

Transactions

OF THE

BANFFSHIRE FIELD CLUB.



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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1930.

A meeting of the Club was held at Banff this evening, Sheriff John W. More presiding.

A letter was read from Miss Clementina Hutcheson, Finnard, Broughty Ferry, generously offering to present to the Club the collection of the published writings of the late Dr Cramond, Cullen, that had belonged to her father, the late Mr Alex. Hutcheson, Hershel House, Broughty Ferry, an intimate friend of Dr Cramond and an admirer of his extensive historical writings. Intimation of the handsome and valuable gift was received with expressions of gratitude to Miss Hutcheson and it was further noted how fitting it was that Dr Cramond should continue to be so associated with the pursuits of the Club, he having been over many years one of its most valuable supporters, while his writings are already extensively represented in the Club's Transactions.

A letter was read from Dr Douglas Simpson, Aberdeen University, who had accompanied the members of the Club on their summer excursion in July to Boyne and Findlater Castles, remarking on the absence of an archaeological survey of the latter and offering to prepare for the Club plans and history of the structure. The offer was warmly accepted and the Club agreed to meet the costs connected with it.

THE DUKE OF GORDON'S KINGDOM IN 1815.

The principal business of the evening was to hear a paper by Mr J. M. Bulloch, LL.D., London, on the Duke of Gordon's Kingdom in 1815. It was as follows:—

The Earls of Huntly might well have defended the right to be called the Cocks of the North from the enormous extent of their estates, which formed a kind of kingdom. Their lands indeed were so extensive that it has been said they once stretched from the North Sea at Aberdeen right across the north of Scotland to the Atlantic, while they also held—and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon still holds—the superiority of the lands in Berwickshire, from which they had migrated to the north in the fourteenth century. If their lands did not really stretch from sea to sea,

they were certainly of vast extent, while the influence of the family once reached as far north as Sutherland through the marriage about 1500 of the 2nd Earl of Huntly's son with the heiress of the earldom of Sutherland, the holders of that peerage bearing the patronymic of Gordon down to the middle of the eighteenth century.

It is difficult to say how large the estates were at their peak. There had been several forfeitures by the State; there were some sales; but even then they were still of immense size at the beginning of the nineteenth century as we find in an inventory of them contained in a deed of tailie to trustees by Alexander 4th Duke of Gordon (1743-1827), drawn up in 1815. The year is peculiarly interesting, for on the one hand it saw the disintegration of the kingdom of Napoleon, whom the Duke's very outspoken consort, Jane Maxwell, had openly favoured, even to the point of trying to get his stepson, Eugene Beauharnais, to marry one of her daughters; and on the other hand the year also saw the consolidation of the ducal kingdom in the shape of management by trustees.

By 1815, the Duke must have spent a great deal of money. His first wife, Jane Maxwell, from whom he became estranged and who lived in seclusion at Kinrara, must have made the money fly in marrying off her five daughters—three to dukes, one to a marquis and one to a baronet. Luckily they had all married money, as also had the surviving son, the Marquis of Huntly. The Duke must also have spent a great deal of money in having four regiments—the 89th, the Northern Fencibles (two regiments), and the 32nd.

Notwithstanding all that, the disposition shows that the Duke held land (to say nothing of the patronage of parish churches) in forty-nine parishes in five counties—Aberdeen (24), Banff (11), Inverness (6), Elgin and Nairn (8), with the right of patronage of more than fifty churches, and many fishing rights by the sea, together with the superiority of the lands of Gordon in the county of Berwick. The extent of the lands may be judged by the fact that the part of the disposition inventorying them amounts to some 7500 words, while the entire

document runs into 14,200 words written on 145 folio pages. The copy I have seen was "written by Alexander MacArthur and collated and signed by Thomas Weir."

The disposition was signed at Gordon Castle on April 7, 1815, by Andrew Bremner, clerk to James Robertson, W.S., and was witnessed by Colonel Robert Barclay of the Madras Establishment, residing at Montcoffer; James Hoy, residing at Gordon Castle; John Menzies, the duke's cashier; and William Mitchell, his grace's clerk. Twenty trustees were nominated as follows:

Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond, son-in-law.

John, 6th Duke of Bedford, son-in-law.

John, 4th Duke of Atholl, whose grand-uncle, the 2nd Duke of Atholl's widow had married the Duke of Gordon's uncle, Lord Adam Gordon.

Charles, 2nd Marquis Cornwallis, son-in-law.

Francis, 8th Earl of Wemyss, whose mother, Lady Catherine Gordon, was the Duke's aunt.

George, 4th Earl of Aberdeen, whose grand-aunt was the Duke's mother.

Francis, 14th Lord Gray (1765-1842), a representative peer.

Lord William Gordon, the Duke's lively brother.

Gen. the Hon. William Gordon of Fyvie, whose mother, Lady Anne Gordon, was the Duke's aunt.

Sir George Abercromby, of Birkenbog.

Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, one of the Grants of Beldornie.

General William Wemyss of Wemyss, cousin of Lord Wemyss.

David Monypenny (Lord Pitmilly), one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

George Gordon of Hallhead, Aberdeenshire.

Alexander Brodie of Arnhall, whose daughter had married the Duke's heir.

John Gordon of Cluny (died 1858), whose grandfather, also John Gordon, had made a fortune in managing the ducal salmon fisheries and had bought Cluny from the ducal estates.

Robert Abercromby, of Forglen, M.P. for Banffshire, son of Sir George.

John Innes of Broad Street Buildings, London, merchant.

Rev. John Anderson, minister of Bellie, residing at Fochabers.

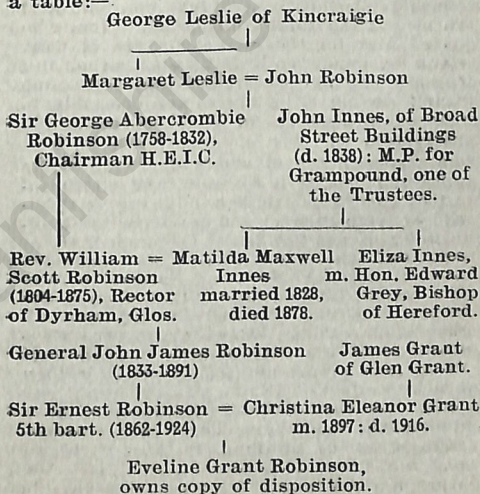
"The next heir in succession to my immediate heir of entail [George Marquis of Huntly], who shall be of age, and so furth throughout the whole course of succession of the heirs of taillie to my said estate, my intention being that the presumptive heir for the time when of age, shall always be one of my trustees."

Before proceeding I should say that I am indebted to the great-great-granddaughter, Miss Eveline Grant Robinson, of John Innes, of Broad Street Buildings, for the perusal of the disposition. John Innes probably belonged to one of the northern families of the name. He was a merchant in London and lived at Titness Park, Sunninghill Park, Berks, which is extremely interesting, for the place is now the seat of Lady Cathcart Gordon, whose father-in-law, John Gordon of Cluny, was one of the trustees of the Duke's disposition. Innes was elected M.P. for the rotten borough of Grampound, Cornwall, on June 23, 1818, and again on March 9, 1820. The electorate numbered under 60 and among them there were possibly not four whose support could not be bought for money. In the 1818 election there were six candidates, of whom five went to the poll. Innes and a certain Alexander Robertson, described as "an Asiatic merchant," were elected with 36 votes apiece. One of the defeated candidates raised a row about it, which was fully described by the late Mr W. P. Courtney in the "Western Antiquary" (Plymouth: Nov. 1837: vi., 131, 149-164), and after a great deal of argument Grampound was disenfranchised in 1824. Grampound is interesting as the borough which Hampden represented in 1620. The "Gentleman's Magazine" of January, 1839, says that Innes died "lately."

Innes had two daughters, Matilda Maxwell Innes and Eliza Innes. There is a persistent tradition in the family that these girls were only his adopted daughters and that their father was the Duke of Gordon himself. The

elder girl, Matilda Maxwell Gordon, married the Rev. William Scott Robinson (1801-75), Rector of Dyrham, Gloucester, whose great grandfather, according to Burke, was George Leslie of Kincaigie, while his father was Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, after whom the troopship Abercrombie Robinson was named. This vessel was wrecked at Cape Town on August 28, 1842, and it is an interesting fact that in the rescue of the troops Colonel Bertie Gordon of the Ellon family greatly distinguished himself. I fancy Innes was the John Innes who owned the Abercrombie Robinson on its fourth voyage in 1832-3. A Captain John Innes commanded her throughout her career (1826-1842).

There was another admixture of northern Scots blood in the family, for Sir Ernest Robinson, 5th baronet, married a daughter of Major James Grant of Glen Grant, and it is their daughter, Miss Eveline Grant Robinson, who owns the copy of the disposition which I have seen. The connection of the Robinsons with the north may be shown most clearly in a table:—



The trustees were to have the sole and exclusive management of the estates, notwithstanding the taillie, "until the same shall be completely disencumbered." The disposition was registered on June 21, 1827, four days after the death of the Duke, by which time some of the trustees he had named had also died. Among many other provisions, the Marquis of Huntly was to get £12,000 a year. His wife had already got a marriage jointure from the Duke of £4000 a year.

The lands are set forth in groups, apparently—although it is difficult to say exactly—according to the date of their acquisition or at any rate of their consolidation in different baronies and lordships. It is highly significant that, although the personal centre of gravity of the family had moved from Huntly to Fochabers, yet Strathbogie, as the district into which the family migrated from Berwickshire, comes first in the list. The arrangement of the other baronies and groups helps to bear out the admirable suggestion made by Mr John Cran of Leith, that the history of the Gordons in the north is traceable to the fact that, while the heiress, Elizabeth Gordon, who married Alexander Seton, settled in Huntly, her cousin, Tam, went north to Ruthven, and her other cousin, Jock, to Scurdargue, as flanking defences, and their descendants spread out fanlike round these points for the same reason.

The disposition also shows that the noble house itself tended to go west and south instead of east, this tendency being emphasised by the 4th Duke's purchase of certain holdings in Elgin and Banffshire from the Earl of Moray and the Earl Fife. This westward movement into the Highlands seems to indicate a certain affinity for the Celt, though the Gordons were not originally Celtic, and although their constant trouble with the Mackintoshes and the Macphersons showed that even as late as the eighteenth century they had not wholly assimilated the Celtic outlook on life. Yet they had all the instincts of a real clan, and held enormous, if rather unproductive stretches of land in the Highland area.

Sometimes the task of keeping their vassals

in order was very difficult. This was especially the case with Strathaven, which was in the hands of the ennobled Gordons by 1495. The 3rd Earl of Huntly sent his younger son, Alexander, there, but he exchanged it for the more fertile lands of Cluny in Aberdeenshire. He left behind him, however, two natural, or perhaps "handfasted," sons, George Gordon of Tombae, in the parish of Inveraven, near the Livet Water, and William Gordon in Delmore, which is near the junction of the Avon and the Livet, and they, in turn, produced the Gordons in Achdregnie, Inverourie, Achnasera, and Croughly. Some of these or their sub-tenants, who probably took the name of Gordon, were wild fellows, as I described in the "Caterans of Inveravon" in the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland" (Session 1926-7; i., n.s., 210-222). The Croughly group, who produced a remarkable series of soldiers from the beginning of the last century, have been described by Captain George Huntly Blair Gordon, R.E. (1857-97), in the privately printed "Croughly Book" (1895, pp. 103). It is, however, anything but easy to trace the history of many of the smaller Gordon families in Strathaven and Lochaber. Their history reminds one of the phrase used in the ducal plan of the Lordship of Lochaber: "When these farms named were wadset, the pastures were mostly promiscuous. They kept some boundaries of their sheilings but often exchanged them from one farm to another."

It may be remembered that when the 6th Earl of Huntly was raised to a Marquisate in 1599 he was given the titles of Earl of Enzie and Lord Gordon of Badenoch. When the 4th Marquis was restored to the forfeited Marquisate in 1661 the territorial aspect of his lands was represented by several sub-titles—Viscount Inverness, Lord Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Balmore, Auchindoun, Garthie and Kincardine—all of course in the peerage of Scotland.

The different groups of land appear in the disposition in the following order:—

Marquisate, Earldom and Lordship of Huntly in the following parishes—Kinnoir, Dumbennan, Ruthven, Drumde'gie, Bot-

tarie, Glass, Gartly (Aberdeenshire), Rhynie, Essie, Drumblade.

Lands and Barony of Gartly in Banffshire.

Lands and Barony of Tough, Cluny and Midmar, in the parishes of Cluny, Tarland and (Midmar?).

Barony of Cabrach, in the parish of Cabrach.

Lands and Barony of Knockleith, in the parish of Auchterless.

Lands and Barony of Craigietarves, in the parishes of Tarves and Fyvie.

Lands and Barony of Glentanner and Glenmuick (in the same parishes), with the lands of Abergeldie.

Old Aberdeen—three manses.

Land and Barony of Craigintray or Craigston, in the parish of Turriff.

Lordship of Enzie, in the parishes of Ruthven and Bellie.

Barony of Culsavortly, in the parish of Keith.

Lands of the Forest of Boyne, in the parishes of Fordyce, Boyndie and Cullen.

Lands of Grange of Stryla, in the parish of Grange.

Lands and Barony of Strathaven, in the parish of Kirkmichael and including the right of patronage of the chaplainry of Pitcash at the altar of St Peter, in the Cathedral church of Moray.

Lands and Barony of Glenlivet in the parishes of Kirkmichael and Inveraven.

Lands and Barony of Auchindoun and estate of Glenrinnnes, in the parishes of Cabrach, Mortlach and Skirdustan or Aberlour.

Forest of Blackwater in the Cabrach.

Lands and Lordship of Lochaber, with the patronage of the churches of Kilmonivaig, Kilmallie, Islawood and Kylicherrall. There is a huge hand-drawn "Plan of Lochaber" (8ft. 8in. by 10ft. 8in.) at Gordon Castle, "containing part of the estate of Alexander Duke of Gordon, exhibiting the free rent and feus lying in the parishes of Kilmallie and Kilmonivaig in the county of Inverness" in 1767. The total acreage then was 110,494. I printed a summary of the

various holdings in my little book, "The 1st Duke of Gordon" (Huntly 1902; pp. 44-45). There were in all forty-eight holdings, of which seven were wadset at the time of the survey. Of the 82,416 acres not wadset, only 1552 were corn lands. The full pasturage adjacent absorbed 30,593 acres and the shielings at a distance were 50,226 acres. The wadset portion represented 28,078 acres. The same pamphlet also gives other details of the governance of Lochaber by the Duke of Gordon (pp. 45-51).

Burgh of Barony of Inveriochie, in the parish of Kilmonivaig.

Lands and Lordship of Badenoch, in the parishes of Kingussie, Alvie and Laggan.

Barony of Kincardine, in the parish of Kincardine.

Barony of Kincardine, in the parish of Kincardine.

Heritable office of Keeper of the Castle of Inverness.

Lands and Barony of Ogstoun, in Elginshire.

Barony of Kilmalemock, in the parish of St Andrews, Elginshire.

Burgh of Barony of Fochabers, in the parishes of Bellie and Dundurcus, including patronage of 48 churches in various counties, including Aberdeenshire.

Burgh of Elgin—Dwelling-house.

Heritable office of the Bailliary and Regality of Kinloss, abrogated by Act of Parliament.

Lands and Lordship of Gordon, Huntly and Foggo, in Berwickshire.

Lands in the Lordship of Keig and Monymusk.

Lordship and Barony of Urquhart, in the parishes of Bellie and Urquhart.

Salmon fishings—Tugnet: Inverspey to the Lossie, formerly belonging to the Earls of Dunfermline.

Mansion of the vicar of Elgin in the Cathedral, with the lands formerly belonging to Robert Williamson of Muirston; the lands of Legatt, in the parish of Spynie; and the lands of Kintrae, Spynie, formerly belonging to Archibald Dunbar of Thunderton.

Lands of Ardgay, in the parish of Alves.

Lands in the parish of Kennethmont.

Lands in the parish of Drumblade.

Temple lands of Essie, in the parishes of Essie and Rhynie in the Barony of Strathbogie.

Lands, Baronies and others bought from the Earl Fife in 1779, in the parish of Speymouth, Lordship of Urquhart; also multures of Clunymore in Banffshire.

Lands in the Barony of Barnuckally, in the parish of Dundurcus, "now of Rothes," with fishing granted in 1702 to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun.

Lands of Kirkton and Earnside, in the parish of Alves.

Lands on the Spey bought by the 4th Duke from the Earl of Moray in exchange for the lands of Kirkton and Earnside in Alves.

Salmon fishings adjacent to Auchenmeath and Dryburn, in the parish of Bellie, Lordship of Enzie granted to John Gordon of Cluny and conveyed to the 4th Duke by his son, Cosmo Gordon of Cluny in 1786.

The divisions of the ducal estates in these lordships and baronies is less interesting to us than their arrangement by parishes in which they lie. So I have set forth the parishes alphabetically by counties, and I have also arranged the different farms and lands in these parishes alphabetically for easy reference. This has been a tedious task, and I am far from satisfied with all of it. In the first place, it is clear that many of the names have been set down phonetically and the copies made in manuscript—at least there were twenty—have let errors creep in. Many of these are obvious, such as "Croindale" for "Cromdale" and "Drumbennan" for "Dumbennan." In the case of Aberdeenshire we have James Macdonald's excellent "Place Names of West Aberdeenshire" (1889). But we have nothing of the kind for the other counties involved, and in many cases the ordnance survey maps do not help. Besides, I have not the same topographical knowledge of the other counties as I have of Aberdeenshire. Several of the old parishes have disappeared and at least one,

"Killieconan," Inverness-shire, is unrecognisable. It may also be that some of the holdings have been obliterated to make way for larger farms. Some of the names in West Aberdeenshire are described by Macdonald as "obsolete."

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Old Aberdeen.—The tenement commonly called the Parson of Belhelvie's Manse, the Treasurer's manse and Forbes's manse, in the Chanonry. Munro explains ("Old Aberdeen," ii., 258) that the Marquis of Huntly ultimately acquired the three lodgings of Belhelvie, Daviot and Forbes and enclosed them so as to make a large garden with Belhelvie's manse as the dwelling-house. The Principal's house now occupies the site.

Auchterless.—The Barony of Knockleith, comprising Assiewalls; Aulton; Aulton of Logie; Bilbo croft; Cushnie; Knockleith mill and mill lands; Hatton of Auchterless; Lenshie; Newton croft.

Cabrach (Aberdeenshire and Banffshire).—Airdwells; Aldenie (Aldunie?); Aldivalloch; Auldiwirin forest; Auchmair; Badivois, easter and wester; Ballhillock; Bracklach, meikle and little; Craigencatt; Erick; Geach; Haddach; Howbog, over and nether; Kirkton of Cabrach; Largue; Milnton, mill and mill lands of Cabrach; Powneed; Redford; Refinnocks; Torchinet; Whitehillock. The parish lay in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen and Banff.

Cluny, Tarland and Midmar.—Argories (Ardowgse); Auldtown; Ballogie, mill and mill lands; Bellie (Beltie?), easter and wester; Birlassie (Birselaesie); Birselogie; Bogues; Broomhill, with mill, mill lands and mill town; Cairndye, old and middle, with mill and mill lands; Cluny mains and manor place; Ccranie, forest of, with corn mill, walk mill and mill land with the teinds, as well parsonage as vicarage; Craig of Glentown; Craigearn; Craigmyle; Cullairlie (Cullerlie), east and west, and mill of; Cullivorsie (Culfossie); Culluhardstanes and Bogues of the same; Cults, easter and meikle; Danshogue; Davan and Bogue of same; Dockenwell; Denmill; Drumlassie; Finlettrie (Findlatree); Heybogus, mill and milltown; Kinraigie, mains and mills; Kintocher; Kirkhill; Lochbogus; Logie; Logie-

fort; Mill of Cults; Muirtown; Newmiln, with mill lands, multures, sucken and sequels; Newton of Finlettrie; Ord; Parkwood; Patts (Petts); Sauchen, little, with mill and miln lands, and Over Sauchen; Shippertie; Tilliechaddie; Tillymair; Tolmaads, meikle and little and mill thereof; Tonley; Tornavein; Torphins; Tulliecairn (Tillycairn); Tulliechar-dach (Tillychardoch), mill; Tullygown; Tullie-four; Tulliemair; Tullienach; Tullochvenus; Westlands; Westtown.

Drumblade.—Bogieside; Cairnhill; Causewaystill; Cocklarachy (one quarter of the davoch lands had been bought from James Gordon of Cocklarachy, who died in 1771); Corseknows; Corsiestone, upper and nether; Corvichen; Foolie, or Fillie Crofts; Garrie; Littlemill; Moss; Newbigging; Piriesmill, upper and nether; Ryallane mill; Thornywreath (Thorneybrae); Todie, croft.

Drumdelgie and Botary.—Achairn, over and nether, otherwise easter and wester; Arnhall; Ardonald; Artloch, mill and glen; Auchincleugh; Backside; Bailliesward; Berryleys; Binside; Bogforge; Bogforth; Boghaughs; Boginn; Bogmuir; Botary, mill, miltown, park; Bowmanhillock; Bracklies (Brackles); Broadland; Burnend; Bruckleseat of Cairnwhelp; Burnmouth; Buttrybrae; Cairnbarrow mill; Cairnford; Cairnie, with the advocation, donation and right of patronage of the parish of Botary and kirk called St Martin's Kirk and chapel of Easter Elchies; Cairnwhelp, with its sauchs, wards, parks, meadow houses and pertinents; Castlegreen; Clashbrae (obsolete); Claymires; Coachford; Cobblestake; Collonach, easter and wester; Corbratach; Corsmidd; Craigenburnie; Craighall; Craigward; Cuills or Quills (Queels); Davidstoun, town and lands, mains and mill; Drumdelgie, over and nether; Drumfold; Drumquhall (Drumquhall?); Drumin; Dykehead; Dykeside; Ellishillock (Elphshillock?); Ferniord; Gateside of Cairnwhelp; Gingomyres; Hethrifield; Hillend; Hillside; Holladyke; Hulend; Huntly, mill, meadows and ward; Inchtamack (Inshtamack); Loanhead of Cairnwhelp; Milntown; Murrayford; Overkirk; Pitscurry; Ravaird; Redford; Remurrach; Reswarney; Shanvale (Shenwall); Sheal; Shinsharney; Smallburn; Stanieford

(Stoneyford); Taam (?); Thorntree; Todholes; Torry; Ward; Wellheads; Whitestones; Windyraw.

Dumbennan (now absorbed in Huntly) (Aberdeenshire).—Boigtown; Castletown mill; Craigwillie; Dumbennan and kirktown thereof, with the advocation, donation and right of patronage of the parish church and parish of Dumbennan; Gibston; Invers (obsolete); Ittingstown (alias Uttingstown); Rawes of Huntly and burgh of barony thereof, with a weekly market there on Thursday, and four yearly free fairs in April, July, August, and November; Robistown, over and nether; Ruglens croft, alehouse and croft thereof; Sandstown (obsolete); Tilliesoul and Miltoun of Tilliesoul (Torriesoul); Tullobeg and waulkmill thereof; Westertown.

Gartly (Aberdeenshire).—Barnegarie; Birkenburn; Bogardie; Bralinknows; Bucharn; Burncruineach; Codrain (Culdrain), mid, upper and nether; Coinachie; Collithie, miln and milntown; Carshalloch; Curriedown (Corrydown); Currielaire (Corrylaire); Drumbulg, over, nether and mid, and crofts thereof; Drumfergus; Edindiack; Hatton; Hillhead; Kirkney; Kittlemannoch; Knapperknows; Muiralehouse; Stroan (Strone); Tullieminite (Tillyminnite); Tillothrows, alias Tullothrows (Tillothrowie), easter and wester; Whitelums.

Gartly (Banffshire).—Birkenhill; Birkhouse, alias Riskhouse (Risquehouse); Bordellseat, alias Bothwellseat; Burnside; Cockston; Corncattrach; Duncanston; Faichhill; Gimpston; Glennieston; Halkhill; Kirkhill; Kirkstile; Millhill; mill and mill lands of Gartly; Mosshead; Shanchare, alies Sanquhar (Shanquhar); Stotfauld (Stotfold); Westseat.

Glass (Aberdeenshire).—Aswanlie, davoch town and lands; Balnaboth; Blackhill; Broomhill; Cairnburrow, town and lands, mains and manor place, and teinds as well parsonage as vicarage with the advocation, donation and right of patronage of the parish kirk; Cairnmore; Crofthead; Gairbrach (Garbrek); Invermarkie, with the teinds as well parsonage and vicarage; Nethermuir; Newton Neuch; Pickullam (Picktillum); Westfaulds.

Glentannar and Glenmuick (Barony of).—Achnacraig; Ardmeanach, little and croft of

Upper Ardmeanach; Aldrumie; Aucholzie ("Ocheillie"); Aulthallich; Balhangie (in Birse); Ballastrain, over and nether; Ballaterach ("Billietrack"), with mill and mill lands; Ballintober, over, nether and croft; Balnacraig; Bellamore, mill and mill lands; Bellandorie; Bendorie; Blairichcraig; Bognieglack; Borlan; Brachle, mains, mill and milltown; Bralin, mill and mill lands; Bridgend; Brochdow, croft of; Burnside of Brackley; Candacraig and muir of Candacraig; Cattie, mill of; Cobbleheugh; Craigennoch; Dalmuckey (Dalmuchie); Dalwhing; Dorsincilly ("Torsensallies"); Duckmarnach; Etnach; Fodderbine; Garthead; Glentannar, barony and lands, with "hunthall," manor place, parks, woods and forest of Glentanner; Kennakyle; Kinashhyle; Knock, over and nether; Linmoir, mill, milllands, multures and sequels; Milton of Glenmuick, mill and mill lands; Newton; Spittal, with the forests of Brackley and Glenmuick and the Loch of Muich; Sunnyside, with the teinds; Toldow; Tombreck; Tomnabrichill; Torwhinlachie; Tullich, little; Wardheads; Waternadie; Waterside; Woodend.

Keig and Monymusk Lordships.—Abercatty, little and nether; Ardnagathill; Ardneidlie; Auchterkeig; Balnagown; Bring (Brindy Hill?); Calie; Collstown; Dunlab; Dyce; Edindurno; Enzien (Enzean); Finzeauch and mill; Glentown; Inverey; Keig, mill and kiln, with croft; Kinkell; kirklands of Monymusk, mill and crofts of same; Pittendrich; Pittinury; Putechie (Putaquhy); Sewellie (Cividly); Tillyspottie, alias over and nether Tulloch; Todlachie; Tullychorie; Tullyquhillie.

Kennethmont.—Cults, with mill and pendicles called Candiecroft and Hewittshill.

Kinnoir (now absorbed in Huntly).—The towns and lands of Affleck; Annetswall; Auchinboe (south and north and muir); Auchmill; Avochie (and mill of Avochie); Backside; Boghead; Boginspro; Bridgend; Briggs; Burnfield; Burnstane; Corse; Costlyburn; Cowie-muir; Dykehead; Ewell; Greenfold; Hillbrae; Hillockhead; Killinknows; Kinnoir (Meikle, Mill, Kirkton, with advocation, donation and right of patronage of the parish kirk and parish of Kinnoir); Loanend; Middlepleugh;

Mosstown; Newtack; Park; Parkend; Willins and Over Willins.

Rhynie.—Arglenie (Ardglenny); Gilburn (Gulburn); Noth (Old, Rawes and Bogues of Noth, New Noth, Milnton of Noth and Miln thereof); Rhynie Mains and Muir of Rhynie and burgh of barony of the same with the weekly markets thereto belonging, with the whole liberty and privileges pertaining to the burgh of barony and weekly markets, with the advocacy, donation and rights of patronage of the parish church and four free yearly fairs in February, September, October and November, with the tolls, customs and privileges; Scurdargue.

Rhynie and Essie (Aberdeenshire).—Belhennie (Balhinny); Black Middens; Bogincloch; Bruntlands (Burntland); Cransmill; Finglenny and miln; Forest, old and new; Garbetts; Glack; Hornershaugh; Kirkton of Essie; Lesmoir, town and lands and mains and manor place, and mill of Lesmoir; Longley; Merdrum, old and new; Kirkton of Essie, with the advocacy, donation and rights of patronage of the parish kirk; Myttes (Mytice), over and nether; Newseat; Staneburn.

In a separate part of the disposition we got the Temple lands of Essie lying betwixt the lands of Scurdargue in the east and the lands of Fullzeamont, or Fulliamont on the south; Blackmiddens; Glack; Lesmoir, with mill; with all pendicles, pasturage and pertinents, excepting the Forest of Carmalloch, and the office of bailliary within the said Templelands in so far as not abolished by law; Tonburn.

Ruthven (now incorporated with Cairnie).—Auchannachy; Auchindrum; Bad; Brighthouse; Clerkhouse; Coniecleuch ("Connacloch," north and south); Cormellat; Craigiehead; Cumrie; Daach; Drumhead; Ernehill; Haddoch; Mortlach; Oldtown; Ogston ("Augstown," with mill and milntown); Oldtown; Overhall; Ruthven (with mill and croft called Alehouse, and with the advocacy, donation and right of patronage of the kirk and parish); Tillytarmont; Tullochs; Whitehill.

Tarves and Fyvie.—Affleck; Ardlogie; Assiewalls; Auchinhoves; Aulton of Logiealton; Aulton Mains; Balmuir; Bark and mill; Bilbo, croft; Bogfechil; Camiestown, third part of;

Cocklaw; Cornfechil; Correnacie, davoch lands; Cowlie; Craigietarves, lands and barony; Cushnie; Dabriach; Fechil mill; Fyvie, mill and breweries; Glasgorry; Hatton of Auchterless, third part of; Kirkton of Fyvie; Knockleith; Ladybogues; Lenshie; Munkshill; Newton (of Correnacie); Newton croft (of Knockleith); Pitrichie; Tomnawarg, or Tourmarin.

Turriff.—The lands and barony of Craigintry or Craigston, comprehending—Birkenhill; Caldwelles; Mains of Craigintry and miln of Craigston; Millseat; Moirless; Rackstrype; the Rigg of land formerly belonging to Fintray between the lands of Coldwells and the lands of Littertie. In 1696 Craigston was in King-Edward and was held by the Duke of Gordon, whose valuation was £400 ("Poll Book," ii., 325-331).

BANFFSHIRE.

Cabrach, Mortlach and Skirdustan or Aberlour.—All and whole the lands and barony of Auchindoun and estate of Glenrinnnes, comprehending Ardwell (over and nether); Auchbreck; Auchindandoch, upper and nether; Auchlochrach; Auchnastank; Auchmenachs; Auchmore, easter and wester; Baddoch; Balmarion; Bellandie; Blackwater Forest, with shealings, and grazings thereof, and all and singular houses, biggings, yards and pertinents of the same, of old parts of the Lordship of Balveny; Breachrie; Brigford; Budhire; Cashdow; Clunybeg; Clunymore, easter and wester; Coldreish; Corchavie; Corsmall, the improvement possessed by George Henderson; Drummachtar; Dryburn; Ellivrid; Enoch, meikle, little and upper; Glenfiddich Forest; Hardhaugh; Invercharach; Keithack; Keithmore, meikle and little; Laglass; Laggan; Langgreen, or the corries of Tombellie; Milton of Auchindoun; Parkhead; Pitglasie, little, with multures of the mill; Raives; Reeleitch, with mill and mill lands; Screen, old; Shanwell (Shenval); Smithston; Sornack (Sockach?); Tannon (Tomnon); Tombellie, upper and nether; Tomachar; Tomnaglyoch; Tomnalair; Tullochallum.

Fordyce, Boyndie and Cullen.—Achanachies; Achip; Ardinhooves; Badingtous; Badinspink; Bankhead; Blackhills; Blairmads or Barrelmads; Bogmuchills; Boyne, forest of; Bracken-

hills; Burnside; Chappelcroft; Culfins; Den-serstoff, over and nether; Drachedlies; Dunningmad; Dykeheads, little; Hillend of Fordyce; Knockdurns; Laticroft; Longmuir; Muirack; Muttonbrae; Newhills; Ordnis; Paddockburn; Pittinbrinzians; Rothmackenzie; Soustoff; Sunnycroft; Swynwards; Symmartown; Tillynaught, mill and multures; Wandless; Windshhall; Wintertown.

Grange.—Grange of Stryla, comprehending the Davoch of Grange and the lands of Haughs and Westwood, with the advocation, donation and right of patronage with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage.

Keith.—Achanassy (Achanacy), over and nether; Couperhill, with the mill, milntown, multures, sequels, and pertinents; Culsavortly; Surting croft; Tarberiach (Taber-chalich?), with the lands, parsonage and vicarage.

Kirkmichael and Inveraven.—Barony of Strathaven section. All and whole the lands and barony of Strathaven therein, comprehending the particular towns, lands, mills, woods, fishings, pasturage, shealings, grazings and others as follows—Argowish, with the shealings and grazings called Althan-Gillamichael; Auchlishnish (Auchlichnie?); Auchlounes; Auchnangle; Auchriachan and mill; Ballibeg; Ballintruan; Beldrummin; Camdell, easter and wester; Craighbane; Cruickleich, easter and wester; Culmoir; Dellavorar; Dellnaboe; Dellvrogat; Elrick, now called Elick; Fetterletter, now called Fodderletter, easter, wester and middle; Findreine, otherwise Findran; Gairnlarg, now called Gaulriggs, easter and wester; Glenaven Foresit; Glenaven, with the privileges, liberties and casualties belonging to the same, with woods and fishings upon the Aven, with the advocation, donation and right of patronage of the chaplainry of Pitcash at the altar of St Peter built in the Cathedral Church of Moray with the teinds as well as patronage and vicarage of the said lands; Glenconglass, including easter and wester; Inverawrie (Inverourie) easter and wester; Inverchebit, easter, middle or little, now called Ballchorach of Inverchebit; Inverchebit or Inverchevitmore, wester, now called Ballinlish, with the mill, mill croft and multures; Inverlochies; Inverlochie and Bellinden, half davoch land of the

two ploughs now called Belneiden and Delavav-gat Dell; Keppach; Kirkton of Kirkmichael with the advocation, donation and right of patronage of the kirk of Kirkmichael; Rum-tank; Ruthven with mill and mill lands; Strone and Glenmellie (Glenmullie) and Strone commonly called of Bracklett; Tombreck; Tom-ichlaggan; Tomintoul; Torrans.

Kirkmichael and Inveraven (Banffshire)—Barony of Glenlivet section.—All and hail the lands and barony of Glenlivet comprehending the particular towns, lands and others under-written—Auchbreck; Auchdregny; Auchnar-row; Auchivaich; Auchnasckraw; Auchor-achan; Badivochill; Balloch; Blairfindy castle, or Castleton, with the manor thereof; Blairfindy, easter and wester; Calleer; Camnay Forest; Chapel Christ; Corrie, easter, wester and middle; Corrieshalloch; Clashnoir, including upper and nether; Delmoir, mill and mill lands; Deskie, easter and wester; Drumin, manor place and manor of same; Drumin, easter and wester; Dunan (Downan), nether and pendicle of Delmore called Braggan; Dunan, over; Knockan; Lettoch, easter and wester; Minmore; Moringe (Morinsh); Mullochards, over and nether; Nevie; Refrish mill; Sowie; Tombae; Tombrechachie mill, mill-lands and multures; Tomnavillen, or Tomnavoullin.

Rathven.—All and hail the lordship of Enzie, comprehending the lands and barony of Culsavortlie and lands of the Forest of Boyne as follows—Arradoul; Arran, davoch of; Auchinhalrig; Auchinreath over and nether; Bad-fours; Bellyhills; Berrybrands; Binwood; Birkenbush; Blair; Bogs, wester; Braes of Enzie, called Ardergatties; Buckie, wester; Byres; Cairnfield; Chapelford; Clashtirum; Clockin; Clockin upper and nether; Cottonhill; Cowfurack; Curriedown; Culriach; Currach; Cuttlebrae; Dallachy, upper and nether, with the Tugnet salmon fishing in shore and mouth of the Spey and yair salmon fishing in the mouth of the Burn of Dallachy called Petty, with the Currach salmon fishing in the Spey; Farnachtie; Gordon Castle, "formerly called Bogue"; Greencairn; Homie; Letterfourie; Leichestoun; Oxhill; Pressholm; Raplin; Reid-house; Tannachie; Tarrymount, one half, some-

time possessed by George Cowie, Thornybank; Tulloch; Tynet and mill; Wallheads.

ELGINSHIRE.

Alves.—Ardgay, Cuthell, Wood; Earnside; Kirktoon, with the manor place, Ordes.

Bellie and Dundurcus.—The Barony of Fochabers, including Ardiquish (Ordiequish), with the privilege of cruives under the Rock of Ardiquish, with the fish yair in the mouth of the river or burn of Potty, 100 feet from the mouth of the Spey to the ebbing of the sea, which fishings formerly belonged to the burgh of barony of Bellyhill and Cottonmill and were disjoined from it and incorporated in the burgh of barony of Fochabers; Boat of Bogue; Boat Croft; Caldhame, easter and wester and commonty. "Together with the whole properties and privileges of every denomination and description acquired by me, about or contiguous to the same burgh of barony lying within the parishes of Belly and Dundurcus." The right of patronage of forty-three kirks, extending from Moray to Aberdeenshire, was also incorporated in the Barony of Fochabers.

Bellie.—Part of the Lordship of Enzie—Auchbeggs; Badfour, upper and nether; Braes; Braewynden; Burnside; Byeriggs; Byres; Culraich, mill and croft; Gordon Castle, with the mains, park and orchard, and "other parts of the lordship of Enzie in my natural possession"; Landends; Loanhead; Nether Boat, the two oxgate of; Tarrymount, "that part sometime possessed by me, the said Alexander, Duke of Gordon."

The liberty and exclusive privilege of salmon fishing within the sea adjacent to the lands of Auchenmeath and Dryburn in the parish of Bellie "as contained in a royal grant expedited under the Great Seal in favour of the late John Gordon of Cluny and conveyed to me by Cosmo Gordon, his eldest son conform to disposition dated October 3, 1785."

Elgin Burgh.—Tenement as described in the retour of special service to George Earl of Moray, dated 20 January 1573.

Kinloss.—Heritable office of Baillie and Regality.—"Now abrogated by Act of Parliament, and the sum of £100 Scots reserved by the said Act yearly out of the first and readiest of the

salmon fishings called Mucksteel, with three yairs called meikle yair, and middle yair and out of the woods called Eastwood, Dinwood, and Wood of Collies, with the salmon fishing in the sea as it ebbs and flows."

Roths.—The Fifth Part of the lands of Dundureus lying within the Barony of Barmuckally, together with the salmon fishings upon the Spey. Also (as bought from Earl Fife, 1775)—Aldmayne; Dangines; Elie; Garbitty; Inchberry; Inchlyon; Orton.

St Andrews.—Caldcots, easter and wester, and commonty; Dunkinty; Gilmorside; Kirkhill; St. Andrews, representing the barony of Kilmalemonoch.

Speymouth.—Arblieston; Bands; Corskie, Cowford; Dipple; Doullsburn; Essle; Gar-mouth; all bought from James, Earl Fife, January 12, 1775.

Spynie.—Kintrae, formerly belonging to Archibald Dunbar of Thunderton; Legatt.

Urquhart, lordship and barony.—Baads; Back and Fore Crofts; Beathill; Binns, over, nether and easter; Buchallie; Byres, with mill and mill lands; Cowford; Delpottie, with mill and salmon fishings on the Findhorn; Dunkinty; Farnaughty; Firmannon; Fochabers; Foresterseat; Forres; Gledhill, alias Hutchie; Grangegreen; mill of Grangehill; Hills; Hillside; Kilmaclenock; Langhills, mill of; Leuchars; Loch Finlan; Lochrynoch; Maitland; Mayerstone; Mefts, over and nether; Milncraig; Monachtie; Moy; Ordedarroch; Penick; Tilliedavie, with mill now called Relugas; Tippettail; Trepland; Unthank; Urquhart, mill of; Woodland; Woodside.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Inverness—Keeper of the Castle.—"All and hail the heritable offices of Keeper of the Castle and Fortalice of Inverness with the Castlehill thereof, precincts, privileges and pertinents of the same. As also the easter hereof of the piece of land called Dominch, part of the said Castle lands lying with the sheriffdom of Inverness, given, assigned and appointed by His Majesty's predecessor along with other lands to the predecessors of me, the said Duke of Gordon, for keeping of the Castle of Inverness."

Killieconan.—Part of the Barony of Inverlochy—Ardachy; Auchnagyne; Badintoul, with the forest of Beaulie; Bolinlady; Carnoch; Cloulin; Cullincross; Derriellochrie, wester; Garigoulachbeg and Garigoulachmore, or easter and wester Garigoulach; Glaster, wester; Glenlee; Greenfield; Invergarrie, with mill and fishing on the loch and water of Aich (Oich?); Kelinan; Laggan; Letterfearn; Palachan; Pitmackglastery; Shian (Spean?); Slisgaivie.

Kilmonivaig.—All and whole the lands and lordship of Lochaber, comprehending Auchinlormore; Achinty (Achintee?); Achlaggan; Achmachin; Achmitorbeg; Achnacochan; Achnadall; Achnagoun; Achonich; Achreochan; Annert; Balichailis; Blairaubog; Blairauremore; Blairmackdrum; Blairmackfellock; Blairnaglerack; Bolwake; Broagy, forest and grazings; Brackletter; Caldwarlich; Camisky; Clagunes, or Olagins; Clashfearn; Clionich; Comisnachair; Coriza forest; Corran or Argour; the ferry boat and other boats on the Lochie; Corriechirachanbeg; Corriechirachimore; Corriehomly; Corrievannan; Cuillechenne; Donie; Drumfour; Drumorline; Enachan, alias Unichan; Fersett; Glentellich; Glenfintach (Glenfintaig); Glengly (Glen-gloy); Glenturretbeg; Glenturretmore; Inch; Inchrie; Inverlair; Inverlochy; the burgh of barony, called Gordonsburgh, with the privilege of a weekly market and yearly fair; Inverlochy, with the salmon fishing as well as in salt as fresh waters and lochs, with the hail bounds and parts of the same and specially all and hail the salmon fishings and other fisheries of the rivers and lochs of Lochie, Spean, Nevis and Lochlochy, within the hail bounds and parts of the barony, head to the foot on both sides, with the privileges of cruives and all other machines necessary for catching salmon, with the privilege of a passage boat necessary in all or any part of the said rivers and lochs, with the advocation, donation and right of patronage of the parish churches of Kilmonivaig, Kilmalzie, Islawood, and Kylicherrall; Inverlochie mill; Invermachomer; Killiechoilum; Kilmonivack; Kinlochlevin with the woods and salmon fishing; Lachnastrain; Leakeny; Letterfinlay; Lochtraigg, forest,

woods and grazings; Ludally; Lundivra; Lynachbeg; Lynachmore; Monessy; Pemoral; Rattlichbeg; Rattlichmore; Sallachoul; Stron-inshin; Strongly; Tarwodreish; Tirlundie; Tolly; Tomnachair; Tonack; Torquilbin; Torreness; Torrilivrattich.

Kincardine.—All and whole the barony of Kincardine—Auchgourish; Auchories; Bellamore, with two yearly markets; Bellmillin; Croftmore; Culrenoch; Drumchine; Glashglass; Glenmore Forest, woods and sawmill; Kincairn, with mill and mill croft; Knockreor; Lagg of Cluny; Lenmore; Pitgaldish (Pityoulish?), easter and wester; Pitvernie; Polmorlich, salmon fishing; Reinchin (Rynnettin?); Torgarrow.

Kingussie and Alvie.—All and whole the lands and lordship of Badenoch, comprehending (1) in Kingussie—Ardbrylach; Barrockhill; Beallitbeg; Beallitmore; Bellachroan; Beanchar; Clune; Coronach; Dellanach; Ettrish; Glenbenchar; Glentruve; Invernaven; Inver-tromie; Killihuntly; Kingussiebeg; Kingussie-more; Noidbeg; Phones; Pitmain; Ruthven castle, now called St George Castle; Ruthven, burgh of barony, called St George Burgh, with a weekly market and six yearly fairs; Stroan; Tullochira.

The lordship of Badenoch in the parishes of Kingussie and Alvie comprehended Dunnach-tonbeg; Dunnachtonmore; Reatts (Raitts), easter and wester. In the parish of Alvie—Clunie; Curr; Dalradie, with mill and mill lands; Delafour (Delfour); Dellachraggan; Del-nafert (Dalnavert); Gartmore; Invereshie; Kin-rarabeg; Kinrarakyle; Kinraramore; Lyna-vulg, easter and wester; Lynechairne; Pit-chirn; Pittourie; Raich; Rimore; Sluffin; Tulli-gorm; Tulloch, easter and wester.

Also comprehending Bein Alder forest; Dun-nochtoe (Dunnachton?) forest; Gaik forest; Garlin; Glenfeshie forest; Kerromenoch; King-ussie mill; Laggan; Phores, mill; Pitmain public house; Presmuckerach; Raich; Ruth-ven, three ploughs of.

Laggan.—All and whole the lands and lord-ship of Badenoch, therein comprehending the particular lands and also—Blairagybeg; Blair-agymore; Brachchie (Breagachie?) Clunie; Crachycroy; Crachymore and mill; Cruickin-

more; Crulunbegg; Drummin grazings at the head of the Spey; Drummour; Gairygask; Garnamore; Garvabeg; Gashmore; Gaskinoyne; Gillogie; Kyllerochill; Kylross; May; Nessintulloch; Ovie; Pittagowin; Shirrabeg; Shirramore; Stramassie (Strathmashie); Tirfadon.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Lordship of Gordon Huntly and Foggo.—The lands of Fawside; Huntly woods, over and nether; Mellerstanes; Mill of Gordon; Townes; West Gordon, the five husband land; the hail lands belonging to the Lordship; "all which lands marquisate, earldom, baronies and others were erected and incorporated into one free Marquisate and Lordship of Huntly, conform to the charter of erection dated May 21, 1684, in favour of George, then Marquis of Huntly."

This imposing list of lands was not such a great inheritance after all, for the last Duke, as might have been expected, left them heavily encumbered. Durriss—which came to the family through the marriage in 1707 with Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, a descendant of the Frasers, but which is not mentioned in the inventory—was sold for £100,000. In 1828 and 1830 part of the Badenoch estate was sold to Sir George Macpherson Grant and the greater part of Kingussie to James Evan Baillie of Dochfour. The Lochaber estates were, according to Joseph Mitchell, C.E. in his "Reminiscences of my Life in the Highlands", privately printed in 1883, purchased by the Earl of Aboyne and were resold to Lord Abinger, Mr Walker and others. The beautiful Glenfintaig estate in Lochaber was sold to the gippy Edinburgh lawyer, Andrew Belford for £11,000. Mitchell tells us that from time immemorial eight or nine families had lived on the estate. "They were a remarkably fine race, distinguished for good dispositions, great size and athletic frame." The "Dochenassie men" as they were called were the beau-ideal of magnificent Highlanders. They had their cottages and arable crofts on the low ground near Loch Lochy, and their sheep farm was in common, divided into nine parts. Ultimately Belford ejected them all for sheep farms.

But the Inverness-shire holdings of the

Gordons were also increased for a time, for the lower part of Glengarry's beautiful Glenquoich estate was bought for £80,000 by the 5th Duke, whose heirs sold it, in 1840, for £91,000 to Lord Ward. It was then sold for £120,000 to Edward Ellice—descended from an Auchterless family—who had already bought for £32,000 the deer forest. Mitchell says that the ducal estates seem to have been disposed of "at a most unfortunate time; the price received was probably not one third of their present [1883] value and their sale very much severed the family from its Highland connection, of which the Duke was always so proud."

Mitchell points out that during the lives of the last two Dukes no great improvement had been made on the estates. "The tenants lived at easy rents and in rough comfort; and such a mode of life was incompatible with the progress of modern times." When the Duke of Richmond came into possession, through the death of the 5th and last Duke of Gordon in 1836, the estates were brought up to date.

The curtailment of Gordons' connection with the Highlands had begun before this, for the Dukes' position as governors of Inverness Castle had disappeared when their hereditary right was bought up for £1500. The Castle was blown up by the rebels in 1745. The Duke kept a deputy governor there. In the beginning of last century he was Lieut. Nicholson, who had saved the (5th) Duke's life in battle. Nicholson had a sergeant under him whose duty it was to hoist the flag. The ducal Gordons had previously lost their heritable jurisdiction generally, for these were abolished under the Act of 1748, the Duke getting £5282 by way of compensation.

Dr Bulloch was warmly thanked for what was regarded as a valuable contribution to the Club's Transactions.