708, having been appointed to preach there by the Synod. He was ordained minister of Lonmay, Sept. 22, 1709, and died July 12 1743. He married Agnes Coupar, who died Nov. 5, 1778 (Scott's "Fasti," iii. 630). He had a son:—

Rev. Thomas Gordon, born January 24, 1722. He graduated at King's College, 1740, and was ordained to Dundurcus, Sept. 15, 1747, being transferred to Speymouth, June 13, 1758. He died July 18, 1784. He married Rebecca Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon, elder son of Lewis Gordon, who was the second son of Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonstoun. She died at Huntly, Feb. 10, 1792. They had a son:—

WHITBURN.

Thomas Gordon, W.S., of Whitburn (died 1845), the father of Evelyn Meadows Gordon (1798-

1868), H.E.I.C., who, in turn, was the father of Sir James Davidson Gordon (1835-89), a distinguished Indian civil servant, and of Major Peter Lawrence Gordon (born 1839), now living at Southsea. I have described this family in the "Huntly Express," March 13 and 20, 1908.

(4) Anna Gordon married Patrick Steuart of Tanachy (the grandson of Patrick Steuart who married Marjorie, daughter of William Gordon of Cairnfield). They had, with other issue:—

Andrew Steuart of Tanachy. In the matrimonial contract, dated at North Leslie, Dec. 24, 1706, between Andrew Steuart, eldest lawfull son to Patrick Steuart of Tanachy, with advyce of his said father, and Helen Innes, heiress of Achluncart, with consent of Mrs Helen Gordon [daughter of Sir John Gordon of Park], her mother, now spouse to George Leslye of North Leslye, Patrick Steuart of Tanachy, among other provisions to his son, dispones to him "the town and lands of Myrietowne, lying within the parioch of Graing, regality of Strathisla, and Shirreffdome of Banff, reserving the third pairt thereof to — Hamilton, relict of umquhill Thomas Gordone, sometime in Myrietoun."

NEW NOTH.

(5) Mary Gordon married Nathaniel Gordon of New Noth, youngest son of Alexander Gordon of Muirack. He was chamberlain of Huntly, 1690-9. The following interesting documents from the Gordon Castle Inventory show how New Noth came into the family of Muirack:—

1626, June 1.—Charter of wadset of New Noth by the Marquis of Huntly to William Gallan in Cocklarachie.

1656, April 18.—Sasine in New Noth of William Gallan as son and heir to the deceased William Gallan.

1656, May 13.—Disposition of said wadset by said William Gallan in favour of Alexander Gordon of Murake. Sasine thereon, 13th April, 1657.

1664, Sept. 15.—Disposition of said wadset by said Alexander Gordon of Murake in favour of Nathaniel Gordon, his youngest son.

1677, July 25.—Charter on lands of New Noth by the Marquis of Huntly in favour of said Nathaniel Gordon, following on resignation by the procurators of said Alexander Gordon deceased.

1714, Oct. 23.—Renunciation of New Noth by said Nathaniel Gordon.

1714, Dec. 4.—Judicial renunciation by Mary Gordon, spouse to said Nathaniel, of her liferent. Her marriage contract was dated March 29, 1690, the witnesses including her brother, Patrick Gordon, and Adam Gordon of Inverbrie, who wrote out the contract. By this contract, in which she is described as lawful daughter of the deceased Thomas Gordon of Myrietoun, she got—with the consent of her mother, Agnes Hamilton, and her brother, John Gordon of Auchmull—an annual rent of New Noth. She had sasine thereon, Nov. 22, 1693, Adam Gordon in Mill of Smithston being one of the witnesses (Aberdeen Sasines, xiv. f. 402). In the Poll Book, 1696, Nathaniel Gordon is described as “gentleman.” At this time he had residing with him his wife, his daughters Anna and Jean, his mother-in-law “Agnes”, Hamilton, and her son Thomas. Nathaniel Gordon of New Noth died Nov. 20, 1721, and his will was confirmed August 16, 1722, and Feb. 11, 1724 (Aberdeen Commissariat). His illness cost in medicines and

"surgeons'" fees the sum of £30 Scots: his funeral expenses £90 Scots; and "mournings for his widow and daughter," £120 Scots. The maintenance of "defunct's family, frae the tyme of his decease foresaid to Whitsunday, 1722 nixt thereafter, these being his spouse, daughter, and four servants, at two pecks of meall to each of them a week, and three pecks malt among the hail family weekly," ran into £92 3s 8d Scots. He owed 47 bolls of meal and two bolls of malt in the shape of ground duty for his possession of the mill and mill lands of Ardoch, crop 1721, extending to 273½ merks, with 200 merks of money rent. He also owed £3 3s 4d to the schoolmaster. His inventory, given up by his widow, Mary Gordon, at the Mill of Ardoch, comprised cattle, corn, and household furniture to the extent of £411 9s 4d Scots, conform to the inventory and apprising taken by James T aylour in Andale and Alexander Brichen in Meikle Ardoch. James Davidson, miller, owed £39 Scots for his crop and customs, 1721. James Gordon of Daach owed £13 Scots. A curious debt due to Nathaniel, and mentioned in the "eik" confirmed at Auchiries, Feb. 11, 1724, was £190 Scots due by Mr James Hunter, deceased, sometime chamberlain to the Earl of Aberdeen, for the maintenance of the deceased John Hunter, his son, and a servant that attended him, at bed and board, and for clothes and other necessaries, furnished by Nathaniel and his wife, Mary, from Whitsunday, 1718, to Feb. 6, 1721. Mrs Gordon had to bring an action (Feb. 4, 1724) for the recovery of this money against Andrew Hunter in Sauchenbuss, and Margaret Hunter, spouse to James Middleton in Easter Culsh, as executors for the said James Hunter, chamberlain,

Nathaniel Gordon had at least two daughters, one of whom was either away from home or dead at the time of his death:—

Anna Gordon, alive 1696.

Jean Gordon, alive 1696. One of these ladies or another daughter married before 1689 William Gordon (of West-seat?) (Elgin Commissary Record).

4. — Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon, married (1) — Innes of Drainie; (2) — Hay of Knocken (Balbithan MS. p. 19). She is apparently referred to in this document:—"I, Andro Andersone in Dalachie, grants me to haif ressavit from Issobell Gordone, relict of umqll. Johne Innes, brother german to umqll. Robert Innes of Dranie, and now spous to Alexander Hay of Knockandie, and the said Alexander Hay for his entress," . . . £203 6s 8d, and that in compleat payment of 500 merks . . . restand to me be the said umqll. Johne as principall, and James and Johne Gordones, lawfull sones to Robert Gordone of Mayne, his cautioners, conforme to their obligatione of dait 27th Nov. 1644. At Elgin 1st Jan. 1648, before Alexander Sherer in Cowfurrach; Robert Gordone, sometym of Mayne; and John Gordon, yr. of Auchinreth"; registered Oct. 31, 1652 (Elgin Commissary Record).

JAMES GORDON V. OF CAIRNFIELD.

James Gordon was the eldest son of Robert Gordon of Mayne, and like him, was Baillie of the Enzie and the possessor of various territorial designations, which makes his identification far from easy. The most interesting fact about him is his annexation of Cairnfield, which had belonged to a branch of the Buckie Gordons. I shall start with his varying territorial designations:—

Ardneidlie (Keith).—He is described in Balbithan MS. only as "of Ardneadlie."

Glengerack.—He is described in 1654 as “of Glengarok”—probably in right of his wife Nicolas, who was the widow of William Gordon of Glengerack.

Mayne.—On Sept. 22, 1643, sasine proceeding on charter was granted by Robert Gordon of Mayne, in favour of James Gordoun, his eldest lawful son, and Nicolas Gordoun, now his spouse, of that part of the town and lands of Mayne, commonly called the “Midow of Mayne,” presently occupied by Andrew Annand and George Key, lying in the barony of Mayne, and shire of Elgin and Forres. The charter written by Walter Barclay, notary public, is dated at Keith, 8th September, 1642; witnesses, John Gordoun of Scheill and said Walter Barclay. Sasine given on 5th August, 1643; witnesses, Gilbert Ross, lawful son of Mr Gilbert Ross, minister at Elgin; Patrick Gibsone there; Walter Gilzean, burgess there; James Dunbar in Bilbohall; William M’Keane in Elgin; and James Chalmer there. Andrew Leslye of Netherglen of Rothes, is bailie. (Particular Register of Sasines, Elgin, vol. iii. folio 323).

Cufurrach.—James Gordon apparently succeeded his uncle John in possession of Cufurrach, and is probably the person referred to in these items:—

1644, April.—Alexander Gordon of Cufurrach and James Gordon there, raided the house at Auchnagat, belonging to Alexander Strachan of Glenkindie, the Covenanter. I cannot verify my reference (“Acts of Parliament”) to his appearance in this affair, which is referred to by Spalding (“Troubles,” ii. 342), who says:—“Thair wes pairteis send dour to Banff and to Buchane, quhair Auchnagat, perteing to the Laird of Glenkindie, his girnellis, his goodes and ground wes piti-fullie plunderit; his brother Patrick Stratharchin of Kynnadie, plunderit and spolzeit his bigging, victuall and all, syne took himself prissoner and had him to Kellie, quhair he remanit vpon his awin expenssis.”

1647, May 14.—James Gordon “in Corforach” appeared before the General Assembly and was remitted to the Presbytery of Fordyce. (“Commissions of the General Assembly,” Scot. Hist. Soc., xi. 248).

1647, June 30.—James Gordon “in Cowhorough” was received by the Presbytery of Rathven, having publicly repented of joining the rebellion. (Cramond’s “Church of Rathven”).

1663, March 16.—James Gordon “of Culpurack” was made a burghess of Aberdeen.

Cairnfield.—On March 8, 1667, sasine was granted to “James Gordone of Cowforrach” of and upon all and hail the town and lands of Cairnfield and the town and lands of Orrane, with their pertinents. (Banff Sasines). This family’s connection with Cairnfield thus dates from 1667, but I have not found any sasines on Cairnfield of any of his descendants. I suppose we need not expect to find any, since Elizabeth Gordon (wife of Alexander Gordon, W.S., of Cairnfield) was served heir, in the case of Auchinhalrig, to John son of Robert, showing that after John none took sasine.

James Gordon married Nicholas Gordon, daughter of Patrick Gordon of Cairnwhelp, who belonged to the Avochie family. She first married Captain Adam Gordon of the Park family (Balbithan MS., p. 36, 40); (2) William Gordon of Glengerack (“Strathbogie Presbytery Book,” p. 34); and (3) James Gordon. James and his wife were strong anti-Covenanters, as these records prove:—

1642, Sept. 1.—It was ordayned that Nicola: Gordoun, goodvyff of Glengerack, parochiner of Keyth, and relict of vmquhill Captain Adam Gordoun, quho was to be married with James Gordoun, son to Robert Gordoun, bailye of the Engzie, quho wer both suspect of religion and hade not communicate thir sundry yeiris bygane, that in no manner of way Mr Joseph Brody, minister at Keyth, grant them marriage befor

they subscribe the common band of the presbyterie and communicate. ("Strathbogie Pres. Book," p. 34).

1654, March 1.—James and Nicolas Gordons of Glengarack in the parochin of Keith being sumonded wer called, compeared not and wer ordained to renounce poperie, subscribe the Confession, hear, and perform all other duties, etc., vnder the pain of excommunication, and this ordinance to be intimat vnto them.

1654, August 9.—Mr William Kininmont reported that James Gordon of Glengarok had now returned to the keeping of the ordinances and had obliged himself in all time comeing to adhere to the true religion according to the Word of God professed in the Church of Scotland. "Strathbogie Presbytery Record").

1655, Feb. 27.—Compeared personallie Nicola Gordoune, spouse to James Gordoun, elġest lauffull sone to Robert Gordoune, sumtyme of Mayne and now of Ardniedlie, and outwith his presens frielie . . . discharged hir lyfrent, richt, and conjunct fie . . . in and to that pairt of the lands of Mayne callit the Meidow of Mayne . . . in favours of the said Robert Gordon, his airs and assignees and that in respect the said Nicola Gordoune did affirme that she had accepted and receivit compensatiōne of nyne oxingaitt of the lands of Ardniedlie. (Elgin Sleriff Court Record).

I have no definite proof of James's issue, but there can be little doubt that he was the father of:—

Robert Gordon of Cairnfield.

ROBERT GORDON VI. OF CAIRNFIELD.

Although I have no definite proof, there can be little doubt that he was the son of James Gordon of Ardniedlie and Cairnfield; and like his immediate ancestors, he went on accumulating land. At first he seems to have

been known as "in Cuffurach." His other land transactions were as follows:—

Ardneidlie.—On Nov. 30, 1678, sasine was granted to Robert Gordon of Cairnefield of the half dauch lands of Ardneidly, Cursardlie, Couperhill, and Mill of Keith, and ane oxgate lands of the nether half dauch of Ardieidlie, as principal and (in warrandice) of an annual-rent of £240 part of ye lands and barony of Mulben. (Banffshire Sasines).

Brigetoun.—On January 31, 1688, sasine was granted to Robert Gordon of Cairnfield of the half dauch lands of Ardneidlie, Cursardlie, Cupperhill, and Mill of Keith, and of £240 yearly out of the lands of Brigetoun of Spey and others. (Banffshire Sasines). In 1684 Jean Leslie, goodwife of Auchinhalrick, had sasine of an annual rent out of Cairnfield and other places (*ibid.*)

Lunan.—On Feb. 25, 1684, Robert Gordon had sasine on the lands of Nether Lunan (*ibid.*)

His financial position is shown by the following transactions:—

1681, Nov. 30.—Bond by Robert Gordone of Cairnfield to Harie Gordone of Mylne of Cullithie for 224 merks. Couperhill, 22nd Oct. 1681, before Robert Gordone of Broadland and Robert Imlach, writer. (Elgin Commissary Record).

1684, Jan. 8.—Bond by Robert Gordone of Cairnefeild to Colin Innes, glover, Elgin, for 110 merks. Elgin, 27th March, 1679. (Elgin Commissary Record).

1684, March 20.—Bond by Robert Gordon of Kairnfeild (with John Gordon of Achynachie as cautioner) to Robert Donaldson, merchant, Elgin, for 500 merks. Elgin 11th Jan. 1683; witnessed by John Gordone, second lawful son to the said John Gordon of Achynachie. (Elgin Commissary Record).

1681, June 1.—Robert Gordon of Cairnfield witnessed at Allanbuie a bond granted by William Macpherson of Noide, son of Donald Macpherson of Noide by Beatrix

Gordon, who may have been a relative of Cairnfield. ("Celtic Monthly," Nov. 1899).

It seems as if Robert Gordon was twice married, his first wife being "Lady Rannes." At any rate, he appears to be the Robert Gordon "in Cuffurach" on whom the minister of Fordyce reported to the Presbytery of Rathven on Feb. 21, 1666, that when he was preaching at Rathven on the last Lord's Day, an "abominable rvott" had been committed by Robert Gordon in Cuffurach and John Gordon in Thorniebank, offering violence one to another in the church after sermone and in the churchyard to the great dishonour of God, contempt and profanation of His Sabboth and ordinance.

On March 24 Robert Gordon petitioned the Presbytery to cause his proclamation of banns with the lady of Rannes to go on, which six of the elders impeded. The Presbytery allowed the proclamation to go on, but Gordon was not to receive the benefit of marriage until he satisfied them about the riot. On April 11 he denied the riot. One witness said that after divine service he saw the two Gordons "as they were comeing from their seats to the church door tackling one another." Thereupon, George Gordon of Thorniebank, as a Justice of the Peace, commanded Robert Gordon to desist in the name of the king. After they were outside the church Robert Gordon drew a pistol to "strick the sd. Jhone, and he drew a durk to strick him, bot no evil followed therefrom, they being separated." Robert Gordon was found guilty by the Presbytery, and commanded to make public repentance on two Sundays. They also granted him permission to marry Lady Rannes on condition that he promised to frequent "the ordinances in tyme comeing, haveing (as is alleged) been a dishaunter of them formerly." Gordon gave a bond of 500 merks to hand, and was married to Lady Rannes by the Bishop

of Argyll on May 22 (Cramond's "Church of Rathven").

Robert Gordon married (secondly?) in 1679 Euphame Gordon, daughter of John Gordon II. of Auchindachy (who died before 1688), by his wife Euphame Beaton ("House of Gordon," ii. 398). On March 21, 1679, she had sasine on the lands of Cursardlie, Couperhill, and Mill of Keith, as principal, and as much of the lands of Mulben in warrandice. The following inhibition is full of genealogical detail:—

1688, Sept. 4.—An inhibition at the instance of "Euphame Gordon, relict of the deceast Robert Gordon, somtym of Cairnfield, and designed in the bond underwritten lawful daughter to the deceast John Gordon of Auchyndachie, and Alexander Gordon of Auchyndachie for himself and as representing his said deceased father," against Robert Gordon, now of Cairnfield, shows that "quhair Robert Gordon, now of Cairnfield, son and air to said deceast Robert Gordon of Cairnfield, be his heritable bond . . . of dait 11 January last bypast, making mention forsameikle as be contract of marriage past and perfyted betwixt his said umquhill father and the complainer Eupham, of the dait 15 March, 1679, the said deceast Robert Gordon band . . . himself . . . to provide . . . the said Euphame in lyfrent . . . 7000 merks . . . and for security sold . . . Cursardly, Cuperhill, and Miln of Keith . . . quherunto his said father had right as air to Robert Gordon of Achres, his grandfather, and John Gordon of Auchinhalrik and Thomas Gordon of Myrietoune, his uncles, who stood infett in said lands and the lands of Ardenidlie be vertew of a contract of wodsett by the deceast James Grant of Freuchie," etc. (Regality of Huntly Inhibitions).

The grammar is bad, but "his" clearly refers to the father, who was husband of Euphame, for Euphame's intention was to prevent the son from entering on possession of

certain lands on which she claimed a liferent interest, and her liferent claim depended upon her marriage contract with Robert, senior, whose title to the lands she had to indicate.

Euphame Gordon married secondly as his second wife, in the beginning of 1698, Rev. John Scott, minister of Dipple. On January 22 1707, Scott and she had sasine in Cairnfield, Hillockhead, Peathead, and Farnachty (Banff Sasines). The Scotts of Dipple are dealt with in Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies" (pp. 587-668). His descendants in the United States are, however, by the first wife. One of them married into the Gordon family, namely, the Rev. John Scott of Dettingen Parish, Prince William County, Virginia, who married in 1768 Elizabeth Gordon of the Kethocksmill family. Euphame Gordon died on July 12, 1702. The Scott gravestone is given by Jervise ("Epitaphs," ii. 259), thus:—

"Hic et intus ex opposito jacent liberi quatuor et conjuges duae Mri. Johannis Scot a Loch, hujus ecclesiae rectoris, ambae pietate, forma et prosapia illustres, quarum prima Marjora Stuart, filia Walteri Stuart de Ryland, obiit 23 diezbris [sic] 1696, altera Euphemia Gordon, filia D. Johannis Gordon de Achynachie, obiit 12 die Julii 1702; inter quas idem rector post obitum . . . jacere cupit."

"23 diezbris" is taken by Jervise to mean 23rd December. "Loch" is a small property in the parish of Urquhart, next to Dipple.

Robert Gordon had at least two sons:—

1. Robert Gordon, vi. of Cairnfield.
2. Alexander Gordon. On Aug. 16, 1711, mention is made in the Regality of Huntly Inhibitions, which are in the Register House, of "Alexander Gordon, son of the deceast Robert Gordon of Cairnfield, procreate between him and Eupham Gordon, his spouse." He may be the same as the Alexander Gordon, merchant, Amsterdam,

who was served heir male of provision general to his father, Robert Gordon of Cairnfield May 10, 1718. This process may have been connected with the sale of Cairnfield to Alexander Gordon, W.S.

ROBERT GORDON VI. OF CAIRNFIELD.

Robert Gordon, vi. of Cairnfield, was the son of Robert v., and is mentioned in the following documents:—

1678, May 4.—Robert Gordon of Cairnfield granted a bond for 286 merks to George Hamilton in Bellie, dating from Slackend of Closleirand (?). Registered Feb. 23, 1680 (Mackenzie Register of Deeds, vol. 51).

1683, March 31.—Bond by Robert Gordone of Cairnfield to Mr Robert Swintoune, writer in Edinburgh, for £20. At Leith, July 10, 1680. Witnesses, Thomas Whyte, brewer in Leith; James Mitchelson, writer in Edinburgh, and writer of the deed (Mackenzie (?) Register of Deeds).

1683, March 31.—Bond by Robert Gordone of Cairnfield to Mr Robert Swintoun, writer in Edinburgh, for £77. At Edinburgh, Feb. 19, 1674. Witnesses, James Mitchell, servitor to the said Mr Robert Swintoun, and John Chesser, writer. (*ibid.*)

1684, June 19.—Bond by Robert Gordoun of Cairnfield to Robert Carstaires, writer in Edinburgh, for 200 merks Scots, dated at Edinburgh, March 9, 1683. (*ibid.*)

He died, according to his inventory, in February, 1694. His widow Cecilia, as his sole executrix, gave up his inventory, and it was confirmed at Aberdeen, Nov. 10, 1736. The inventory consisted of two feather beds and hangings, twelve pairs blankets, a bedstead and box bed, bed and table linen, and other furniture, with a chaldar of victual, amounting in all to £302. His widow, who was decerned his executrix on Aug. 5, 1736, put forward a claim for £280 13s 4d Scots for payment of his funeral expenses, mourning, servants' fees, and maintenance of the

family from the time of his death to the term of Whitsunday thereafter. The bond of caution by Alexander Gordon of Cairnfield was dated Sept. 1, 1736, and James Innes and Robert Grant, wrights in Rathven, were witnesses (Aberdeen Commissariat).

Robert Gordon married Cecilia Gordon. In the Banffshire Sasines under Dec. 27, 1698, there is sasine to "Cecilia King," relict of the deceased Robert Gordon of Cairnfield, of an annuity of three chalders victual out of the mains of Cairnfield and Hillockhead. Now Alexander Gordon of Arradoul married Cecilia King, and the fact that Cecilia, mistress of Cairnfield, should have been a witness at the baptism of Arradoul's grandchild, Cecilia Harper, in 1708, might lead us to suppose that she married Robert Gordon of Cairnfield for her second husband. As a matter of fact, Cecilia King (wife of Alexander Gordon of Arradoul) died in 1707, before the child was born. Mr Ree suggests that the Cecilia "King" in the sasine of Dec. 27, 1698, is a slip for "Gordon." At any rate, Cecilia, as the relict of Robert Gordon of Cairnfield, borrowed 356 merks from John Gordon, son of Robert Gordon of Fernachtie, on May 11, 1699. This, with penalties, and annual rent, amounted in 1736 to £271 16s 8d, when John Gordon died (Aberdeen Commissariat). Cecilia Gordon, mistress of Cairnfield, elder, was buried Dec. 21, 1747 (Rathven Register). "Mrs Cecilia Gordoun, relict of Robert Gordon of Cairnfield," died very poor, for James Wilson, tenant in Cairnfield, had to pay (£76 5s Scots) for her coffin and funeral expenses, and as her creditor he got himself appointed her executor. There was also owing to him 19/6 contained in a bill drawn by Alexander Dunbar upon the defunct Cecilia, Nov. 4, 1712. It was assigned by Dunbar's executor, James Graham, writer, Edinburgh, to Alexander Gordon of Cairnfield, July 9, 1736, and assigned by the latter to Wilson, Oct. 28,

1748. Cecilia's goods were roused May 27 and 30, 1748, by John Grant, merchant in Fochabers, to the extent of £268 3s Scots, the purchasers being no fewer than 41 in number, including Miss Anderson of Tynet; Jean Clerk in Leicheston; James Forbes in Fairachtie; James Gairn in Clochan; Alexander Geddes in Pathead; Mrs Alexander Geddes (Janet Mitchell); Mr Geddes in Nether Buckie; Mrs Gordon of Buckie; Mrs Gordon of Cairnfield; Mrs Gordon of Glasterim; Miss Peggy Gordon; Mrs Gordon in Fochabers; Mr Grant in Fochabers; John Grant in Bogues; Elspet Hepburn in Glasterim; George Lobban at Nether Buckie; George Reid at Mill of Lilton; Mr Stewart of Oxhill; John Watson in Glasterim; and the inevitable "John Smith." The edict summoning Cecilia's nearest of kin was witnessed by John Gordon, lawful son to James Gordon, tenant in Cairnfield. The will was confirmed January 10, 1749: James Geddes, tenant in Cairnfield (Aberdeen Commissariat).

Robert Gordon of Cairnfield, who ended the second group of the Gordons of Cairnfield in the line, left a daughter

Elizabeth Gordon. She married Alexander Gordon, W.S., who bought Cairnfield and thereby established the third, and existing group of Gordons of Cairnfield.

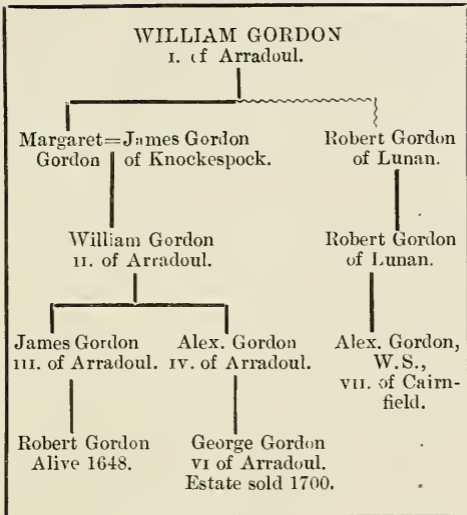
THE THIRD SET OF GORDONS OF CAIRNFIELD.

THE FAMILY OF ARRADOUL.

The third set of Gordons who came to own Cairnfield in the person of Alexander Gordon, W.S., who married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon VI. of Cairnfield, was descended from the Gordons of Lunan, who were an illegitimate branch of the Gordons of Arradoul, and the latter in turn were descended from the Gordons of Buckie. I shall therefore make a break in my account of the Cairnfield Gordons by describing the Arradoul family, which, being thoroughly Royalist, had a far more adventurous career than any of the other branches. As often happened, it ended in bankruptcy for its trouble in the middle of the eighteenth century, about the same time as the second set of the Gordons of Cairnfield landed in the same predicament.

In 1805 a small square box was turned up by the plough on the moor of Arradoul, containing some coins of Queen Mary, James VI. and Charles I. ("Statistical Account of Scotland," xiii. 255).

General William Gordon states that the house of Arradoul was burned down by the Covenanters, and the family papers were thus destroyed. Notwithstanding that, we are able to construct the family descent with fair accuracy. Its line will be seen clearly by this table:—



WILLIAM GORDON I. OF ARRADOUL.

William Gordon of Arradoul, according to the Balbithan MS., was the second son of Alexander Gordon of Buckie. Little is known of him. He got Fochabers in 1568. On June 17, 1574, William Gordon of Arradoul and several others had an action for removal brought against him by George Gordon of Lesmoir. They did not appear, and decree was pronounced (Littlejohn's "Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court," i. 202). He died before December, 1587.

The Balbithan MS. says that he married the "Lady Innes." She seems to have become the wife of William Seton of Meldrum, who had married, first, before 1535, Janet Gordon, daughter of James Gordon of Les-

moir, and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Innes of Leuchars, and widow of James Innes of Fynnarsie (Seton's "History of the Setons," i. 464-5). While still the wife of William Gordon she bore Seton two illegitimate sons, George Seton of Barra (born 1553), and James Seton, progenitor of the Setons of Pitmedden. They were legitimatised under the Great Seal on Dec. 8, 1581, which describes them as the bastards begot by "quondam William Seyton de Meldrum et Margaret Innes, tunc conjugem William Gordon de Arrandoule" (sic.)

In June, 1568, Alexander Innes of Cromie granted a charter in favour of William Gordon in Arradoul and Margaret Innes, his spouse, of Easter and Wester Fochabers, with confirmation at foot (dated 3rd August, 1570), by George, Lord Seton, as administrator to his son, Alexander, commendator of Pluscardine (Gordon Castle Inventory).

William Gordon of Arradoul, "who dyed in peace" (Balbithan MS.), had:—

1. Margaret Gordon, the only legitimate child mentioned by the Balbithan MS. She married James Gordon of Knockespoek, and had a son:—

William Gordon II. of Arradoul.

2. William Gordon in Lunan, natural son (ibid.) I shall describe him at length later on as the ancestor of Alexander Gordon, W.S., who founded the third set of Gordons of Arradoul.

WILLIAM GORDON II. OF ARRADOUL.

With this laird another branch of the Gordons was introduced in Arradoul, for William was the son of James Gordon of Knockespoek. The Balbithan MS. in one place says that this James married "William Gordon of Ardneidle's daughter." Further down it says that William Gordon of Arradoul's only "daughter [was] married to Jas.

Gordon of Knockespoek." The latter is the correct statement, so that the second laird, William of Arradoul, was the grandson of the first William of Arradoul. This is shown by the following documents in the Gordon Castle Inventory:—

1587, Dec. 20.—Precept of clare constat by Alexander Seton, Lord of Urquhart, etc., in favour of Margaret Gordon, spouse to James Gordon of Knockespoek, as nearest and lawful heir to said William Gordon in Arradoul, her father, deceast. Sasine thereon, 2 Jan. 1587.

1590, June 8.—Sasine in favour of James Gordon of Knockespoek and said Margaret Gordon, his spouse, on said lands upon a charter from said Lord Urquhart, dated at Akerdeen, 30 April, 1590.

1590, Dec. 17.—Charter of confirmation under the Great Seal.

William Gordon seems to have disposed of the lands of Knockespoek about 1634. He is still described as late as Aug. 7, 1635, as "of Knockespoek," but he also appears as "of Arradoul" at the same time. He was baillie to Lord Gordon ("Mackintosh Muni-ments," No. 385), and much in the confidence of the Huntly family. The following refer-ences serve to trace his career:—

1634, July 20-21.—William Gordon of Arradoul and James Gordon of Knockespoek were put to the horn at the instance of Robert Dunbar of Burgie for not paying 6000 merks and expenses due by them. On July 24, 1634, Burgie complained to the court that they "be thereat unconcernedly." Arradoul and the keepers of his house at Arradoul were ordered to do the same (Privy Council Register).

1636, Feb. 11.—Robert Dunbar of Burgie complained to the Privy Council that William Gordon of Arradoul was at the horn for non-payment to him of 4000 merks and expenses. Dunbar had been put to great charges in

prosecuting Arradoul for payment, but without success, and at last he had obtained letters of treason from the Council against him. By virtue of these, on Sept. 5, 1635, James Law, Snadowne herald, charged him to enter himself in Blackness Castle and render his house of Arradoul within 15 days, but Arradoul disobeyed. The Council ordered H.M. advocate to pursue Arradoul (Privy Council Register).

1638, March 30.—William Gordon of "Ariedoull" was co-cautioner for James Shand in Auchry and Patrick Stewart in Dorlathers in a bond of 2000 merks granted by them to Mr Robert Udney of Lamintoune; relief for which was granted on March 30, 1638 (Littlejohn's "Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court," ii 451).

1638. April 20.—William Gordon of Arradoul was put to the horn at the instance of Alexander Spaldie, notary in Elgin, and afterwards in Old Aberdeen, for the non-payment of a debt of 800 merks. As he took no notice, Spaldie complained to the Privy Council Nov. 9, 1642, and Gordon was ordered to enter himself in ward within the Castle of Blackness within fifteen days on pain of treason (Privy Council Register).

1639, June 18-19.—William Gordon of Arradoul fought at the battle of the Bridge of Dee, forming part of the 5000 horse and foot which formed the army of Lord Aboyne, composed of "the tennenters and wassailes of the house of Huntly and some other barrones" ("Britane's Distemper," 24). The Gordon army was at first placed under the command of Colonel Gunn; but, suspected of treachery, he was deposed. When Montrose by his feint of crossing the river further up the stream, captured the bridge, the Gordons retreated on Huntly, greatly incensed at Gunn. "On, William Gordoune of Aradull, tells him boldlie that it was in ane vuluckie houre that he came north to be

there leader, for it was never the custome of the house of Huntlie to turne there backes to there enemies, one [without] giuen them a tryall of there courage" (ibid. p. 28). The Parson of Rothiemay ("Scots Affairs," ii. 28) places this incident not on the retreat but while the Gordons "wer thinking of a retreat." He says that "Williame Gordon of Arradowle, a resolute gentleman, desyred Collonel Gunne to stand and waite upon the Covenanters for partly crossing the bridge, and showed that as yet they had advauntage. He tould him it was not the fashione of Huntlyes familye to leave the feelds without fighting ther enemye. But ther was no hearing, for it was Gunne's fashion always to crye out that if they would not obey his orders, he would laye downe his charge and complaine to the Kinge. This refusall of his to charge was so ill tackne, that the company beganne for to tell Aboyne that Gunne had betrayed him, and Aradoulle, in a great chafe, told him to his face he was a villaine, and ane arrant traitor: all which Collonel Gunne swallowed quyetye."

1642.—William Gordon of Arradoul was prosecuted for remaining at the horn (Privy Council Register).

1643, Feb. 16.—Gordon, younger of Arradoul, with the laird of Craig and Donald Farquharson, "brocht into Clatis hous in Old Aberdene, four scoir soldiouris schippit with the Lady Crag at Abirdene for France (Spalding's "Troubles," ii. 255).

1644 January.—William Gordon of Arradoul "was said" to be one of a deputation of three sent by Lord Huntly to tell the people of Aberdeen "not to cum out aganis" Sir John Gordon of Haddo "efter sic ane violent maner." Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, as Sheriff, had been ordered to arrest Haddo. Huntly's deputation "gat no contenti; ansuer. Strange," adds Spalding, "in this countrie to see the Marquis of Hun-

tlyis desire so vilipendit with suche people!" (Spalding's "Troubles," ii. 305).

1644, March 26.—Arradoul was one of the 250 men who rode with Huntly into Aberdeen, and "thair fled out of the toune about forty-eight Covenantaris" (Spalding's "Troubles," ii. 334).

1644, April 5.—Huntly sent William Gordon of Arradoul and Sir Walter Innes of Balveny to "declair his mynd" to the Committees of Mearns and Angus sitting at Cowie, "but it contentit not" the "mvnds" of the Committees, "nor did good to the Marquess" (ibid. ii. 336).

1645, May 9.—At the battle of Auldearn "Arradoull was appoynted by Aboyne to attend nixt to his person" ("Britane's Distemper," p. 123).

1645, Sept. 15.—When Lord Aboyne was master of Aberdeen he made certain propositions to the town, and "left and appoynted William Gordoun of Arradoull and Mr William Gordon, advocate, to stay and remain in the [Town] Counsell till the said propositions were voted and concluded ("The Records of the Commissions of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland": Scot. Hist. Soc. xi. 136).

1646.—"Captaine Gordoune of Arradul" was quartered in Banff under Crawford and a force of 240 men. Against these the Covenantaris sent 600 men, at the request of the provost of Banff. Crawford's party got wind of the move "in so good tyme as they had leasure to send away there baggage, and Crawford with the brauest caueleires stayeing in the reire, made such a braue retreat as they lost not one man. Nor did there enemie gaine anything by this surprysse, save that the lesser partie at great leasure retyred and leaft there quarter to a greater partie, when they ware not strong enueghe to resist; Crawford with this went vp Spey syd, and, crosseing high vp, went to Montrose" ("Britane's Distemper," p. 176).

1647, January 9.—Bond for 300 merks by William Gordone of Arradoul (William Gordone in Lowne cautioner) to Andrew Brebner, younger in Garmothie, and Elspet Gordone, his appeirand spous, lawll, dochter to umqll. James Gordone in Natherbuky; Boighead, 29 Aug. 1643, befoir thir witnesses, Gilbert Shand in Garmothie, Alexander Gordone in Farnochtie, and Andrew Thomsonsone in Boighead. The notary signs for William Gordon in Lowne (Elgin Commissary Records).

1648, Feb. 23.—William Gordon of Arradoul, being in rebellion, was ordered to repent ("Presbytery Book of Strathbogie").

1650.—By March 19, William Gordon had subscribed the Covenant, and on Sept. 25 he was an elder (Cramond's "Church of Rathven")

William Gordon married, at least as early as 1601, Helen Garden, daughter of David Garden of that ilk (Great Seal). On December 31, 1642, she was described as "wife of William Gordon of Arradowl, formerly of Knockespoock." She then renounced her rights in the lands of Knockespoock, Over and Nether, in favour of George Gordon of Knockespoock, the commission being carried out by John Gordon of Carnefeild as Sheriff Depute in that part. Among the witnesses was James Gordon, fiar of Arradoul, and his father's illegitimate brother James (Littlejohn's "Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court," ii. 506).

William Gordon had apparently three sons:—

1. James Gordon III. of Arradoul.
2. Alexander Gordon IV. of Arradoul.
3. William Gordon. On Aug. 7, 1635, William Gordon of Knockespoock and William Gordon "appeirant thairof," were summoned by the Privy Council. He probably died before his father.

JAMES GORDON III. OF ARRADOUL.

He was the son of William Gordon of Arradoul, and at first had the land of Wrays, which in 1570 had been in the hands of a Thomas Gordon. He is sometimes called "apparent of Knockespoek," thus:—

1634, Jany. 13.—Registration of sasine dated Dec. 2, 1633, of James Gordon, apparent of Knockespoek, and Jean Bisset, his future spouse, of Knockespoek, in Kirktown of Clatt, on a charter by George Gordon of Terpersie, dated at Clatt Dec. 2. A witness to it is James Gordon, "nepote" of the said George Gordon of Terpersie (Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen, viii. f. 412).

1634, Jany. 13.—Registration by William Gordon of Knockespoek and Helen Gardyne, his spouse, to James Gordon, their eldest lawful son, and for certain sums of money paid to them by Mr Robert Bisset of Lessendrum, in name of Jean Bisset, his daughter and future spouse of the said James, of certain revenues specified therein, in which mention is made of the deceased James Gordon of Knockespoek, father of the said William Gordon of Knockespoek; dated at Arradoul, December 9, 1633 ("Particular Register of Sasines," Aberdeen, viii. f. 413).

1634, Jan. 13.—Registration of assignation by William Gordon of Knockespoek and his wife Helen Gardyne, to James Gordon, their eldest son, and Jean Bisset his future spouse, of a reversion made by the deceased William Gordon of Kennertie and Janet Gordon, his spouse, to the deceased James Gordon of Knockespoek, over the Newton of Knockespoek. Dated at Cocklarachie, Dec. 4, 1633, among the witnesses being Mr William Gordon, doctor of physic, and Mr George Gordon, parson of Clatt; signed at Arradoul by the said Helen Gardyn, before Donald Farquharson of Monaltrie and Robert his brother

("Particular Register of Sasines," Aberdeen, viii. f. 414).

1640, Jany. 20.—There was a bond by William Gordon of Arradoul and his son, James Gordon of Wrays, to the Marquis of Huntly for personal services (Gordon Castle Inventory).

According to the Gordon MS. in the Aberdeen Advocates' Library, James Gordon entered the French army and died in peace in France, 1643. There was certainly a James Gordon in Lord Gordon's company in 1633 ("Scots Men at Arms"). He married Jean, daughter of Robert Bisset of Lessendrum (a family that had intermarried with the Gordons of Coclarachie), whose brother was Father George Bisset. They had:—

Robert Gordon, who is described as "son of James Gordon of Arradoul and Jane Bisset" (the daughter of Robert Bisset of Lessendrum), and as entering Douai College on June 20, 1650, returning to Scotland on January 6, 1653 ("Records of the Scots Colleges," i. 40). As this date occurred after his father's death, it is difficult to understand why Robert was not served heir to his father as Laird of Arradoul. The Elphinstone Dalrymple MS. calls him "of Haugh," but is mistaken in saying that he succeeded to the estate of Knockespoek. He seems to be the Robert Gordon, eldest lawful son of the deceased James Gordon, apparent of Knockespoek, who, on May 22, 1648, had a sasine registered on a precept of clare constat by William Gordon of Terpersie, in the town and the lands of Clatt, etc., dated at the kirk of Drumblade, May 16, 1648. Among the witnesses is Robert Gordon of Civiley ("Particular Register of Sasines," Aberdeen vol. xiii). Robert Gordon is said to have married — "a daughter of Coclarachie's brother" ("Elphinstone Dalrymple MS.'). I cannot verify this.

ALEXANDER GORDON IV. OF
ARRADOUL.

Alexander Gordon was the younger son of William Gordon III. of Arradoul, and on July 23, 1663, he succeeded his brother James in Arradoul, which extended to eight bovates of land. On Dec. 2, 1664, precept of clare constat was granted by the Marquis of Huntly in favour of Alexander Gordon of Arradoul as heir to the deceast James Gordon of Arradoul, his brother, in Arradoul. Sasine thereon was granted Dec. 13, 1664, and again (on the majority of the Marquis) on April 24, 1675 (Gordon Castle Inventory).

Alexander IV. of Arradoul, notwithstanding these clear references, is a bit of a puzzle. In the first place he appears (or seems to appear) much earlier on the scene than one would expect, for on Aug. 6, 1628, an Alexander Gordon of Arradoul visited the kirk of Rathven (Cramond's "Church of Rathven").

At first I thought that this Alexander must be distinct from the fourth laird and in a preliminary table numbered him as II. of Arradoul. Mr Ree, however, suggests the Alexander of 1628 may be identical with the fourth laird. In 1628 he could not be called "younger of Arradoul," because that title belonged to his elder brother, James, who was then alive. It is just possible that "Alexander Gordone of Arradoul" is a slip for "Alexander Gordone for Arradoul," the latter reading being short for Alexander Gordone for (the laird of) Arradoul (his father). His father may have been absent at the time.

Alexander IV. of Arradoul died in 1692, that is to say, 64 years after 1628, so that if he were 21 in 1628, that would make him only 85 at the time of his death.

It is highly probable that his father, William's, preoccupation with the political

struggle of the day, and his brother James's soldiering abroad, left to Alexander, as a younger son, the actual working of Arradoul, and that though he dwelt there, he did not come into possession until 1663, after the death (presumably) of his nephew Robert. Why he was served heir to James, his brother, instead of to his nephew Robert (the latter's son), I cannot say. The greater part of his own career is, however, plain sailing.

Alexander Gordon, who was Baillie of Badenoch, was Huntly's right hand man. Like his father, he was a strong anti-Covenanter. Thus, on May 22, 1647, the General Assembly ordered his ex-communication ("Commissions of the General Assembly," Scot. Hist. Soc. xi. 243), and it was carried out on June 9, 1647 ("Records of Elgin," ii. 256, and the "Presbytery Book of Strathbogie," p. 75).

In Cramond's "Kirk-Session of Elgin Records," he is described at this date as "younger" of Arradoul. In 1648 he gave in a supplication to the Presbytery of Fordyce to be "relaxit from the dreadful rule of ex-communication pronounced against him be the commission of the kirk" (ibid.); and on Feb. 23, 1648, he "confessed access to the last rebellion, and subscribed the bond" ("Presbytery Book of Strathbogie," p. 85). On June 20, 1649, the Presbytery of Rathven recommended to the General Assembly that Alexander Gordon, "son to William Gordon of Arradoul," might be relaxed (Cramond's "Church of Rathven"). On March 4, 1651, Alexander Gordon, "in Aradoul," returning from the Commission of the Church, presented an ordinance to the Presbytery of Rathven from the Commission requiring a particular testimony anent the guiltiness and sense thereof and signs of repentance in the said Alexander. On April 2, Mr. William Scroggie, the minister of Rathven, reported that he had received the said Alexander, who "caried himself verie humble and penitently

in acknowledging of all his offences" (Cramond's "Church of Rathven").

The following events occurred in his career:—

1652, Feb. 8.—Compeared Janet Robertson, delat for fornication with Alexander Gordon of Aradoull, and declared it was committed in the parochin of Raffan. The Session ordeaned the said Janet to report a testificat of her satisfaction in Raffan ("Grange Session Records.")

1652, Jan. 19.—Alexander Gordon of Arradoul was appointed commissioner (along with Sir John Gordon of Haddo, Francis Ross of Auchlossin, John Gordon of Blelack, and James Farquharson of Whitehouse), to prove the rental of the earldom of Aboyne. On Sept. 10, 1662, the Council heard their supplication that their report might be revised, and they gave it in on Nov. 11 ("Privy Council Register.")

1662, Nov. 4.—Alexander Gordon of Arradoul, as Baillie of Badenoch, was commissioned to apprehend and try certain persons who had raided the lands of John Lyon of Muiresk and Patrick Strachan of Glenkindy. On May 5, 1663, there was rendered a bond of caution that the Lyons would not harm Arradoul and several other Gordons ("Privy Council Register.")

1664, Sept. 6.—Alexander Gordon of Arradoul was made a burgess of Guild of Aberdeen.

1667, Jan. 23.—Alexander Gordon of Arradoul was appointed Commissioner of Supply for Inverness-shire ("Acts of Parliament").

1667, Dec.—The Marquis of Huntly (instigated and persuaded by Alexander Gordon of Arradoul, his baillie in Badenoch), ordered the said baillie to go to Lochaber to counteract the designs of Mackintosh, which the baillie accordingly with all his might endeavoured to effect. Mackintosh, however, in spite of the baillie's opposition, fenced two

courts on Huntly's lands; after transacting his affairs as well on Huntly's lands as on his own lands of Brae Lochaber, he resolved to hold the next court at Teirlundy (part of Huntly's lands). But the bailie, in order to embarrass the purpose of Mackintosh, ordered Huntly's Lochaber tenants to be confined. Mackintosh, however, making light of the bailie's convocations and threatenings, held his court in the place appointed, yea, even in sight of the adversaries (Macfarlane's "Genealogical Collections," I. 386).

1675, Aug. 26.—Alexander Gordon of Arradoul was an elder of Rathven (Cramond's "Church of Rathven.")

1678.—In this year he was made a Commissioner of Supply for Banffshire. On Oct. 23 he was present at a visitation of the Kirk of Keith (Cramond's "Synod of Moray," p. 169).

I do not know when Alexander Gordon died. Sir Aeneas Macpherson of Invereshie, who had performed Arradoul's duties as bailie of Badenoch when the latter resigned "from age and infirmity," expecting the permanent appointment on Arradoul's death (tantalisingly without an inkling of a date), refers to his disappointment in "The Loyall Dissuasive" (Scot. Hist. Soc., vol. 41, pp. 131-2):—

Aradule, who was Baylie of our country and a gentleman of as much honour as was of his race and familv. falling dangerously sick about this tyme, that his Lordship's [Huntly] affairs might not suffer by his indisposition, I was employed to officiate as his Lordship's Baylie till he might recover. In which, having acquitted myself very much to his Lordship's good liking and the satisfaction of the country, Aradule dying of that distemper, the office was continued to me by a new commission from his Lordship, which, though my relations were very much, for I had not freedom to

accept, forseeing that this seeming peace of friendship was nothing but a wish to serve a turne. Aradule in his time had employed all his influence and interest to persuade the countrymen to undergo the payment of his Lordship's cess in conjunction with their own, which having failed in his hand, I told my friends that in hopes to be continued his Lordship believed I might attempt it with more success, and when the officer was over he would be sure to turn me of.

Alexander Gordon married Cecilia King. The Elphinstone Dalrymple MS. calls her a daughter of Colonel King. She seems to have been jilted by John Gordon of Buckie, for at a meeting of the Presbytery of Rathven on January 27, 1675, when John Gordon of Buckie contracted with Margaret Gordon, daughter of the laird of "Glen-gairrock," and was proclaimed, Cecilia King asserted that she had a "privie promise of mariage of the said John." The Presbytery found the objections not relevant. In the same year Cecilia King (Cramond's "Church of Rathven," p. 29) married Alexander Gordon of Arradoul, and on Sept. 24, 1675, had with him sasine on the lands of Maislie, Grange of Strathillae, Coldhome, Boiglogie, Muirefauld, Clerkseat, Boigie, Auchindarrin, and Garwood [in the parishes of Keith and Grange] ("Banffshire Sasines"). On June 5, 1684, there was registered the receipt for stipend by Sir James Strachan of Thornton, minister of Keith, for crop and year 1683, from lands of Maislie life-rented by Cecilia King, relict of umqll. Aradoule, and from the lands of Coldhome life-rented by Jean Leslie, relict of umqll. John Gordon of Ach-inhalrick; also discharge for all years from 1665 to 1683. Written be William Niven, professor of musick, at Keith, 4 June, 1684. befor thir witnesses—George Gordone of Thorniebank; Mr James Horne of Westhall; James Rose, clark in Navine; Mr Lachlan

Rose, schoollmaster in Keith; and William Niven, writer forsaid (“Elgin Commissary Record.”)

Cecilia King, described in the Boharm Register as ‘relict to Alexander Gordon of Arradoul and mother-in-law to Mr Adam Harper, minister at Boharm,’ died Nov. 14, 1707, and was buried at Rathven, Nov. 21.

Alexander Gordon had at least two sons:—

1. George Gordon of Arradoul.

2. James Gordon killed Robert Leith of Overhall in a duel and escaped from the Tolbooth in Aberdeen, where he was imprisoned, on Aug. 19, 1698. According to the “Book of Bon-Accord” (p. 205), he intoxicated his jailers. The affair created a great sensation in the town, which still remembered how Francis Irvine of Hilton had escaped in March, 1673, through a hole, made “by tacking out certaine of the keystanes” of the cell, and coming “doun to the laich Tolbooth by ane tow.” On Aug. 24, 1698, the Town Council, “takeing to consideration that of late James Gordon, brother of Aradoull, had escaped out of the prison doors vpon the 19th instant, by the negligence of John Ritchie, James Irvine, and James Dempster, toun’s officers, who had the charge and keeping of the prisoner at that time, doe therefore deprive them of their said offices, and they never to be receaved or admitted into the said office: and appoints them to be kepted in close prison within the iron house, two of them to be put night and day in the stocks per vices, and the third to be free. time about, and to be fed with bread and water untill proper censure be inflicted on them; and withall ordain them, after their releasement with their familie, to be banished this burgh and freedome for ever, and they nor theirs never to have benefit nor any charitie from the town of Aberdeen in any time comeing (“Extracts from the Council Register of Aberdeen”; Scottish

Burgh Records Society, ii. 323). On Sept. 26, 1698, there being representation made that the magistrates had received citations before the Privie Councill vpon Nov. 22 next at the instance of George Leith of Overhall and Sir James Steuart, his Majesty's Advocate, for the escape of James Gordon, brother to Arradoul, furth of the Tolbooth of Aberdeen, wherein he was incarcerat for the alleadged slaughter of Overhall's father, and that the magistrats did ther duty and was noways accessory nor known to his escape, and that therefore the said action should be defended vpon the toun of Aberdeen's expences and the magistrats cited liberate of all trouble and expences they may sustain thairanent; which representation being considered be the Councill, and knowing that the magistrats did order the officers that helped the prisoner to take exact care of the said James Gordoun and to keep him in sure firmance, and that the said magistrats were noways negligent in their duty nor anyways accessory to the escape of the said James Gordone: therefore the hail council without one contradictorie vote, appointed the forsaid persuite to be defended vpon the toun of Aberdeen's expences, and the magistrats cited to be freed and relieved of all cost, skaith, damadge, and expences which they may sustaine or incur anent the premisses in any manner of way, but prejudice to the toun of Aberdeen to recover their reliefe thereof of the officers and their cautioners as accords (ibid. ii. 325).

The "Donean Tourist" (p. 225) heads a chapter with this "old ballad" descriptive of the event:—

O, Aradoul, that silly soul,
 Was ruled by his wife, man;
 He neither granted man nor horse
 To save his brother's life, man.

Before he wan to Aberdeen,
 And o' the wife got free, man,
 He did not spare the ale nor beer,
 The wine he gar'd it flee, man.

"Fill up the bowl!" cried Arradoul,
 "Spare not the wine at a', man;
 And make them drink till they are drunk,
 And Jamie win awa', man."

He didna like a thief at night,
 Jump owre the castle wa', man,
 'Twas twelve o'clock at fair day light,
 That Jamie wan awa', man.

O, Overha, black be your fa',
 Your labours a' are owre, man,
 Ye made them drink till they were drunk,
 And Jamie's gane to Spain, man.

O, Bon-Accord, where was your Lord?
 Your Provost, Baillies, a' man?
 O, fy for shame! ye are to blame,
 That Jamie wan awa', man.

3. Janet Gordon married Thomas M'Gillicallum of Coraldie, son of Gillicallum of Phoeness, and had by her seven sons and two daughters ("Loyall Dissuasive," p. 93). 93.

4. Margaret Gordon married as his second wife the Rev. Adam Harper, minister of Boharm, who died in 1726. She died at Ringorum prior to March 14, 1753 (Scott's "Fasti," iii. 219). She had at least one daughter, Cecilia, who was baptised March 23, 1708; witnesses—Andrew Stewart, laird of Afflungst; Doctor Patrick Stewart, his brother; Peter Grant in Gauldwall; Cecilia Gordon, mistress of Cairnfield; Helen Innes Lady Afflungst; Katherine Farquharson, and Margaret Grant (Boharm Register).

5. Elizabeth Gordon married (1) John Ross of Allanbuy, and (2) Duncan M'Pher-

son of Cluny (as his second wife), to whom she bore an only son, George, who died a child. Duncan died in 1722, an old man, somewhat worn, and being the last of his line ("The Loyall Dissuasive": Scot. Hist. Soc. vol. 41, p. lxi.).

On January 26, 1697, John Ross of Allanbuay had sasine in the multures of all cornes from the lands of Maslies thirled to the Mill of Crooksmill, upon a disposition by George Gordon of Arradoul and Cecilia King, his mother (Banffshire Sasines).

6. Mary Gordon, who married William Gordon of Tillieangus, is described in a birth brieve ("Spalding Club Miscellany," v. 363) as daughter of Alexander Gordon of Arradoul. She had:—

John Gordon of Tillieangus, who married Janet Forbes, and had:—

Alexander Gordon, who married Jean Chalmers, and had:—

Charles Gordon, who went to Poland in 1680.

(?) Anna Gordon. On Oct. 21, 1664, Anna Gordon, Arradoul, was proclaimed a recusant (Cramond's "Church of Rathven"). She may have been a daughter of Alexander Gordon of Arradoul.

GEORGE GORDON V. OF ARRADOUL.

He was the son of Alexander Gordon of Arradoul, to whom he was served heir, Oct. 18, 1692, in the lands and house of Haughs of Killesmont, commonly called Forgie, and the lands and house of Maislie (Gordon's "Chronicles of Keith," p. 152). The following facts refer to him:—

1677, Nov. 27.—Sasine to George and James Gordon, sons to Alexander Gordon of Arradoul and Helen Ross, daughter to James Ross of Allanbuie, in liferent of an annual rent of 600 merks out of the lands of Haughs, Forgie, and others ("Banff Sasines").

1694, January 6.—Precept of clare constat by the Duke of Gordon in favour of George Gordon of Arradoul, as heir to Alexander, his father; sasine thereon, January 23, 1694 (Gordon Castle Inventory).

Arradoul was sold to the Marquis of Huntly on Oct. 15, 1700, George Gordon having accumulated debts which were assigned to the Marquis (Gordon Castle Inventory).

All these debts were liquidated by about 1710, and on June 17, 1712, the Marquis granted a feu contract of the estate to Alexander Anderson of Auchinreath, who got sasine August 1, 1712. Who was really in possession of Arradoul between 1700 and 1712 I do not know.

It may be noted in parenthesis that this transference did not mitigate the Royalist tendencies of the owner of Arradoul, for Anderson's wife was a great Jacobite. She was Rebecca Dunbar, elder daughter of Archibald Dunbar of Thunderton. She married (1) in 1726 Robert Gordon of Haughs, grandson of Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonstoun; and (2) in 1736 Alexander Anderson of Arradoul, who died in 1739.

The Rev. J. F. S. Gordon in his edition of Lachlan Shaw's "Moray," says (ii. 16) that in the spring of 1746, a few weeks before Culloden, Prince Charlie slept several days at Thunderton House, "at that time inhabited by Lady Arradoul, eldest daughter of Dunbar of Thunderton, who was shrouded and buried in the sheets which the Prince slept in, according to her dying orders."

George Gordon of Arradoul married Jean Grant, who is referred to in the following documents:—

1694, Jany. 23.—Sasine on life rent of Arradoul in favour of Jean Grant, spouse to George Gordon of Arradoul, in terms of their matrimonial contract (Gordon Castle Inventory).

1694, Feb. 1.—Sasine to Jean Grant, spouse to George Gordon of Arradoul, of the lands of Arradoul.

1694, Feb. 1.—Sasine to George Gordon of Arradoul of the lands of Haughs, Forgie, and Meslie (“Banffshire Sasines”).

1698, July 26.—Sasine to Jean Grant, spouse to George Gordon of Arradoul, of the lands of Haughs, Maslie, in warrandice of parts of Arradoul exhausted from her by her renunciation in favour of John Donaldson, bailie of Elgin (“Banff Sasines”).

GEORGE GORDON OF BUCKIE AND
VI. OF ARRADOUL.

I have noted that Alexander Anderson of Auchinreath got sasine on Arradoul in 1712. He in turn got into difficulties and parted with Arradoul to George Gordon of Buckie (who got sasine March 9, 1736), in security for 5000 merks ("Banffshire Sasines").

This George Gordon of Buckie is probably the "laird of Arradoul" who took Alexander Geddes (born 1737, afterwards Bishop) into his family to be educated with his own boys. "From the hospitable manner of the laird of Arradoul and by the immediate interference of his patron," Geddes at the age of fourteen was removed to Scaln ("Memoirs of Rev. Alexander Geddes," by John Mason Good, p. 11).

I do not know when George Gordon lost Arradoul, but by 1758 it had passed into the hands of Alexander Gordon, W.S.

1758. Dec. 19.—That there is a tack and possession of the lands of Arradoul, of 30 bolls, 2 firlots, 3 pecks, ordered, whereof 20 bolls of meal and £17 of money rent yearly, belonging to Alexander Gordon of Cairnfield, lying within the parish of Rathven, and shire of Banff, to be set in tack at Whitsunday next, for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, by the heritor and tenant. It is well accomodate in grain, lies within a mile of a large hill-moss, and another mile of the sea, where there are thirteen fish boats. The heritor to be spoke with at his house of Cairnfield, nigh Arradoul ("Aberdeen Journal," Dec. 19, 1758).

WILLIAM GORDON IN LUNAN.

The third set of Cairnfield Gordons, descended from the Gordons of Arradoul, owe their immediate existence, not to the direct line of that family, but to a natural son—an ironic but familiar process in which the law of the church has to give way to the law of nature. The direct Arradoul line has long since been extant, but the natural issue of the first laird has flourished exceedingly.

William Gordon in Lunan, who founded the existing line of Cairnfield Gordons, is described by the Balbithan MS. as the natural son of William Gordon I. of Arradoul, who had only one legitimate child, and that a daughter.

We know very little about William in Lunan. Brodie ("Diary," p. 178) suggests that he went off his head, for he says under date May 9, 1656—"I heard in what danger William Gordoun of Lunan was in." Again, under date May 14, 1671, he speaks of certain men who had just died, and who "were exercised by distemper of mind," and includes William Gordon of Lunan in this category (pp. 313, 417).

William Gordon of Lunan married Marjorie Dunbar, who after his death married—Stewart of Gladnolt. By her first husband she had:—

1. James Gordon, "son lawful to William Gordon." He had sasine on the lands of Nether Lunan, August 19, 1676. He died unmarried in 1684.

2. Robert Gordon, carried on the line of Lunan. He married Barbara Gordon of the Salterhill family, and had:—

Alexander Gordon, W.S., VII. of Cairnfield, founder of the line now holding that estate. He married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon VI. of Cairnfield.

(?) 3. Alexander Gordon, merchant in Garmouth, sometimes called "of Briggs," whom I treat separately.

ALEXANDER GORDON OF BRIGGS.

The Rev. Stephen Ree, Boharm, ingeniously suggests that Alexander Gordon, merchant in Garmouth, and also designed "Briggs," "of Briggs," or "Bridges," may have been a son of William Gordon of Lunan. The theory is based on a statement that James Gordon, merchant in Garmouth, was a [full] cousin of Alexander Gordon of Briggs.

At any rate, a characteristically Gordon-*esque* episode in his career is recorded in the "Privy Council Register." It was alleged that at midnight on Feb. 14, 1665, Alexander Gordon in Garmouth formed one of a gang of people who made an extraordinary attack on two travellers, John Watson, younger in Coltfauld, and Alexander Watson in Eister-rawes, who happened to have "alighted" at the house of Robert Innes, farrier, while on their way to Garmouth. The intruders "did treacherously steall into the compleaners' chalmer, they [the complainers] being fast asleep, and took their swords and other weapons, and secured them, and thereafter most inhumanly and unchristianly fell upon the said compleaners in their naked bedds, whilst they were sleeping, with swords, durkes, and other weapones, and wounded the said complainers dangerously in diverse parts of their bodies to the effusion of their blood [in great] quantity and perrill and danger of their lyves, whereby the said persons are guilty of ane ryot of ane most atrocious and haynous nature and ought to be therefore punished."

On July 6, 1665, the Privy Council commissioned the Earl of Moray, Lord Duffus, and the Laird of Innes to report on the subject on the first Thursday in November.

On Nov. 23 the defenders appeared before the Council, and craved that the matter might be heard "at home," where the witnesses could be called, being unable to travel to Edinburgh because of their fishing. The Council ordered the witnesses to appear at Elgin on Feb. 9, 1666. On July 12, 1666, the Council sitting at Edinburgh found two of the defenders, William Dunbar, son of David Dunbar of Pethnick, and Robert Innes, guilty of a notorious riot, for which they were to enter as prisoners in the Tolbooth of Elgin within fifteen days ("Privy Council Register").

The following additional facts help to define Alexander's career:—

1665, June 12.—Sasine to Alexander Gordone in Garmoch, of the annual rent of 1000 merks money, at £20 and 6 bolls oatmeal, furth of Ardmeallie ("Banffshire Sasines").

1672, Aug. 28.—Renunciation and grant of red. of lands of Ardmelvy made by Alexander Gordone, sometyme of Bridges, now in Garmoch, in favour of James Gordone, now of Ardmelvy (*ibid.*)

1679, Feb. 14.—Bond for £171 1s 10d by Archibald Geddes of Essell and Alexander Gordone of Briggs to James Calder of Muirton. Elgin, 1st Feb., 1679. Registered Dec 22, 1698 ("Elgin Commissary Record").

1679, June 10.—Bond for £12 by James Innes, glover in Garmoch, to Archibald Geddes of Essill. Garmoch, June 10, 1679, before witnesses—Mr. Andrew Geddes, son to said Archibald Geddes, and Alexander Gordon, son to Alexander Gordon of Brigs. Registered July 29, 1696 (*ibid.*)

1680, March 1.—Bond for 500 merks by Archibald Geddes of Essill and Alexander Gordone in Garmoch to Alexander Allan in Westfield. Garmoch, 1st March, 1680,

before thir witnesses—Alexander and William Gordon, lawful sones to the said Alexander Gordone in Garmouth. Registered Nov. 30 1691 (“Elgin Commissary Record”).

1682, July 11.—Alexander Gordoune, younger in Garmoch, witnessed a bond at Garmoch, 11th July, 1682. Registered Feb. 1, 1690 (*ibid.*)

1683, Dec. 22.—Alexander Gordon in Garmouth witnessed a bond there. (“Elgin Commissary Record”).

1685, June 10.—Bond for 500 merks by William Crombie and David Bremner in Elgin (with Alexander Gordon of Brigs cautioner) to Alexander Innes of Coxtoun Garmouth, 10th June, 1685, before thir witnesses—George Gordon and Thomas Gordon, sones to the said Alexander Gordon, and James Swyne, mate to Matthew Bartoun, skipper in Leith. Registered August 17, 1692 (*ibid.*)

Alexander Gordon died before June 15, 1689. He married Agnes Dunbar, who survived him, and had:—

1. Alexander Gordon, merchant in Garmouth and Elgin, also called “Briggs” and “of Briggs.” The following transactions refer to him.

1689, June 15.—Bond for 300 merks by Agnes Dunbar, relict of the deceast Alexander Gordon of Brigs, to Robert Tod, portioner of Neather Dallachie. Garmouth, 15th June, 1689. Registered Jany. 25, 1693 (“Elgin Commissary Record”).

1691, April 24.—Bond for £400 by Alexander Gordon, merchant, and Agnes Dunbar, “my mother,” to Alexander Geddes, portioner of Nether Dalachie. Garmouth, 24th April, 1691. Registered Nov. 19, 1691 (*ibid.*)

1691, April 22.—Bond for 560 merks by Alexander Gordon, merchant in Elgin, and

Agnes Dunbar, relict of the deceast Alexander Gordon of Brigs, "my mother," to Alexander Brodie of Maine. Garmouth, 22nd April, 1691, before thir witnesses—William Lamb, indweller in Garmouth, and Alexander Campbell there, and Archibald Gordon, brother german to the said Alexander Gordon (ibid.) Registered June 11, 1692 (ibid.)

1691, June 16.—We, Archibald Geddes of Essell, Mr Andrew Geddes, younger therof, Alexander Gordone of Bridges, merchant in Elgin, and Agnes Dunbar, relict of the deceast umqll. Alexander Gordone of Bridges, be thir presents grant us to be justlie resting and addebted to William Duff, elder, merchant in Inverness, 1000 merks. Diple, June 16, 1691 (ibid.) Registered Dec. 30, 1697 (ibid.)

1691, Dec. 1.—Bond for £50 by Alexander Gordon of Brigs, merchant in Elgin. to William Forbes in Starbridge. Elgin, 12th May, 1691 ("Elgin Commissary Record").

1692, May 28.—Bond for 100 merks by William Dunbar in Pathnick (with John Dunbar, merchant in Elgin, and Alexander Gordon of Brigs, indweller in Garmouth, as cautioners to William Winster [Winchester] in Kingedward. Garmouth, 6th July, 1674, before thir witnesses—William Keith, present schoolmaster at Esle and John Young, merchant in Elgin. Registered July 6, 1692 ("Elgin Commissary Record").

2. Thomas Gordon. He is identified by the following fact:—Bond for 50 merks by William Geddes, couper in Garmouth, to Alexander Geddes in Dallachie. Garmouth, 6th March, 1688, before these witnesses—Thomas Gordon, lawful son to Alexander Gordon, Brigs, and William Geddes, lawful son to above written William Geddes. Re-

gistered Dec. 18, 1691 ("Elgin Commissary Record"). Thomas Gordon seems identical with Thomas Gordon, a famous Edinburgh watchmaker. This Thomas Gordon was apprenticed to Andrew Brown, Edinburgh, Nov. 3, 1688, and admitted a foreman clockmaker of the Hammermen. May 3, 1703. His essay was a pendulum clock with a large and short swing and a lock and key for the door, made in Brown's shop, the essay masters being Deacon Lathom and Paul Roumieu, junr. The year after his admission he was elected Master of the craft, an office that required a considerable amount of accuracy and tact to discharge, and it was during his term of office that the proposal for founding the Trades Masters Hospital was mooted, being successfully carried out in 1704. He was afterwards captain of the Trained Band. Smith in his book on Scots watchmakers says that a fine clock of his making is located in the Bank of Scotland at Edinburgh, and "shows in a marked degree the characteristics of his period." An item in the Ballindalloch estate accounts (Tarmore MS., British Museum) records under date 1732—"By cash from Thomas Gordon, watchmaker in Edinburgh, for the Coll.'s bill of £71 10s 6d sterling on Mr Fury, dated October 24, payable 30 days after date, £856 6s Scots." Several pictures of his eight-day clocks are given in "Old Scottish Clockmakers." He died in 1742 ("Scots Mag." for Sept., 1742: vol. iv. p. 439). Patrick, his brother, was served his heir general Sept. 20, 1746.

3. George Gordon, alive in June, 1685.

4. Archibald Gordon, alive in April, 1691.

5. Patrick Gordon, watchmaker, Edinburgh. John Smith ("Handbook of Old Scottish Clockmakers," 1904, p. 39), describes him as the "son of Alexander Gordon of Briggs, and therefore nephew of Thomas Gordon." The word "nephew"

would seem to be a mistake for "brother," because Patrick Gordon, watchmaker, Edinburgh, was served heir to his brother Thomas Gordon, watchmaker there, on April 20, 1746. Smith in his "Old Scottish Clockmakers" states that Patrick was apprenticed to Richard Mills, Sept. 15, 1699, and admitted a freeman clockmaker, March 16, 1715, his essay being the same as Thomas's, and made in the latter's shop, supervised by William Sutor and John Dalgleish, locksmiths. Where he set up business does not transpire, but "probably within the bounds of the jurisdiction of the Edinburgh Hammermen. Judging by the number of apprentices he engaged, he appears to have had a fairly good connection, but being a wealthy man, probably did not push trade." He carried on Thomas's business till his death on June 20, 1749. The deep interest he had taken in the affairs of the Incorporation of which he was a member is expressed in the following minute:—"Patrick Gordon, their late respected freeman, had among many mortifications, charities, and donations, bequeathed to the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation the sum of £20 sterling." According to the "Gentleman's Magazine," he died at Edinburgh, May 17 1749. He left 2000 merks for maintaining a schoolmaster in the town of "Garmacke."

6. William Gordon, merchant in Edinburgh. He died September, 1709. He left £322 10s, including three shares in the Bank of Scotland. His will was confirmed Sept. 26, 1716, the cautioner being his stepson, John Chalmers, merchant in Edinburgh. He married Elizabeth Horsburgh, widow of —→ Chalmers. She died in Feb., 1734. In her will, her husband is called "William Gordon, Bridges, merchant in Edinburgh." By a disposition of January 22, 1730, she assigned all her property to William Chalmers, "her only son," mer-

chant in Edinburgh, who in turn assigned it on March 26, 1734, to Patrick Gordon, who became executor of the will of Elizabeth. Elizabeth and her husband, William Gordon, had owing to them the following sums:—£360 Scots in a bond by the deceased John Geils and William Gordon conjunctly and severally to Sir Adam Gordon of Dalpholly (father of Sir William Gordon, first bart. of Invergordon), dated Sept. 6, 1699, and registered at Edinburgh Feb. 4, 1701. William Gordon had right to half the principal sum and annual rents by assignation of the baronet on Aug. 5, 1703. There was a further sum due to the estate of £225 Scots contained in an excise bond of Dec. 16, 1700, granted by John Geils as principal and William Gordon as cautioner to the then taxman of the customs, William Menzies (afterwards Sir William Menzies of Gladstons). Elizabeth Horsburgh's will was confirmed Sept. 13, 1734, the cautioner being James Syme, senior, writer in Edinburgh ("Edinburgh Commissariat").

7. Anna Gordon married as his second wife Rev. George Cumming, minister of Essil, second son of George Cumming of Lochtervandich. She survived her husband and died in 1723 (Scott's "Fasti," iii. 170).

8. Margaret Gordon married William Geddes, merchant, Elgin.

The subsequent history of the third set of Gordons has been detailed by the present writer in a communication to the Banffshire Field Club, 1910, and will be found in their "Transactions."

